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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION Built Heritage listing of Munger, Bihar

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Built Heritage listing of Munger, Bihar



Submitted to:

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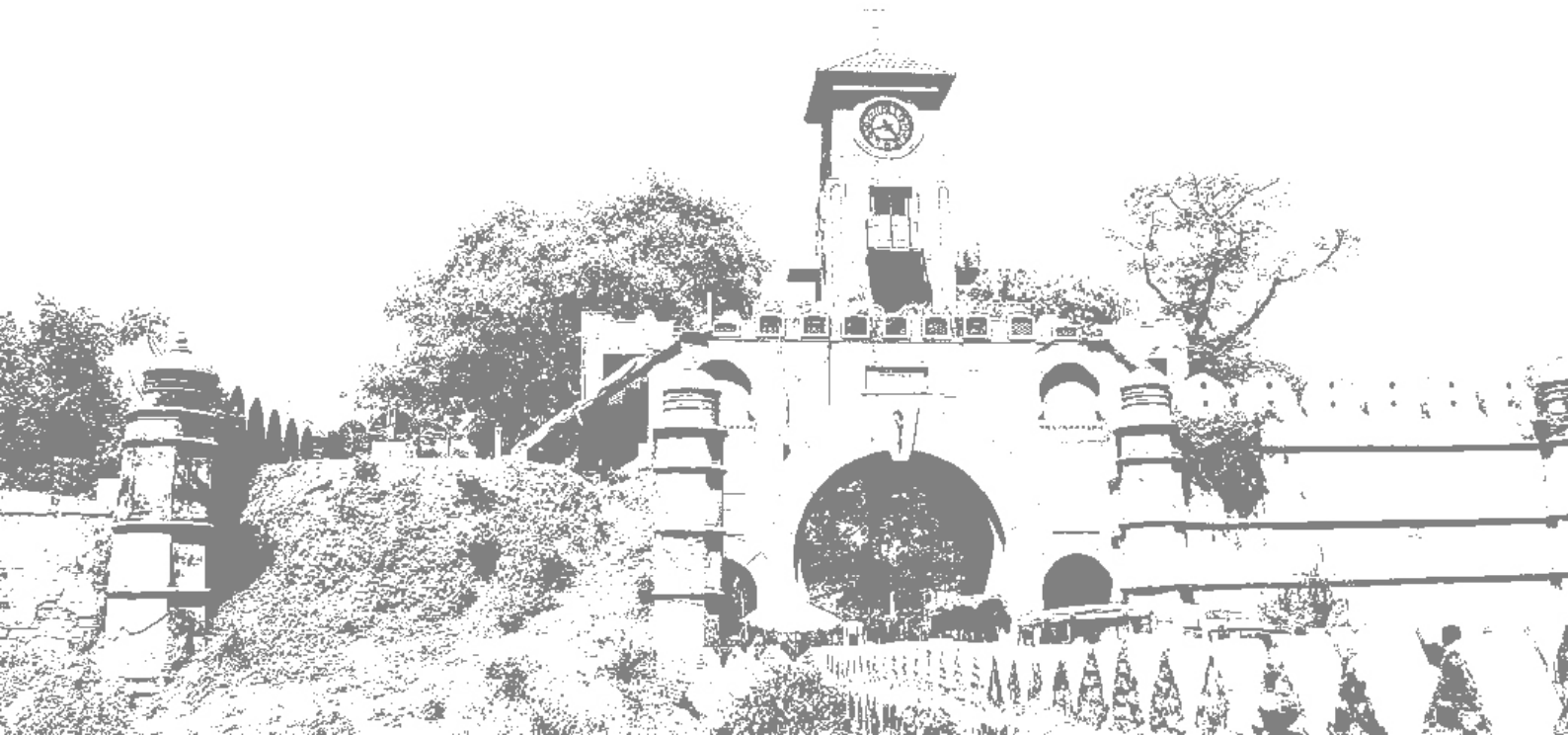
INTACH Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

MUNGER DISTRICT

MAY 2022

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION





PREFACE

National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has commissioned Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to document "Cultural Heritage along River Ganga from Gaumukh to Ganga Sagar". The scope of work is to identify and make inventories of the tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage properties found within 5 kms on each 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 Munger District in Bihar. It is one of the districts of the second part of the stretch. A group of Architects and Urban Designer, headed by a Conservation Architect conducted the survey in April 2022, listing a total of 65 structures within the district, including Munger City. The report includes the listing of the 6 out of 9 tehsils within the Munger district, as they lie within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
MUNGER

1. Introduction

Munger District

Munger district is situated in south-east of Bihar. It is one of the 38 districts of Bihar. It lies to the east of Patna, and the south of Ganges river. It is spread across an area of about 1419.70 sq. km. Prior to the census of India in 1971, it was known as Monghyr.[1] The district then comprised of three sub-divisions: Munger, Jamui and Begusarai. Begusarai was declared as a separate district in 1972. Munger city is the headquarters of the district. Munger comprises of nine tehsils out of which Munger city, Jamalpur, Bariarpur, Dharhara, Kharagpur and Asarganj lie within the study area.



Figure 1 : The bathing ghat, Kashtaharni Ghat along Ganga, Munger.
Source: https://im-bihar.in/2018/04/12/kashtaharni-ghat-munger/

Munger exhibits a rich cultural, political and religious significance. Various philosophers and scholars traversed the land. The first mention of Munger is found in the travelogue of the Buddhist traveler, Huien Tsang. A copper plate known as 'Munger Plate' was also discovered in 1780. The region was also regarded as Madhyadesha, accounting for the mid-lands occupied by the first Aryan settlers. The human settlement here dates back to the pre-historic era. It finds mention in Mahabharata where Bhima defeats the chief of a place called Moda-Giri which is located in present-day Munger. Over time, various political conquests, religious inceptions and perennial traditions have shaped the district as it is today.

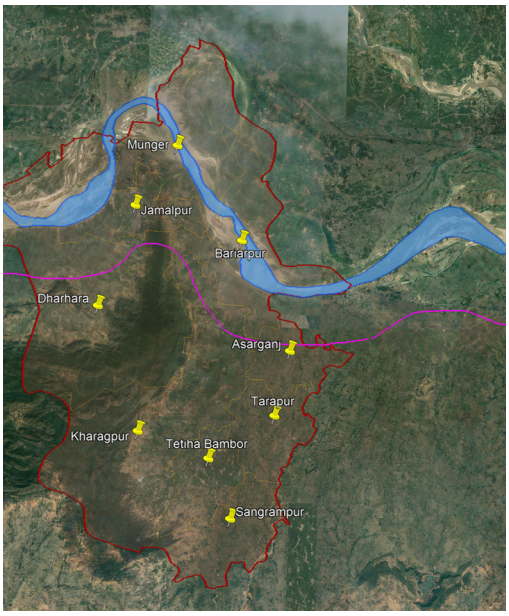


Figure 2 : Map highlighting the 9 tehsils of Munger and the 5km study area.

1 Udyog Mitra, Industries Department accessed online at https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/munger.pdf, on 25th March 2020.

1.1 Munger City



Figure 3 : ITC Milk processing plant in Munger
Source : https://im-bihar.in/2020/03/25/pir-pahar-the-heritage-site-of-munger-bihar/, accessed online on 25th March 2020.



Figure 4 : Ruins of a residence on Pir Pahar.
Source : Primary Survey, INTACH AHD Team.

Munger city is located along the southern banks of river Ganges, at 25°23'N and 86°28'E. The city is renowned for its ITC (commonly known as 'Chatkal') and Gun factories, along with its iron ores. Munger is the only city in India which has given credential to gun manufacturing as a cottage industry.[2] It comprises of a rich topography, with the mountains in the south gradually sloping towards the river in the north. Thus, the city has been a major river and land route for trade and commerce during ancient times. According to T. Twining, the iron ores and powder magazines[3], established around the fort in the city, attracted extensive lightning during 18th century. Munger was, therefore, under constant threat of facing an explosion. As there was a high probability of the lightning striking one of the iron ores or magazines. The city became the capital under the rule of Mir Qasim in 1763. He increased his arsenals and built several palaces. Munger became an administrative centre in 1812, and was constituted as a municipality in 1864.

Due to the location of the city along the river, its population began to increase over the years. This increased its trade and commerce.[4] The city thrived on its central business district for the trade of fruits, vegetables and textiles. The urban sprawl was directed towards the south, due to the river in the north. It connects to Jamalpur town, which provides major railway links to the surrounding areas. The population growth has been fluctuating in the city over the past few decades. However, migration of refugees from Bangladesh, during the war of independence, led to a considerable rise in the population growth from 1971-81. However, the population growth decreased in the succeeding decades.

The architecture of the city evolved over the years. Munger was covered with thick forests, occupied by several hermits. One of these holy men was the first to build Munger Fort, expanding across most of the land. The fort was occupied by many to impose power and control. Bishop Heber compared the architecture of the fort with Khitairgorod in Moscow. [5] Presently, most part of the fort lies dilapidated except the northern gate which is still intact. It entails multiple historical landmarks that were built by various rulers over time. The city is also well known for the Bihar School of Yoga. It is the only university of yoga in the entire world. More than 400 people from America, Australia and other countries register annually. The Jamia Rehmani University in Munger, built in 1927, excels in Islamic studies attracting national and international students.

2 Udyog Mitra, Dept. of Industries, Govt. of Bihar, *District Profile Munger*, accessed at https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/munger.pdf, on 25th March 2020.

3 Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer, Revised Edition, The Superintendent, by L.S.S. O'Malley, Calcutta.

4 Urban Development & Housing Deptt., Govt. of Bihar, City Development Plan of Munger, accessed on 26th March 2020.

5 Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer, Revised Edition, The Superintendent, by L.S.S. O'Malley, Calcutta.

1.2 Jamalpur

Jamalpur lies at the foot of the Kharagpur Hills, 6 miles to the south of Munger city. Jamal means 'beautiful' and pur means 'town'.[6] Thus, the city displays an extravagant landscape. The geographical topography of the city comprises of hills with thick forests, to the east. A natural drainage slopes from east to west. The rail city is accounted as one of the three industrial areas in Munger district. The city was established by the British Raj, owing its development to the East Indian Railway. This railway network was conceptualized by the British to link Calcutta to Mirzapur. The first Locomotive Repair Workshop in India was built here in 1862. It was the largest workshop in India, covering an area of 99 acres. The station was bound by European quarters on one side and a bazaar on the other. The station itself comprised of Catholic and Union churches, institutional buildings such as schools and hospitals and recreational zones such as a movie theatre, bowling alley, etc.[7]

The workshops for locomotive, carriage and wagon repair were initially set up at Howrah in West Bengal. However, over the course of just 8 years, the railways spread tremendously. This restricted the scope of future expansion. Thus, it became imperative for the British to set up a workshop in Jamalpur. This city was chosen due to its readily available skilled labour, the descendants and fabricators of steel weapons who worked for the Nawabs of Bengal and Orissa. It was located at a convenient distance from the coal fields of Bihar and Bengal. The workers were often recruited from Jamalpur, Munger, Sultanganj and other neighboring villages.[8]

Jamalpur, apart from its industrial landscape, showcases rich cultural traditions as well. One of the major cultural movements which started here is the Ananda Marga Movement.[9] It is a practice of inculcating meditation and other yogic practices which enhances individual development. Buildings such as the 1888 Indian Railways Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and the 1929 Gymkhana club add to the architectural heritage of Jamalpur.



Figure 5 : Locomotive Repair Workshop in Jamalpur.
Source : https://rajkiran4938.wordpress.com/2013/05/03/manual-for-e-rly-workshop-jamalpur/, accessed online on 25th March 2020.

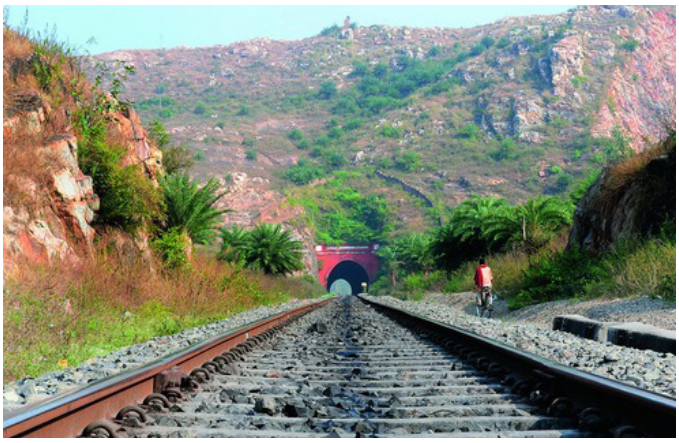


Figure 6 : Bariakol tunnel on the Kiul-Sahebganj loop near Jamalpur.
Source : https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/bihar/delhi-green-light-for-new-jamalpur-railway-tunnel, accessed online on 25th March 2020.

6 Aishwarya Mishra, 2019, *Visit The Twin Cities Of Munger And Jamalpur In Bihar*, accessed online at https://www.nativeplanet.com/travel-guide/places-visit-munger-jamalpur-how-reach-005467.html, on 26th March 2020.

7 Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer, Revised Edition, The Superintendent, by L.S.S. O'Malley, Calcutta.

8 Jamalpur.in, *History of Jamalpur*, accessed online at https://www.jamalpuronline.in/city-guide/history-of-jamalpur, on 26th March 2020.

9 *Ibid*

1.3 Bariarpur

Bariarpur covers an area of 160 km^2, with a population of slightly over a lakh.[10] It lies to the east of Munger city, along the western banks of river Ganges. The width of the river flowing through this tehsil is the maximum in the district. It is bound by Kharagpur hills in the west and alluvial lands in the east. The hills are interspersed with multiple hot springs and seasonal waterfalls. The city primarily comprises of informal settlements, scattered along the river bank. It holds the record of the least number of villages in the district, with a count of 44.[11]

The tehsil thrives on an agrarian economy, as the majority of the population indulges in agricultural practices. The natural drainage from west to east, provides irrigation for the fields, yielding rich crops. A considerable portion of the population is also fishermen due to its location along the river. The brick houses with thatched or sloping terracotta roofs reflect the vernacular heritage of the tehsil. They are interspersed with narrowing pathways.

Bariarpur is well known for its Rishi Kund, which is located between two ridges of the Kharagapur Hills. It is a hot spring, associated with religious significance. People from across the country come to the kund to celebrate Makar Sakranti. Other main temples in Bariarpur include Durga Mandir, Kali Temple, Kali Sthan, etc. A big bazaar is set up within the tehsil, which acts as a business and commercial centre. Laduaa or Laruwa is a cuisine delicacy in Bariarpur.



Figure 7 : Rishi Kund, near Bariarpur.
Source : https://atulyabihar.com/rishi-kund/, accessed online on 26th March 2020.



Figure 8 : View of agricultural lands in Dharhara.
Source : https://www.facebook.com/dharahara, accessed online on 26th March 2020.

1.4 Dharhara

Dharhara lies 16km to the south of the district headquarters of Munger. The Kharagpur hills makes the eastern and south-eastern boundaries of the tehsil. It comprises of the maximum number of villages (186) in the district. Tola Raunakabad Pahar village is the largest in the tehsil, spread across an area of 137 km^2. The tehsil expands over 282 km^2, mostly covered in agricultural lands. The villages survive on agricultural practices. The vast stretch of land is interspersed with small settlements. A small railway station exists within the tehsil. It is connected to the East Indian Railway, leading to Jamalpur. There are several temples built within the villages. Most of them are dedicated to Kali maa, Durga maa and Lord Shiva. Various institutional buildings, such as schools, are also located within Dharhara. Kumar Ramanand Smarak High School was founded in1939, to impart higher education. However, post the independence the school building started to dilapidate. St. Xavier's school is more recent, built in 1993 and inaugurated by the then Vice-President in 2003.

10 *Indian Village Directory*, accessed online at https://villageinfo.in/bihar/munger/bariarpur.html, on 26th march 2020.

11 Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar, *District Census Handbook of Munger*, 2011.



Figure 9 : Kharagapur Raj, Kharagpur, Munger.
Source: https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Kharagpur_Raj, accessed online on 27th March 2020.

1.5 Kharagpur

Kharagpur is located to the south of Munger, Jamalpur and Bariarpur. It is a land-locked tehsil, primarily comprising of forest-covered hills. It is one of the three sub-divisions of Munger district. It is spread across an area of 300km^2. [12] Kharagpur has a rich and long history, which defines the landscape of the region as it is today. The travelogue of Huien Tsang suggest that he visited Kharagpur during mid-7th century AD.

The tehsil has often suffered political strain throughout its past. As per tradition, the land was mostly ruled by the 52 chiefs of the Khetauri tribe. However, this took a turn when three Rajput brothers used deceit and wit to kill all chiefs and rule over the land. Thereafter, a long rule of the Rajas of Kharagpur followed. The Kharagpur Haveli served as the centre for the Kharagpur Raj chieftaincy. The first in line was Sangram Shah, who ruled during Jahangir's era. After his death, his son Toral Mal was imprisoned, and renamed Rozafzun. He was succeeded by his son Biruz Shah, who built a small town by the name of Kharagpur. A long line of successors fought for their land, but faced defeat multiple times. The last Raja was Rahmat Ali, who sold the Kharagpur Haveli, as he fell into the arrears of revenue. The surrounding estate was bought by the Maharaja of Darbhanga.[13]

The picturesque landscape of Kharagpur comprises of lush, green mountains, interspersed with hot springs and reservoirs. The Kharagpur reservoir is formed by a dam across the river Man to the west. It irrigates 18,000 acres of land. The Panchkumari (5 princesses) waterfall is also famous in the region. According to legend, the five daughters of the Raja jumped from the precipice, when the Raja was taken to Delhi. They chose death over dishonor, to escape their pursuers. The hot springs around the waterfall reach high temperatures. Some may beat those of Bimbandh or Janamkund.[14]

12 Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar, *District Census Handbook of Munger*, 2011.

13 Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer, Revised Edition, The Superintendent, by L.S.S. O'Malley, Calcutta.

14 *Ibid*



Figure 10 : Kharagpur Lake.
Source : https://www.holidayiq.com/Kharagpur, accessed online on 27th March 2020.



Figure 11 : Chorgaon village in Asarganj tehsil.
Source : http://www.findglocal.com/IN/Munger/12130983387994 91/DHAN-Foundation-Munger, accessed online on 27th March 2020.

1.6 Asarganj

Asarganj tehsil lies along the eastern boundary of the district. It is located to the south of river Ganges, at 42m above sea level. It is marked by the flat agricultural lands of Kharagpur tehsil to the west. The fields are surrounded by abrupt, low-lying Kharagpur hills in the background, towards the west. Asarganj is located at 37km to the south of Munger city. The tehsil spreads across an area of 60km^2. The majority of the population practices rice cultivation and carpentry work. The villages also thrive on the business of textiles and vegetables. Asarganj exhibits great religious significance, due to the presence of the famous Hathinath temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva. During the Bol-Bum festival, the saffron-clad kanwars carry pots of holy water, collected from river Ganges and pour it over a Shivalinga. The Kanwars travel from Sultanganj, along the river bank in Bhagalpur to Asarganj in Munger district. From here they head towards Tarapur. [15]

15 Anurag Mallick, Outlook India, 2014, *The march of kanwariyas: The great Indian budget road trip*, accessed online at https://www.outlookindia.com/outlooktraveller/explore/story/47867/the-march-of-kanwariyas-the-great-indian-budget-road-trip, on 27th March 2020.

2. Geographical Setting and boundaries

Munger district is located to the south-east of Bihar. It lies within 25°45' to 25° 15' North longitude and 85°45' to 86° 45' East latitude, covering an area of 1419.7 sq. km. The natural topography of Munger is defined by thick forest-covered mountains on the south and river Ganges on the north. The mountains comprise of several reservoirs and hot springs. Presently, Munger is surrounded by Khagaria on the north, Bhagalpur on the east, Banka on the south-east, Jamui on the south, Lakhisarai on the west and Begusarai on the north-west. The region is covered in rich alluvial soil facilitating the cultivation of vast tracts of rice. The land also yields approximately 150 tons of opium, which is spread across more than 100 sq. km.[1] The majority of the population in Munger practice agriculture. The fishermen settled along the river banks also add to the economy of the district.

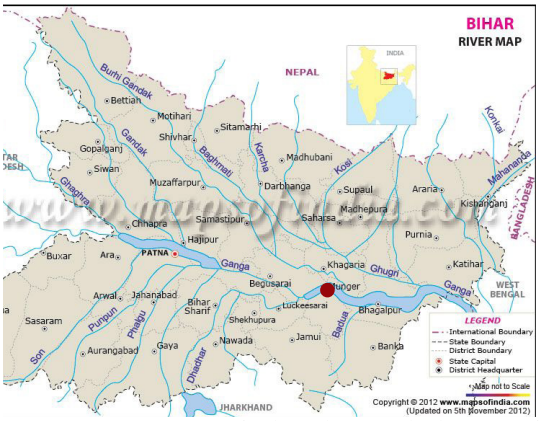


Figure 12 : River Map of Bihar, showing the location of Munger along the river, marked in red
Source : www.mapsofindia.com, accessed online on 27th March 2020.

2.1. Administrative Boundaries

The Bengal presidency was established by the British in late 17th century and early 18th century AD. It was the largest British province in India, with its capital in Calcutta. Bihar became a part of the lower provinces of Bengal presidency in 1756. Jharkhand was occupied by the British and added to the province of Bihar in 1765. The provinces of Bihar and Orissa were separated from the Bengal presidency in 1912. Bihar continuously suffered droughts and floods. Thus, to control the population and economy of the region. Jharkhand was separated from Bihar in 2000.

Munger finds its mention since pre-historic times. Its administrative boundary has also changed considerably over time. Before 1832 Munger was under the Bhagalpur district. It included the present-day districts of Munger, Bhagalpur, Banka, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Begusarai, Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura. In 1832, Munger was made into a separate. In subsequent years, Saharsa district separated from Munger in 1954, Begusarai in 1972, Madhepura & Khagaria in 1981, Jamui in 1991, and Sheikhpura & Lakshisarai in 1994.[2] Presently, apart from a small northern portion, Munger district lies to the south of river Ganges.

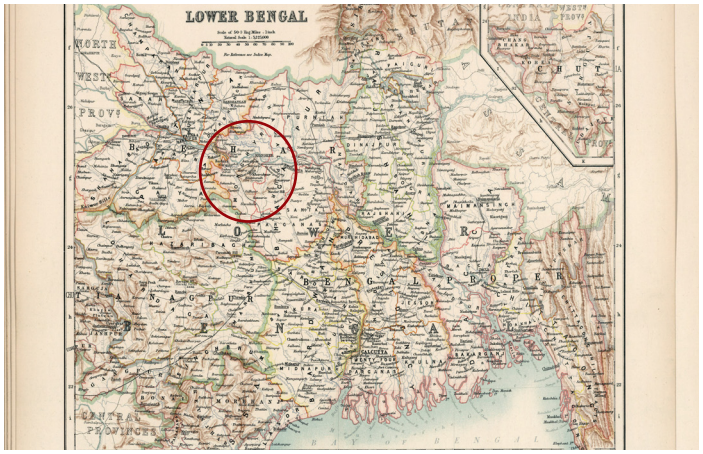


Figure 13 : Munger in Lower Province of Bengal in British India.
Source : https://www.davidrumsey.com/, accessed online on 27th March 2020.



Figure 14 : Evolution of Munger district boundary.
Source : http://gov.bih.nic.in/Profile/Districts.htm, accessed online on 27th March 2020.

1 Edward Lockwood, 1878, *Natural History, Sport and Travel*, William H Allen & Co., London.

2 Udyog Mitra, Dept. of Industries, Govt. of Bihar, *District Profile Munger*, accessed at https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/munger.pdf, on 1st April 2020.

2.2. Geographical Setting

The district of Munger displays a rich topography, with thick forested hills to the south and flat alluvial lands to the north and east. The river Ganges flows on the northern part of Munger. Three tributaries of Ganges pass along the district boundary. Burhi ('old') Gandak river, originating in the West Champaran district of Bihar, lies to the north of Ganges. It flows parallel to the Great Gandak river on the western side. It flows in the south-eastern direction, converging into Ganges in north-eastern part of Munger. River Badua lies to the south of Ganges. It originates from the Kharagpur hills in the south, flowing in a north-easterly direction. It passes through the south-eastern boundary of Munger, crossing Tarapur and Sangrampur districts. The river converges with Ganges in Bhagalpur. The river Kiul flows through the north-western part of Munger district. It originates from Gidhaur Hills in the south. It converges with Ganges in Durgapur, a village in Munger subdivision. Kiul travels a distance of 1350 feet. As Kiul is the junction of East India Railway with South Bihar Railway, there is a major railway station, named after the river.

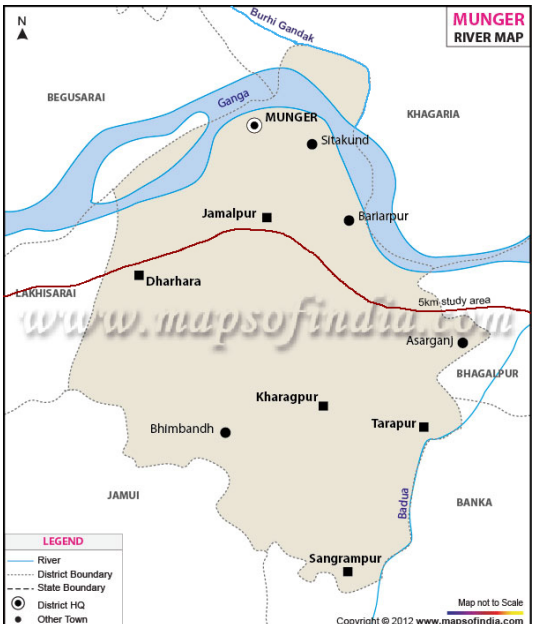


Figure 15 : Rivers crossing Munger district.
Source : www.mapsofindia.com, accessed online on 27th March 2020.

Hiuen Tsang describes the Kharagpur mountains to emit smoke and vapour. However, no volcanic activity has been witnessed in a long time. As per E. Lockwood, the metamorphic mountains extend towards Central India, from the south of Munger city. He inquired about the wild jungles in the surrounding region, which have existed since ancient times. They were occupied by several hermits, who primarily resided in the woods or on the rocks in the vicinity of Ganges river.

2.2.1 Kharagpur Hills

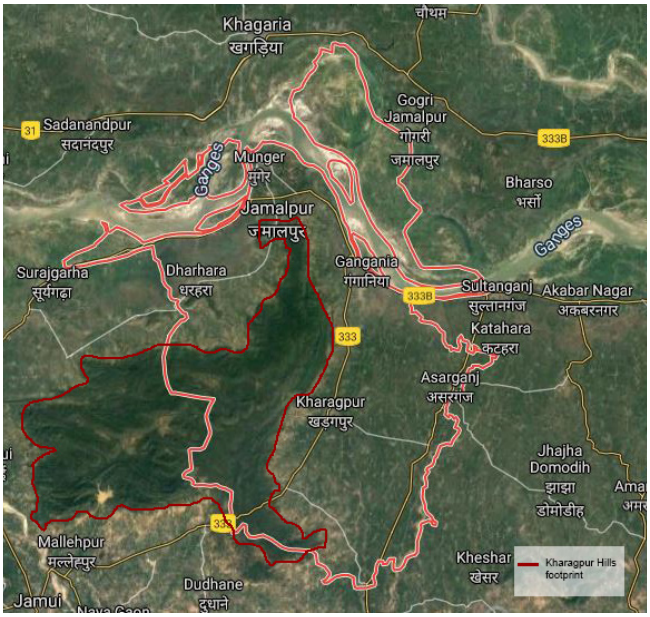


Figure 16 : Footprint of Kharagpur Hills.
Source : www.googlemaps.com, accessed online on 27th March 2020.

The Kharagpur hills lie to the south of the district headquarters, Munger city. The hill range is named after the city of Kharagpur. It appears as an irregular triangle-shaped mass of land in plan, extending from near Jamalpur to the Jamui railway station. It is an outlier of the Vindhyan range situated in the south. They enter the district from the south, and gradually converge towards Munger city, submerging into Ganges. The irregular formations are non-uniform in direction, and mostly covered in thick forests. While lithologically, it resembles the Vindhyan range, however, it comprises of a softer rock, such as quartzite, horne-blende, etc. The highest mountain peak in the range is Maruk, rising to 1628 feet. It is located 13 miles to the south of Munger, crowned by a deep layer of laterite. Before partition, Gidhuar hills also formed a part of the district. They were a continuation of the Nawada Hills from Gaya, which marked the western boundary of the district.

2.2.2 Hot Springs

The valleys of the mountains comprise of several hill torrents, quarries, hot springs and a few villages. The finest hot springs are located in Bhimbandh, although, the ones in Sitakund and Rishikund are better known. During his visit in mid-7th century AD, Hiuen Tsang mentions, "I-lan-no mountain, from which are belched forth masses of smoke and vapour, which obscure the light of the sun and moon." Here the mountain mentioned refers to the Khagarpur hills, and while there has been no volcanic activity in the recent past, the mountains seem to be integrated with multiple hot springs. These springs appear to be rich in siliceous matter. V. H. Jackson classifies these into three distinctive groups.

1. The southern group of springs of Bhimbandh, Malnipahar and Karmandhari, with temperatures ranging from 149°F to 151°F. They are associated with the faults in the southern part of the hills.
2. The eastern springs of Rameshwarkund, Rashikund and Bhurka. They have comparatively cooler temperatures of 114°F.
3. The north-eastern springs of Sitakund, near Munger, along with the others within the vicinity. Even though they rise in the plains, their temperatures are extremely high, at 139°F.

While they are located afar, there is great resemblance among all. Jackson predicted that these hot springs were probably connected with, or were drawing the warmth from the same under-ground water system. Certain springs are well-known for their religious significance as well. Sitakund is frequently visited by many people due to its affiliation with Ramayana. It is believed that when Sita was rescued from Ravana, Lord Rama asked her to prove her chastity, for the sake of the public. After undergoing the Agni Pariksha, she bathed at this kund to wash off the heat from her body. Thus, pilgrims from all across the world worship this place. Many locals believe that these springs carry medicinal values, with the ability to cure an itch, ulcers or other skin infections. An essential part of the procedure for cure is believed to include the worship of the presiding deity of the hot spring.[3]



Figure 17 : Sita waterfall, Munger.
Source : https://www.rvatemples.com/listings/sita-kund-munger/, accessed online on 2nd April 2020.

3 Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer, Revised Edition, The Superintendent, by L.S.S. O'Malley, Calcutta.

2.2.3 Ecology

Several hundred square kilometres of the southern Kharagpur estate is covered in forests, since ancient times. Ebony, Sal or Sakwa and red cotton are commonly seen trees within the region, among others. The forests have played a key role in providing for the livelihood of the locals. They have helped to safeguard the rich culture and traditions of the region. The kend tree, commonly known for its black hard wood was often in demand by the carpenters, increasing commerce. A timber tree by the name of Aunla is often used by locals for making chutney or for a hair-wash. The wood from the flowering plant Palas were used as a fuel, while its coarse, fibrous roots were used for caulking boats. The Chehar creepers are usually destructive for the trees, climbing over their trunks. However, they are useful for making ropes. Certain parts of the forest clearings comprise of plants that were imported from America, such as potato, tobacco and Indian-corn. [4]

These forests, in ancient times, were inhabited by hermits. The thick foliage defied any scope for cultivation in in this area. They have also been home to a wide-ranging species of animals and birds. Mr. E. Lockwood in his travelogue also mentions the change in the ecological scenario during late 19th century. He describes the calling sounds of the peacock and jungle-fowl in the mornings. The leopards, tigers and bears used to be seen lapping water, from the summit of the hill. Maharaja Jai-Mangal Singh stated that it was not easy to clear the forests, as the tigers continued to hunt-kill thousands of people. However, the ravages of the wild beasts were soon put to an end, with the influx of the Englishmen. The government assigned a high reward for hunting down tigers for their skins. The sounds of the wild animals were soon replaced by the whistles of the East Indian Railway and the woodman's axe.

Munger has always been home to a rich flora and fauna. With thick forests, hot springs and the elegant river, the topography of the district has a lot to offer. Thus, it becomes the duty of the citizens to ensure the retention of such a rich ecology. Bhimbandh wildlife sanctuary is such an example, serving as a habitat for a wide range of species. These include Sambhar, Chital, Nilgai, wild boar, tiger and panther. It is spread over an area of 682 km^2. This sanctuary is named after Bhima, the Pandava in Mahabharatha who built a dam (bandh) in this region. [5]



Figure 18 : Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary, Munger district.
Source : https://im-bihar.in/author/incrediblemungerbihar/, accessed online on 2nd April 2020.



Figure 19 : Sita kund and fall, Munger district.
Source : http://biharattractions.com/munger-district/, accessed online on 2nd April 2020.

4 Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer, Revised Edition, The Superintendent, by L.S.S. O'Malley, Calcutta.

5 Munger Travels, *Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary in Munger*, accessed at http://www.mungertravels.com/blog/2018/08/11/bhimbandh-wildlife-sanctuary-in-munger/, on 2nd April 2020.

3. Significance of Ganga

The two most ancient rivers of India are Indus and Ganges, which have given rise to several civilizations over the years. It is believed to have existed since the stone-age period. River Ganges, originating from the Gangotri glacier in the north, flows in a north-easterly direction. It traverses the northern plains before descending into the Bay of Bengal. The interconnected wells, streams, ponds, etc. have also played a key role in encouraging settlements along the basin. Ganges enters Munger district from Kutlupur Diara village, from the west. Its sinuous flow passes through the northern boundary of the district. As it enters Munger, Kiul river merges with it at a small village in Munger subdivision. Burhi Gandak river, originating from the Himalayas in the north merges with Ganges near Tarapur Diara in eastern Munger tehsil. The south-eastern boundary is marked by Badua river, which meets Ganges in Bhagalpur district. The tracts along the riverbank are covered with rich minerals and diara lands. Through the years, the course of the river has shifted both to the east and west, washing away large tracts of this land. The sudden change in course also tends to erode the northern side of the rock on which Munger fort is built. As per Edward Lockwood, Ganges always faced exceeding and receding waters, submerging islands during heavy monsoons. These were again visible as the floods abated. However, it was difficult to strengthen its infrastructure, as it would quickly fade away.

Munger lies witness to several mythological abstracts. Mahabharata and Ramayana mention Munger in their literature. River Ganges is also associated with religious significance. As per mythology, she was brought to earth by Lord Shiva. Many locals and pilgrims from across the country worship the sacred river. The puranas describe several instances of Rama and Sita, as they visited Munger. Many locals have built religious temples and ghats along the river bank. Major pilgrim sites include the bathing ghat of Kashtaharni ghat; Sitakund; Chandi Sthan, which is one of the 24 Shakti-peeths in India, etc. Munger is also visited by several Buddhist pilgrims as Lord Buddha is believed to have visited the region. According to the excavations undertaken post-independence, several Buddhist monasteries and stupas were also found across the district. The city is considered holy by the Jain pilgrims, as the last tirthankar, Mahavira was born here.



Figure 20 : Sita kund, Munger.
Source : https://www.naukrinama.com/stressbuster/real-facts-revolving-around-agni-pariksha-of-sita/, accessed online on 2nd April 2020.



Figure 21 : Old palace buildings within Munger fort, along river Ganges.
Source : www.wikimediacommons.com , accessed online on 2nd April 2020.

The strategic location of Munger, with the river to the north and hills to the south, offered a natural defense to the region. Thus, the city was always considered impenetrable and secure. The river also contributed to an important transportation route across the Ganga plains. It attracted major trade and commerce, which flourished over the years. This attracted several rulers over the years. Munger dealt with the advent of the Guptas, Palas, Afghan chiefs, Sultans of Bengal, Mughal emperors and finally the British invaders. The massive, imposing fortress, rich wilderness and rough waters were mostly responsible for the constant political strain in the district.



Figure 22 : Kashtaharni ghat, Munger.
Source : Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

Even today, the river acts as a major source for the development of Munger. Most of the villages thrive on the riverbanks for their livelihood. Munger Ganga bridge is currently under construction to link the twin cities of Jamalpur-Munger to other districts of Bihar. Spanning 3.19 km it will be the second-largest rail-road bridge of Bihar, and the third-largest in India. Despite the advancements, the river continues to act as a natural barrier for the safety of the city. The locals depend on the source of water for their economic as well as political needs

4. Ganga and Historical Evolution of Munger

Munger district comprises of a long, undulating historical timeline. It showcases a rich cultural, religious and political significance. It exhibits great mythological importance, as it finds mention in the Mahabharata and Ramayana scripts. Several excavations revealed evidence dating back to the prehistoric era of early, mid and late Stone age. These excavations have also led to the discovery of various religious relics. The district became the focus of many political conquests. It was under the reign of the Guptas, Palas, Turks and the Mughals. The British rule also flourished within the region. However, over time its political importance began to diminish.

Munger, due to its strategic location and fertile lands, attracted many rulers to take it under their control. The city was bound by river Ganges to the north, east and west, and the Kharagpur Hills to the south. Thus, it became an important land and river route. Trade and commerce also continued to flourish through the years, as many captured the land. The importance of the region can be determined by its layered history, which gave the city its present form.

Different names of the city:

The city is believed to be derived from Madhya-desha. This translates to the 'mid-lands' of the first Aryan settlers within the region. General Cunningham believed the city to be named as Mundas, after the Mons clan. They inhabited the region prior to the Aryans. It also finds mention in the Puranic literature of Mahabharata, as Moda-Giri. Here, Bhima killed its chief, after killing Karna, the King of Anga. This name is also mentioned in the Monghyr copperplate, dating back to the reign of Devapala. Scholars also believed that the city was named after Maudgalya –Maudal. Maudgalya was a disciple of Buddha, who converted a rich merchant of this place to Buddhism. However, the city was discovered by the Guptas, who named it as Gupta Garh. The foundation of the city is ascribed to Chandragupta Maurya. This is proven by the inscriptions on a rock at Kashtaharini ghat, at the north-west corner of the fort.[1] Mr. C. E. A. Oldham, ICS, a farmer collector suggested the possibility of the city named as Munigiha. It means the abode of the Muni. This name was later corrupted to Mungir, which ultimately became Munger. The city was referred to as Monghyr by the British. [2]

4.1. Mythological Period

The Aryans settled along the Indus valley and Ganga plains in India, including Munger. The district is also mentioned in the puranas. It was referred to as Moda-Giri in Mahabharata. The Digvijaya Parva suggests this place to be a monarchical state during early times. The Anga kingdom, in the east, was overthrown by the Aryans. The Kaurava prince from Mahabharata, Duryodhan, made his friend Karna, the king of Anga. As per the Sarha-Parva, the Pandava prince, Bhima went to fight a battle in the eastern kingdom of Anga, defeating Karna. He also fought a battle in Moda-Giri, killing its chief.

In the epics of Ramayana, after Rama married Sita, they crossed the river at Munger city. They took a bath at present-day Kastaharni ghat while on their way from Mithila to Ayodhya. One can see the footprints of Sita on a boulder along the river bed. Munger is also frequently visited for Sitakund, which is located 4 miles to the south of Munger city. According to legend, after Sita was rescued from Ravana, Lord Rama asked Sita to perform the Agni Pariksha. He was forced to do so by the people of his town, for Sita to prove her chastity. After she successfully completed the ritual, she came to bathe in this kund to wash off the heat from her body. This religious significance is, thus, associated with the hot spring.

1 *Munger through prism of history,* accessed online at https://web.archive.org/web/20160202121906/http://munger.bih.nic.in/history.html on 26th March 2020.

2 Government of Bihar, Munger, accessed online at https://munger.nic.in/history/ on 15th April 2020.

4.2. Stone Age Period

During the British rule and post-independence, several sites in Munger district were excavated to discover evidences from the pre-historic period. Many tools, sculptures and inscriptions yielded different ages. Bihar is scattered with rich archaic remains from almost all ages. Excavations in Kalipahar, Jamalpur revealed tools from early and mid-Stone age. While those at Bhimbandh dated back to mid and late Stone age. The earliest Mesolithic habitation was found in Paisra (10kms to the north of Bhimbandh). Northern Black Polished ware was found during the 1961-1962 excavations. Many sculptures and Buddhist inscriptions dating back to the Urban Iron age were discovered as well.

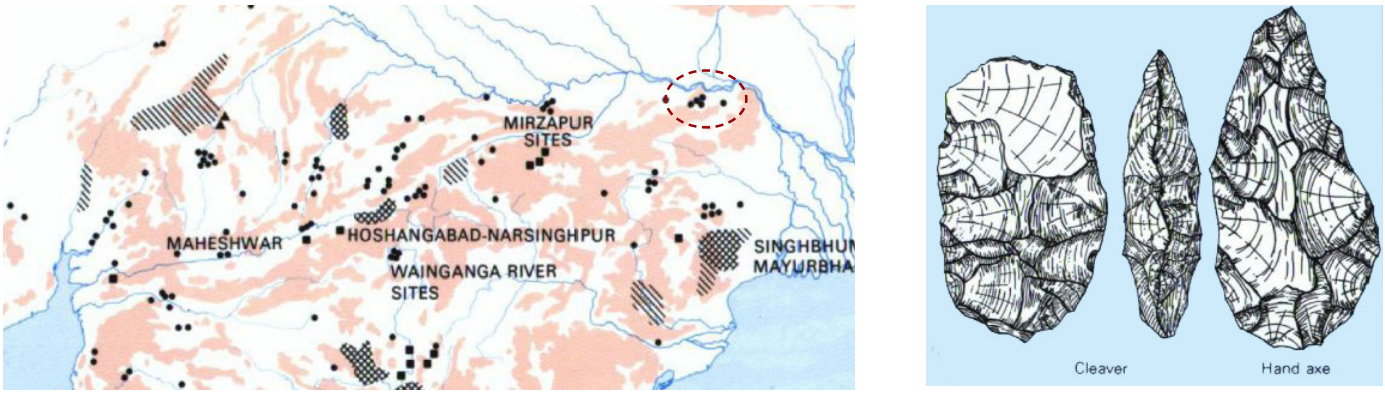


Figure 23 : Map showing the archaeological sites in Munger from the Paleolithic period. Tools excavated from the sites.
Source: https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/fullscreen.html?object=045, accessed online on 15th April 2020.

Two regions of the Kharagpur hill were excavated for Paleolithic findings. Two sites were found near Bhimbandh and one near Jamalpur. The sites differed on the grounds of techno-typology and availability of raw materials. These sites were occupied by nomadic hunters, who moved in microbands. They mostly established few camps and factory sites. Hunting was attributed as the settlements' subsistence economy. A significant feature of Paleolithic settlements in Bihar, is their occupation on forested hill tops, as seen in Munger. The topography of the land defended them from natural and external forces. The hill-top also allowed the nomads to overlook the entire neighboring region. Certain camps were discovered along river streams and the hill valleys as well. These were also ideal due to the easy availability of water, fruits and roots. The raw materials in these areas were in the shape of pebbles and nodules, which were relatively easy to carve.

Horizontal excavation of the region retrieved clusters of several tools, scattered across a large area. This indicated the presence of multiple factory sites from the Paleolithic period. A factory site was primarily a spot demarcated within settlements, where various tools were manufactured using easily available raw materials. These were carried to different camp sites within the same settlement. Such sites were found in Bhimbandh, Jamalpur and Paisra. Thousands of finished, unfinished and waste chips were found in Paisra, indicating it to be an important factory site in Munger.

4.3. 600 B.C. to 1 A.D.

Munger dates back to approximately 2500 years, when it was a part of the Anga Empire. It was an iron-age settlement, occupying parts of Bengal and modern central Bihar state. The kingdom was one of the 16 Mahajanapadas, lying east to its rival, Magadha empire. Anga was separated from Magadha by river Champa. Its capital lay along the banks, at Champa (formerly known as Malini). The kingdom flourished in trade and commerce over the years. It was ruled by one of the five non-Vedic royal houses. The kings in power were believed to be descendants of King Vali. According to Mahabharata, he was the king of the Magadha empire.

His son was Anga, who established his own kingdom. At one point of time, Anga included the kingdom of Magadha as well. The last independent ruler of Anga was Brahmadutta. He was overthrown by the Magadha ruler, Bimbisar. Thereafter, Munger became a part of Magadha in 6th century BC.

During ancient times, the district was named after Maudgalya, a disciple of Buddha. Even today, it is associated with Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity and Sikhism. Archaic evidences have led to believe that Buddha himself travelled through the town. Several excavations over the years revealed images, figures and seals used in Buddhist monasteries. Many scholars and travelers have visited the city in search of Buddhist scriptures. One of the famous Buddhist travelers to have visited Munger was Hiuen Tsang. Scholars regard Munger as the birthplace of the 24th Jain Tirthankar, Mahavira Tirthankar. They predicted him to be born in Lachchuar, to the south of Munger district. Thousands of Jain pilgrims visit the small town in the high hills, to celebrate the birth anniversary of Mahavira.

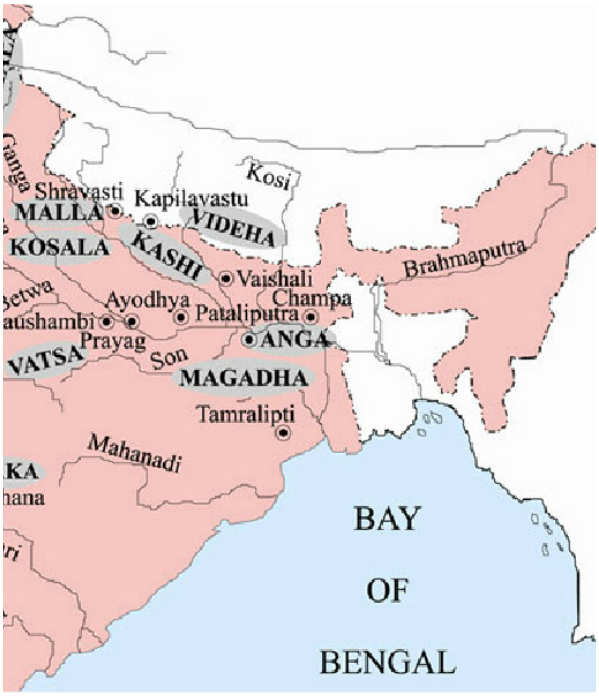


Figure 24 : Map demarcating the Anga Empire, separated by Magadha by Champa river.
Source:1. https://selfstudyhistory.com/2015/03/06/mahajanapada/, accessed online on 15th April 2020.

4.4. 1 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

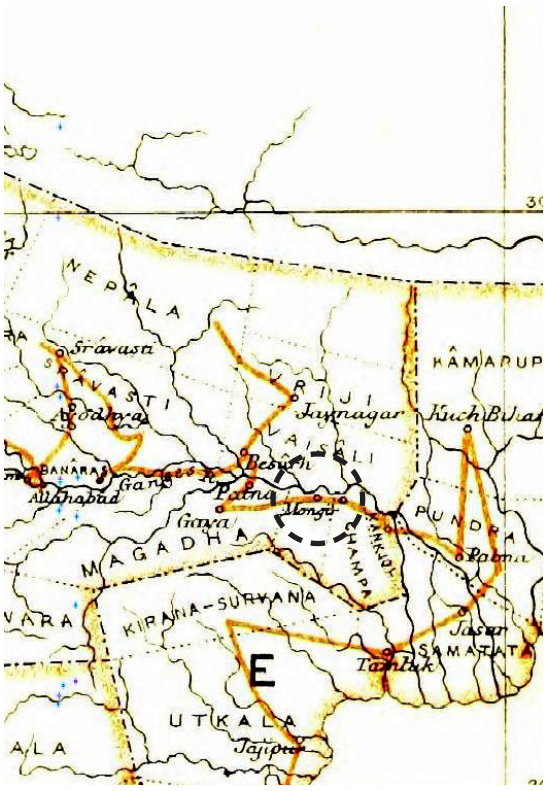


Figure 25 : Munger highlighted in the map demarcating the route traveled by Huien Tsang in India.
Source: https://www.jatland.com/home/File:Xuanzang_route.jpg, accessed online on 15th April 2020.

The archaeological digs in and around Munger city suggest the existence of the region since prehistoric times. Many buildings, figures, sculptures, seals, coins and other artefacts have concluded the early history of the district. However, the earliest written record of Munger dates back to the travelogue of Hiuen Tsang.

Epigraphic evidences have led the scholars to believe that the Guptas ruled over the region from 4th to 6th century A.D. A copperplate from 488 to 489 AD of the period of reign of Buddhagupta (447-495 A.D.), was discovered in Mandapura. The Guptas are believed to have discovered the town of Munger. They named the town Gupta Garh.

The Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang travelled north-eastward from Gaya district to Hiranya Paravat during mid-7th century AD. He arrived at a small town, south of Ganga, to the north-west of Lakhisarai. This village comprised of several Buddhist remains. He also visited a stupa, where Lord Buddha had preached law for three months. Hiuen Tsang then travels further east through 'forests and gorges of wild mountains', presumed to be the Kharagpur hills. The location and bearings of his travel to the region, defines it as present-day Munger. He describes the country land as richly cultivated, with a pleasant climate, and the people as simple and honest. He describes 10 Buddhist monasteries

scattered across the region, occupied by approximately 4000 priests.

The Pala dynasty captured the region from 8th to 12th century AD, with its capital at Gaur. In 770 AD, Dharmapala, the second Pala ruler, resided in Munger, while Devapala carried out further conquests. Two copper plates from this period suggest the activities undertaken during his reign. One included the grant of a village in modern-day Patna, which was executed in Munger. The other explained the grant of a land by Narayanpala (5th Pala king). He was also known as the Lord of Anga (present-day Munger and Bhagalppur).

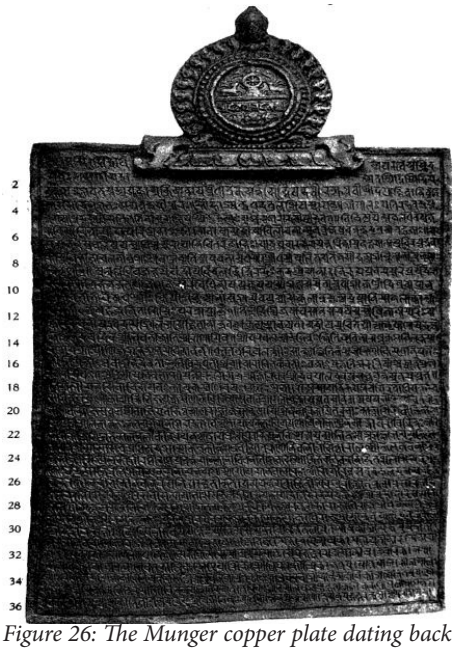


Figure 26: The Munger copper plate dating back to the reign of Dharmapala.
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Munger_Inscription_Obverse.jpg, accessed online on 15th April 2020.

Archaeological excavations carried out by General Cunningham found an ancient city, to the south of Kiul railway station. It was covered by undulating mounds comprising of old bricks and broken images. A mound was also discovered along the riverbank, 30 feet in height. It appeared to be the remains of a solid brick stupa, 6 ft below the earth, or 25 ft above the true ground level. General Cunningham predicted the building to date back to late 9th or 10th century AD. The stupa was made up of yellow steatite, with a figure of Buddha in the same material. The eastern and western sides of the stupa were excavated to reveal two chambers. 200-300 seals, bronze images, the steatite image of Buddha and an earthenware jar filled with more seals were found. These seals dated back to 10th or 11th century. They were presumed to be the official seals of a Buddhist monastery, made for quarrying bricks. Another mound was excavated in the vicinity, which marks the site of an old monastery.

4.5. 1200 A.D. to 1560 A.D.

In 12th century AD Bakhtiyar Khilji conquered Bihar. The Muslims overtook Munger without much resistance. Ghiyas-ud-din Khilji became the ruler of Munger in 1225. Modern-day Patna was made the seat of Governors, and Munger became the second town of Bihar. A peace treaty was signed at Munger during early 14th century and it was ruled by the Sultan of Bengal until 1330 AD. Later it was annexed to Delhi by Muhammad Tughlaq. During the conflict between the Sultan of Bengal and the Tughlaqs of Delhi, Munger came under the rule of the Jaunpur kings. They were soon overthrown by Behlol Lodi, whose son, Sikander Lodi, ruled over Bihar and expanded its territory till Bengal. In 1494 AD, the Afghans were chiefly reigning over Munger, submitted to Sultan Husain Shah of Bengal.

As per Stewart, in his History of Bengal, Prince Danyal, representing Husain Shah as the Governor of Eastern Bihar, signed a peace treaty with Sikander. It allowed him to retain Bihar, Tirhut and Sarkar Saran, as long as he did not invade Bengal. Prince Danyal repaired the 222 acre Munger fort and built a vault over the shrine of Shah Najah, the Muhammadan patron of the town, in 1497.

The successor of Husain Shah, and one of his 18 sons, Nasrat Shah invaded Tirhut by taking advantage of the conflict between the Emperor of Delhi and Babar. He took possession of Munger fort. Munger became the headquarters of the Bihar army, for the Gaurs. In 1529 AD, Babur fought the Afghans of Bihar and the Sultan of Bengal near river Ghagra. He won the battle and invaded Bihar. Nasrat Shah extended a peace offering to the emperor post the war. The last independent ruler of Bengal, Mahmud Shah, was defeated by Sher Shah, who marched to Munger to assert his power over the region. In 1545 AD Miyan Suleiman (Afghan

of Kararani tribe) took possession of Munger for Islam Shah, the son of Sher Shah. He desired to establish an independent rule over South Bihar. At the time, the region was under the rule of Muhammad Adil Shah, successor of Islam Shah. Suleiman got into an alliance with Bahadur Shah, King of Bengal. They killed Adil Shah at Fatehpur, 4 miles to the west of Surajgarh.

4.6. 1560 A.D. to 1700 A.D.



Figure 27: Shrine of Shah Nafah built within Munger fort, by Prince Daniyal.
Source: http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000001298u00000000.html, accessed online on 20th April 2020.

Suleiman was the ruler of Bengal and Bihar in 1563 AD. However, he acknowledged the suzerainty of Akbar. Under the rule of his successor, Akbar invaded Bihar in 1574 AD. The Great Bengal Military revolt was fought in 1575 AD, between the Bengal Sultanate and Akbar. Munger was the office headquarters for Akbar, who entrusted the command to Raja Todar Mal. The Raja defeated the rebels and the province of Bihar was restored to the Mughal emperor.

During the conquests of Akbar, three powerful zamindars assisted Akbar's generals in the wars against the Afghans. The Rajas of Kharagpur occupied most of the district, which is mentioned in Aine-e-Akbari. As per the document, Munger consisted of 31 mahals or parganas. Out of the 3 zamindars, Raja Sangram opposed the emperor, although failed at the attempt. However, he attacked again, during the reign of Jahangir, and was killed in 1606 AD. His son took to the throne in 1615 AD after he converted to Islam. He was Jahangir's favorite and was known as Raja Rozafzun (meaning 'daily growing in power').

Shah Shuja, the second son of Shah Jahan and the Governor of Bengal, claimed the throne. His capital was at Rajmahal, and Munger was the base camp for directing military orders. He was defeated by Dara Shukoh's son and Aurangzeb. Both the times Shah Shuja retired to Munger. Here, he strengthened the fortifications by deepening the moat along the eastern and southern sides. He threw entrenchments from the fort to the hill, creating a complete barrier for the enemies. However, his safety was compromised at the fort as Muhammad, son of Aurangzeb, came forth to attack. He retrieved to Rajmahal and finally, after accepting defeat there as well, fled to Bengal. During 17th century, due to continuous political strain on the region, Munger became a well-fortified town. Several foreign travelers also visited the region. Out of them, Nicolas Graaf, a Dutch physician, admired the white walls, towers and minarets along the city's skyline.

4.7. 1700 A.D. to 1947 A.D.

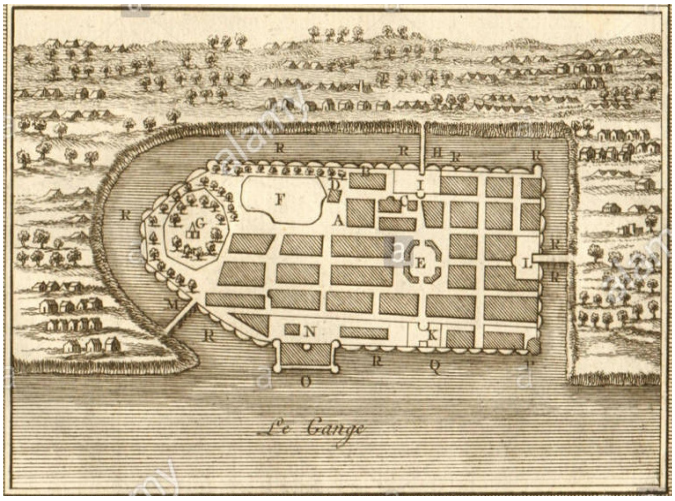


Figure 28: Plan of Munger fort along river Ganges.
Source: www.alamy.com, accessed online on 20th April 2020.



Figure 29: View of Munger fort along the banks of river Ganga (by William Hodges 1744-1797).
Source: www.bl.uk, accessed online on 20th April 2020.

In 1745 AD, the fort, which stood as a symbol of power, began to dilapidate as per Mustapha Khan. He was the rebellious general of Ali Vardi Khan, the Nawab of Bengal. He captured the fort and fought the besiegers of the fort. After 3 days, he left for Patna. During 18th century AD, the Marathas raided through Munger, which left the city to suffer tremendously. Among them, Baji Rao, Peshwa of Poona, also marched through the city. In 17th and 18th centuries several English, Dutch and French travelers roamed the region. In 1757 AD Eyre Coote came to Munger in pursuit of Jean Law, a French adventurer. He was a partisan of Siraj-ud-Daula during the Battle of Plassey.

Munger came into prominence in 1761 AD, under the rule of Nawab Kasim Ali Khan. He made Munger his capital, strengthening the fortifications. Gurghin (Gregory) Khan, an Armenian, who was his favorite, re-organized the army and established an arsenal. Soon after his establishment in Munger, Kasim Ali faced the English. Several Englishmen set up factories for the manufacture of weapons near Patna, due to the mass cultivation of saltpetre. Mr. Ellis was in charge of the English factory in Patna. The Nawab and him often conflicted each other. A serious dispute arose between Kasim Ali and the East India Company, when a heavy tax was levied on the inland trade of goods from the English factories in Patna. After the Battle of Plassey, the Europeans exempted certain goods from the tax, which was marked by a dastak or a certificate signed by the Governor or one of the factory agents. The English lent signatures to Indians who forged it multiple times.



Figure 30: Eastern view of Munger fort.
Source: www.bl.uk, accessed online on 20th April 2020.

They remained unquestioned by the Nawab's army, who were pulled up by the Englishmen in case of intrusion. Mir Kasim complained against it to Henry Vansittrat, the Governor of Bengal. Thereafter, a fixed duty of 9% was levied on all goods. Also, the dastaks were signed by the factory agents or Kasim's men. However, this agreement was revoked in Calcutta. Kasim Ali was agitated with this breach of trust. A deputation headed by Messrs, Amyatt and Hay reached Munger on 14th May 1763 to negotiate with the Nawab. However, the confrontation did not go well. The Nawab resorted to tricks portraying the English to seize the fort. Mr. Ellis could foresee an inevitable war, and thus seized the city of Patna. The Nawab took control and recaptured Munger fort. He officially declared a war with the English. A British force, under the command of Major Adams, proceeded against the Nawab. On his way to the banks of Udhua Nullah near Rajmahal, his army was defeated yet again. He returned back to Munger. After three days he set on foot to Patna with his prisoners, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Hay and the others. On their way, Gurghin Khan was killed. A scene of confusion near Lakshisarai, sent the Nawab back to Munger. Once the misconception was cleared, he started back for Patna. The British army advanced towards Munger and captured the fort. They took the opportunity to release their own people. This agitated the Nawab, who ordered the death of his English prisoners in Patna. It led to the Great Massacre of Patna in 1763 AD.

Post the Battle of Buxar in 1764 AD, the British officially overtook the Lower Bengal Province, including Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. The district was flooded with British settlements. They established the East India Railway, which crossed Munger district. The first Locomotive Repair Workshop in India, was set up in Jamalpur. In the subsequent years most of the activities in the district was uneventful. The fortifications of the city began to deteriorate. The politically active city had gone silent. Munger came to be known as the sanatorium for the British troops, in later years. During early 19th century AD, it was regarded as a lunatic asylum for the sepoys.

4.8. 1947 A.D. to Present

Munger formed a part of the lower provinces of Bengal presidency. Over time it was separated from Bengal and post independence from Orissa. In 2000 it was separated from Jharkhand. Over the years several regions from Munger district were established as separate districts. The evolution of these political boundaries defined the current district of Munger, which was formulated in 1994. The city continues to expand south-ward. Its bound by the river on one side and the hills on the other. Thus, Munger became an important land and river route. The earthquake of 1934 destroyed most of the town, leaving the fort and the northern district in ruins. The remnants of the city continue to display a picturesque landscape along the riverbank, with the hills in the background. It attracts multiple tourists even today. It is important to study the foundation of Munger and understand the multiple ways in which the river has given shape to the current district.

5. Significance of Munger

The historicity of Munger district helps to understand the evolution of the city through geographical shifts, political conquests and perennial urbanism. Having survived through multiple years, the district possesses diverse values and significances. These have grown and have taken shape of the region that exists today.

5.1 Archaeological and Historical Significance

The history of Munger dates back to ancient times when it was a part of the Anga kingdom. In 6th century BC it was overthrown by the Magadha empire. Excavations throughout the region have confirmed presence of pre-historic sites along the mountain range and valleys. These date back to the early and mid-Stone Age period. Some of the major archaeological findings are as follows :

1. Evidences dating to the Stone Age period were found in three places – two near Bhimbandh and one in Jamalpur. Clusters of tools found in the top soil of the hilly region, suggested the existence of several nomadic camps and factory sites. These included hand axes, flakes, cores, points, scrapers of several types, etc.[1]
2. Northern Black Polished ware was excavated from Pirnagra Deorhi, Sarahiyadih in Munger district which indicates the existence of habitation during the Iron age.[2]
3. Archaeological remains found along the river, in Munger, reveal evidences of an ancient city. A 30ft high mound in the vicinity was excavated to reveal the remains of a solid brick stupa. The 9th or 10th century building, excavated by General Cunningham, comprised of arcades on either side leading to chambers. Seals, bronze and steatite images of Buddha were found, presumed to belong to an ancient Buddhist monastery. Several Buddhist sculptures and stupas were found towards the western side of the district.
4. Excavations in Karnachaura, at the peak of the hill range, revealed three periods of continuous occupation from the Palas to the pre-Mughal rulers.

   Period I – Red, Black and Grey wares excavated which date back to the Palas. Traces of 2.15cm x 1.55cm of built bricks suggest structural activity within the region. Terracotta animal figurines and beads, bangle pieces of glass, stone discs and decorated pieces were found here.

   Period II – Glazed ware decorated with typical floral designs, red & black ware were found which date back to the medieval period. The use of lakhauri and reused bricks depicts an increase in the structural activity.

   Period III–Wares of utilitarian shapes were excavated, which dated back to the late medieval period. Structural advancements were noticed as the size of bricks increased to 27 x 13 x 7 cm. Tile pieces were found in large quantities, and the flooring was rammed earth of lime and surkhi

5. 2 inscriptions were found dating back to Rukn-ud-din Kaikus (1291-1302 AD) suggesting the expanse of his kingdom. One was from Begusarai, dated 1293 AD, which indicated the construction of a fortress by Khan-i-Khanan. The Lakhisarai inscription is dated to 1297, which describes a congregational mosque built during the time of Khan-i-Khanan.[3] Epigraphic excavations yielded evidences of several mosques which were built 16th century AD onwards.

1 Ray Reba, 1987, *Ancient Settlement Patterns Of Eastern India*, Calcutta.

2 Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), 1955-56, *Indian Archaeology 1955-56 - A Review*, edited by A. Ghosh, Delhi, p. 71.

3 *Chapter-I Historical Background of the Sultanate of Bengal*, accessed online at https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/57720/8/08_chapter%201.pdf, on 25 April 2020.

The timeline of Munger, as discussed in the previous chapter, follows an undulating path. It was traversed by several religious figures including Lord Buddha and Mahavira. Many travelers also visited to admire its picturesque landscape. Munger was also the site for constant conflict. It was ruled and overthrown by a long line of conquerors. However, by late 19th century, the district began to lose its importance and it was no longer the highlight. Over subsequent years it expanded as a spiritual centre, and was developed as a sanatorium. The river Ganges flowing along the district greatly contributed to the historical significance of Munger.

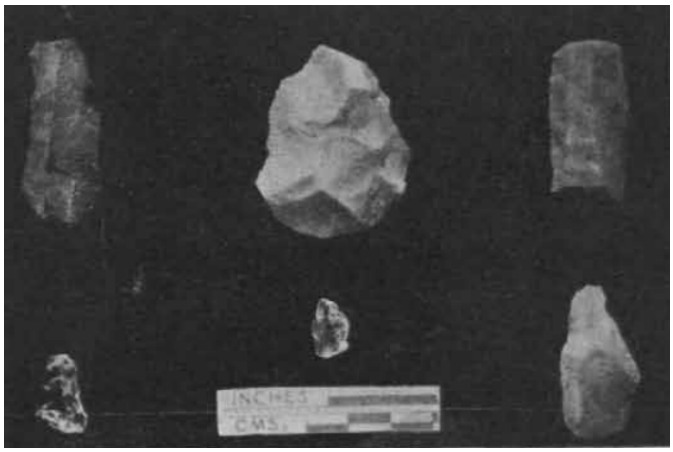


Figure 31: Pre-historic tools found in site near Bhimbandh (1960-61). Source: www.nmma.nic.in, accessed online on 25th April 2020.

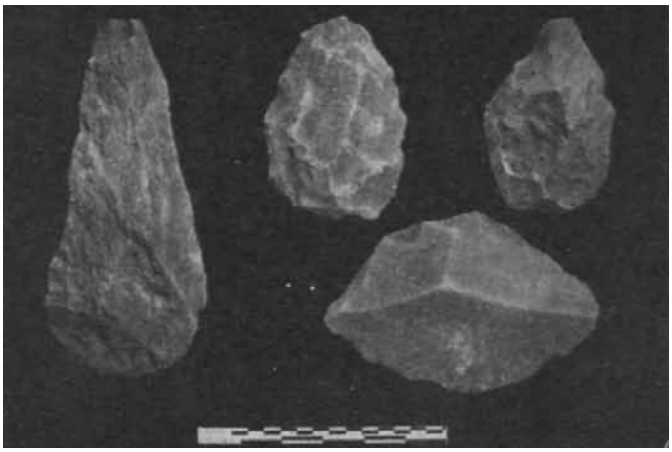


Figure 32: Series II tools found in Munger (1960-61). Source: www.nmma.nic.in, accessed online on 25th April 2020.

5.2 Religious & Cultural Significance

Bihar has been a major centre for Buddhism, as it is closely associated with Lord Buddha. He attained enlightenment in Gaya. He travelled through many regions within the state, including Munger district, spreading Buddhism. A prestigious university on Buddhist studies, renowned in the world, was built in Nalanda, to the west of Munger. Over the years several travelers and scholars visited the region in search of their Buddhist roots. Munger is also well-known as Maudal. It was derived from Maudgalya, who was a disciple of Buddha. Several excavations in and around the district have revealed multiple stupas and figures & images of Buddha. Many ancient monasteries were also found around the region. Munger is also considered as a religious epicenter for the Jains. The 24th tirthankar, Mahavira was born in Munger. Thus, it is considered sacred by the Jain pilgrims, who frequently visit the city.

According to the puranas, Lord Rama and Sita traveled through the district. The ghats along the river and hot springs in Kharagpur hills depict mythological references. Ram and Sita crossed the river near Kashtaharni ghat, on their way to Ayodhya after they got married. Many people from across the country visit the ghats and temples at this site. Chandika Sthan is also located along the riverbank, which is one of the 24 Shaktipeeths in India. Sitakund is located along the Kharagpur hills, regularly worshiped by the locals. It is believed that Sita washed the heat from her body after she underwent the agni pariksha to prove her chastity to Rama.



Figure 33: Lakshman Kund. Source: www.im-bihar.in, accessed online on 25th April 2020.

As the Turks, Afghans and Mughals took over the region, many mosques, dargahs and idgahs were built. The Muslim settlements expanded over the region, increasing the Islamic influence. The English invasion led to the construction of several churches in Munger, especially near Jamalpur. Religious diversity is seen throughout Munger, which exists even today. Ganges is worshiped as a goddess. It is believed that her pure waters descended through the thick locks of Lord Shiva, to heal the earth. The river binds all religion together, as the main source of spirituality.

5.3 Natural and Ecological Significance

The natural and ecological significance of Munger has been very high since its time of existence. It showcases a rich landscape of Ganges flowing along its northern boundary and dense, forested hills to the south. Ganges has been essential for existence of life, since pre-historic times. The banks of the river are adorned with flat, alluvial lands. They are vast stretches of rich agricultural lands, which is a major means of survival for the locals. None of the tributaries of Ganges passes through the present district boundary. The Kharagpur hills constitute plenty streams within valleys, which are also interspersed with hot springs. The hills are believed to have been an active volcanic site in the past.

Since pre-historic times, the topography of Munger has attracted several habitations. The unique location of the town with the river to the north and hills to the south, increased the importance of trade and commerce in the region. Munger was developed as an important land and river route. The ecology created a natural defense for the region, thus attracting many rulers and kingdoms. Subsequently, over the years, the settlement pattern was also majorly influenced by the geography of Munger.



Figure 34: Pir Pahar, Munger.
Source: http://biharattractions.com/munger-district/, accessed online on 25th April 2020.



Figure 35: Waterfall near Sitakund, Munger.
Source: http://biharattractions.com/munger-district/, accessed online on 25th April 2020.

5.4 Architectural Significance

The architecture of Munger reflects the religious, ecological and political evolution of the region. It was a major centre for trade and commerce. The primary source of income for the locals was agriculture. The diara lands along Ganges laid out rich agricultural lands. Settlements long the region were accordingly established. They were guarded by the hills on one side and the river on the other. Apart from Munger town, most of the district comprises of villages. The common dwellings seen across the region are the mud houses, with thatched roof. In case of certain shopkeepers', the houses comprised of a tiled roof.

The trade across Munger attracted several travelers, saints, rulers, artists to visit and settle within the city. Over the years, they built several structures, which stand today as living chapters of history. The scale of the

built structure suggested the intent behind the builder. Munger fort was a point of conflict throughout the city's history. It was built, repaired, strengthened and neglected across multiple lifetimes. With advancing time, the built landscape of the region also flourished. The topography of the land is rich in quartzite and thus stone for construction is quarried from the Kharagpur hills itself. Munger is dotted with several temples, mosques, English residences, churches, ghats, and the dominating fort along the riverbank. These help to study the multiple layers of history that have evolved to define the current district.



Figure 36: Residence built by Ghurgin Khan, an Armenian officer, now used as TV Tower office.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 37: Northern gate leading to Munger fort.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 38: Bihar School of Yoga, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team..



Figure 39: St. Mary's Church, Jamalpur.
Source: www.bl.uk/onlinegallery, accessed online on 25th April 2020.

6. Architectural Description

The architectural vocabulary of Munger district showcases the dominance of Colonial rule in the district. As discussed in the previous chapters, the history of Munger dates back to the Iron age and following that several rulers established their base here and built several buildings, including the Munger fort. However, due to the change of powers, many of these buildings were destroyed/ dilapidated and what we see today were majorly built during the British period, introducing their architecture styles and construction techniques. The different building typologies spread across the district reflect a comprehensive understanding of the political movement and settlement pattern. The building materials, planning layout and ornamental features also suggest an amalgamation of the colonial and regional architectural styles

6.1 Building Typologies

The urban layout of the settlement within Munger helps us understand the political and religious significance of the town. The building typology reflects the evolution of the communal lifestyle and varying traditions. The amalgamated architectural styles exhibited across the region suggest the political, social and cultural influences of Munger.

i. Residential

The historical residential settlement of Munger city was majorly destroyed during the earthquate of 1934 and 1938. Only a few residences built during and afetr the 19th century remain today. These residences gives us a broad understanding of the typology of the residences that once existed in the town.

a. Haveli

The zamindars of Munger flourished during the British period and they built large residences having the layout of a traditional haveli but the decorative elements are inspired by European styles. These residences are built in brick, with timber roof beams and RBC floors/ balconies. They have semicircular arch doors and bulls eye ventilators. The Rai Bhadur residence is one such example built in inspiration with Baroque architecture style. The two storey structure has elaborate corinthian columns along the vernadah on ground and first floor with ornamental cast iron railing in between. It has a thick frieze with floral motifs and terracotta parapet and pediment with similar mouldings. The residence has a central courtyard and the rooms are built around it. The corridor around the courtyard has tradition temple style double columns with lotus petal design along the base and capital. The exterior of the building has cast iron brackets supporting the RBC and timber balcony, whereas the courtyard has wooden brackets.



Figure 40: Rai Bahadur's residence, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 41: Lakshmi Bhawan, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

b. Regional Houses

The regional houses of Munger city are an amalgamation of Colonial, European and Indian architectural elements. These houses were built during late 19th or early 20th century when Munger was a trading town due to its location along the river Ganga. Traders and merchants from different parts of the country came and settled here and built houses inspired by the designs they gathered during their travels. These houses are built along the main market streets of the town- Badi Bazaar and Kauda Maidan streets of Munger town. Built in brick masonry, these houses have circular column with decorative capitals, cornice bands, dentils etc.



Figure 42: Residence on BAdi Bazaar street, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 43: Residence in Belan Bazaar, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

c. Vernacular Houses

The vernacular houses seen in the town are single storey houses built in a linear layout, using mud and random rubble. These houses have sloping roof supported on wooden log, having semi-circular clay roof tiles.

Before 20th century, majority of the residences in the district were vernacular houses built using stone, mud and wood.



Figure 44: Vernacular houses in Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

ii. Mixed Use

The mixed use building are a part of the commercial streets of the town and have shops on the ground floor and residences on the first floor. Built during the 20th century, these buildings have an amalgamation of Colonial and Art- deco style of architecture.



Figure 45: Krishn Bhawan, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

iii. Civic

During the British rule in Munger in early 20th century, they built civic buildings, majorly in the fort area, to set up a strong administrative base in the city. Today these buildings are used as District administrative offices, court building, Police headquarters etc. The typical typology of these buildings are linear structures with a colonnaded corridor, sometimes having a series of semi-circular arches. The rooms have higher ceiling than that of the corridor and have a moulded cornice band with dentils running along its periphery. Some of these building like the Police Headquaters (Police Adhikshak Karyalaya), Administrative office of District court and Jila Bhoodan Yagya Office have sloping over the corridors, supported on wide square columns. The DJ Record Office has more elaborate decorative elements like an extended porch with segmental arch opening and a small pediment, quoins at the corners, double bands of moulded cornice , semi- circular ventilators and cupolas at the corners of the parapet. Similarly, the District Development Committee (DDC Office) is also a decorated two storey building with an extending porch, with semi-circular arch colonnade on the ground floor and corridor with square columns on the first floor. The ground floor has semi- circular windows whereas the first floor has rectangular windows, both with wooden louvers shutters. The building has octagonal turret like rooms on its either corner of the front facade and battlement like parapet along its roof's periphery. These civic buildings were build within the Munger fort complex, with such striking colonial features to mark the strength of British rule in the city of Munger.



Figure 46: District Welfare office inside Munger fort, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 47: Jila Bhoodan Yagya office inside Munger fort, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 48: DDC office Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 49: DJ Record Department inside Munger fort, Munger
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

Due to the strategic location of Munger along the banks of river Ganga, trade was an important part of Munger's development. When the British introduced Railways in eastern India to ease the load of trade

via waterways, the built a railway line along Munger too and the old railway station built in colonial style is located towards the north of the fort, the administrative headquarters of the town. The Railway station is a single storey colonial structure with a series of blind semi-circular arches, some of which have doors and windows to access the offices and public spaces. The station also has storage rooms (godown space) at the station for storage. Post independence, with the decline in trade and the historic trading route, a new station was building, and the old building stands abandoned.



Figure 50: Old Munger Railway Station.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

iv. Religious

a. Churches

Munger being a strong British base, they built churches in and around the fort area to fulfill the religious needs of the British officers stationed in the city. The Baptist Union Church is the oldest church, built in 1813, inside the Munger fort area. It is a single storey, pitched roof structure. It has an extended porch in front, with a semi- circular arch on each of its thre sides. A verandahs with semi- circular arches runs on either side of the building. The interior has a long hall with wooden false ceiling and altar at one end. The decoration on the building is simple bands of moulded cornice at different levels and highlighted keystone. Later the British built the St. John's Church and Munger Church in 1816 and 1819, respectively. Similar in design, both the church have a long hall as the nave with the altar at one end, however, the opening design changed from semi-circular arches to Gothic arches.



Figure 51: Baptism Church within Munger fort, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 52: Munger Church, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

b. Temples

The temples in Munger city have majorly been reconstructed post the earthquake of 1938. Only three historic temple stuctures remain today. The Maa Chandika Sthan is one of the 52 Shakti peeth, where it is believe that the eye of Goddess Sati fell. The temple complex has been altered and reconstructed over the years and only one shrine is the complex is a historic structure. It is a single storey structure with only the garbhagriha and a dome on top. Shiv temple is one of the most significant typology found along the banks of river Ganga due

to the belief that it was Lord Shiva who brought Ganga onto Earth. However, only one historic Shiv temple is documented in the area. Unlike a typical temple, this Shiv mandir's mandapa has a series of semi-circular arches and mouldings in colonial style. The garbhagriha is a square structure with a pyramidal structure, engulfed within the north edge of the mandapa. The third typology of temple is the Thakurbadi built by the local Raja, Bade RAja ki Thakurbadi or Prem Mandir. This is an elaborate structure, access by a double height gateway with mixed architectural elements from Rajputana and European styles of architecture. From the gateway, the shrine is built across an open courtyard. The linear structure, has a verandhah like mandapa in front, leading into the main garbhagriha in the centre and a small garbhagriha on either side. The jali, arches, eaves, railing and door frames have heavy floral mouldings but in European style.



Figure 53: Shiv Temple, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 54: Bade Raja ki Thakurbadi, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

c. Kunds

According to Ramayana, it is believed that after Sita was rescued from Ravana, Lord Rama asked Sita to perform the Agni Pariksha. He was forced to do so by the people of his town, for Sita to prove her chastity. After she successfully completed the ritual, she came to bathe in this kund to wash off the heat from her body and thus it became a hot spring. Subsiquently, in the complex, a kund was made dedicated to Sita, Lord ram and his three brothers- Lakshman, Bharat and Shatrugan.



Figure 55: Lakshman Kund, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

v. Funerary

The oldest shrine in the city is the Peer Nafah Shah ki Dargah, located inside the fort area. It is believed thatit was a mazar of a saint who had travelled from Persia to Ajmerand came to Munger under the instructions of Khwaza Moin-Uddin Chisti. He lived here for several years and died in approx. 1177 A.D. The grave was unmarked for several year, however, the present day structure was built in 1497 by Prince Danyal, during the repairs of the fort. The building has a tomb structure with vaulted dome and a prayer hall on the side. There is another tomb structure next to the this called Jalaluddin Sahib ki Dargah buit in similar style with a vaulted dome.

On top of Pirpahar, is the tomb of Hazrat Peer Hasan Shah, which is a double height octagonal structure with hemispherical dome. This tomb is built in colonial architectural style with rectangular openings (now

blocked to make niches) having semi-circular moulding, rectangular pilasters and moulded cornice bands.



Figure 56: Peer Nafah Shah ki Dargah in Munger Fort, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 57: Hazrat Peer Hasan Shah on Pir Pahar, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

vi. Institutional

Munger became an important administrative and trading town during the British period, hence institutional buildings were also set up in the town. These are mainly single or double storey buildings built in colonial architectural style. The institutes includes schools, colleges and training academies and a foundation run hospital. Another important institutional site of Munger is the Jail, located within the fort area. As per the gazetteer record, the jail was set up by Mir Kasim and was later turned into a formal jail by the British. The jail has historic buildings from 18th, 19th and 20th century.



Figure 58: R.D. & D.J. College, Nalanda University, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 59: Rahmani Foundation Hospital, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

vii. Defense

As per the recorded history of Munger, the fort was built during the 13th century and since then has been taken over by various rulers. Built along the banks of river Ganga, the fort was built as a defense structure to mark the rule of its king and protect from the attack of its enemies. The fort has three gateways and a high fort wall with battlements and bastions, for a perimeter of approximately 4kms. Though most of the fort wall has now collapsed and only traces of it is seen in some segments. The fort was built on remains of an ancient buddhist site. The acropolis of the ancient fort was located on its present north- east corner, however today the traces of these archaeological sites are not seen. The main gateway was the Lal Darwaza, located on the north side of the fort, approached from the old railway station. This gateway has a tudor arch passage with plain staggered wall from the exterior and large bastions with battlements from the inside. This gateway also

has some stone carved panels with Hindu temple style carvings having idols of Hindu god and goddesses. The second gateway is located on the east side of the fort, with a large horse-shoe arch passage in the centre and a semi-circular arch pedestrian passage on either side. This gateway was renovated by Mr. Dear, commissioned by the British, in 1867, when he built a clock tower over the gateway. This clock tower had collapsed in the earthquake of 1938 and reconstructed by the locals in 1975 in similar style. On either side of the gateway, is the old fort wall, possibly existing for the 14th century. It has octagonal bastions on its edges with cupola on top. This section of the fort wall is constructed in stone masonry with bands or rounded mouldings. The third gateway is on the south side of the fort. A bastion on the west of this gate had the tomb of Mulla Muhammad Saiyad, a famous poet. The tomb was demolished/ collapsed in the 20th century. The south gateway has a large semi-circular arch passage and circular bastions on either side. This gateway has been renoved several times, last done in 1976 by Raj Kishore Sharma, a local zamindar, and hence the original architecture of the gate is not known.



Figure 60: North Gate of Munger fort from the inside, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 61: South Gate of Munger fort, Munger.
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.



Figure 62: Historic photo of East Gateway with clock tower constructed by Mr. Dear.
Source: https://im-bihar.in/2020/03/26/the-fort-of-munger/, accessed on 12th April 2022



Figure 63: Present day East gateway of Munger fort with the clock tower renovated by the locals
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team.

6.2 Evolution pattern in the architecture of Munger District

As per the site survey, the earliest documented historic site of Munger is the Fort. Though it is known to have been constructed in the 13th century, the oldest existing structures are the gateways built in the 15th and the 17th century. Some of the other buildings built by Mir Kasim like the structures in the Jail, well, gun factory and ammunition stores, tunnel, etc. were constructed during the 18th century. Post that, everything documented is from the 19th and 20th century constructed by the British who built Munger as a significant administrative and trading center. It is also to be noted that Munger faced two major earthquakes, in 1935 and 1938, which caused huge damage to these heritage building and hence these sites have been renovated and re-constructed in the recent years by the locals.

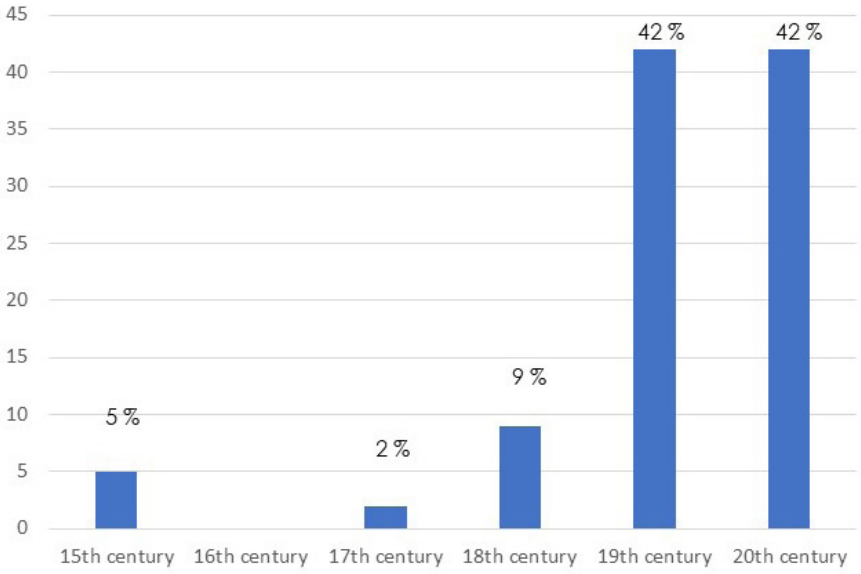


Figure 64: Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods
Source: As per primary survey done on site.

As discussed, the building typology along with its architectural style and construction methods exhibit the historicity of Munger district. The study exhibits the maximum number of listed buildings as religious like church, temples, kunds and ghats, along with funerary structures like tombs and dargarhs. This confirms that Munger town's diversity of rulers which included Hindu, Muslim and Christians. The second highest percentage is that of civic and residential buildings constructed in the 19th and 20th century, which again justified the fact that Munger was a significant administrative and trading town during the British period. Gradually as the settlement expanded other utilitarian, institutional, recreational and commercials buildings were constructed to cater the development of the town. Munger district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history that has persisted through the years.

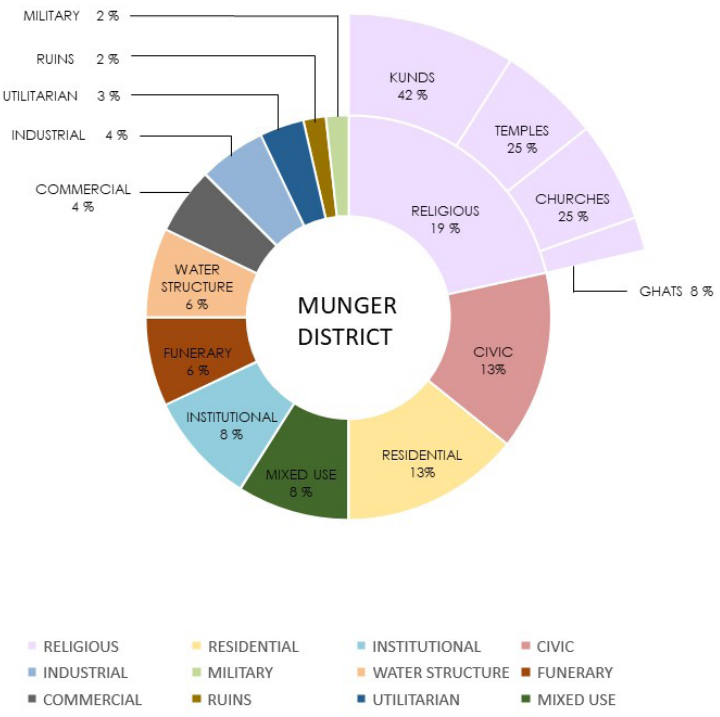


Figure 65: : Pie chart showcasing the built heritage typology in Munger district.
Source: As per primary survey done on site.

7. Approach and Methodology

The term 'Built Heritage' is a fluid term constituting a diverse array of elements. From individual buildings, to entire precincts of towns, monuments, structures, gardens and landscapes. Heritage is about the value people attach to places and creating local identity and distinctiveness. Munger 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 Munger District which defines the present city and to derive its association with the river Ganga. The aim to understand the importance of the river in the historic timeline of the city and analyze the architectural characteristics based on this information. For the purpose of this study a boundary was defined at a distance of 5km from the bank of the river on both the sides.

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

7.1 Literature Study

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

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

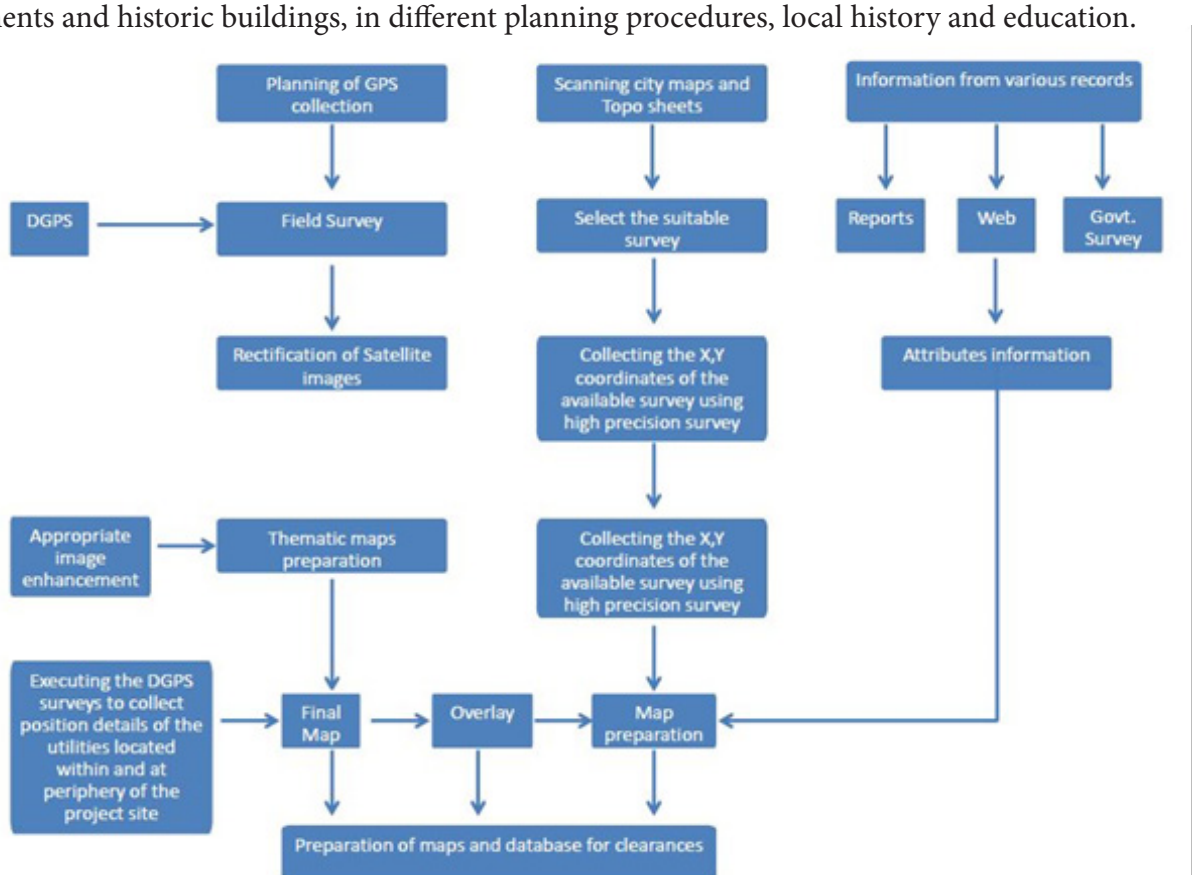


Figure 66: GIS Mapping Methodology
Source: As per primary survey done on site

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 of Munger is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 subzones (eg: M01, M02, .. for Munger District), according to their respective areas, which are mentioned on each map. All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Mgr/M 01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Mgr/MGR/01) of the particular inventory can be located.

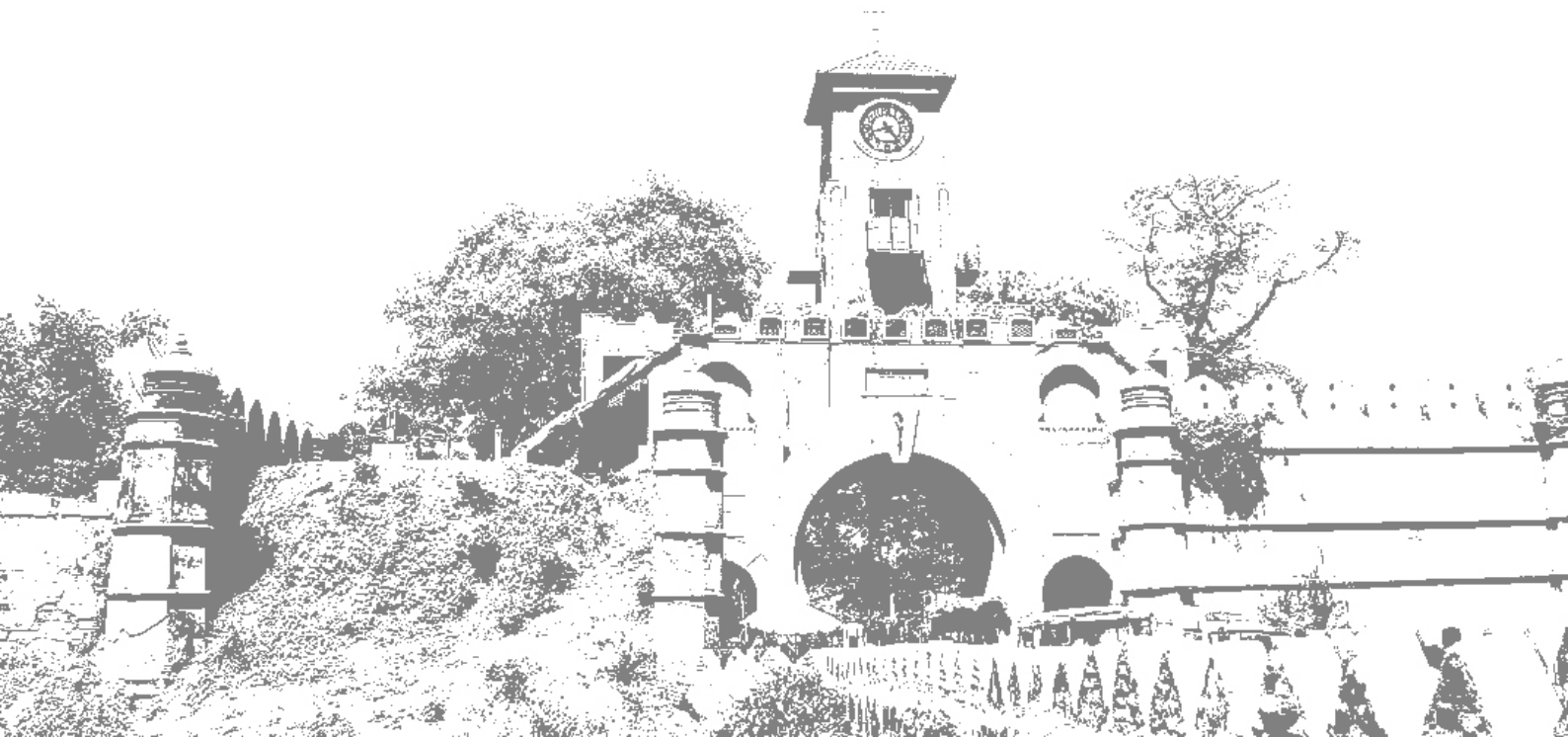
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ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES



RESIDENCE (01)

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/01 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M06



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.370243 86.468689
Address	Munger Road, Belan Bazar, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the east side of the Munger Road and is approx.40m south of SKD Memorial School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1939
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a market area of Munger City with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular columns with moulded capitals. Metal jaalis in a stepped form are built between the columns. A moulded cornice band is running below the parapet level of the building. The railing of the parapet has small domes built on top of it. The rooms are accessed by the rectangular wooden double panelled doors. There are windows built on the sides of the entrance doors. A mumty floor is built at the terrace level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Munger due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	A metal door has been added later at the veranda for the entrance. The plaster on the walls of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAI BAHADUR RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/02 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M06





Past Name	Rai Bahadur Residence
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.371503 86.467242
Address	Belan Bazar Main Road, Belan Bazar, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the east direction of Belan Bazar Road and is approx.200m southeast of Rahmani Foundation.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1830
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mukesh Nandan Prasad Singh
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of European and Regional
Building Setting	It has residences built around and has river Ganga flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	The residential complex has the main residence along with a guest house and a Lord Krishna temple. The main residence is double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a porch, supported on columns having corinthian like capital and fluted shaft. There are metal multifoilated arcaded louvers built between the columns which are later additions. There is a colonnaded veranda built on the either side of the porch. The area above the porch is used as a balcony for the first floor.There are moulded jaalis built between the columns of the first floor. The side façade of the first floor has extended balconies, supported by metal brackets. The veranda on the ground floor leads to many rooms including a corridor which opens up into a courtyard having rooms built around it. The rooms have carved rectangular wooden doors as their entrances.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The forefathers of the owner were mainly zamindars and stayed in Kannauj. They shifted to Munger in early 1800's. According to the owner, this is only residence that is intact after the earthquake of 1938.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger city along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration. Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the residence is wearing off. Rust deposition on the metal structures.
Source of Information	Mukesh Nandan Prasad Singh

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAHMANI FOUNDATION HOSPITAL	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/03	**Map No** GaD/Mgr/M06





Past Name	Rahmani Foundation
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.372628 86.465649
Address	Belan Bazar, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the west direction of Belan Bazar Road and is approx.75m south of Rahmani B.Ed College.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Hospital
Property present use	Hospital
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Late Mughal
Building Setting	It has residences built around and has river Ganga flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	The building is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The whole building is enclosed in a low height boundary wall having battlement like structures built on top of them. The complex is accessed by a gateway having a metal gate built between the circular arch. There are two octagonal towers are built on the either side of the gateway. The building is accessed by colonaded porch with eaves built between the columns. The porch also has a similar battlement like structure built on top of it. Octagonal planned rooms are built on the corners of the front façade. The towers are two storey structures with windows built on their facades. The windows are topped by chajjas with balconies built at the base of the windows. The rooms inside the building are accessed by rectangular doors.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Munger city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Munger city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the building is wearing off.
Source of Information	Mukesh Nandan Prasad Singh

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (02)	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/04 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M07



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.369703 86.474684
Address	Jamalpur-Munger Road, P.C.Dutta Colony, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the east direction of Bari Bazar Road and is approx. 35m north of Kauda Maidan Chowk.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1935
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residence and Shop
Property present use	Residence and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the market area of Munger City and has residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, hexagon in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is a corner plot having shops on the ground floor and residence built above them. The first floor façade of the structure has wooden doors for the access of the rooms Pilasters are built on the either side of the doors which go upto the parapet level. A metal corrugated sheet has been added later above the doors, with eaves having below it. The sheet acts as a chajja and is supported on metal rodes. The parapet of the structure has a moulded jaali railing with small pillars and a bullseye opening. The railing is topped by a moulded pediment. There is a staircase added on the terrace floor which leads to the roof of a flat roofed room built on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Munger city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built residences with shops to expand their business as well.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Munger city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built their residences with shops to expand their businness as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the façade of the structure is wearing off. The staircase is partially demolished.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KAUDA MAIDAN STREET | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/05 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M07





Past Name	Kauda Maidan Street
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.370299 86.474017
Address	Kauda Maidan, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Betwan Bazar Road towards southeast direction and is approx.210m southwest of Ahmmadiya Masjid.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Settlement
Property present use	Settlement
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The street is situated in a market area having several buildings built around it such as banks, temples and residences.

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

Architectural Description	The street has several structures built on both sides.The residences on this street are usually single and double storey structures, rectangular in plan and are built on a high plinth. They have rectangular openings with wooden doors as their entrances. Some residences have shops built on the ground floor while the residential part is located on the first floor. The balconies are built on the first floor having metal jaali railings with eaves hanging at their base. Some buildings have rectangular entrances and circular columns with moulded capitals on their facade. Moulded cornice bands are running at slab level of the first floor and band of dentils below the parapet level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Munger due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The plaster on the façade of the structures are wearing off. Several structures were renovated over time.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

R.D AND D.J. COLLEGE MUNGER

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/06 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M08





Past Name	R.D. and D.J. College Munger
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.368658 86.483740
Address	Shastri Nagar, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the north direction of the DJ College Road and is approx.145m northwest of Munger University.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1925
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nalanda Open University
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	College
Property present use	College
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the market area of Munger City and has residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. A moulded cornice band is running around the façade of the veranda, located above the arches. The parapet of the veranda has battlement like structures along with small chattris built on either side. The side façades of the structure have rectangular windows with metal jaalis fixed in them. The rooms are accessed by rectangular doors and rectangular windows located on the either side of the entrance door. The entrance door leads to an arcaded corridor with classrooms built around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The DJ college complex was built in 1898. Later on, this building was inaugrated by Mr. J.A. Hubback, who was the Commissioner of Bhagalpur Division at that time.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Munger city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Alterations, Later additions, Vandalism
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the strcuture is wearing off. The interior façade of the building is renovating.
Source of Information	Om Sarraf

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BAIJNATH GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/07 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M08





Past Name	Baijnath Girls High School
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.374332 86.480387
Address	Shah Zubair Road, Shastri Nagar, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the west direction of Shah Zubair Road and is approx. 340m south of Munger Railway Station.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1932
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	High School
Property present use	High School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic
Building Setting	It is located in the market area of Munger City and has residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a two storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded porch having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. There are arcaded verandas built on the either side of the porch having similar arches. Jaalis have been added later the arched areas along with metal railings at the base. Hexagonal planned rooms are built on the corners of the front façade. Rectangular windows with wooden doors are built on the façade of the hexagonal structures. The windows are topped by chajjas with jaalis hanging from them. The back façade of the structure has windows built on both floors with arcaded verandas built on their sides. The parapet of the building has a railing and chattris with domes on top of them, above the hexagonal structures.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Munger city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Munger city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the school is wearing off.
Source of Information	Prinary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BADI BAZAR STREET | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/08 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M07





Past Name	Badi Bazar Street
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.374363 86.472784
Address	Badi Bazar Road, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Jamalpur-Munger Road towards southeast direction and is approx. 240m northeast of Munger High School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Settlement
Property present use	Settlement
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The street is situated in a market area having several buildings built around it such as banks, temples and residences.

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

Architectural Description	The street has several structures built on both sides.The residences on this street are usually double storey structures, rectangular in plan built on a high plinth, having circular arches, as their entrances, supported on circular columns. Some residences have shops built on the ground floor while the residential part is located on the first floor. Some buildings have rectangular entrances and circular columns with moulded capitals. Moulded cornice bands are running at slab level of the first floor and band of dentils below the parapet level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Munger due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The plaster on the façade of the structures are wearing off. Several structures were renovated over time.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BADE RAJA KI HAVELI (SBI BANK)

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/09 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M07





Past Name	Bade Raja ki Haveli
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.375149 86.472007
Address	Badi Bazar Road, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of Bari Bazar Road and is approx. 150m northwest of Sadar Hospital.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Commercial
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Bank
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is built in the market area of Munger City and has residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a two storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The residence is enclosed by a boundary wall and has a gateway for its access. The gateway has a semicircular arch in centre with pilasters built on its either side. The gateway leads to the main residential building having an extended porch with stepped arches on the sides and circular arch in the front. The arches are supported on circular columns. The ground floor façade has rectangular windows set within stepped arches and has octagonal planned rooms built on the corners. Similar construction is done on the first floor of the structure. The first floor façade of the octagonal rooms have extended balconies. A moulded cornice band running below the parapet level of the structure. The building is topped by a clock tower.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was earlier the residence of of the local king Sir Raghunandan Prasad Singh who helped in building several structures in Munger City. This building was later converted into a bank.
Association with Ganga	Several rulers travelled through Ganga and settled in Munger due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in Munger and started serving the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Metal gates have been added to the entrances. The ground floor is newly painted while the plaster on first floor façade is wearing off.
Source of Information	Locals

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHOTE RAJA HOUSE (CANARA BANK)	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/10 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M07





Past Name	Chote Raja House
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.375481 86.472717
Address	Badi Bazar Road, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the east side of Bari Bazar Road and is approx. 130m northwest of Sadar Hospital.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Commercial
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Bank
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Art Deco
Building Setting	It is built in the market area of Munger City and has residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having metal doors in the middle which is a later addition. There are two circular chattris built above the gateway, supported on circular columns and have flat circular roofs on two levels. The gateway leads to the main residential building. The residence has a wooden door for the entrance and a semicircular chajja is built above it. The residence is topped by circular tower having a dome built on top of it. The tower also has metal railing surrounding the dome. A circular room is built at the base level of the dome having jaali like façade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was earlier the residence of younger brother of the local king, Sir Raghunandan Prasad Singh who helped in building several structures in Munger City. This building was later converted into a bank.
Association with Ganga	Several rulers travelled through Ganga and settled in Munger due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in Munger and started serving the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The façade of the dome is blackening. Construction around the residence, ultimately hiding the original structure.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PREM MANDIR GARDEN	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/11	**Map No** GaD/Mgr/M07



Past Name	Prem Mandir Garden
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.375757 86.472093
Address	Dilawer Pur, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of Bari Bazar Road and is approx. 160m northwest of Sadar Hospital.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Recreational
Property past use	Garden
Property present use	Garden
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is built in the market area of Munger City and has residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The garden is rectangular in plan and a octagonal planned chattri is built in the middle of it. The chattri is built on a high octagonal platform having eight columns built around it, supporting the multifoilated arches. The chattri is topped by a fluted dome having an octagonal base and metal finial built on it top. A moulded band is running around the structure, located at the base level of the dome.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This garden was the part of the residential complex of the local king, Sir Raghunandan Prasad Singh who helped in building several structures in Munger City.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region due to the high religious significance of Ganga. Over time they built several parks to cater to the needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	Blackening on the dome. The plaster from the façade is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

UPPENDRA TRAINING ACADEMY | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/12 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M06





Past Name	Uppendra Training Academy
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.374648 86.467132
Address	Peepal Painti Road, Belan Bazar, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the north direction of Peepal Painti Road and is approx. 125m east of Munger Club.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1897
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has civic offices towards its north direction and other institutional buildings located towards its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, has a L shaped plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by colonanded veranda having single circular columns, built on its west side. The north façade has pairs columns supporting the structure having rectangular columns in the middle and two circular columns built on their either side. The width of the columns on north façade is greater than the columns built on west façade. The construction of the ground floor and first floor is similar with a key difference of railings built in stepped form, on the first floor between the columns. The rooms are accessed by rectangular wooden doors with windows built on its either side. The ceiling of the rooms are supported by wooden members. A moulded cornice band is running at the terrace level of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Munger city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Munger city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	The plaster on the façade of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PREM MANDIR	Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/13	Map No GaD/Mgr/M07





Past Name	Bade Raja ki Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.375786 86.472456
Address	Dilawer Pur, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the east side of Bari Bazar Road and is approx. 150m northwest of Sadar Hospital.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1936
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is built in the market area of Munger City and has residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having a rectangular opening set within a multifoilated arch. There is a jharoka like structure having mutlifoilated arches and carvings done on the façade. The jharokha has a bangladhari roof. The entrance leads to a foyer which opens up into courtyard having arcaded corridor built around it. The corridor has multifoilated arches, supported on rectangular columns. Metal railings are fixed between the columns at the base level. There are eaves hanging below the parapet level of the structure. The parapet of the courtyard has a moulded railing with a pediment built on its top towards the direction of garbagriha. The courtyard leads to the garbagriha, accessed by rectangular doors, set within multifoilated arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is dedicated to the local king, Sir Raghunandan Prasad Singh who helped in building several structures in Munger City.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region due to the high religious significance of Ganga. Over time they built several structures to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the temple is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TOMB | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/14 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M06



Past Name	Tomb
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.374924 86.464774
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the west direction of Belan Bazar Road and is approx. 115m west of Munger Club.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Tomb
Property present use	Tomb
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	It is built near the Fort Gateway and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is built with lakhori bricks and is accessed by a rectangular opening having a metal door which is a later addition. The building is topped by a dome.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Mir Kasim came to Munger took over control, muslim settlements established over time in Munger. People built tombs over the graves to fulfill their funerary needs.
Association with Ganga	Muslim settlements grew along the banks of Ganga river and people built several tombs over the graves to fulfill their funerary needs.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later addition
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary. The metal entrance door is broken
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER CHURCH	Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/15	Map No GaD/Mgr/M06





Past Name	Munger Church
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.375152 86.464138
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the west direction of Belan Bazar Main Road and is 175m northwest of Munger Club.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1819
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Church
Property present use	Church
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is built near the Fort Gateway and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a porch having pointed arches, supported on rectangular columns. There are buttresses built on the side facades of the church and also at the corners of the porch. The porch leads to a double panelled wooden door as the entrance, set within a pointed arch. The height of the porch is lower than the height of the main praying hall. The side façade of the structure has rectangular windows and doors enclosed by similar arches. All of the arches have bands with quoins running along them The roof the main praying hall and the porch is a pitched roof structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Mir Kasim ran away from Munger, Britishers took control over the region and built several churches in Munger City to cater the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger and captured it due to the ease of transport and trade provided by the Ganga river. Later on, They built several churches in the city to the cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions
Condition Description	The church is a newly painted structure. A metal corrugated sheet has been added later along with clay tiles.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BRIDGE (01) | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/16 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M06



Past Name	Bridge
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.375362 86.465052
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	The bridge is built below the Belan Bazar Main Road and is approx. 110m northwest of Munger Club.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Bridge
Property present use	Bridge
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is built near the Fort Gateway and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	The bridge is built over a drain which is now dried up. It has two pointed arches, one on each side. An asphalt road is built later above the bridge along with metal railings on its side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Munger City after Mir Kasim took over the city. Over time, Residential settlements expanded and people built this bridges to cross over a drain and also for easier commute within the city.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger City due to the availability of fertile land and high religious significance of Ganga river. Later on, They built this bridges to cross over a drain and also for easier commute within the city.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the façade of the bridge is wearing off. Drainage pipes are added later which are running along the bridge.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER FORT SOUTH GATEWAY

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/17 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M06





Past Name	Munger Fort Gateway
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.375595 86.465052
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	The gateway is approached by taking Belan Bazar Road when going towards the DDC Office.
Approx date of construction	17th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Defence
Property past use	Gateway
Property present use	Gateway
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Late Mughal and Colonial
Building Setting	It is built near the Peer Baba Dargah and has residences towards its north, east and west direction.

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

Architectural Description	The gateway is built with lakhori bricks with brick cladding finish. The gateway has semicircular arches, built on each façade. The parapet of the gateway has jali railing. There are two circular bastions built on each side of the gateway. One bastion also has battlements built on top of it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Mir Kasim settled in Munger and made this region his capital. He built his fort in the Munger city having this gateway as its entrance.
Association with Ganga	Mir Kasim travelled through Ganga and made Munger his capital due to the natural protection provided by the river and also the hills surrounding the city.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The fort wall adjoining the gateway has been deteriorated over time. This gateway is later on renovated by a local zamindar.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JALAUDDIN SAHEB KI MAZAR

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/18 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M06





Past Name	Jalauddin Saheb ki Mazar
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.375613 465215
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the east direction of Belan Bazar Main Road and is built adjacent to the Fort Gateway.
Approx date of construction	15th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Mazar
Property present use	Mazar
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is built near the Peer Baba Dargah and has residences towards its north, east and west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, square in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a door set within a pointed arch. The structure is topped by a shallow dome with two moulded minarets built on its either side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Muslim settlements established over time in Munger. People built mazars and dargahs to cater the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Muslim settlements grew along the banks of Ganga river and people built several mazars and dargahs to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The mazar is newly painted structure. Several layers of paint over the years hid the façade cladding.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PEER NAFA SAHEB KI DARGAH

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/19 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M06





Past Name	Peer Nafa Saheb ki Dargah
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.375782 86.465571
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the east direction of Belan Bazar Main Road and is approx. 55m northeast of Fort Gateway.
Approx date of construction	15th century
Precise date of construction	1414
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Dargah
Property present use	Dargah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is built near the Fort Gateway and has residences towards its north, east and west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a flight of stairs which leads to an open area having the main dargah building. The dargah is accessed by rectangular metal doors which is a later addition. The entrance has a sloped roof porch built above it. The porch also has four columns supporting the structure. The building has four octagonal minarets built on each corner. They are topped by small chattris followed by ribbed domes. The side façade of the structure has windows set within pointed arch. Small arched niches are built on this façade. A moulded cornice band is running around the structure located above the arches. The building is topped by a dome having lotus flower motif on top, followed by a metal finial. The dome is surrounded by a parapet which is built like a battlement.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed that prince of Bengal, Danyal decided to renovate the south fort wall. But everytime he built the wall at night, it collapsed in the morning. In his dreams, a saint came and told him to build a dargah on a grave.
Association with Ganga	Muslim settlements grew along the banks of Ganga river and people built several mosques and dargahs to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The dargah is newly painted structure with several later additions such as cladding on the porch.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

THE ASHOKE CLUB	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/20	**Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09





Past Name	The Ashoke Club
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.376934 86.465177
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ambedkar Chowk towards south direction and is approx. 140m south of District Welfare Office.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1937
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Recreational
Property past use	Club
Property present use	Club
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	There is KC Surendra Babu Park located towards its northwest direction and has other civic offices built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a wooden double panelled door. There is a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns, located on the right side of the main entrance. The height of the veranda is lower than the main entrance portion. The rooms are accessed by rectangular doors. A stepped pediment is built above the first floor with date of construction written on it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Munger Fort area was captured by the Britishers after Mir Kasim ran away. They established this area as their controlling base and built several recreational buildings to cater to the needs of community.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Alterations, Later additions
Condition Description	The building is newly painted. A room with temporary roof is built on the left side of the entrance.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DDC OFFICE | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/21 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09





Past Name	Upvikas Karyalaya
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.377585 86.46517
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ambedkar Chowk towards south direction and is approx. 70m south of District Welfare Office.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1923
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	District Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	There is KC Surendra Babu Park located towards its west direction and has other civic offices built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The whole building is enclosed in a boundary wall. The office is accessed by a porch having two segmental arches on sides and one semicircular arch in front. A moulded pediment is built above the porch with date of construction written at its base. The entrance porch leads to an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns having moulded capital. The keystones are highlighted in all the arches. Octagonal planned rooms are built on the corners of the front façade having rectangular shaped windows. The first floor of the building has a colonnaded veranda. A moulded cornice band with dentils is running above the veranda. A triangular pediment is built above the first floor with a bullseye opening located in the centre.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Munger Fort area was captured by the Britishers after Mir Kasim ran away. They established this area as their controlling base and built several civic buildings to expand their reign over the region.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	A metal staircase which is added later to the left façade of the structure which leads to the terrace level.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

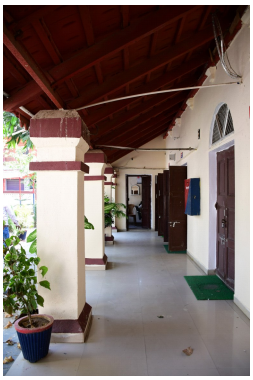
Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

POLICE ADHIKSHAK KARYALAYA	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/22 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09





Past Name	Police Adhikshak Karyalaya
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378086 86.465941
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Commissioner Office Road towards south direction and is approx. 105m southwest of Munger District Court.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	District Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Superitendent Office
Property present use	Superitendent Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	There is Munger Playground located towards its north direction and has other civic offices built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns.There are rectangular windows located on the left side of the veranda The veranda has a sloping roof, supported by wooden beams and cladded with clay tiles. There are rectangular ventilators built above the sloping roof. The rooms of the building are accessed by rectangular doors, some are enclosed with semicircular arches. A cornice band is running at terrace level of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over the Munger Fort area, they established this area as their controlling base and built several civic buildings to expand their reign over the region.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	A flat roof structure is built in the office premises. The main structure has been newy painted.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DISTRICT WELFARE OFFICE	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/23 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09



Past Name	District Welfare Office
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378284 86.465307
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Commissioner Office Road towards south direction and is approx. 160m southwest of Munger District Court.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	District Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	There is KC Surendra Babu Park located towards its west direction and has other civic offices built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. There are offsets of arches built above them. The height of the veranda is lower than the height of the rooms. There are rectangular ventilators built at the front façade of the rooms. A moulded cornice band is running around the building, at the terrace level of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over the Munger Fort area, They established this area as their controlling base and built several civic buildings to expand their reign over the region.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The structure is newly painted. Drainage pipes are added later on the façade of the structure.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JILA BHOODAN YAGYA OFFICE	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/24 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09





Past Name	Jila Bhoodan Yagya Office
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.37869 86.46537
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Commissioner Office Road towards south direction and is approx. 145m southwest of Munger District Court.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	There is KC Surendra Babu Park located towards its west direction and has other civic offices built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns which support the sloping roof, cladded with clay tiles. Moulded bands are running at around the structure, located above the sloping roof and at the terrace level. Rectangular ventilators are built between these moulded bands. The side façade of the structure has wooden doors for the access and windows built on the either side. The back façade has a similar veranda as compared to the front façade. The verandas are further supported by metal beams. A band of dentils are running at the ceiling level of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Munger Fort area was captured by the Britishers after Mir Kasim ran away. They established this area as their controlling base and built several civic buildings to expand their region over the region.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The office is a newly painted structure. Electrical equipments are fixed on the veranda. One of the verandas are used as a parking space for vehicles
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ADMIN OFFICE OF DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/25 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09





Past Name	Admin Office of District Court Complex
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378654 86.467157
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the south direction of Commissioner Office Road and is approx. 85m northwest of Baptist Union Church.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	District Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	The building is situated in the administrative area of Munger Fort and has other civic buildings built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns which support the sloping roof, built above the veranda. The roof is also supported by wooden members and is cladded with clay tiles. The rooms are accessed by wooden doors. The height of the rooms is higher than the height of the veranda.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over the Munger Fort area, they established this area as their controlling base and built several civic buildings to expand their region over the region.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DJ RECORD DEPARTMENT	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/26 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09





Past Name	DJ Record Department
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378184 86.467096
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the south direction of Commissioner Office Road and is approx. 75m west of Baptist Union Church.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1914
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	District Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Records Department
Property present use	Records Department
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is situated in the administrative area of Munger Fort and has other civic buildings built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a porch having segmental arched opening along with two smaller openings built on either side. The keystone is highlighted in the bigger arch. The porch has two pillars with a moulded top, built on its either side. A pediment is located at the top of the porch with the date of construction inscribed in it. There are rectangular windows built on the front façade of the structure. Semicircular ventilators are located above the windows and are enclosed in circular arched niches. A moulded cornice band is running around the structure, located at above the ventilators. The rooms have double panelled wooden doors as their entrance. The ceiling of the structure is supported on wooden beams.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over the Munger Fort area, they established this area as their controlling base and built several civic buildings to expand their region over the region.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BAPTIST UNION CHURCH	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/27 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09





Past Name	Baptist Union Church
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378198 86.467909
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the south direction of Commissioner Office Road and is approx. 105m southeast of Munger District Court.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1813
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	London Baptist Missionary Society
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Church
Property present use	Church
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is situated in the administrative area of Munger Fort and has other civic buildings built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a porch having semicircular arches on its sides and in the front which are supported on rectangular columns. There are arcaded verandas built on the either side of the porch having semicircular arches which are narrow in width as compared to the porch. Keystones are highlighted in all the arches. Moulded cornice bands are running at the springing level of the arches. The praying hall is accessed by wooden doors set with within segmental and circular arches. The height of the praying hall is higher than the height of the veranda The church has a pitched roof with a cross sign st built on top of it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the British Era, the Britishers built several churches in Munger City to cater the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger and captured it due to the ease of transport and trade provided by the Ganga river. Later on, They built several churches in the city to the cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	The interior flooring is partially done with metal sheet. The plaster on the walls of the church is wearing off.
Source of Information	Basant Pushppayenshaw

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER FORT EAST GATEWAY

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/28 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09





Past Name	Munger Fort Gateway
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378755 86.469830
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by taking Quila Road when towards Commissioner Office Road and is approx. 125m west of Quila Chowk.
Approx date of construction	13th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Defence
Property past use	Gateway
Property present use	Gateway and Clock Tower
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Late Mughal and Colonial
Building Setting	The gateway has administrative offices built towards its west side and has a market area towards its east.

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

Architectural Description	The gateway has a two horse shoe arches built on each façade. There are two semicircular arches built on the either side of the main entrance arch. Two smaller blind horse shoe arches built above the semcircular arches, with a railing having balusters built along their base. A clock tower is added later by the Britishers above the gateway having rectangular windows built on its each façade. The clock tower is topped by a pitched roof, cladded with clay tiles. There are two octagonal pillars located on either side of the gateway with domes built on their top. The fort walls adjoining the gateway has bands on three levels running on their facades. The parapet of the fort walls also have battlements built along them.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is the main gateway leading to the fort area. The clock tower on the gateway was added by a British officer named Hershchell Dear. This fort gateway was destroyed in the earthquake that occurred in 1938. It was later reconstructed in 1975 by the locals.
Association with Ganga	Mir Kasim travelled through Ganga and made Munger his capital due to the natural protection provided by the river and also the hills surrounding the city.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The plaster on the façade of the gateway is wearing off. Exposed and broken brick masonary. Weakening of the masonary joints
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KRISHN BHAWAN	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/29 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09



Past Name	Krishn Bhawan
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378329 86.471579
Address	Rajiv Gandhi Chowk, Shankarpur, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the north side of the Munger Marg and is approx.130m east of Fort Gateway.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1937
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residence and Shop
Property present use	Residence and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a market area of Munger City with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The ground floor has shops with rollable metal shutter doors as their entrance. The first floor façade has a balcony with a metal railings, circular columns support the jaalis. The rooms are accessed by the rectangular wooden double panelled doors. A moulded cornice band is running on the front façade, located below the parapet level. The parapet has a moulded railing with the date of construction written in the middle.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Munger due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the first floor façade is wearing off. Addition of hoarding boards on the ground floor.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LAKSHMI BHAWAN

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/30 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M09





Past Name	Lakshmi Bhawan
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378532 86.471552
Address	Rajiv Gandhi Chowk, Shankarpur, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the north side of the Munger Marg and is approx.130m east of Fort Gateway.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1936
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a market area of Munger City with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda leading to the main entrance gate. The veranda has circular columns with metal jaalis built between them. There are windows set within semicircular arches, located on the either side of the veranda. Circular bullseye like openings are located above the windows, which are now blocked. The first floor facade has three colonnaded balconies with metal railings. The narrow one is built in the middle while the rest of the two has similar construction. The bigger balconies have slender columns supporting the metal jaalis. Chajjas are built above the balconies. A band of dentils is running below the parapet level of the structure along with a moulded cornice band. The parapet has a moulded railing with chattris built on the corners of the structure with domes on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Munger due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the façades of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/31 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10





Past Name	St, John's Church
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.379223 86.464165
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the northwest direction of District Magistrate Office Road and is approx. 80m west of Ambedkar Chowk.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1816
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	CMS Mission Trust
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Church
Property present use	Church
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located behind the District Magistrate Office and has Munger Jail built towards its northwest side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a double panelled wooden door set within segmental arch. There are two wooden doors, narrow in width as compared to the main entrance door, located on the either side of the entrance. These doors are set within ogee arches. The similar doors are built on the side façade of the church. A band is running along the arches, around the structure. The structure has a pitched roof with metal cross signs built on top of it. The roof is cladded with metal corrugated sheet which is a later addition and is further supported by wooden members.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the British Era, the Britishers built several churches in Munger City to cater the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger and captured it due to the ease of transport and trade provided by the Ganga river. Later on, They built several churches in the city to the cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The church has a newly painted façade. Rust deposition on the roof.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/32 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10



Past Name	Munger Jail
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.379551 86.463286
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 130m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	District Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Fort
Property present use	District Jail
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Late Mughal
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	The complex is rectangular in plan and is accessed by a gateway having metal doors. The gateway leads to a foyer with office of Jailer built on the left side and it further opens up into the main jail area. The boundary wall of the main jail area is a partial mughal construction with watch towers built over it. The barracks are located on the north side of the jail which are rectangular in plan and storage room and godown are located towards west and east side respectively. A circular well with an old gun manufacturing factory, located towards the northeast side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Some of the ancient structures within Munger jail were a part of the fort, under the rule of Mir Kasim. When Britishers took over the Munger. They built the remaining jail precinct.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings including the jail to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Several buildings were sealed off by the officials. Exposed and broken brick masonary on the façade of the boundary wall and other buildings
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-WELL (02)	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32A **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10





Past Name	Munger Jail-Well
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.379568 86.461753
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 275m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	The well is circular in plan, built with lakhori bricks having a lime plaster finish over it. A rectangular planned, flat roof strcuture is built adjacent to the well having a pointed arched opening which is also built on the façade of the well. An another pointed arched opening is built on the side façade of the structure which was sealed off.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Mir Kasim built this well for the prisoners. First he used to fill the room with prisoners and tortured them by using smoke of chillis. To escape prisoners used to go towards the arched opening which led to the well filled with weapons and crocodiles.
Association with Ganga	Mir Kasim travelled through Ganga and made Munger his capital due to the natural protection provided by the river and also the hills surrounding the city. He built this area of the fort as a punishment zone for the prisoners.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary. Weakening of the masonary joints. The well is dried up and the plaster from the façade is wearing off.
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-HORSE STABLE	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32B **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10



Past Name	Munger Jail-Horse Stable
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.379959 86.462335
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 240m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Munger District Jail
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Horse Stables
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Late Mughal and Regional
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a rectangular opening and has two multifoilated arches built on its either side which are now sealed off. The structure has a vaulted roof with a mouled band running on top of it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over Munger, they built and renovated buildings which were a part of old Munger fort. These horse stables were built within the jail precinct.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings including the jail to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later addition
Condition Description	Excessive paint is done on the façades. Electrical wires and bulbs has been added on front façade.
Source of Information	Munger Jail Officer

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-GODOWN	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32C **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10





Past Name	Munger Jail-Godown
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.380079 86.461588
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 310m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Munger District Jail
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian
Property past use	Not known
Property present use	Godown
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Late Mughal of Colonial
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The store room has four rectangular openings with metal doors, enclosed in multifoilated arches. Out of four, two entrances are narrow as compared to the remaining entrances. There are windows located on the either side of the wider entrances, having the similar construction. The parapet of the store room has battlement like structures. The interior façade of the structure has rectangular mouldings. The ceiling of the building is supported by wooden beams.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over Munger, they built and renovated buildings which were a part of old Munger fort. This building was a part of the old fort structure and is presently used as storage area by the officials of jail.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings including the jail to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the strcuture is wearing off.
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-OLD PRISONER'S BARRACKS	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32D **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10





Past Name	Munger Jail-Old Prisoner's Barracks
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.380261 86.462318
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 255m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Munger District Jail
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Barracks
Property present use	Store room and Women's barracks
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Late Mughal and Colonial
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. There are rectangular openings with metal jaali doors as their entrance. The whole structure is divided into three parts. One is the old barracks, Second is the store room which is built on the front façade and another is the women's barracks. The store room has three rectangular openings with metal doors, enclosed in multifoilated arches. The parapet of the store room has battlement like structures. The height of the store room is greater than the height of the old barracks. The women's barracks are located on the right side of the store room, divided by a double height wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over Munger, they built and renovated buildings which were a part of old Munger fort. The British established the barracks inside the jail complex for the prisoners.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings including the jail to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations, Vegetative growth, Nuisance of animals
Condition Description	The plaster on the facades of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-ABANDONED ROOM | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32E **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10



Past Name	Munger Jail-Abandoned Room
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.380319 86.461489
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 330m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Munger District Jail
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian
Property past use	Not known
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The structure is built with bricks and has a plaster finish. It was accessed by two multifoilated arched openings built on the front façade and a rectangular opening located in the middle of the arched openings. An another rectangular entrance is built on the side façade. All of the entrances have been sealed by using bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over Munger, they built and renovated buildings which were a part of old Munger fort. This building was a part of the old fort structure and is sealed off by the officials.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings including the jail to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary. Weakening of the masonary joints Algae growth on the side façade
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-PHANSI GHAR | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32F | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10





Past Name	Munger Jail-Phansi Ghar
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.380677 86.461378
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 350m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Munger District Jail
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Military
Property past use	Phansi Ghar
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The structure is built with lakhori bricks and has a plaster finish. It was accessed by three multifoilated arched openings which have been sealed off by using bricks. When Britishers took over Munger, they built and renovated buildings which were a part of old Munger fort. This building was a part of the old fort structure and was used
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over Munger, they built and renovated buildings which were a part of old Munger fort. This building was a part of the old fort structure and was used as a phansi ghar by Mir Kasim and later by the Britishers.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings including the jail to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary. Weakening of the masonary joints. Algae growth on the side façade.
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-GUN MANUFACTURING FACTORY	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32G **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10





Past Name	Munger Jail- Gun Manufacturing Factory
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.380896 86.462220
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 320m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Munger District Jail
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Factory
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on low plinth. It is built by using lakhori bricks and has plaster finish. It is accessed by an extended room with a pitched roof having a rectangular opening on front and side facades. An another rectangular entrance is located on the façade of the factory which directly leads to the manufacturing area. All of the entrances are now sealed off by using bricks. The factory area also has a pitched roof. The height of the entrance area is lower than the main factory area.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed that Mir Kasim learnt the technique of making guns and used this building as a manufacturing unit. Later on the building has been sealed off by the jail officials for security purposes
Association with Ganga	Mir Kasim travelled through Ganga and made Munger his capital due to the natural protection provided by the river and also the hills surrounding the city. He built this area of the fort to produce guns to fight against the Britishers.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of masonary joints. The plaster on the walls of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-WELL (01)	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32H **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10





Past Name	Munger Jail-Well
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.381033 86.462383
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 310m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Munger District Jail
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	The well is circular in plan and is built with bricks having plaster finish over it. A small flat roof extension is built with a rectangular opening in it which is used to access the well. Most of the well structure is built above the ground.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This well is still used to supply water to the whole district jail as well as to the city. The water supplied is directly taken from Ganga river.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings including the jail to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary. Weakening of the masonary joints. The plaster from the façade is wearing off.
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-PRISONER'S BARRACKS	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32I **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10





Past Name	Munger Jail-Prisoner's Barracks
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.381233 86.462395
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 325m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Munger District Jail
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Barracks
Property present use	Barracks
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a two storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It has an exposed brick finish on the façade. The back façade of the structure has rectangular windows with wooden doors built on the ground and first floor. Moulded cornice bands are running around the building, located between the both floors and below the parapet. The parapet of the building has railing with geometric punctures in it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over Munger, they built and renovated buildings which were a part of old Munger fort. The British established these barracks inside the jail complex for prisoners.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings including the jail to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later addition, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The brick finish is wearing off. Algae growth at the plinth level.
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL-WATCH TOWER	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32J **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10



Past Name	Munger Jail-Watch Tower
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.381114 86.461255
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 390m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Munger District Jail
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Defence
Property past use	Watch tower
Property present use	Watch tower
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	The watch tower is circular in plan and is located above the boundary wall of the jail. There are rectangular openings built around the tower and a moulded cornice band is running around the structure, located below the openings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over Munger, they built and renovated buildings which were a part of old Munger fort. The British established the watchtowers above the boundary wall for security purposes.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings including the jail to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the tower is wearing off. The roof has been collapsed partially over time.
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER JAIL- RUINS | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/32K **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M10





Past Name	Munger Jail- Ruins
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.379627 86.461737
Address	Munger District Jail, Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of the District Magistrate Road and is approx. 280m northwest of District Magistrate Office.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Ruins
Property past use	Not known
Property present use	Abandoned (Ruins)
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	It has several civic offices built towards its east direction and has Ganga river flowing towards its west direction.

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

Architectural Description	The building is octagonal in plan and is built on a high platform. This structure was earler a part of the fort and is built with lakhori bricks, cladded with lime plaster. There are several multifoilated arches built around the building. Some of the arches are sealed off. Due to the deterioration over time, some of the arches have lost their shape. A rectangular niche is built at one of the facades. All of the arches are enclosed within rectangular mouldings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is assummed that this structure was used as a magzine (ammunition) storage facility during the period of Mir Kasim.
Association with Ganga	Mir Kasim travelled through Ganga and made Munger his capital due to the natural protection provided by the river and also the hills surrounding the city.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints, The roof of the structure has been collapsed.
Source of Information	Jailer of Munger Jail

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MIR KASIM TUNNEL | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/33 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M11



Past Name	Mir Kasim Tunnel
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.382469 86.460081
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by taking Kashtharni Ghat Road and is approx. 240m northwest of Zila Sainik Kalyan Karyalaya.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Defence
Property past use	Tunnel
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	It has Ganga river flowing towards west direction and has residences on its east direction.

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

Architectural Description	The tunnel is rectangular in plan and has steps leading to pointed arch which is further enclosed in a bigger pointed arch. Both these arches are set within circular arch. There are two octagonal pillars built on the either side of the stairs with small domes on top of them, with flower motifs built around them.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Mir Kasim ran away from Munger using this tunnel. It is also believed that the children of Mir Kasim used to hide in this tunnel.One day, a British guard found out and killed both of them.
Association with Ganga	Mir Kasim travelled through Ganga and made Munger his capital due to the natural protection provided by the river and also the hills surrounding the city. He built several structures inside his fort including this tunnel.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	The arched opening is now sealed with soil deposition. The plaster on the walls of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAJA MATA PILGRIM REST HOUSE	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/34 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M11





Past Name	Raja Mata Pilgrim Rest House
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.382625 86. 459534
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of Kashtharni Ghat Road and is approx. 340m west of Raja Talab.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1931
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Commercial
Property past use	Rest house
Property present use	Rest house
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Colonial
Building Setting	It is located near the ghat and has Ganga river flowing towards west direction and has residences on its east direction

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The building is built on the landing of the ghat steps. It is accessed by double panelled wooden doors set within semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. Keystones are highlighted in the arches with mouldings built along the arches. The parapet of the building has moulded jaali railings along with a pediment built at the centre. The back façade of the structure has arcaded veranda on its one side and rectangular wooden doors on the other. The multifoilated arches are supported on rectangular columns having moulded capital. The rectangular doors have a flat roof chajja built above them. There is another pediment built at the parapet level of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came to the ghat to perform several religious ceremonies. This rest house is built to accommodate travellers and is still used as a rest stop by people.
Association with Ganga	As Ganga river flows through Munger district and due to its high religious significance, People come and perform rituals along the banks. Rest houses are built by locals to accommodate the travellers.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the structure is wearing off. Two of the arches have been blocked by bricks.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KASHTHARNI GHAT | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/35 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M11





Past Name	Kashtharni Ghat
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.382744 86.459317
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the west side of Kashtharni Ghat Road and is built adjacent to Raja Mata Pilgrim Rest House
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1874
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Babu Bulaki Lal and Ganga Prasad
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Ghat
Property present use	Ghat
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has Ganga river flowing towards west direction and has residences on its east direction.

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

Architectural Description	The ghat steps have wide treads, low risers and are cladded with stone. There are inscriptions of idols done on the steps, located near their landing. A flat roof temple is also built on the ghat having arcaded veranda and corridor. The semicircular arches are supported on rectangular columns with pilasters on their front façade. The old temple structure is built on the left side of the new temple having a multifoilated arched veranda as its entrance. The ceiling of the veranda is supported on wooden beams. The garbagriha is accessed by a carved wooden door. A rectangular window set within multifoilated arched niche is located adjacent to the entrance. The parapet of the old and the new temple have moulded railings along with a moulded band running at their base.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came to the ghat to perform several religious ceremonies. This temple is built to cater the religious needs of the community. According to the local beliefs, Karna donated his 'kundal' and 'kavach' to Lord Krishna at this place.
Association with Ganga	As Ganga river flows through Munger district and due to its high religious significance, People come and perform rituals along the banks. Temples are built along the ghats to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the temple is wearing off. The railing on the parapet is partially broken.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BRIDGE (02)	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/36 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M11



Past Name	Bridge
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.383061 86.460664
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located towards the north side of the Kashtharni Ghat Road and is approx. 90m northeast of Mir Kasim Tunnel.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Bridge
Property present use	Bridge
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	It has Kashtharni Ghat located towards its west direction and has residences on its east direction.

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

Architectural Description	This bridge is built with lakhori bricks and is located over a drain. A wooden railing is built above the bridge which is also partially broken.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Munger City after Mir Kasim took over the city. Over time, Residential settlements expanded and people built this bridges to cross over a drain and also for easier commute within the city.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger City due to the availability of fertile land and high religious significance of Ganga river. Later on, They built this bridges to cross over a drain and also for easier commute within the city.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structutral deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary. Soil deposition over time. The drain is clogged with garbage.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JHA RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/37 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M11





Past Name	Saini Residence
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.383581 86.461947
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located on the north side of Kashtharni Ghat Road and is approx. 280m east of Kashtharni Ghat.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	P.N. Jha
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has dense vegetation towards its north side and has residences built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is double storey structure having an exposed brick façade and is built on a high plinth. The main residence is enclosed in a boundary wall and has two entry gates. One is located on its south side and another its east side. The main residence is accessed by flat roof porch. Moulded band is running around the porch located above the openings.There is an arcaded veranda built on the either side of the entrance porch having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. Louvers are built within these arches along with highlighted keystones on their facades. Rectangular windows are set within segmental arches. The first floor also has similar arcaded openings along with metal railings which are later additions. A flat roof chajja is built above the windows of the first floor. Similar cornice bands are running at the terrace and the first floor level of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the British Era, an officer named Saini built this residence along with the nearby settlement. Later on, the son of the officer registered this residence under the name of P.N. Jha
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger City due to the availability of fertile land and high religious significance of Ganga river. They built their residences along the banks of river Ganga.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The exposed brick façade is blackening. Rust on metal louvers along with the railings.
Source of Information	Locals

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAJA TALAB	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/38	**Map No** GaD/Mgr/M12



Past Name	Raja Talab
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.383712 86.463530
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is situated on the west side of the Company Garden Road and is approx. 320m south of Vishwanath Singh Law College.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Not known
Building Setting	It is situated in Munger City having fort gateway on its northeast direction and another pond located on its east side.

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

Architectural Description	The pond is circular in plan and is built in an approx. area of 9500sqm. Remains of old steps can be seen around the pond.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Munger region due to the availability of fertile land. Several ponds are present in the city. People built steps to access these ponds in order to fulfill their water needs. Locals believe that this pond is as old as the reign of Mir Kasim in region.
Association with Ganga	People came to Munger district and settled in the region due to the ease of transport and availability of fertile land provided by Ganga river.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	The old steps has been deteriorated over time with broken brick masonary and deposition of soil.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RANI TALAB | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/39 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M12





Past Name	Rani Talab
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.383663 86.465413
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is situated on the east side of the Company Garden Road and is approx. 350m southeast of Vishwanath Singh Law College.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Not known
Building Setting	It is situated in Munger City having fort gateway on its northwest direction and another pond located on its west side.

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

Architectural Description	The pond is rectangular in plan and is built in an approx. area of 45000sqm. Several stairs can be seen, built in different directions along with remains of old steps. A RCC circular platform has been added later on its east side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Munger region due to the availability of fertile land. Several ponds are present in the city. People built steps to access these ponds. Locals believe that this pond is as old as the reign of Mir Kasim in region.
Association with Ganga	People came to Munger district and settled in the region due to the ease of transport and availability of fertile land provided by Ganga river.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Alterations, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Most of the steps has been renovated. The old steps has been deteriorated over with broken brick masonary and deposition of soil.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNGER FORT NORTH GATEWAY

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/40 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M12





Past Name	Lal Darwaza
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.384374 86.464030
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located near the intersection of Old Police Line Road and Kashtharni Ghat Road and is approx. 140m northeast of Golkund Talab.
Approx date of construction	15th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Defence
Property past use	Gateway
Property present use	Gateway
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	It has two ponds situated on its south direction and is surrounded by other residences.

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

Architectural Description	The gateway is built with lakhori bricks with lime plaster finish. The gateway has two different types of pointed arches, built on its facades. The entrance leading to the city has pointed battlements located above the arch while the other entrance has a stepped roof. There is also a staircase located on the left and right side of the arch which is used to access its roof level.There are carvings of several hindu idols done on one of the façade of the gateway.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Mir Kasim settled in Munger and made this region his capital. He built his fort in the Munger city having this gateway as its entrance.
Association with Ganga	Mir Kasim travelled through Ganga and made Munger his capital due to the natural protection provided by the river and also the hills surrounding the city.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the gateway is wearing off. Exposing of the masonary
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KAILASH POLICE CLUB	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/41 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M12





Past Name	Kailash Police Club
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.385505 86.463856
Address	Munger Fort, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by Old Police Line Road and is approx. 215m northeast of Golkund Talab.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Recreational
Property past use	Police Club
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has fort gateway situated on its south direction and is surrounded by other residences.

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

Architectural Description	The complex consists of single storey structures, rectangular in plan and have pitched roofs. All of the structures are built on a low plinth and are accessed by the colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns which support the sloping roofs. The roofs are cladded with metal corrugated sheets, supported by wooden beams. The side façades of the verandas have semicircular arches with louvers built between them. One of the structure has a moulded band running at the springing level of the semicircular arch and above the rectangular windows. Another rectangular structure is located in the close proximity which is getting reconstructed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over the Munger Fort area, they established this area as their controlling base and built several recreational buildings to cater to the needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The plaster on the façade of the structure is wearing off. Exposing and weakening of the masonary joints.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD MUNGER RAILWAY STATION	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/42 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M12





Past Name	Old Munger Railway Station
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.386721 86.464552
Address	Lal Darwaja, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Old Police Line towards west direction and is approx. 340m northwest of Bihar School of Yoga.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Railway station
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has farmlands on its northside and is surrounded by shops and residences in other three directions.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. Alternate semi circular arches have been covered till the imposts. The veranda leads to the rooms having rectangular openings. The façade facing the platform has rectangular windows set within semicircular arches. A metal corrugated sheet has been added later above the entrance of platform, supported on metal I sections.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took over Munger. They built this railway station to connect the district to the neighbouring areas.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built railway stations to expand their reign and control over the region by connecting neighbouring areas.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The roof of the structure has been collapsed Exposed and broken brick masonary. The railway station is now used as garbage disposal area.
Source of Information	Shaligram

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAA CHANDIKA STHAN

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/43 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M13





Past Name	Maa Chandika Sthan
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.392605 86.481230
Address	Chandi Sthan, Munger City, Munger
Approach	It is located in the north side of the Chandi Sthan Road and is approx. 230m southeast of Munger Satsang Bhawan.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is built in a complex and is surrounded by other residences built in the area.

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

Architectural Description	The temple complex has several structures built on a low plinth. The oldest temple in the precinct is a single storey structure, square in plan. The structure has only garbagriha and is accessed by metal gate fixed within semicircular arch. A moulded cornice band is running around the temple above the arch. The temple structure is topped by a shallow ribbed dome having a metal finial on its top. Other temples in the complex have shikharas built on top of them.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As per the locals, it is believed that when Goddess Sati immolated herself, one of the eyes fell at this place. Later on, a temple was built over it. This place is one of the fifty two shakti peeths built all over India.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region due to the high religious significance of Ganga. Over time, they built several structures to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The temple is newly painted structure and is maintained regularly.
Source of Information	Locals

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/44 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M14



Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.392878 86.488126
Address	Chandi Asthan Road, Munger
Approach	It is located on the south side of the ChandiSthan Road and is approx.510m northwest of Durga Sthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has farmlands on its north side and residences built towards the south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a gateway which is a later addition. The gateway has a metal gate set within semicircular arch which is a later addition. There are sculptures of idols built above the entrance. The gateway leads to the main temple structure. The mandapa has a semicircular arches along with pilasters built on the façade. A moulded cornice band is running at the terrace level. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha which is topped by a shikhara and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Munger region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary on the boundary wall. A small temple is built later adjacent to the main structure.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LAKSH NIWAS	**Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/45 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M15





Past Name	Laksh Niwas
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378156 86.486238
Address	Raisar, Purabsarai, Munger
Approach	It is located on the east side of the BRM College Marg and is approx. 105m southwest of Vaishnavi Kali Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of European and Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a market area with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded porch having metal arched louvers built in between the columns. The columns have fluted shafts with corinthian like capitals. The parapet of the porch has a jali railing. A moulded pediment is built at the top of the buiding. The porch leads to a colonnaded veranda having pointed louvers with metal railings, located on the either side of the porch.The rooms are accessed by rectangular wooden double panelled doors set within semicircular arches. A moulded band is running along the arches and also at the ceiling level of the veranda. The ceiling of the structure is supported on metal I sections and beams. There are two chattris with fluted domes on top, built at the top corners of the front façade of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Munger due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the façade of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RUINS AT PEER PAHAR

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/46 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M16





Past Name	Ruins at Peer Pahar
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.379673 86.507221
Address	Peer Pahad, Munger
Approach	It is approached by an unpaved road leading towards the Peer Pahad in the northeast direction and is approx. 350m northwest of TV Tower Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Ruins
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned (Ruins)
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located on a hill and has TV Tower Office and other religious structures built towards its southeast side.

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

Architectural Description	The ruins used to be a triple storey building, built on a high plinth. It is spread across an approx. area of 600sqm. An arcaded structure is located on the right side of the building having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. There are pilasters built on the façade of columns. A moulded cornice band is running around the structure, located above the arches. A staircase is located inside the structure to access the upper floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed that this building was the residence of the a house belonging to Babu Ram Lal Mukherjee, a Bengali gentleman, who placed a large sum at the disposal of Government for the relief of the distressed in times of famine and flood.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Most of the structure has been collapsed. Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints.
Source of Information	biharattractions.com/munger-district/

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HAZRAT PEER HASAN SHAH LOHANI KI DARGAH

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/47 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M16





Past Name	Hazrat Peer Hasan Shah Lohani ki Dargah
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.378112 86.510358
Address	Peer Pahad, Munger
Approach	It is approached by an unpaved road leading towards the Peer Pahad in the northeast direction and is approx. 600m northwest of Durga Mai Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Dargah
Property present use	Dargah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located on a hill having TV Tower Office and a Hanuman mandir built ajacent to it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, octagonal in plan and is built on a high platform. It is accessed by a rectangular metal gates located on the front and the back façades of the structure, which are later additions. Rectangular niches are built on the other façades of the structure with arched mouldings located above them. Moulded cornice bands are running around structure, situated above the niches and at the base level of dome. There are semicircular arched niches built between the two cornice bands and a similar band is running between the niches. The building is topped by a dome having an inverted lotus flower motif built on top of it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Muslim settlements established over time in Munger. People built dargahs to cater the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Muslim settlements grew along the banks of Ganga river due to the availability of fertile land and people built several dargahs to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the façades of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TV TOWER OFFICE

Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/48 **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M16





Past Name	TV Tower Office
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.376889 86.510570
Address	Peer Pahad, Munger
Approach	It is approached by an unpaved road leading towards the Peer Pahad in the northeast direction and is approx. 460m northwest of Durga Mai Mandir.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	TV Tower office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located on a hill with a dargah and a Hanuman mandir built ajacent to it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure and is built on a high plinth. The complex is enclosed in a boundary wall having a metal gate fixed between two rectangular columns, with moulded capitals. It is accessed by semicircular arcaded porch, supported on rectangular columns having pilasters built on their façades. Triangular mouldings are located above the arches. Similar arched verandas are located on the either side of the porch. An octagonal tower is built on the left corner of the front façade. The tower has circular arches, built around the façade. The first floor façade has semicircular arched opening to access the room. Similar blind arches are located on the either side of the opening. The roof of the porch is treated as a balcony of the first floor, having railing with balusters. The back façade has an arcaded extension. The building is topped by a dome having a flower motif on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed that this building was a earlier a residence of Sair-Ul-Mutakharin which was erected for himself by Ghurghin Khan, the Armenian general of the Nawab Kasim Ali Khan. Several collectors of Munger resided in this house.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Munger district due to the ease of transport provided by the Ganga river and captured Munger. They built several buildings to control the administration of the region.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints. Several portions of structure has been collapsed.
Source of Information	biharattractions.com/munger-district/

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

VERNACULAR HOUSE | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/49 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M16



Past Name	Vernacular House
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.374703 86.513292
Address	Sikandrapur, Munger
Approach	It is approached by an unpaved road when going towards Peer Pahad and is approx.460m southeast of Peer Pahad.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Building Setting	It is situated on the outskirts of Munger city and has residences built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The residence is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on low plinth. It is built with bricks with mud finish on the exterior façade. The residence has a pitched roof, cladded with clay tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Munger region and built their residences with local materials available nearby.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region and built their residences along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance and availability of fertile land.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	Weakening of the masonary joints. The mud finish is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BHARAT KUND | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/50 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M17



Past Name	Bharat Kund
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.368119 86.537178
Address	ITI Road, Sitakund, Munger
Approach	It is located on the south side of ITI Road and is approx. 380m southwest of Sadkarma Ashram.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has farmlands on its south side and has Ganga river flowing towards its far northeast side.

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

Architectural Description	The pond is rectangular in plan and has steps, leading to the water area. The stairs and pond are built with bricks. The pond has a plaster finish while steps are cladded with stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the high religious significance of Sita kund. Other kunds were built by the people in the close proximity and this kund was named after Lord Bharat.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region due to the high religious significance of Ganga. Over time they built several structures to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the pond is wearing off. Exposed brick masonary and Algae growth above the water
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHATRUGAN KUND	Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/51	Map No GaD/Mgr/M17



Past Name	Shatrugan Kund
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.368190 86.537315
Address	ITI Road, Sitakund, Munger
Approach	It is located on the south side of ITI Road and is approx. 360m southwest of Sadkarma Ashram.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has farmlands on its south side and has Ganga river flowing towards its far northeast side.

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

Architectural Description	The pond has a keyhole shaped plan and has steps, leading to the water area. The stairs and pond are built with bricks. The pond has a plaster finish while steps are cladded with stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the high religious significance of Sita kund. Other kunds were built by the people in the close proximity and this kund was named after Lord Shatrugan.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region due to the high religious significance of Ganga. Over time they built several structures to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the pond is wearing off. Exposed brick masonary and Algae growth above the water
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SITA KUND | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/52 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M17





Past Name	Sita Kund
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.368235 86.537496
Address	ITI Road, Sitakund, Munger
Approach	It is located on the south side of ITI Road and is approx. 340m southwest of Sadkarma Ashram.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has farmlands on its south side and has Ganga river flowing towards its far northeast side.

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

Architectural Description	The pond is rectangular in plan and has a metal railing built around it which is a later addition.The pond is built with bricks and cladded with stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to Hindu mythology, when goddess Sita did agnee pariksha and came out unscathed, she took bath in this pond and all the heat was absorbed by the water. Till date, this pond has hot water even in winters.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region due to the high religious significance of Ganga. Over time, they built several structures to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	The cladding on the walls of the pond is wearing off. Exposed masonary and Algae growth above the water
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LAKSHMAN KUND	Reference No GaD/Mgr/MGR/53	Map No GaD/Mgr/M17



Past Name	Lakshman Kund
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.368371 86.537299
Address	ITI Road, Sitakund, Munger
Approach	It is located on the south side of ITI Road and is approx. 350m southwest of Sadkarma Ashram.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has farmlands on its south side and has Ganga river flowing towards its far northeast side.

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

Architectural Description	The pond is rectangular in plan and has steps, leading to the water area. The stairs and pond are built with bricks. The pond has a plaster finish while steps are cladded with stone. There are two semicircular arched niches built on the side facades of the pond.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the high religious significance of Sita kund. Other kunds were built by the people in the close proximity and this kund was named after Lord Lakshman.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region due to the high religious significance of Ganga. Over time they built several structures to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the pond is wearing off. Exposed brick masonary and Algae growth above the water
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM KUND | **Reference No** GaD/Mgr/MGR/54 | **Map No** GaD/Mgr/M17





Past Name	Ram Kund
Tehsil	Munger
Location	25.368550 86.537624
Address	ITI Road, Sitakund, Munger
Approach	It is located on the south side of ITI Road and is approx. 310m southwest of Sadkarma Ashram.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has farmlands on its south side and has Ganga river flowing towards its far northeast side.

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

Architectural Description	The pond is rectangular in plan and has steps, leading to the water area. The stairs and pond are built with bricks. The pond has a plaster finish while steps are cladded with stone. There are two semicircular arched niches built on the side facades of the pond along with carvings of idols
Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the high religious significance of Sita kund. Other kunds were built by the people in the close proximity and this kund was named after Lord Ram.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region due to the high religious significance of Ganga. Over time they built several structures to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the pond is wearing off. Exposed brick masonary and Algae growth above the water.
Source of Information	Prinary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

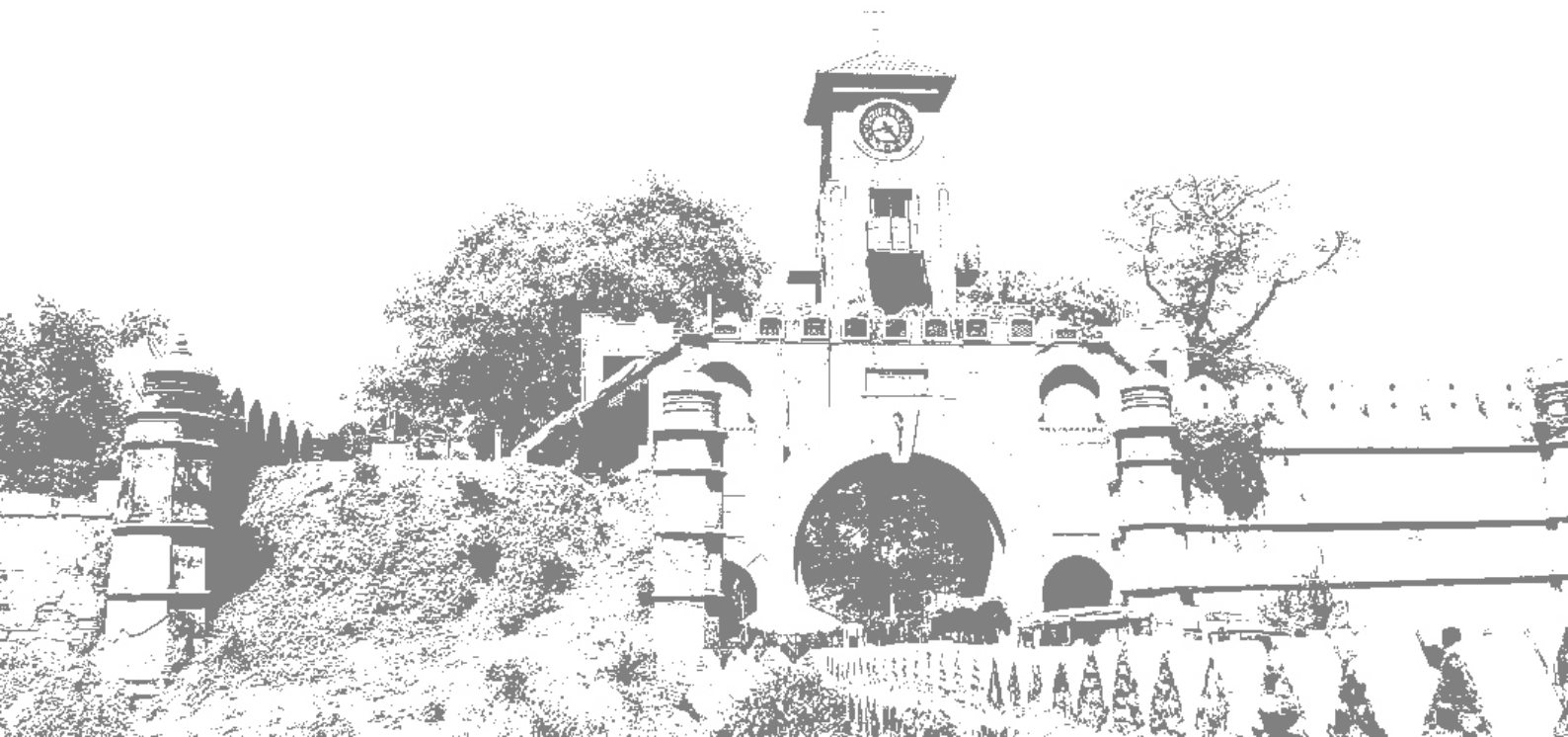
INTACH

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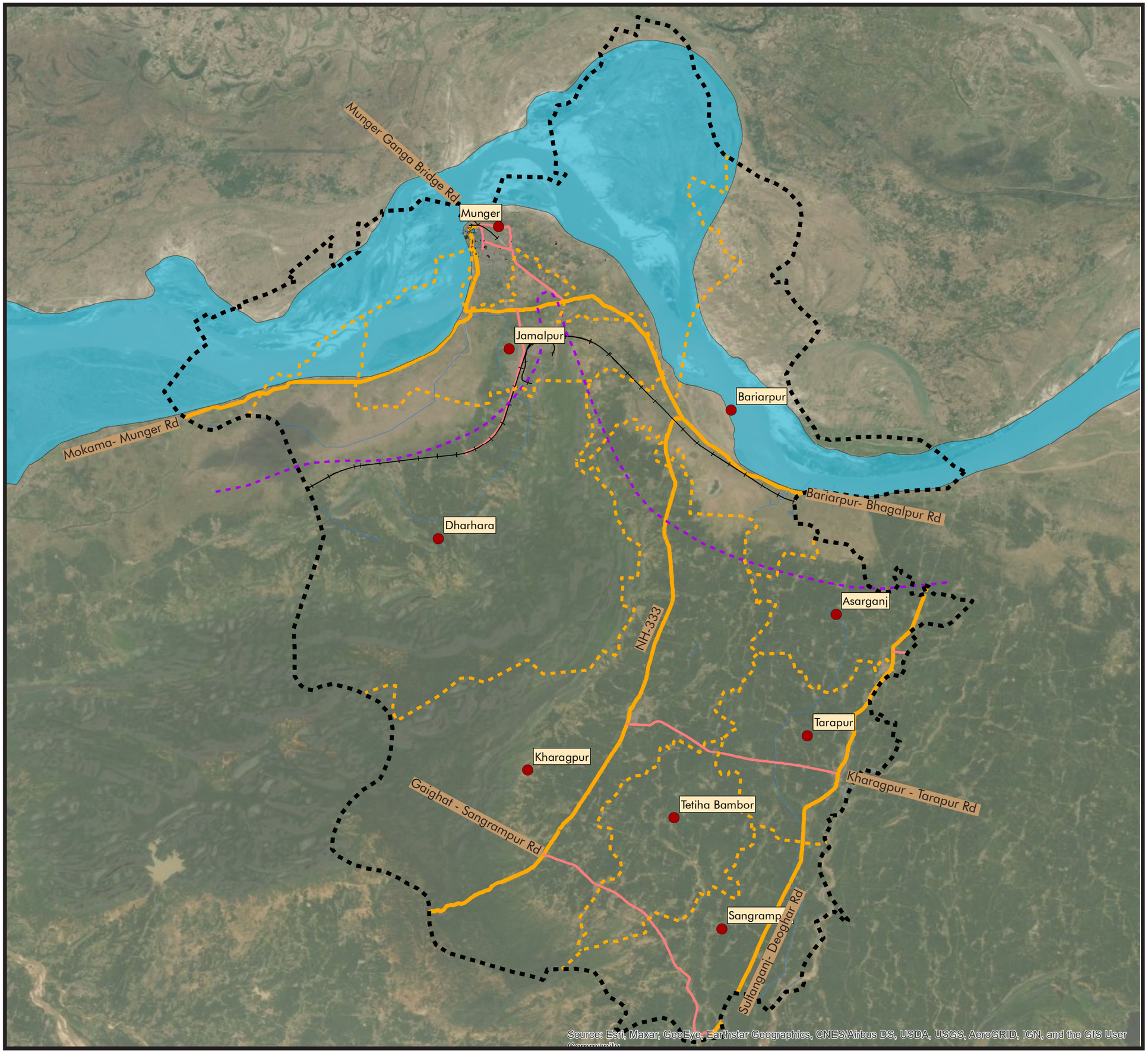


ANNEXURE B

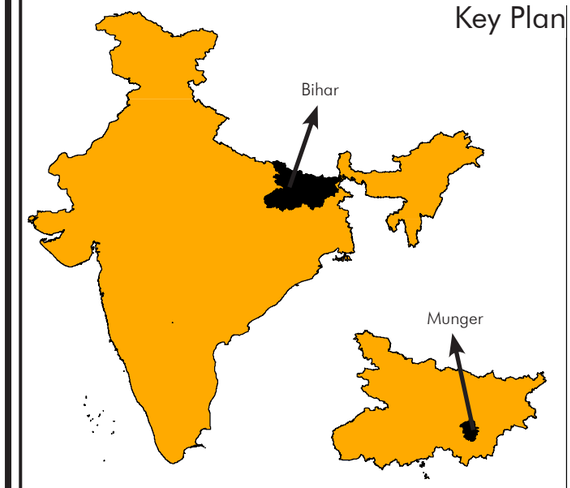
GIS MAPS



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M01

0 2.25 4.5 9 13.5 18 Km

Survey Team:

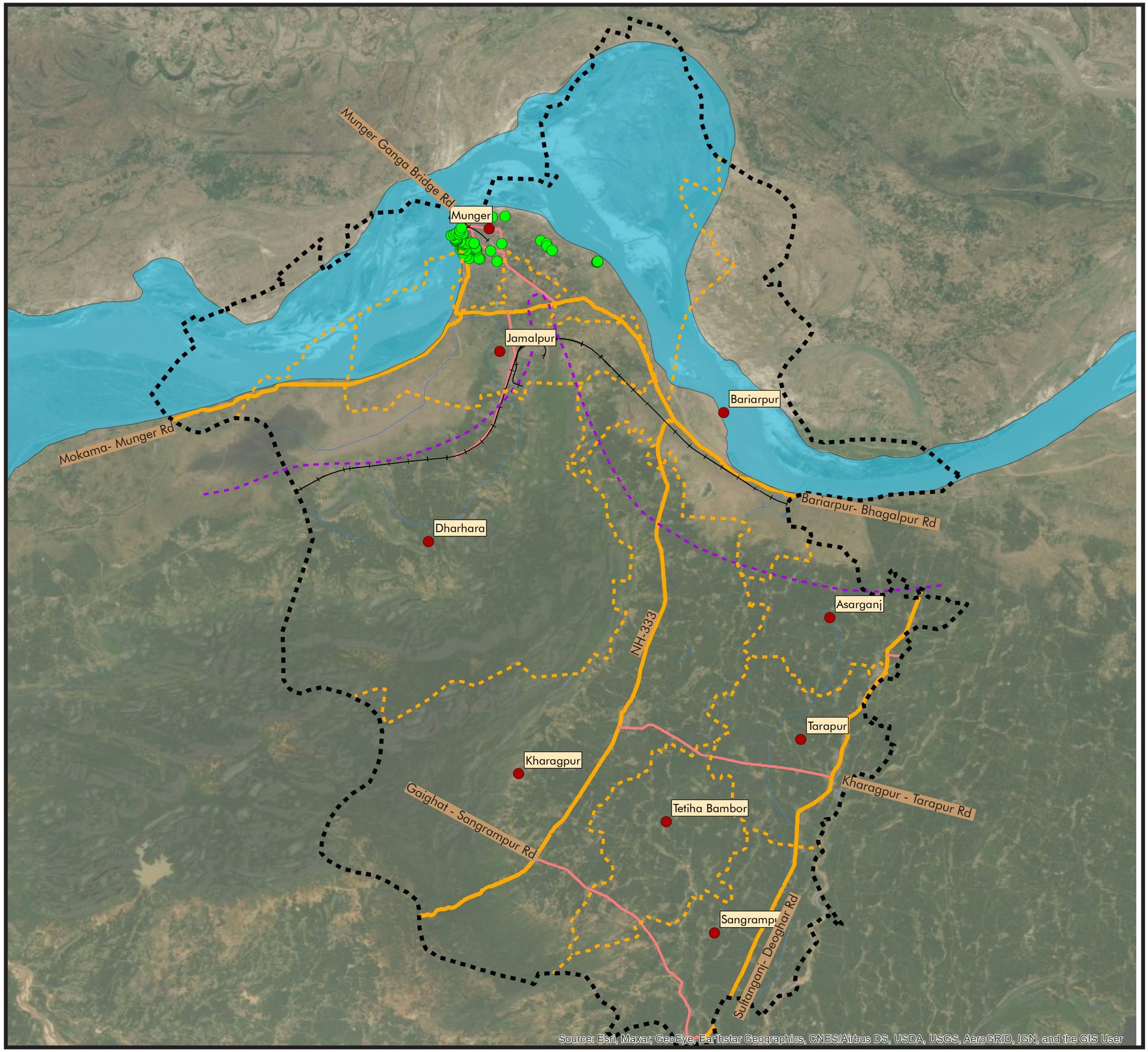
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

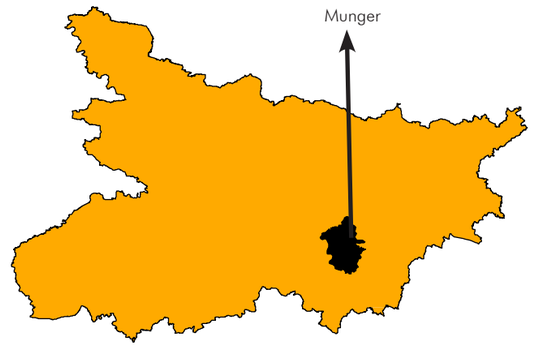
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M02

0 2.25 4.5 9 13.5 18 Km

Survey Team:

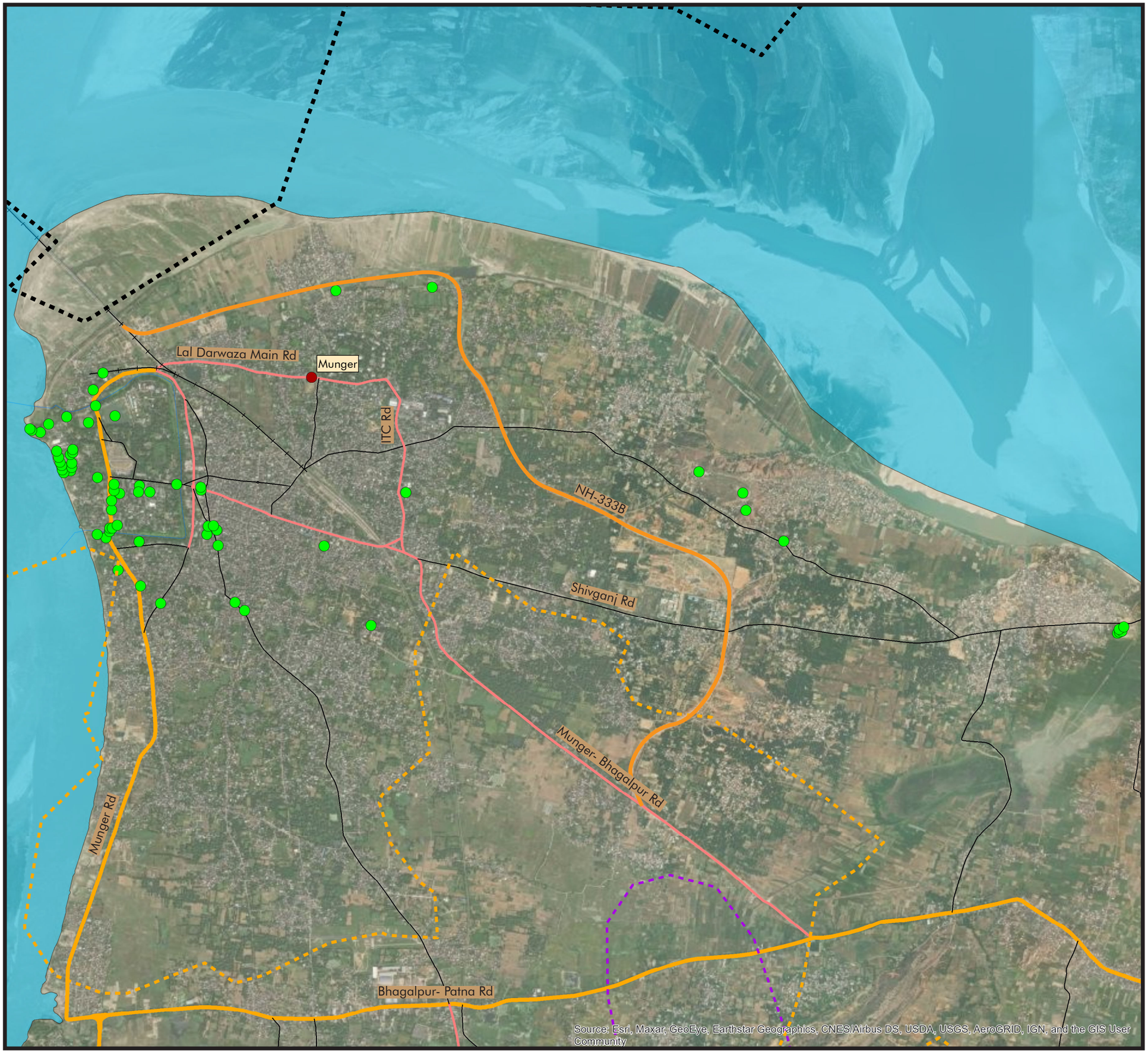
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

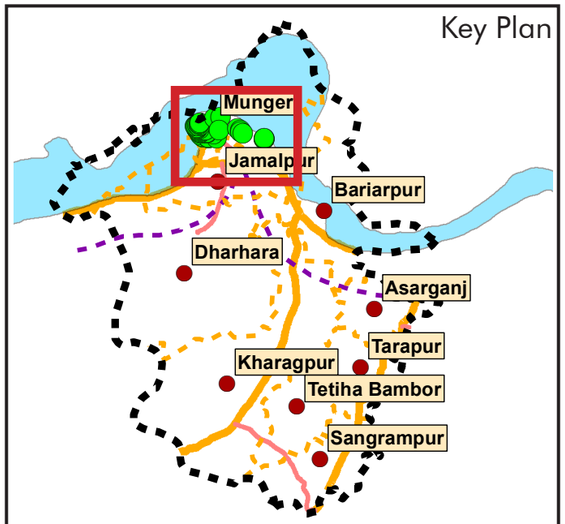
Prepared by:
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for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M03

0 0.275 0.55 1.1 1.65 2.2 Km

Survey Team:

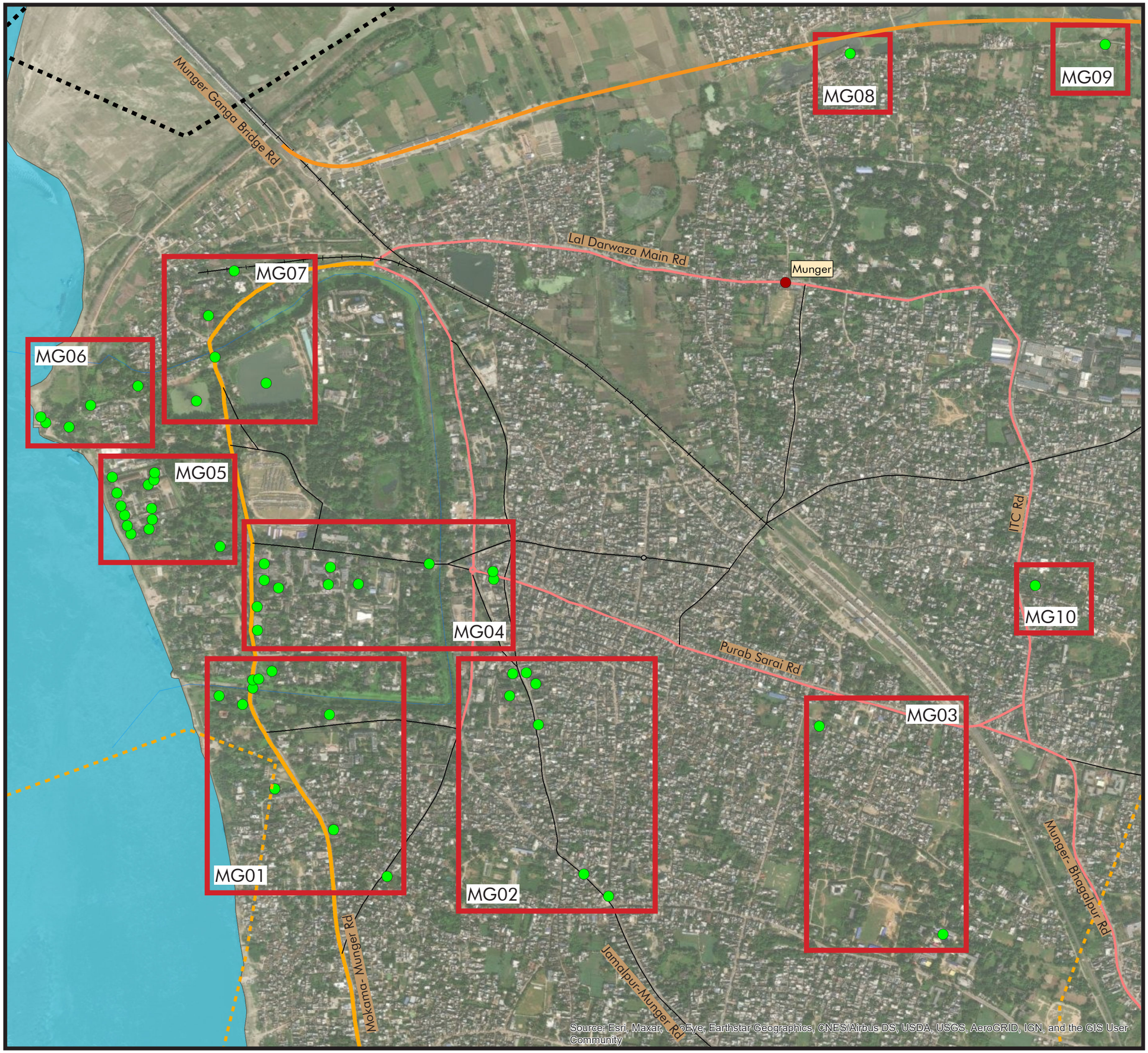
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Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

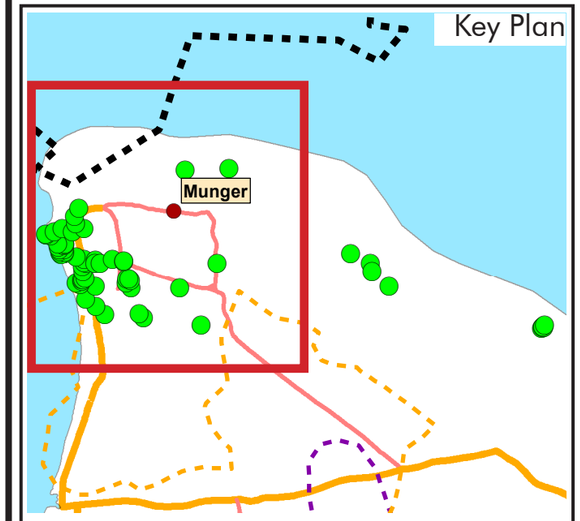
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Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Munger distict is market as Zone MG.
This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone MG01 to MG10

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M04

0 115 230 460 690 920 M

Survey Team:

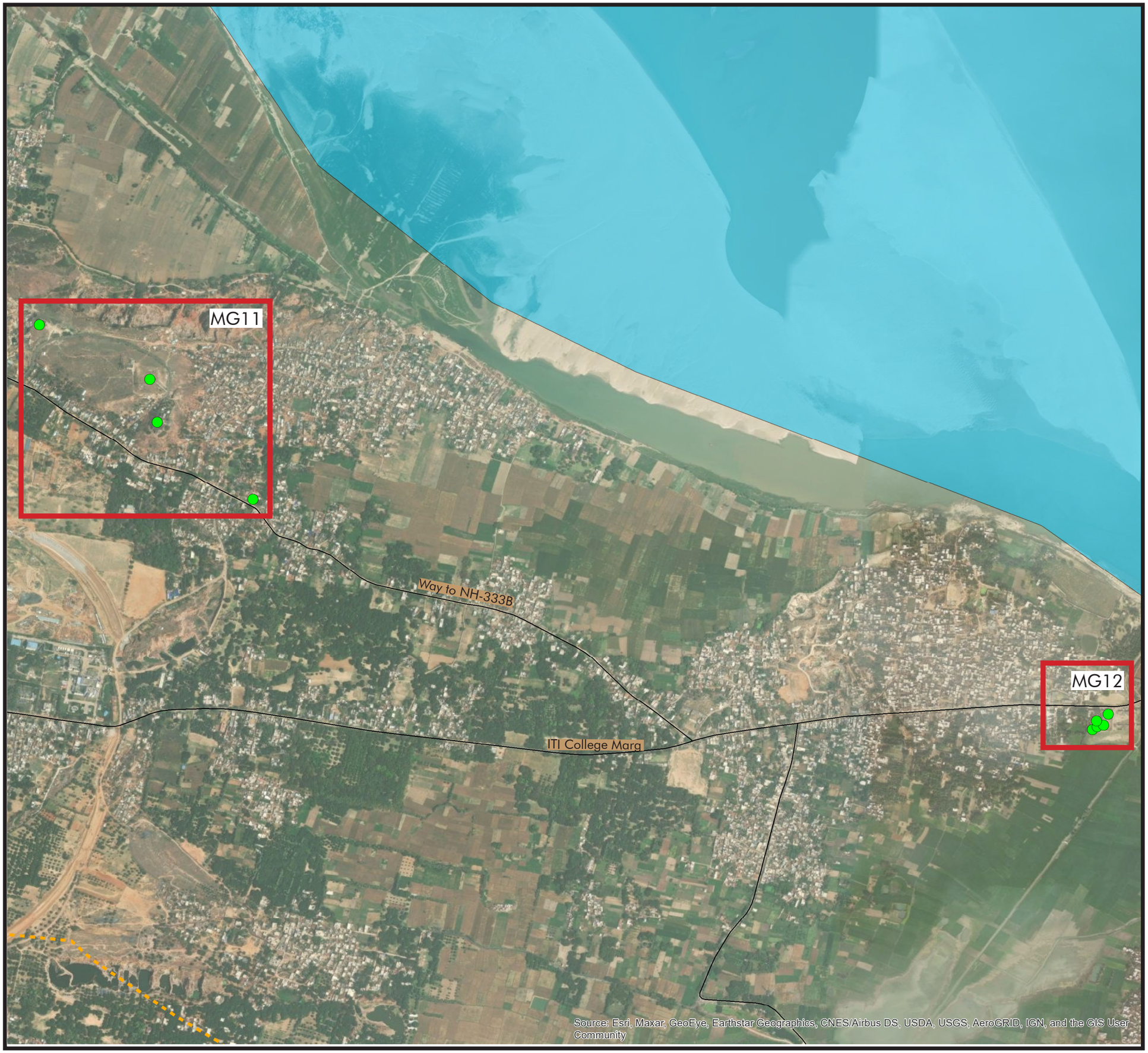
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

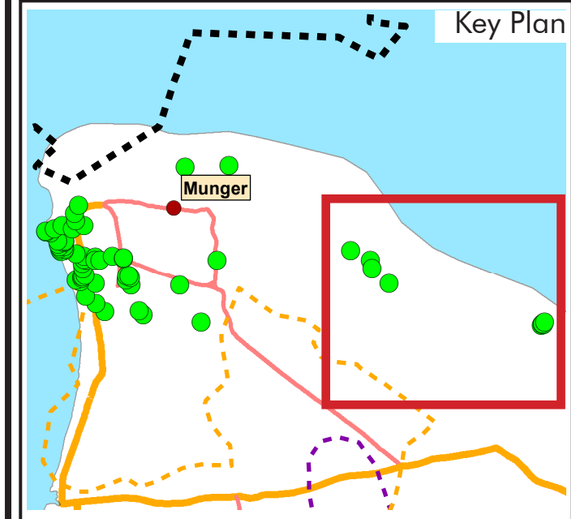
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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Munger District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Munger distict is market as Zone MG.
This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone MG11 to MG12

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M05

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

Survey Team:

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

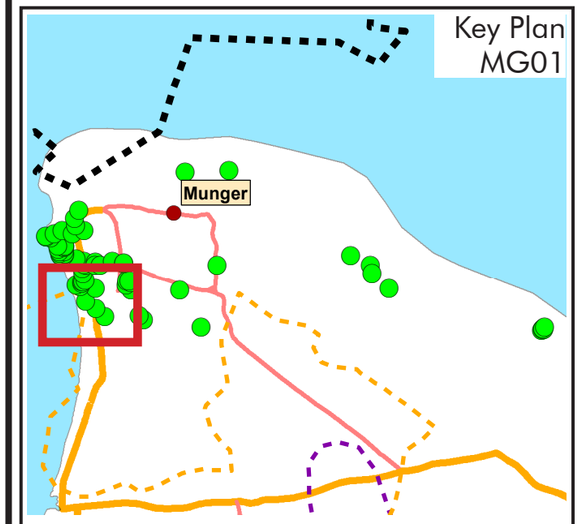
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Munger District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones; Zone MG01 and reference location.
GaD/Mgr/MGR/01 to GaD/Mgr/MGR/03
GaD/Mgr/MGR/12
GaD/Mgr/MGR/14 to GaD/Mgr/MGR/19

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M06

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

Survey Team:

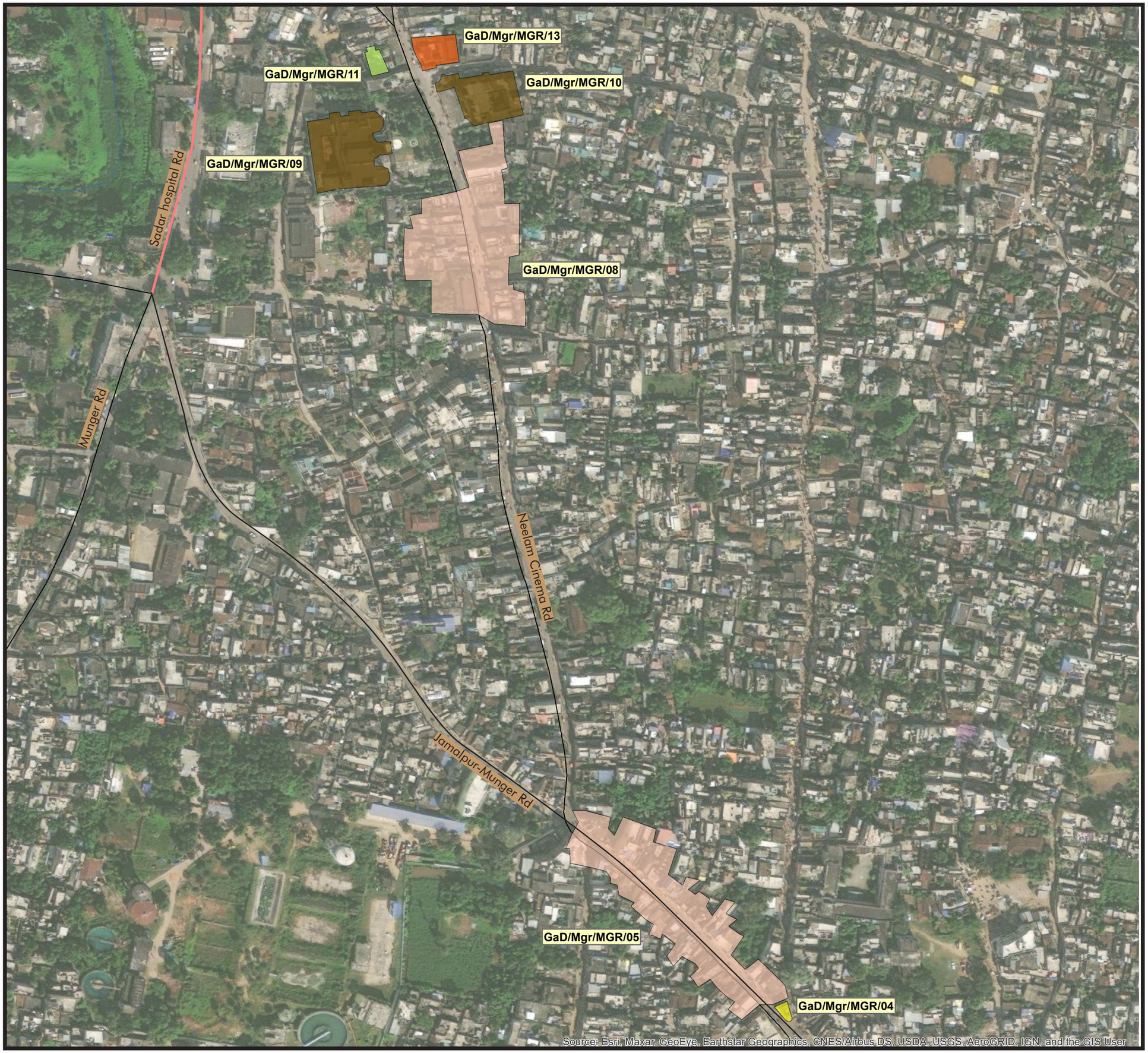
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

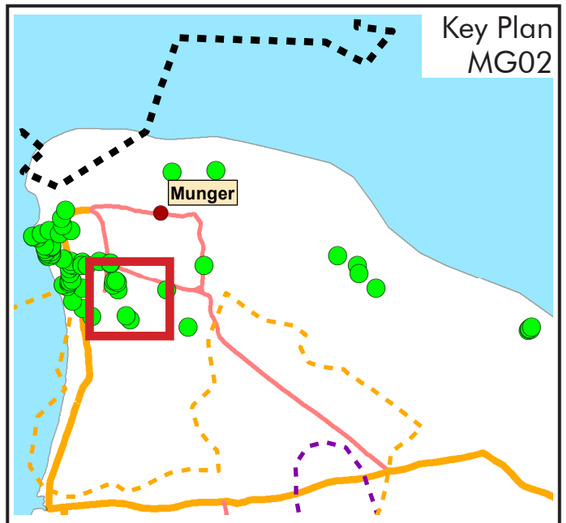
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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Munger District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones; Zone MG02 and reference location.
GaD/Mgr/MGR/04 & GaD/Mgr/MGR/05
GaD/Mgr/MGR/08 to GaD/Mgr/MGR/11
GaD/Mgr/MGR/13

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M07

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

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

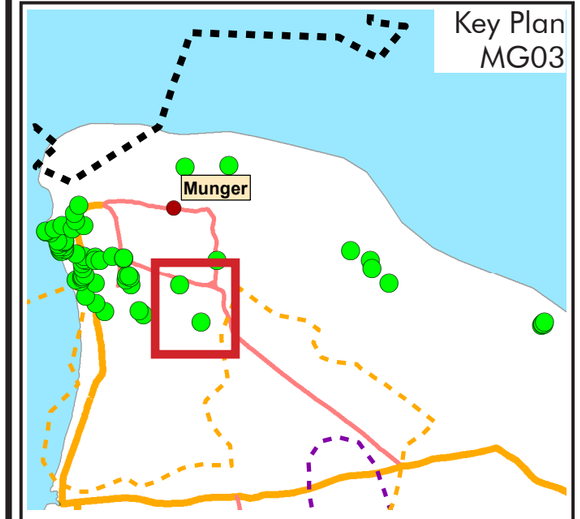
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Munger District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
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- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
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- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG03 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/06 & GaD/Mgr/MGR/07

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M08

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

Survey Team:

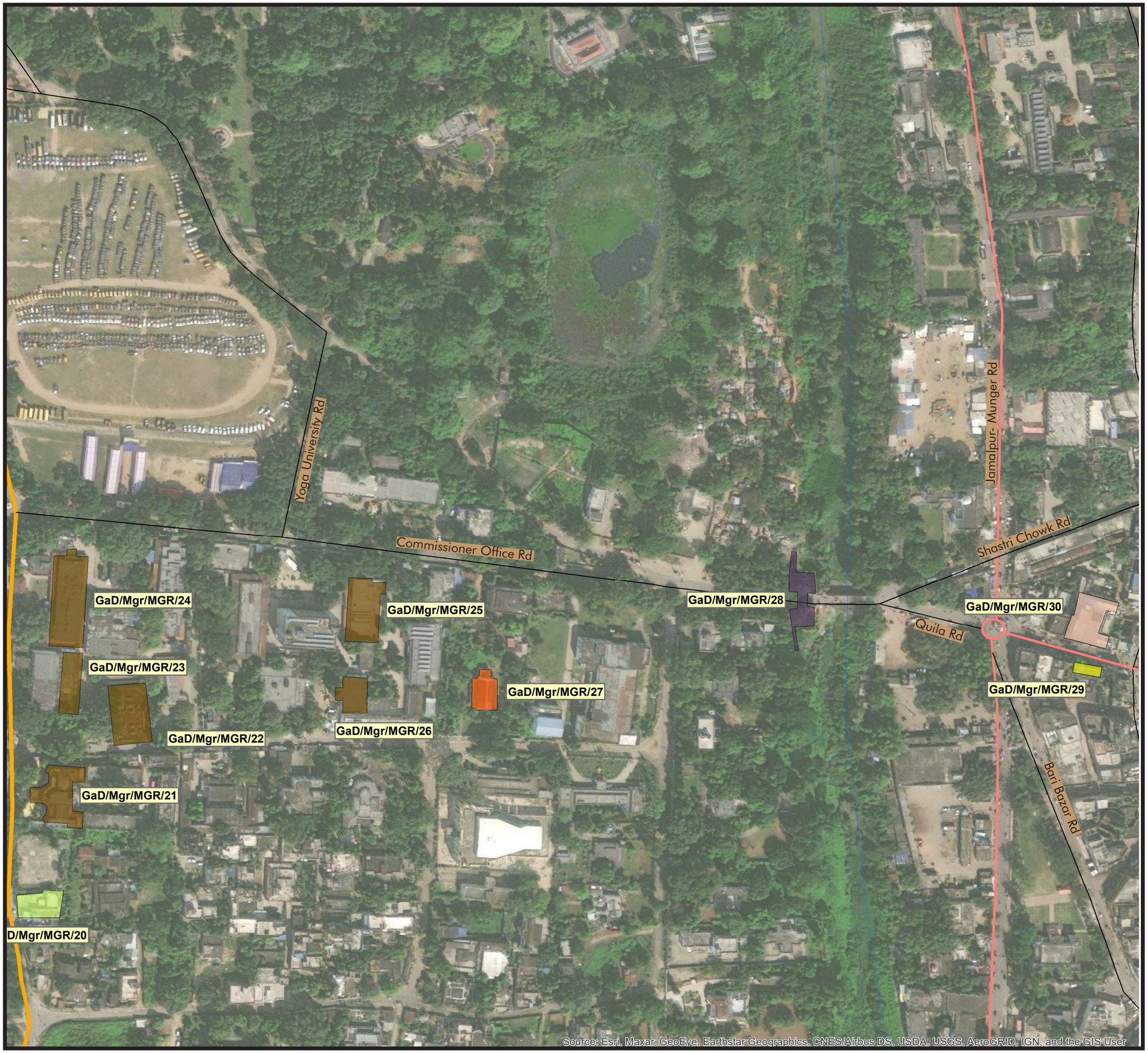
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

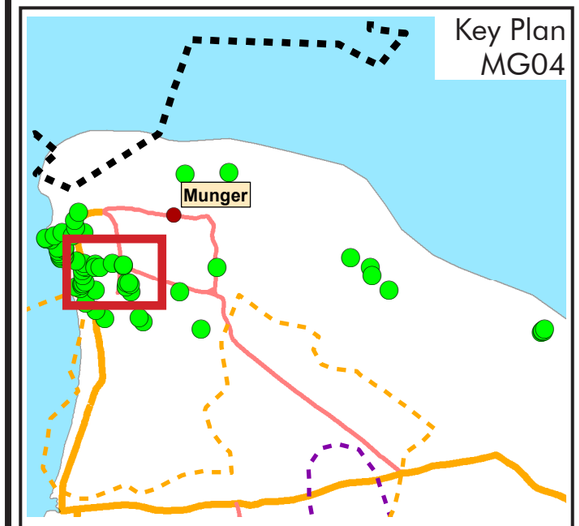
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
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- Defence
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- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG04 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/20 & GaD/Mgr/MGR/30

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M09

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

Survey Team:

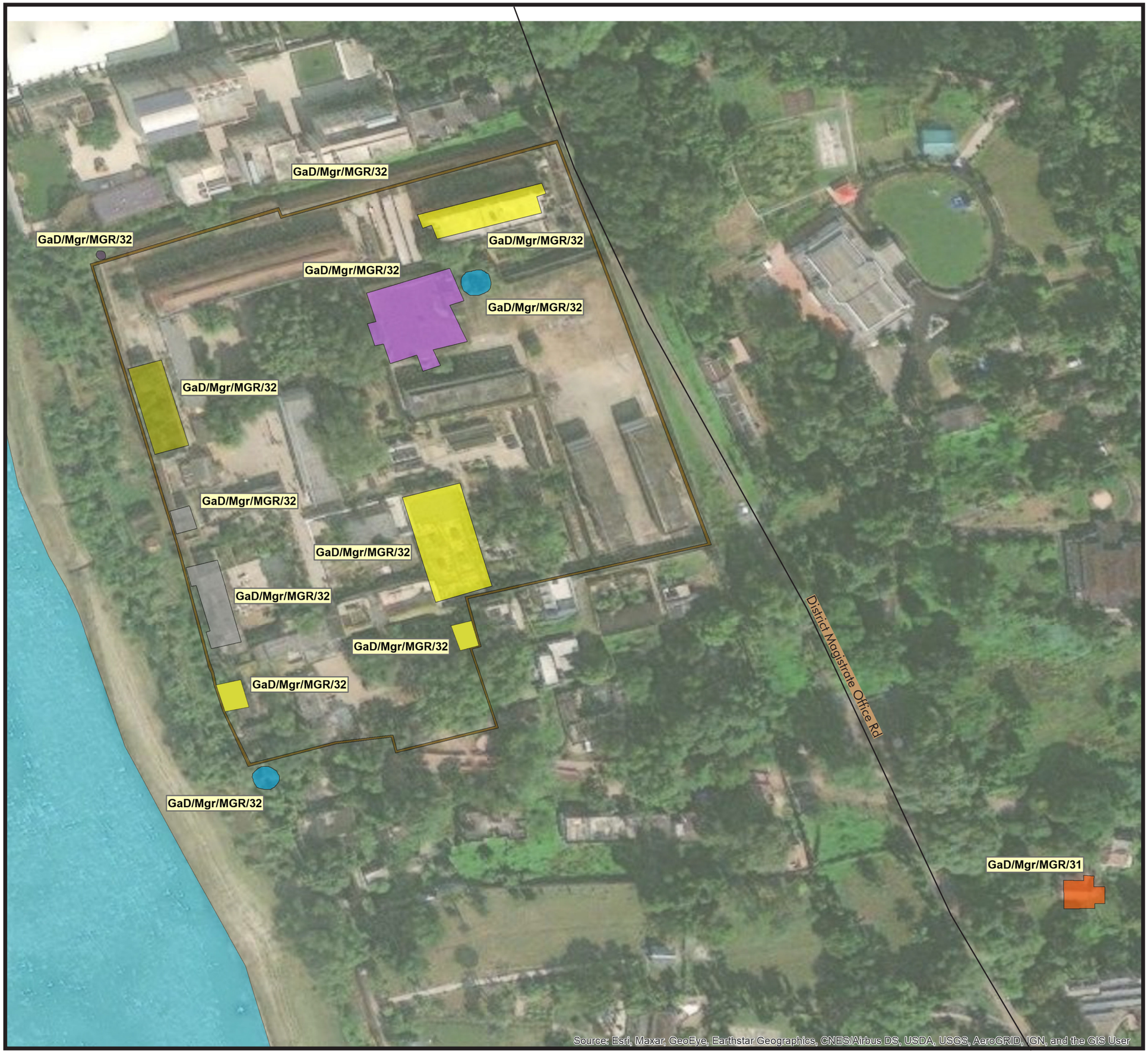
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

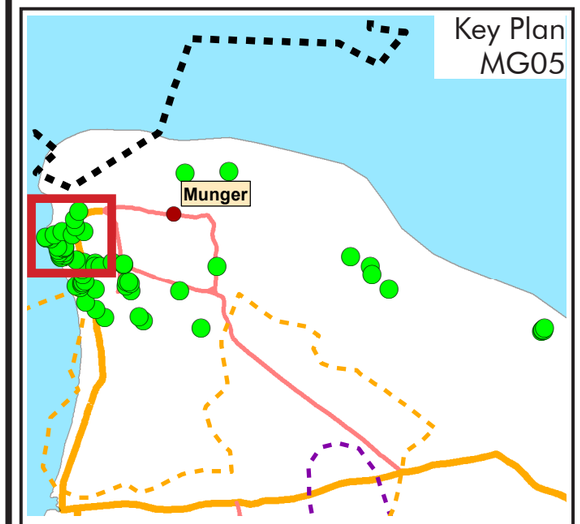
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG05 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/31 & GaD/Mgr/MGR/32

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M10

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 M

Survey Team:

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

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

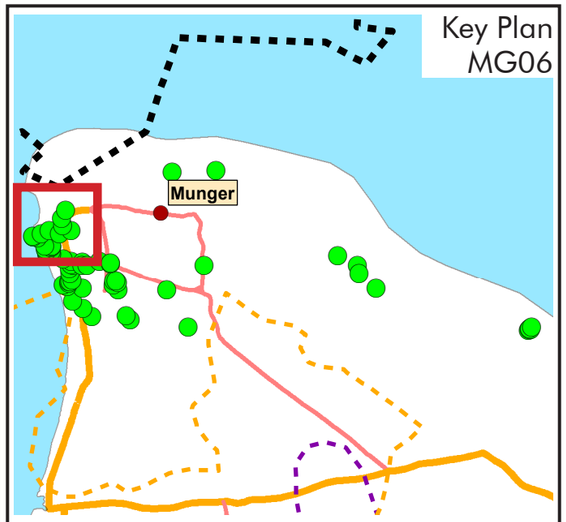
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Munger District, Bihar



Key Plan
MG06



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG06 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/33 to GaD/Mgr/MGR/37

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M11

0 15 30 60 90 120 M

Survey Team:

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

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

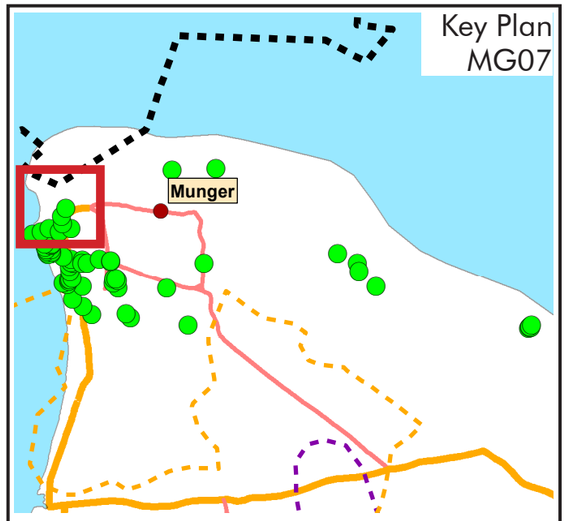
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Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar



Key Plan
MG07



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
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- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG07 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/38 to GaD/Mgr/MGR/42

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M12

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:

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

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

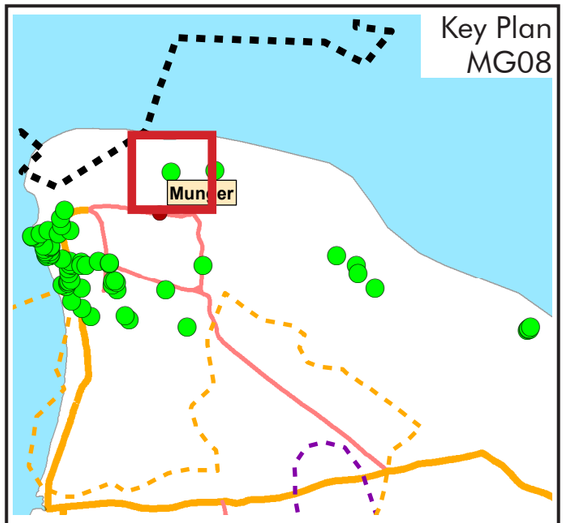
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar



Key Plan
MG08



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG08 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/43

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M13

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

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

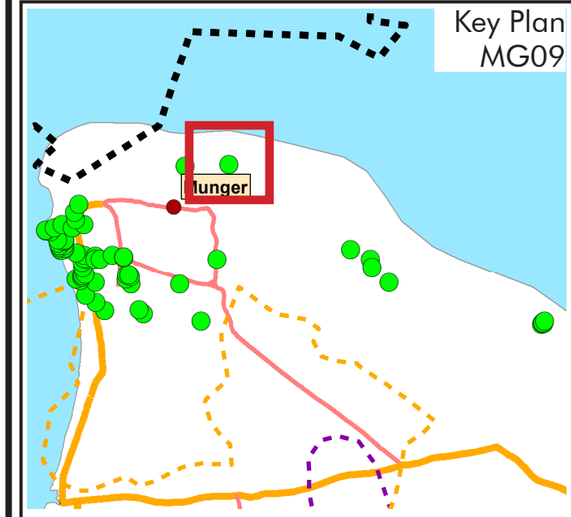
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
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- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
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- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG09 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/44

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M14

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

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

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

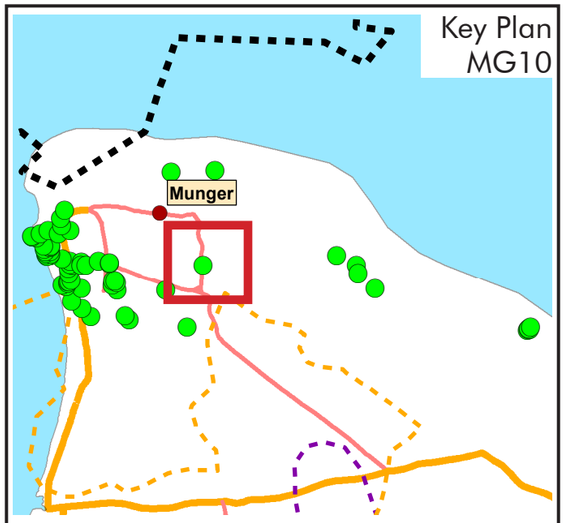
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar

Key Plan
MG10



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
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- Residential
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- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG10 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/45

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M15

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

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

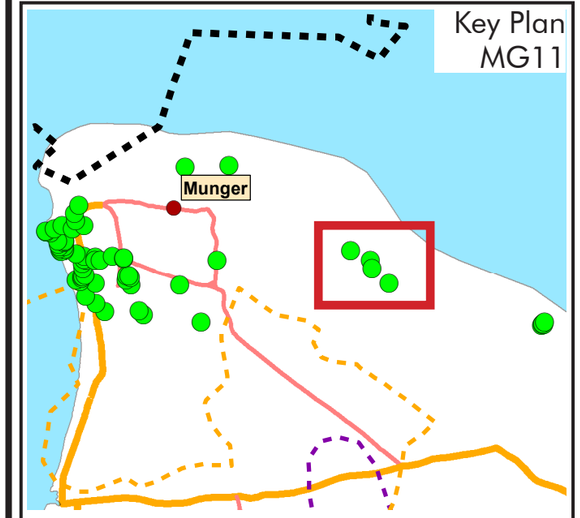
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG11 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/46 to GaD/Mgr/MGR/49

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M16

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

Survey Team:

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

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

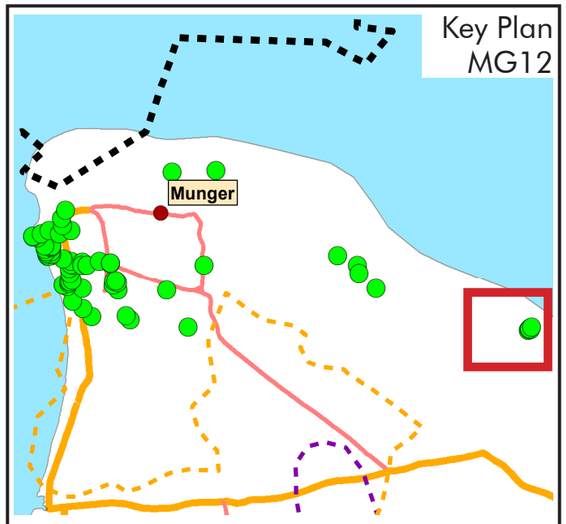
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Munger District, Bihar

Key Plan
MG12



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Civic
- Ruins
- Military
- Defence
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Mixed-Use
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Recreational
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Munger distict is market as Zone MG. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone MG12 and reference location.

GaD/Mgr/MGR/50 to GaD/Mgr/MGR/54

Area:
Munger- District
06/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Mgr/M17

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

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

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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