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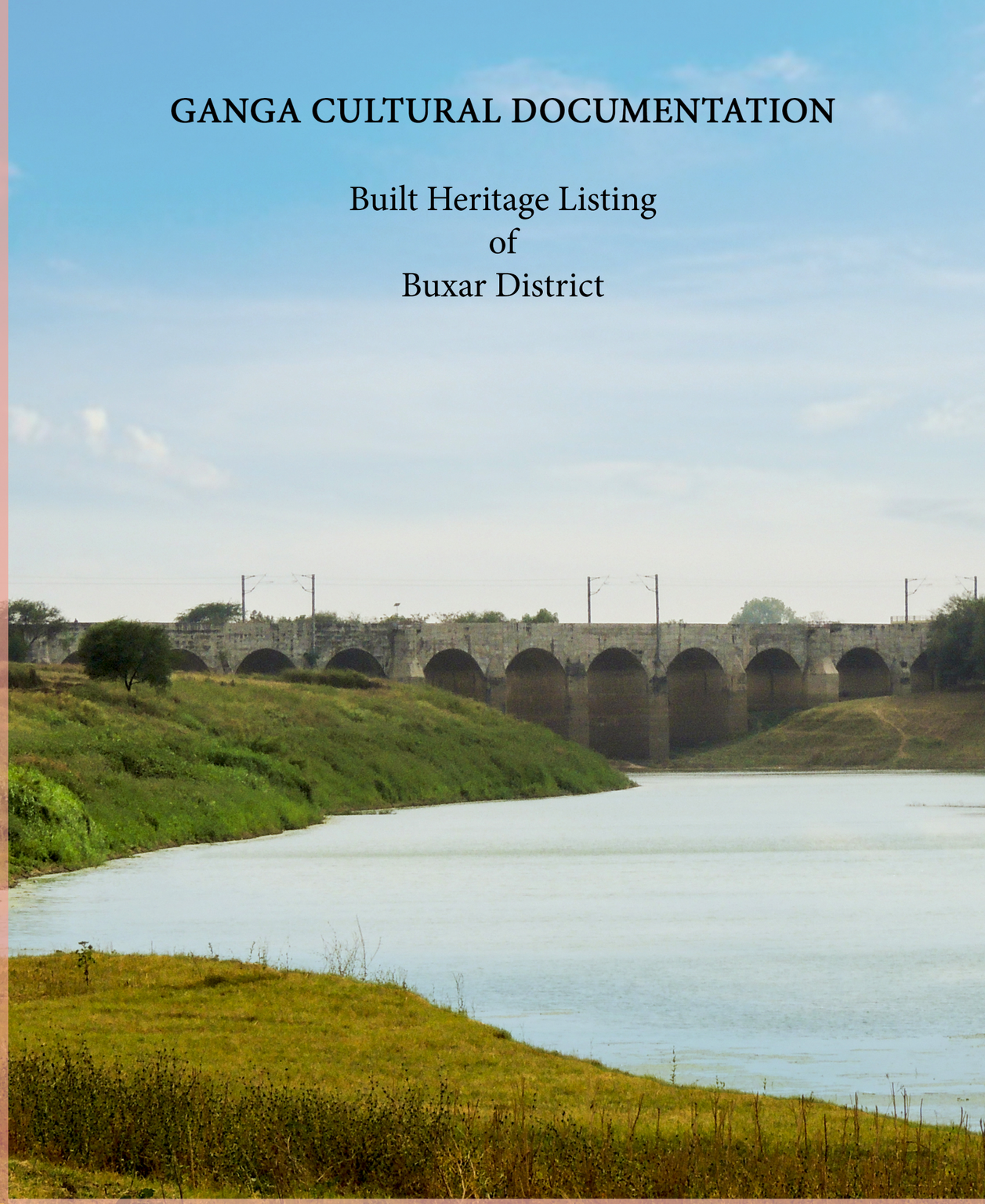
GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION, Buxar District

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of Buxar District



Submitted To:

नमामि गंगे
National Mission for Clean Ganga

Submitted By:

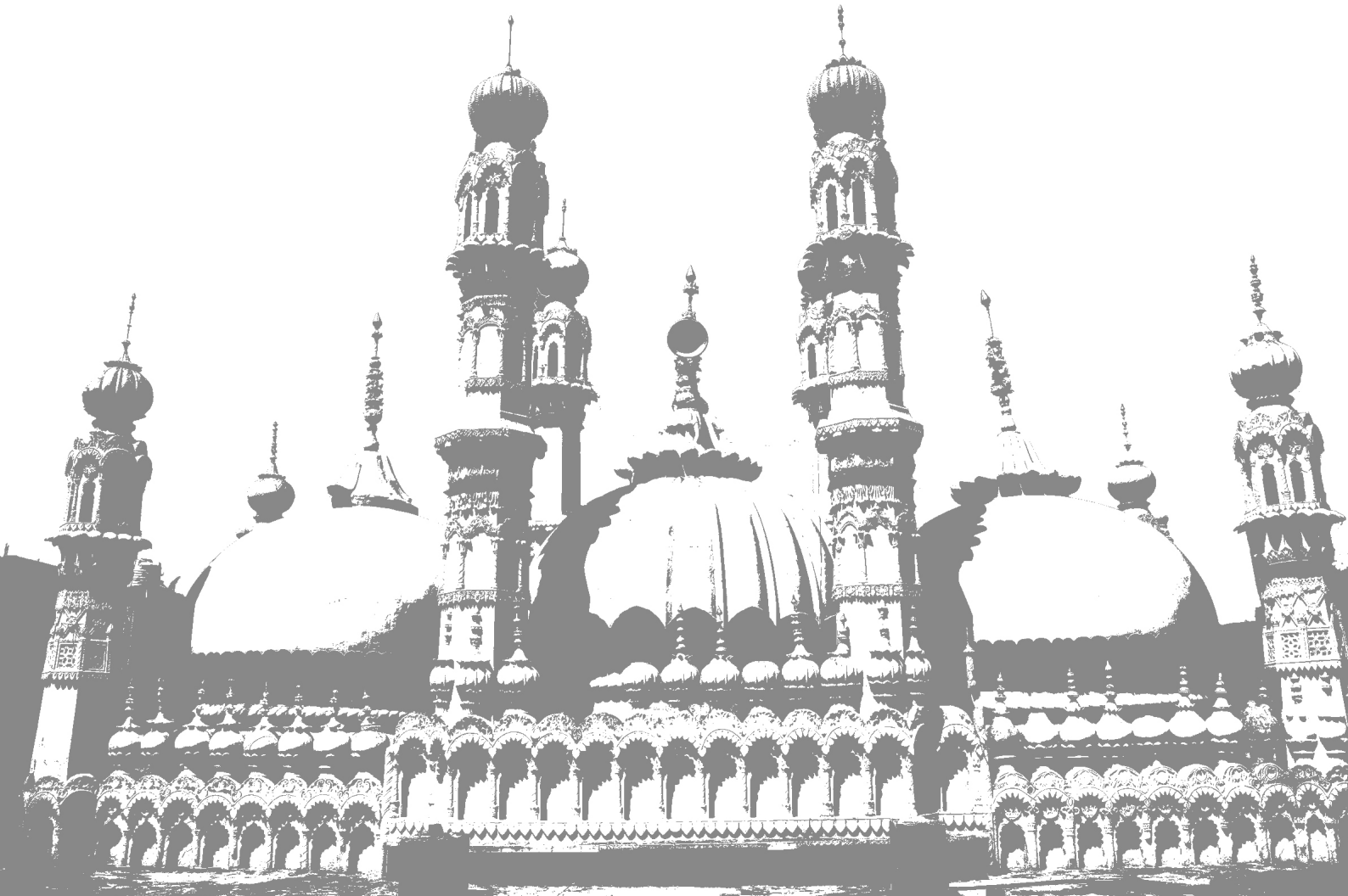
INTACH
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

AH DIVISION

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

BUXAR DISTRICT

APRIL 2021





PREFACE

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

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

In this report we are documenting the Built Heritage of Buxar District. The report includes the listing of heritage structures of 5 out of 11 tehsils, namely- Chausa, Buxar, Simri, Chakki and Barhmapur, as they lie within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga. A group of Architects, headed by a Conservation Architect, conducted the survey in April 2021, listing a total of 103 structures within the district. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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1 Introduction

Bihar is one of the 28 states of India, which belongs to Eastern India in terms of administrative boundaries/ regions. It is the third-largest state by population and the twelfth-largest by territory.[1] River Ganga splits the state into two plains: Northern Bihar Plain and Southern Bihar Plain. In the southern Bihar plain lies the Buxar district, with Buxar city serving as its administrative headquarters.



Figure 1 : Ganga river along Bihar
Source: https://cdn.downtoearth.org.in/library/large/2019-03-01/0.65975600_1551440523_ganga_river_side.jpg [Accessed 15 May 2021]

In 1972, the then Shahabad district was bifurcated, thus establishing the Bhojpur and Rohtas districts. From 1972 to 1991, Buxar was a sub-division of the Bhojpur district. However, the increase in population and the need to promote effective administration saw the further division of the Bhojpur district. Therefore, on 17th March 1991, the Buxar district was established.[2] This district, named after its headquarter town of Buxar, gets its name from the old tank of VyaghraSar (Baghsar).[3] The recent census hints that 97% of the district's population exercise Bhojpuri as their first language.[4]

1 Ministry of Home Affairs (2011). *Area and Population by States: Census 2011*. [excel file] Available at: http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2018/171 [Accessed 31 May 2021].

2 Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar (2011). *District Census Handbook, Buxar: Series-11 Part XII-A*. [pdf] Bihar: Directorate of Census Operations, p.27. Available at: https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB_A/10/1030_PART_A_DCHB_BUXAR.pdf [Accessed 10 May 2021]

3 Buxar.nic.in, (2015). *About District*. [online] Available at: https://buxar.nic.in/history/ [Accessed 9 May 2021].

4 Ministry of Home Affairs (2011). *C-16 Population by Mother tongue: Bihar*. [excel file] Available at: https://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-16.html [Accessed 28 May 2021].

The history of the district dates back to the Indus Valley Civilization. The terracotta figurines, similar to the ones in Harappa and Mohenjodaro, were discovered in the district. Although many archaeological findings, associating with different empires and cultures, were located within the district, among them, the Chausa hoard discovery has become the most significant. This hoard comprises eighteen bronze figurines, dating from the 2nd century B.C. to the 4th century A.D. Buxar also plays a significant part in the medieval and modern history of India. It is known for serving as the battlefield for the two most famous battles fought in the country, the Battle of Chausa and the battle of Buxar. Both these battles are known to have significantly affected the power dynamics of the country.

River Ganga forms the northern boundary of the Buxar district. River Ganga travels along the district's border, from West to East, for about 68 kilometers, before travelling further along the border of the Bhojpur district. This river is considered a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend and, literature by the people of Buxar. Due to its religious significance, many ghats descending towards the banks of River Ganga have been developed in Buxar. The Ramrekha ghat, in particular, has become a religiously important space due to its association with the epic Ramayana.

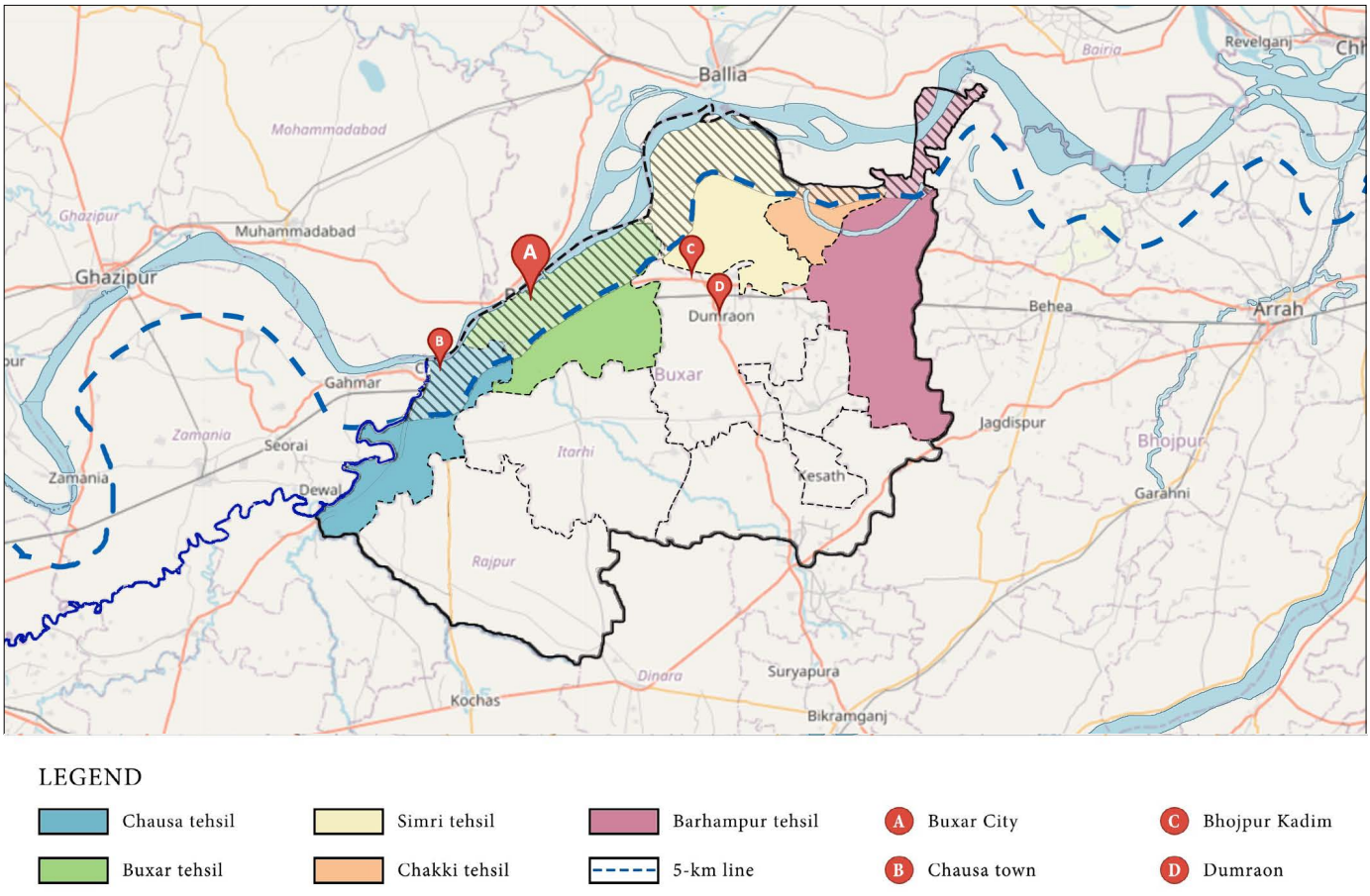


Figure 2: Tehsil map denotining study area for District Buxar
Source: Source: INTACH AH TEAM. Base Map: https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/1963161 [Accessed 16 May 2021]

The district comprises 11 Community Development blocks, also referred to as tehsils.[5] However, only five of these eleven blocks come within the 5-kilometre radius of the river. Therefore, five tehsils/ CD Blocks of Barhampur, Buxar, Chausa, Chakki and, Simri, under this district, will be considered for the study area.

5 MapsofIndia.com (2015). *Buxar Tehsil Map*. [online] Available at: https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/bihar/tehsil/buxar.html [Accessed 16 May 2021].

1.1 Chausa tehsil

The Chausa tehsil is situated in the Eastern part of the district, with its Northern boundary outstretched along the course of River Ganga. Chausa tehsil dates back to ancient times, as per several archaeological findings discovered in and around Chausa town. Chausa is known for yielding a collection of 18 bronze figures, also referred to as the Chausa hoard. They date back to a time period between the Shunga period and Gupta era. The collection, comprising Dharmachakra, Kalpvriksha and 16 tirthankars, is the oldest bronze collection found in India.[6] Stone sculptures, including that of Lord Vishnu, were also found in Chausa, dating back to the Gupta era. Chausa was under the reign of Cheru dynasty as well, suggested by the discovery of gold coins, buried where the old Radha Krishna Thakurbari is built. The last gold coin was excavated 10 years ago.

Chausa is famous for the 'Battle of Chausa', fought between the forces of Mughal Emperor Humayun and Sher Shah Suri in 1539. Sher Shah Suri won the war, and Humayun managed to escape from the battlefield by swimming across river Ganga. This led to a temporary decline of the Mughal Empire, while the Sur Dynasty took over the region for a brief period of time.

The tehsil is bound by the rivers Ganga to the north, and is bound by its tributary, Karmanasa, along the western territory. Thus, it comprises rich, fertile lands, yielding an agrarian economy. Chausa town is located in close proximity to Buxar city, connected by state highway SH13. Post the Battle of Buxar, the British increased rail connectivity across the region, connecting Bihar to Uttar Pradesh.



Figure 3: Karmanasa bridge spanned across Karmanasa river
Source: Primary Survey by INTACH team, AH Division.
Site visited on 11 April 2021



Figure 4: Memorial on Chausa Battlefield, Chausa, Buxar
Source: https://assets.telegraphindia.com/telegraph/26bhrElectionDevrajBuxarSite2_193725.jpg [Accessed 04 June 2021]

6 Google Arts and Culture (n.d.). *Chausa Hoard*. [online] Available at: https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/chausa-hoard/m0f443c?hl=en [Accessed 07 June 2021]

1.2 Buxar tehsil

The Buxar tehsil is situated in the North-Eastern part of the district. It is the highest populated tehsil in the district.[7] The tehsil is named after the city of Buxar, which serves as the administrative headquarters of the district.Buxar is a place which finds mentions in the epic Ramayana, Brahma Purana, Varah Purana and other ancient literature, and is believed to have served as home for saints and battlefield of Gods and demons. Lord Ram visited Rishi Vishwamitra's ashram located in the forests of Buxar city along the banks of river Ganga. He also visited the ashrams of five other rishis in the district and marked the journey as 'Panchkoshi Yatra'.

The archaeological excavations have revealed its association with the Harappan civilization, Chalcolithic culture, NBPW phase, Mauryan empire, Kushan empire, Gupta empire, suggesting its historical background. The city is renowned for the battle fought between the British army and the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal; Shuja-ud-Daula, Nawab of Lucknow; and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. Popularly known as the 'Battle of Buxar', the war was fought in 1764, in Katkauli Maidan in the eastern outskirts of Buxar city. The British emerged victorious, and settled along river Ganga, which interconnected the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the East India Company.

The historical and religious background of Buxar prompted important rulers and dynasties to exercise their influence over Buxar. The strategic location of the Buxar city prompted the British government to convert the Buxar fort into military cantonment, and develop the city by enhancing the means of trade and transportation. Presently, the fort lies mostly abandoned, comprising the Circuit House and Government Estates towards the western side, and an amphitheatre to the east.



Figure 5: Katkauli Maidan, Buxar
Source: https://im.hunt.in/cg/City-Guide/pilla.jpg [Accessed 6 June 2021]



Figure 6: Present condition of Buxar fort, Buxar
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021

7 Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar (2011). *District Census Handbook, Buxar: Series-11 Part XII-A*. [pdf] Bihar: Directorate of Census Operations, p.43. Available at: https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB_A/10/1030_PART_A_DCHB_BUXAR.pdf [Accessed 10 May 2021]

1.3 Simri tehsil



The Simri CD Block lies along the Northern boundary of the district. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people residing in this region. It is the fourth-most populated tehsil of the district; however, it has exhibited the lowest population growth rate from 2001-2011, suggesting that people are migrating from the area due to limitations in transportation and working opportunities. Also, due to greater risks of flood, the land along the river is used for agriculture, and therefore, only few settlements of new origin, can be spotted within the 5 km range zone.

Figure 7: Remains of Chhath Puja ghat, Rampur, Simri
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021

During the early years, the River Ganga used to flow further south of its present course. Thus, some of the ancient towns are located further south of the tehsil. When the river would flow along the present-day oxbow lakes, its tributary would flow along the borders of Rampur Mathiya village to the South. Thus, ruins of bastion-like structures can be seen along outskirts of the village, facing northward. The remains of the Chatt Puja Ghat are also seen on site, which used to descend into the river during the early years. Presently, the tributary course lies completely dry.

Dumri was also an important town further north-east of Rampur Mathiya village. It used to lie along the banks of river Ganga during its previous course. The town was established by the zamindar, Raja Lal Ji Yadav. He owned land in Dumri and Buxar, along the river bank. He built many dharamshalas along the River Ganga, in Buxar. The Seth developed Dumri town, and built his residence, a thaurkari, dharamshala, and a temple in 19th century AD. Presently, the residence lies abandoned and in ruins.

1.4 Chakki tehsil

Chakki tehsil is located between Simri and Barhampur tehsils. It lies along the River Ganga and the oxbow lake. It comprises rich diara lands. The course of the river has frequently changed over the years. It used to flow along the oxbow lakes until early 20th century AD. During monsoons, the water level of the river tends to increase, leading to frequent flooding in Chakki tehsil. Thus, it is the second least populated tehsil of the district. The settlements are scattered across Chakki mostly comprising modern construction, surrounded by agricultural field.

1.5 Brahampur tehsil

Barhampur is the eastern-most tehsil of Buxar district, sharing its boundary with Bhojpur district. It lies along the southern banks of river Ganga, comprising 2 oxbow lakes to the south of the river. Prior to early-1900s, Ganga used to flow along the oxbow lakes. Thus, many settlements were established further south. Barhampur tehsil thrives on an agrarian economy due to its rich agricultural terrain. It's headquarters, Barhampur city, is a major pilgrim centre, as many visit Baba Brahmeshwar Nath Mandir on a daily basis.



Figure 8: Brahmeshwarnath temple, Berhampur, Buxar
Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2c/Arrah_House.jpg [Accessed 16 May 2021]

The tehsil finds mention in the puranas. As per Skanda Purana, Lord Brahma established the centre of the world at Barhampur, which was later shifted to Kashi. He also founded the shivalinga at Baba Brahmeshwar Nath Mandir. Thus, the temple was named after the Lord, which in turn gave the city its name, Brahma-pur. Over the years it also came to be known as Barhampur. Mahmud of Ghazni was on a rampant rage of destroying all temples. When he reached Barhampur, he agreed not to attack Brahmeshwar Nath Mandir, if the entrance to the temple changed direction overnight. Thus, while all Shiva temples face eastward, Brahmeshwar Nath Mandir is entered from the west. The tehsil also hosts a large Cattle Fair in the Falgun month. During its early years, the fair was the second largest in Asia, after the Sonepur mela.

2 Geographical Settings and Boundaries

Buxar district lies in the Southern Bihar Plain and is included under Patna division. The geographical limits of this district are the parallels of 25° 18' and 25° 45' North latitude, and 84°20' and 84°40' East longitudes. The district is surrounded by, Ballia district (Uttar Pradesh) on the North, the district of Bhojpur on the East, Rohtas and Kaimur districts on the South, and state of Uttar Pradesh on the West.[1] Geographically, the district is bounded by River Ganga on the North and North-west, with River Karmanasa on the West and South-West.

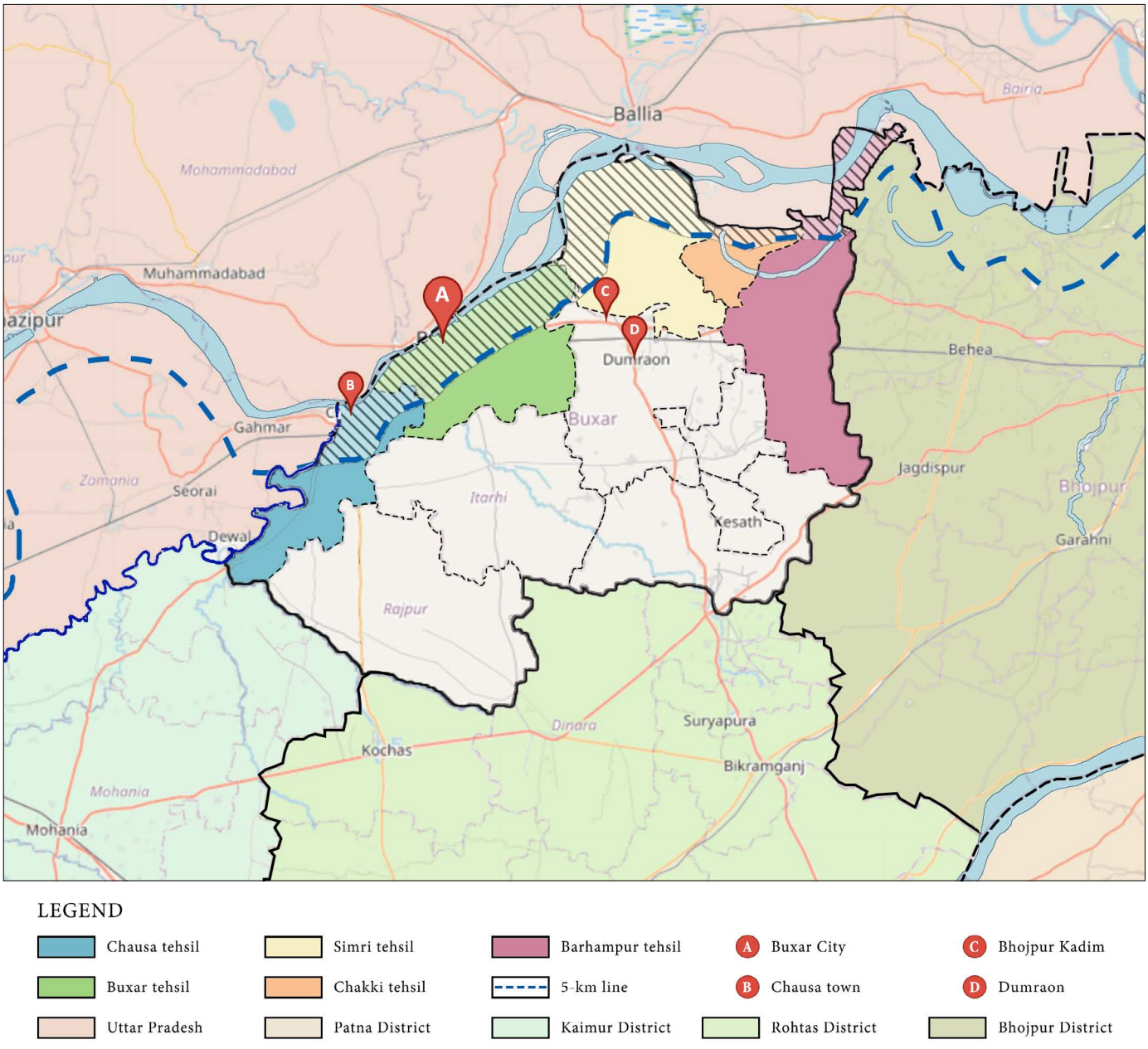


Figure 9: Buxar District map
Source: INTACH AH TEAM. Base Map: https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/1963161 [Accessed 16 May 2021]

1 Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar (2011). *District Census Handbook, Buxar: Series-11 Part XII-A*. [pdf] Bihar: Directorate of Census Operations, p.23. Available at: https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB_A/10/1030_PART_A_DCHB_BUXAR.pdf [Accessed 10 May 2021]

2.1 Administrative Boundaries

During the rule of British Raj, the state of Bihar was under the subdivision of the Bengal Presidency. On March 22, 1912, on the proclamation giving effect to Delhi Durbar, a new province called Bihar and Orissa was carved out of the Bengal Presidency.[2] On April 1, 1936, Bihar and Orissa province was split, which resulted in formation of a separate province of Bihar. The struggle of local tribes belonging to then Southern Bihar, led to further division of the state resulting in a compressed state of Bihar. At present, the state of Bihar is divided into 38 districts and 17 of these districts lie in the South Bihar Plains. Among these 17 districts is the district of Bhojpur, which currently comprises of 3 sub-divisions and 14 CD Blocks, with the city of Arrah acting as its administrative headquarter.[3]

The district, like the Bihar state, has been subject to changes in administrative jurisdiction over the years. During the British rule, it formed a part of Shahabad (Shawabad) district, which included the districts of Bhojpur, Buxar, and Rohtas.* After Independence, in 1972, Shahabad was divided into two parts, resulting in the formation of two districts, Rohtas and Bhojpur. In 1991, Bhojpur was further divided, which led to the establishment of Buxar district and the present Bhojpur district.[4]

* Although the districts of Buxar, Bhojpur and Rohtas were under Shahabad district until 1972, the following Map of Bengal Province does not include Rohtas under Shahabad district. Instead, a separate district marked Rohtas can be seen in the map.



Figure 10: Map of Province of Bengal (Published 12th May, 1794)
Source: https://davidrumsey.georeferencer.com/maps/2edbf029-1052-5e72-9e2c-fca338d8afb1/view [Accessed 11 May 2021]

2.2 Geographical settings

River Ganga is the major river flowing through the district and forms the Northern and north-western boundary of the district. The River Karmanasa forms the Western and south-western boundary of the district. This river travels from South to North and debouches into the River Ganga, at Chausa. The perennial rivers flowing through the district are Noni and Thora. River Gangi is a tributary of Ganga, which originates from Keshavpur, and merges with Ganga in Buxar district. Also, a number of branches belonging to the Sone and Chausa canal pass through the district. A striking feature of the Middle Ganga plain is the existence of large number of horse-shoe or ox-bow lakes. These lakes were formed by the meander of River Ganga and

2 Ilbert, C. (1922). *The Government of India: A Brief Historical Survey of Parliamentary Legislation relating to India*. 1st ed. [E-book] Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp.117–118. Available at: https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.172563/page/n121/mode/2up?q=117 [Accessed 10 April 2021].

3 Bhojpur.nic.in, (2015). *About District.* [online] Available at: https://bhojpur.nic.in/about-district// [Accessed 27 April 2021].

4 Bhojpur.nic.in, (2015). *History.* [online] Available at: https://bhojpur.nic.in/history/ [Accessed 27 April 2021].

represent the various stages in the withdrawal of the river to its present channel. Although, a large number of them have been filled up partly by nature or man but many of them still survive, and can be noticed along the study area chosen in the district.

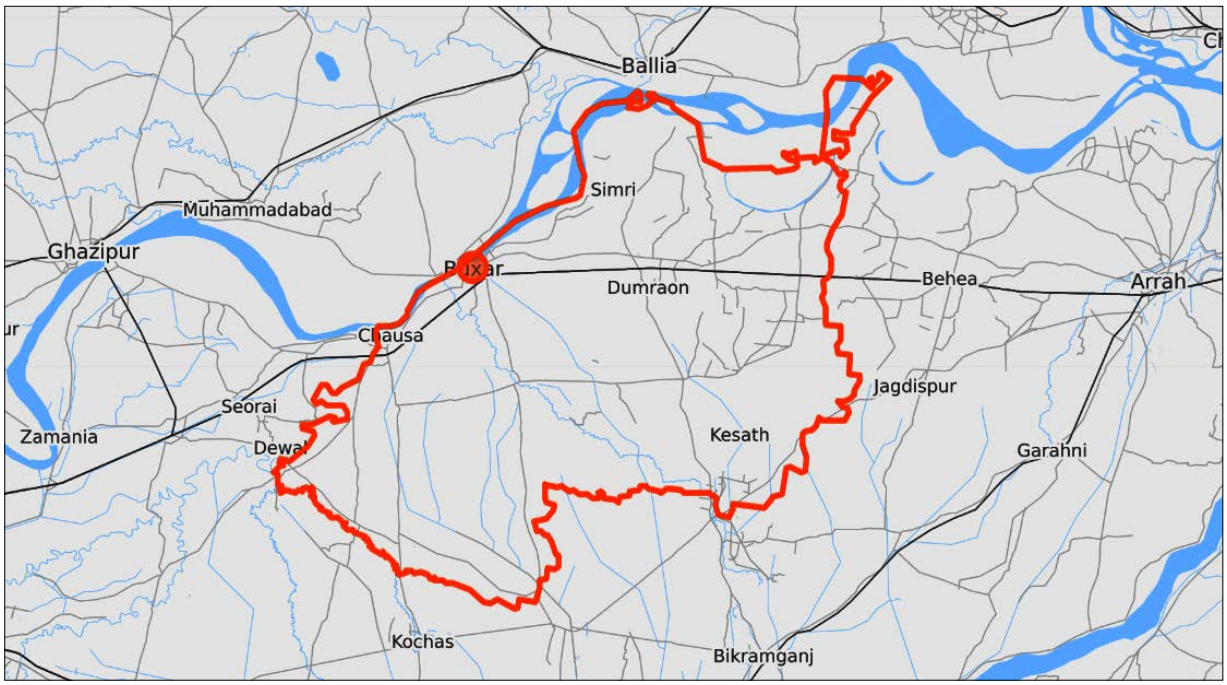


Figure 11: Rivers and water bodies flowing through or along the Buxar district
Source: https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/1963161#map=10/25.5052/84.0829 [Accessed 07 June 2021]

The district is mainly covered with Alluvium and Flood Plain. The Flood Plain is restricted all along the river channel of River Ganga. The Alluvium Plain in the region is further classified into two types. The Newer Alluvium Plain refers to the old flood plain cycle and currently includes the North and North-Eastern part of the district. The Older Alluvium Plain includes the Western, Central and Southern parts of the district. The entire area of the district has a gentle slope towards the North, while the plain land is marked by presence of several minor depressions. Due to the constant shift in the course of the two rivers, finding remnants of inactive river channels is common in this area.

Types of Soil: The major Soils found in the area are Sandy loam soils, Loam soils, Clay soils, and Clay loam. The Sandy loam type of soil covers more than 55 percent area of the district. The soils in general are fine textured away from the river course and rivulets and coarse textured along their courses. The soils of coarse textured have got mixed with silt and fine sand due to the mixing of canal water being used perennially for irrigation.

Types of Land use	Area ('000 ha)
Cultivable area	142.9
Forest area	0
Land under non-agricultural use	16.78
Pasture	0
Cultivable wasteland	0.57
Misc. trees, crops and groves	0.62
Barren and uncultivable land	2.27
Current fallows	3.43
Other fallows	0.62

Figure 12: Table denoting land use statistics of Buxar

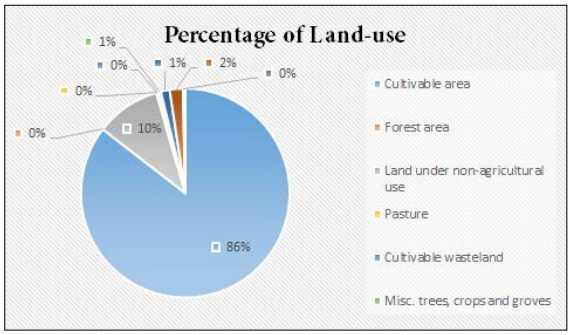


Figure 13: Pie-Chart denoting Land-Use Percentage

Source: https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/BR15_Buxar_28.12.2013.pdf [Accessed 25 May 2021]

Land Use: The use of land is determined both by physical and human factors. Land-use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region. This case applies for the district of Buxar. The following table gives the distribution of different land use patterns seen across the district.

Population: The state of Bihar is one of the most populated states in India. However, Buxar, among the 38 states of Bihar, ranks 29th in the state in order of population. The district is divided into 11 tehsils/ CD Blocks, among which Buxar block is the most populated and Kesath block is the least populated. According the 2011 Census, the district has shown a decadal variation of 21.7%, suggesting a significant growth in population, in the last 10 years.

Climate: According to Indian Standards, Buxar district falls under the category of moderately extreme climate. The district experiences Winters from the month of November and lasts till the early days of March. It experiences summer from mid-March to early days of June. The monsoon sets in by the third week of June and the rains continue with intermissions till about the end of September or the early part of October.

2.3 Ecology

The district is devoid of any forests. Trees of Bamboo, Mahua, Mango and Seasum are most commonly observed in the district. Agriculture is the main livelihood of more than 75% population in the Buxar district. Rice, Wheat, Barly and Gram are the main crops of the district. The agriculture calender starts from July and continues up to June of the succeeding year, before the onset of the monsoon every year. Thus, a calendar year is divided into four agricultural seasons, viz., Bhadai, Aghani, Rabi and Garma.

The change in the course of River Ganga and deforestation has resulted in the decline of wild species spotted in the district. Presently, Nilgai and spotted deer mostly seen in the district, with considerable number of monkeys in Buxar town area. Birds like Parrots, Patridges, Quails can be seen in the district.



Figure 14: Agriculture practise in Buxar district
Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021



Figure 15: Threshing, Buxar district
Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021

3. Significance of Ganga

Since the beginning of this world, rivers have played a significant role in the origin and growth of the human settlement. The rivers have been effective in facilitating trade between different regions and countries, up to the introduction of modern means of transportation. Among such is the river Ganga, which has watered and nurtured civilizations from ancient times. River Ganga has played a significant role in the nourishing and development of the Buxar district. The location of the district along the river bank, was an influential factor for different tribes and rulers to exercise their control over the region. The strategic location of the Buxar fort prompted the East India Company to establish it's military cantonment in this region. In todays time, many religious and cultural activities take place along this river due to its significance.



Figure 16: Ghats along River Ganga, in Buxar
Source: https://rohtasdistrict.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/ramrekha-ghat-buxar-1920x1201.jpg [Accessed 11 June 2021]

3.1 Origin and Formation

The river Ganga starts its journey from the reaches of the Garhwal Himalayas. The river, in the form of Bhagirathi, emerges from the immense expanse of the Gangotri glacier. The Bhagirathi river passes from Uttarkashi, Chinyalisour, Tehri before arriving at Devprayag. At Devprayag, the river meets the Alakananda River. This confluence between the two rivers leads to the formation of the river Ganga. The river Ganga takes a journey of about 2400 kilometres as it passes from places like Rishikesh, Haridwar, Bulandshahr, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna. After travelling further, in the form of Padma, the river finally merges into the Bay of Bengal.

The River Ganga flows along the northern and northwestern boundary of the Buxar district. The river enters the district from the West. On entering along the district boundary, it is met by the Karmanasa river. While River Ganga is known to be sacred, the water of the Karmansa river is known to be impure. According to the Puranas, all virtual works are instantly destroyed by the touch of the water of the Karmansa. About 2.5 kilometers after it is met by the Karmanasa river, the River Ganga is then joined by the waters from the Chausa canal. After travelling a further distance of 6.5 kilometers, the River Ganga is joined by River Thora. The region where River Thora merges into River Ganga is also referred to as Thoragangbarar. The two gates of the Sone Canal are opened into the Ganga river. Thus, the river Ganga takes a journey of altogether 68 kilometers along the Buxar district, after which it proceeds to travel along the boundary of Bhojpur district.

3.2 Mythology and Culture



Figure 17: Descent of Ganga, painting by Raja Ravi Verma
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganga_(goddess)#/media/File:Ravi_Varma-Descent_of_Ganga.jpg, accessed online on 07 June 2021

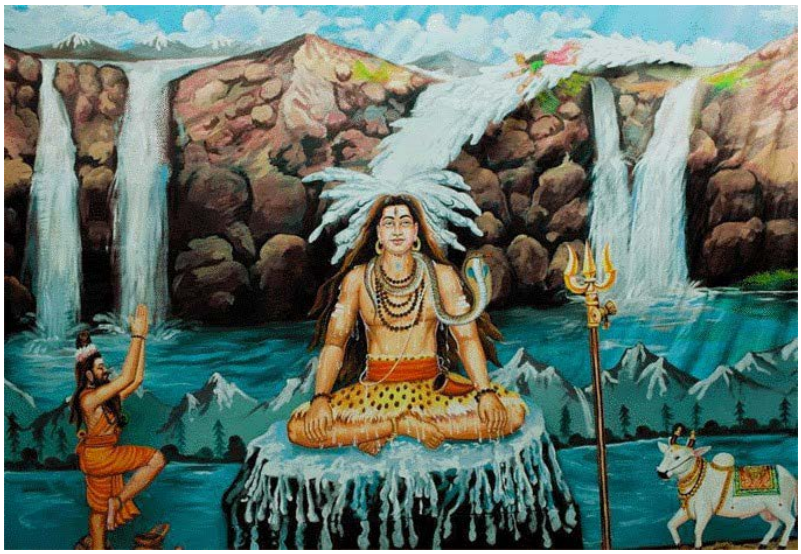


Figure 18: Ganga flowing through Shiva's hair
Source: https://i2.wp.com/detechter.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Why-Ganga-flows-through-Lord-Shivas-Hair-3.jpg?fit=680%2C467&ssl=1, accessed online on 25th January 2021

The river Ganga also has a very high religious and mythological significance. According to the Hindu mythology, River Ganga was not pleased with the request made by King Bhagirath and, therefore, descended to Earth in a torrential force. The force was such that the Gods feared that Ganga would destroy everything that came in her way. In order to prevent this from happening, Lord Shiva broke Ganga's fall by letting her flow through the locks of his hair.

Over the years, the river has become a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend, and literature. The river has an extraordinary hold on the imagination of the people of India. River Ganga is also referred to as Ganga Maa. A dip in its sanctified waters is said to free a person from the cycle of birth and death.

In Buxar, many ghats have been developed along the River Ganga. Some of the important ghats in the district are namely Ram rekha ghat, Siddhanath ghat, Rani ghat, Sangam ghat, Mahadeva ghat. There are other ghats which were later developed by the wealthy zamindars of the district. The association of Ram rekha ghat with Ramayana and River Ganga plays a pivotal role in shaping the culture of the district. As the river flows along the district's boundary, it has encouraged people to celebrate many festivals and religious events. Local fairs are also celebrated on the ghats, where large crowds gather for the ceremonial dip in the holy river. Also, an evening aarti takes places on the well known ghats of the district, for worshipping the sacred river.

4 Historic Evolution of Buxar

Buxar district is known to be a place of rich cultural and historical significance. It is bound by, on the North, by River Ganga, which has played a vital role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. The archaeological findings in the Ganga plains, ranging from the Stone age to the medieval period, are proof enough to imply its significance. However, due to limited excavations, its clear history dates back to the NBPW phase. The district was initially subject to the influence of Kushanas, Guptas, and Post-Guptas. The Rajputs, the Mughals, and the British find mention in the majority of the district history. The research and survey conducted in the study area led to an observation that the strategic location of the district played a pivotal factor in their decision to establish and flourish settlements in the Buxar district. According to the mythological mentions, the Buxar district has also witnessed the many events which unfolded during the Ramayana and Mahabharata times.



Figure 19: Part of Buxar fort, showing a shrine and ghat below, by George Francis(1830)
Source: http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000004386u00000000.html [Accessed 12 May 2021]

The present "Buxar" district came into existence in 1992, after its separation from the Bhojpur district. Buxar city, the district headquarter, is famously known for the battle of Buxar fought between the alliance, of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daula and, Shah Alam II, against the British forces. River Ganga has played a significant role in the evolution of settlements in this region. For centuries, agriculture has been the main occupation practised in this region, which is due to the water availability and fertility along the Gangetic Plains. In the later years, the district also became an important trade and transportation centre. Trading of wool, wheat, safflower and, other grains with distant cities like Mirzapur and Varanasi became possible due to the river Ganga acting as a direct route towards these cities.

4.1 Origin of the Name

The district of Buxar gets its name after its administrative headquarter, Buxar city. Buxar city is known to be the home of the Vedas. Initially, it was referred to as Vedagarbha, implying its Vedic significance. The place was also described as the home of holy men and was, therefore, known as Mahasrama or Siddhasrama.[1]

The origin of the name is associated with the legendary tale, based on two rishi munis. The legend goes that a Rishi named Bedsira, in an attempt to frighten a fellow rishi named Durvasa, transformed himself into a tiger. This incident did not land well with Durvasa. He ended up imprecating Bedsira to retain the face of a tiger. On receiving a suggestion from Sivasbull Nandi, Bedsira began worshipping Gauri-Shankar. Following this, he took a bath in the holy pool of Aghsaras, also called Vedagarbha, restoring him to his original form. This event was commemorated by referring to Aghsaras pool as Vyagrasaras or Baghsar, which eventually evolved into Buxar. Thus, the city, along with the district, gets its name from the tiger tank named Buxar.[2]

4.2 Mythological Perspective

The temple of Devi Ahilya of Ahirauli, situated 5 kilometres northeast of Buxar, is associated with the mythological era of Ramayana. The legend has it that Sumantu, the Indra of Amravati, was mesmerized by the beauty of Ahilya, sister of Kashi king and wife of sage Gautama. On one fateful day, Indra entered the hermitage of Ahilya in the disguise of Gautama and made love to her. Unfortunately for Indra, the sage caught hold of him. Though Ahilya was unaware of Indra's intentions, this did not stop the sage from abandoning her. From that day, Ahilya was miserable and had to live her life as a single woman. She lived in great sorrow for many years until she met Lord Rama, who was passing from Buxar to attend the swayamvara of Sita.[3]

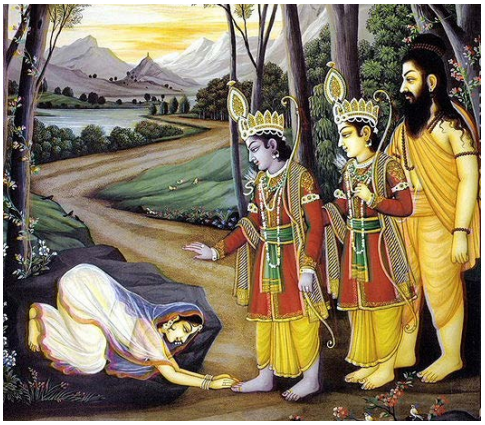


Figure 20: Ahilya Devi touching feet of Lord Rama
Source: https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-34a99493f621c60d689cf66a9216686b [Accessed: 25 May 2021].



Figure 21: Ahilya Devi temple (in 2021), Ahirouli, Buxar tehsil.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021

After she touched his feet, Lord Rama declared her innocence to the entire society. In the next moment, she began her journey towards heaven. Thus, the temple of Ahilya Devi, representing a symbol of peace and innocence, was established in the village.[4]

1 Buxar.nic.in, (2021). *History*. [online] Available at: https: https://buxar.nic.in/history/ [Accessed 9 May 2021].

2 Cunningham, A (1873). *Archaeological Survey of India, Report for the Year 1871-72, vol. 3*. [e-book] Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, p. 72.

3 Mittal, J. P. (2006). *History of Ancient India (A New Version)*: From 7300 BC to 4250 BC. [e-book] New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, pp. 195-196. Available at: https://books.google.co.in/books?id=b7gOBW8oDFgC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false [Accessed 25 May 2021].

4 BSTDC (n.d.). *Ramayan Circuit.* [online] Available at: http://bstdc.bih.nic.in/ramayana_circuit.htm [Accessed 20 April 2021].

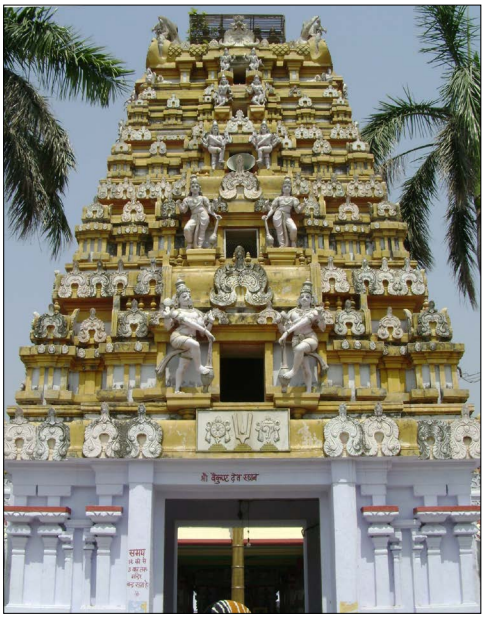




Figure 23: Ram rekha ghat, Buxar city, Buxar tehsil.
Source: https://www.shriramvanyatra.org/1-17-ramrekha-ghat-baxur/ [Accessed 25 May 2021].

Figure 22: Charitravan temple, Buxar city, Buxar tehsil
Source: https://www.outlookindia.com/outlooktraveller/explore/story/50427/bihar_a_quick_guide_to_buxar [Accessed: 25 May 2021].

After passing from Ahirauli, Lord Rama, along with Vishwamitra and Laxmana, arrived on the banks of River Ganga. From here, he crossed River Ganga and continued his journey further, towards Janakpur, to participate in Sita's swayamvara. Therefore, this place in Buxar has become religiously significant and is, presently, marked with a ghat named Ram Rekha. There is a mark on the riverbank, which is believed to be the impression of Rama's feet.[5]

According to local beliefs, Lord Rama received his education in Buxar. The mythological saga mentions Charitravan, in Buxar, as an abode of sage Vishwamitra. Lord Rama completed his education, under the guidance of Vishwamitra, in Charitravan.[6]

4.3 4500 B.C. to 600 B.C.

The Harappan Civilization is one of the oldest settlements discovered in South Asia, dating between 3300 B.C. to 1300 B.C. The remains of the expansion of this settlement have been discovered in the district.[7] The terracotta figurines discovered in the district bear resemblance, both in form and association, with those found in Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.[8] The Chalcolithic age in India, mainly dating from 3000 B.C. to 500 B.C., marks metal use along with stone tools.[9] Potsherds of red-ware, black-slipped ware and, black and red-ware, belonging to the Chalcolithic period, have been discovered in this district.[10]

5 Market Research Division (2003). Final Report on 20 years perspective tourism plan for the state of Bihar. [pdf] India: Consulting Engineering Services Private Limited, p. 41. Available at: https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-04/Bihar.pdf [Accessed 15 April 2021].

6 Bihar Attractions (n.d.). Buxar District. [online] Available at: http://biharattractions.com/buxer/ [Accessed: 2 May 2021].

7 Nature (1933). Research Items. Nature 131, [online] pp. 207-209. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1038/131207a0 [Accessed 20 May 2021].

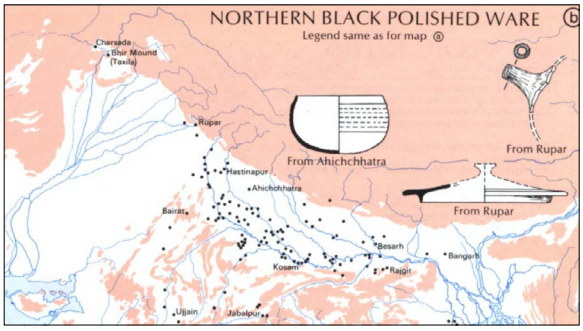
8 Vikas Publishing house (2018). '2.2 Socio-Economic Culture of Indus Valley Civilization' in Alagappa University(org.) Indian Civilization and Culture up to 1206 A.D. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, p. 30. Available at: http://162.241.27.72/siteAdmin/dde-admin/uploads/1/PG_M.A._History%20(English)_321%2011%20_%20Indian%20Civilization%20and%20Culture%20Up%20to%201206%20A.D_MA[History].pdf [Accessed: 20 May 2021].

9 BYJU'S (2021). Prehistoric Age in India. [online] Available at: https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/prehistoric-india-important-points/ [Accessed 26 May 2021].

10 Choudhary B. (n.d.). Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 76-94. Available at: https://kpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catelogue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf [Accessed 15 April 2021].

4.4 600 B.C. to 300 B.C.

In 6th century B.C., most of the Bihar state formed part of the Magadha kingdom under the rule of Haryanka dynasty. However, the region under current Buxar district was not a part of Magadha, until Ajatshathru became the Haryanka king around 492 B.C. The end of 5th century B.C. marked the transfer of power from Haryanka to Shishunaga dynasty. However, the Shishunagas were replaced by the Nanda dynasty around 343 B.C. By the end of 4th century B.C., the Nanda dynasty ruled in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent, including the region under Buxar district. But, in 321 B.C., Buxar district became a part of the Mauryan empire.



The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) is a cultural phase which roughly lasted from 700 B.C. to 200 B.C., in India. Pottery fragments of this phase, like grey ware, red ware, stone-black ware, black-topped ware, black-slipped ware and, black and red ware, have been discovered in many villages of the district.[11]

Figure 24: Map denoting NBPW Sites in India
Source: https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/fullscreen.html?object=045 [Accessed 15 May 2021]

4.5 300 B.C. to 300 A.D.

During the reign of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the Indian subcontinent. Although, Mauryan sites in the neighbouring district are assumed to be repulsive to Buddhism, however, the remains of a stupa, exactly like many stupa relics at Sarnath, were discovered in Atmi village of the district.[12] Also, terracotta female figurines belonging to Mauryan and post-Mauryan period have been discovered in the region.[13] The decline of Mauryan empire resulted with Shunga dynasty taking control over the region. Dark grey terracotta objects, belonging to Maurya-Shunga age, have sporadically occurred in Buxar.[14] The end of Shunga dynasty saw the rise of Kanva dynasty.



After the decline of Kanva dynasty, a major dynasty to power their control over the district was the Kushana empire. Pottery fragments of red ware, grey ware and black ware, belonging to this period, have been discovered in the district.[15] In 1931, a hoard of eighteen Jain bronzes was uncovered in Chausa. They are the first large group of bronzes, surviving from any period in the history of India. However, these images have been the subject of different datings, generally placed between 200 B.C. to 400 A.D.[16]

Figure 25: Rishabhdeva seated, dated around 300-399 C.E.
Source: https://vmis.in/ArchiveCategories/collection_gallery_zoom?id=67&search=1&index=172330&searchstring=chausagarh [Accessed 07 June 2021]

11 Choudhary B. (n.d.). Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 76-95. Available at: https://kpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catelogue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf [Accessed 15 April 2021]

12 Patil, D. (1963). The Antiquarian remains in Bihar. [e-book] Patna: Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute, p.8. Available at: https://indianculture.gov.in/antiquarian-remains-bihar-0, [Accessed 15 April 2021].

13 Gupta, S. P. (1931). Elements of Indian art. [E-book] Indraprastha Museum of Art and Archaeology and, D. K. Printworld (P) Limited: New Delhi, p. 69. Available at: https://archive.org/details/in.gov.ignca.88129/page/n85/mode/2up?q=buxar [Accessed 21 May 2021].

14 Gupta, P. (1965). Patna Museum Catalogue of Antiquities. [e-book] Patna: Patna Museum, p.171. Available at: https://www.indianculture.gov.in/patma-museum-catalogue-antiquities-stone-sculptures-metal-images-terracottas-and-minor-antiquities [Accessed 18 April 2021].

15 Choudhary B. (n.d.). Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 76-95. Available at: https://kpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catelogue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf [Accessed 15 April 2021]

16 Cort, J. (2010). Framing the Jina: Narratives of Icons and Idols in Jain history. [e-book] Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 42-45. Available at: https://www.google.co.in/books/edition/Framing_the_Jina/MDBpq23-0QoC?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover [Accessed 27 May 2021].

4.6 300 A.D. to 800 A.D.

After the Kushanas, the district was under the influence of the Gupta dynasty. Fragments of architectural features, like sandstone pillars, along with potsherds of red ware, black ware, black-and-red ware, and black-slipped ware, belonging to the Gupta period, have been discovered in the district.[17] Stone sculptures dating to the Gupta era have also been discovered at Chausa, which are presently displayed at the Buxar museum. Fragments of the findings are found on the site, even today. By the end of 6th century A.D., the district came under the influences of Vardhana dynasty.

After the Vardhana dynasty, the district came under the later Guptas of Magadha, also referred to as Post-Guptas. The rule of this dynasty was evident by the inscriptions on the temple walls of Deo-Barunak, situated in the present Bhojpur district. Also, antiquities like black stone, cylindrical stone objects and stone slabs, belonging to the Later-Gupta period, have been discovered in the Buxar district.[18] The last ruler belonging to the Later Guptas was defeated by Yashovarman of Kannauj. The next monarch to rule over the district was Saila king of the Central Provinces. From the Saila king, the region under Buxar district was passed to Lalitaditya and further to Vatsaraja of Bhinmal, before coming under the Pala empire.[19]

4.7. 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

The district came under the rule of Pala dynasty in the 8th century. According to Mark Collins, districts of Berar, Mirzapur and Bhojpur were included in the first Pala empire. However, the inscriptions in Gaya, Biharsharif and Nalanda indicate that the district was conquered by Mahendrapala I, ruler of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty. He built the dome-like shikhara over Brahmeshwar Nath temple, similar to that of a masjid. The structure may have been built to avoid the wrath of several Muslim invaders who were adamant on destroying temples across the district. During excavation, unidentified and broken, black stone images of this period have been found. Though the Pala empire revived in the early 11th century A.D., their rule on the region of Buxar district came to an end by the end of 11th century A.D. During this period, in 1054 A.D., the Buxar fort was built by Raja Rudra deva. In the early 12th century, North India was subject to numerous invasions of Mahmud Ghazni. It is believed that Mahmud Ghazni attacked various religious sites in present Buxar district, but did not invade the Brahmeshwar temple after its door changed its facing direction from east to west, overnight.

Many tribes rose to power in the period following the decline of the Palas. The most prominent among them were Bhars, the Kharwars and the Cheros. However, the Cheros emerged as the most powerful state of the region. They established small principalities in the then Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Palamau regions of Bihar and remained a force to reckon with for about three hundred years (1150 to 1450 AD). The Cheru rulers settled along the river in Chausa, which is evident from the gold coins which were buried under the historic site of Radha-Krishna Thakurbari. The last gold coin to be dug out was 10 years ago.

After the Pala dynasty, the major part of the district then came under the influence of Gahadvala dominions. Although, the Maner copper plates of Govindachandra refers to his conquests in Patna district, it is the Tarachandi rock inscription which establishes his annexation of the present Buxar, Bhojpur and Rohtas districts. The Tarachandi rock inscription is the earliest evidences of forgery and corruption, in ancient and medieval India.

17 Choudhary B. (n.d.). Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 76-95. Avalable at: https://kpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catelogue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf [Accessed 15 April 2021]

18 Choudhary. Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar, pp. 76-95.

19 Choudhary, P. C. (1966). Shahabad: Bihar District Gazetteers. [e-book] Patna: Superintendent Secretariat Press. Available at: http://www.lrc.bih.nic.in/Gazetteer/SAHABAD/chapter-II.pdf [Accessed 7 May 2021]

4.8 1200 A.D. to 1526 A.D.

The conquest of Koil had opened the gates of the Upper Gangetic Valley for the Turkish army. Between 1197 and 1205 A.D., the Turkish army penetrated into Bihar through the efforts of Ikhtiyaruddin Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji, an officer of Qutubuddin Aibak.[20] Thus, in 1206 A.D. marked the beginning of the Delhi sultanate rule, with Mamluk dynasty as its first ruling dynasty under Qutubbudin Aibak. Bakhtiyar Khalji, with Chunar as his base, put Buxar and Mahasara in flames. The Turkish army restricted their hold on the fertile crescent in Buxar, Bhojpur, Patna and Gaya districts, due to the strategic location of these plains along River Ganga, in terms of trade and transportation.[21] Although, the Mamluk dynasty had control over larger parts of the Indian subcontinent, it still did not have a strong hold in the present districts of Bhojpur and Buxar. The major portions of the region under Buxar district were then densely forested and, therefore, not easy to gain control over. As a result, these densely forested regions were still under the rule of Cheros.

The Mamluks were taken over by the Khiljis, making them the second dynasty to rule on the Delhi Sultanate. The Khilji clan was replaced by the Tughlaqs, under Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq, in 1320 A.D. This year is also believed to be the year of migration and establishment of Ujjainia Rajput's rule in the areas controlled by Cheros.[22] The Ujjainia Rajputs established their capital at Bhojpur(village), which is presently situated in Dumraon block of Buxar district. It has been divided into two Bhojpurs, namely Bhojpur Qadim (old) and Bhojpur Jadid (New).

In 1358, the city of Jaunpur was founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq, who named it in the memory of his brother Jauna Khan (Muhammad bin Tughlaq). In 1388/1389 A.D., Malik Sarwar was appointed as the governor of Jaunpur. Meanwhile, in the same year, Raja Harraj succeeded the throne of Bhojpur.

In 1394 A.D., Khwajah-i-Jahan Malik Sarwar, the minister of Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah IV Tughluq, was appointed governor of the eastern province of the Delhi Empire, with the title of Malik-us-Sharq (Ruler of the East).[23] Taking advantage of the unrest situation, Malik Sarwar declared Jaunpur as an independent kingdom, thus resulting in the birth of the Sharqi dynasty. In the same year, Malik Sarwar reached Buxar, where his army interfered with a few Brahmins performing their Sandhya prayers on the bank of River Ganga. Raja Harraj, thereupon, attacked and defeated the Jaunpur forces. However, this resulted in Malik Sarwar himself attacking the Rajputs and the death of Harraj. This event marks as the beginning of Bhojpur-Jaunpur war, which continued for almost 100 years, till 1489 A.D.

The last emperor of Sharqi dynasty, Hussain Shah, was defeated in 1479 by Bahlol Lodi, thus liberating Bihar, including the present Buxar district, from the Jaunpur kingdom. However, the struggle between Rajputs and Jamal Khan, governor of Jaunpur, continued. The situation took a different turn when Jamal Khan appointed Hasan Khan his deputy and offered him the Jagir of Sasaram. Hasan Khan followed a friendly policy with Ujjainiya Rajputs.[24] The Rajputs, then leaded by Durlabh deva, accepted the suzerainty of Hasan Khan and began to rule over parts of Bhojpur and Buxar regions.[25] The friendship between their sons, Badal and Farid, proved to be an important factor in the history of the district.

20 Mehta, J. (1986). Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India, Volume II. [e-book] Chandigarh: Sterling Publishers Private Limited, p. 81. Available at: https://books.google.co.in/books?id=iUk5k5AN54sC&pg=PA81&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false [Accessed 7 May 2021]

21 Choudhary, P. C. (1966). Shahabad: Bihar District Gazetteers. [e-book] Patna: Superintendent Secretariat Press, p.59. Available at: http://www.lrc.bih.nic.in/Gazetteer/SAHABAD/chapter-II.pdf [Accessed 7 May 2021]

22 Ansari, T. (2008). Mughal Administrators and Zamindars of Bihar. PhD. Aligarh Muslim University.

23 Mintage world (n.a.). Jaunpur Sultanate. [online] Available at: https://www.mintageworld.com/history/detail/18-Jaunpur-Sultanate/ [Accessed 17 April 2021]

24 (ed.) Alam, M. and Subhramanyam, S. (1998). The Mughal State: 1526-1750. [e-book] New Delhi: Oxford University Press, p. 104. Available at: https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.118059/page/n1/mode/2up?q=jaunpur [Accessed 9 May 2021]

25 (ed.) Alam, M. and Subhramanyam, S. (1998). The Mughal State: 1526-1750. [e-book] New Delhi: Oxford University Press, p. 104.

4.9 1526 A.D. to 1707 A.D.

The Lodi dynasty was defeated by the Mughals, and with that ended the Delhi Sultanate empire. After Babur defeated Lodi in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526, Sher Shah obtained some parts of the Afghan territories of Bihar and Bengal.[26] In 1529, Babar invaded Bihar in order to reduce its Afghan rulers, which made Sher Shah range himself, unsuccessfully, over the Mughal army. After defeating the allied chiefs, Babar travelled to Buxar and then to Arrah. He pitched his camp in Arrah and celebrated his assumption of sovereignty over western Bihar.[27] In Babur's native account of his campaign, Baburnama, he mentions that his army had dismounted on the bank of Karmanasa as the water of this river was considered scrupulous by Hindus. The Hindus believed that touching the water of River Karmanasa would destroy the merit of one's work.[28] After the establishment of Mughal rule, the region under Buxar district became a part of the newly formed Bengal subah.

After the death of Babur, his son Humayun had succeeded the throne. Badal Singh, friend of Farid, and Mahipal Singh were killed in 1519. In 1532, Badal Singh's wife approached Sher Khan/Farid, who by then became the governor of Rohtas sirkar, to help her sons get back their Bhojpur/Ujjainias chieftaincy. Around the same time, Mahipal Singh's wife approached her brother, Birbhan of Arail, who asked Humayun for help. Thus, in 1538 Humayun marched towards Barkhanda(in Palamu district of Bihar), which eventually led to the Battle of Chausa in 1539.

Sher Shah Suri's army took advantage of the unaware Mughal army after sundown, which led to his victory over the Mughal Emperor. To escape the Suri king, Humayun jumped into Ganga from present-day Rani Ghat in Chausa. He was helped to escape by Nizam, Bhishti of Chausa. As a reward, Humayun crowned the Bhishti as the king of the Delhi throne for one day. As king, Nizam issued leather coins for 24 hours. Sher Khan emerged victorious in this battle, which made him the ruler of Delhi, with Gajapati (son of Badal) gaining back control over Bhojpur (in present Buxar district).[29]



Figure 26: Sher Shah Suri
Source: https://in.pinterest.com/pin/460422761902442956/, [Accessed 08 May 2021]

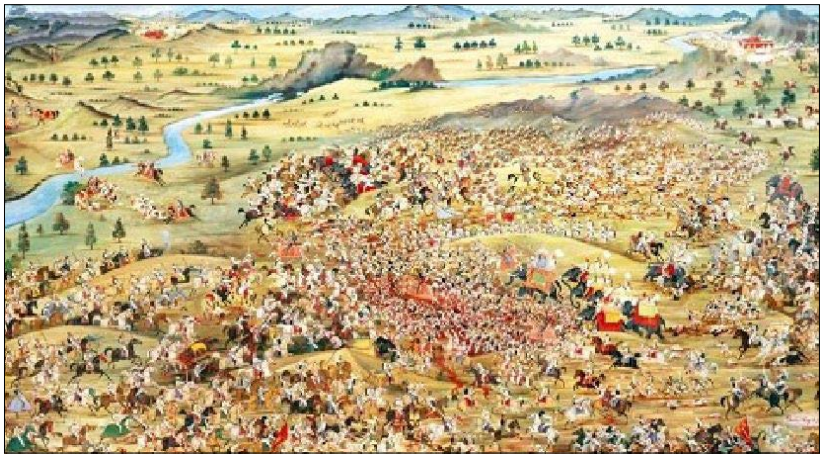


Figure 27: Painting depicting the Battle of Chausa
Source: https://sandybook.in/latestsms/medieval-history/842-vs-25-1539?showall=1&start=0, [Accessed 08 May 2021]

26 Mintage world (n.a.). Delhi Sultan-Suri. [online] Available at: https://www.mintageworld.com/history/detail/53-Delhi-Sultan---Suri/ [Accessed 19 April 2021].

27 O'Malley, L. S. S. (1924). History. In: J. F. W. James, ed., Shahabad: Bihar and Orissa Gazetteers, 2nd edition. Patna: Superintendent Bihar and Orissa government printing. Available at: https://www.indianculture.gov.in/gazettes/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteer-shahabad [Accessed 9 April 2021].

28 Beveridge, A. (1922). The Baburnama in English. [e-book] London: Luzac and Co., p. 660 Available at: https://archive.org/details/baburnamainengli02babuuoft/page/656/mode/2up [Accessed 29 April 2021].

29 Ansari, T. (2008). Mughal Administrators and Zamindars of Bihar. PhD. Aligarh Muslim University.

The Sur dynasty was overtaken by Mughals in 1555 A.D, thus re-establishing their rule in North India. During the reign of Akbar, the district was a part of Rohtas sirkar. The Mughal emperors had little hold over the greater part of the district as the local chieftains were in a constant state of rebellion. The feud between the Rajas of Bhojpur and the Mughal empire continued until Raja Rudra Pratap Narain Singh was defeated by Shahjahan in 1638.[30] He was executed at the Paschim Darwaza of the city and his wife was forced to marry a Muhammadan courtier.

4.10 1707 A.D. to 1947 A.D.

The Mughal rule started declining after the death of Aurangzeb, at the same time, the Rajput chieftains started securing their control over regions of different parganas. This period also saw the emergence of the Britishers, under East India Company, in India.

In 1756, Siraj ud-Daula was appointed as the Nawab of Bengal, under the Mughal rule. The Nawab of Bengal was the hereditary ruler of the Bengal Subah of the Mughal empire, which included the regions of Bengal, Orrisa and Bihar. However, the disagreements and conflicts between Siraj-ud-Daullah and Robert Clive led to the Battle of Plassey in 1757. The British troops, captained by Robert Clive, was successful in defeating the Nawab of Bengal, thus marking an end to the rule of the Mughals in this region. This victory led to the dissolution of Bengal Subah, and the birth of the state of Bengal Presidency.



After emerging victorious in the Plassey battle, the East India Company appointed Mir Jafar, commander of Siraj ud-Daula, as the new Nawab of Bengal, which included the present Buxar district. Mir Jafar was replaced by his son-in-law, Mir Qasim, in 1960. Mir Qasim wanted to be independent from the British, and therefore, shifted his capital from Calcutta to Munger fort, in Bihar. It was during this period, that Mir Qasim convinced Shah Alam-II and Shuja ud-daula to fight against the Company.

Figure 28: Painting depicting the meeting between Mir Jafar and Rober Clive
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Plassey#/media/File:Clive.jpg [Accessed 25 May 2021]



By 1764, it became evident that Mir Qasim, in alliance with Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor and Shuja-ud-daula (Nawab of Oudh), was about to invade Bihar. This attempt of invasion led to the Battle of Buxar. The battle was fought at Katkauli Maidan, where a tall memorial is built to commemorate the soldiers under the command of Major Munro. A mazaar with a well is built adjacent to the battleground. The mazaar comprises the bodies of several soldiers of Shuja-ud-Daula. As per local belief, the weapons of the soldiers were buried in the well within the same site.

Figure 29: Painting depicting the Battle of Buxar
Source: https://alchetron.com/Battle-of-Buxar#battle-of-buxar-863aeada-6e3a-4d0f-b5c6-79bdd940919-resize-750.jpeg [Accessed 25 May 2021]

30 Indian Rajputs (n.a.). Jagdishpur Zamindari. [online]Available at: http://www.indianrajputs.com/view/jagdishpur [Accessed 20 April 2021].

The battle ended with the British troops emerging victorious and thus, establishing their permanent foothold over the entire province. While the Battle of Plassey secured a foothold for the British east India company in India, the Battle of Buxar made them the dominant force in India.



Figure 30: The River 'at' Buxar, which the Lord Hasting's flotilla reached on August 19th, painting by Sita Ram (fl. c.1810-1822)
Source: http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/addorimss/l/019addor0004711u00000000.html, [Accessed 20 May 2021]

After winning the battle of Buxar, the British army gained control of the Buxar fort. The fort and the land around it were converted into a military cantonment area. The fort land remained under the military authorities as a cantonment until 1842, and after 1875 it has been managed as a government estate. Post the Battle of Buxar, the British established their stronghold across the provinces of India, including Buxar. The strategic location of Buxar city along Ganga, increased the importance of trade and commerce across the Northern and Eastern Provinces of East India Company. The Buxar Central Jail was built in 1861 as the largest jail in the state of Bihar. Over a period of time small industries for weaving, spinning, tailoring, carpet making, etc. were sent up in the jail to keep the prisoners engaged. Furthermore, the British established the city as an important administrative centre, and built the Civil Lines to the east of the city. The Colony included the Sub-Jail, Old Kacheri, Government Offices, Clubhouses, Hospitals, and residences for High Government Officials.

4.11 1947 to Present

After Independence, the princely states were politically integrated into the Indian Union. The transition phase of the country from a newly formed country to a truly sovereign state was completed on January 26, 1950. This date also marks as the establishment of the state of Bihar, belonging to the Republic of India. The district of Bhojpur was established in 1972 when the then Shahabad district was bifurcated into two parts, namely Bhojpur and Rohtas. From 1972 to 1992, Buxar was a sub-division of Bhojpur district. However, the increase in population and the need to promote effective administration led to further division of Bhojpur district, giving birth to the district of Buxar.

4.12 Historic Timeline

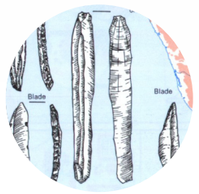
TIMELINE - BUXAR REGION

A

3000 BC | 1000 BC | 500 BC | 0 | 500 AD | 1000 AD | 1500 AD | 2000 AD

3300 - 1300 BC
Terracotta figurines found in Buxar resemble those from Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.





3000 - 500 BC
Metal and Stone tools of the Chalcolithic period discovered in Buxar district.

492 BC
Buxar district included in Magadh Empire, under King Ajatshatru



700 - 200 BC
Pottery fragments belonging to the NBPW period, discovered.

268 - 232 BC
Buddhist stupa, similar to Sarnath, in Atmi Village, Nawanagar tehsil

200 BC - 400 AD
Dark grey terracotta objects of Maurya - Shunga dynasty, excavated. Chausa Hoard of 18 bronze figures, discovered.

330 - 550 AD
Stone sculptures of Vishnu, etc. found in Chausa.



885 - 910 AD
Mahendrapala I, ruling Buxar, built the dome over Brahmeshwar Nath Mandir, Barhampur



1054 AD
Raja Rudra Deo built Buxar fort along Ganga

1150 - 1450 AD
Cheru tribes settled in Buxar. Gold Coins excavated from Radha-Krishna Thakurbari



1320 AD
Ujjainia Rajputs set up their capital at Dumraon.

1764 AD
Battle of Buxar. EIC won the war.

1861 AD
British built Central Jail along riverbank.
They built Buxar Railway Station in 1862 AD



TIMELINE - BUXAR REGION (1500 to 2000 AD)

1500 AD | 1600 AD | 1700 AD | 1800 AD | 1900 AD | 2000 AD

1539 AD
Battle of Chausa fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri. Sur Dynasty emerged triumphant.



1555 AD
Sur Dynasty overthrown by the Mughals.

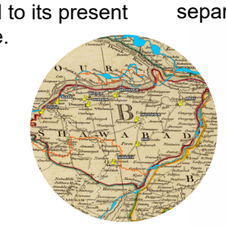
1757 AD
Battle of Plassey fought between EIC and Nawab of Bengal. British claimed victory under Robert Clive.



1858 AD
First War of Independence lost to the British.

1912 AD
Bihar & Orissa Provinces separated from Bengal

1930s AD
Ganga gradually shifted to its present course.



1991 AD
Buxar declared as a separate district.

Legend: National Powers
Magadha Empire (560-325 B.C)
Nanda Empire (325-275 B.C)
Maurya Empire (275-181 B.C)
Sunga Empire (181-1 B.C)
Kushana Empire (1-330 A.D)
Gupta Empire (330-550 A.D)
Vardhana Empire (550-700 A.D)
Kannauj Empire (700-750 A.D)
Pala Dynasty (750-1200 A.D)
Turko Afghan Empire (1200-1526 A.D)
Mughal Empire (1526-1757 A.D)
East India Company (1757-1858 A.D)
British Rule (1858-1947 A.D)

INTACH



Figure 31: Ganga on temple doorway from Buxar, Bihar
Source: https://www.indianculture.gov.in/indian-museum-ganga-temple-doorway-buxar-bihar, accessed online on 25th May 2021



Figure 32: Yamuna on temple doorway from Buxar, Bihar
Source: https://www.indianculture.gov.in/indian-museum-yamuna-temple-doorway-buxar-bihar, accessed online on 25th May 2021



Figure 33: Female from Buxar, Bihar



Figure 34: Seated Female from Buxar, Bihar



Figure 35: Ramayana scene from Buxar, Bihar

Source: https://www.indianculture.gov.in/patma-museum-catalogue-antiquities-stone-sculptures-metal-images-terracottas-and-minor-antiquities, accessed online on 25th May 2021

5 Significance of Buxar

River Ganga has played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. Many settlements have developed and flourished along the course of the river. The present day Buxar has a rich background of geography, history, and culture, which has helped the district transform over the years. The location of the district marks its importance in terms of archaeological, religious and, ecological significance.

5.1 Archaeological Significance

The district of Buxar lies in the Middle Ganga Plain. The history of the district dates back to the Harappan Civilization. The archaeological excavations carried out in the district have also revealed findings belonging to the Chalcolithic period and NBPW phase. In addition, archaeological findings associated with mythological period or medieval period have been discovered in the district. The significant archaeological findings associated with the Buxar district are as follows.

1. The Harappan Civilization is one of the oldest settlements discovered in South Asia, dating between 3300 B.C. to 1300 B.C. The terracotta figurines discovered in the district bear resemblance, both in form and association, with those found in Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.[1]

2. The Chalcolithic age in India was active between 3000 B.C. to 500 B.C. Potsherds of red-ware, black-slipped ware, and black and red-ware, belonging to this period, were found in Manikpur (Rajpur block).[2]

3. The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) is a cultural phase that roughly lasted from 700 B.C. to 200 B.C. in India. It can be divided into at least two periods- early (7th–3rd centuries BCE) and late (3rd–1st centuries BCE). The district has yielded pottery fragments of grey ware, red-ware, stone-black ware, black-topped ware, black-slipped ware, and black and red-ware in about 45 sites belonging to different regions.[3][4]

4. The Maurya-Sunga period in India is roughly dated 322 B.C. to 75 B.C. A number of terracotta figurines of humans, animals and ram tricycles, belonging to this period have been discovered in the Buxar district. The findings found in this district have been classified into pre-Mauryan or early Mauryan, Maurya-Shunga period, and Shunga period.[5] Also, pottery fragments of red-ware, black-slipped ware, black and red ware, etc. of this period have been found.

5. The Kushan empire ruled over major regions of Indian subcontinent from 30 A.D. to 375 A.D. Terracotta figurines of men, women, and animals, belonging to this period were found during excavations.[6] Potsherds of red-ware and black-ware, associated with the Kushan empire, were discovered in the region.[7]

1 Vikas Publishing house (2018). '2.2 Socio-Economic Culture of Indus Valley Civilization' in Alagappa University(org.) Indian Civilization and Culture up to 1206 A.D. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, p. 30. Available at: http://162.241.27.72/siteAdmin/dde-admin/uploads/1/PG_M.A._History%20(English)_321%2011%20_%20Indian%20Civilization%20and%20Culture%20Up%20to%201206%20A.D_MA [History].pdf [Accessed: 20 May 2021].

2 Choudhary B. (n.d.). Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 76-95. Avalable at: https://kpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catelogue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf [Accessed 15 April 2021]

3 (ed.) Ghosh, A. (1959). Indian Archaeology 1956-66: A Review. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, p. 11.

4 Choudhary B. (n.d.). Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 76-95. Avalable at: https://kpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catelogue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf [Accessed 15 April 2021]

5 Gupta, P. (1965). Patna Museum Catalogue of Antiquities. [e-book] Patna: Patna Museum, pp.263-66. Available at: https://www.indianculture.gov.in/patma-museum-catalogue-antiquities-stone-sculptures-metal-images-terracottas-and-minor-antiquities [Accessed 18 April 2021].

6 Gupta. Patna Museum Catalogue of Antiquities, pp. 266-268

7 Choudhary B. (n.d.). Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 76-95. Avalable at: https://kpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catelogue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf [Accessed 15 April 2021]

6. After the Kushan dynasty, the Gupta dynasty ruled over the Indian subcontinent till mid-6th century A.D. Potsherds, terracotta figurines and architectural remains of sandstone pillars, linked with this dynasty, were observed in the Buxar district.[8]

7. The post-Gupta dynasty succeeded the Gupta dynasty, however no connection between these two dynasties have been suggested. Antiquities like black-stone cylindrical objects and stone slabs, dating to this period, were discovered in the Mahad village of the Buxar district. In addition, potsherds and sculptural remains associating the district with Pala empire were found in Sidhabandh (Buxar block.)[9]

Chausa hoard: During the excavation of 1931, a hoard of 18 bronze objects was discovered in Chausa. The hoard included a Dharma-chakra standard with 16 spokes, a Kalpavriksha with female figure and a few tirthankara images of Jain influencers like Rishabhanatha, Parsvanatha. These images have been categorized between 2nd century B.C. to 4th century A.D. They are the first large group of bronzes, surviving from any period in the history of India.[10] Presently, the images are on display in the Patna Museum.[11]

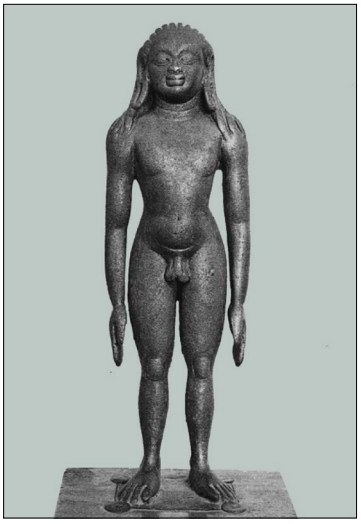


Figure 36: Digambara Adinatha icon



Figure 37: Dharmachakra



Figure 38: Kalpavriksha



Figure 39: Rishabhdeva seated

Source: https://vmis.in/ArchiveCategories/gallery/page:2?search=buxar [Accessed 07 June 2021]

The above mentions give us an insight into the historical background of the district. It can be suggested that the Buxar district was a part of the early settlements developing in the Indian subcontinent. Later, it was under the influence of multiple dynasties of powerful regime. During the British rule, the region became an important administrative and military center. After Independence, the distrct became more of a religiously significant region. Thus, it can be inferred that the district has been subject of great historical background, which has been greatly influenced by its location along the banks of River Ganga.

8 Gupta, P. (1965). Patna Museum Catalogue of Antiquities. [e-book] Patna: Patna Museum, pp.263-66. Available at: https://www.indianculture.gov.in/patma-museum-catalogue-antiquities-stone-sculptures-metal-images-terracottas-and-minor-antiquities [Accessed 18 April 2021].

9 Choudhary B. (n.d.). Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 76-95. Avalable at: https://kpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catelogue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf [Accessed 15 April 2021]

10 Cort, J. (2010). Framing the Jina: Narratives of Icons and Idols in Jain history. [e-book] Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 42-45. Available at: https://www.google.co.in/books/edition/Framing_the_Jina/MDBpq23-0QoC?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover [Accessed 27 May 2021].

11 Google Arts and Culture (n.d.). Chausa Hoard. [online] Available at: https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/chausa-hoard/m0f443c?hl=en [Accessed 07 June 2021]

5.2 Religious and Cultural Significance

In Hindu mythology, River Ganga is considered as a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend, and literature. Due to the significance of the river, the maximum number of temples have been developed along the Ganga plain. This is reflected in the Buxar district, where many temples associated with mythology, are considered significant. One of the temples is Brahmeshwarnath temple, which is daily flocked by devotees. The other temples and structures associated with mythological and ancient period are Ahilya devi temple, Shri Gauri Shankar temple, Ramrekha ghat. The temple of Charitravan Baikunth, in Buxar, is considered significant due to its architectural style as Dravidian style-built temples are very uncommon in this region. The temple of Bihariji, constructed in 1825 A.D., was built by the then Maharaja of Dumraon and is dedicated to Lord Krishna, who is also referred Bihari.



Figure 40: Bihariji temple, Dumraon tehsil, Buxar
Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/33/Bihari_ji_Ka_Mandir.jpg [Accessed 11 June 2021]



Figure 41: Chhath Puja in Buxar
Source: hhttps://hindi.cdn.zeenews.com/hindi/sites/default/files/2018/11/12/313207-chhath-uja.jpg [Accessed 11 June 2021]

Many festivals and rituals are celebrated throughout the year in the district. One of them is the Cattle fair, which is celebrated in Brahmapur in the Hindu month of Falgun. The other two festivals are the Khichri mela and the Chhath Puja. Both of these events are celebrated along the ghats of River Ganga.

In the early 16th century, Bhojpur came under the Mughal dynasty, who ruled over the region for more than 2 centuries. During this period, many mosque and tombs were constructed all over the country. The muslim settlements also settled in this region, resulting in the spread of Islamic influence in the district. As a result, many mosques and idgahs can also be seen in the district.

5.3 Natural Significance

The Natural and Ecological features of the district have been of great significance to the district. Since the beginning of this world, rivers have played a significant role in the origin and growth of the human settlement. The availability of water and fertility along the river bank prompted people to settle in this region. As a result, about 80% of the district's population practises agriculture. Due to the wide range of fish inside River Ganga, Fishery also has become a source of daily livelihood for the people in this district.

River Ganga have been effective in facilitating trade between different regions and countries, up to the introduction of modern means of transportation. The city of Buxar became an important trade center due to its strategic location along the river. From Buxar, trade was facilitated with important cities like Mirzapur, Varanasi, Patna, Allahabad.



Figure 42: Railway Church, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 10 April 2021

5.4 Architectural Significance

The architecture of Buxar district as a whole is a manifestation of the religious, cultural, social, political and economic transformations of the region. The evolution of the settlements and the architecture in Buxar has directly been affected by the political and economic turn of events over centuries. The different dynasties that have ruled here and the architectural advancements in the construction technologies that they had brought with them have shaped the planning and architectural vocabulary. For example, British has played major roles in the development of Buxar city and is evident in the buildings here. For example, the influence of wealthy merchants, who came to the district for trade purposes, can be seen in the various vernacular residential structures across the district.

6. Architectural Description

The architectural typology across the district narrates the reiligious significance of the towns because of which several people travelled distances and eventually many settled here. It is due to this and its strategic location on the banks of River Ganga that the British established an administrative base in the city of Buxar. The historic buildings, as we see today, reflects the amalgamation of styles of Hindu temple or Mughal architecture with colonial architectural styles. These styles are also reflected in the planning and architectural vocabulary of the heritage building in accordance to its typology as per use, eg., residential, reilgious, industrial, civic etc.

6.1 Building Typologies in Buxar

The different typologies of buildings in any area is characterized on the basis of their funcionality and location. The location is also dependent upon the projected usage, lifestyle and requirements of the user group/ communities along with the overall social, cultural and political context of the larger settlement of which these buildings form a part.

i. Residential: Residential structures built over time can be categorized based on its scale, architectural style and planning. The character of these residences narrates the time it was built, ownership and events that led to their construction.

- After securing a strong foothold over the Buxar city, the British government developed it as an important administrative unit. Many residences were built for the officers and employees serving under the administrative services. These residences were mostly single-storeyed and were built in colonial architectural styles. The residences were brick-built and roofed with Jack-arches. The verandah or the central courtyard were framed with segmental arches with prominent keystones.



Figure 43: ADG Residence, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 13 April 2021

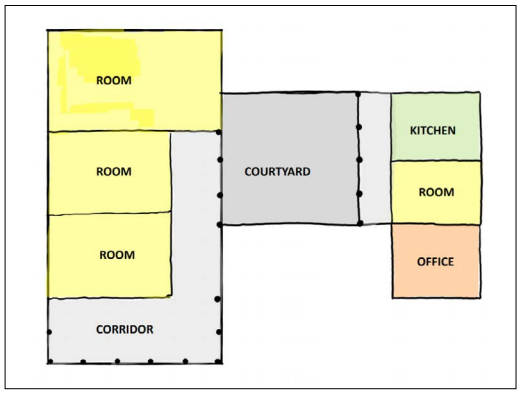


Figure 44: Typical layout of Colonial residence
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 13 April 2021

- The vernacular types of residences are the most common houses spotted across several villages of the district. These houses belong to the farmer communities who settled in this region due to availability of fertile plains along the River Ganga. Most of these houses are single-storey structures with their front verandah covered with sloping roofs. The roof overhangs are supported with carved wooden brackets.



Figure 45: ADG Residence, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021

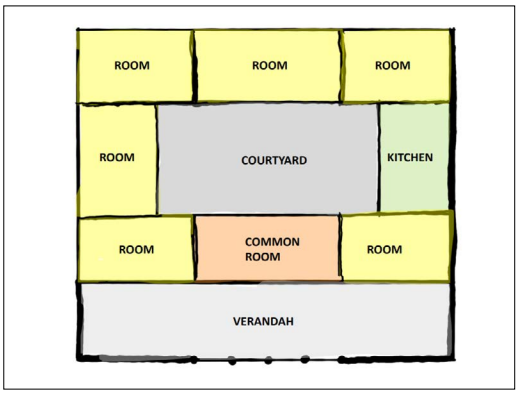


Figure 46: Typical layout of vernacular residence
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH

- The havelis were built and owned by the zamindars of the district. However, with the passing of time, these havelis were sold to the local people. As a result, these havelis have either been divided into smaller properties or they have now been abandoned and are in ruins.



Figure 47: ADG Residence, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021

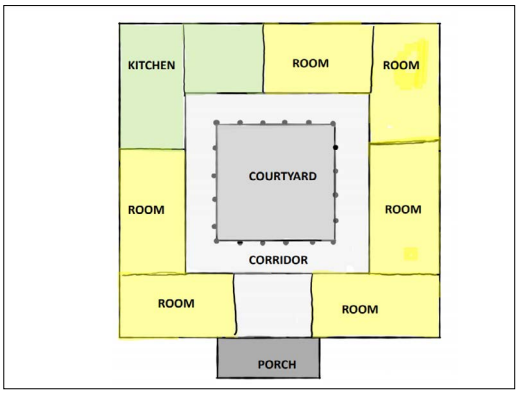


Figure 48: Typical layout of a Haveli
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021

ii. Religious

There are several religious towns located in the district of Buxar each having its own history and significance. As it is known, that the villages in Buxar district are settled by travellers from different parts of the country, this can be evidently seen in the architectural style of the religious buildings.

a. Temples

There are three basic typologies of temples observed in the district. The first typology includes temples with only garbha-griha. The second typology for temples includes a temple with a Mandapa and Garbha-griha, topped with a Nagara style shikhara. The third typology includes temples comprising Mandapa and Garbhagriha roofed with a Vallabha style shikhara. While some of these temples have a Shikhara over their Garbhagrihas, the other temples have a Shikhara mounted on the Mandapa. The Siddeshwarnath mandir in Buxar is an example of a temple structure with a vallabhi style shikhara over its garbhagriha. This temple is built on a ghat by a wealthy merchant of Dumraon, who found a pot of treasure. Its shikhara is ribbed vaulted and is topped with an inverted lotus motif. The Shiv Mandir built in Badka Rajpur stands as an example for a temple with Vallabhi type shikhara on the Mandapa. The shikhara of this temple exhibits ribbed-design.



Figure 49: Kali Mandir, Simri tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021

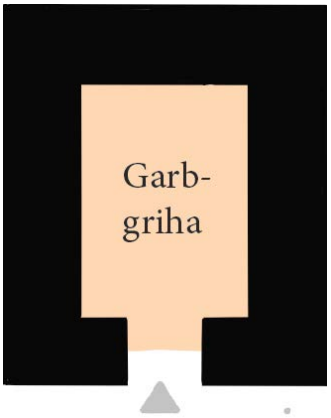


Figure 50: Typical layout of a temple with only Garbhagriha
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH

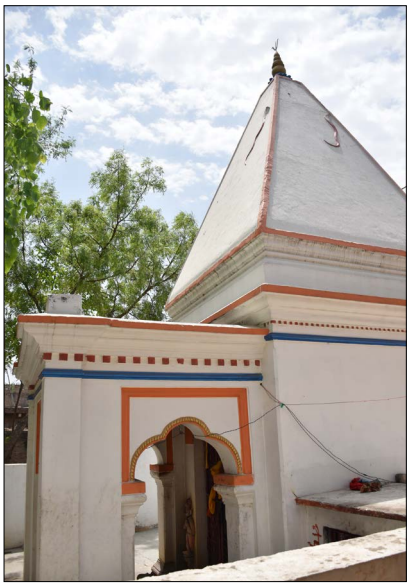


Figure 51: Shankar Mandir, Simri tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.



Figure 52: Typical layout of a temple with Mandapa and Garbhagriha
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.



Figure 53: Shankar Mandir, Simri
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.

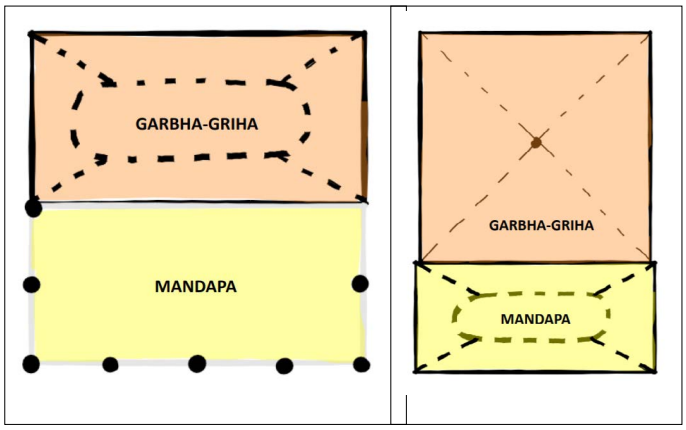


Figure 54: Typical layout of a temple with Vallabhi type shikhara
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.

b. Mosques

The Buxar district was occupied by the Mughals in the 16th century. Muslim settlements started developing in this region as the district came under the Rohtas division, which was an important region during the Mughal period. The development of settlements during this time rose the need to build religious buildings for the residents. Hence, most of the settlements in the region have old mosques. The Mosque can be distinguished by an elaborate gateway, which opens to the courtyard or Sahn. The Sahn is usually a rectangular space, adjoining which is the built structure. Most of the mosques found in this region have a Veranda and Prayer hall. The Prayer hall consists of a Qibla wall, the wall opposite to the entrance, and is divided into different naves. The portion of the Qibla wall, which borders the Central nave area, houses the Mehrab.



Figure 55: Haji Masjid, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 11 April 2021

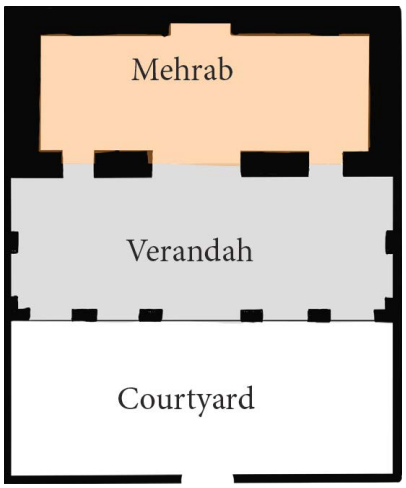


Figure 56: Typical layout of a mosque
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.



c. Cemetery

The British Cemetery/ Angrezi Kabristan is located in the Civil lines of the Buxar city. It was built post the battle of Buxar and further expanded during the revolt of 1857. It has graves of British officers and their families who lost their lives while they were posted in the city/fort of Buxar. It has several graves, of different sizes and styles, laid in haphazard manner.

Figure 57: Angrezi Kabristan
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.

iii. Ghats

Ghat structures with steps(or slope) leading down towards the river are present in the district. In Buxar city, structures like Ram Rekha ghat have gained significant importance due to their association with Ramayana. This significance has also led to the construction of multiple temples in the city. Although, ghats have been known for their association with mythological era, there are some ghats like Rani ghat which have gained significance due to their association with medieval history. This ghat in Chausa is the one from where the emperor Humayun jumped into the river, in order to save his life. In the recent centuries, many ghats and temples have been constructed by traders and merchants along the River Ganga for performing daily rituals.



Figure 58: Ram Rekha ghat, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 10 April 2021



Figure 59: Mahadeva ghat, Chausa tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 11 April 2021

iv. Civic

After winning the Battle of Buxar, the East India Company took control over the Buxar city and established the military cantonment on the Buxar fort. After the mutiny of 1857, this area became an important part of the British administrative regions. As a result, many public/civic buildings like colonial offices and Central Jail were introduced in and near the Civil lines colony of Buxar city. With introduction of railways in 1862, the railway colony was set up around the Buxar railway station which included offices, residential quarters, as well as a school and a church for the British officers and their families. The location of this colony was the major reason for building these offices in that area, as it would facilitate trade along the river. These offices have sloping roofs with tiles over verandah and are mostly single-storeyed. The verandah is usually arcaded with semicircular arches on rectangular masonry columns.



Figure 60: Buxar Central Jail, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 10 April 2021

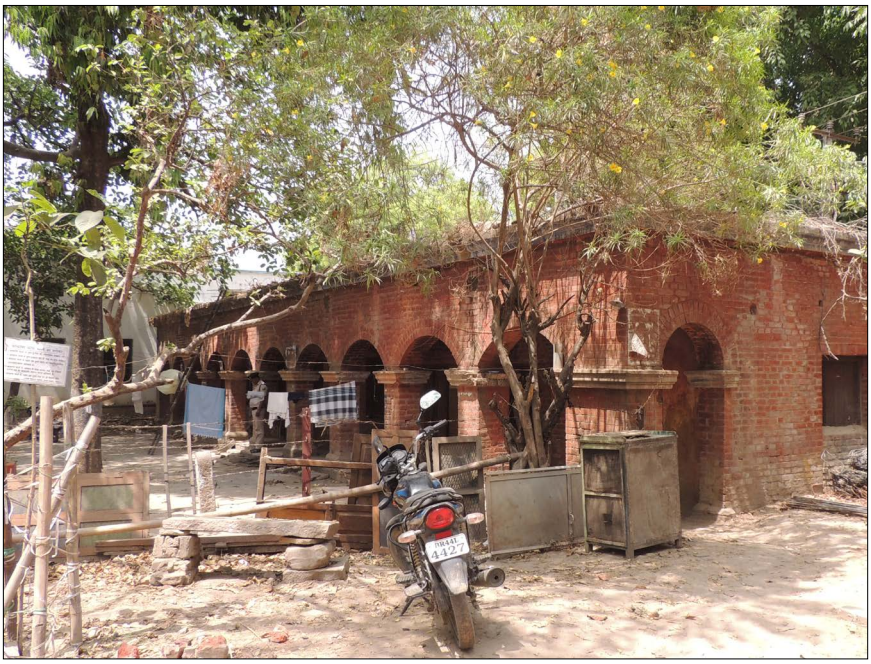


Figure 61: Anumandal Karayala (Sub-district office), Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 11 April 2021

v. Industrial

Even though the Buxar city started developing under the East India Company, only waterways was a mean of communication with distant cities or states. Therefore, railways and wider road networks establishing a direct link between the neighbouring town and the state of Uttar Pradesh were introduced in the city. This led to the construction of the bridges over Karmansa and Thora rivers. The bridge over Karmansa is constructed of stone blocks and mortar, and is supported on semi-circular arches with buttresses for increased stability. The bridge over the Thora River is capsule-shaped in plan and tapered upwards. In the recent years, the State Highway 13 was constructed adjacent to the bridge, which has left the old bridge abandoned. The canal gates were built to chanelize the flow of canal water before it enters into the River Ganga. The Sone Canal has three large panelled wooden gates, at different levels, that controls this flow.



Figure 62: Sone Canal gate, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 10 April 2021



Figure 63: Sone Canal gate, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 10 April 2021



Figure 64: Bridge over Thora river, Buxar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 11 April 2021

6.2 Evolution pattern in Architecture of Buxar

The district of Buxar showcases a rich repository of built heritage. The built heritage of the district has been influenced by its religious and historical significance. Most of the region under this district was forested in the years of early centuries. Therefore, taking advantage of this scenario, many local tribes settled in this region. Further, the strategic location of the district prompted powerful rulers and administrators to exercise their control over this region, from 14th century A.D. to 20th century A.D. Thus, the influence of multiple dynasties has significantly impacted the cultural and regional landscape of the region. In addition, the change in the course of the river has also played a significant role in the historicity of the district. It is to be noted that most of the region, especially under the study area, was once a part of River Ganga's course or not occupied due to the dangers of floods. As a result, many settlements within the study area have been either abandoned or have been recently developed. Although, modern construction has taken over the region today, there are still many structures within the district which still stand witness to the historicity of the district. The oldest building in the district is the Buxar fort, which is currently in ruins and dates back to the 11th century.

The religious significance and the fertility of the land has led to people belonging to different areas settle in this region, thus forming new settlements. However, due to the risk of floods and changes in river course, no structure catering to services of public administration, except in Buxar tehsil, can be seen in majority of the study area. It can be observed that the architectural typologies of the district and its evolution over ages has been in adherence with the arrival of different communities and the architectural knowledge systems they brought with them. It is also to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years or in ruinous condition. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same have been included in the documentation. During the study it was also observed that most of the heritage structures in the district were built during the 19th-20th century, which is after the city started developing under the British administration.

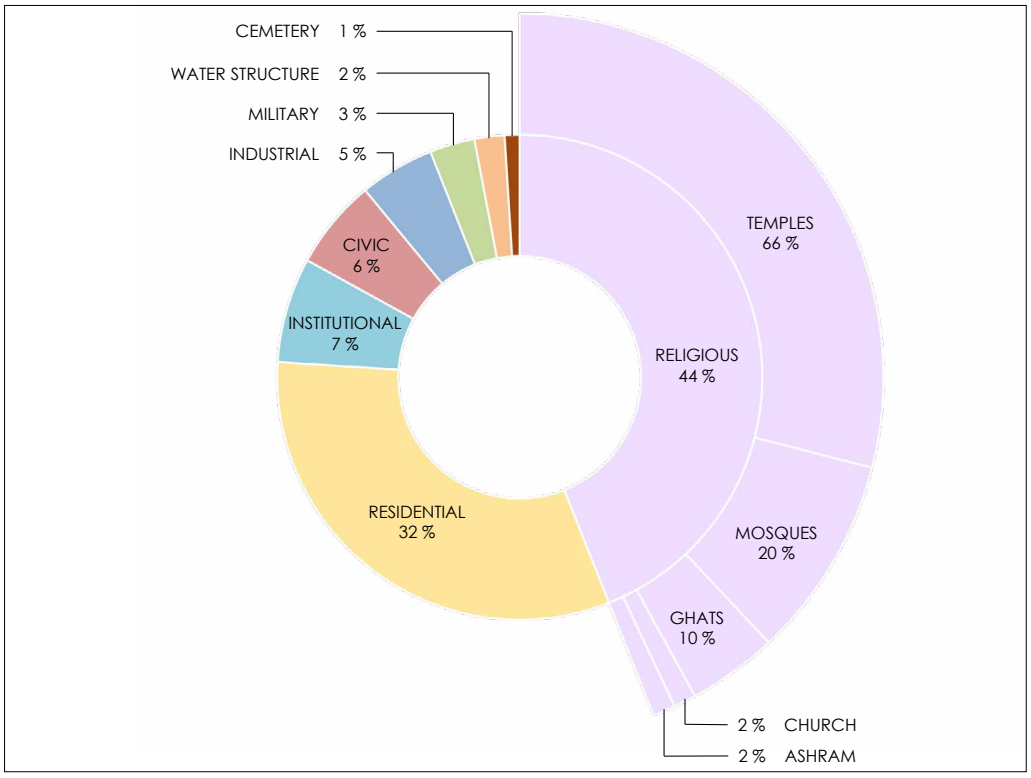


Figure 65: Pie chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings according to its property use, across the district
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.

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. Buxar 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 Buxar 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 Buxar 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 Buxar 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.

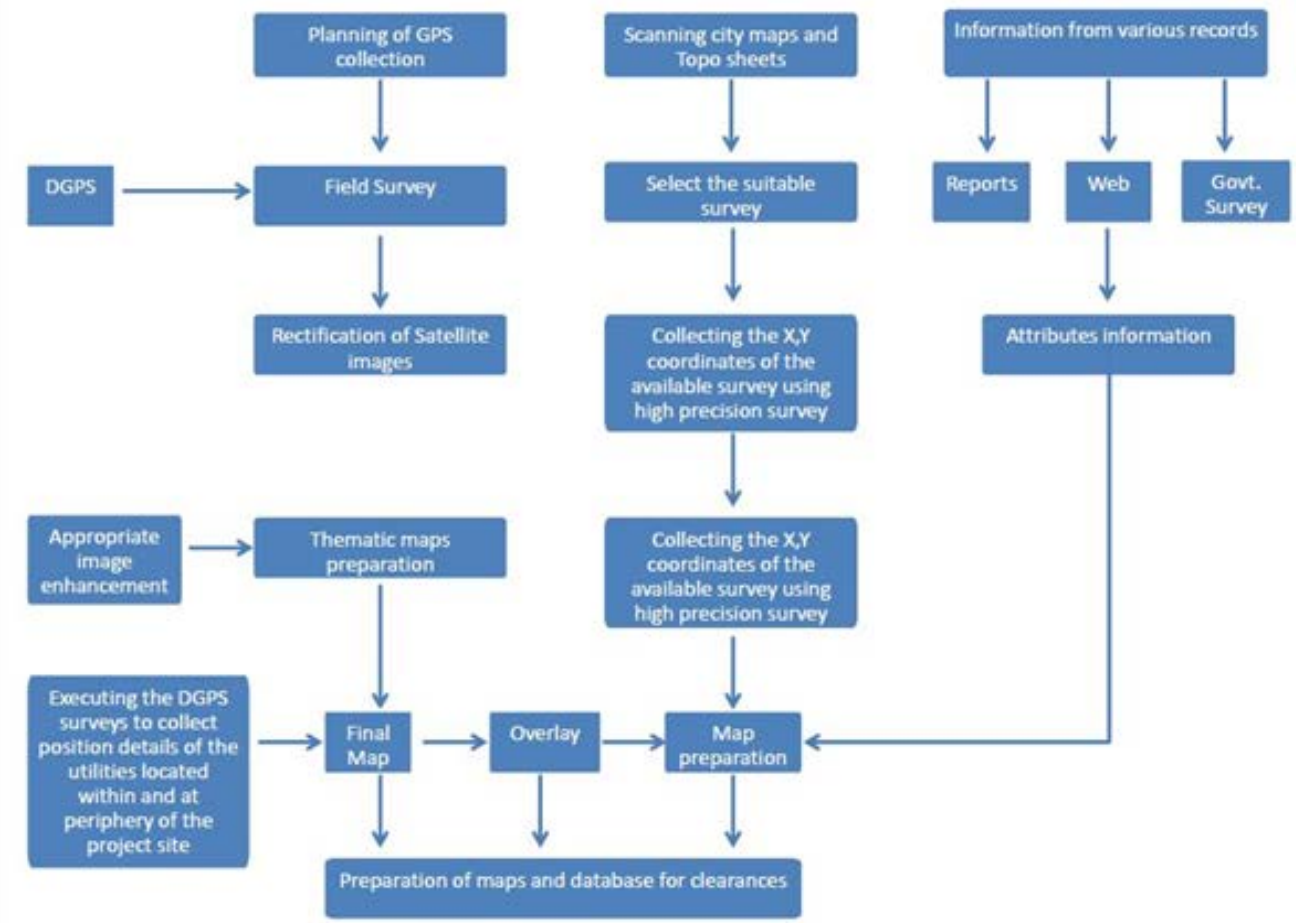


Figure 66: GIS Mapping Methodology
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

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

7.5 Compiled Data

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

Note: The GIS map of the entire district of Buxar is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 41-subzones (eg: A1,A2,A3…), 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/Bux/M1) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Bux/BUX/01) of the particular inventory can be located.

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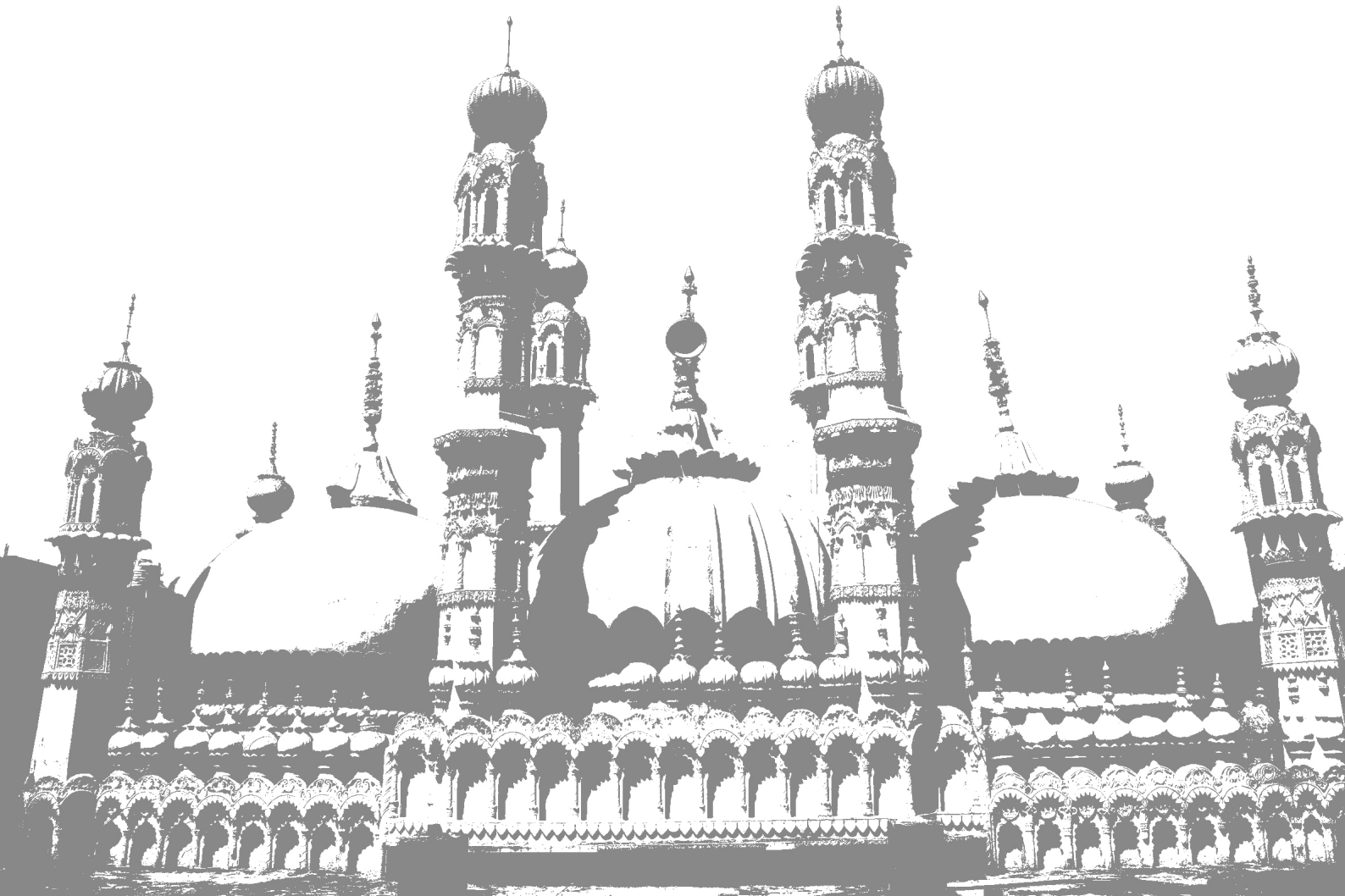
ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES



KARMANASA RAILWAY BRIDGE

Reference No GaD/Bux/CHS/01 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M05





Past Name	Karmanasa Railway Bridge
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.492081 83.871283
Address	Banarpur Village, Buxar
Approach	It lies along the Chausa railway line, with Chausa Railway Station 2.5km to the north-east.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Water Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Railway Bridge
Property present use	Railway Bridge
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The bridge is built across Karmanasa river, connecting Bihar to Uttar Pradesh by rail. It is surrounded by agricultural fields on either side.

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

Architectural description	The railway bridge is built over Karmanasa river leading to river Ganga to the north. The railway line connects Chausa city, to Buxar city to the east, and Mughalsarai to the west. It is built in stone blocks and mortar, spanning a length of approximately 125m. The bridge is supported on semi-circular arches. It comprises buttresses to increase structural stability.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the battle, the British established a stronghold over the city. Over the years they increased rail connectivity, connecting Buxar city to Mughalsarai in UP. This led to an increase in trade & ease in administration.
Association with Ganga	Karmanasa river converges with Ganga, a major source of trade and commerce, towards the north. The bridge was built across the river to connect Chausa to eastern Uttar Pradesh by rail, apart from the river.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Rising dampness and vegetation growth has weakened the mortar joints.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHAUSA BATTLEFIELD

Reference No GaD/Bux/CHS/02 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M06





Past Name	Chausa Battlefield
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.509574 83.880322
Address	Sher Shah Road, Chausa city, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the north by Sher Shah Road which interconnects with state highway SH13 to the east.
Approx date of construction	16th century
Precise date of construction	1539
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Military
Property past use	Battlefield
Property present use	Memorial
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located towards the western end of Chausa city, approximately 700m from the river bank. It is surrounded by residences and agricultural fields.

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

Architectural description	The Chausa Battlefield is built on high ground, above an embankment. It is approached by a sloping pathway along the western side. It comprises several old trees, and a memorial towards its north-western side. The triangular stone memorial is built on a stepped, circular platform, with each step rising higher than the preceeding one. The Chausa battlefield was exacavated for rich archaeological artefacts. In 1931, many Jain sculptures of bronze were discovered, commonly known as the 'Chausa Hoard'. They were the oldest bronze artefacts found in India. Stone sculptures were also excavated. All findings are displayed in the Patna and Buxar Museum.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Battle of Chausa was fought on 25th June 1539, between Sher Shah & Humayun. Sher Shah caught Humayun's army off-guard and won the battle. Several archaeological findings indicate continuous habitation in Chausa since the Chalcolithic period.
Association with Ganga	The battle was fought near the Ganga river bank. Humayun accepted defeat, and escaped the army of Sher Shah Suri by jumping into Ganga to save his life.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Development schemes
Condition Description	The site is frequently excavated for the discovery of archaeological artefacts. Fragments of stone sculptures are found on site.
Source of information	Primary Survey and www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RANI GHAT

Reference No GaD/Bux/CHS/03 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M06





Past Name	Rani Ghat
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.51478 83.882927
Address	Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It lies in the outskirts of Chausa city, closer to the river. It is approached by a 435-m long road, to the north of the settlement.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Chausa Nagar Panchayat
Property Type	Landscape
Property Sub-type	Ghat
Property past use	Ghat
Property present use	Ghat
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields to the south, and river Ganga to the north.

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

Architectural description	Rani ghat is located at the banks of Ganga. It gradually slopes towards the river, with no demarcated steps. A Shiva temple was built along the ghat in recent years. It comprises a garbh-griha facing the river, covered with a dome-like shikhara. A parikrama is built around the temple, with a flat rood supported on RCC columns. The ghat is mostly barren with one large tree, visited frequently by the devotees from and around Chausa city to perform their daily religious rituals.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in Chausa. To save himself, Humayun escaped towards Rani ghat, where Nizam, Bhishti of Chausa, helped him. Humayun crowned Nizam, king for one day, during which Nizam circulated coins made of leather.
Association with Ganga	Humayun jumped into the river from Rani ghat to escape his death post the battle. Also, due to its high religious significance the Ranis of the kings ruling Chausa would often bathe in Ganga along this ghat.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, Alterations
Condition Description	During monsoons the water from the river floods the area, uptil Shiva temple along Rani ghat.
Source of information	Kamlesh K Pandey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHA SHIVA TEMPLE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/CHS/04 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M07





Past Name	Shiva Temple
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.510500 83.885584
Address	Chausa City, Bihar
Approach	It is approached from the east, the road leading to Sher Shah road towards the south. It is approximately 620m from the banks of river Ganga.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ramji Lal
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple is built adjacent to Ramji Lal's residence. It is surrounded by several other residences.

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

Architectural description	The site comprises the Maha Shiva temple, an ancient well and Ramji Lal's residence. The temple and well lie to the south of the residence. The Shiva temple is built on a low plinth, with paan-patti ornamentation. It is entered through a small, square-planned mandapa with a flat roof supported on square columns. The columns are decorated with bead-like ornamentation at its corners, along its height. The Nandi bull idol sits in the centre of the mandapa, facing the garbh-griha with the shivalinga. It is topped by a Nagara-style shikhara, with uru-shikharas. The ancient well is octagonal in plan, built in lakhori brick. The entrance to the rectangle-planned residence is from the south, facing towards the temple. It leads to an open courtyard, which leads to habitable spaces to the west.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Gangetic plains offer rich agricultural lands, due to which several zamindars settled across the region. Over the years the residential settlement expanded, and temples were built by the wealthy to cater to local religious needs.
Association with Ganga	Many zamindars settled along the holy river Ganga, due to its high religious significance. Shiva temples were built along the river as Shiva brought the mighty Ganga to earth, without any destruction.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The temple is painted in white and orange.Paint is peeling off the façade of the temple. Rising dampness in the well has led to algae growth.
Source of information	Kamlesh K Pandey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

B. SARAN RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/CHS/05 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M07





Past Name	B. Saran Residence
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.510611 83.886078
Address	Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by the road, leading south to Sher Shah road. The residence is approximately 620m from the Ganga river bank.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	B. Saran
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by Todarmal's residence to the west, Shankar-Hanuman temple to the north, and other residences to the east and south.

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

Architectural description	The brick-built residence is planned around a central courtyard. It is entered from the north, through an arcaded veranda. The veranda comprises semicircular arches resting on circular columns. The arches are adorned with intricate floral carvings, with decorative blind niches and floral mouldings on either side. A geometric moulding adorns the stepped cornice of the single-storey veranda. It leads to the double-storey residence, entered through a multifoliated arch. There is a window on either side of the doorway adorned with a segmental arch. The western façade of the residence comprises decorative jharokhas on the upper storey, used by the ladies for social activity. It is supported on carved brackets, comprising fluted, tapering columns built on a high base with multifoliated arches. The chajjas of the windows rest on decorative, stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the colonial era, many officials settled in and around Buxar city, due to its high administrative and commercial significance. Many built their residences in Chausa, which was well-connected to Buxar by road and rail.
Association with Ganga	Chausa city lies near the banks of river Ganga. Many settled along the sacred river to lead a pious life, and perform their daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Alterations
Condition Description	The eastern portion of the residence is majorly dilapidated. The residents have renovated and re-built the broken portion.
Source of information	Kamlesh K Pandey

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SHANKAR-HANUMAN MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/CHS/06 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M07





Past Name	Shankar-Hanuman Mandir
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.510800 83.886136
Address	Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the south, by the sub-arterial road to Sher Shah road. It is approximately 600m from the river bank.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Todarmal family
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located opposite B. Saran's residence. It is surrounded by agricultural fields to the north, and residences to the east and west.

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

Architectural description	The precinct is entered from the south, leading to an entrance courtyard. The courtyard comprises an ancient well to the east, and the temple to the west. The east-facing Shankar-Hanuman Mandir is entered through an arcaded veranda, on a high plinth with paan-patti ornamentation. The semi-circular arches rest on octagonal columns on a square base. The extended, stepped cornice of the temple is supported on stone brackets. The flat-roofed veranda with timber beams, comprises rooms on either side. It leads to the garbh-griha which is rectangular in plan. Its entrance is adorned with decorative columns and brackets on either side. The garbh-griha is topped by a dome-like shikhara with an inverted lotus motif and a trishool-shaped finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Chausa, over the years, the descendents of Raja Todar Mal settled within the city. As the settlement expanded, they built the Shankar-Hanuman temple to cater to the local religious needs.
Association with Ganga	Several spiriual people settled along Ganga due to its high religious significance. The descendents of Raja Todar Mal built the temple dedicated to the lord who brought holy Ganga on earth.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The mouldings and brackets at the entrance to the garbh-griha have been covered with multiple layers of paint and plaster.
Source of information	Sanjay Dubey

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PT. KESHAV MISHRA RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/CHS/07 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M07





Past Name	Pt. Keshav Mishra Residence
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.510614 83.886438
Address	Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by the sub-arterial road of Sher Shah road to the south. It is entered from the north.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Pt. Keshav Mishra
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences on all sides. The Todar Mal residence lies to the east of Pt. Keshav Mishra's residence.

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

Architectural description	The north-facing residence is built in brick and mortar. It is entered through an arcaded veranda, with 5 arches. The semi-circular arches are supported on high, octagonal, tapering columns. The windows on either side of the veranda comprise a chajja supported on decorative, stone brackets. The single-storey veranda comprises a double-storey room on either side. It is adorned with a decorative cornice band along its periphery. The veranda further leads to habitable rooms. The doors leading to the rooms are built within segmental arches. The flat-roofed veranda is supported on intersecting wooden beams.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Buxar, the administrative and commercial importance of the surrounding region also increased. Late Pt. Ram Govind Mishra built the residence in Chausa city, to spend his life near the holy river Ganga.
Association with Ganga	Several people settled along the river to lead a pious life, and perform their daily religious rituals along Ganga. The proximity of Chausa to Buxar city attracted several people.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Alterations
Condition Description	Peeling of paint and plaster along the façade and ceiling of veranda. Wooden members added to maintain structural stability of the ceiling.
Source of information	Pt. Keshav Mishra

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TODAR MAL RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/CHS/08 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M07





Past Name	Todar Mal Residence
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.510522 83.886253
Address	Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by sub-arterial road to Sher Shah road. It is 620m from the banks of Ganga river.
Approx date of construction	Not known
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Todar Mal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence (Partially abandoned)
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences to the east, west and south. Shankar-Hanuman Temple, built by the family, lies to the north of the residence.

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

Architectural description	The residence is built on a rectangular site, with the eastern portion in ruins and the western part still intact. An entrance porch with a room above is approached from the north. It comprises windows adorned with blind semi-circular arches. The entrance porch leads to the rear courtyard which is surrounded by a semi-circular arcaded veranda leading to habitable rooms. The arches resting on circular columns, are ornamented with floral motifs. The exposed lakhori-brick residence has an L-shaped plan, with balconies on the upper floor. Opposite the veranda is a flight of stairs leading to the blacony. The parapet wall comprises alternating geometric jali-work. The windows are protected with chajjas supported on decorative stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Chausa, descendents of Raja Todar Mal, the first to map agricultural lands for systematic revenue collection, settled here. They built the residence at the spot where Todar Mal was believed to be born. However, he never lived here.
Association with Ganga	Post the battle, the river was a major source of trade and commerce. Many influential people settled along the river bank in Chausa, due to its efficient connectivity across the region.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The eastern portion is in ruins. Weakening of mortar joints in the western part. Water seepage and cracks along cornices & parapet.
Source of information	Sanjay Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RADHA KRISHNA THAKURBARI

Reference No GaD/Bux/CHS/09 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M07





Past Name	Radha Krishna Thakurbari
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.510572 83.886765
Address	Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by the sub-arterial road to Sher Shah road. It is 630m from the banks of river Ganga.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Pandit Promod Kumar Dubey
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Thakurbari
Property present use	Thakurbari
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences in all directions. The temple faces an eastern, open courtyard.

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

Architectural description	The flat-roofed thakurbari is built within the courtyard of a rectangular-planned residence. The residence belongs to the pandit who takes care of the thakurbari. It is entered through a colonnaded veranda, with circular columns, on a low plinth. The east-facing, stone-built thakurbari is raised on a high stone plinth. The mandapa further built on a low plinth with paan-patti ornamentation, comprises multi-foliated arches resting on fluted, tapering circular columns on a high stepped base. The arches are ornamented with intricate floral carvings. The mandapa comprises floral mouldings on its northern and southern façade. It leads to the garbh-griha where the deities are worshipped. The door to the garbh-griha is adorned with a circular, tapering pilasters on either side, with decorative bracket mouldings above.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Amidst the reign of the Cheru Empire in Bihar, the ruling king buried gold coins at this spot. 10 years ago, more gold coins were exacavated here. The temple is built by the ancestors of Raghuraj Singh of the Rewah estate of Madhya Pradesh.
Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of trade, commerce and communication during the medieval times. Rulers establsihed their rule along the river, and built thakurbaris along the river bank for religious purposes.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Altered setting
Condition Description	The thakurbari has been freshly painted. Abrasion of stone plinth witnessed in some places.
Source of information	Sanjay Dubey

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHA RUDRANATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bux/CHS/10 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M07





Past Name	Maha Rudranath Mandir
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.511474 83.888512
Address	Bara Mod, Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It is surrounded by a dense residential settlement. It is approached by a narrow lane leading to Sher Shah road to the south.
Approx date of construction	Not Known
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences in all directions. To the north are the agricultural fields further leading to the Ganga riverbank.

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

Architectural description	The temple is divided into two - one is dedicated to Lord Shiva, and the other to Lord Vishnu. The shivalinga is worshipped on a low plinth which is built in stone and is adorned with paan-patti ornamentation. The plinth is enclosed within a low stone parapet wall, completely open to sky. Nandi Bull lies to the east of the shivalinga, facing it. As per local belief no person can wrap his/her hands around the girth of the shivalinga. It is also believed to change colors thrice a year. The Vishnu temple lies adjacent to the Shivalinga, towards the north. It is also built on a plinth. The garbh-griha faces east, which is flat-roofed and built in modern construction. The stone sculpture of Lord Vishnu belonging to the Gupta era is placed along the outer wall of the garbh-griha.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The shivalinga and stone sculpture of Vishnu date back to Gupta era. Many old stones are still found on site. A zamindar accidently hit the shivalinga while farming. Later, he dreamt of the shivalinga to be worshipped in the open, and so the temple has no roof.
Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of trade and transportation during the ancient years. The Gupta kings settled along the river in Magadh (Bihar), for religious purposes as well. Thus, many temples were built, and artefacts found along the river bank.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions, Material deterioration
Condition Description	Vishnu temple is restored with tiles along the front façade. The ornamentation & parapet wall for the shivalinga are painted in green and red.
Source of information	Sanjay Dubey

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GOPAL RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bux/CHS/11 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M07





Past Name	Gopal Residence
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.510047 83.889927
Address	Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from SH13 from the north. A southern service lane from SH13, leads to the residence to the east.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Gopal Zamindar
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields to the east and south, residences to the north and west, and a thakurbari to the north.

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

Architectural description	The residence lies in ruins, mostly hidden behind thick vegetation cover. The rectangular-planned residence is abandoned, with most of its external walls and roof destroyed. The existing western and northern parts of the residence suggests a double-storey structure, built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. The western part of the building is entered through a colonnaded veranda with tapering, fluted columns. It is built on a low stone plinth with paan patti ornamentation. The northern part faces the state highway SH13, comprises a semi-circular arcaded veranda resting on circular columns. Decorative pilasters along the height of the residence adorn either side of the façade. A stepped cornice band runs along the structure. All openings in the residence are provided within segmental arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Gopal Zamindar was a renowned zamindar of Chausa, along the main highway leading to Buxar. He owned the land over which present-day Buxar Central Jail is built. Before being abandoned, the residence was a school, prior to which it was a hospital.
Association with Ganga	Many zamindars settled near the Ganga riverbank in Chausa city, due to its proximity to the administrative city of Buxar. The river was a major source of trade and transportation.
State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance,
Condition Description	The residence is in a dilapidated condition, with crumbling walls. The roof of several rooms has completely collapsed. The site is full of debris.
Source of information	Sanjay Dubey

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THAKURBARI

Reference No GaD/Bux/CHS/12 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M07





Past Name	Thakurbari
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.510594 83.890123
Address	Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It lies along state highway SH13. It is approximately 650m from the banks of river Ganga.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ashok Pandey (Pujari)
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Thakurbari
Property present use	Thakurbari
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by Gopal Zamindar's residence along the southern and eastern side, and the highway lies to the north.

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

Architectural description	The thakurbari is approached from the east, through an arcaded veranda. The veranda faces the eastern part of Gopal Zamindar's residence, on the opposite side. It comprises semi-circular arches resting on rectangular brick columns. The garbh-griha is topped by a shikhara with an inverted lotus motif and gold-painted finial. The chajja at the base of the shikhara rests on decorative, stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Many zamindars, merchants travelled to Buxar as it was an important centre for trade and administration post the Battle of Buxar. Many settled near Buxar, in Chausa city, and built thakurbaris for the religious needs of the settlement.
Association with Ganga	Several people settled along the river to lead a pious life, and perform their daily religious rituals along Ganga. The thakurbari was built near the river bank.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Inappropriate additions
Condition Description	Peeling of plaster and paint along the façade. A new structure is built adjacent to the thakurbari, sharing a wall with the garbh-griha.
Source of information	Sanjay Dubey

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHADEVA GHAT

Reference No GaD/Bux/CHS/13 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M08





Past Name	Mahadeva Ghat
Tehsil	Chausa
Location	25.520303 83.902314
Address	Chausa City, Buxar
Approach	It lies along the banks of river Ganga, and is approached by SH13, which connects the ghat to Buxar Central Jail to the east.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Landscape
Property Sub-type	Ghat
Property past use	Ghat
Property present use	Ghat
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Modern
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences to the south, Ganga to the north, and agricultural fields to the east and west.

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

Architectural description	The main highway leads to separate structures used for residential and religious purposes. These structures were recently built. A pathway leads to the river, with steep stone ghat steps descending to Ganga. One of the structures on the ghat is a residence, facing eastward. It is entered through a semi-circular arcaded veranda. The arches rest on octagonal columns built on a square base. A row of angular bricks, as a cornice band runs along the periphery of the building. The ghat also comprises a shivalinga covered with a cusped arched canopy.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The ghat was earlier covered with dense forests, where the Maharishi Chyavana performed a yagya. As per local belief, the formula for the Chyavanprash was prepared at this ghat.
Association with Ganga	The river comprises high religious significance, associated with a goddess. Several rishis travelled along the river to perform havans and yagya along the holy river.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions
Condition Description	The ghat steps are presently being restored and laid with sandstone tiles.
Source of information	Kamlesh K Pandey

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

THORA RIVER BRIDGE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/01 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11





Past Name	Thora River Bridge
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.553334 83.949908
Address	Opposite Buxar Central Jail, Thora, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by state highway SH13. It connects Buxar city to Chausa.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Water Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Bridge
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The bridge marks the western end of Buxar city. It lies to the west of Buxar Central Jail, with Ganga towards the north and villages to the east and west.

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

Architectural description	Thora bridge is built in brick and mortar, used for vehicular movement during the colonial era. Eight brick piers, each measuring approximately 10 to 12m in height, span across a total length of 120m across the river. The piers are capsule-shaped in plan, tapering towards the top. Cast-iron girders supporting the bridge, rest on the piers. Due to structural weakness over the years, the bridge is presently abandoned. State highway SH13 was laid adjacent to this bridge, which is presently used to cross the river towards Chausa city.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Buxar, the British established a stronghold over the city. They built the Thora bridge for easy connectivity between Buxar and the western parts of the district, including Chausa city.
Association with Ganga	Thora river converges with Ganga to the north, which was a major source of trade and commerce. The bridge was built across the river to connect Buxar city to the eastern Uttar Pradesh provinces by land as well.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	Joinery of the iron girders is weakening. Rising dampness has weakend the mortar joints of the piers.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KARBALA MASJID

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/02 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11





Past Name	Karbala Masjid
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.558801 83.946903
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	The masjid is located at the end of Central jail road running parallel to the river Ganga. It is 200mtrs before thr confluence of Ganga and Thora.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	1750
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shaheede Karbala Islamiya Masjid Commit
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unportected
Architectural Style	Unprotected
Building Setting	The mosque has the Central Jail to its south and river Ganga to the North. The confluence of river Ganga and Thora is to the north-west.

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

Architectural description	The original masjid building is rectanglar in plan. Its facade is divided into three sections and the centre part is projecting out. Each of these doors are set within pointed arch openings with moulded pilasters on sides. The center arch is set within a blind multifoliated arch with pilasters on the sides. All the doorways have niches and rectangular panels around it. The prayer hall is narrow and has two pointed arches perpendicular to its length. The building has three domes, each built on an octagonal drum. There four minarets on the corners of the building, the front ones rising from octagonal moulded pilasters on the building facade. A new RCC hall has been built in front of the mosque with a tall minaret on its north corner. A square mazar with circular dome is built on the west of the mosque, enclosed within a boundary wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Mughals as well as Sufi Saints settled here, due to its strategic location along the river and hence became a centre of learning and knowledge. Various religious buildings were built for the residential settlements.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, the British set up their administration here. Several Indian traders and farmers of different religions to settle in the city and build religious buildings.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The new RCC building hides the old mosque structure.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/03 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11





Past Name	Central Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1861
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Jail
Property present use	Jail
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north . It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	The Jail campus has a high exposed brick masonry boundary with circular watch towers on corners and butresses at regular interval. The Admin block lies along the boundary wall and is the entrance to this enclosed campus. It is a rectangluar double storey structure with a projecting central porch. The porch has semi-circluar arched openings on three sides and quions on the corners. A passage by the width of the porch divides the ground floor rooms, thus creating a thoroughfare. The façade has semi-circluar arched verandah on the ground floor and a flat arched verandah at the first floor with a moulded cornice band in between. First floor verandah has brick jali railing. The rooms on the first floor have a high flat roof and the verandah has a sloping roof with moulded cornce inbetween.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the British military, after they took over the administration of the city. It was one of the first and largest of five Central Jails to be built in Bihar state. Over the years, the jail started small scale industries to engage the prisoners in work.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Showing signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance Alterations
Condition Description	One of the sepoy baracks have been reconstructed in RCC. The boundary wall has blackening and soot deposit.
Source of information	Jail Superintendent

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NIRMAN SHALA- BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/03a **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11

Past Name	Nirman Shala- Buxar Central Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1861
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Jail workshop
Property present use	Jail workshop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north . It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	The precinct is entered through a metal gate supported on exposed brick columns. It has rooms on either side along its length. There are two long exposed brick buildings, facing each other, perpendicular to the gate. The building on the east is a double storey structure having large rectangular openings with metal grills. There is a a two sided staircase on the exterior of the building leading to the first floor. The long halls on the ground floor has two rows of cast iron columns along its length supporting the iron I sections and stone roof. The first floor has long halls and a pitched roof with mangalore tiles. The members of the exposed timber truss is joined with iron plates and revit bolts. The building on the west side is a single story pitched roof building with large openings. Its timber truss structure is similar to the building on east. There is a octagonal chimney on its rear side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The jail runs small scale industries for spinning, weaving, tailoring, carpet, blanket and tent manufacturing in these buildings to engage the prisoners in work. There are still several machineries in these halls dating from 1949, some left unused now.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The roof coverings are damaged causing water leakage. The timber truss members are rotten and broken in several locations.
Source of information	Jail Superintendent

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRISONER BARRACK- BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/03b **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11

Past Name	Prisoner Barrack- Buxar Central Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1861
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north . It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	The barrack is located perpendicular of the Nirman Shala towards its west. It is a 190mtrs long single storey building with pitched roof building. The series of halls run along the cental axis of the building and has colonnaded verandahs of either side. The rooms have doors and window set in segmental arch openings. The corrogated pitched roof is supported on exposed timber truss resting upon brick masonry columns. The roof entends over to the verandah and the south side verandah is blocked with masonry parapet wall and metal grills.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the British military, after they took over the administration of the city. This building was used as accommodation for prisoners and later turned into godown for the jail industries.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Material damage and deterioration, Lack of maintainance, Nuisance of animals
Condition Description	The timber truss and walls are weak due to water ingress and termite infestation.
Source of information	Jail Superintendent

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BANDHI WARD- BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL	Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/03c Map No GaD/Bux/M11

Past Name	Bandhi Ward- Buxar Central Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1861
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residential
Property present use	Residential
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north . It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	The ward is a two storey exposed brick masonry building. Front of the building has a semi-circular arched veramdah on the ground floor and colonnaded verandah with cast iron railing on the first floor. The rooms are meant as dormitories for the prisoners and have flat arched openings. Windows opening on the sides and rear façade have cast iron brackets to support the chajja. The structure has a flat roof with the roof of the first foor rooms being higher tha that of the verandah. There are two such wards located in the campus.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the British military, after they took over the administration of the city. These buildings are used as accommodation for prisoners.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later Additions, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	The chajjas over the windows were broken and the roof had solar panels fixed onto it.
Source of information	Jail Superintendent

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD KITCHEN- BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL	Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/03d Map No GaD/Bux/M11

Past Name	Old Kitchen- Buxar Central Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1861
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian
Property past use	Kitchen
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north . It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	The old ruinous kitchen is located near the Bandi wards. The circular plan of the kitchen is divided into four sections with brick masonry partition walls. A circular tapered chimney stands in the center of the plan and has a open oven at the base. The roof and most of the partition walls of the kitchen have collapsed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the British military, after they took over the administration of the city. These buildings are used as kitchen to prepare meals for prisoners.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Dange of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Lack of maintainace
Condition Description	A major part of the structure has collapsed and the remaining is exposed to further deterioration.
Source of information	Jail Superintendent

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HOSPITAL WARD- BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/03e **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11

Past Name	Hospital Ward- Buxar Central Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1861
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Hospital
Property present use	Hospital
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north . It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	It is a single storey, rectangular, flat roof building with a colonnaded verandah in the front. Built on a raised plinth, it has a drain running all round the plinth protection. The rooms have segmental arch opening for doors and windows.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the British military, after they took over the administration of the city. This building was built as an OPD for the prisoners. It also has a few beds to admit patients who need extra medical attention.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The building has tile flooring and cladding on some of the internal walls. There is dampness on the walls.
Source of information	Jail Superintendent

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

T.B. WARD- BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL	Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/03f Map No GaD/Bux/M11

Past Name	T.B. Ward- Buxar Central Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1861
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Hospital
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north . It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	The ward is a double storey rectangular structure with a toilet block extending out from the side. It is located next to the hospital ward and built in exposed brick masonry. It has a colonnaded verandah on the ground and first floor. The structure has a reinforced brick roof. The ward rooms have large rectangular openings with thick metal grills. There are two spiral cast iron on either side of the verandah leading to the first floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the British military, after they took over the administration of the city. This building was built as an isolation ward for the patients suffering from tuberclosis.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The reinforcement bars on the roof are rusting making it unstable.
Source of information	Jail Superintendent

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SINGLE UNIT CELLS- BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/03g **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11

Past Name	Single Unit Cells- Buxar Central Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1861
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Jail
Property present use	Jail
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north . It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	There are four single unit cell building lacted withing a gated compound. Each of these structures are rectanglar in plan and have a metal gate on side leading into a open to sky narrow passage. The passage has high boundary wall on one side and another wall oppositee to it with a series of openings. These openings lead into separate narrow rooms for a single prisoner. These rooms have a metal grill gate for security. A Indian toilet and wash basin is place in one corner of the room. These four buildings have a total of 80 single unit cells.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the British military, after they took over the administration of the city. These buildings are used as accommodation for high security prisoners who are not allowed to socialise with other inmates.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The stucture has dampness and algae growth.
Source of information	Jail Superintendent

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SEPOY BARRACKS- BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/03h **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11





Past Name	Sepory Barracks- Buxar Central Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1861
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Jail
Property present use	Jail
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north . It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	There are two single storey circular colonnaded barracks on either side of the Admin block at the entrance of the jail campus. The verandah has brick masonry columns and sloping reinforced roof resting on timber beams. The room have a higher flat roof with a moulded cornice band running along at the parapet level. The barrack on the south of the Admin block has been reconstructed in RCC.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the British military, after they took over the administration of the city. It was one of the first and largest of five Central Jails to be built in Bihar state. These were used as rest rooms for sepoys on duty.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance, Material deterioration, Alterations
Condition Description	The timber beams are rotten and unable to support the roof. The masonry is exposed and damp in several locations.
Source of information	Jail Superintendent

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE- BUXAR CENTRAL JAIL | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/03i **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11





Past Name	Superintendent's Residence- Cental Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.557429 85.950608
Address	Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. The jail is located next to the Govt. Hospital.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Residential
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north. It has a few government building on its south and east.

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

Architectural description	The residence is a double storey load bearing structure, built on a high plinth. It has a colonnaded verandah, with brick railing, running all around it. The residence is accessed through steps with low curved parapet , at the centre of the verandah. The verandah has a corbelled band at its roof level followed by a brick masonry parapet.The first floor is recessed from all side and is built only over the ground floor rooms. It has a pitched roof with corrogated sheet covering, supported on timber beams. The residence has panelled double shutter doors and windows.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the British military, after they took over the administration of the city. It was one of the first and largest of five Central Jails to be built in Bihar state. These were used as residence for the jail superintendent.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built for the settlement.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetation growth, Nuisance by animals, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The building has blackening due to dampness and alage growth. Plaster is peeling off at several locations.
Source of information	Jail superintendent

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

VAMAN BHAGWAN MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/04 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M11





Past Name	Vamaneshwar Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.559471 85.953657
Address	Charitravan, Bibiganj, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, before it crosses Thora river. It is located inside the jail campus.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located inside the Buxar Central Jail campus. It has Thora river on its west and Ganga river on its north.

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

Architectural description	The temple has a colonnaded parikrama path around a large square garbhagriha. The garbhagriha has wooden panelled doors opposite to each other and the shivalinga placed at its centre. The parikrama has rectangular columns with wide base. The flat stone roof of the temple is supported on wooden beams. The parikrama path has cemented flooring and the garbhagrihas has ceramic tile flooring. The entrance to the garbagrihas have small niches on either sides. This old structure has been reinforced with RCC columns along the outher periphery of the garbhagriha. A new colonnaded façade in RCC and brick masonry is being built around the temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to the Puranas, the shivlinga of this temple is said to be established by Lord Vaman, the fifth incarnation of Lord Vishnu, protected the world from the wrath of Asura Bali. The ashram of Lord Vaman is believed to be located here in Charitravan.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations, Later additions
Condition Description	A new RCC structure has been built around the Shivalinga.
Source of information	Primary Survey and www.jagran.com/bihar/buxar

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GULAM SHAH KA RAUZA AND EIDGAH

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/05 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M12





Past Name	Gulam Shah ka Rauza and Eidgah
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.562754 83.957218
Address	Central Jail Rd, Teacher's Colony, Charitra Van, Buxar city, Buxar.
Approach	It is located on the Central Jail road running parallel to the river bank. The eidgah is 50 mtrs east of Sumeshwar Nath Mandir
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Eidgah
Property present use	Eidgah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residential colony towards it east and few temples towards its west. The river Ganga runs parallel to it on the north with an open field in between.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has a Eidgah with a mazar adjecent to it, a newly built residence and an old well in front of the entry gate. The Eidgah has an open praying space with a low boundary wall on two sides, the mehrab wall on the west and the wall of the Mazar o the north. The mehrab wall has three multifoliafted arch niches each with smaller niches on the sides. The center mehrab niche is higher and has two minarets and a small dome over it. The maszar was originally a octagonal shaped structure with a circular dome on top and a grave inside. A new RCC hall has been built attached to the old structure so as only the dome of the old part is visible.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Mughals as well as Sufi Saints settled here, due to its strategic location along the river and hence became a centre of learning and knowledge. Various religious buildings were built for the residential settlements. The mazar is dedicated saint Gulam Shah.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, the British set up their administration here. Several Indian traders and farmers of different religions to settle in the city and build religious buildings.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The eidgah mehrab wall has been repainted several times. An RCC structure has been built around the mazar.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BADI MASJID | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/06 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M13





Past Name	Badi Masjid
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.554275 83.964297
Address	Momin Muhalla, Naya Bazar, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	The masjid is 260 mtrs east into the Naya bazar from Mathiya Mod junction on Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	The building is in a dense market area with a mix of commercial and residential bildings around it.

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

Architectural description	The original masjid building is rectanglar in plan with a courtyard in front. It is divided into three sections and the centre part of the façade is projecting out. Each of these doors are set within multifoliated arch openings with moulded pilasters and stucco work around it. All the doorways have niches and rectangular panels around it with floral motif stucco work. The prayer hall is narrow and has two pointed arches perpendicular to its length. The interior has several moulded plaster decorations in niches and panels. The interior of the domes are painted with floral patterns. The building has three domes, each with a moulded base and finial. The central ribbed dome has four high ornamntal minarets around it. The four minarets on the corners of the building are shorter. The battlement around the domes is also moulded and each has a small dome with finial on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The masjid was constructed by a local contractor- Pahalwan Mistri. As the Muslim community expanded in the city due to trade and British administration, mosques were built for the religious needs of the people
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, the British set up their administration here. Several Indian traders and farmers of different religions to settle in the city and build religious buildings.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later addition, Alterations
Condition Description	The building is repainted several time over the motifs and paintings. A RCC structure has been built in front of the old mosque.
Source of information	Phulkan Ahmed (Masjid Immam)

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GIRIVAR DHAM (CHOTI THAKURBARI)

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/07 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M14





Past Name	Girivar Dham (Choti Thakurbari)
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.555087 83.975165
Address	Pandeypatti, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by FCI road, from the north. The Thakurbari is 2km from the Ganga river bank.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Thakurbari
Property present use	Thakurbari
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by commercial shops to the north and west, residences to the east, and an open field to the south.

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

Architectural description	The precinct comprises the thakurbari, Durga temple and 2 wells. The site is approached from the north, with the religious structures along the southern boundary wall. The thakurbari is rectangular in plan, built in lakhori brick. It is entered through a cusped archway adorned with floral mouldings. It comprises a similar, blind arch on either side. The arches are surrounded by decorative, blind niches. A blind, multi-foliated niche, within a semi-circular crown adorns the building. The Durga temple, adjacent to the Thakurbari, is square in plan. The garbh-griha, with a shikhara, is in the centre of the temple, surrounded by the pradakshina path. A pointed-arched entrance leads to the garbh-griha. The arches on either side are blocked by a brick jali.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Nawab of Bengal travelled along river Ganga, crossing Buxar city as well. Bengali residential settlements were established within the city. Wealthy merchants and zamindars built thakurbaris to cater to their religious needs.
Association with Ganga	Many pilgrims travelled and settled near the holy river in Buxar city. They built temples and thakurbaris to perform their daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Alterations
Condition Description	Recent restoration has hidden the intricacy of the mouldings and jali-work along the façade. Flaking of plaster along the garbh-griha.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DEVI RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/08 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M15





Past Name	Devi Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.536494 83.976595
Address	Rahasi Chak, Buxar
Approach	It lies in the south-western outksirts of Buxar city, and is approached from the eastern Buxar-Itrahi road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Jagwati Devi
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is surrounded by the residential settlement towards its north, south and west, and an open field lies to the east.

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

Architectural description	The L-shaped residence is planned around a front courtyard, facing west. A stairway leading to the terrace connects the east & south parts of the residence. The eastern structure is entered through a rectangular space, covered with a sloping roof. It leads to habitable spaces further east. The southern structure is entered through an arcaded veranda with segmental arches. It leads to the private spaces with a jack-arched roof. The ornamental wooden doorways are adorned with blind, cusped niches on either side. The structure leads to a rear courtyard further south. The entire residence is built in brick, adorned with brick jali-work along the façade. In recent years, the inhabitants built a residence along the northern end of the courtyard.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Buxar,the British established their stronghold across Buxar city. They set up an efficient railway network system, due to which zamindars & wealthy merchants settled across the district.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Buxar city along Ganga interconnected the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company. Several wealthy merchants and zamindars settled in the outskirts of the city.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	The sloping roof has completely collapsed. Structural cracks and weakening of mortar joints witnessed in the southern portion.
Source of information	Jagwati Devi

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LAKSHMI NARAYAN TEMPLE

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/09 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M16





Past Name	Lakshmi Narayam Temple
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.569521 83.964432
Address	Sidhyaashram, Charitra Van, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located on the banks of river Ganga in Charitra van, approximately 65mtrs ahead of Jeeyar Swami Mutt.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Gopalachari Mahant
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located on the banks of river Ganga. It has residential buildings and temples around it.

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

Architectural description	The old single storey temple has a narrow vernadah in front of the ground floor and an entire first floor added to it. The verndah has three semi- circular multifoliated arch openings leading into the mandapa. These openings have a band of moulded cornice on top. The mandapa is divided by a series of semi-circluar arhes along its length, resting on octagonal columns with moulded base and capital. The walls and arches of the mandapa are cladded with marble and granite stone tiles. The garbhagriha is entered through a door set within blind pointed arch niche. It has blind semi-circular arch niches with doors on its either side. Rooms and halls have been built on the first floor and rear side of the temple to accommodate more praying halls and residence for the Mahant.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple holds cultural significance as it was built by a local spiritual leader reknowned in the district. Several people visit the temple to perform religious rituals.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base in the city. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks and provide refuge to the pilgrims visiting the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later addition, Alterations
Condition Description	The old temple has been engulfed within a RCC structure and cladded with stone tiles.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NAULAKHA MANDIR	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/10 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M16



Past Name	Naulakha Mandir
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.568482 83.965480
Address	Naulakha Mandir, Charitra Van, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by a narrow road leading north from Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Temple Trust
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Dravidian
Building Setting	The temple has an open field in front of it and is surrounded by residential buildings. River Ganga is on its north west.

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

Architectural description	Built in Dravidian architectural style, the temple is part of a complex which consists of a vijaya stambha, residential quarters and other ancillary facilities. The temple complex, enclosed by high boundary walls on all sides, is oriented towards the southeast. The main entrance is through a large gopuram built in the center of the southeastern facade which leads to the courtyard having the main shrine in its centre. The main shrine, rectangular in plan, measuring 23mx14m approx, consists of a flat roofed mandapa followed by a small garbhgriha. It has a low plinth accessed by a flight of 4 steps on southeast side, flanked by 2 elephant heads. The flat roof of the structure is supported on 6 ornate pillars on the longer sides. The Vijaya stambh is located in front of the mandapa while another gopuram is present in the centre of the northwest boundary wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Many people came to Buxar district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings to cater for the needs of the settlement. The temple holds cultural significance as it was built by a local spiritual leader renowned in the district.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base in the city. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks and provide refuge to the pilgrims visiting the city.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance, vandalisation
Condition Description	The temple is in a good condition. Adjoinging residences have been built very clos to the boundary wall.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM LAKSHMAN JANKI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/11 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M16





Past Name	Ram Lakshman Janki Mandir
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.568365 85.963545
Address	Charitra Van, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located on Phua ghat, approximately 100mtrs east of Shamshan ghat.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Arvind Pandey
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Residential
Property present use	Mixed use (Residential and Temple)
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Rajputana
Building Setting	The building is located on the banks of river Ganga. It has residential buildings and temples around it.

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

Architectural description	This lakhori brick structure's stands in a ruinous condition. Built around a central courtyard, the eastern and western section of the structure have completely collapsed and a new set of rooms have been built which is also now the entrance. The north section of the building is in ruins with only some walls standing. From the exterior a door frame is stone panels with carved floral motifs. The south section has most of the old structure still intact. It has a verandah in the front, which is now blocked with a brick wall having three semi-circular openings. The original flat stone roof in the verandah has been replace with a sloping corrogated roof. The verandah has a series of carved stone panels with blind multifoliated arch and door openings leading into a room and a temple. There are two rooms on either side of the first floor with a dome on top. First floor is access via a stone spiral staircase.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the religious significance of Ganga, many temples and holiday residences were built in along its banks. This structure was built by a Raja of Shivpuri, who often visited here to perform religious rituals in river Ganga.
Association with Ganga	Due to its rich mythological history, this place has become an important pilgrimage center. Devotees all around the country visit this place for offering their prayers. Therefore, religious buildings were built along the river.
State of conservation	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	Most of the north side of the structure has collapsed. Several other sections of the building are in hazardous conditions.
Source of information	Madan Lal Mishra (caretaker)

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RANI KA KUAN

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/12 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M17





Past Name	Rani ka Kuan- Buxar Fort
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.571936 83.966424
Address	Charitra van, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	It is approached through a kachha road, north of M.V. college, towards the river bank.
Approx date of construction	Not known
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The well is located on the banks of river Ganga. It has Nath Baba Mandir to its east and M.V. college to west.

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

Architectural description	The tall exposed brick masonry well has its shaft built in lakhori bricks. The stucture widens conically towards the top of the shaft supporting an archade around the well opening. This archade has segmental arches all around built in exposed burnt brick masonry. Originally, the well shaft was covered in the ground, however, due to erosion the ground level here has gone down exposing the shaft. At present, there is no access to the top of the well.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The well was built as a part of the Buxar Fort complex, as a retreat for the queen. The arcade on the top was later built by the British officials while using the fort as their base.
Association with Ganga	The fort was built along river Ganga due to its strategic location allowing for a natural defense along the northern side. The British established their rule over the fort, as Ganga in Buxar interlinked the Northern and Southern provinces of East India Company.
State of conservation	Advance stages of Decay
Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration, Altered setting, No access
Condition Description	The well shaft is exposed and the masonry at the bottom is flaking.
Source of information	Primary Survevy

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SONE MAIN CANAL AND GATES	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/13 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M17





Past Name	Sone Main Canal and Gates
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.572201 83.967987
Address	Charitra van, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	The canal is approached via a road leading north from Buxar- Chausa- Sasaram road, after the Kila maidan while going towards west.
Approx date of construction	Not known
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Canal gates
Property present use	Canal gates
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The canal runs between Nath Baba Mandir and the Kila maidan.

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

Architectural description	The 6 meters wide and 8 meters deep canal has high tapered exposed brick masonry walls on either sides. The wall steps down as the the canal reaches at confluence with river Ganga. The level of the canal water drops at two locations, that has curved tapered walls creating a waterfall. The flow of water was controlled by three large double shutter panelled wooden gates. The movement of the gates was managed by a metal pulley stystem installed at the top of the side walls.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Sone main canal flows westwards across the Buxar town, dividing it into half, to meet river Ganga. The canal was build to streamline the flow of the river across the district and control it before it converges with river Ganga.
Association with Ganga	The canal was built to channelize the water of the canal into river Ganga. It was built as a part of river development scheme adopted by British after they established their adminishtration in Buxar for trade and communication via waterways.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The wood of the gates are rotten and planks are falling off. The metal pulley system is rusted.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BUXAR FORT

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/14 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M18





Past Name	Buxar Fort
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.574000 83.969787
Address	Thatheri Bazaar, Civil Lines, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It lies along the southern banks of Ganga, and is approached by state highway SH13 from the south-east.
Approx date of construction	11th century
Precise date of construction	1054
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Military
Property past use	Fort
Property present use	Government Estates (Partially abandoned)
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The fort is surrounded by the Kila Maidan to the south, residential and religious buildings to the east, and institutional buildings to the west.

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

Architectural description	Buxar fort was built in stone and mortar, facing Ganga to the north. It stands on an artificial mound, excavated in 20th century for 2 seals in Brahmi script, dating back to 3rd and 4th century AD. Most of the external fort walls have been destroyed over the years, except the bastions and northern defense wall. The southern side of the fort comprises the Circuit House and a Government Estate. The Circuit house lies within a square-shaped enclosure with bastions at the corners, and on either side of the northern entrance. It is surrounded by a moat. The northern side of the fort is encroached by multiple settlements. A part of the fort is converted into an amphitheatre, with stepping stones built facing an arcaded veranda which poses as a backdrop for the light and sound show.
Historical/ Cultural Value	King Rudra Deo built the fort in 1054. Post the Battle of Buxar the British overtook the fort, and developed it for military purposes from 1770-1842. Later, the Stud Dept. practiced farming around the fort. In 1873, the precinct was converted to Govt. estates.
Association with Ganga	The fort was built along river Ganga due to its strategic location allowing for a natural defense along the northern side. The British established their rule over the fort, as Ganga in Buxar interlinked the Northern and Southern provinces of East India Company.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Encroachments
Condition Description	The bastions and northern fort wall have weathered due to change in river course. The moat around the Circuit House has dried up.
Source of information	Primary Survey; www.indianculture.gov.in & www.outlookindia.com

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

M. P. SCHOOL | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/15 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M18





Past Name	Buxar H. E. School
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.573442 83.972806
Address	Santh, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	Around 450m from the river bank, it is approached through the main street that leads to Ram Rekha Ghat from Ram Rekha Ghat Chowk.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1887
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is surrounded by the Sita Ram Upadhyaya museum to west and Ram Rekha Ghat to the north.

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

Architectural description	The school precinct has a large playground to the north-west and buildings to the south & east. The Admin. block is a single-storey building topped by a pediment with the name of the school. It comprises an arcaded entrance veranda with 6 semi-circular arches resting on square columns. Rooms on either side of the veranda are projected outward. The façade is adorned with a simple moulding along the profile of the arches, and a decorative cornice band above. A workshop building in exposed brick masonry and with a pitched roof is located to the north-east. Its doors and windows are set within a segmental arch, a ventilator with jali-work. Further north, the abandoned U-planned building is entered through alternating small and big semi-circular arches, resting on rectangular columns. Its roof is higher than the rooms on either side, and lower than the main structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The old buildings in the campus were part of the institutional settlements of Buxar town which was the subdivision under the district of Shahabad, during the British.This school was part of the Buxar Fort, now developed as a government estate.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British to control transport through the waterways. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built to provide for the settlement.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	Cracks in structural members and damaged internal masonry of the abandoned building. Flaking of plaster in admin building.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Aalya Rekhi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

VISHWAMITRA ASHRAM

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/16 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M18





Past Name	Vishwamitra Ashram
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.575665 83.971692
Address	Ramrekha Ghat, Santh, Buxar
Approach	Situated on Ram Rekha ghat, it is approached through PP road and is 400m from Ram rekha ghat chowk.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ashram trust
Property Type	☒ Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple and dharamshala
Property present use	Temple and dharamshala
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The ashram is located on the ghat and has mixed use buildings around it. A slum lies to the west, between the ashram & Buxar fort.

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

Architectural description	The entrance is through a double height, blind pointed arch gateway with leaf mouldings. A room above the gateway has windows crowned with decorative cusped pointed arches. Initially a few temples existed and later rectangular-planned dharamshalas were built on either side of the gateway. The northern dharamshala is entered through a multifoliated arched veranda topped by a chajja resting on stone brackets. The southern dharamshala is a double-storey structure, built with timber beams. A square planned colonnaded pavilion is built in the centre of the courtyard. Ram Janki temple is on the south,entered by multifoliated arches. The arches are supported on circular columns with a square base. The doors within the arches, are topped with floral jali work. The entrance to the garbagriha comprises similar multifoliated arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to Ramayan, the site is the location of Rishi Vishwamitra's ashram. Lord Ram visited his ashram to protect it from the Asuras who were trying the disrupt the Yagna performed by Vishwamitra. The temple has the footprint of Lord Ram.
Association with Ganga	Due to the religious significance of Ganga, Rishi Viswamitra's ashram was in the forest here, to perform religious Yagnas. Locals and pilgrims from various places visit this site today to perform their religious activities along the banks of the river Ganga.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Altered setting, Alterations, Material deterioration
Condition Description	Arched veranda of north dharamshala is blocked with bricks. New buildings using incompatible materials have been built.
Source of information	Kedarnath ji (Dharamshala manager)

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Aalya Rekhi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAMESHWAR NATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/17 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M18





Past Name	Rameshwar Nath Mandir
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.575801 83.971830
Address	Ramrekha Ghat, Santh, Buxar
Approach	Situated on Ramrekha ghat, it is approached through PP road and is 400m from Ramrekha ghat chowk.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Temple trust
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located on the ghat and has mixed use buildings towards its south and west. It is situated opposite Vishwamitra ashram.

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

Architectural description	There were originally two temple structures having only garbagriha - one octagonal in shape containing shivlinga and the other square in shape built on a low plinth. The octagonal temple has a metal door set within a multifoliated blind arch. Its dome rests on a cylindrical drum. The garbh-griha of the square temple has a higher circular dome resting on an octagonal drum. In the recent years, a colonnaded mandapa was built in RCC connecting the two temple structure. The Nandi Bull is worshipped in front of the octagonal temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The 'Shiv linga' at the temple is believed to be established by Lord Ram himself after killing the Asura Tadka. A big bell was donated by the Maharani of Dumraon to the temple during the British era.
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to earth, as she descended through his locks. Due to the religious significance of Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The old temple structures are cladded with marble tiles. They are connected with the RCC colonnaded Mandapa.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Aalya Rekhi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM REKHA GHAT

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/18 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M18





Past Name	Ram Rekha Ghat
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.576338 83.971955
Address	Santh, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	Situated on the riverbank, it is approached through PP road and is 400m from Ram Rekha ghat chowk.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Landscape
Property Sub-type	Ghat
Property past use	Ghat
Property present use	Ghat
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has Vishwamitra ashram and Rameshwar Nath mandir on the south and Buxar fort is located towards the west end.

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

Architectural description	The historic ghat is 11 meters wide with a rectangular arcaded pavilion built atop the stone ghat steps leading into the river. The structure is built in exposed brick masonry and has semi-circular arches on all sides - 5 along each length and 4 along each breath. These arches are resting on octagonal stone columns each having a octagonal, high base and moulded capital. The structure has a flat stone roof supported on I section beams. The chajja along the façade is supported on decorative, stone brackets. Presently, the ghat steps are under renovation, and are extended on either side along the river bank.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Ghat is named after the line of protection ('rekha'), demarcated by Lord Ram to protect Vishwamitra's ashram from Asuras while he was performing a Yagna. Ganga arti is held at this ghat everyday at sunrise and sunset.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the holy river Ganga and its high religious and cultural significance, many ghats were built along the banks of the river. The ghat was an important connection between Buxar and Ballia facilitating trade between the two districts.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	There are blackening and soot deposits on the arcaded pavilion and stone steps close to the river bank has damaged masonry.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Aalya Rekhi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM LAXMAN JANKI TEMPLE AND VISHRAM KUND

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/19 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M19





Past Name	Ram Laxman Janki Temple and Kund
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.568678 83.97352
Address	Basaon Hindu Math, Charitra Van, Buxar
Approach	It is approached through Buxar station road and is located 230m towards north from Jyoti chowk.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Basaon Math Trust
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a few industrial and residential settlements around it. Angrezi kabristan is to the north and Sone main canal is towards the south.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has a temple on the south, a kund on the east and a residential building on the west. The double-storey load bearing residence is accessed through a semicircular arcaded veranda. It comprises a balcony on the upper floor, leading to a colonnaded veranda with circular columns and a concrete jali above. The temple is entered through a flat-arched entrance with a chajja resting on stone brackets. It leads to a mandapa with circular columns. It comprises a flat, stone roof, supported on I-section beams. The garbh-griha of the temple comprises a pradikshina path around it. It is topped by a nagara-style shikhara with urushikharas. A room is built on either side. The terrace of the temple is accessible, leading to habitable rooms on either side. The long irregular kund enclosed within a boundary wall has steps on the western side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Ram and Laxman visted ashram of 5 Rishis in Buxar district during the stay at Vishwamitra's ashram. It is believed that they rested near this kund at the end of there visit to the ashrams. Since then pligrims end their 'Panchkoshi Yatra' here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the city. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks and provide refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	Residence has flaked plaster and structural masonry cracks. Kund has heavy vegetation growth.
Source of information	Mahant Achyut Parpana

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Aalya Rekhi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ANGREZI KABRISTAN

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/20 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M19





Past Name	Angrezi Kabristan (British Cemetery)
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.570069 83.974133
Address	Kairpurawa, Civil Lines, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	The cemetery can be accesed through a narrow lane cutting from the Station road, 300mtrs south of Ram Rekha Ghat chowk.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	1764
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Cemetery
Property present use	Cemetery
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The cemetery is surrounded by residential and commercial buildings on all four sides.

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

Architectural description	The cemetery is built on rectangular land, 130m in length and 65m in wide, enclosed with a boundary wall. It has a entrance gate from the west. The cemetery has graves of various sizes and styles, the elaborate ones being towards the southern part of the site. Some being flat stones layed on the ground and others being large masonry blocks or canopy with decorative elements inspired from the British architecure of the time the tombs were built. The site is heavily covered in vegetation that covers several graves.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The cemetery holds graves of British officers martyred during the Battle of Buxar in 1764 and the Revolt of 1857. It also has graves of British officers and their families who lost their lives while they were posted in Buxar city/ fort during British administration.
Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of trade and commerce. It interlinked the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company. The British fought the war due to trade-related discrepancies with Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Vandalism, Graffiti, Nuiscance by animals, Material deterioration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	The tombs stones are in a delapidated condition with damanged stone panels and plaster. Several are broken or covered under vegetation.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CLOCK TOWER	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/21 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M20





Past Name	Clock Tower (Town Hall)
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.562881 83.978790
Address	Station Rd, Civil Lines, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	The building is located on the Station road, approx. 230mtrs north of the railway station
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Clock tower
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Modern
Building Setting	The building has Buxar boat club to the north and is surrounded by commercial buildings.

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

Architectural description	The building is three storey high and octagonal in plan. It has four wings extending out on ground and first floor level, one from each side. The second floor is octangonal and have a square clock tower on top. Four posts extend over the clock and supports a pyramidal canopy that holds a metal bell. The extended wing on the front also has a porch supported on round columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Buxar, the British established their stronghold across the city as it was an important commercial centre. They built civic and administrative buildings for efficient governance across Buxar.
Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of trade and commerce during the colonial era. The British built adminstrative buildings along the river bank in Buxar, which interconnected the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The clock tower has been cladded with tiles which are falling. The clock is damaged and not functioning.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WOODWORD SCHOOL	Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/22 Map No GaD/Bux/M20





Past Name	Woodword School
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.561356 83.979905
Address	Gajadhar Ganj, Civil lines, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	It is located on the Station road, approximately 80m north west of the railway station.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Methodist Church of Southern Asia
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	Mixed use
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is near the railway station and has residential and commercial buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	It is a single storey rectangular building built in exposed brick masonry. The front façade is has a series of large segmental arch openings with highlighted key stone. The arches are resting on rectagilar brick columns with a moulded cornice band at the capital level. Another layer of moulded cornice band and dentils run at the ceiling level, along the periphery of the building. The front now has sheds and a boundary wall covering most of its original façade. There are a combination of wide and narrow segmental arch window openings along the sides of the building. The right wing of the building is used as a private clinic and the rear side is the residence of the priest of the Methodist Church. The building has a cross sign on top of the parapet on the front façade. The site has a gate from the main road and building originally had open gardens around it which are now built upon.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building is a part of the British colony set up around the railway station. Several officers and their families were station in the city to look after the administration. As a result, residential, institutional and religious building were built to fulfil their needs.
Association with Ganga	With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. However to ease the shift, Bristish took over the administrative control of cities along the river Ganga and the railways was built along the same route.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later aditions, Alterations, Encroachment
Condition Description	The original setting of the building has been changed by higher buildings being built around it.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY COLONY 1

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/23 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M20





Past Name	Railway Colony
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.562158 83.980306
Address	Station Road, Civil Lines, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	It is located opp. the railway station on Station road, approximately 1.5km south of Ram Rekha ghat chowk.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Offices
Property present use	Offices (Partially abandoned)
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The buildings are located opposite the railway station and perpendicular to the Station Road that has commercial buildings along it.

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

Architectural description	The colony has several single storey residences and office buildings. The buildings have single rectangular openings as doors, vindows and verandahs. There are no decorative elements or mouldings. The colony has one pitched roof residential building, with segmental arch openings and a bulls eye ventilator. The building has a colonaded vernadah in the front.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building is a part of the British colony set up around the railway station. Several officers and their families were station in the city to look after the administration. As a result,residential and offices were built to for them.
Association with Ganga	With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. However to ease the shift, British took over the administrative control of cities along the river Ganga and the railways was built along the same route.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Vegetation growth, Lack of maintainance, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The building have structural cracks and vegetation growth.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BUXAR RAILWAY STATION

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/24 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M20





Past Name	Buxar Railway Station
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.561071 83.980800
Address	Station Road, Civil Lines, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	It is located at the end of the Station road, approximately 1.5km south of Ram Rekha ghat chowk.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1862
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Railway
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Railway station
Property present use	Railway station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has the railway colony built on its either side.

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

Architectural description	The railway station has a plain façade with the central portion slightly projecting out. The three sections have large rectangular openings as entrances. A plain band runs around the building at column capital level and a moulded cornice band runs at the parapet level. The recessed extention of the building built on the left of the main building has similar large openings but set within blind rectangular openings. Similar large openings are there on the platform side. The platform is covered with a mono-pitched corrogated sheet shed supported on iron truss attached to the station building masonry. A iron staircase leading to a overhead bridge is used to go to the other side of the platform.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The railway station was built by the British afetr the completely took over the adinistration of Buxar city and (then Shahabad) district in 1858. It was built on the trade route connecting Danapur and Mughal Sarai.
Association with Ganga	With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. However to ease the shift, Bristish took over the administrative control of cities along the river Ganga and the railways was built along the same route.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance, Later additions
Condition Description	The station has been painted over several times and the walls have been cladded with granite tiles upto dado level.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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WATER TANK- BUXAR RAILWAY STATION	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/25 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M20



Past Name	Water Tank- Buxar Railway Station
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	
Address	Station Road, Civil Lines, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	It is located at the end of the Station road, approximately 1.5km south of Ram Rekha ghat chowk.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Government
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Water tank
Property present use	Water tank
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The tank is next to the railway station and has residential and commercial buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	The metal rectangular water tank with a pitched covering is placed on a high brick masonry structure. The structure has semi-circular arches with highlighted key stone resting on tall buttressed masonry columns. The arches have highlighted keystone and a plain cornice band runs along the column capital. The top of the structure has corbelled cornices and double layer of dentils running all around its periphery.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building is a part of the British colony set up around the railway station. Several officers and their families were station in the city to look after the administration. As a result,utilitarian structure were built to provide for the colony.
Association with Ganga	With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. However to ease the shift, British took over the administrative control of cities along the river Ganga and the railways was built along the same route.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Veetation growth, Later additions
Condition Description	A small room has been added between the columns. The structure has no plinth protection.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY COLONY 2	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/26 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M21





Past Name	Railway Colony 2
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.561173 83.983754
Address	Railway colony, Mitralok Colony, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	It is accessed through a road long the railway tracks, on the west of Buxar Itaria road going towards Mitralok Colony.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residential
Property present use	Residential (Partially abandoned)
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The railway colony is located on the south of the Buxar Railway station. It has reidential buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	The colony has several residential quarters built in typical colonial style. Each has a lawn in front and open area around it. They have blind semi-circular arches with rectangular openings for doors and windows. These houses have heigh ceilings and a moulded cornice band on top. Some of the houses have a verandah in front.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building is a part of the British colony set up around the railway station. Several officers and their families were station in the city to look after the administration. As a result, residential, institutional and religious building were built to fulfil their needs.
Association with Ganga	With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. However to ease the shift, British took over the administrative control of cities along the river Ganga and the railways was built along the same route.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance, Vegetation growth, Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Some of the houses are abandoned and the woodwork is decays. The buildings have efflorescence and algae growth on masonry.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY CHURCH

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/27 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M21





Past Name	Railway Church
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.561853 83.983754
Address	Railway colony, Mitralok Colony, Buxar city, Buxar
Approach	It is accessed through a road long the railway tracks, on the west of Buxar Itaria road going towards Mitralok Colony.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Church
Property present use	Church
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The church is a part of the railway colony, located on the south of the Buxar Railway station

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

Architectural description	The church is built on a low plinth, having three steps at the entrance leading into a arcaded verandah. It has three semicircular arches in the front, center arch being larger than the ones on side, resting on square columns. The arches and the column capital has a brick corbel band highlighting the features. The vernadah has a double door withing a semi-circular arch opening that leads into the church. This entrance as a room on either side that projects out of the building with blind semicircular arches on the front and sides. The nave has large blind semi-circular arch niched with tall rectangular windows. The building has two corbelled band with dentils and moulded cornice one at the level of of rooms on the side of the entrance and one at the parapet level of the verandah and nave. The verandah has a brick masonry pediment and the nave has pitched roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building is a part of the British colony set up around the railway station. Several officers and their families were station in the city to look after the administration. As a result, residential, institutional and religious building were built to fulfil their needs.
Association with Ganga	With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. However to ease the shift, British took over the administrative control of cities along the river Ganga and the railways was built along the same route.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Vegetation growth, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	There is a lot of wild vegetation around the building. There is efflorescence on the brick masonry.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BADI MASJID | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/28 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M22





Past Name	Badi Masjid
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.574705 83.976294
Address	Thatheri bazar, Khalasi mohalla, Civil lines, Buxar
Approach	It is approached through thatheri bazar main road and is 430m south of thatheri bazar.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1887
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Waqf Board
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late mughal
Building Setting	It has residential and commercial buildings in surrounding. Nagar parishad office is in southwest and Mahavir mandir is in east direction.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has a mosque on the west, a residential building on the north and a well next to a lakhori brick entrance gate. The gateway has a wooden door set within a multifoliate arch with niches on both sides. The gateway is topped with small minarets on either side. The mosque is a single-story structure built in lakhori brick originally having only the mehrab and the prayer hall. It has 3 domes with a central one being larger than the other two. Domes are topped with inverted lotus finial. There are eight minarets around the domes- 4 high minarets enclosing the central dome and 4 shorter ones at the corners. An RCC colonnaded prayer hall and tin shade were added later, adjoining the mosque. The single-storey residential building is accessed through a semicircular arcaded veranda and has a decorative cornice band.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The mosque was built by zamindar Jivan Choudhary who was a resident of Phulwari Sharif and has purchased land in Buxar to settle the Muslim community.
Association with Ganga	Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication via waterways. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening, flaking of plaster and masonry cracks in the gateway and residential building. The well is being used to dump garbage.
Source of information	Shabir Ahmed and Altaf Hussain (local residents)

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Aalya Rekhi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHOTI MASJID

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/29 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M22





Past Name	Chunmun Masjid
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.576348 83.976910
Address	Thatheri bazar, Ram bagh, Buxar
Approach	It can be approached through SP road and is located in Thatheri bazar main market.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Khurshid Alam's family
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residential and commercial mixed use buildings around and has Old Kachari aproximately 150m to the north of it.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storey structure, built on a rectangular plan. It comprises shops on the ground floor, further leading to residential spaces. The mosque is built on the upper floor, accessed by the flight of stairs to the right of the shops. The stairs lead to an open veranda facing the entrance to the mosque. It is entered through 3 pointed arched doorways with niches on either side. It has a narrow prayer hall facing the mehrab. The rectangular space is divided into 3, by intersecting pointed arches. Each portion comprises a circular dome above, built on a cylindrical drum with multifoliated niches. The domes are topped with an inverted lotus finial. 3 octagonal tappering minarets surround the domes. The façade comprises a decorative parapet wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The mosque was built by Chunmun Alam for his family. He was a local trader and his family is the sole caretaker and user of the mosque since four generations.
Association with Ganga	Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and administration. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Incompatible development in the surroundings, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The building is at threat from rapid urbanization and has been restored using incompatible materials.
Source of information	Khurshid Alam (resident)

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Aalya Rekhi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ZULF FAZAL MADINA MASJID AND MADARSA

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/30 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M22





Past Name	Zulf Fazal Madina Masjid and Madarsa
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.573648 83.978298
Address	Khalasi mohalla, Civil lines, Buxar
Approach	It is approached through Zulfazal road and is located in Khalasi mohalla of civil lines.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1912 (Madarsa)
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Ramruddin
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque and madarsa
Property present use	Mosque and madarsa
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residential buildings all around it. Gauri Shankar Mandir is approximately 125m east of it.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storey structure built on a rectangular plan. It has a pointed arch door on the ground floor along the southern face. Its first floor has pointed blind arches with brick jali. There are windows with chajja supported on stone bracket along the eastern and western faces of the first floor. Cornice bands run along the roof level of both the floors. The parapet wall comprises a central, triangular crown on the eastern and western face of the structure. The double-storey RCC structure is adjacent to the old structure which has a masjid on the ground floor and madarsa on the first floor. The mosque is older than the madarsa. The madarsa was built in 1912.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As Buxar was a major administrative centre, the Muslim community settled within the region. They built many mosques, dargahs, and mazars to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and administration. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Inappropriate additions
Condition Description	Peeling of plaster noticed along the façade. Openings on the first floor have been blocked with bricks.
Source of information	M. D. Shahid Raza (Mullah of the madarsa)

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Aalya Rekhi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GAURI SHANKAR MANDIR AND TALAB

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/31 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M22





Past Name	Gauri Shankar Mandir and Talab
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.573457 83.979837
Address	Sohani Patti, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached through a narrow lane from Zulfazal road and is 250m east of Purani masjid.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Krishna Pandey
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residential mohallas of the Civil Lines all around it. Sub post office lies west of it and Madina masjid is in the east direction.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has a temple on the east, a government school building on the south, and a talab on the north. The temple is a single storey structure built on a very low plinth. The mandapa has three semi-circular arched openings on all four side. The arches at the east of the mandapa open towards the garbha-griha. The entrance to the garbha-griha is by a metal door with a semi-circular blind arch over it. It is topped by a shallow dome topped with kalash, which comprises decorative bands around its circumference. The talab has steps on three side leading into the water, however now the steps are in a deteriorated condition. Later, a double storey RCC school building was added within the precinct.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The talab is believed to be a place where Shiva married Parvati. The entry to the temple changed from east to west, when Aurangzeb threatened to demolish the temple and locals revolted against it.
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations, Encroachments
Condition Description	It has multiple layers of alterations such as the RCC roof over mandapa, metal jali in arches and tile cladding over columns.
Source of information	Sanjay Kumar (local resident)

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PAKHWA INAR

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/32 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M23





Past Name	Pakhwa Inar
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.571646 83.983098
Address	Thana Road, Sohani Patti, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by Thana road from the south, which leads to State Highway SH13 towards the south.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Water Structure
Property Sub-type	Well
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It lies towards the north of Nepal Garhi, and is surrounded by a residential settlement.

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

Architectural description	The well is built at the end of a residential street, connected to the Nepal Garhi to the south. It is built in lakhori brick, accessed by ornamental stone steps, leading to a high, square plinth. The stairs are built on either side of the plinth. The stone platform is adorned with paan-patti ornamentation along its perimeter. The diameter of the well measures approximately 2.5m. Four octagonal stone pillars are built around the well, to which the pulley is attached, used for pulling out water.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British increased railway connectivity in Buxar, communal groups from the surrounding area settled closer to the holy river Ganga. The river was also a major source of trade and commerce, connecting it to western commercial centres.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga valley in Buxar comprises an exhaustive canal system, due to which several pokharas, kunds and wells exist. Connecting to the holy river Ganga, wells were built to cater to the drinking needs of residential localities.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	Algae growth witnessed along the inner walls of the well. The plinth of the well has also developed cracks over the years.
Source of information	Satender

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD KACHERI

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/33 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M24





Past Name	Divisional Court
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.578103 83.976707
Address	Santh, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	About 100m from the river bank, it is approached through 200m walk from SP Road, through a lane that leads to Gola Ghat.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Court
Property present use	Court (Partially abandoned)
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	Located 130m from Gola Ghat, it has office of Superitendent of Police in the north-east and a busy market to the south.

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

Architectural description	The east-west axial road to the precinct comprises the Court Office along the southern side. It is entered through a colonnaded veranda, leading to an L-shaped office. An exposed-brick Godown, rectangular in plan, with a sloping roof, lies ahead. It comprises minimal openings, adorned with a semi-circular blind arch. The axial road curves towards the north, with the Zila Parishad Karyalaya to the west. A western road turns to the separate structures for court rooms, offices and the canteen. At the end of the road is an abandoned exposed brick office, within a brick and wrought-iron boundary. The square office comprises segmental-arched openings. To the north of the precinct is the Post Office. It is built on a high plinth, entered through a flat-arched veranda. It leads to the offices which are greater in height, for provision of ventilators with stone chajjas, along the front façade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The old buildings in the campus were part of the judicial and administrative settlements of Buxar town which was the subdivision under the district of Shahabad, during the British era.
Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of trade and communication during the colonial era. The British built adminstrative buildings along the river bank in Buxar, which interconnected the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company.
State of conservatio	Sign of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Inappropriate additions
Condition Description	There are extensive structural cracks, heavy vegetation growth and flaking of plaster due to dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

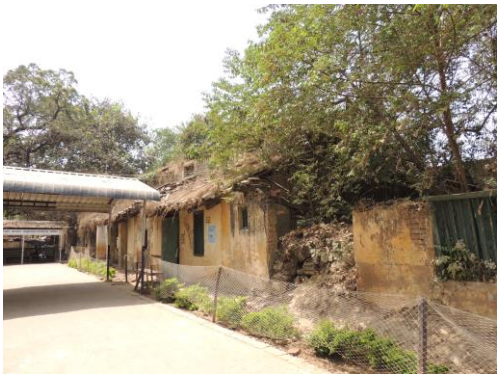
Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Aalya Rekhi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD SUB-DIVISION OFFICE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/34 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M24





Past Name	Sub-Division Office
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.578818 83.977405
Address	Santh, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the eastern road, which leads to SP road to the south.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Municipal Corporation
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by new buildings for the Sub-Divisional Office, with Gola Ghat to the north, and the Old Kacheri to the west.

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

Architectural description	The old Sub-Division Office is built along the main road leading to Gola Ghat. The rectangular planned building is aligned along its east-west axis. It is built in brick masonry. The office is entered from the north and south. The central portion of the building rises higher than its colonnaded verandas on the northern and southern side. The verandas comprise rectangular columns supporting a sloping roof with terracotta tiles. The entrance doors and windows are built within segmental arches. The office presently lies abandoned, in a dilapidated condition. New structures have been built to the north and south of the old building, to accommodate the office.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Buxar, the British established their stronghold across Buxar city as it was an important commercial centre. They built civic and administrative buildings for efficient governance of Buxar.
Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of trade and communication during the colonial era. The British built adminstrative buildings along the river bank in Buxar, which interconnected the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company.
State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	The roof of the eastern portion has collapsed. Wooden members of the existing sloping roof are weakening.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

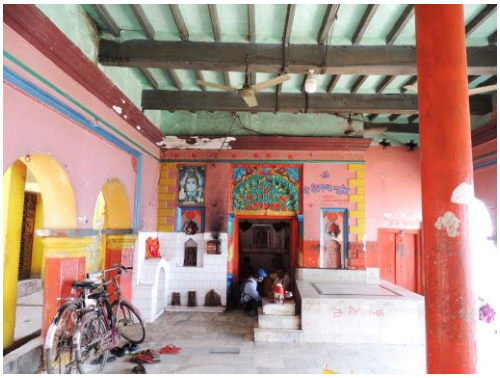
INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NEELKANTH MAHADEV MANDIR, GOLA GHAT

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/35 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M24





Past Name	Neelkanth Mahadev Mandir, Gola Ghat
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.579350 83.977289
Address	Santh, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the south, by both the forks of a Y-shaped road, which leads to SP road to the south.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Pandit Mahaveer
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 located at Gola ghat, along the banks of river Ganga. It is surrounded by a residential settlement to the east, and civic buildings to the south & west.

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

Architectural description	The east-facing temple is built in brick masonry. The southern river mart street leads to the mandapa of the temple, facing river Ganga. The northern end of the mandapa leads to the Gola Ghat steps, descending into the river. The mandapa is flat-roofed, supported on wooden beams. It comprises semi-circular arches resting on broad, octagonal columns. The garbh griha is along the western end of the mandapa. It is entered through a doorway within a multi-foliated arch. The door is ornamented with intricate floral carvings, with a blind, multi-foliated niche on either side. The garbh-griha is covered with a dome resting on an octagonal drum. The dome is topped by an inverted lotus motif and a gold-painted finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the episode of Samudra Manthan, Shiva swallowed the poison which could kill the devas and asuras. The spread of the poison, which turned his skin blue, was restricted to his throat by Parvati. So he was also named Neel (blue) Kanth (throat).
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions, Encroachments
Condition Description	Peeling of paint and plaster along the columns and external walls of the mandapa. Cracks witnessed across the dome.
Source of information	Pt. Mahaveer

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MOKHTARKHANA BUILDING

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/36 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M24





Past Name	Mokhtarkhana Building
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.579020 83.977549
Address	Gola Ghat Road, Santh, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by Gola Ghat road from the west, which lead to SP road to the south.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1901
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Mokhtear's Association, Buxar
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is surrounded by Neelkanth Mahadev Mandir on Gola Ghat to the north, civic buildings to the west, and residences to the east and south.

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

Architectural description	The building is rectangular in plan. It is one-storey high, built in stone masonry. It is entered from the west, through a colonnaded veranda, with circular columns. The three entrance doorways into the building are built within segmental arches. Another entrance to the building is from the north. The front façade of the building is simple, and comprises its datestone, above the columns. The structure is presently in a dilapidated condition, encroached with residential buildings along its southern side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Buxar, the British established their stronghold across the city as it was an important commercial centre. They built civic and administrative buildings for efficient governance across Buxar.
Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of trade and commerce during the colonial era. The British built adminstrative buildings along the river bank in Buxar, which interconnected the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	Structural cracks witnessed along the façade. Heavy debris rests against the columns. A drain channel passes through the veranda.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD POLICE STATION | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/37 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M24





Past Name	Police Station
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.578516 83.978724
Address	S P Road, Sadar Anchal, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by SP Road from the north-west. It is approx. 185m from the river bank, near Gola ghat.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Police Station
Property present use	Police Station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is surrounded by the main Post Office to the west, and commercial shops to the north and east.

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

Architectural description	The police precinct is entered from the north. Multiple buildings are planned on either side of the axial road. The southern structures were built in the recent years. The Police Supervision Office lies to the west of the axial road. It is rectangular in plan, built in brick masonry. The office is entered through an arcaded veranda, with semi-circular arches resting on square columns with an exaggerated impost. The veranda leads to a square-shaped foyer space, with rooms on either side. The central foyer further leads to the offices. The height of the veranda is lower than that of the main structure. Two red-brick buildings lie along the eastern side of the axial road. It is entered through an arcaded porch, with semi-circular arches and an exaggerated keystone. The windows lie within segmental arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	British established a stronghold over the city post the Battle of Buxar. They built the Police Station within the Civil Lines for administrative and security purposes.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Buxar city along Ganga allowed easy connectivity between the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company. Thus, the British built the police station within the Civil Lines.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Peeling of paint along the columns of the office. Dampness and blackening along the façade.
Source of information	Abhishek Kumar Singh

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD SADAR HOSPITAL

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/38 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M25





Past Name	Sadar Hospital
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.579383 83.980876
Address	Civil Lines, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by the sub-arterial road to SP road, from the northern side.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Sadar Hospital
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Hospital
Property present use	Hospital
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is surrounded by the Civil Lines Club to the east, residences to the west and east, and commercial shops to the south.

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

Architectural description	The hospital precinct comprises multiple buildings, approached by a curvilinear, axial road. The main road leads to an open field where the old hospital building existed earlier. Presently, a residential shelter for one of the staff memebers' is located in the centre of the field. It is built in brick and mud mortar, with a sloping roof resting on wooden members. It is surrounded by the new buildings for the Blood Bank, Tuberculosis Ward, and a Paramedical Institute. Towards the southern side of the precinct, are the abandoned colonial structures which were earlier used as the Tuberculosis Ward, and the mortuary. The abandoned, rectangular brick structure is entered through two segmental-arched doorways. It comprises a sloping roof with ceramic tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Buxar, the British established the Civil Lines, comprising all administrative and institutional buildings. The hospital was built to cater to the English settlement. The main hospital is now shifted to Naya Bazaar colony.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Buxar city along Ganga, allowed easy connectivity between the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company. Thus, the British settled along the river bank, post the Battle of Buxar.
State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material & Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Development schemes
Condition Description	Old hospital building has been demolished. Deterioration of plaster and paint, & weakening of mortar joints of abandoned structures.
Source of information	Rajkumari Devi

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/39 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M25





Past Name	Deputy Superintendent Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.580614 83.980825
Address	Civil Lines, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by SP road from the north-west, and the main axial road of the Sadar Hospital precinct from the east.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Sadar Hospital
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located near the entry of the Old Sadar Hospital precinct. The residence is surrounded by commercial shops and Sub-Jail to the north.

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

Architectural description	Two residential buildings within a boundary wall are located on either side of the main axial road of Old Sadar Hospital precinct. The residence on the eastern side of the axial road lies abandoned, while the residence on the western side is presently occupied by the Deputy Superintendent. The abandoned, eastern residence is a single-storey brick structure, built on a high plinth. It is entered through a colonnaded veranda, covered with a sloping tin roof. The western residence is enclosed within a high boundary wall. It faces an eastern garden, with small rectangular structures to its south. The residence is square in plan, with a pitched roof resting on wooden members. The house is entered through a colonnaded veranda, with huge, rectangular columns. Some windows of the house are blocked with brick.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Buxar, the British established the Civil Lines, comprising all administrative and institutional buildings. The residences for doctors and staff members were built within the hospital precinct.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Buxar city along Ganga, allowed easy connectivity between the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company. Thus, the British settled along the river bank.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	The main residence is under renovation. Depleting mortar joints and weakening of structural members in the abandoned building.
Source of information	Ajay Kumar Tiwari

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CIVIL SURGEON RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/40 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M25





Past Name	Civil Surgeon Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.580677 83.981445
Address	Civil Lines, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by the main axial road of the Sadar Hospital precinct from the west.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Sadar Hospital
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is surrounded by the Deputy Superintendent Residence to the north, Civil Lines Club to the east, and vernacular shelters to the south.

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

Architectural description	The residence is a single-storey, brick structure enclosed within a low boundary wall. It is rectangular in plan with a rectangular central courtyard. The house is entered from the west, with the social spaces in the front. It leads to the courtyard, which further leads to more private spaces. The front entrance is covered with a sloping tin roof, at a height lower than the built structure. Its elevation comprises a brick jali. The residence comprises segmental arched openings. The upper window sills are tilted outward for weather proofing purposes.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Post the Battle of Buxar, the British established the Civil Lines, comprising all administrative and institutional buildings. The residences for doctors and staff members were built within the hospital precinct.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Buxar city along Ganga, allowed easy connectivity between the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company. Thus, the British settled along the river bank.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Inappropriate additions
Condition Description	Tin roof shed added later to the entrance. Weakening of the structural members.
Source of information	Rajkumari Devi

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SUB JAIL | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/41 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M25





Past Name	Sub Jail
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.581086 83.981877
Address	Civil Lines, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the sub-arterial road of SP Road, from the south.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1925
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Sub-Jail
Property present use	Mahila Karawas (District Women's Jail)
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is surrounded by the ADG Residence to the north, Civil Lines Club to the south, and residences to the east.

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

Architectural description	The jail precinct is entered from the south, through a front courtyard. The site is surrounded by abandoned, colonial structures towards the southern side. Multiple single-storey, brick structures with habitable spaces, are built along the western side of the courtyard. The entry into the structures is through segmental arched doorways, covered with a sloping roof supported on wooden beams. A small temple is also built on the eastern side by the staff. The entrance gate along the northern side of the courtyard leads to the jail compound. It is planned within an L-shaped boundary wall, sloping outward for security purposes. The women prison quarters are surrounded by open fields intended for hard labour.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Sub Jail was built in addition to the Central Jail, under the British rule. It was built with the aim to accommodate female prisoners from around the district. However, until 2017, male prisoners were also held within the jail precinct.
Association with Ganga	The British built the Central Jail to imprison rebels, post the Battle of Buxar. It was built along Ganga for security purposes. The Sub Jail was built to cater to the Central Jail, near the riverbank on the opposite end of the city.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	Peeling of plaster exposes patches of the brick wall. Tin roofing are placed over wooden members to support the roofing tiles.
Source of information	Mithilesh Kumar

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Diptanshu Sinha

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SIDDHNATH GHAT

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/42 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M25





Past Name	Siddhnath Ghat
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.581595 83.980896
Address	Siddhnath Ghat, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the south, by the sub-arterial road to Siddnath Ghat Mathiya Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Landscape
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Ghat and Temple
Property present use	Ghat and Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The ghat and temple lie along the southern banks of Ganga, and are surrounded by residences to the east, west and south.

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

Architectural description	Siddhnath temple is built atop the ghat steps along river Ganga. The east-facing Shiva temple is rectangular in plan. It is entered from the north (facing the ghat) and the south (facing the settlement). The mandapa, comprising semi-circular arches, leads to the garbha-griha which is topped by a vallabhi-type shikhara. The shikhara is adorned with an inverted lotus motif and a gold-painted finial. Vernacular residences are built on either side, adjoining the temple walls. Concrete steps, with a stepped-brick parapet wall, are built connecting the temple to the holy river. Temporary iron and aluminium shelters are installed on the ghats for devotees visiting the ghat for a holy dip in Ganga.
Historical/ Cultural Value	A wealthy merchant from Dumraon discovered a pot of treasure. He used his findings to build the ghat and Siddhnath temple along Ganga, in Buxar city.
Association with Ganga	Ganga along Buxar city was a major source of trade and commerce. It is also one of the most holy rivers in the country. Several merchants built temples and ghats along the river to perform daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions
Condition Description	The temple walls have been painted pink and yellow. The steps adjacent to the present-day ghat are covered in silt and vegetation.
Source of information	Om Akhileshwar

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ADG RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/43 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M25





Past Name	ADG Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.581609 83.982243
Address	SP Road, Civil Lines, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the north, by SP road. It is at a distance of approximately 115m from Ganga.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is surrounded by the Sub-Jail to the south, residences to the east & south, and commercial shops to the north.

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

Architectural description	ADG residence comprises a central courtyard, with the residence on the eastern side and utilities and office on the western side. The residence faces northward, entered through an arcaded veranda, with segmental arches and an exaggerated key stone. The veranda comprises a jack-arched roof, leading to habitable rooms. The rooms open to another arcaded veranda to the west, which leads to the courtyard. On the opposite side of the courtyard is a colonnaded veranda which leads to the kitchen and toilet. It comprises sloping roof with clay tiles supported on wooden members. Separate garage sheds were built on site, opposite the residential building. The brick-built structures are presently in ruins, occupied by the relatives of the former ADG.
Historical/ Cultural Value	British established a stronghold over the city post the Battle of Buxar. They established the Civil Lines for administrative purposes. The residence of the Additional Director General of Police was built adjacent to the Sub-Jail.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Buxar city along Ganga, allowed easy connectivity between the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company. Thus, the British settled along the river bank.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster along the walls facing the central courtyard. The structural members of the jack-arched roof are deteriorating.
Source of information	Kiran Devi

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PATHAK'S RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/44 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M26





Past Name	Pathank's Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.571578 83.995614
Address	Jaso village, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The residence is located opposite the Shankar mandir in the centre of the village Jaso, approx. 350mtrs east of Golambar-Jaso road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1830
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bakhauri Pathak
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 has residential buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	The residence is a rectangular two storey building. The front façade has only one door and window on the ground floor and three windows on the first floor. The windows on the first floor has multifoliated arch niches in square frames in between them. The first floor is framed between pilaters on the corners of the building. The building has a thick mouldwd cornice band and dentils around it. It has a pitched roof with manglore tiles and finials at the ridge ends. The internal floor level of the ground floor is lower than the external ground level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence was builded by zamindars who where relocated to this village from the battle field where the Battle of Buxar was fought.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Altered setting
Condition Description	The building floor level is lower than the ground level.
Source of information	Tarkeshwar Pathak

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHANKAR MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/45 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M26





Past Name	Shankar Mandir
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	
Address	Jaso village, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located in the centre of the village Jaso, approx. 350mtrs east of Golambar- Jaso road
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1830
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bakhauri Pathak
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple has residential buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	The temple is square in plan and has only the garbhagriha accessed through a wooden door. The structure has a moulded cornice around its periphery. It is topped with a circular dome built on a octagonal drum. The dome has mouldings in plaster along its base. A RCC canopy on $ high columns has been built over the temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was builded by zamindars who where relocated to this village from the battle field where the Battle of Buxar was fought. They built this temple to fulfil the religious needs of the villagers.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The structure is tilting to one side due to weak foundation. An RCC structure is being built on top of it.
Source of information	Tarkeshwar Pathak

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KATKAULI MAIDAN

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/46 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M27





Past Name	Katkauli Maidan
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.577668 84.007787
Address	Buxar Industrial Area, Katkaulia, Buxar City, Buxar
Approach	Vijay Marg leads south from the state highway SH30, to the memorial in Katkauli Maidan.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	1764
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Military
Property past use	Battlefield
Property present use	Memorial
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Modern
Building Setting	The memorial is surrounded by agricultural fields. A village is located along the road leading east from the site.

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

Architectural description	The road leading south to the site are adorned with a red sandstone pillar on either side of its entry, facing the main highway. The square-shaped columns are built on a high base, with a black stone plaque describing the history of the 'Battle of Buxar'. Each pillar is topped by an Ashoka capital. An 800m-long road leads to the memorial enclosed within a low brick and iron grill boundary wall. A high brick square platform is built in the centre of the encolosed site, with a high memorial tower. The tower replaces the memorial earlier built by the British. To the east of the memorial are two mazaars with the graves of the soldiers of Shuja-ud-Daula. As per local belief, the well within the mazaar is where the weapons of the Indian soldiers are buried.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Battle of Buxar was fought on 23rd October 1764, between the East India Company led by Major Hector Munro, and the allied forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. The British emerged victorious.
Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of trade and commerce. It interlinked the Northern and Eastern provinces of the East India Company. The British fought the war due to trade-related discrepancies with Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The tiles along the memorial tower are deteriorating. Marble stone slabs are added to the brick platform where the tower stands.
Source of information	Primary Survey and www.britannica.com

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AHILYA DEVI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/47 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M28





Past Name	Ahilya Devi Mandir
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.594270 84.001607
Address	Ahirauli, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located on the western periphery of village Ahirauli. It is approx. 450mtrs north from Sarimpur- Ahirauli road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unportected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building has village settlement to its west, river Ganga to its north and agricultural fields to its west.

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

Architectural description	The temple is a single storey stucture with a corridor running around the garbhagriha. The façade has large rectangular openings with metal gates and grills. Each opening has a rectangular panel in moulded paster on top. The building has a moulded cornice band with dentils all along its periphery. The temple has no shikhara. A new structure is being built on top of the old temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to Ramayana, Rishi Gautam's ashram was located in Ahirauli. His wife, Ahilya, was cursed by Lord Indra and turned into stone statue. During Lord Ram's visit to the ashram, he touched Ahilya's statue with his feet and brought her back to life.
Association with Ganga	Due to the religious significance of Ganga, Rishi Gautama's ashram was in the forest here. Locals and pilgrims from various places visit this site today to perform their religious activities along the banks of the river Ganga.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Later aditions, Altered settings
Condition Description	The later developments in the surrounds have increased the road level as the result the temple is on a low ground.
Source of information	Devanti Devi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HAJI MASJID

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/48 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M29





Past Name	Haji Masjid
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.590056 84.022527
Address	Churampur village, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The masjid is located in Churampur village along Arah- Buxar road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unportected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	The masjid has agricultural fields in front of it and residential buildings in the surroundings.

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

Architectural description	The original masjid building is rectanglar in plan, it now has an RCC hall built in front of it. It is divided into three sections and the centre part of the façade is projecting out. Each of these doors are set within multifoliated arch openings with moulded pilasters on sides. All the doorways have niches and rectangular panels around it with floral motif stucco work. The prayer hall is narrow and has two pointed arches perpendicular to its length. The interior has several moulded plaster decorations in niches and panels. The building has three domes, each with a moulded base and finial no top. The central dome has four high ornamntal minarets around it. The four minarets on the corners of the building are shorter than the centre ones. There battlement around the domes, now partially covered with the new RCC roof. The masjid has a masonry boundary wall around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the Muslim community expanded in the city due to trade and British administration, mosques were built for the religious needs of the people. It is one of the most important masjids in Buxar district along with Badi masjid in Buxar city.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, the British set up their administration here. Several Indian traders and farmers of different religions to settle in the city and build religious buildings.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The plastered motifs are fading due to ultiple layers of paint on the building.
Source of information	Hafis Murshid Ansari (Immam)

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHRI RAMYATNA NATH SHIVALAYA	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/49 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M30





Past Name	Shri Ramyatana Nath Shivalaya
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.608053 84.041802
Address	Majharia, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The residence is located towards the end of the village Majharia.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1884
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located at the end of the settlement. It has the village residence on its east and agricultural fields on its west.

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

Architectural description	The temple is located in a Shivalaya precinct which has newly constructed residential buildings on the west of the Shiv temple. The temple has a rectangular mandapa and a square garbhagriha, built ona low plinth. The low height mandapa has pointed arch openings on all three sides with pilaters and plaster mouldings around it. The arch on the front façade as multifoliated arch niches within rectangular frame with pan patti moulding on the bottom. The mandapa has a thick moulded cornice band with a circular dome on top. The ceiling of the garbhadriha is higher that the mandapa. It has a think moulded cornice band with dentils and topped with a circular dome built on octagonal drum. Both the domes have inverted lotus petal mouldings on the base and top and finished with a metal finial. The garbhagriha has decorative niches in plaster mouldings on the sides.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Buxar district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The building has been painted over multiple times. It has no plinth protection.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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INDU DEVI'S RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/50 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M30





Past Name	Indu Devi's Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.609427 84.044992
Address	Majharia, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The residence is located in village Majharia, approx. 350mtrs. East of Shri Ramyatana Nath Shivalaya.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shrimati Indu Devi
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by the village settlement.

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

Architectural description	The houses is built on a low plinth, square in plan and have a square central courtyard. The front façade has a open verandah style entrance with carved wooden columns supporting the roof. The side walls have rectangular niches with multifoliated arch niches and rectangular openings with metal grills. The verandah has a carved wooden door that opens into the house. The house has rooms built on all four sides of the courtyard. These rooms have openings facing the courtyard. There are no openings on the rear or side facades. Externally the houses carved wooden brackets supporting the pitched manglore tile roof that rests on these brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The wooden members supporting the roof are weak and sagging. The roof tiles are loose.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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RAI'S RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/51 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M31





Past Name	Rai's Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.623193 84.056039
Address	Umarpur Diara, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The residence is located in Umarpur Diara, approximated 250mtrs from the river banks and 380 mtrs east ot Sati Maa temple.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Rai
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located at the end of the settlement and has fields between the residence and the river banks.

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

Architectural description	The residence is in a ruinous condition. Some walls in brick masonry and semi-circluar arch openings can be seen. Some of the walls also have pointed arch niches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The village was originally located at the current course of river Ganga. As the river shifted its course, the settlement was ruined and villagers moved to Umarpur diara and established a new settlement here as farmers.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural detrioration, Vegetation growth, Vandalism
Condition Description	The building is in ruins and covered with vegetation
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR- SHIVALAYA | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/52 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M31





Past Name	Shiv Mandir- Shivalaya
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.620550 84.060211
Address	Nat Village, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The temple is on the outer peripher of Nat village along the Simri road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unportected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple has a vast open ground in front of it and village settlement on its rear side.

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

Architectural description	The temple has a colonnaded ardh-mandapa built on stone plinth with patti pattern carved around the plinth. It has round columns with moulded base and capital supporting a brick masonry frieze and flat roof with moulded cornice. The square mandapa is entered through a pointed arch and has a pointed arch on its either sides too. It has a statute of nandi in the centre facing the garbhagriha. The square garbhagriha has a shivlinga in the centre. It is topped with a tall pyramidal shikhara, finished with a metal finial. The shikhara has mouldings at the base and layered moulding of shikhara in plaster on its sides.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Buxar district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The temple has blackening on the shikhara and flaking of plaster
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHANKAR MANDIR	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/53 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M32





Past Name	Shankar Mandir
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.622416 84.073827
Address	Sonbarsa, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located in the Sonbarsa village next to Bharatji Chaubey Vidhyalya.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Building
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located in the heart of the village.

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

Architectural description	The temple is built on the side of a newly built Shankara math building. This single story temple is built rectangular in plan on a low plinth and is divided into two temples. It has a temple of Ram, Lakshman and Hanuman on the left and a Shiv temple on the right. The mandapa of the left temple is accessed through a small trifoliated arch in centre and multifoliated arches on the sides. It has two doors leading into the garbhagriha. The Shiv temple on theright has its entrance through a low flat arch opening with round columns. The mandapa has a statue of nandi and the garbagriha has a Shivlinga. The temple has flat roof and no shikhara. The damaged brick masonry on the side suggests that a section of the temple has been demolished.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Buxar district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations, Altered settings, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The side of the temple has exposed masonry which can lead to structural damage.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SONBARSA SETTLEMENT | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/54 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M32





Past Name	Sonbarsa Settlement
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.622108 84.074385
Address	Sonbarsa, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The residences are located in the Sonbarsa village
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located in the heart of the village.

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

Architectural description	The settlement has single storey pitched roof houses. These houses are built on a low plinth, square in plan and have a square central courtyard. The front façade has a open verandah style entrance with carved wooden columns supporting the roof. The side walls have rectangular niches with multifoliated arch niches. The verandah has a carved wooden door that opens into the house. The house has rooms built on all four sides of the courtyard. These rooms have openings facing the courtyard. There are no openings on the rear or side facades. Externally the decorative niches, mouldings and quoins. Some houses have sinmpler exteriors than others. The pitched manglore tile roof rests on wooden brackets and wooden truss.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	The residences are in a delapidated condition with damaged masonry and vegetation growth all over it
Source of information	Primary Survey

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RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/55 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M32





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.618945 84.075077
Address	Sonbarsa, Buxar, Buxar
Approach	The village is located on Parari- Sonbarsa road, south of Bardkagao, Misrauliya.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Disputed
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The house is located on the outskirts of the village, along the main raod.

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

Architectural description	The single storey brick masonry house is in a ruins with only the other walls remaining. The interior has some decorative niches. The gable walls on the sides suggests that the house would have had a pitched roof, that has now collapsed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	The house is in a ruinous condition with roof and portions of walls collapsed.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAVI SHANKAR'S RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BUX/56 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M33





Past Name	Ravi Shankar's Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.627372 84.076801
Address	Simri Rd, Barka Gaon, Misrauliya, Buxar
Approach	The residence is located on Simri Road in Misrauliya. It is approx. 150mtrs west of Jaleshwar Nath mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1941
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ravi Shankar
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is located on the main road crossing through the village. It has residential buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	The single storey house has a plain façade with exposed brick masonry. It has a moulded cornice band, layer of angled bricks and dentils. The collapsed sloping roof the building was supported on carved wooden brackets. The rooms were placed on three sides of a courtyard. The rooms have segmental arch openings and small niches on the sides. The sloping roof was supported on unfinished wooden beams. A new residence has been built adjescent to the old house.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars from U.P. to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The old house is in ruins. The roof and most of the internal walls have collapsed.
Source of information	Primary survey

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AMAR NATH MISHRA'S RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/57 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M33





Past Name	Amar Nath Mishra's Residence
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.627178 84.077604
Address	Simri Rd, Barka Gaon, Misrauliya, Buxar
Approach	The residence is located on Simri Road in Misrauliya. It is opposite the Jaleshwar Nath Temple, hidden behind another residence.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Amar Nath Mishra
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located at the end of the village and is hidden behind other residences.

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

Architectural description	The single storey house has a vernadah in the front with round masonry columns. Two doorways from the verandah lead into a room at the back. These doors have a multi layered multifoliated arch niches within a rectangular niche, in between them. The room also have similar niches. The building has reinforced brick roof which has now collapsed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars from U.P. to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication vua waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Lack of maintainance, Encorachment
Condition Description	The roof of the house has collapsed and the house is in a delaidated condition. There are other houses built adjacent to it.
Source of information	Ajay Kumar Mishra

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JALESHWAR NATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/58 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M33





Past Name	Jaleshwar Nath Mandir
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.626816 84.078343
Address	Simri Rd, Barka Gaon, Misrauliya, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located on Simri Road in Misrauliya.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1871
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple is located just at the end of the village. It has residential buildings around.

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

Architectural description	The original temple was rectangular in plan and built on a high plinth with pan patti motif around it. It has a flat roof, cantilever mandapa supported on square coulmns each having a wide base. The mandapa has a statue of nandi in the centre facing the entrance of the garbhagriha. The square garbhagriha is accesed through a door set within a rectangular niche with floral mouldings around the door frame. It also has a stucco of Ganesha on top and a statue of Shiva on either side of the threshold. The garbhagriha has a pyramidal shikhara with a kalash and finial on top. The shikhara has moulding of smaller shikharas on all four sides. This stucture is now engulfed within a rectangular RCC colonnade structure with a flat roof. The shikhara of the old structure protudes out of the RCC roof. There is an octagonal well in front of the temple whch has stone cladded on the inside wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Buxar district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement. This temple was built by a Gopal Mishra, a local zamindar.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later additions
Condition Description	The old building is heavily painted and has been covered up by a RCC structure.
Source of information	Ajay Kumar Mishra

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SHANKAR MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bux/BUX/59 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M34





Past Name	Shankar Mandir
Tehsil	Buxar
Location	25.632621 84.084944
Address	Simri Rd, Barka Gaon, Misrauliya, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located on the Simri road, 1km west of Barka Gaon, Misrauliya village settlement.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple has agricultural fields all around it.

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

Architectural description	The single storey temple structure is built on a raised plinth. It has a square garbhagriha structure on the south topped with a shallow dome. The dome is built on a octagonal drum and has a short finial on top. The garbhagriha has a rectangular room on its north side. The structure has a colonnaded verandah on three side supported on round columns. There is a nandi statue in the verandah in from of the garbhagriha entrance. The building has moulded cornice band all around. The east facing entrance has a brick parapet over the verandah. There is a well in front of the temple built in brick masonry. The eastern façade and internal walls of the verandah and garbhagriha are cladded with ceramic wall tiles in red and white checkered pattern.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Buxar district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations, Lack of maintainance, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	The walls have been cladded with tiles. There is vegetation growth on the internal walls of the well.
Source of information	Primary survey

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DULLAPUR SETTLEMENT	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/01 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M36





Past Name	Dullapur Settlement
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.621832 84.090824
Address	Dullahpur village, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The haveli is approx 450mtrs south- east from Parari- Sonbasra Road, between Balihar on east and Sonbasra on west.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The buildings are a part of the village settlement.

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

Architectural description	The village has a typical style of residential houses seen across the settlement, having very few variations. These houses are built on a low plinth, square in plan and have a square central courtyard. The front façade has a open verandah style entrance with carved wooden columns supporting the roof. The side walls have rectangular niches with multifoliated arch niches. In some houses the covered sides of verandah is converted into rooms. The verandah has a carved wooden door that opens into the house. The house has rooms built on all four sides of the courtyard. These rooms have openings facing the courtyard. There are no openings on the rear or side facades. Externally the houses have corbelled brick bands. It has a stip of wooden member over it that supports the carved wooden brackets on top. The pitched manglore tile roof rests on these brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars and farmers to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Alterations
Condition Description	The roof of these houses is weak as the wooden beams are rottens. The plaster and masonry is collapsing in several areas.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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HAVELI 01 | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/02 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M36





Past Name	Haveli 01
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.621505 84.091078
Address	Dullahpur village, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The haveli is approx 450mtrs south- east from Parari- Sonbasra Road, between Balihar on east and Sonbasra on west.
Approx date of construction	19th centry
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	(Late) Bhuneshwar Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is the beginning of the village settlement. The open space around the haveli has residences built on it now.

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

Architectural description	The lakhori brick, double storey structure only has an other wall remaing. The wall is plain on the ground floor, with plain rectangular openings. The first floor has a series of blind moulded semi-circular arches with moulded columns. These arches are in sets of three and there is a small square niche with another multifoliated arch nich in between these sets. The two floors are separated by a projecting stone chajja, supporting on carved stone brackets. A similar style of chajja runs along the top of the first floor. Remains of some walls and carved stone columns from another building opposite to this can been seen.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetation growth, Altered setting
Condition Description	The structure is in a ruinous condition, the masonry in most sections have collapsed and the remaining is covered in vegetation.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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HAVELI 03 | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/03 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M36





Past Name	Haveli 03
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.620794 84.091650
Address	Dullahpur village, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The haveli is approx 450mtrs south- east from Parari- Sonbasra Road, between Balihar on east and Sonbasra on west.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shri Tarkeshwar Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unrotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The havelli is a part of the village settlement.

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

Architectural description	The double storey haveli is square in plan with a pentagonal porch in the front. The porch, on the ground floor, has a trifoiated arch on its each side, highlighted with mouldings and decorations in plaster. The first floor of the porch has an enclosed room with long rectangular openings. The building has a uniform façade on all sides, a series of small rectangular windows with semicurcular arch mouldings and plaster brackets on the ground floor and long windows with projecting chajja, topped with plaster casted jali ventialators. The two floors are divided with a band on moulded cornice and dentils. The interior is designed around a central courtyard, having trifoliated arched verandah supported on round double columns. The verandah leads to different rooms. The first floor is recessed creating a terrace in front of the rooms.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Several zamindars shifted to Buxar district for its fertile land, as the waterways and rail network was developed by the British, leading to ease of trade. This haveli was built by Bikram Singh, a local zamindar.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The house has dampness and flaking of plaster.
Source of information	Sunil Singh

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HAVELI 02 | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/04 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M36





Past Name	Haveli 02
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.620830 84.093091
Address	Dullahpur village, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The haveli is approx 450mtrs south- east from Parari- Sonbasra Road, between Balihar on east and Sonbasra on west.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The havelli is a part of the village settlement.

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

Architectural description	The haveli is built in brick masonry and has carved decorative stone columns and panels. The haveli is in a ruinous condition with only a few walls remaining.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetation growth, Altered setting
Condition Description	The structure is in a ruinous condition, the masonry in most sections have collapsed and the remaining is covered in vegetation.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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PANDIT JI KI HAVELI | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/05 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M37





Past Name	Pir Mohammed ki Haveli
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.627486 84.094766
Address	Balihar village, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The residence is on the south of Parari-Sonbarsa Road in Balihar village
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Parmatamanand Upadhyay
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unportected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by the village settlement.

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

Architectural description	The residence is built asymetrical around a central courtyard with a masonry partition wall in between. The front façade of the house seen is the exterior of the west wing. On the left, it has a large segmental arch opening with a metal gate and pilasters on either side of the arch. On the right, is a door with windows on its either side, each set within blind segmental arches.The entrance is aligned with the partition wall, towards the west wing. The building has dentils, a moulded cornice band and brick parapet around its exteriors and courtyard facing periphery. The west wing has a verandah multifoliated archs on round columns. The verandah leads into rooms. The east wing has a single storey pitched terracota tile roof structure. The verandah in front of the rooms have round masonry columns with moulded base and capitol.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars from U.P. to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The building has low floor level and no plinth protection. It has asonry and plaster damage in the east wing
Source of information	Primary Survey

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HAVELI 02 | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/06 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M37





Past Name	Haveli
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.627728 84.095166
Address	Balihar village, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The residence is on the south of Parari-Sonbarsa Road in Balihar village
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by the village settlement. Other properties are built very close to it.

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

Architectural description	This single storey residence has other properties built very close to it because of which much of the building façade is hidden. It is entered through a narrow verandah with multifoliated arches resting on round masonry columns, each having a moulded base and capitol. The verandah leads into rooms via wooden doors set within blind moulded semi-circular arches. The rooms on the sides gives access to the corridor running around a rectangular central courtyard with a handpunp on one side. The courtyard has point arches resting on round masonry columns, each having a moulded capitol. The courtyard has a stone chajja supported on carved stone brackets. The corridor leads into rooms having rectangular doors set within blind semi-circular arches. The building has stone roof supported on I sections and cast iron parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars from U.P. to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The corridor around the courtyard has flaking plaster. The courtyard has no drainage system.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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HAVELI 03 | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/07 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M37





Past Name	Haveli
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.627903 84.095442
Address	Balihar village, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The residence is on the south of Parari-Sonbarsa Road in Balihar village
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by the village settlement.

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

Architectural description	The double storey residence has a new verandah built in front of it using RCC. The residence has a central courtyard with a arcaded corridor around it, leading into rooms. The first floor is recessed from the central courtyard, forming a terrace in front of the rooms. On the outer façade, the windows have stone chajja supported on carved stone brackets. The building has brick masonry parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars from U.P. to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance, Later addition
Condition Description	The residence has several later additions and alterations.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/08 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M38





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.637228 84.093380
Address	Nagpura, Barkha Gaon, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located along Simri road in Nagpura, Barkha Gaon
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1916
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located along the main road and has residential and commercial buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	The temple has a rectangular garbhagriha with pointed arch openings on three sides, These arches are supported on round columns. The front façade has multifoliated arch niches on either side of the openings in a rectangular frame. The façade also has a corbelled pediment with inscriptions. The mandapa has a statue of nandi facing the garbhagriha. The square garbhagriha has a corbel band and a shallow dome with kalash and finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Buxar district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The temple has been painted over several time due to which the plaster mouldings are fading.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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PANDEY'S RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/10 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M39





Past Name	Pandey's Residence
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.646324 84.106625
Address	Khaira Patti, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The residence is in Khaira village, 250mts north from Simri road leading to Simri Ramo Patti
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residential settlement of the village.

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

Architectural description	The double storey residence has pitched roof with clay tiles supported on wooden beams and purlins. It has a single storey verandah in the front with carved wooden columns supporting the sloping roof. The front of the verandah has masonary wall on one side with a window opening. The residence is entered from the verandah through a carved wooden double panel door. It has multifoliated arch niches on either side. The residence has a central courtyard with rooms on all sides. It has a low height first floor. The rooms have no windows opening on the external façade. The pitched roof is supported on carved wooden brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars from Maner to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The brick masonry is loose from some sections.
Source of information	Shri Ram Pandey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHANKAR MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/10 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M39





Past Name	Shankar Mandir
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.646174 84.106992
Address	Khaira Patti, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The temple is in Khaira village, 200mts north from Simri road leading to Simri Ramo Patti
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Tulsi Dubey
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residential settlement of the village.

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

Architectural description	The temple has a rectangular mandapa with trifoliated arch openings on all thee sides, supported on rectangular columns. The flat roof mandapa has a cornice band with dentils running around it. The mandapa has a statue of nandi facing towards the opening of the garbhagriha. It has a short pyramidal shikhara and a cornice band. The side walls of garbhagriha has no ornamnetation or niches. The temple has a low brick masonry bounday wall and a exposed brick masonry well outside the boundary wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Buxar district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement. This temple was built by a Tulsi Dubey, a teacher from Sanskrit School.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The building has been painted over several times and has flaking plaster.
Source of information	Surendra Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SANSKRIT HIGH SCHOOL	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/11 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M41



Past Name	Sanskrit School
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.649239 84.112189
Address	Simri, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The school is located on the north periphery of Simri Ramo Patti and has no road access.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1935
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Jagdesh Pandey
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Modern
Building Setting	The school is located inbetween agricultural fields.

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

Architectural description	The school building was been reconstructed in 2010. The new building a courtyard in the centre and classrooms around it. The classroms have windows opening on the external façade with stone chajja over it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The school was started by a local Sanskrit teacher who wanted to continue the tradition of teaching Sanskrit language to younger generation. The school recently was recognised by the state government as a High School.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. As a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages. Institutional buildings were built to cater for the settlement's needs.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations
Condition Description	The building has blackening on its façade.
Source of information	Jagdesh Pandey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KALI MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/12 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M40





Past Name	Kali Mandir
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.644468 84.114416
Address	Simri, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located in Simri, 100mtrs north east of Simri Masjid.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in the middle of the street and has residential and commercial buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	The low lying temple has its ground level below the existing road level. It has a rectangular opening with blind segmental arch. The square temple has only the garbhagriha with a statue of Goddess Kali inside. The building is adorned with a moulded cornice and dentils. It has a pediment on its front façade with floral plaster motif.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base in the city. The locals regularly perform religious activities here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, the British set up their administration here. Several Indian traders and farmers of different religions to settle in the city and build religious buildings.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Development scheme, Altered setting
Condition Description	The road level around the building has raised due to construction in the surrounding.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/13 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M42



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.640383 84.119157
Address	Simri, Simri, Buxar
Approach	The residence is located in Simri residential settlement.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building has residential settlement around it.

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

Architectural description	The house has three multifoliated arches in the middle and two trifoliated arches on the sides leading into the verandah. The arches are supported on square coulmns with moulded base and capitals. The verandah has a terrace with brick jali parapet. The verandah leads into rooms at the back built around a central courtyard. This section of the house is a double storey structure. It has a pitched roof with clay tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the British took over the administration of Buxar city and (then Shahbad) district, they developed the waterways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The brick masonry is loose from some sections. The road level around the building is raised due to construction in the surrounding.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/SIM/14 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M43





Past Name	Shiva Temple
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.673634 84.111048
Address	Chhotka Rajpur, Rajpur Kalan, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the eastern road, which curves along the temple boundary, and exits the village towards the north.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by open fields to the north, and residences to the south.

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

Architectural description	The temple precinct comprises the temple towards the western end, the community hall along the southern and western side, and a sacred tree adjacent to the temple. The rectangular-planned temple is entered through a mandapa with a semi-circular arches on each side. It is covered with a vallabhi-style shikhara adorned with an elongated inverted lotus motif, supporting three finials. It leads to the square-shaped garbh-griha topped by a shikhara with decorative niches along the base. The cornice band of the base is supported on stone brackets. The shikhara rises above, adorned with mouldings replicating the design of the shikhara. An extended arcaded veranda is built around the temple leading to the mandapa. The community hall for religious ceremonies is also a later addition. It is built along the southern side of the temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Earlier the course of Ganga was closer to the village. Many zamindars and merchants travelled to and settled near the Ganga river bank. The wealthy built the Shiva temple to cater to the religious needs of the settlement.
Association with Ganga	Ganga was earlier nearer to Chhotka Rajpur, due to which many settled near the river bank. Shiva temples were built as the Lord is associated with bringing Ganga to earth, without causing destruction.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Inappropriate additions
Condition Description	The mouldings along the shikharas are diminishing. The original temple façade has been restored with tiles.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

S. P. PANDAY RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bux/SIM/15 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M44





Past Name	S. P. Panday Residence
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.679074 84.123102
Address	Badka Rajpur Village, Rajpur Kalan, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by the sub-arterial road to the main road, exiting to the west, towards Simri city. It is 4km from the Ganga river bank.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	S. P. Panday
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences in all directions, and a few commercial shops to the north.

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

Architectural description	The residence is square in plan, with a central courtyard and a front entrance lawn. The single-storey structure is built in brick. The front lawn is enclosed within a low boundary wall. It leads to an arcaded veranda built on a low plinth. The multifoliated arches rest on octagonal columns on a square base. The stepped cornice band comprises a geometric moulding underneath, along the façade. The parapet wall comprises a geometric balustrade, with a central crown adorned with the name of the owner. The veranda leads to the common areas of the residence, which open into the courtyard, further leading to more private spaces. Windows on the southern façade are adorned with chajjas supported on stepped brick brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Ganga plains comprise rich agricultural fields which attracted zamindars from the surrounding region to settle here. Until early 20th century Ganga used to flow closer to Badka Rajpur, which led to the existence of many residential settlements.
Association with Ganga	Earlier, Ganga used to flow near Badka Rajpur. Thus, several zamindars settled near the riverbank due to its high religious and commercial purposes.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	The brick masonry of the boundary wall is weakening. Structural cracks are witnessed along the parapet wall.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bux/SIM/16 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M44



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Simri
Location	25.678919 84.123314
Address	Badka Rajpur, Rajpur Kalan, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by the sub-arterial road to the main road, exiting to the west, towards Simri city. It is 4km from the Ganga river bank.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Building Setting	It is surrounded by S. P. Panday Residence to the west, commercial shops to the north and other residences to the east and south.

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

Architectural description	The rectangular-planned residence comprises a central courtyard. It is entered from the west, through an arcaded veranda. The veranda, raised on a low plinth with paan-patti ornamentation, comprises cusped arches resting on square columns. Over the years the cusped arches have been converted to segmental arches. The central arch leads into the residence, with a direct path to the courtyard. Rooms have been built on either side of the veranda and the corridor. The central courtyard comprises a semi-circular arcaded veranda along its western side. The residence is covered by a pitched roof, with terracotta tiles. The roof is supported on timber members.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Until early 20th century Ganga used to flow closer to Badka Rajpur. Many zamindars settled in the village due to its proximity to the river bank and rich agricultural fields. The residential settlement expanded over the years.
Association with Ganga	Earlier, Ganga used to flow near Badka Rajpur. Thus, several zamindars settled near the riverbank due to its high religious and commercial purposes.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Alterations
Condition Description	Slumping witnessed along the ridge of the sloping roof. Peeling of plaster and paint along the façade. The cusped arches are destroyed.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bux/BHP/01 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M37





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Barhampur
Location	25.619338 84.257853
Address	Gayghat, Puchari, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by Garahatha Gayghat road from the east, and by its sub-arterial road from the south. It lies near the oxbow lake.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by thick vegetation to the east and south, and residences to the north and west.

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

Architectural description	The east-facing residence is built in brick and lime mortar. It is a single-storey structure raised on a low plinth with paan-patti ornamentation. The house is entered through an arcaded veranda. It comprises segmental arches with a prominent keystone. They are supported on circular columns on a stepped, square base and an exaggerated impost. Blind niches and windows within semi-circular arches adorn either side of the veranda. It further leads to habitable spaces. It is covered with a pitched roof supported on timber members, with terracotta tiles. The residence faces an open courtyard, utilized for social gatherings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Ganga plains offer rich agricultural lands which attracted farmers from across the river. The villagers of Gayghat came from Simra in Phulwari, Patna, who settled along the oxbow lake.
Association with Ganga	Gayghat lies near the Dharmavati river, which was a tributary to Ganga when it used to flow along the oxbow lakes. Presently, the river is a major source for the oxbow lake which also provides water to the village.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	Weakening of mortar joints along the plinth level. Peeling of plaster along the façade. Terracotta roof tiles are disintegrating.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bux/BHP/02 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M38





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Barhampur
Location	25.618823 84.28104
Address	Nandpur, Baluan, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the south, by the main road, which connects Nandpur to Gayghat towards the west.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1962
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mahadev Maula
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields to the north and west, and residences to the south and east.

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

Architectural description	The east-facing residence is square in plan, comprising a central courtyard. The two-storey structure is built in brick masonry. It is entered from the veranda, raised on a low plinth, approached by stairs. It projects outward with a semi-circular footprint, comprising tapering, octagonal columns on a circular base. The veranda is adorned with a niche with a cusped, pointed arch, on either side. It leads to the habitable spaces of the residence. Octagonal rooms are planned on either side of the veranda, representative of a bastion-like structure. The windows along the octagonal rooms are adorned with chajjas resting on decorative, stone brackets. The façade is adorned with a cornice, comprising a band of multiple ogee-arch shaped mouldings underneath. The upper storey balcony is built over the veranda, with octagonal rooms on either side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Wealthy men from Malda village settled across the river in UP. Post the change in river course, they settled in Nandpur. The family ancestors owned farmlands here and built several dharamshalas. Later they shifted to Bengal.
Association with Ganga	Nandpur lies near the oxbow lake, along which Ganga used to flow prior to early 20th century. Many merchants, zamindars and businessmen settled along Ganga as it was a major source of trade and commerce.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	The roof of the residence has collapsed. Peeling of plaster and cracks along columns witnessed along the façade.
Source of information	Raghvendra Prasad

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BHAWANI MANDIR	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BHP/03 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M48





Past Name	Bhawani Mandir
Tehsil	Barhampur
Location	25.596753 84.297652
Address	Barhampur town, Barhampur, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located on Bhawani Mandir marg, approx. 500mtrs west of Bhrameshwar Nath Mandir
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residential buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	The temple is a double heigh structure with a pyramidal shikhara on top. It is square in plan and has only the garbagriha entered though a panelled double wooden door. The door has staues of Sukhda Baba on either side of its threshold. The garbhagriha has high ceiling a large projecting chajja supported on angled reinforced beams. The first floor is open from all sides with trifoliated arches. The base of the shikhar has a pointed leaf like moulding in plaster. The shikhara is topped with a kalash and finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple has an idol of Goddess Durga, made in Astha-dhatu (combination of 8 elements). The village has its mentions in the Puranas, thus having high religious significance amongst locals.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages outside the city.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alteration, Later additions
Condition Description	The present structure was built in site of the old temple and has used some of its elements like the garbhagriha door.
Source of information	Primary Survey

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAHMAT MASJID	**Reference No** GaD/Bux/BHP/04 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M49





Past Name	Rahmat Masjid
Tehsil	Barhampur
Location	25.597661 84.301658
Address	Barhampur town, Barhampur, Buxar
Approach	The temple is located on Bhawani Mandir marg, approx. 150mtrs west of Bhrameshwar Nath Mandir
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unportected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	The building is located between residential buildings.

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

Architectural description	The original masjid building is rectanglar in plan, it now has a segmental arch verandah and further a RCC hall built in front of it. It is divided into three sections and the centre part of the façade is projecting out. Each of these doors are set within multifoliated arch openings. All the doorways have niches and rectangular panels around it. The prayer hall is narrow and has two pointed arches perpendicular to its length. The interior has several niches and panels. The building has three domes, each with a moulded base and finial on top. The central dome has four high round minarets around it. The four minarets on the corners of the building are shorter than the centre ones and square in shape with tapered sides. .
Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base in the city. The locals regularly perform religious activities here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, the British set up their administration here. Several Indian traders and farmers of different religions to settle in the city and build religious buildings.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Development Scheme, Later additions
Condition Description	The mosque has a new RCC structure built next to it. The road level around the building is raised due to construction in the surrounding.
Source of information	Md. Abbas

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA BRAHMESHWAR NATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bux/BHP/05 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M40





Past Name	Baba Brahmeshwar Nath Mandir
Tehsil	Barhampur
Location	25.596677 84.302747
Address	Barhampur City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the west, by Barhampur-Raghunathpur Road. It is 3.5km from the oxbow lake.
Approx date of construction	10th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Nagar Panchayat
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by commercial shops to the west, the Barhampur Police Station to the north, a school to the east, and residences to the south.

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

Architectural description	The temple is located along the western side of the precinct, facing westward. Behind the temple, towards the east is the kund. To the south of the kund is the Radha-Krishna thakurbari. On the eastern side of the kund is where the yajnas were performed. The temple is entered through a semi-circular arched veranda leading to the colonnaded mandapa. It further leads to the garbh-griha topped by a dome-like shikhara resting on an octagonal base. The base comprises niches on every alternate face, and pointed finials rising from every corner. The dome was built in surkhi and chuna, without the use of wood or iron members. The eastern side of the temple comprises an arcaded walkway, which faces the kund. It comprises semi-circular arches supported on octagonal columns. Stone steps are built on all sides leading to the sacred water body.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Lord Brahma founded the shivalinga. The temple gave the town its name, 'Brahmapur'. Since the Pala Kings, many visited and built parts of the temple. To avoid the attack by Ghazni, the entry to the temple shifted from east to west, overnight.
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples were built near Ganga, as the Lord brought the Goddess on earth without causing any destruction. The temple faces a kund which comprises 21 wells, and was the primary source of water till 20 years ago.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Alterations, Encroachments
Condition Description	Paint is peeling off the octagonal base of the dome and the columns along the walkway. The tiles along the temple walls were added later.
Source of information	Pt. Umlesh Pandey

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRATAP SINGH RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BHP/06 **Map No** GaD/Bux/M40





Past Name	Pratap Singh Residence
Tehsil	Barhampur
Location	25.595647 84.301770
Address	Barhampur City, Buxar
Approach	It is approached by Barhampur-Raghunathpur Road, from the east. It lies towards the south of Brahmeshwar Nath Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by commercial shops to the east, green spaces to the south and residences to the north and west.

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

Architectural description	The residence is rectangular in plan, with a central courtyard. The single-storey house faces a lawn to the east. It is entered through an arcaded veranda, with the central portion projecting outward. The veranda comprises octagonal rooms on either side, representative of a bastion-like structure. The central porch comprises a semicircular arch, with a trefoil arch on either side. The veranda comprises pointed arches resting on octagonal pilasters. The windows are adorned with stone chajjas resting on decorative brackets. A stepped cornice with a corbelled ornamentation band underneath, runs along the façade. The central courtyard is surrounded by a colonnaded veranda leading to rooms. The residence is covered with a sloping roof with terracotta tiles. It lies hidden behind the parapet wall along the front façade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As connectivity increased, several zamindars settled in Barhampur due to its high agricultural and commercial significance. Many built homes near Brahmeshwar Nath temple due to its high religious significance.
Association with Ganga	Ganga river and the oxbow lakes provided a rich agricultural terrain. Thus, many farmers and zamindars from the surrounding regions settled here.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Division of properties
Condition Description	Paint is peeling off the front façade. Wooden memebers supporting the pitched roof are deteriorating.
Source of information	Narendra Pratap Singh

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BHRAMESHWAR NATH SANSKRIT MAHAVIDHYALYA | **Reference No** GaD/Bux/BHP/07 | **Map No** GaD/Bux/M49





Past Name	Bhrameshwar Nath Sanskrit Mahavidhyalya
Tehsil	Barhampur
Location	25.596645 84.304916
Address	Barhampur town, Barhampur, Buxar
Approach	It is approached from the west, by Barhampur-Raghunathpur Road. It is towards the west from Bhrameshwar Nath Temple
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1889
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Modern
Building Setting	The school has Shiv Pokhra and Bhrameshwar Nath Temple to its west and residential buildings to its south and east.

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

Architectural description	The school is a newly built double storey building built in RCC. The external façade has windows with metal grill and a projecting chajja. The façade facing the internal open space has semi-circular arcade corridor on ground and dirst floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The school was started by a local Sanskrit teacher who wanted to continue the tradition of teaching Sanskrit language to younger generation.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Buxar along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. As a result, zamindars and merchants came here to live in villages. Institutional buildings were built to cater for the settlement's needs.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The old structure has been replaced with a new building
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha

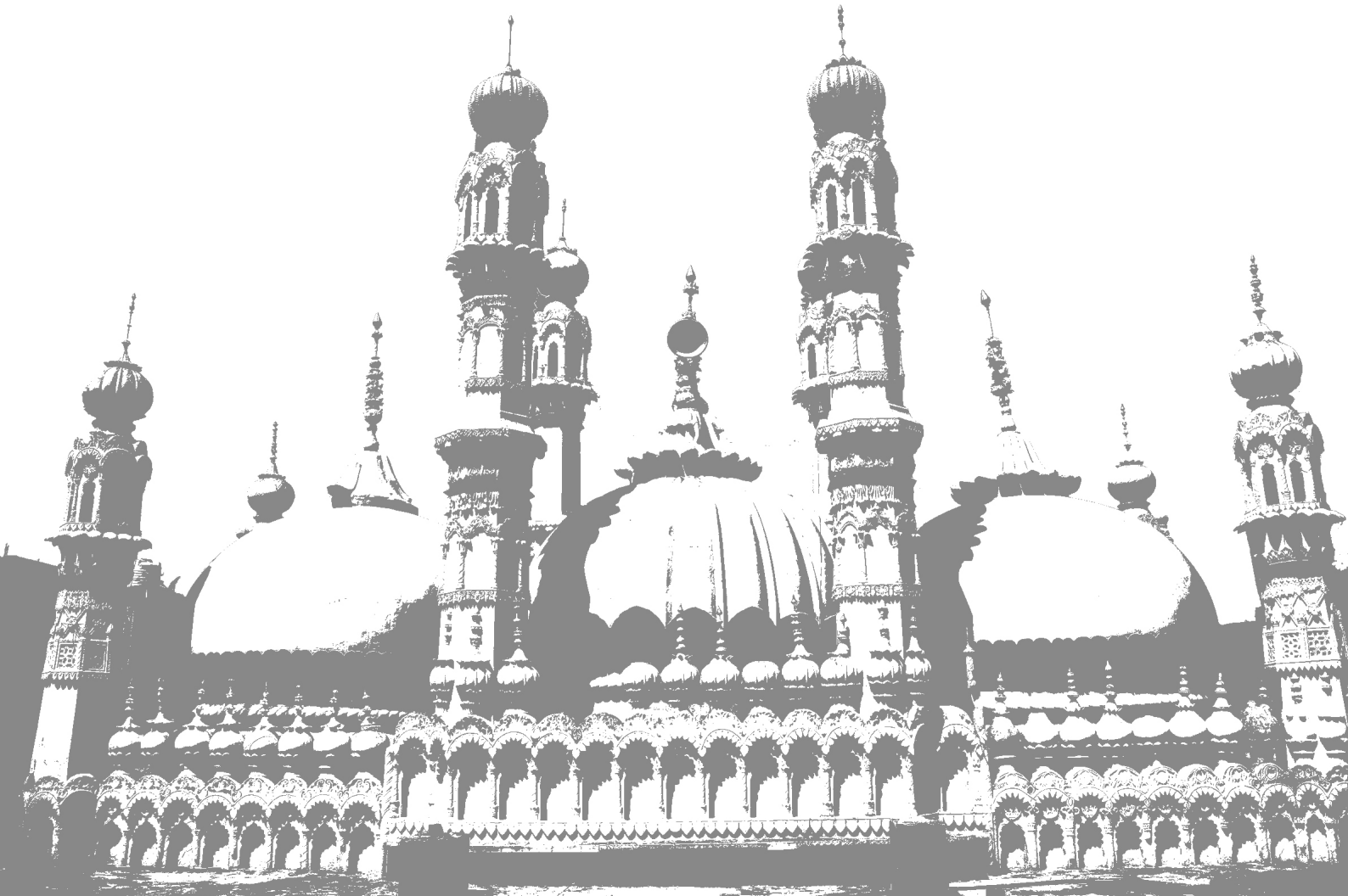
INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij



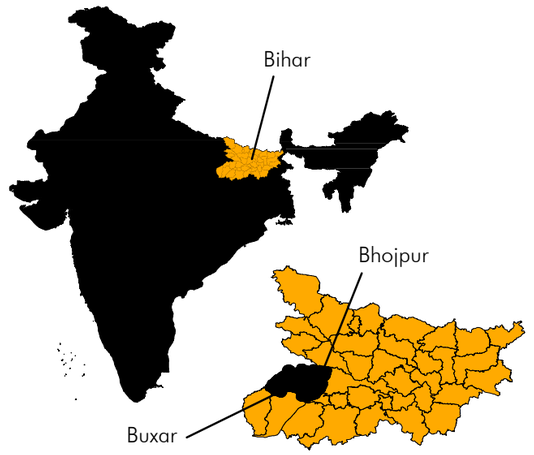
ANNEXURE B

GIS MAPS



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

- District Boundary
- Ganga River
- Tehsil Boundary
- Arterial
- 5Km Line
- River & Canal
- Railway Line
- Adjacent Districts

Note:

Area:
Buxar and Bhojpur District
08/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/M1

0 3.75 7.5 15 22.5 30 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Uttar Pradesh- Ballia

Uttar Pradesh- Ghazipur

Ganga Bridge

Simri

Chakki

Bhojpur- Simri Rd

Arah Buxar Rd

Brahmpur

Buxar

Bihiya

Dumraon

Bihar- Bhojpur

Chausa

Chausa Sasaram Marg

Buxar Rd

Itarhi- Buxar Rd

Dumraon Bikramganj Rd

Chougain

Dildar Nagar Bypass Rd

Buxar- Chausa Sasaram Marg

Mathila Rd

Brahmapur- Koransarai Rd

Chandi Nasriganj Rd

Sarwan Narayanpur Rd

Itarhi

Ramgarh- Chausa Rd

Itarhi- Dhansoin Rd

Kesath

Nawanagar

Arrah Mohania Rd

Rajpur

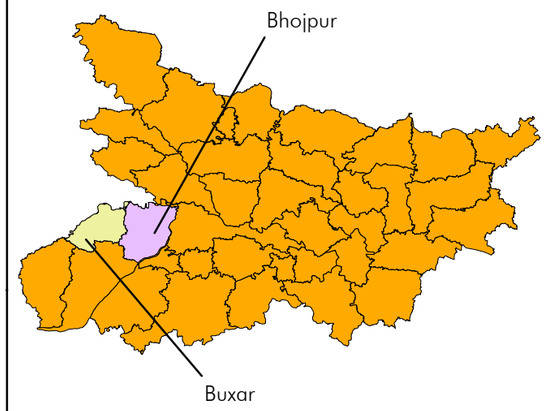
Piro

Bihar- Bhabhua

Bihar- Rohtas

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

Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District boundary
- Ganga River
- Tehsil Boundary
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- 5Km Line
- River & Canal
- Railway Line
- Adjacent Districts

Note:

Area:
Buxar District
08/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M2

0 2.25 4.5 9 13.5 18 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

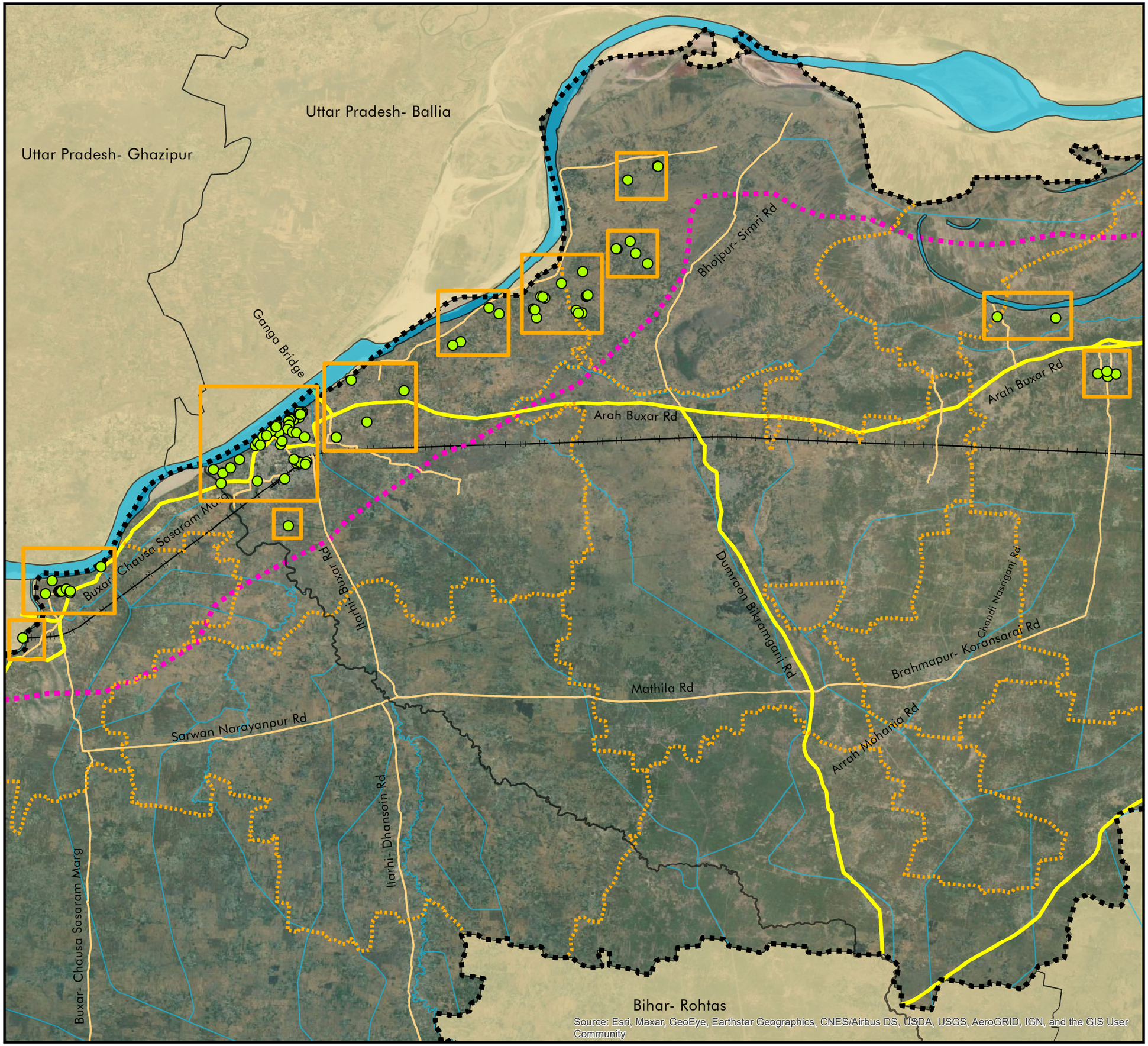
GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

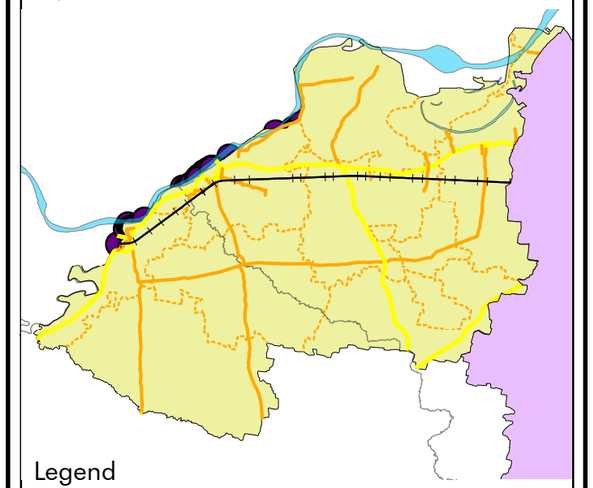
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District boundary
- Ganga River
- Tehsil Boundary
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- 5Km Line
- River & Canal
- Railway Line
- Adjacent Districts

Note:

Area:
Buxar District
09/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M3

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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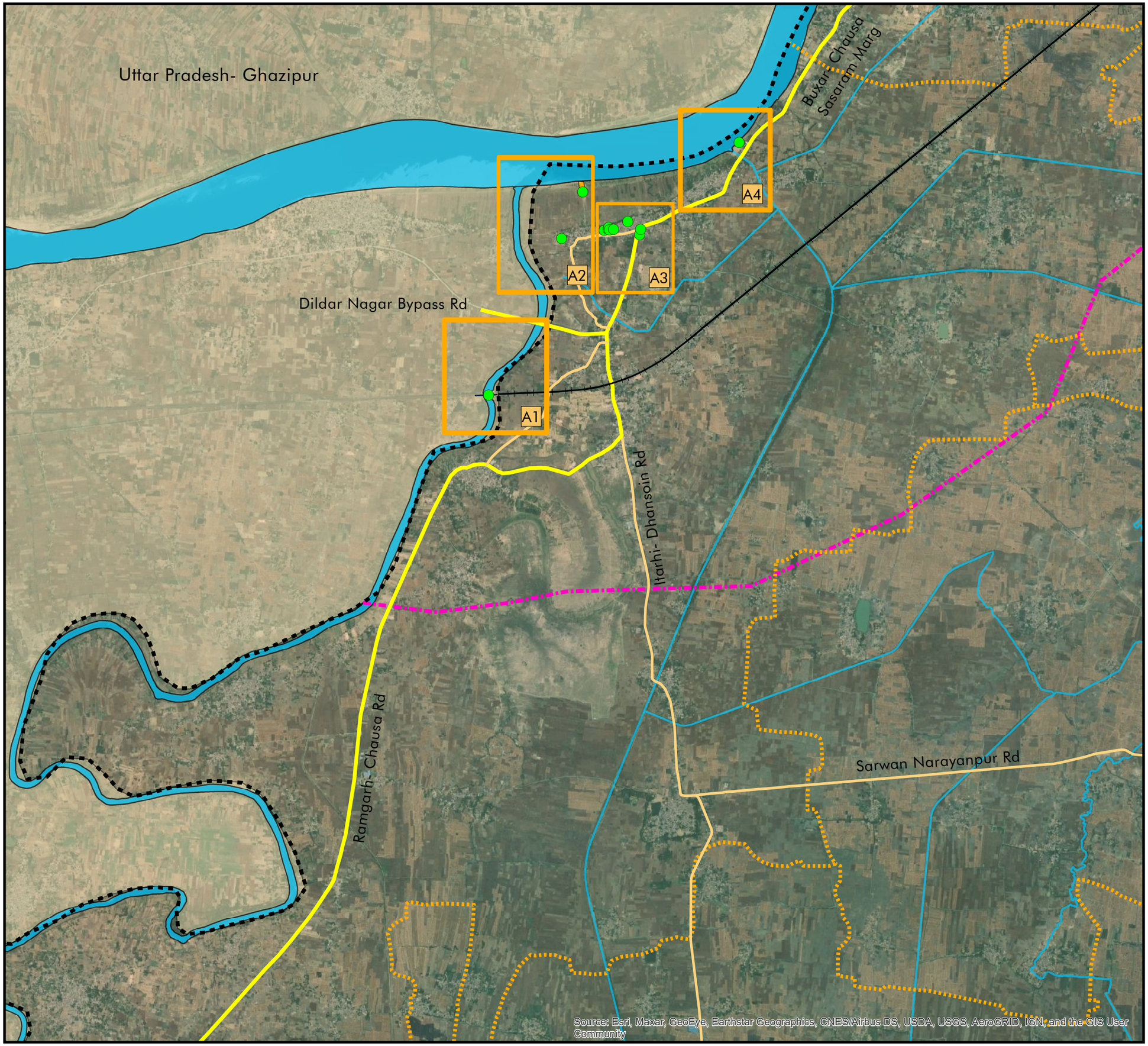
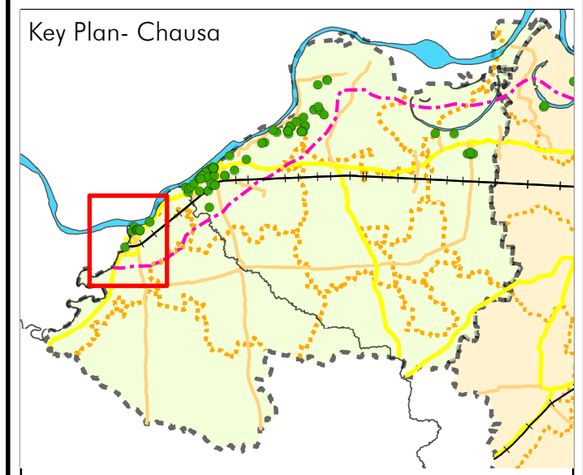
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Chausa



Legend

- Buxar_District_Boundary
- Ganga_River
- Adjacent_Districts
- Buxar_Tehsil_Boundary
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- 5Km_Line
- River_&_Canal
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A1 to A4

Area:
Buxar District- Chausa Tehsil
09/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M4

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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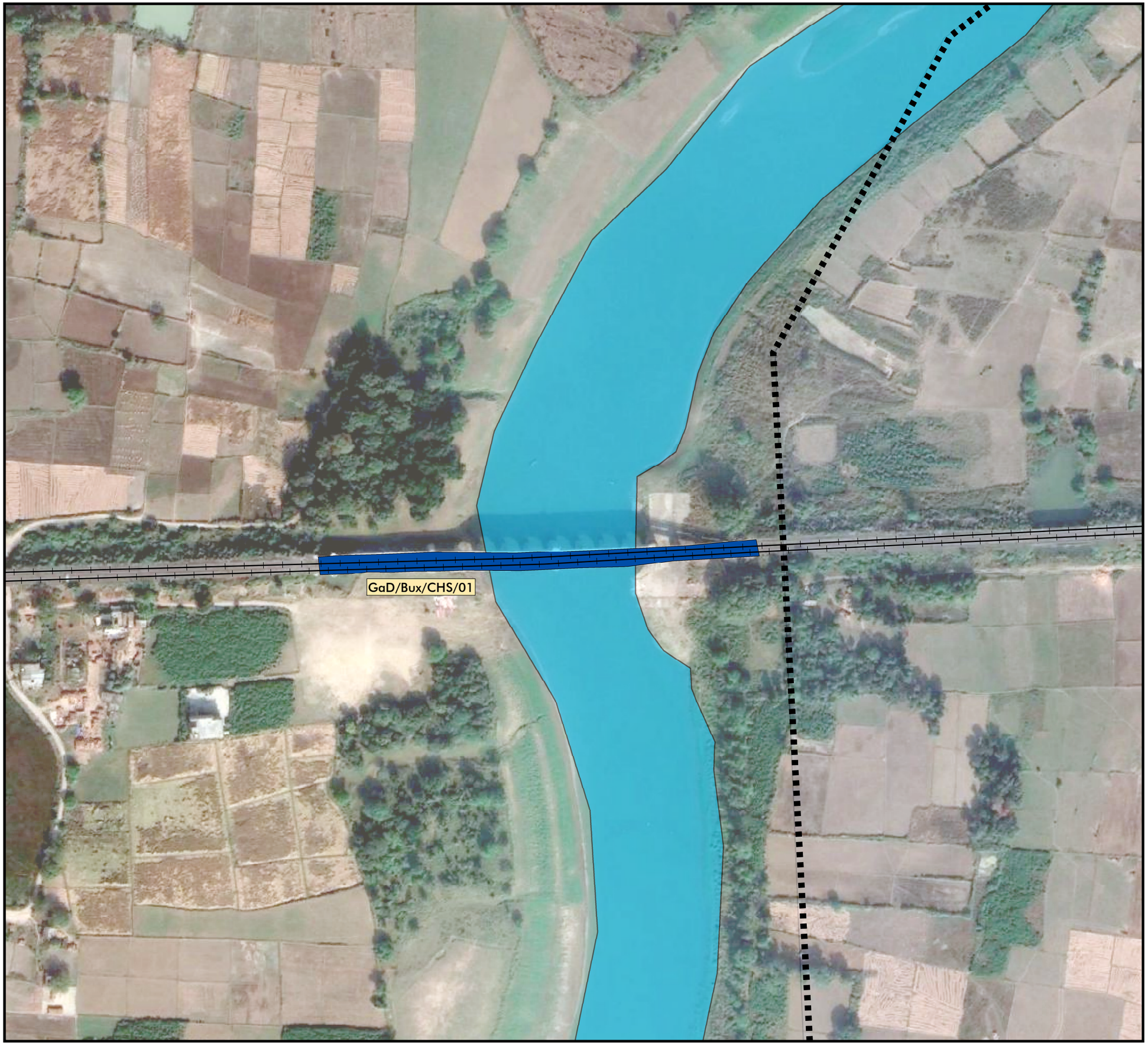

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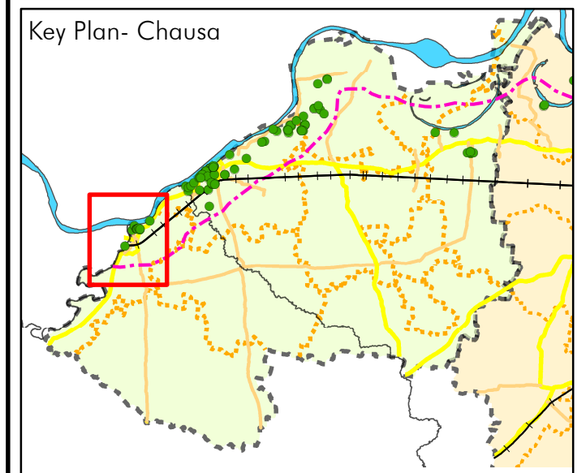
Key Plan- Chausa



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A4 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/CHS/01

Area:
Buxar District- Chausa Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M5

0 0.025 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 Km

Survey Team:

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Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
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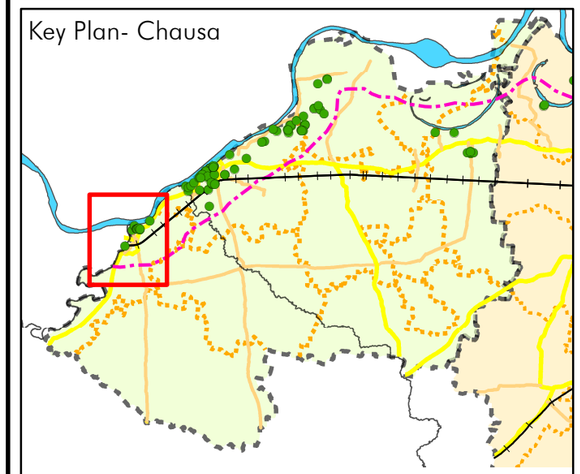

Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A4 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/CHS/02 to GaD/Bux/CHS/03

Area:
Buxar District- Chausa Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M6

0 0.03 0.06 0.12 0.18 0.24 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :
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Prepared by:
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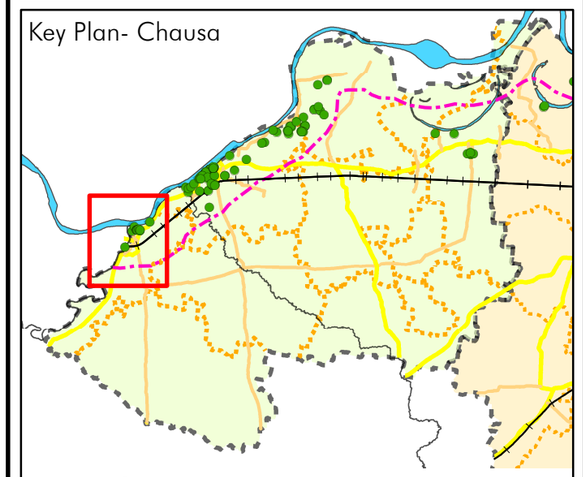
Key Plan- Chausa



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A4 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/CHS/04 to GaD/Bux/CHS/12

Area:
Buxar District- Chausa Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M7

0 0.0175 0.035 0.07 0.105 0.14 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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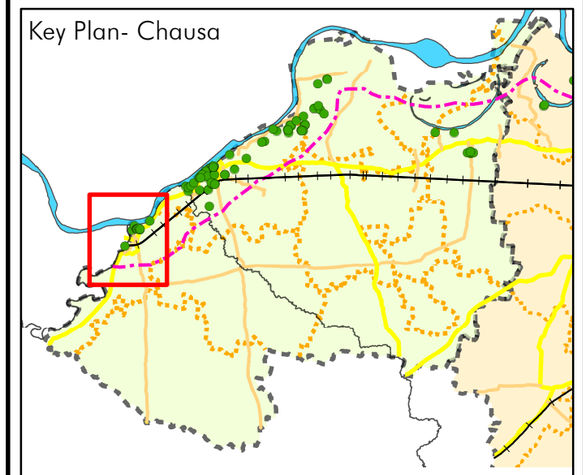
Key Plan- Chausa



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A4 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/CHS/13

Area:
Buxar District- Chausa Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M8

0 0.0175 0.035 0.07 0.105 0.14 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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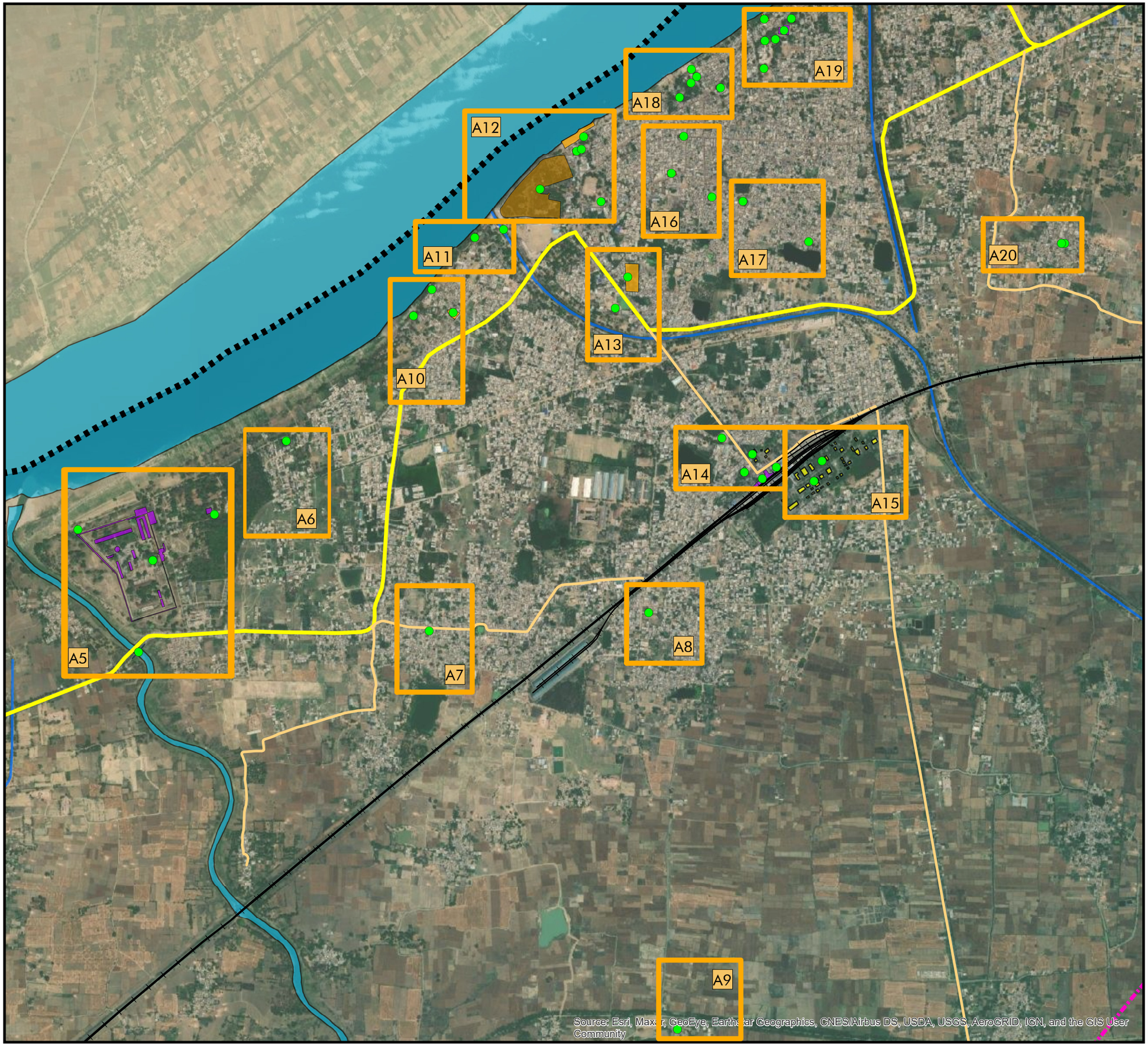
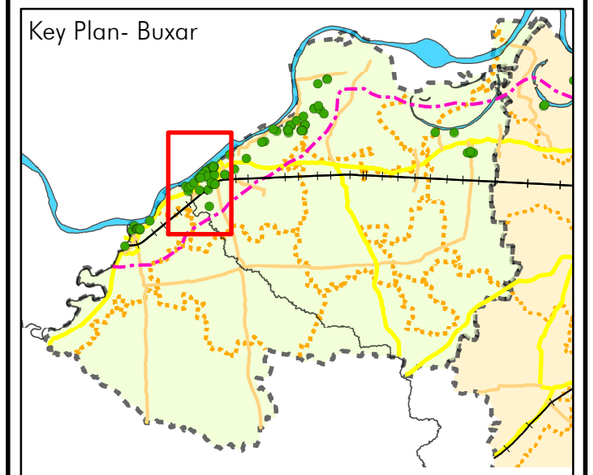
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A5 to A20

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M9

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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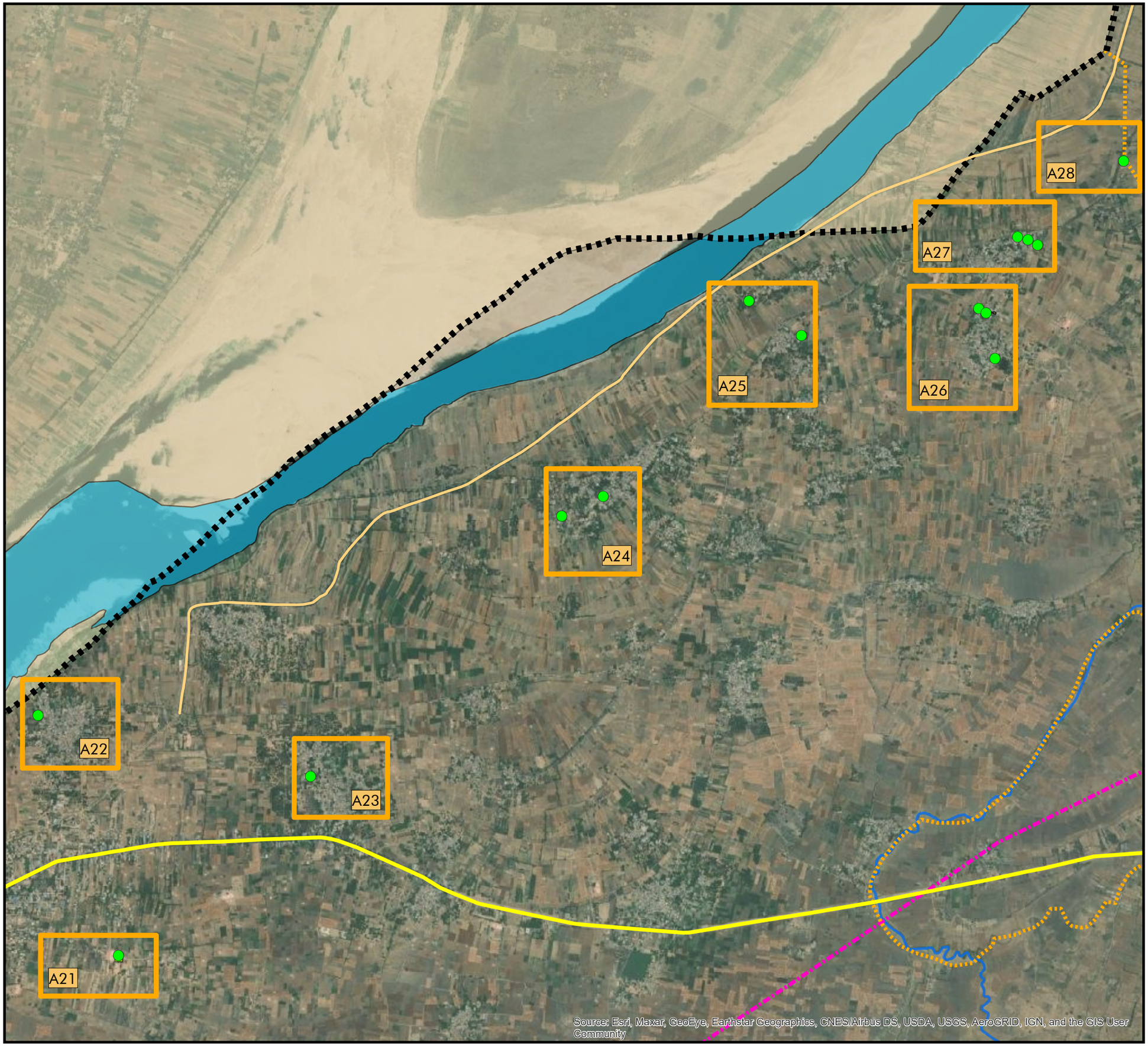
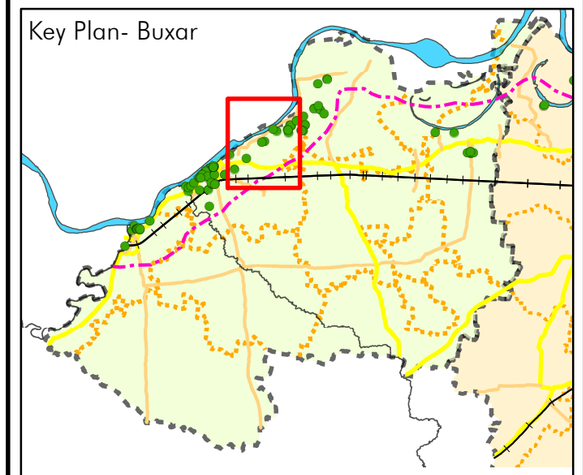
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A21 to A28

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M10

0 0.3 0.6 1.2 1.8 2.4 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

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Clean Ganga

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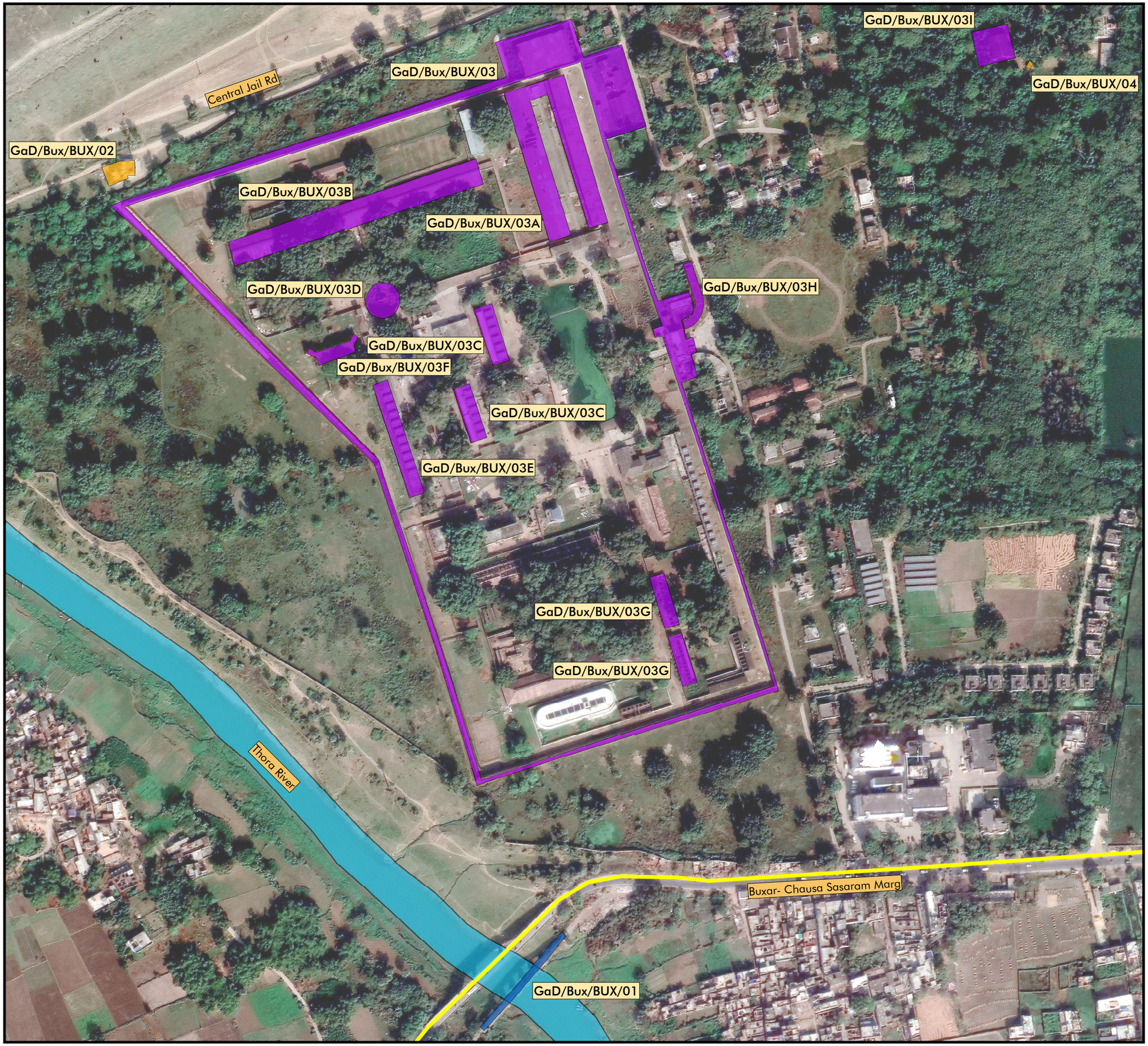
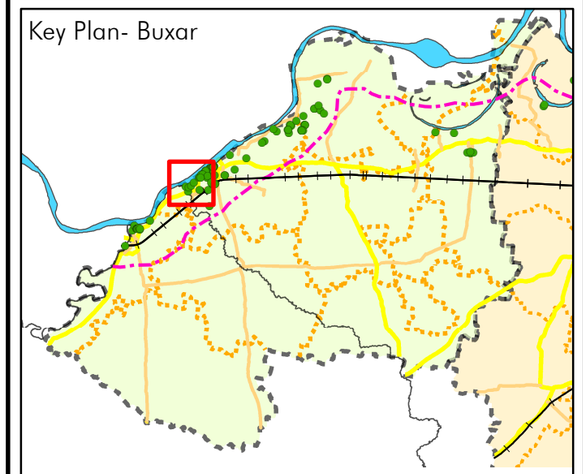


Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A5 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/01 to GaD/Bux/BUX/04

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M11

0 0.03 0.06 0.12 0.18 0.24 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
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Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
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Clean Ganga



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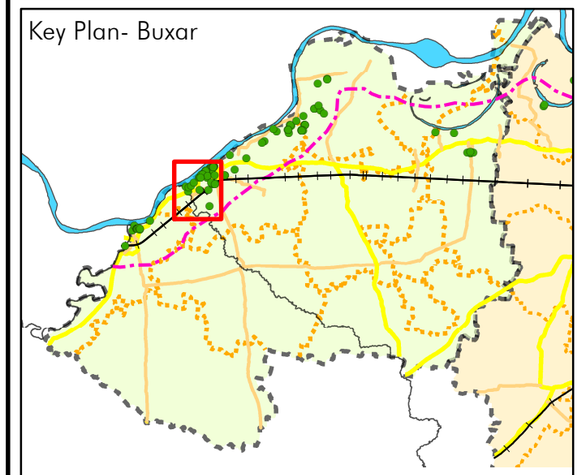
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A6 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/05

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M12

0 0.015 0.03 0.06 0.09 0.12 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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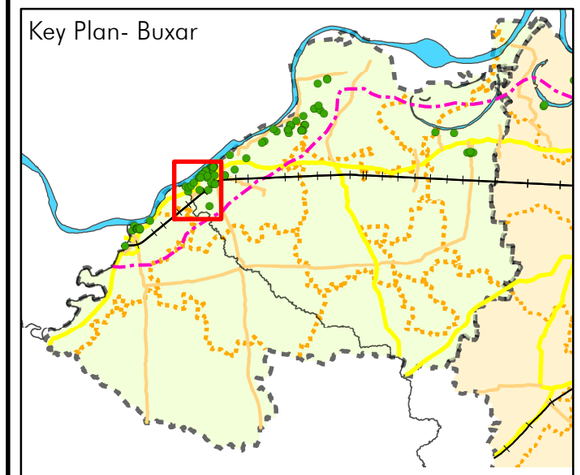
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A7 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/06

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M13

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

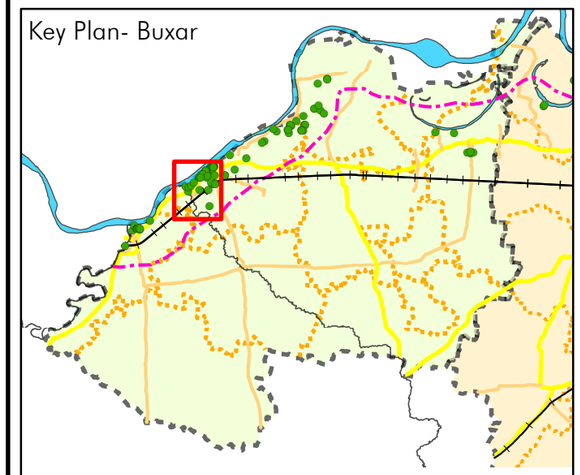
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A8 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/07

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M14

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :
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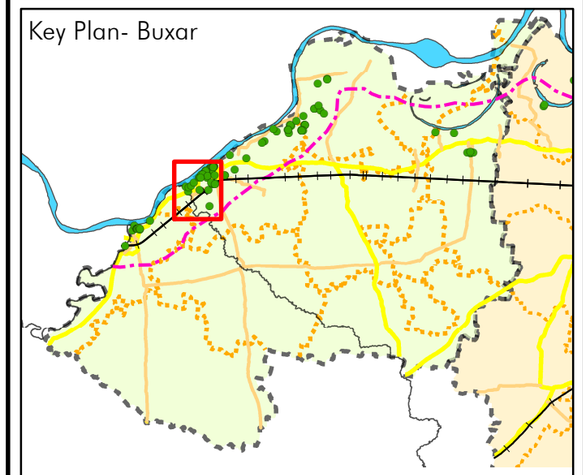
Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A9 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/08

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M15

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :

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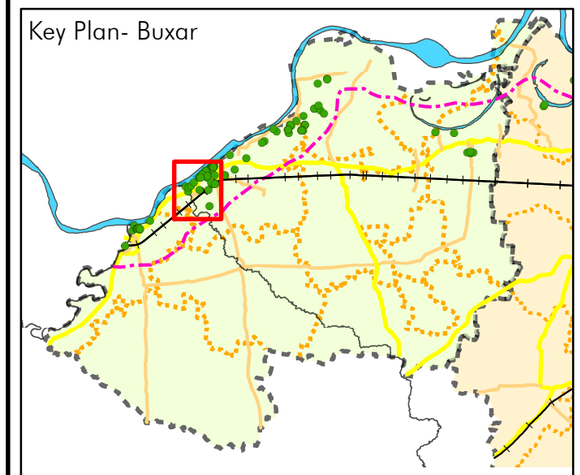
Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A10 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/09 to GaD/Bux/BUX/11

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M16

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 0.12 0.14 Km

Survey Team:

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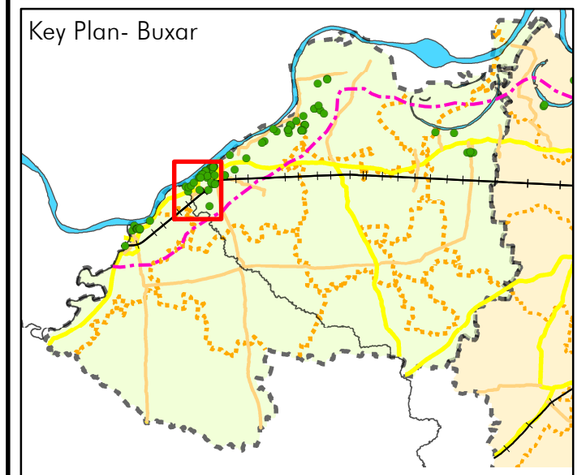
Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A11 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/12 to GaD/Bux/BUX/13

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M17

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :
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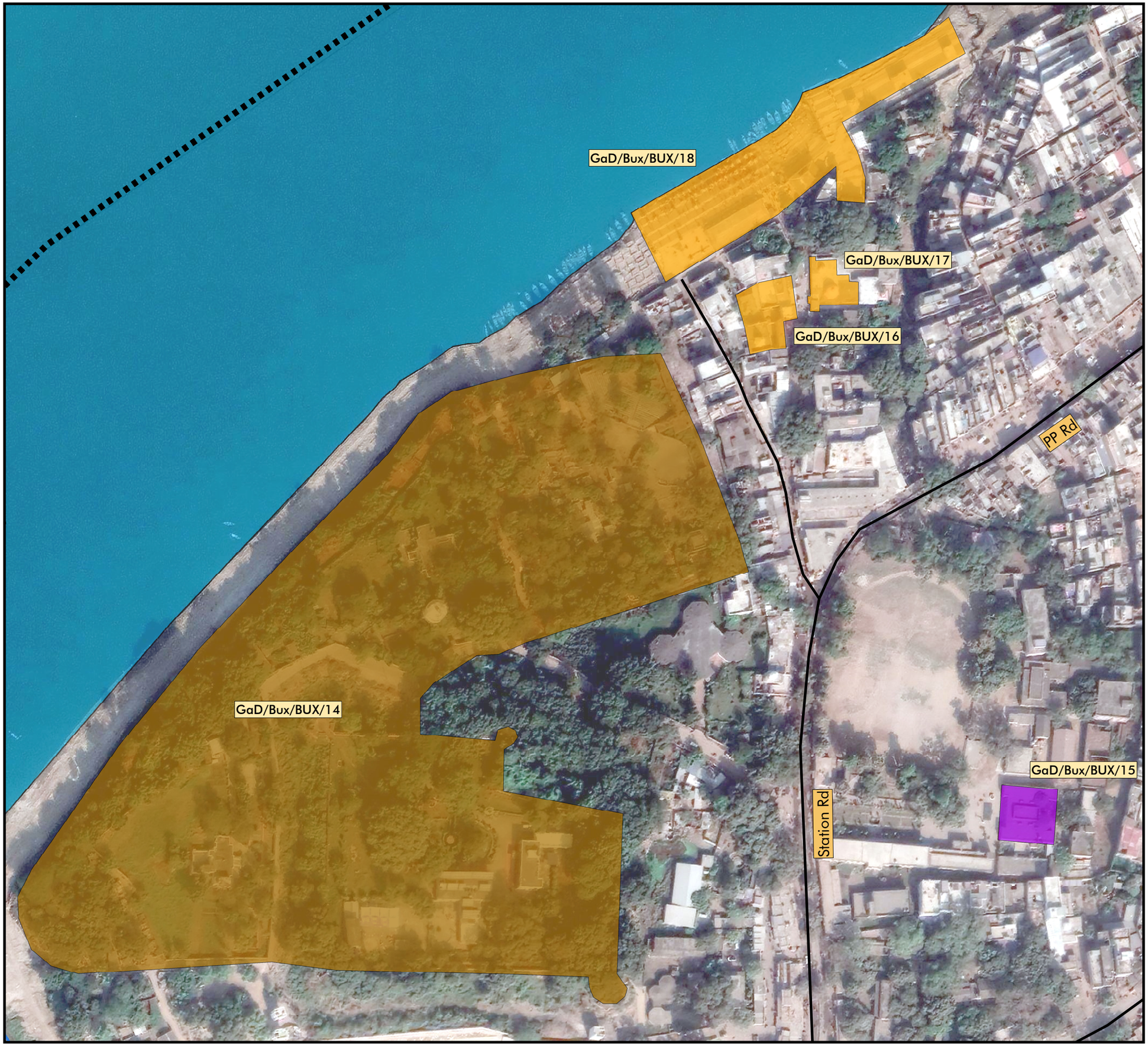
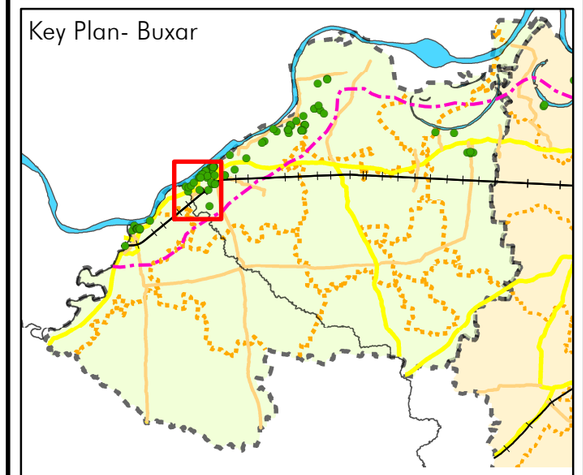


Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A12 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/14 to GaD/Bux/BUX/18

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M18

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 0.12 0.14 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :
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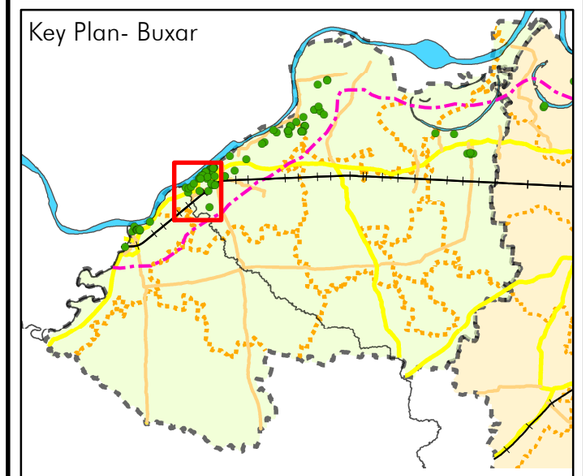
Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A13 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/19 to GaD/Bux/BUX/20

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M19

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Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :

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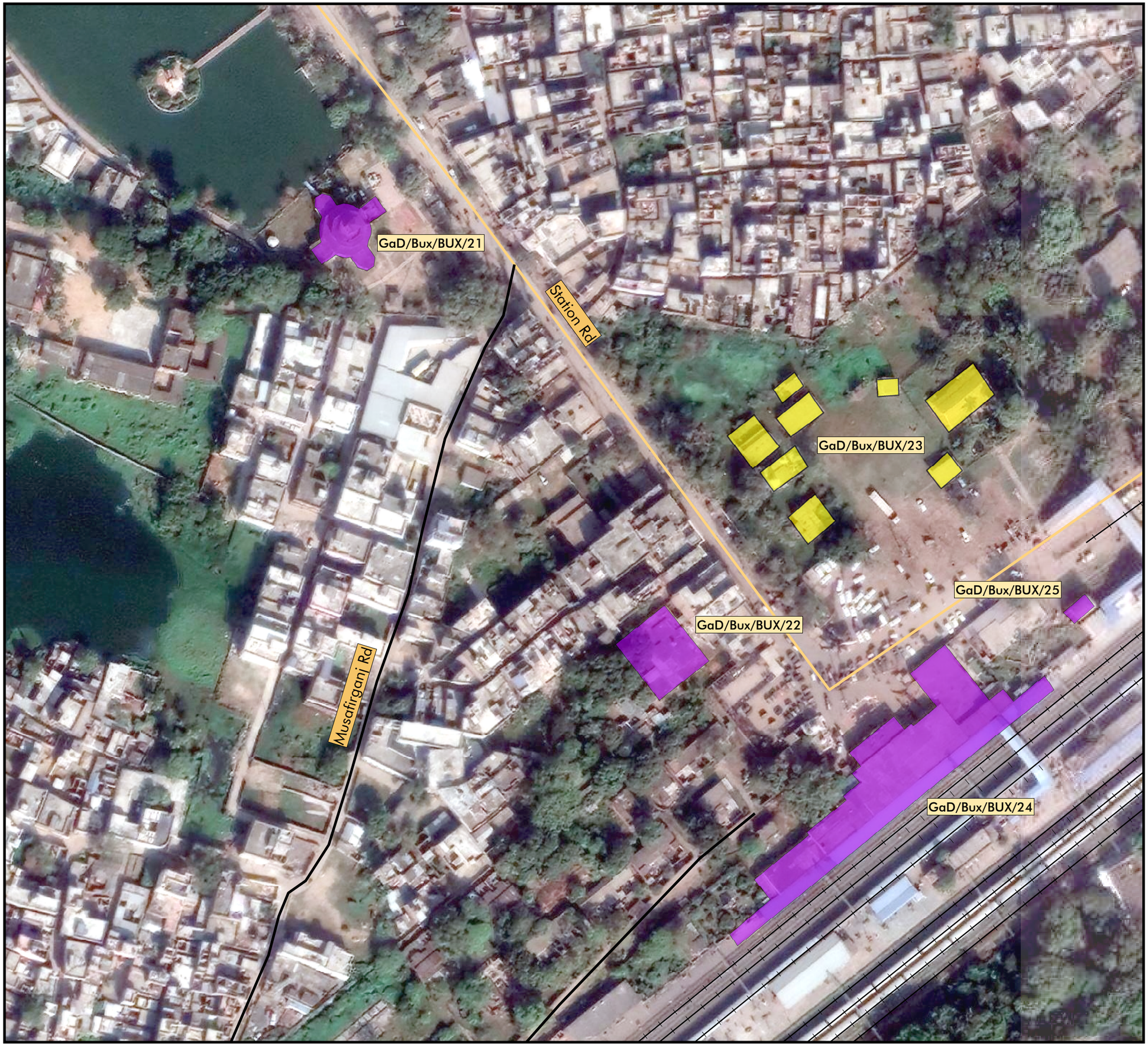
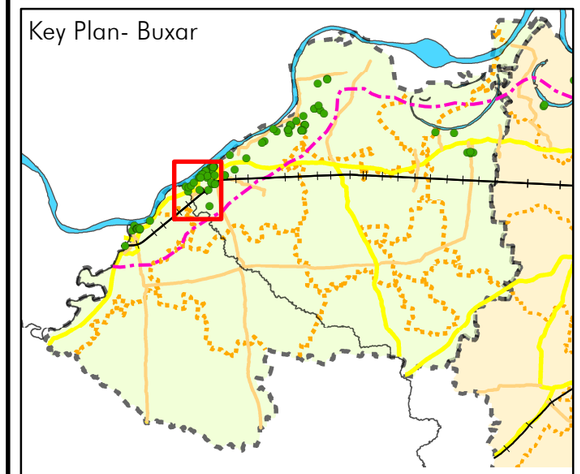


Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A14 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/21 to GaD/Bux/BUX/25

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M20

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :
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Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
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National Mission for Clean Ganga
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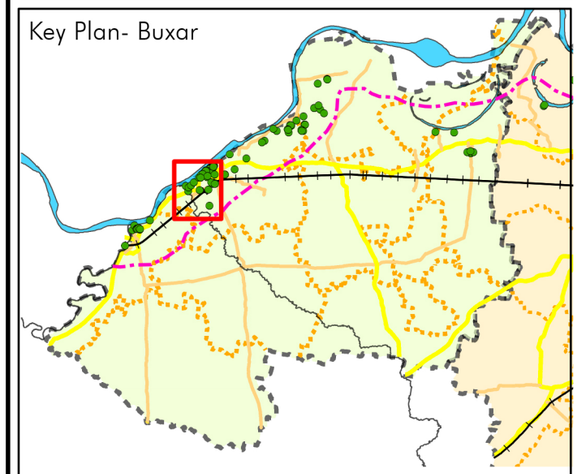
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A15 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/26 to GaD/Bux/BUX/27

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M21

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Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
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National Mission for Clean Ganga
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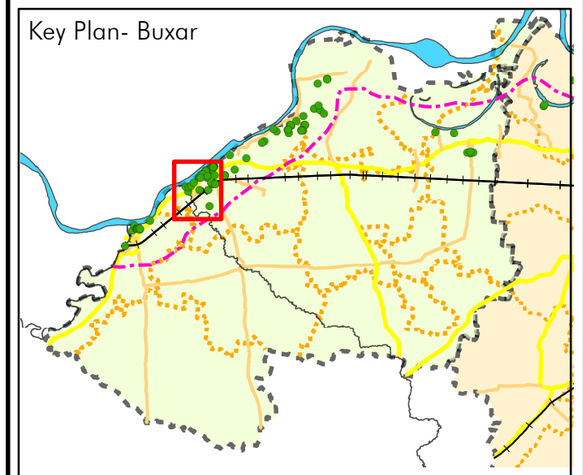
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A16 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/28 to GaD/Bux/BUX/31

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M22

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

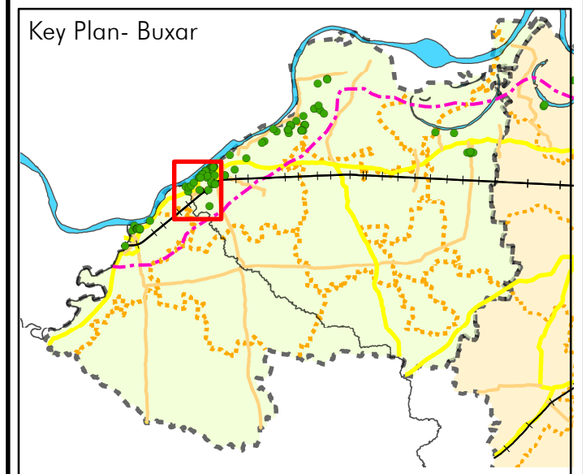
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A17 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/32

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M23

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :

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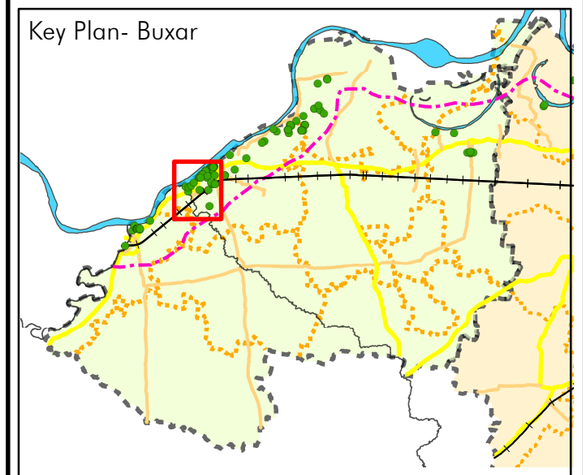
Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A18 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/33 to GaD/Bux/BUX/37

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M24

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
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GIS Mapping :
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Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
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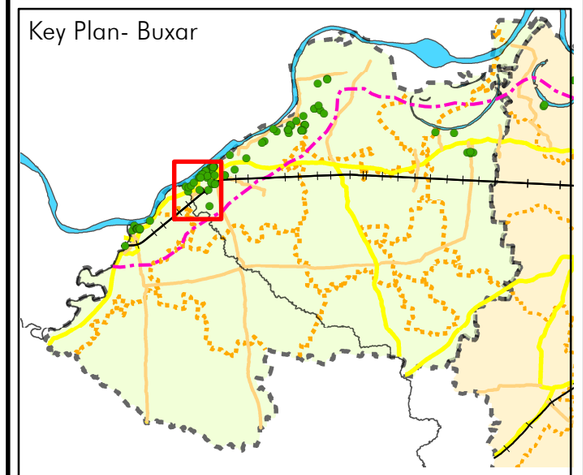
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone A19 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/38 to GaD/Bux/BUX/43

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M25

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
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GIS Mapping :
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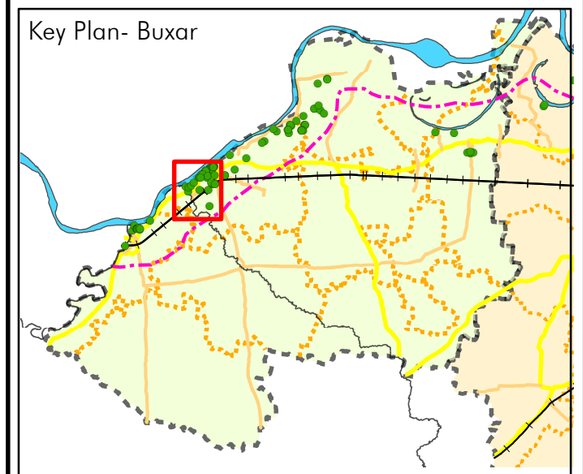
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A20 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/44 to GaD/Bux/BUX/45

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M26

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 Km

Survey Team:

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Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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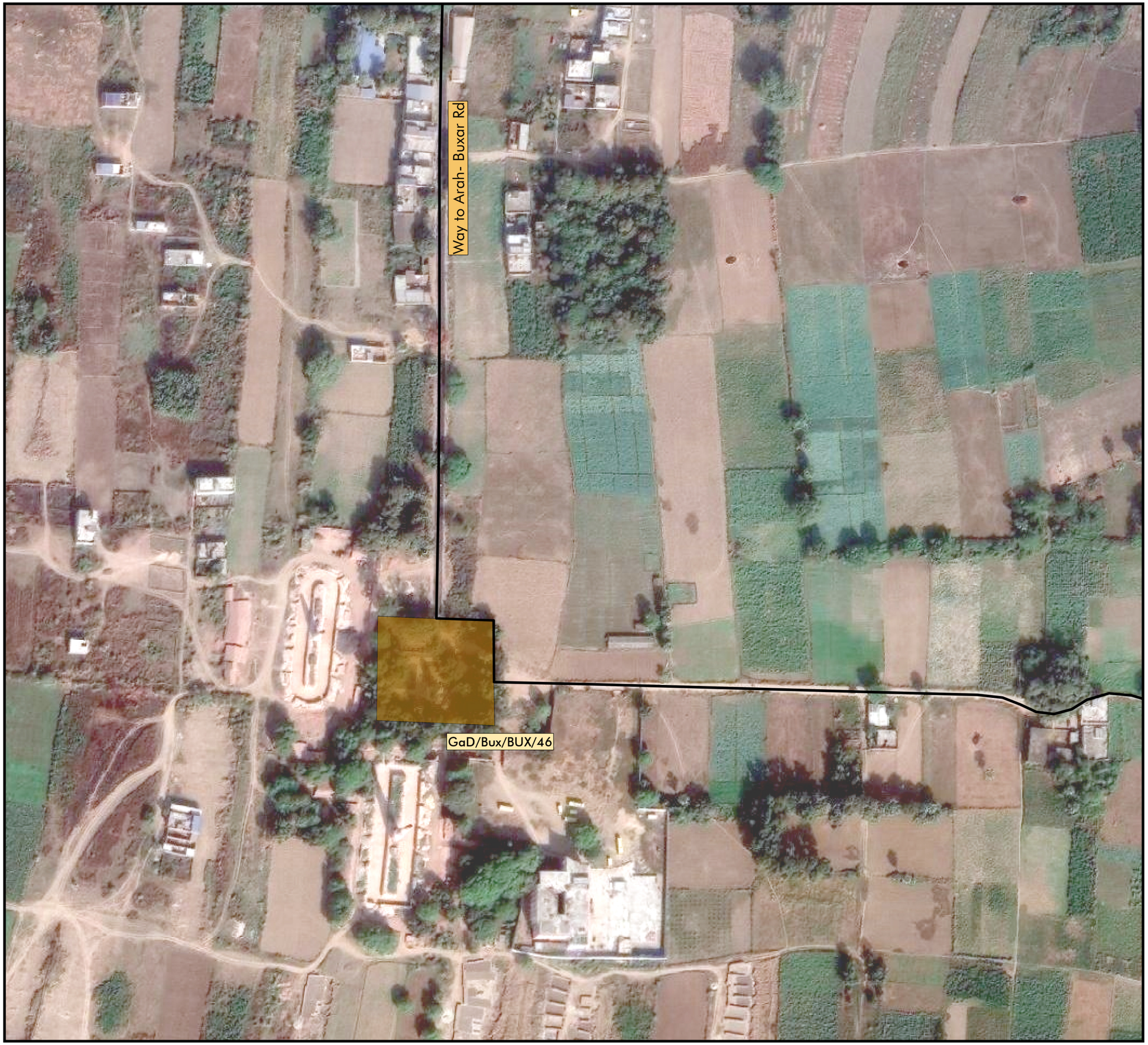

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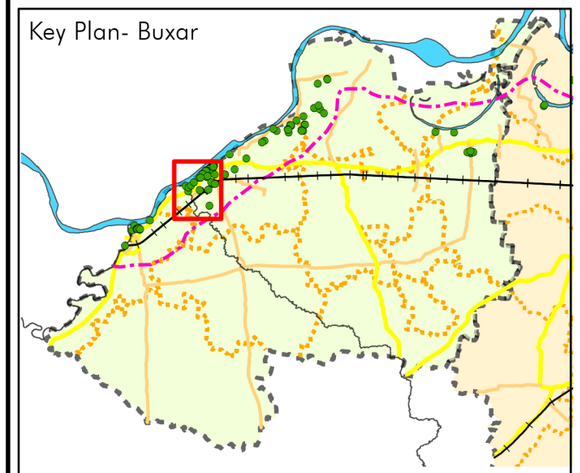
Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A21 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/46

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M27

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 0.12 0.14 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

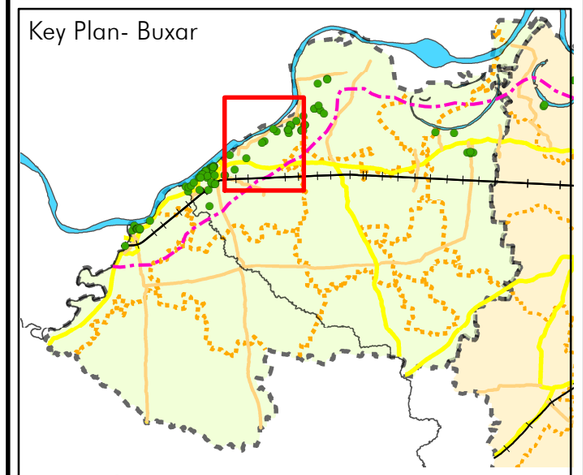
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A22 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/47

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M28

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

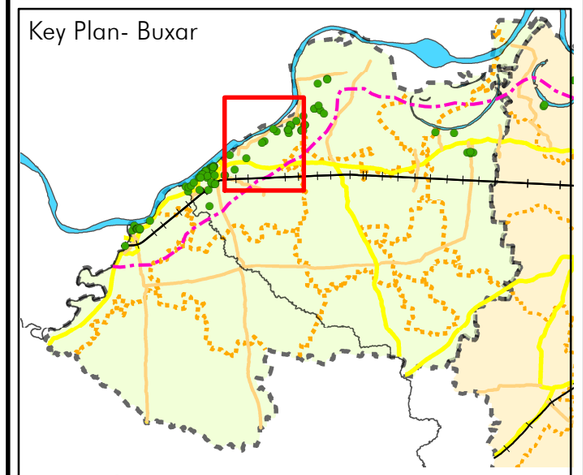
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A23 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/48

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M29

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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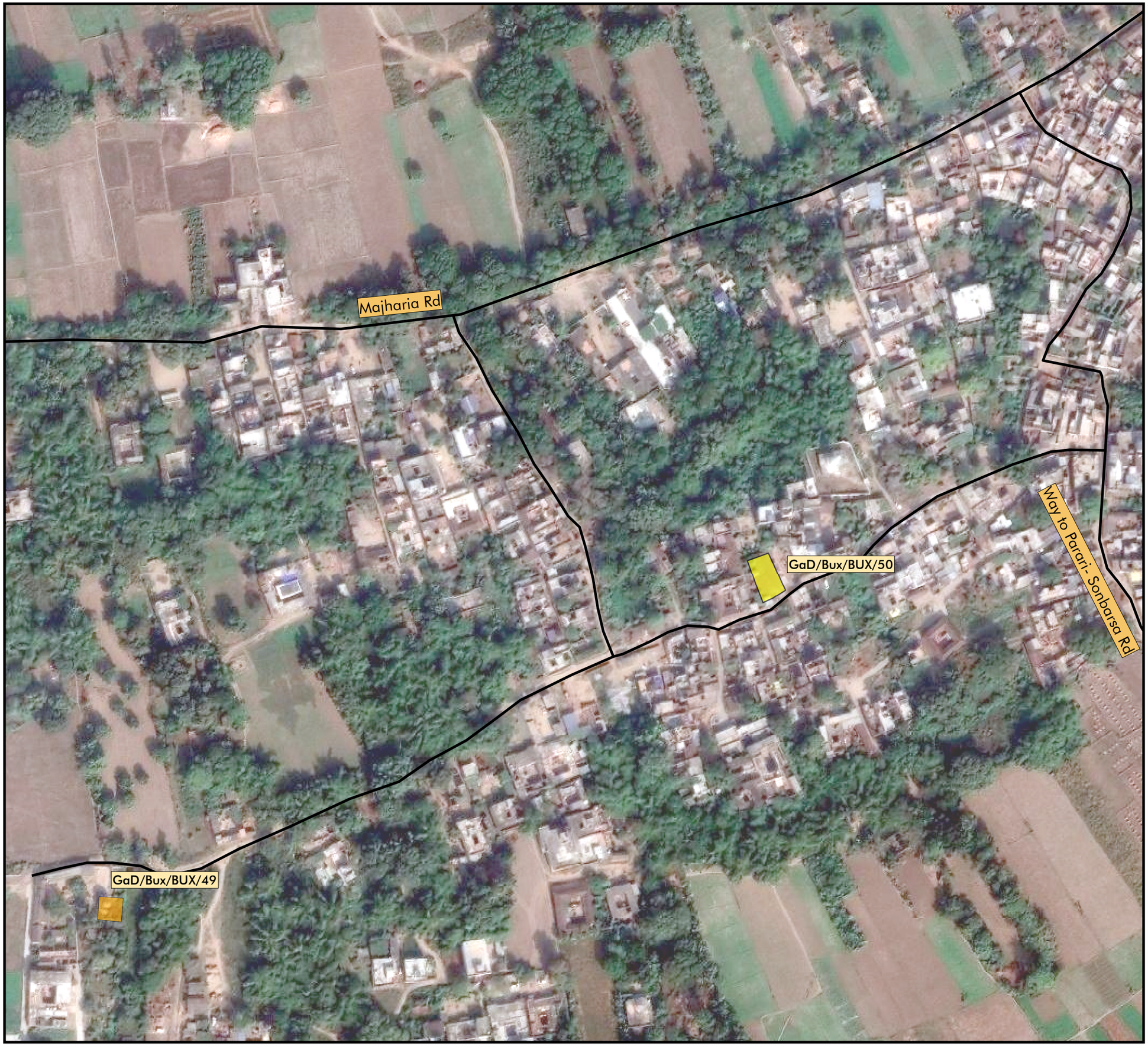
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

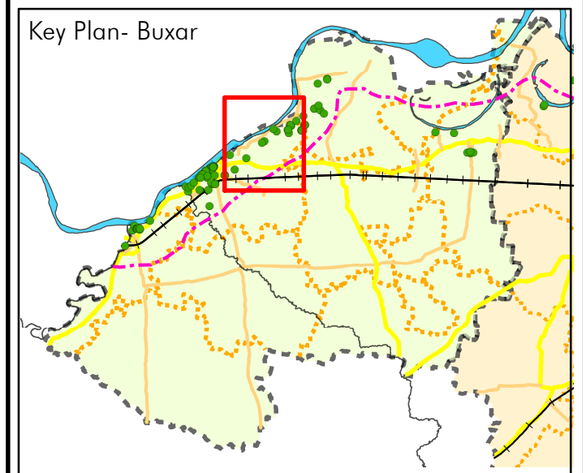
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A24 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/49 to GaD/Bux/BUX/50

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M30

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 0.12 0.14 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

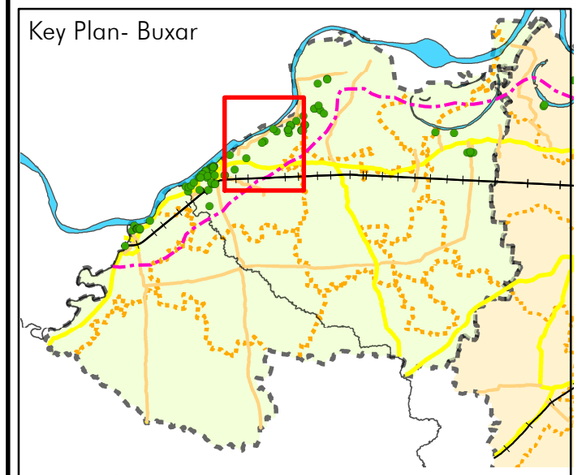
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A25 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/51 to GaD/Bux/BUX/52

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M31

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
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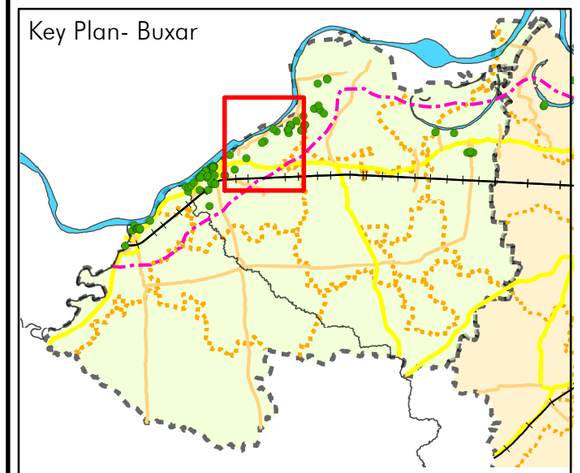
Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A26 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/53 to GaD/Bux/BUX/55

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M32

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
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GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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Clean Ganga

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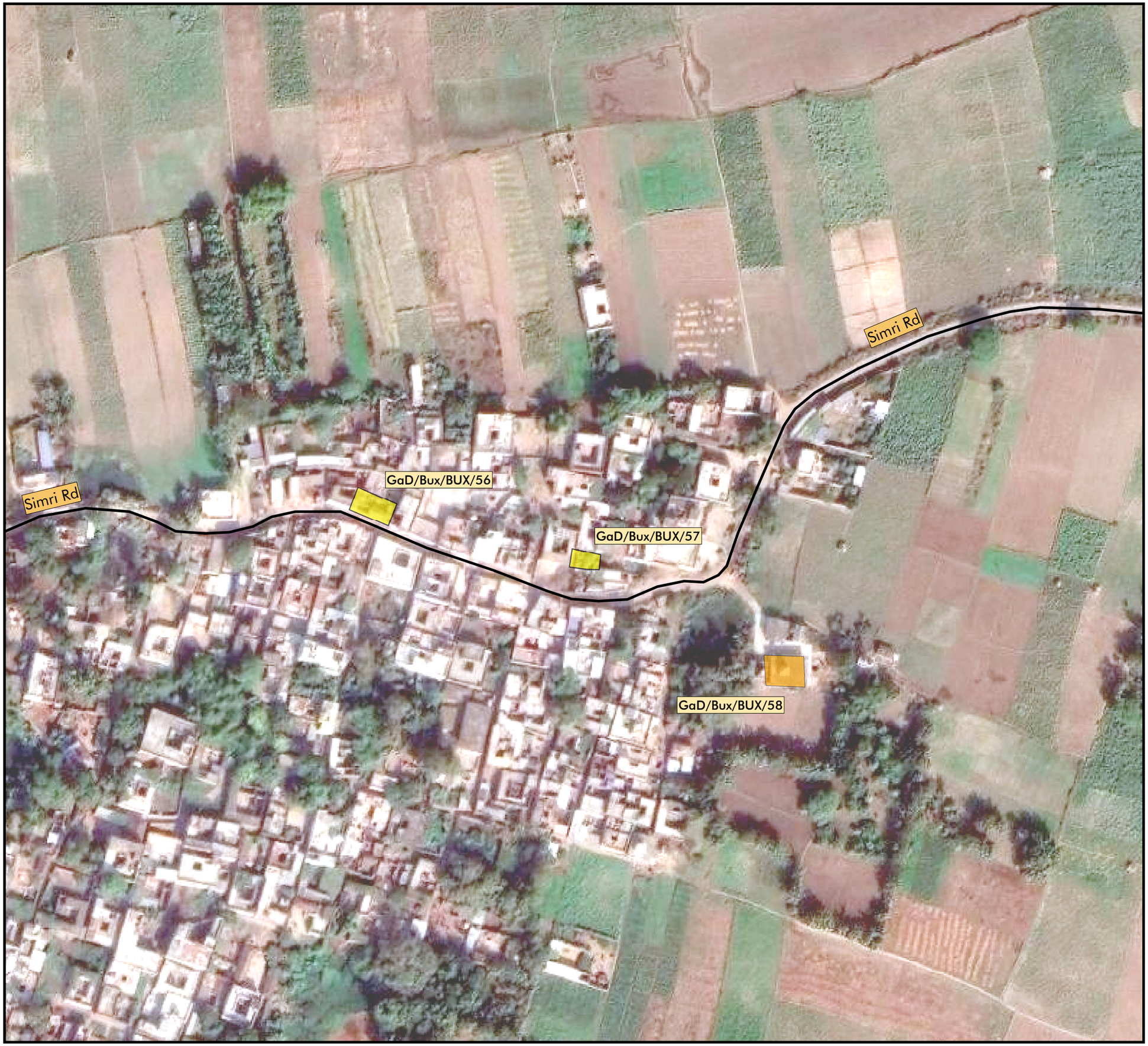
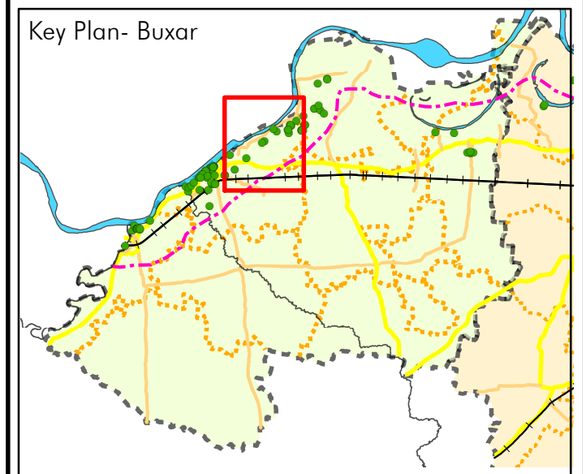


Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A27 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/56 to GaD/Bux/BUX/58

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M33

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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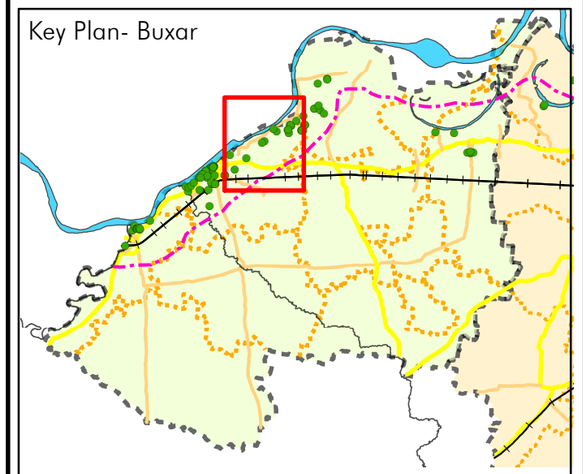
Key Plan- Buxar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A28 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BUX/59

Area:
Buxar District- Buxar Tehsil
10/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M34

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 Km

Survey Team:

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Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

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

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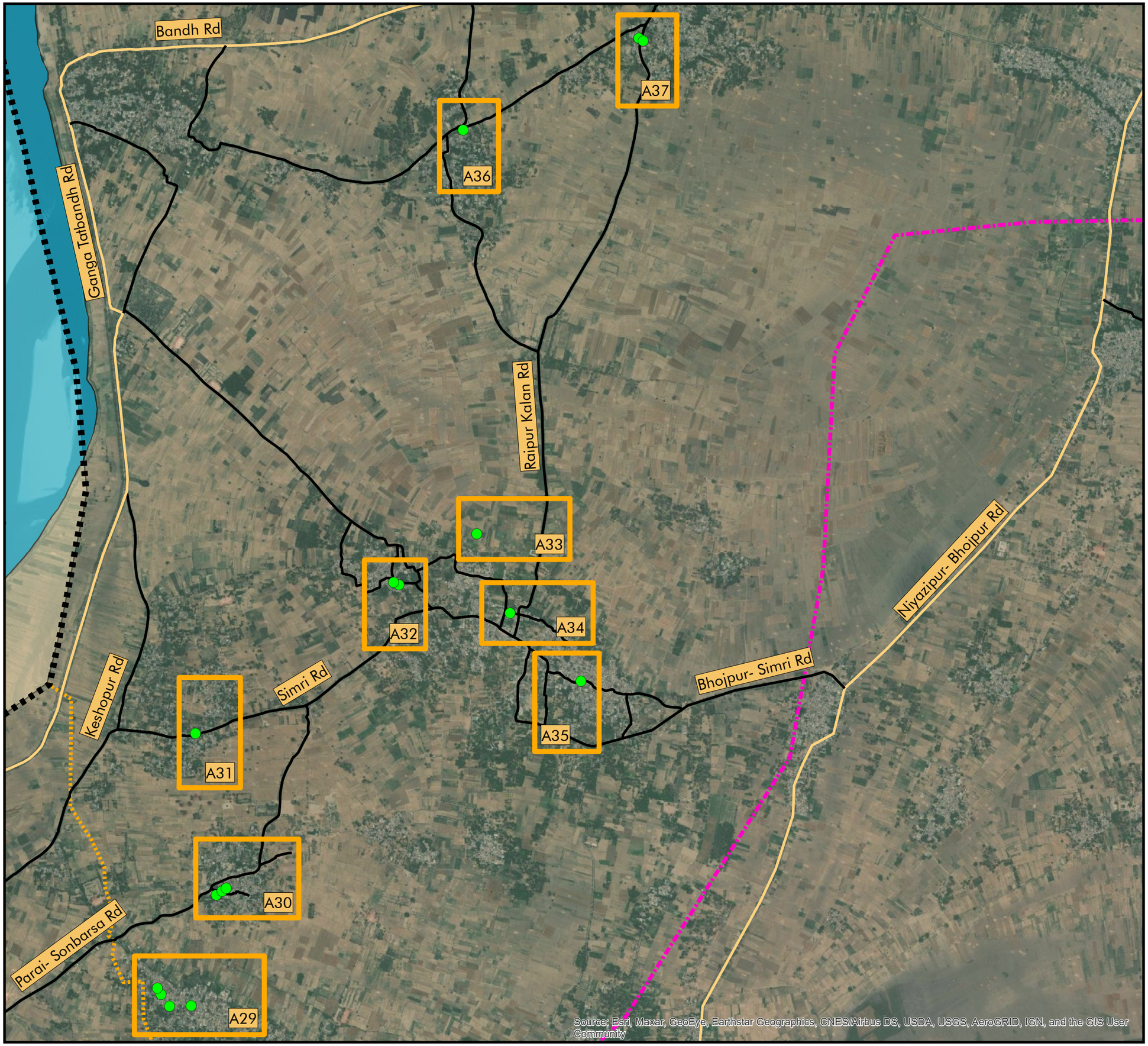
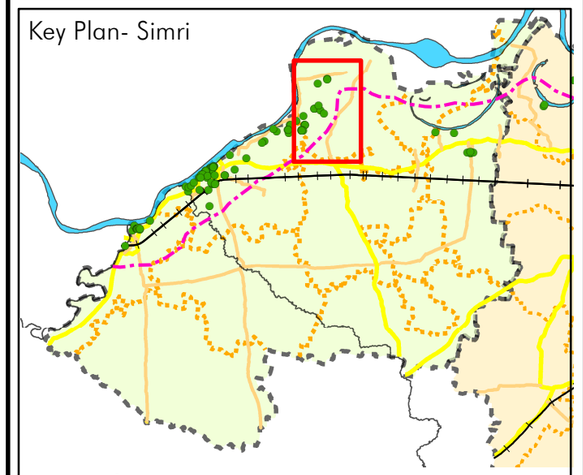
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Simri



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A29 to A37

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M35

0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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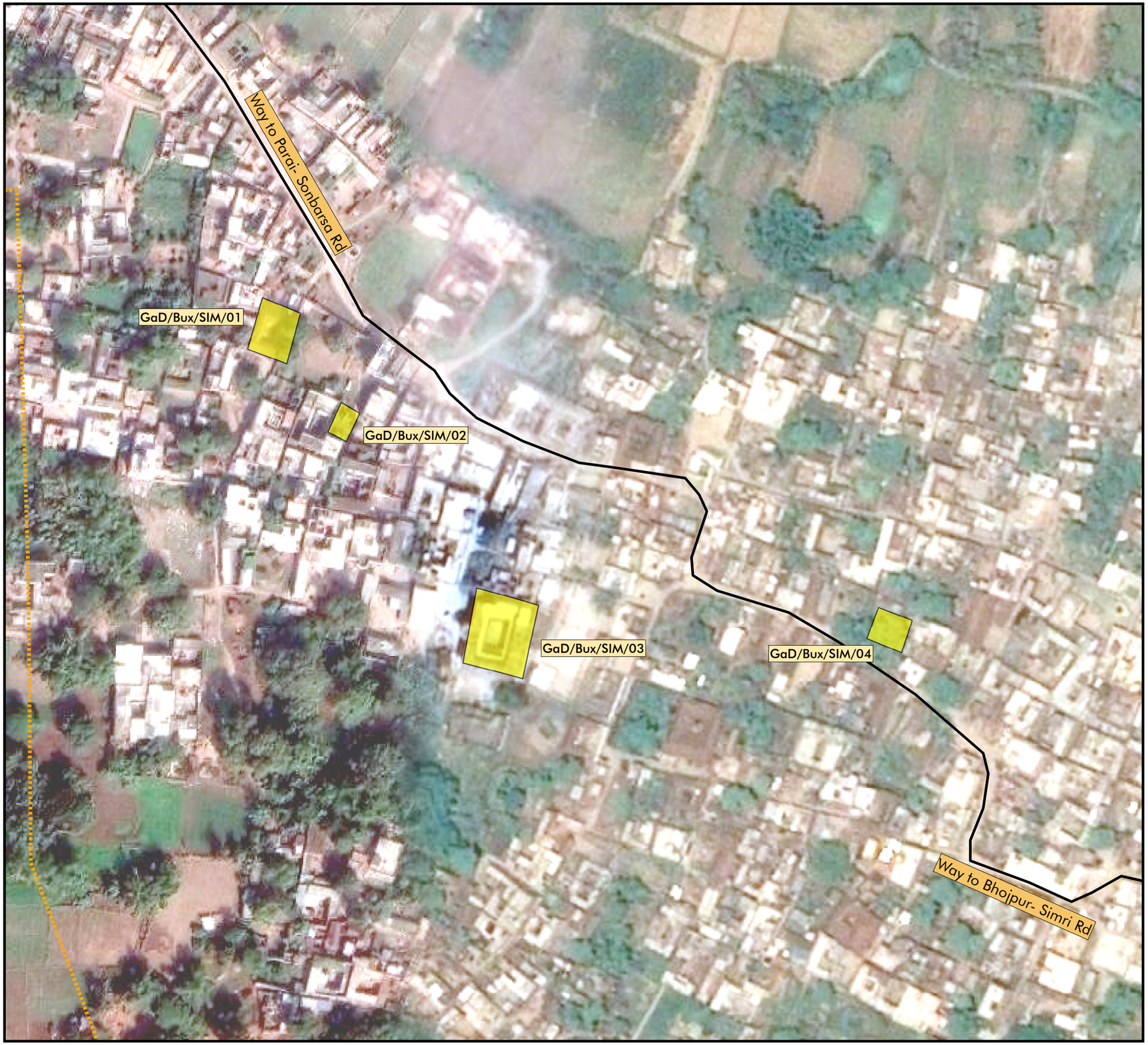
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

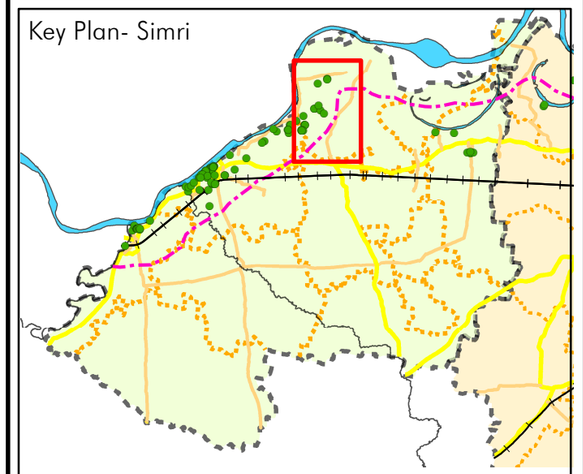
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Simri



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A29 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/SIM/01 to GaD/Bux/SIM/04

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M36

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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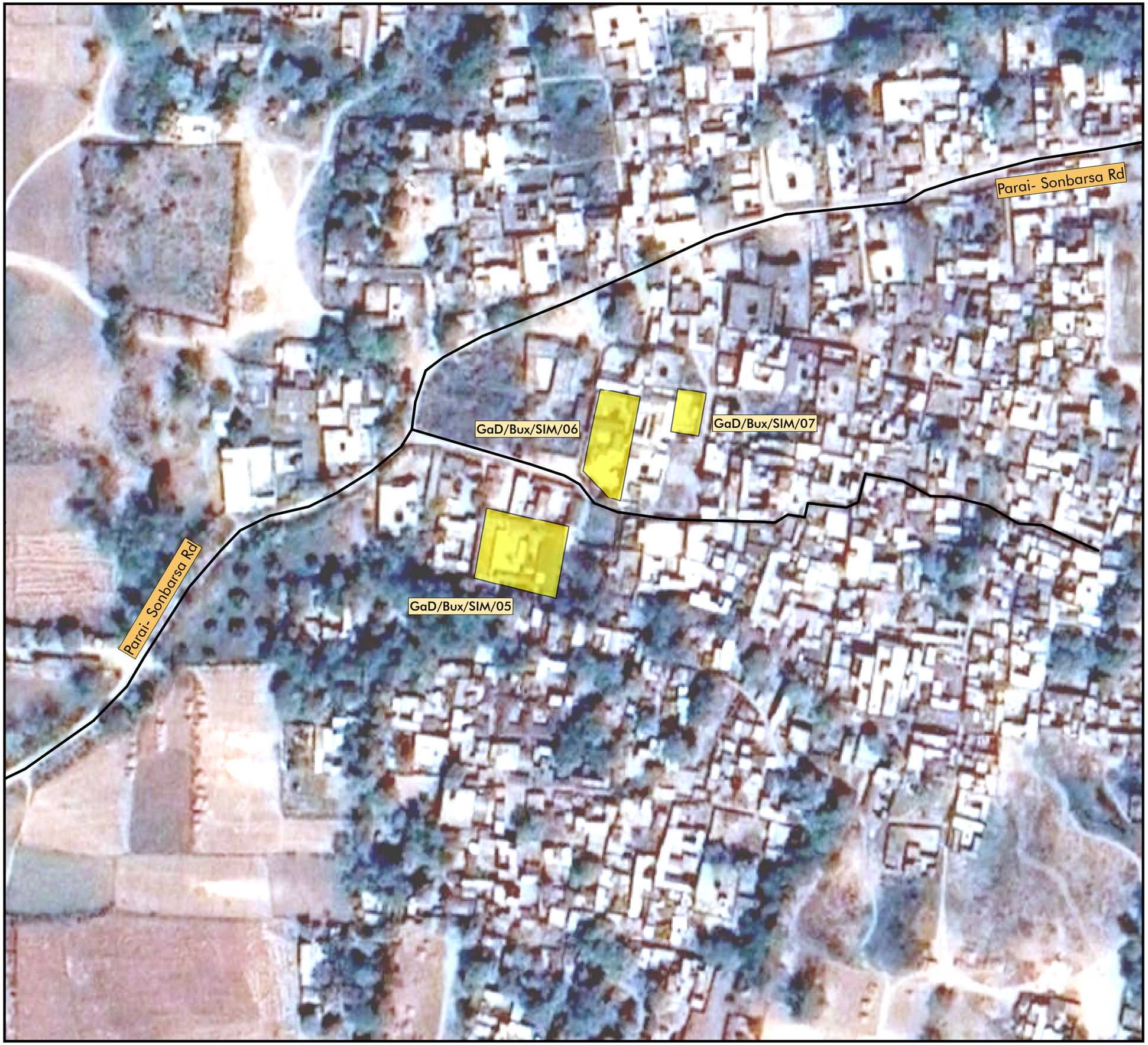
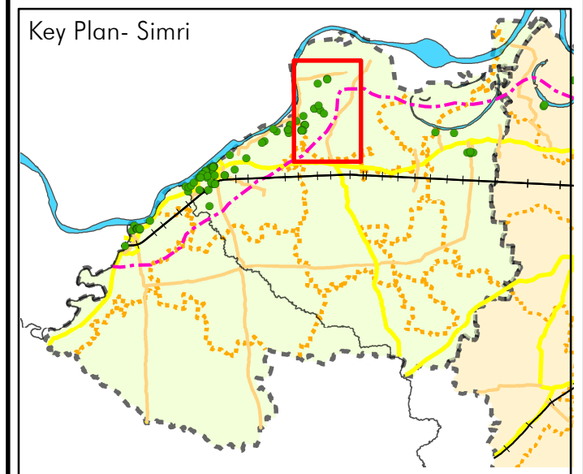


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Simri



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A30 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/SIM/05 to GaD/Bux/SIM/07

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M37

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

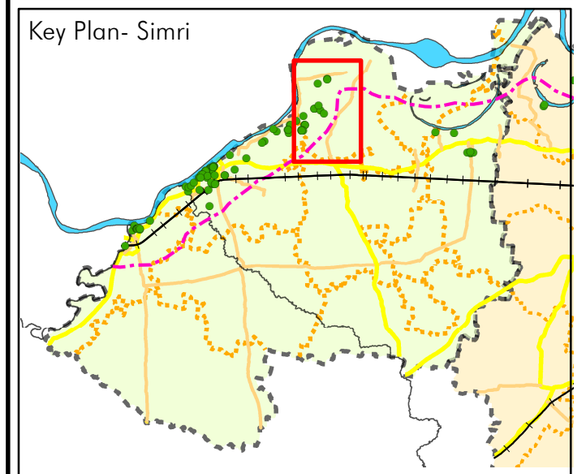
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Simri



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A31 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/SIM/08

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M38

0.0150.0075 0 0.015 0.03 0.045 0.06 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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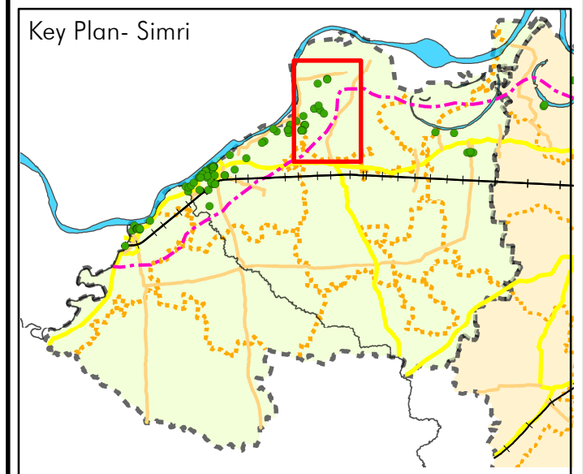
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Simri



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A32 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/SIM/09 to GaD/Bux/SIM/10

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M39

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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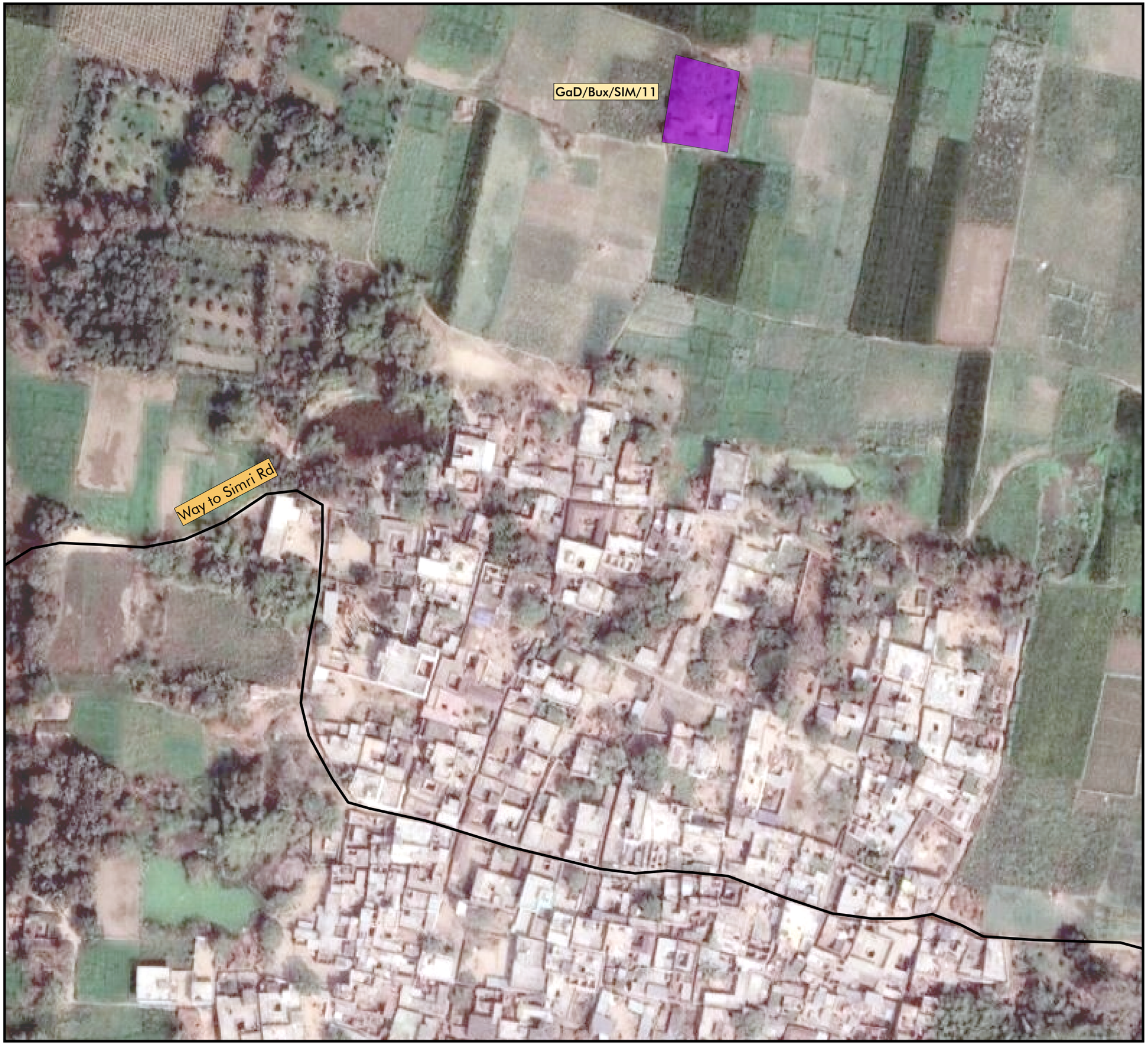

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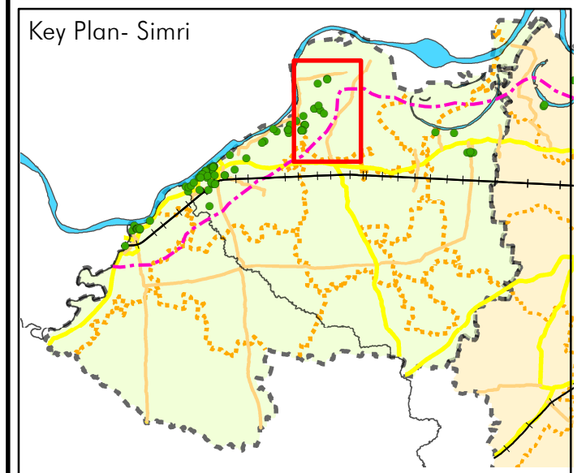
Key Plan- Simri



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A33 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/SIM/11

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M40

0.02 0.01 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 Km

Survey Team:

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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
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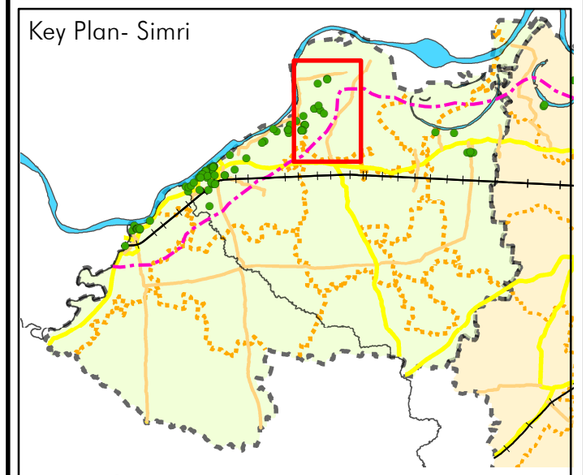
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Simri



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A34 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/SIM/12

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M41

9 4.5 0 9 18 27 36 Meters

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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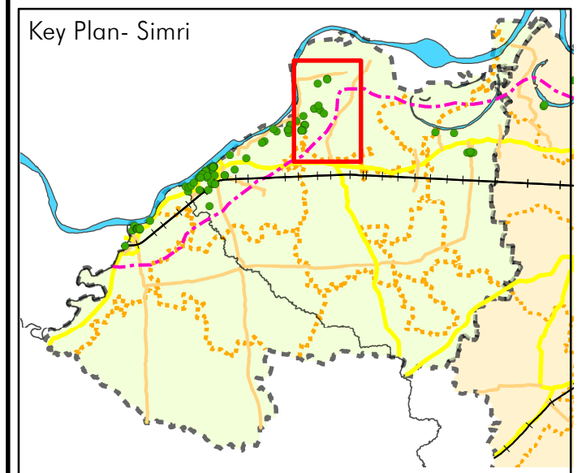
Key Plan- Simri



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A35 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/SIM/13

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M42

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 Meters

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

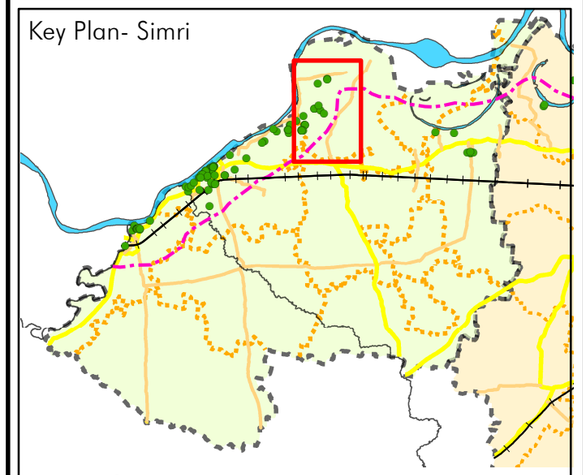
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Simri



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A36 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/SIM/14

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M43

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 Meters

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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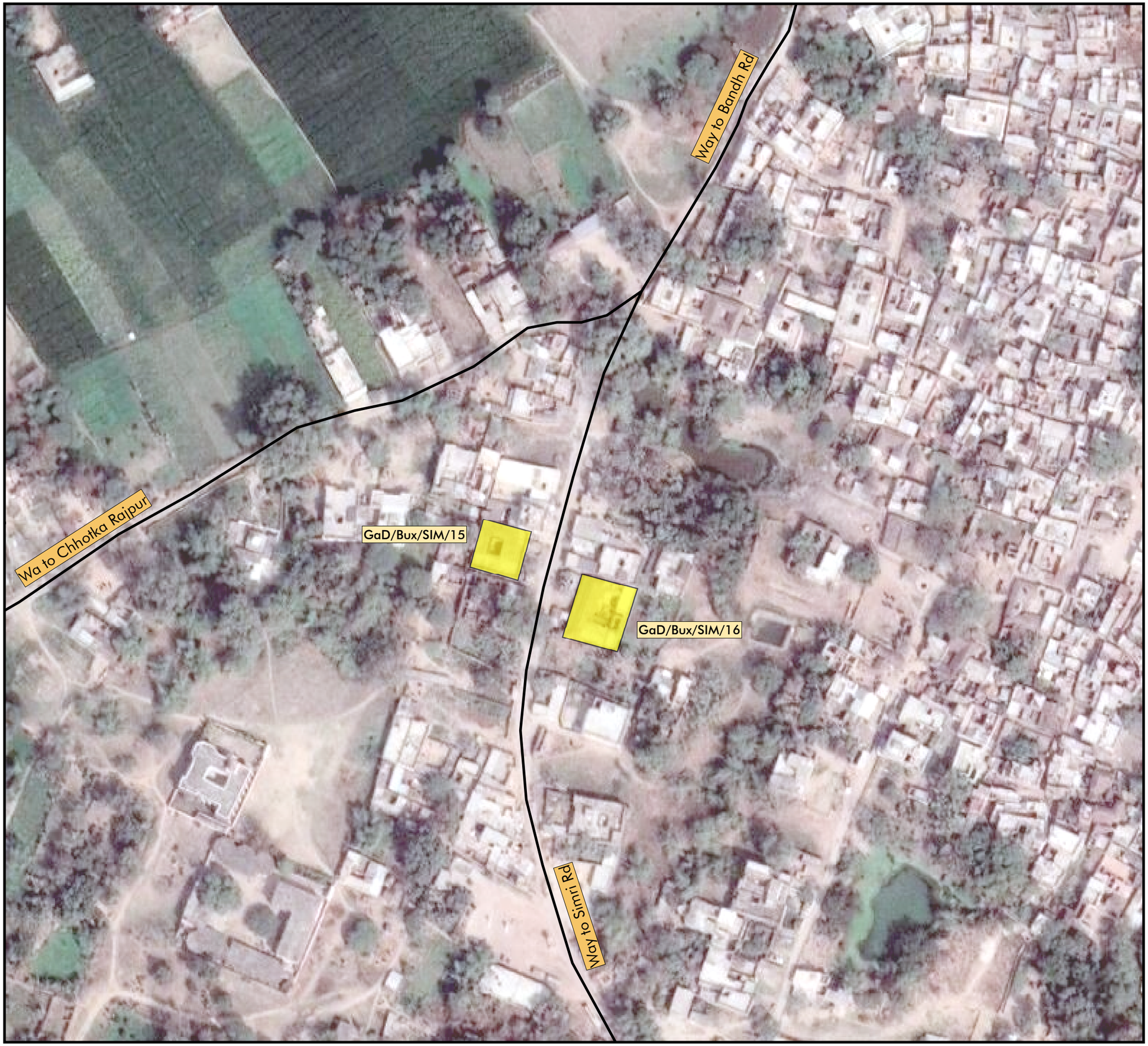
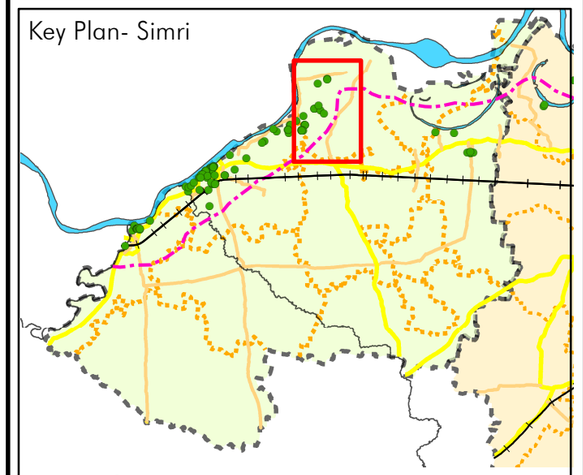


Key Plan- Simri



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A37 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/SIM/15 to GaD/Bux/SIM/16

Area:
Buxar District- Simri Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M44

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 Meters

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:
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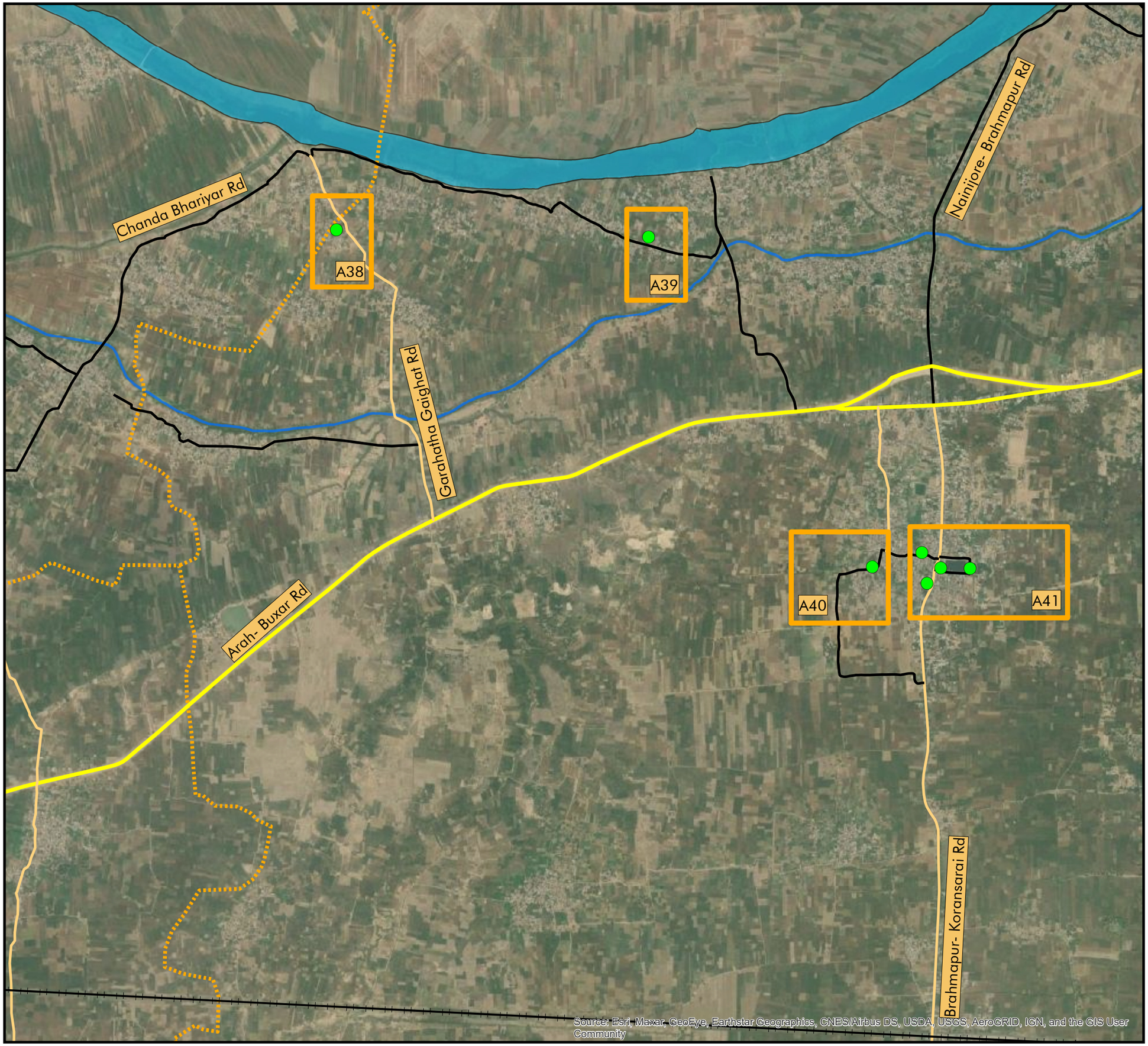
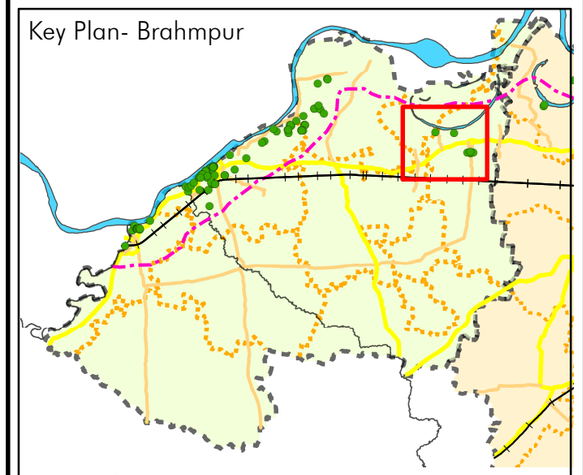


Key Plan- Brahmpur



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A38 to A41

Area:
Buxar District- Brahmpur Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M45

0.45 0.225 0 0.45 0.9 1.35 1.8 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



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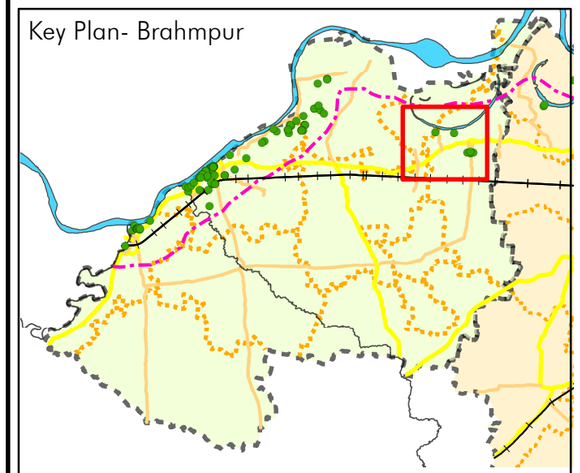
Key Plan- Brahmpur



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A38 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BHP/01

Area:
Buxar District- Brahmpur Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M46

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 Meters

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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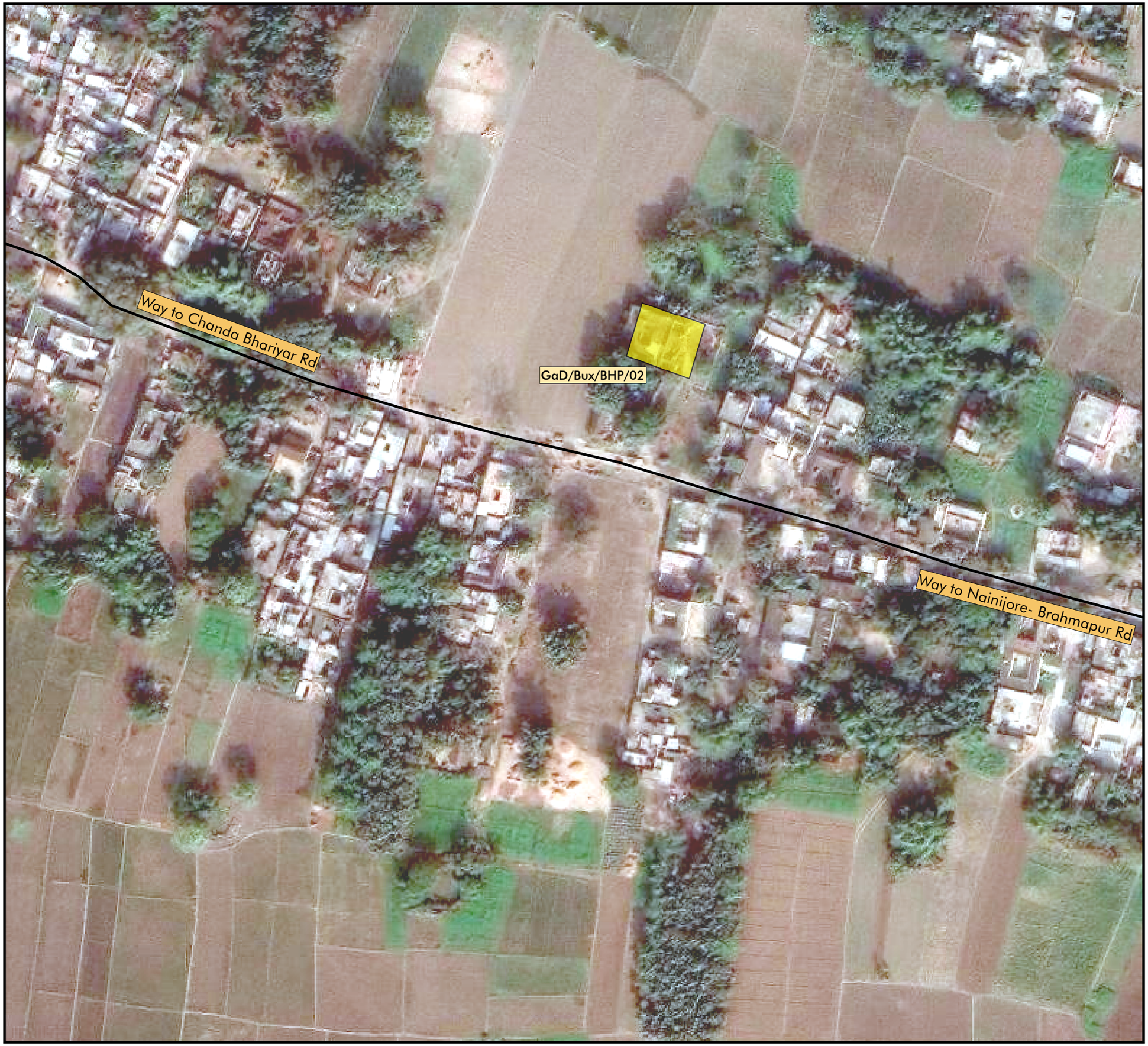
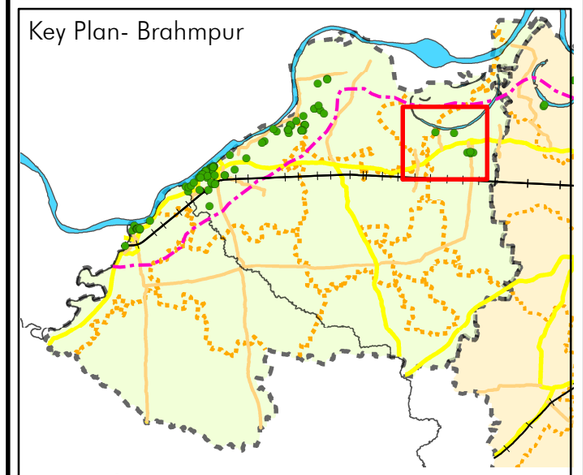


Key Plan- Brahmpur



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A39 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BHP/02

Area:
Buxar District- Brahmpur Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M47

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 Meters

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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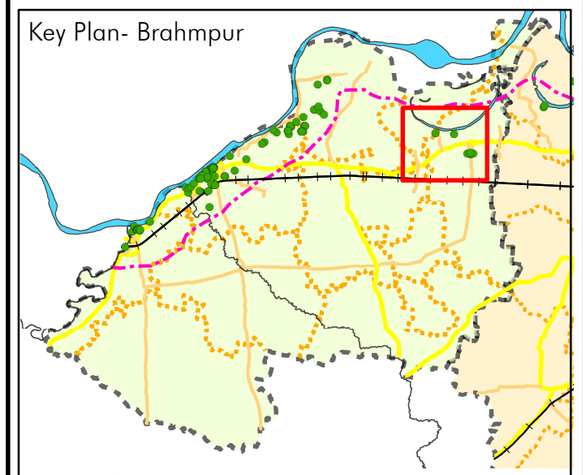
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Brahmpur



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	River & Canal	Military
5Km Line	Adjacent Districts	Recreational
Railwayline	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A40 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BHP/03

Area:
Buxar District- Brahmpur Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M48

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 Meters

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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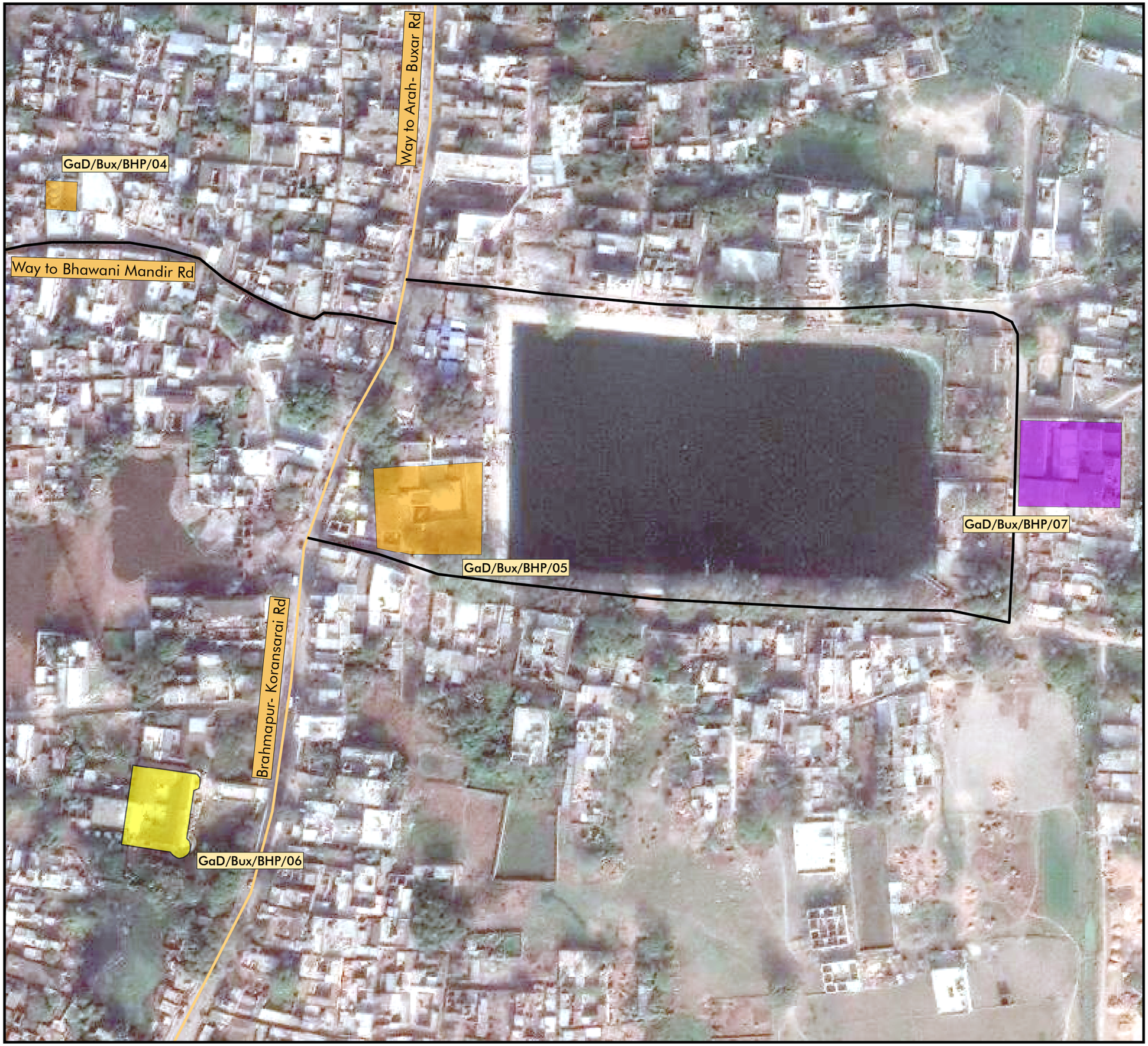
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

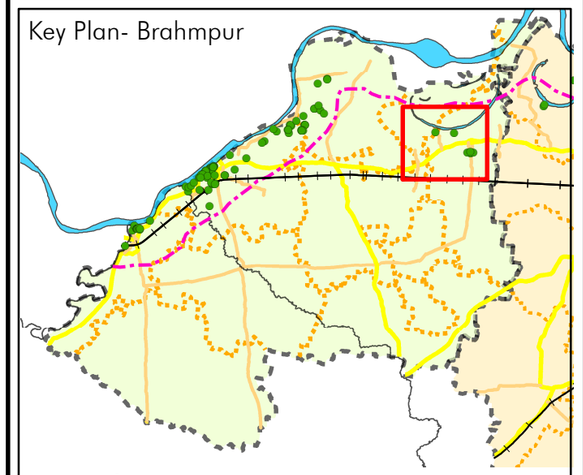
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Buxar & Bhojpur



Key Plan- Brahmpur



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Ganga River
- 5Km Line
- Railwayline
- Arterial
- Collector Rd
- Sub- Arterial
- River & Canal
- Adjacent Districts
- Residence
- Civic
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Military
- Recreational
- Religious
- Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Buxar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 41 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A41 and reference location.
GaD/Bux/BHP/04 to GaD/Bux/BHP/07

Area:
Buxar District- Brahmpur Tehsil
11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Bux/M49

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 Meters

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
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GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

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