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Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage (INTACH)

71, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi- 110003
Tel: 24631818, 24632267, 24632269,
24692774, 24641304, 24645482

Fax: 0091-11-24611290
Website: www.intach.org



GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION Built Heritage listing of Saran District, Bihar



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Submitted to:

नमामि गंगे

Submitted by:

INTACH Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

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SARAN REPORT

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ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION



PREFACE

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

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

This report compiles the extensive built heritage listing undertaken in Saran district. It includes the listing of heritage structures of 5 tehsils, namely- Revelganj, Chappra, Dighwera, Daraiapur and Sonepur. Team of architects carried out the listing and documentation of a total of 228 inventories 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.

TEAM

1. Mr. Divay Gupta
   Principal Director, AH Division, INTACH
2. Ms. Vijaya Amujure
   Director Programme, AH Division, INTACH
3. Ms. Mitali Vij
   Conservation Architect, AH Division, INTACH
4. Mr. Chetan Kataria
   Urban Designer, AH Division, INTACH
5. Ms. Aalya Rekhi
   Architect, AH Division, INTACH
6. Mr. Kartik Dubey
   Architect, AH Division, INTACH
7. Mr. Akshit Kumar
   Architect, AH Division, INTACH
8. Mr. Diptanshu Sinha
   Architect, AH Division, INTACH
9. Mr. Faisal Ansari
   Architect Intern, AH Division, INTACH



TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE 5

TEAM 5

1. Introduction 13

1.1. Geographical Setting 15

1.2. Significance of Ganga 16

2. Significance of Saran District 17

2.1. Archaeological Significance 17

2.2 Historical Significance 18

2.3 Religious and Cultural Significance 21

2.4 Architectural Significance 22

3. Architectural Description 23

3.1 Settlement Plan 23

3.2 Building Typologies 23

3.2. Evolution pattern in the architecture of Saran District 27

4. Approach and Methodology 28

7.1 Literature Study 28

7.2 Primary Site Survey 28

7.3 Filling Inventories 29

7.4 GIS Mapping 29



TABLE OF CONTENTS

7.5 Compiled Data 30

5. Bibliography 31

ANNEXURE A 33

LISTING INVENTORIES 33

ANNEXURE B 35

GIS MAPS 35



TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 : View of a road bridge built across river Ganga, connecting Chappra with Bhojpur district. *13*
Figure 2 : Rajendra Pokhra in Chappra. *14*
Figure 3 : Dutch Mausoleum, Revelganj. *14*
Figure 4 : Map showcasing the geographical extents and terrain of Saran district, the tehsil boundaries and 5km study area. *15*
Figure 5 : View of river Ganga from Nath Baba Ghat. *16*
Figure 6 : Excavations at Chiran Neolithic and Calcolithic site. *17*
Figure 7 : Map of extent of Pala dynasty *18*
Figure 8 : Maa Ambika Shakti Peeth. *21*
Figure 9 : Pakki Thakurbadi, Chappra *22*
Figure 10: Panch Mandir, Chappra *22*
Figure 11 : View of Bajrang Das Mandir and Shah Banwari Lal Panch Mandir, Chappra *24*
Figure 12 : View of Dharamshala and Aghori Mathiya, Chappra *24*
Figure 13 : View of Shia Masjid and Gandhi Masjid, Chappra. *25*
Figure 14 : View of Coxe memorial Chapel, Chappra. *25*
Figure 15 : View of residence in Bagwan bazaar and Prasad residence, Chappra *26*
Figure 16 : View of yatayat Thana and Sadar Hospital, Chappra *26*
Figure 17 : Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods. *27*
Figure 18 : Pie chart showing the built heritage typology in Saran district. *27*
Figure 19 : GIS Mapping Methodology *30*



1. Introduction

Saran is a district of Bihar, situated on the western boundary of the state. It is also known as Chhapra district after its headquarters in the city of Chhapra. Three major rivers and their tributaries surround the city. The district is situated between 25°36' and 26°13' North latitude and 84°24' and 85°15' East longitude of the southern part of the Saran division of North Bihar. The Saran district has 3 Sub-divisions and 20 Tehsils. The river Ganga flows across four of these tehsils: Chhapra, Dighwara, Sonepur, and Ravelganj.



Figure 1 : View of a road bridge built across river Ganga, connecting Chappra with Bhojpur district.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Saran district showcases a rich historical evolution due to its location along the banks of river Ganga and Gandak. The Ganges river flows on the Southern boundary of the district. The Gandak river flows and forms the dividing line with Vaishali and Muzaffarpur district in the east. The Ghaghra river forms a natural boundary between Saran district and Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh.

As per archaeological evidences, it was also an important Buddhist centre. Its architectural landscape showcases a diverse urban fabric, including multiple temples, dharamshalas, mosques, tombs, ghats and traditional residences. The industrial scenario of Saran consists mainly of sugar factories.

Primary survey and documentation of Chhapra, Dighwara, Sonepur, and Ravelganj tehsils of Saran district led to the discovery of the evolution of the historic settlements along the banks of Ganga.

Chhapra is a tehsil as well as headquarter of Saran District. This city is situated near the junction of the Ghaghara River and the Ganga river. It has a huge river-based market, which became important during the 18th century. There were saltpeter refineries established by the Dutch, French, Portuguese, and English here. It was recognized as a municipality in 1864. Historically, this town held a significant place and was mentioned

in the Ain-e-Akbari, an official chronicle of Emperor Akbar as "Saran Sarkar," one of Bihar's six revenue divisions. It was significant even after the East India Company acquired the Diwani of the region in 1756. Even today, the city Chappra is among the prominent business places in the district. At the Bazaar Samiti, wholesale trading in grains is carried on and is a wholesale business center.

Chirand (2500 B.C.E.- 30 C.E.), a Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Iron-age settlement, is situated 6kms east of Chhapra on the Northern banks of the Ganga river. The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums has excavated a huge archaeological treasure in this area.



Figure 2 : Rajendra Pokhra in Chappra.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 3 : Dutch Mausoleum, Revelganj.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The city of Dighwara is located 32 km east from the headquarter Chhapra. This town is present on the river Ganga banks and has an extensive rail, road, and water connectivity with the rest of the state. The name 'Dighwara' is probably derived from 'Dirgh-dwar,' meaning "Large gate," as it was believed to be the entrance to the mythological city of king Daksha. According to the mythological texts, Daksha is one of the sons of Lord Brahma. The ancient temple of goddess Maa Ambika, located on western periphery of the city has its mention in the Markandeya Purana. According to the archaeological records, the Dighwara tehsil has provided a copper plate issued in the reign of king Mahendrapala in 898 A.D.

Sonpur is a tehsil situated on the banks of the river Gandak and the river Ganga. This town organizes Asia's one of the largest Cattle Fairs annually, starting on Kartik Poornima in November. It is an important event that attracts visitors with its numerous elephants and cattles, decorated for sale from all over Asia. It is also known for Harihar Kshetra Mela, organized for a longer period from fifteen days to one month. This fair includes events like boat racing, dangal and water surfing. This town is very significant, both historically and culturally. It has various temples, mosques, and other buildings that contribute to Saran's architectural features.

Revelganj is considered as one of the oldest Nagar Panchayats of Bihar. Polahwan Singh Sengar founded this town, and its first chairman was Rai Bahadur Tara Prasad Mukharji. This town is said to be the birthplace of Mata Anjana, who is the mother of Hanuman. It is also known as Ahilya's absolution place. This town is known for its historical and cultural significance. Many saints and rishis stayed in this town in the past.

1.1. Geographical Setting

Saran district is among the 38 districts of Bihar state. There are three sub-divisions in this district and 20 development blocks/tehsils. The administrative headquarter of Saran district is the Chhapra town, which is also a subdivision. The district of Saran is situated between 25°36' and 26°13' north latitude and 84°24' and 85°15' east longitude. On the eastern side, the Gandak river divides the district from the Vaishali and Muzaffarpur districts. On the western side lies Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh, divided by the Ghaghra river. On the north side of the district lies the Siwan and Gopalganj district. The river Ganga flows on the Southern boundary, dividing the district from Bhojpur and Patna districts.

The district's land slopes towards the east direction, followed by the major rivers. The main rivers of the district are the Ganga, The Ghaghra, and Gandak. The Ganga river flows from West to East, touching the district at Kotwapatti Rampur as its junction with the Ghaghra. It forms the southern boundary of the district, reaching Sonepur, where it joins the Gandak.

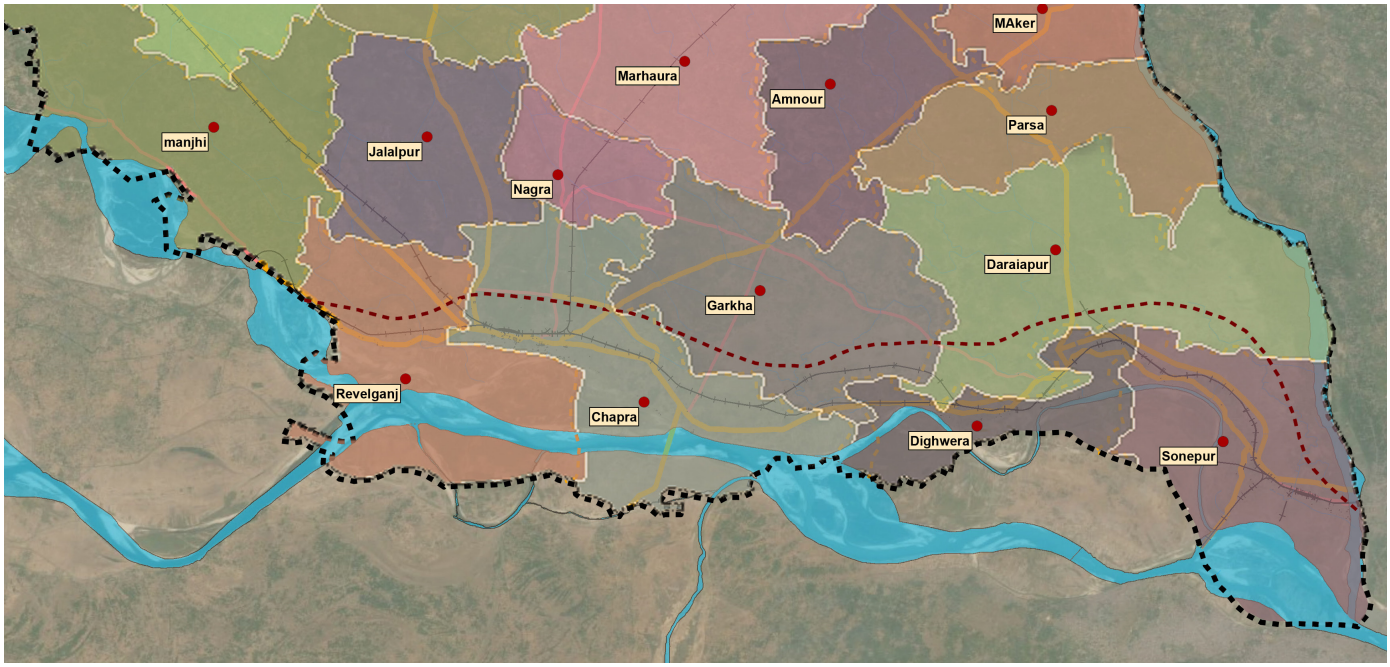


Figure 4 : Map showcasing the geographical extents and terrain of Saran district, the tehsil boundaries and 5km study area.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The district is constituted mainly of plains but comprises a few depressions and marshes. The three rivers provide a highly fertile alluvial sand available on the plains. The region of Saran district gets a fresh deposit of silt annually along with the Ganga river. Due to silt deposit, and three significant river flow, the region is fertile for cultivation and irrigation become easier as well. Various crops are grown, such as paddy, wheat, linseed, rice, maize, and sugarcane, hence, agriculture is the main livelihood of the people of the district.

The only wild animals present are Jackals and Nilgais. There are very few wild pigs. Earlier it consisted of leopards and tigers, but they have completely disappeared now due to lack of forested area. There are many snakes present, like karait, gehuman, Indian cobra, dhamin, and dhonra. There is a large variety of fishes' present, like Rehu, Katla, and Hilsa. The other common varieties found in the district are Piyas, Bachwa, Boari, and Arwari.

1.2. Significance of Ganga

The ancient Ganga river has witnessed the establishment and demolition of several historic settlements along its banks. The Northern Gangetic Plains was one of the most rich habitable regions of the eastern world. They were occupied by multiple prehistoric civilizations since time immemorial. There are many historic settlements that continue to survive along the river. The river also possesses high mythological significance, as it is associated with a goddess who descended on earth through Lord Shiva's thick locks. Her tumultuous force which, as per belief, could have destroyed the earth, was reduced to a calm flow. As a result, thousands of pilgrims from across the world, travel to the river banks to perform religious rituals.

The Ganga river's water is used for agriculture and chief crops cultivated include wheat, lentils, rice, potatoes, sugarcane, and oilseeds. Other crops grown are jute, legumes, mustard, sesame, and chilies. It also contributes to the fishing industry and numerous trading activities.

Ganga has also contributed to transportation, since ancient times. It connected Saran with the other important trading and religious centers of the northern plains. During the prehistoric era, the district was a terminus for the river traffic traveling along Ganga. When the Ganga river enters Bihar, its main tributaries from Nepal's Himalayan region to the North are the Gandak, the Burhi Gandak, the Ghugri, and the Kosi rivers. The most crucial southern tributary of the river is the Son river. Before the advent of railways and roadways, Ganga and its tributaries played an essential role in transportation and trading. With the introduction of the railway, the trade in goods via the river route declined.



Figure 5 : View of river Ganga from Nath Baba Ghat.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

2. Significance of Saran District

The architectural landscape of the district, along the banks of river Ganga depict the historical evolution of Saran over the years. Due to the location of the district along the ancient and sacred river, it possesses high mythological, archaeological, political, architectural and cultural significance.

2.1. Archaeological Significance

Chirand is a neolithic and chalcolithic settlement, situated 10 km south-east of Chapra. It has a large prehistoric mound known for its archaeological record from the Neolithic age to the reign of the Pala dynasty.

This excavation at Chirand has uncovered stratified Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Iron Age settlements and changes in living patterns from 2500 BC to 30 A.D. The river Ganga has eroded the mound over time, but the mound still shows jutting bricks of ancient times and potsherds. This excavation lead to discovery of the existence of a flourishing neolithic culture for the first time in the Gangetic plains.

The excavation also revealed bone tools such as celts, hammers, scrapers, chisels, axes, awls, borers, points, needles, arrow-heads and a shaft straightener. This implements an advancement achieved in tool making industry of the Neolithic period. The stone tools included axes, hammers, scrapers, pestels, borers, blades and microliths. Considering the functioning and condition of these tools it can be established that this settlement lead a stable life and were involved in cultivation, domestication of animals and different types of arts and crafts. These discoveries also suggest that the Chirand neolithic people belonged to the earliest farming community in this region. This assumption was verified by the discovery of charred rice, wheat, barley, mung and masur.



Figure 6 : Excavations at Chiran Neolithic and Calcolithic site. Source: https://archaeologynewsnetwork.blogspot.com/ and https://twitter.com/sanjayjavin/, accessed on 17th June 2022

The neolithic site also yielded ceramic pot sherds of red, black and back- and- red wares, including vases, bowls, bowls with stands, footed cups, miniature pots, spoons on ladles and a miniature dish with perforations representing a toy balance. These findings also suggest that the people knew the technique of post- firing paintings and weaving mats. The other significant finds of the period includes beads, terracota human, animal, naga and bird figurines, wheeled clay toy carts, spindle- whorls, clay bangles etc.

The neolithic period excavations were superseded by the chalcolithic period wherein a few objects were yielded from Period IIA and many from Period IIB. The pottery of this period was represented by the sherds of black-and-red, steel grey, black and red wares, representing objects like- dishes, jars, bowls, basin, vessels, perforated pot and lotas. More items like microlithic cores, waste flates and small nodules, neolithic celts,

pins, tanged and socketed arrow-head of bone, stylus of bone and ivory, hammers and querns and a rusted iron blade were found in the excavations. A copper object and few copper bangles were also found from Period IIA and IIB respectively. These findings further establish that the people in Chirand during this period had a settled rural life with advancement in agriculture and crafts.

The next phase of excavations represented the NBPW phase yielding numerous iron implements including sickles, axes, daggers, lances, knife-blade, a phoughshare etc. Specicemen of NBPW associated with grey, black and red wares were also found. Some other findings included terracotta human, animal and naga figurines, toy carts and balls, beads of semi-precious stones and terracotta, copper antimony rods, bone arrow- heads and pins, stone ear- studs, pestles and querns, copper punch marked and cast coins, a few neolithic celts and a terracotta double faced mask.

The Sunga- Kusana period is represented by distinct structural remains of monastery and residential structures built in burnt brick. Other significant finds include industry red ware and blackish grey ware pottery, copper coins hoard, terracotta seal with early Brahmi script and a perforated circular terracotta amulet having Surya on a chariot drawn by four horses and a few celts.

Post this there has been a gap in the excavation findings which suggest that Chirand was probably deserted in the 3rd century A.D. and then rehabited during the Pala period. The important finds from the Pala period are a few structures, sherds of the glazed, red and black wares, terracotta figurines, glass beads, a clay chess- board and chess men, objects of iron and copper, a terracotta female foot, five debased gold coins of Kalachuri Gangeyadeva (1050 A.D.), two gold wire rings, four silver rings, three bronze bangles, three black basalt fragmentary images, one of Trimurti, one of Tara and third was unidentifiable.

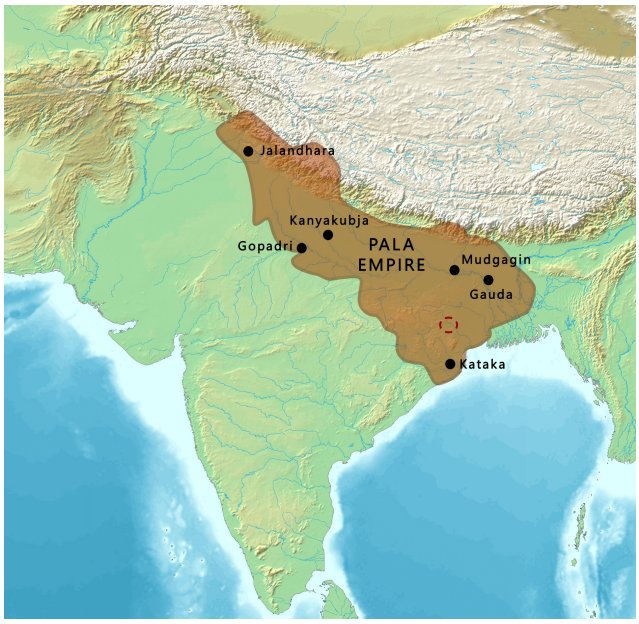


Figure 7 : Map of extent of Pala dynasty
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pala_Empire#/media/File:Map_of_the_Pala_Empire.png, Map created from DEMIS Mapserver,

Chirand was an ancient Buddhist town as images of Buddha and other figures of the Buddhist period have been found here. It is believed to have been the site if the Drona or Kumbha stupa, erected over the vessel with which the relics of Buddha were measured after his cremation.

2.2 Historical Significance

Saran district has high historical significance as the other districts of Bihar. It has been a site of Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Iron Age Settlement, and the seat of important saints and gods according to traditional scriptures. It has also played an essential part during the medieval and modern historical period of India. It was recognized as a municipality in 1864. It was combined with Champaran to form a single unit named Saran but was separated in 1866 from Champaran. In 1972, Saran became an independent district after separating from Siwan and Gopalganj.

There are many hypotheses made regarding the origin of the name of Saran district. According to General Cunningham, the Saran was known earlier as asylum or Sarana, a name given to a stupa or pillar built by Emperor Ashoka to commemorate the conversions of demons who ate human flesh to Buddhism. The site of this stupa is said to be situated somewhere near Arrah.

Another prevalent view is that the name Saran was derived from Saranga-Aranya or the deer forest. The district was famous for its rich forest and deer in prehistoric times. The third view holds that Saran's name is derived from the Sakra Aranya, the forest of Sakra- Indra's other name. It is believed that this forest covered the country around Visala, where the king named Sumati received Lord Ram when he was on his way to Mithila from Ayodhya. It is also believed that the names, Arrah, Saran, and Champaran are corrupt forms of old Sanskrit names Aranya, Saranya, and Champaranya.

1 AD - 700 AD

It is believed that the Cheros were the chief among the pre-Aryan inhabitants of the district, and the Vedic literature provides the advent of Aryan. According to the Vedas, the Aryan videhas came to settle from the west to the east of the Gandak river as ordained by God of fire, Agni. Further, it is believed that many among these settled to the west of the river, which is now an area of Saran district, a part of Kosala's kingdom. This kingdom constituted modern Faizabad, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria in UP, and Saran in Bihar. It was confined by Panchala, river Sarpika, river Gandak, and Nepal. The kingdom of Kosala has been prominent in eastern India's history since the time of Gautama Buddha.

The Chinese pilgrim, Hieun Tsang, visited the country between the 620 and 645 A.D. Hiuen-Tsang and mentioned three places in his travel memoirs. The places were,
1. Narayan deo Temple with balconies and sculptured and ornamented towers,
2. A stupa built by Ashoka towards the east of the Narayandeo Temple and,
3. Another stupa was built by a Brahmin over pitcher, which was used to measure Buddha's ashes.

This above description of Hiuen-Tsang is regarding the Chenchu district, which corresponds with modern Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh. So, it indicates that the Saran district was a part of the kingdom of Ghazipur in that period. It is also believed that the Chinese General Wang-Hiuen-Tse ravaged the district in 647 A.D.

700 AD - 1200 AD

A copper plate from 898 A.D. was found in the village of Dighwa-Dubauli in Saran, which was issued in the reign of King Mahendra Paldeva. This copper plate records the grant of land in Sravasti Bhukti, saying that the Guryara Pratihara empire extended up to Gandak river and on the northern banks of the Ganges. So, it is believed that the Saran district was a part of Sravasti Bhyukti in the ninth century.

1200 AD - 1526 AD

Between 1211 and 1226, A.D. Tirhut was subjugated for the first time when Ghyasuddin, the Muslim Governor of Bengal, declared a war against the Raja of Tirhut. As a result, Tirhut was obliged to pay tribute to them. Then, towards the close of the 13th century, Nasiruddin Bughra Khan started fighting against his son, Muizuddin Kaikobad. Their armies met on the Ghaghra river bank in Saran, but they decided without any actual fight. After that, Nasirudding gave up his claim to Delhi after his grandfather's death but retained Bengal's right as an independent kingdom.

The next event of importance happened when Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah invaded Tirhut, the first independent Sultan of Bengal (1339-1538). He invaded the district Saran, extended his hold over the region, and built a fortress at Hajipur. Saran continued to be a part of Bengal after being separated from the Delhi empire.

The district, along with Champaran, was taken over by the king of Jaunpur. It continued to be part of this kingdom for over a century, and then it was taken over again by Alauddin Hussain Shah, king of Bengal (1493-1518), and incorporated in the kingdom of Bengal. In 1499, Sikander Lodi came and subjugated Jaunpur but did not clash with the powerful Bengal army. He concluded a treaty with Alauddin Hussain Shah that Sarkar Saran was to be added to Sikander Lodi, who will not extend his influence to Bengal proper.

1526 AD - 1700 AD

Tirhut was invaded by Nasrat Shah, who was the son of Hussain Shah. He disregarded the treaty between his father and Sikander Lodi and established his authority over Saran. He later extended his control across the Ghaghra river up to the district of Balia. In 1529, Babur, the Mughal emperor at Delhi, moved into Bihar with a large force. He got to know that the army of Nasrat Shah was camping near the junction of Ganga and Ghaghra. This was followed by a battle in which Nasrat Shah was vanquished, and Babur made a grant of Saran to Saran Muhammad maruf.

About 50 years later, Akbar defeated Daud Khan, the Afgan King of Bengal, at Patna in 1574. After that, Saran was included in the six sarkars constituting the Subah of Bihar. In 1582, the district Saran's revenue was assessed by Todermal, the finance minister of Akbar.

By 1666, the Dutch established trade in saltpeter and built a depot and a factory at Chapra. Saltpeter was used in the manufacture of gunpowder and had a broad market all over Europe. Then, in 1726, Fakhra-ud-daula, who was the Governor of Bihar, sent a force into the district Saran against Sheikh Abdullah. However, he fled from Siwan and sought asylum in Oudh.

1700 AD - 1947 AD

It was in 1757 that the British forces made their first appearance in Bihar. On the Fourth of August, a small section under Eyre Coote reached Chapra. They were reaching out in pursuit of Monsieur Law, the French adventurer who had espoused the cause Siraj-ud-daulah and thereby offended the British. However, Law already fled to Banaras, and consequently, there was no engagement.

In 1763, the English army attempted to seize Patna, but Mir Qasim Ali foiled their plan. After that, they had to return to their fort for a long time. On 29th June 1763, they left for Chapra by boat because they ran out of ammunition. They were pursued by the Nawab's force, apprehended, and brought back to Patna as prisoners. When a small British army was following the Nawab, they ravaged the Saran district while crossing it. Then they stationed at Manjhi and managed to release all their British prisoner officers.

The battle of Buxer in 1785 was a significant event and proved to be a turning point in the history of British rule in India. After the battle, Saran also became a part of the lower provinces of Bengal. In 1766, Lord Clive paid a visit to Chapra when he met the Nawab of Oudh, a Minister of Emperor Shah Alam, and the Raja of Banaras to plan against invading Maratha armies.

During the movement of 1857, the people of Saran played an essential role in the national liberation movement. During this time, the British government strengthened the district's police force, and its treasury was moved from Chapra to Patna. The revolt first started on 25th July at Sugauli in the district. The rebels attacked the Magistrate and the Opium agent at Siwan. Other revolutionaries in the district attacked the indigo factories at Ganga and Darauli in October. Following this, the British government sent a Gorkha regiment and a Nepali Brigade to Saran. However, the insurgents were defeated by

the British government on 26th December, 1857 at Sonpur. The district of Saran actively played an influential role in the freedom struggle.

Many imminent leaders emerged from the Saran district, such as Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sri Jaiprakash Narayan, who actively participated in the struggle. Babu Braj Kishor Prasad, who supported Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle in Champaran in 1917, was born at Shrinagar, which lies in Saran district. Dr. Rajendra Prasad also associated with Mahatma Gandhi's struggle in Champaran.

1947 AD - Present Scenario

Saran dates back to the prehistoric era, showcasing a rich architectural and cultural influence introduced to the district over the years. While the medieval time period of the district was not prominent, its historicity is reflected in the archaeological remains along the sacred river banks. The connectivity by rail and road has been enhanced across the district. As urbanization spreads across the region. However, several ancient settlements continue to be preserved. Several historic temples, mosques, etc. continue to stand tall within the district. Though it has been found that a major portion of the built heritage lies in a dilapidated condition. Bridges are also constructed across river Ganga to easily interconnect Saran with Patna and Vaishali districts.

2.3 Religious and Cultural Significance

The Saran district has both mythological and religious significance. The most famous place of worship is the shakti peeth, dedicated to the Goddess Ambika. The legend holds that Sati became distressed at Shiva's insult by her father King Daksha, and committed self-immolation. After this, Shiva picked up the body of his wife and started roaming the earth. The Sati's body was cut into 51 pieces by Lord Vishnu. In her next life, she was reborn as Parvati. Wherever the body parts of the goddess fell became the shakti peeths in India.



Figure 8 : Maa Ambika Shakti Peeth.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

According to the ledgend, the location of Harihar Nath Temple was home to a herd of elephants and their king, Gajendra. The king was saved by Lord Vishnu and said that the king was King Indradyumna in his previous life and was cursed to be born as an elephant by Agastya. There is a place called Silhauri, which is considered important because, according to the Shiv Puran and Ram Charita Manas, Lord Indra and Yamraj tested king Shivi here.

The Sonpur Cattle Fair happens annually in Sonpur and lasts between fifteen days to one month. It is one of the largest fairs of animals in Asia. It is believed that this fair has started in the past after Chandragupta Maurya bought elephants and horses across the river Ganges. People buy farm animals and occasionally camels as well.

2.4 Architectural Significance

The architectural heritage of Saran district displays the physical transformation of the historicity of the region. The multiple building typologies and their architectural style and construction techniques, showcase the evolution of the ruling powers. At an urban level, the settlement formations also suggest the change in the Ganga river course over the years. TThe shift in the course of river in Saran district has lead to the decline of trade in the district, which was the most important factor contributing to the evolution of the towns.

The district showcases an influence of Colonial architectural styles mixed with some elements from different parts of the country that the traders and merchants must be inspired by during their travels. The buildings are mostly built in regular burnt bricks with lime mortar, however some lakhori brick structures are also found. Most of the temples found across the study area showcase a Nagara influence but with very less ornamental details or the details have been lost during renovations over the years. The tombs and mosques showcase a late Mughal influence. The remains of a traditional vernacular residence was also found within the district.



Figure 9 : Pakki Thakurbadi, Chappra
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 10: Panch Mandir, Chappra
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

3. Architectural Description

The architectural landscape of Saran district showcases a mix of Hindu and Colonial structures as the district was under the reign of the British and Europeans. Multiple rulers passing through the district introduced their unique architectural style and construction methods to the district. The urban fabric of Saran displays a transition of the tangible evidence of multiple eras of the district.

3.1 Settlement Plan

The town of Chappra was originally close to the banks of the river Ganga and was an important trading hub. The old course of river Ghaghra also passed through the south of the town. It has a longitudinal layout with the old inhabited portions being along the west and east side of the town. The western portion was once occupied by traders and merchants, mostly the Marwari community. Katra bazaar was the oldest market street during this time. The bazaar street run from east to west along a narrow street having double storey residences on both sides. These houses have a projecting balcony on the first floor, some having carved wooden members but most of them being plain with very less ornamentation. The market was well known for pottery and brass utensils. The eastern portion was earlier occupied by the Hathwa community and had residences of zamindars. However, as the Europeans traders settled in the town, they were shifted to the outskirts of the city and this area was developed as the civic centre with the Civil courts and public offices. The residential area of Europeans traders and officials was called Sahebganj.

Later with the change in the dynamic of trade in the city the main market was moved from Katra to Sahebganj. This market had big cloth and kirana merchants and was also famous for saltpetre. There was an old canal/ nalla that used to run along the centre of the where now the civil courts and Collectorate are. It is believed that this canal/ nalla was built by Todalmal, a minister of Mughal king Akbar, to channelise the water of Ghaghra river for irrigation and local trade and transportation. This canal dried after the shift in the course of Ghaghra and Ganga rivers and the land was used to built the civic structures. The Bhagwan bazaar was a more open market with large engineering shops and residence. It also had the railway station, district jail and Sadar hospital. Around the end of the 18th century the English, Dutch, French and Portugese had factories in Chappra. The presence of Dutch is verified by the old cemetery near Karinga. It has a mausoleum erected in the memory of Jacobus Van Horn, the Dutch Chief in Bihar who died in 1712.

The town of Revalganj is located west of Chappra and on the northern banks of river Ghaghra. The bazaar was built here by Mr. Henry Revel, Collector of Customs in 1788 and so the town is named after him. On the banks of confluence of river Ganga and Ghaghra the East India Company built a Customs House, to collect revenue from trade along the river. After the death of Mr. Revel, a tomb was erected in his memory. The town florished due to great trade from both Ganga and Ghaghra rivers. The major export articles were maize, barley, peasm oilseeds, saltpetre and sugar.

3.2 Building Typologies

The urban layout of the settlements within Saran district help to understand the evolution pattern over the years. Its building typology reflects the transformation of the communal lifestyle and multiple traditions of the district. The amalgamated architectural styles exhibited across the region suggest the economic, social and cultural influence on Saran.

i. Religious

Saran possesses high religious significance mainly due to the presence of a Shakti peeth and the sacred river Ganga. The location of the district along river Ganga also attracted several pilgrims who performed religious rituals along the banks. They built temples, ashrams and dharamshalas to cater to the local community. As per the historic timeline of Saran district, several Muslim settlements also thrived across the region. Thus, mosques, dargahs and eidgahs were also built here.

a. Temples : The religious significance of Saran attracts several Hindu pilgrims from across the state. The location of the district along Ganga also led to the construction of Shiv temples near the river banks. The temples were administered by the local chief zamindars and local communities. The temples follow a typical planning layout, comprising a square-planned garbh griha with a mandapa in front. Its topped by either a fluted dome or shikhara with mouldings in the shape of urushringas. In some buildings there are later additions of a larger mandapa or a parkarma path.



Figure 11 : View of Bajrang Das Mandir and Shah Banwari Lal Panch Mandir, Chappra
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

b. Dharamshalas and Ashrams : As Saran possesses high religious significance, several pilgrims visited the city. Local zamindars often built dharamshalas near the river banks, as a resting place for the pilgrims. These dharamshalas are mostly single-storey structures built in brick masonry. The are linear in plan entered through arches on square columns. These buildings showcase Colonial architectural influence.



Figure 12 : View of Dharamshala and Aghori Mathiya, Chappra
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

c. Mosques : Being on the trade route, Muslim invasion prevailed across the region. As the Muslim settlements expanded mosques were built to cater to the religious needs of the local community. Some mosques were identified in Doriganj, Chappra and Rewalganj. All mosques in Saran follow a typical layout comprising only a prayer hall, topped by three domes. The prayer hall is entered through ornate multifoliated arches resting on decorative pilasters. The mosque is adorned with a battlement-like parapet along all sides.



Figure 13 : View of Shia Masjid and Gandhi Masjid, Chappra.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

d. Church : Since 18th century AD, several Europeans have settled in the district for trade and industries. They established colonies and built Churches to fulful their religious needs. The church built here are small scale and do not have much ornamentation.



Figure 14 : View of Coxe memorial Chapel, Chappra.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

ii. Residential

Saran district comprises historic settlements within the study area, near the banks of river Ganga. The river was an important source for trade and commerce. Revelganj majorly traded in saltpetre and grains. Also, the river created fertile plains along either side of its banks. The farming community also settled here. The residential settlements expanded over time. Traditional houses were built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. However, over time most of the residences were renovated using modern materials. The market streets have double storey structures with projecting balconies and wooden members.

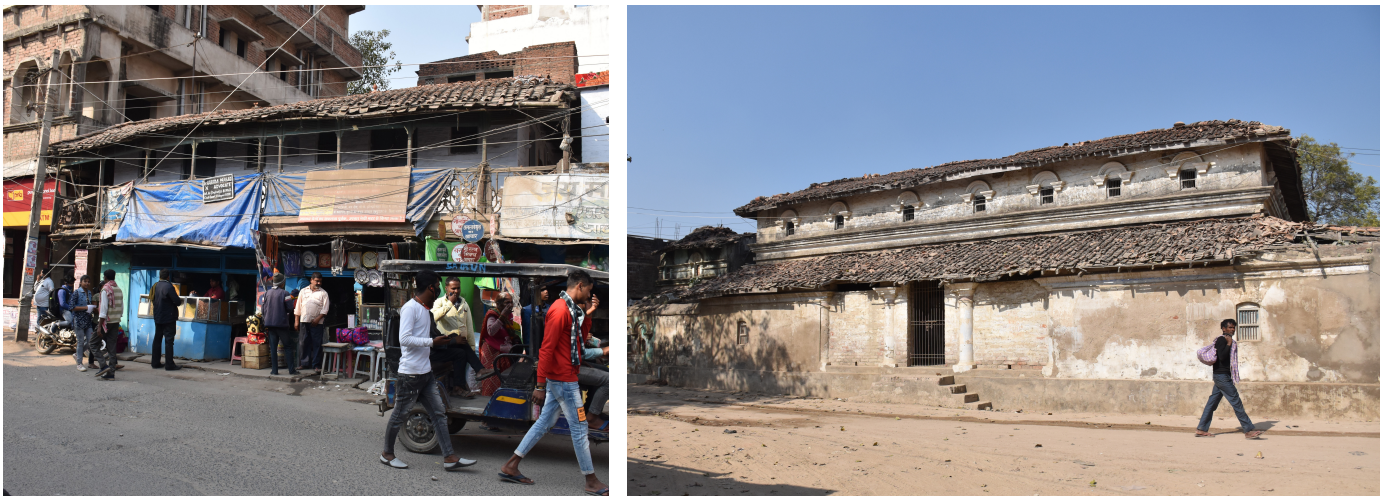


Figure 15 : View of residence in Bagwan bazaar and Prasad residence, Chappra
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Civic

the East India Company took control over Saran and established their industries and trade along the river. After the mutiny of 1857, this area became an important part of the British administrative regions. As a result, many public/civic buildings like Civil court, public offices, sadar hospital, district Jail etc. were introduced in and near the Sahebganj colony of Chappra city. With introduction of railways, the railway colony was set up around the railway station which included offices, residential quarters 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 16 : View of yatayat Thana and Sadar Hospital, Chappra
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

3.3 Evolution pattern in the architecture of Saran District

As per the site survey, the earliest documented historic site dates back to neolithic and chalcolithic era. The historicity of the structures seen today in the district dates back to the 18th century. While many ancient structures were built during 16th and 17th century AD, only a few remain today. 34% of the documented sites were built during 19th century AD, with 61% of them built in 20th century AD. It is to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been renovated in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

As discussed earlier, the building typology along with its architectural features and construction methods exhibit the historicity and antiquity of Saran district. As per the study, the maximum number of buildings listed are religious structures, accounting for 47% of the total number. 85% of these structures are temples, while 10% are mosques and eidgahs, church and dharamshalas constitute of only 1% each. 22% of the total number of inventories are residential structures and 9% are civic. These are developed due to the significance of trade in the district. The district also comprises many water structures such as kunds, pokharas and wells. As settlements expanded along the river, institutional, industrial and utilitarian buildings were built to cater to the community. Some memorial and funerary structures were also built here. Saran district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

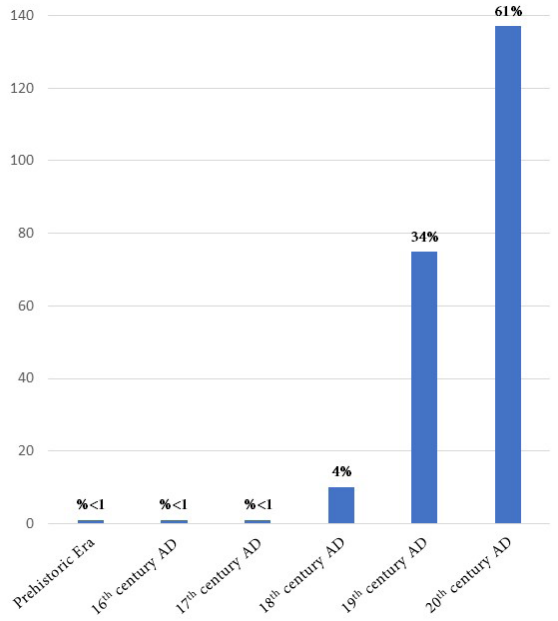


Figure 17 : Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods.
Source : As per primary survey done on site

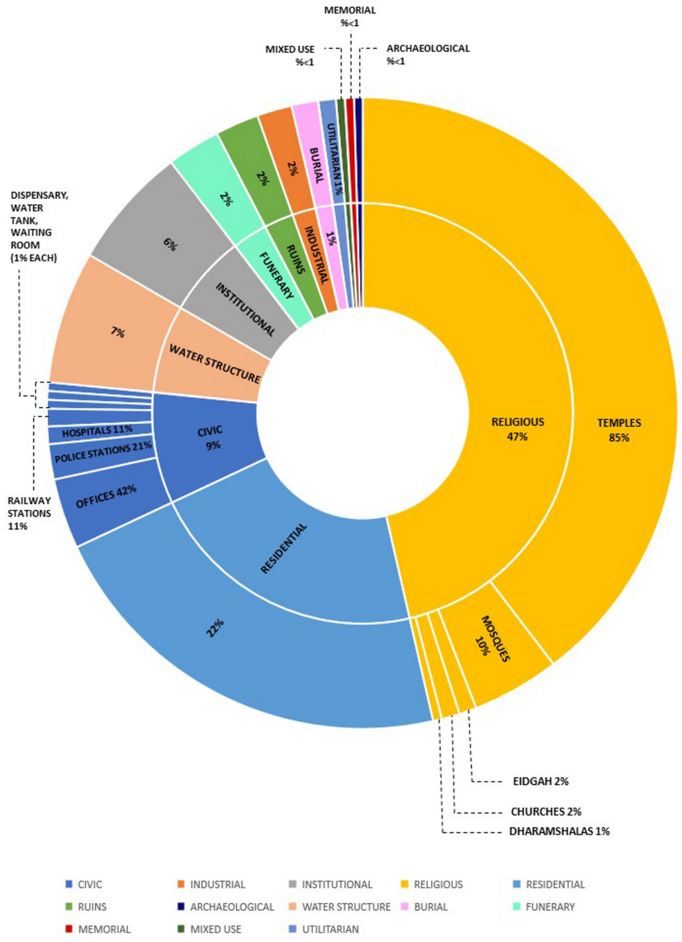


Figure 18 : Pie chart showing the built heritage typology in Saran district.
Source : As per primary survey done on site

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

7.3 Filling Inventories

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

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

7.4 GIS Mapping

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

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

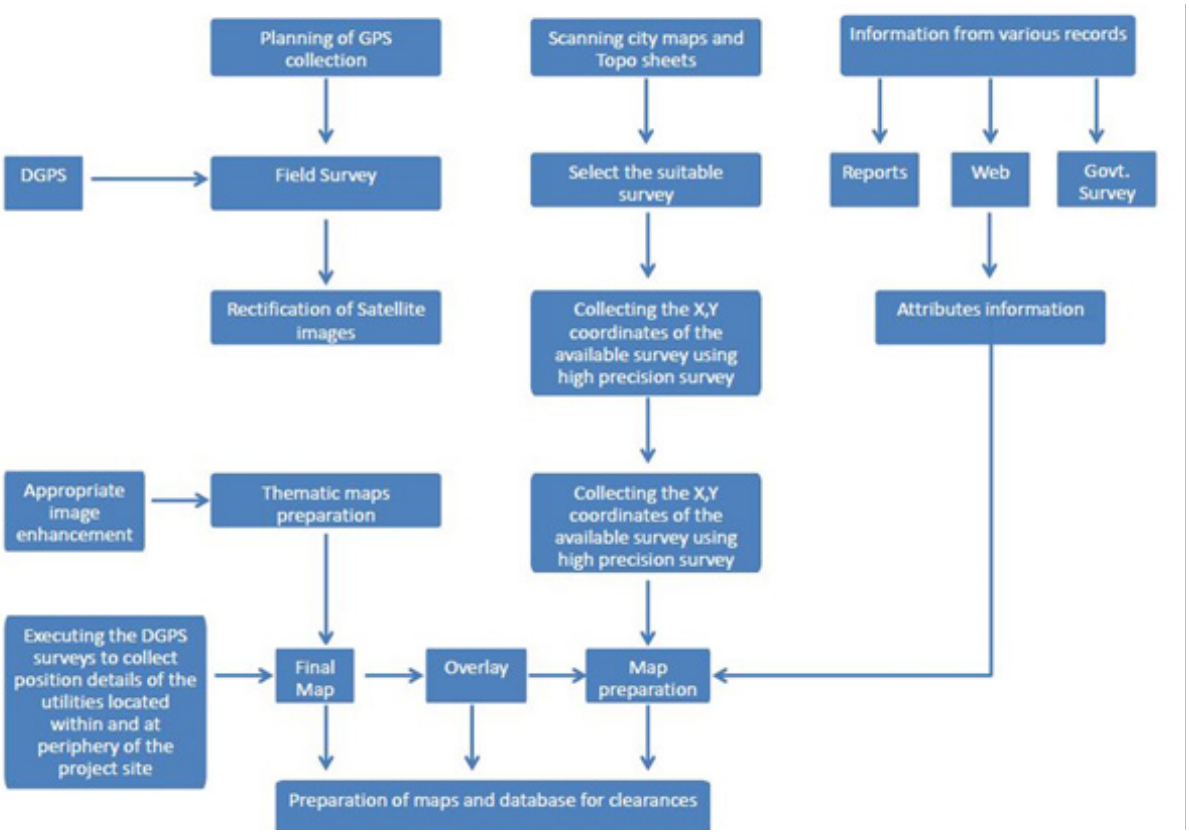


Figure 19 : GIS Mapping Methodology
Source : Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

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 Saran district is divided into zones within Rewelganj and Saran tehsils, which lie along Ganga riverbanks - (eg: Zone S01, S02.....). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Srn/M01, GaD/Srn/M02....) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Srn/CHP/01 for inventories in Chappra tehsil).

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ANNEXURE A
LISTING INVENTORIES

SHIV MANDIR (01)

Reference No GaD/Srn/RLJ/01 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M09



Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.801285 84.621097
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Ghazipur-Hajipur Marg and is approx. 195m northeast of Revelganj Station.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Sarv Narayan Das
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on its west side and has river Gandak flowing on its far south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having multifoilated arched openings on three sides, supported on circular pilasters. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having metal finials on top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha and has rectangular openings with metal doors located on the external side facades. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to the flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, people built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaser on the facades of the temple.
Source of Information	Prof. Inder Madi Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHRI SWAMI PAYAHARI JI KA STHAN	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/02 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M09

Past Name	Shri Swami Payahari ji ka Sthan
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.80033 84.62097
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards southwest direction and is approx. 100m northeast of Revelganj Station.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	1712
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shri Swami Ganga Das Ji Mohanraj
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has Revelganj Station on its south side and is surrounded by agricultural fields.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having multifoilated arches, supported on circular columns. There are blind semicircular arches built on the either side of the aracded openings. The veranda leads to an open courtyard with rooms built around the arcaded corridor. The corridor which is used to access the garbagriha has multifoilated arches while other corridors have semicircular arches. There is a moulded cornice band running around the courtyard, located below the parapet level. The parapet of the courtyard has a jaali and a stepped railing. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara having an inverted lotus flower motifon top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the temple. The plinth of the temple has been rebuilt
Source of Information	Prof. Inder Madi Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

REVELGANJ STATION	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/03 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M09



Past Name	Revelganj Station
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.799492 84.620254
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road southwest direction and is approx. 140m northeast of Ramkrishan School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Ghat
Property present use	Railway Station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has village settlement on its south side and is surrounded by dense vegetation.

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

Architectural Description	The station is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by rectangular opening which leads to the platform. The rooms have wooden doors as their entrance along with windows built on their either side. The building has a pitched roof, cladded with clay tiles and are supported on metal corrugated sheet, wooden members and rectangular columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 20th century, Britishers set up the railway line in Saran district. This was an important halt station for them.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, Britishers came to Saran district due to favourable conditions provided by river Ganga. They built railway line in order to expand their reign over the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Exposed and broken brick masonary, Broken cladding on the roof.
Source of Information	Lakhan

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NATH BABA SMARK | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/04 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M09





Past Name	Nath Baba Smark
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.797534 84.620378
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards south direction and is approx. 340m northwest of Semariya Ghat.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has village settlement on its north side and Ghaghara river flowing on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	The complex has single storey temples buitl on a high plinth.The complex is accessed by a gateway having multifoilated arch in the centre. The gateway opens up into a open area. One of the temples has a mandapa with vaulted roof. The mandapa is accessed by a multifoilated arches. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha which has dome on top followed by a metal finial. Another structure is an arcaded hall with multifoilated arches, supported on rectangular columns and has a vaulted roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the gateway, The temples are recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KARIYA MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/RLJ/05 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M09





Past Name	Kariya Mandir
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.795143 84.623138
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur road towards south direction and is approx.55m east of Semariya Ghat.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Vishwanath Prasad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Nagara and Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement on its north side and river Gandak flowing on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure having a triratha plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having semicircular arched openings on three sides, supported on circular columns. The corners of the mandapa also has a pilasters. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having an inverted flower motif on its top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a wooden door, set within semicircular arch. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The external façade of the mandapa is recently painted. Blackening on the façade of the shikhara.
Source of Information	Sanjay

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TARA PRASAD MUKHERJI RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/06 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M09



Past Name	Tara Prasad Mukherji Residence
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.793988 84.624916
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur road towards south direction and is approx.280m east of Semariya Ghat.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Tara Prasad Mukherji
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 has village settlement on its north side and river Gandak flowing on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure having a L shaped plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by wooden doors set within circular arches and has windows built on its either side. Another façade of the residence has rectangular opening with windows. The roof of the structure has a metal corrugated sheet which is a later addition.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later addition
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. The roof has been collapsed.
Source of Information	Mahesh

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

AGHOR MATHIYA

Reference No GaD/Srn/RLJ/07 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M10



Past Name	Aghor Mathiya
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.789215 84.632564
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Ghazipur-Hajipur Road and is approx. west of Revelganj Block Office.
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	It is surrounded by residences and shops and has river Gandak flowing on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. The garbagriha is topped by a shallow dome with an inverted lotus flower motif.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Structural cracks on the façade, Wooden beams are protuding out from the front façade.
Source of Information	Naseem Shah

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA UJANKNATH MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/08 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M10



Past Name	Baba Ujanknath
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.788975 84.632195
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards south direction and is approx. 130m west of Revelganj Police Station.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Nagara and Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and shops and has river Gandak flowing on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure having a pancharatha plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having pointed arched openings on three sides, supported on circular pilasters. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having metal finials on top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha and has bands on multiple levels running around the external façade. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Metal gates have been added later in the arched openings of the mandapa. Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD MUNICIPALITY OFFICE

Reference No GaD/Srn/RLJ/09A **Map No** GaD/Srn/M11



Past Name	Old Municipality Office
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.784467 84.64227
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Ghazipur-Hajipur Road and is approx. 65m south of Ram Lakhan Das ki Mathiya.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
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 located in the village settlement of Revelganj with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by rectangular wooden doors and has a rectangular window built on the façade, between the two doors. A moulded cornice band is running around the building, below the parapet level. The parapet has a metal jaali railing fixed between rectangular pillars.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Saran due to the growing trade and agricultural opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Saran due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade and agricultural civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Visible structural cracks on the façade, Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. Cracks on the wooden doors.
Source of Information	Mahesh

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TOMB OF HENRY REVEL | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/09B **Map No** GaD/Srn/M11



Past Name	Tomb of Henry Revel
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.784467 84.64227
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Ghazipur-Hajipur Road and is approx. 65m south of Ram Lakhan Das ki Mathiya.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Tomb
Property present use	Tomb
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It located in the village settlement of Revelganj with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, square in plan and is built on a low plinth. The tomb has four semicircular arched opening, built on each façade. The tomb is topped by a dome with an inverted lotus flower motif followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The tomb is dedicated to Henry Revel from whom the town of Revelganj derived its name. The tomb and this tablet has been placed here by Babu Tara Prasad Mukherji, The vice chairman of Revelganj Municipality.
Association with Ganga	During 19th century, People travelled through Saran district and settled here due to favourable conditions provided by river Ganga. Tombs were built by them to honor their rulers and officers.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the tomb
Source of Information	Mahesh

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PAKKI THAKURBADI | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/10 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M11



Past Name	Pakki Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.783649 84.644281
Address	Revelganj Bazar, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Ghazipur-Hajipur Road and is approx. 80m of KV College.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1932
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Fabbu Lal Shah
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 surrounded by residences and shops and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having multifoilated arch with a metal door. An arcaded veranda is built on the either side of the entrance. The first floor has an extended balcony with multifoilated arched openings. The balcony is supported on moulded brackets. There are windows set within semicircular arches, supported on semicircular pilasters. The entrance leads to the mandapa which opens up into a courtyard. The garbagriha is accessed by arcaded openings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Metal jaalis have been added later in front of the arcaded veranda. The plaster on the façade of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MADARSA HAMADIA AND MASJID

Reference No GaD/Srn/RLJ/11 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M12





Past Name	Madasra Hamadia
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.78611 84.652265
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards north direction and is approx. 250m northeast of Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1916
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Hamadia Saheb
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Madarsa
Property present use	Madarsa
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It located in the village settlement of Revelganj with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The madarsa is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on circular columns. There are rectangular windows built on the either side of veranda, set within segmental arches. There is a moulded cornice band running around the structure, located below the parpet level. A triangular pediment is located at the roof level of the structure. The side façade has rectangular door along with windows on its either side, set within segemental arches. The masjid is rectangular in plan and is located on the west side of the madarsa. It is accessed by metal gate set within segmental arch. The praying hall has six minarets, three built on each side façade. The mosque is topped by three domes followed by inverted lotus flower motifs and metal finials.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 20th century, muslim settlements expanded in the Saran district and people built this mosques and madarsas to cater to the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built mosques madarsas to cater to the religious needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the facades of the structure. Exposed brick masonary on the side facades.
Source of Information	Hasan Khan

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RUINS NEAR JAMA MASJID

Reference No GaD/Srn/RLJ/12 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M12



Past Name	Ruins near Jama Masjid
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.782534 84.651024
Address	Godna, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Ghazipur-Hajipur Road and is approx. 90m east of Bajranj Bali Mandir.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Ruins
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and shops and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	The structure is rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It was accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The old structure was a part of the mosque but later a new mosque was built adjacent to the original structure.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built mosques to cater to the religious needs of community.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The roof of the structure has been collapsed. Exposed and broken brick masonary
Source of Information	Shafqat Husssain

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GARH DEVI MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/13 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M12



Past Name	Garh Devi Mandir
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.78128 84.650983
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards south direction and is approx. 165m west of Godna Akhara Durga Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Dev Raj Sah
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 surrounded by residences and shops and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having multifoilated arches with metal jaali, located on the front and side facades. The central arch on the front façade has a metal gate which is used as entrance. The corners of the front façade of the structure has circuclar pilasters. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a railing on the parapet level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Plaster on the façade of the structure is wearing off.
Source of Information	Rame Kabal

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GAUTAM SANSKRIT VIDYALAYA	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/14 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M12

Past Name	Gautam Sanskrit Vidyalaya
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.781151 84.652288
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards south direction and is approx. 140m east of Gadh-Devi Mata Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1833
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Damudar Das
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and shops and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arched veranda having pointed arches, supported on rectangular columns. A band is running at the springing level of the arches. The ceiling of the veranda is supported on wooden beams. The veranda leads to a circular planned room with semicirular arched openings for the access but nw these openings have been sealed by using bricks. The parapet of the structure has a railing with a plus shaped punctures in it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Saran due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Saran due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints, Flaking of plaster on the façades.
Source of Information	Ram Dayal Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GAUTAM STHAN

Reference No GaD/Srn/RLJ/15 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M12





Past Name	Gautam Sthan
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.78000 84.65229
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards south direction and is approx. 190m southeast of Gadh-Devi Mata Mandir.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	1768
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ram Dayalu Das
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 settlement on its north side and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	The temple complex is rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having a metal gate which is later addition. The gateway leads to an open area with temples built around it. All the temples are single storey structures, built on high plinth. One of the temples has a nagara style architecture having a triratha plan. The temple is accessed by a mandapa with semicircular arched openings, set within bigger multifoilated arches. The arches are supported on circular pilasters. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a shikhara with urushringas built around it. All of the other temples have onion domes on their top. Some temples have a garbagriha and mandapa while others have only garbagriha. The temples having mandapa have multifoilated arched openings for their access and are topped by vaulted roofs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the temples. Some of the newer temples are built recently in the complex.
Source of Information	Ram Dayalu Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (02)

Reference No GaD/Srn/RLJ/16 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M12





Past Name	Shankar Ji ka Mandir
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.77937 84.65371
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur -Hajipur Road towards south direction and is approx. 350m southeast of Gadh-Devi Mata Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement on its north side and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, square in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is built with lakhori bricks and is accessed by multifoilated arch set within a wooden frame. Smaller blind arches are built on either side of the entrance. The entrance and the blind arches are further enclosed by a bigger multifoilated arches, supported on circular pilasters. The temple is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. The shikhara has a kalasha on top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The boundary wall adjoining the temple has been collapsed. Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the joints
Source of Information	Shri Ram Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RADHE KRISHAN MANDIR (01)

Reference No GaD/Srn/RLJ/17 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M12





Past Name	Radhe Krishan Mandir
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.779487 84.654835
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards south direction and is 250m east of Gautam Sthan.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Hathua State (Local community)
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Chattri
Building Setting	It has settlement on its north side and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, square in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is built with lakhori bricks and has a dome on top of it. The dome has a moulded drum around its base and has an inverted lotus flower motif on top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure.
Source of Information	Shri Ram Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM LAKSHMAN SITA MANDIR (01) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/18 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M12





Past Name	Ram Lakshman Sita Mandir
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.779176 84.655341
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards south direction and is 315m east of Gautam Sthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement on its north side and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa having arcaded veranda with multifoilated arches. Similar blind arches are built on the side of the arched openings. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having rectangular door for its entrance. The garbagriha is topped by a dome followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The temple has been renovated recently with newly painted facades
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SENGAR TOLA SHIV MANDIR	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/19 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M13





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.785481 84.667708
Address	Revelganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards north direction and is approx. 600m north of Sengar Tola Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Sadagar Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Nagara and Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement on its south side and has agricultural fields on its north side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure having a triratha plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having multifoilated arched openings on three sides. The arches are set within bigger multifoilated arches and are supported on circular pilasters. The corners of the mandapa also has a pilasters. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having metal finials on top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha and has smaller triangular arched openings built on the side facades. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The temple is recently renovated with newly painted facades. The base level of the mandapa and the garbagriha is cladded with tiles.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR AJMERGANJ	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/RLJ/20 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M13



Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Revelganj
Location	25.781253 84.6706
Address	Ward 21, Ajmerganj, Saran
Approach	It is located along the north side of Ghazipur-Hajipur Road and is approx. 200m northwest of Ajmerganj Kali Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Om Prakash Chaudhary
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Nagara and Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and shops and has agricultural fields on its north and south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure having a triratha plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having multifoilated arched openings on three sides. The arches are supported on circular pilasters. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having metal finials on top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha and has smaller triangular arched openings built on the side facades. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The temple is recently renovated with newly painted facades. The external façade of the mandapa is cladded with tiles.
Source of Information	Om Prakash Chaudhary

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BINTOLA SHIV MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/01 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M14



Past Name	Bintola Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.800442 84.731713
Address	Ratanpura, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Chapra Bypass Road towards south direction and is approx. 565m northwest of Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Nagara
Building Setting	It has a pond on its east side and is surrounded by residences. It has agricultural fields on its far west and south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, having a triratha plan and is built on a high plinth. The temple is enclosed by a boundary wall and having a gateway for its access which is a later addition. The gateway has a metal door set within multifoilated arches, supported on circular pilasters. The gateway leads to the open area having the main temple. The temple has a mandapa with multifoilated arches, one built in the centre of the front façade and one each built on the side façade. The front façade has similar blind arches, located on the side of the opening. The mandapa has a vaulted roof, topped by a metal finials. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha with double panelled wooden door for its entrance. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. Each urushringa has a smaller finial on top while the shikhara has a bigger metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Saran region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façades, The flooring of the temple is cladded with marble
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GOVARDHAN DAS MATHIYA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/02 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M15





Past Name	Govardhan Das Mathiya
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.803317 84.705768
Address	Misraulia, Saran
Approach	It is approached on east side of Jalalpur Bazar Road and is built adjacent to Govardhan Das Pokhar.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Goverdhan Das
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Nagara and Regional
Building Setting	It has pond on its east side and is surrounded by agricultural fields.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure having a triratha plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having multifoilated arched openings on three sides, supported on circular pilasters. Similar blind arches are built on the either side of the openings but are narrow as compared the entrance. Intricate carvings are done on the external façade of the structure. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having metal finials on top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha and has bands on multiple levels running around the external façade. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. Exposed brick masonary
Source of Information	Dashrath

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DUTCH MAUSOLEUM

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/03 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M15





Past Name	Dutch Mausoleum
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.79994 84.70421
Address	Jalalpur, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Jalalpur Bazar Road towards northwest direction and is approx. 620m northeast of Bara Karinga Shiv Temple.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Mausoleum
Property present use	Mausoleum
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	It has small ponds on its north and side side and has agricultural fields on other sides.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, square in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is built with lakhori bricks and is accessed by pointed arched opening located in the centre of each external façade. The pointed arches are further enclosed in a blind multifoilated arches. Similar blind arches are built on the either side of the entrance having a greater width. There are octagonal minarets on each corner of the structure. The structure is topped by a dome having an inverted lotus flower motif followed by a metal finial. The interior façade of the structure has blind multifoilated arches at the base level of the dome. An another square planned structure is located adjacent to the mausoleum having semicircular arched openings on each façade and minarets on each corner.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The mausoleum is dedicated to a Dutch Governor Jacobus Van Horn who visited Saran during 18th century. Chapra was under Dutch rule till 1770 and it was an important trading centre for them.
Association with Ganga	During 18th century, Dutch travelled through Saran district and settled here due to favourable conditions provided by river Ganga. Tombs were built by them to honor their rulers and officers.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints. Cow dung cakes are put on the walls of the building.
Source of Information	Gazettere of Saran

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BARKA KARINGA MATHIYA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/04 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M15





Past Name	Barka Karinga Mathiya
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.79486 84.700943
Address	Karinga, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Jalalpur Road towards northwest direction and is approx. 480m northwest of Jaglal Chaudhary College.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ramayan Mahto
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Nagara and Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement on its south side and is surrounded by agricultural fields.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure having a triratha plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having semicirular arched openings on three sides. Similar blind arches are built on the either side of the openings but are narrow as compared the entrance. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having metal finials on top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha and has smaller arched openings built on the side facades. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The temple has been recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Ramayan Mahto

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (01)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/05 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M16





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781384 84.690292
Address	Inai Mahaveer Mandir, Inai, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Gazipur- Hazipur Road approx. 526 m west and Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 879 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is situated within the agricultural field. The Inai Mahaveer mandir is towards the west and Sri Ajgaibinath Mandir is towards the east.

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

Architectural description	The well is circular and approximately 2m in diameter. It is built on an octagonal base whose masonry is mostly lost and is covered in thick vegetation. The inner circular walls of the well have a brick course in English bond.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The village was developed in order to cater to the farming communities who settled here due to the availability of abundant fertile land. This well was built to cater to the domestic needs of the people.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built wells along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth, Encroachments.
Condition Description	There is a thick vegetative cover over the well. Locals have enchroached over the well and garbage has been dumped inside.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHETAN DAS MATHIYA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/06 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M16





Past Name	Chetan Das Mathiya
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781028 84.692613
Address	Azaibganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Gazipur- Hazipur Road approx. 771 m west and Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 646 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Ajaibganj towards the east, agricultural fields are towards the north and south of it.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has a temple with a well on the north, a few huts along with the boundary wall, and an open ground. The temple has garbagriha topped with pyramidal shikhara, mandapa topped with the rectangular vault, and a flat-roofed open hall in front of the mandapa. The shikhara has moulded impression of two layers of urushikhara on each of its pyramidal faces. There are four-pointed arched entrances, one each on the north and south side of the garbagriha and the mandapa. A pointed arch also on the east of the mandapa opens towards the open hall and a wooden door on the west of mandapa opens towards the garbagriha. The open hall has a flat stone roof supported on wooden beams and circular columns. A cornice band is running at the roof level of the open hall. The RCC structure to the north of the temple is a later addition.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by Late Chetan Das, who was a local saint and had settled along the river Ganga. The land to build the temple was donated by the local zamindar.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Multiple layers of paint are on the structure. Flaking of plaster and damaged wooden beams is noticed due to the dampness.
Source of information	Gajarmal Das Ji

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (02)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/07 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M17





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781471 84.696572
Address	Azaibganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Gazipur- Hazipur Road approx. 1.17 km west and Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 240 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlements of Ajaibganj around, agricultural fields are towards the north and Azaibganj Kabristan is towards the west.

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

Architectural description	The well is circular and approximately 2m in diameter. It is built on an octagonal base whose masonry is mostly lost and is covered in thick vegetation. The supporting rectangular pillar for the pulley system has a leaf-like moulding on the top. The inner circular walls of the well are made of lakhori brick. The stone cladding over the platform and the mouth of the well are mostly lost.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The village was developed in order to cater to the farming communities who settled here due to the availability of abundant fertile land. This well was built to cater to the domestic needs of the people.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built wells along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth, Encroachments.
Condition Description	There is thick vegetation growth, damaged masonry joints. Locals have encroached over the well, and garbage has been dumped inside.
Source of information	Sujeet Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

AJAIBGANJ POLICE CHOWKI

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/08 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M17





Past Name	Ajaibganj Adda 6 Police Chowki
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781831 84.698089
Address	Azaibganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Gazipur- Hazipur Road approx. 1.29 km west and Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 120 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Police Station
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Ajaibganj around, Ajaibganj kabristan is in the south and the Teli River is flowing in the west.

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

Architectural description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. The front and rear façade have a collonaded veranda having five rectangular columns with a low base and corbelled capital. The structure has a corrugated sheet roof supported on wooden beams. The roof extends down over the veranda and is resting over the rectangular columns. The structure has an alternate arrangement of two doors and two windows on the front and rear façade and one door and one window on the side façade. All the doors and windows are set within the semicircular arches. These doors lead to the central hall in the centre of the structure. A rectangular structure with an inclined roof made of corrugated sheet and two semicircular arched doors and a window is on the north of the police chowki building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The villages around the town of Chapra were developed under Britishers and different civic buildings were built to maintain the administration in and around the town.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Chapra along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built to provide for the settlement.
State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Nuisance of animals, Encroachment
Condition Description	Plaster has peeled off exposing the masonry wall, corrugated sheet roofing is damaged and the structure has encroachment.
Source of information	Nizamuddin Shah

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAZAR AND KARBALA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/09 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M17





Past Name	Mazar and Karbala
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781175 84.697983
Address	Azaibganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Gazipur- Hazipur Road approx. 1.36 km west and Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 183 m east.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Haseena Khatun
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Karbala
Property present use	Karbala
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlements of Ajaibganj around, agricultural fields are towards the south and the Teli River is flowing in the west.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has Mazar on the south, old graves around it, a platform and a well on the north of the Mazar, traces of an old boundary wall scattered along the edge of the precinct, and residential buildings on the west. The Mazar is single-storey, rectangular in plan, and is built on a low plinth. The entrance to the mazar is through the wooden door set within the semicircular blind arch. The structure has a dome having a high circular base. Four octagonal pillars, one each at the four corner of the mazar are topped with the minaret above roof level. A high boundary wall with a wooden door set within the semicircular arch on the north and the west side is around the Mazar. The five niches are made on either side of these entrance doors in the boundary wall. A platform in the north of the Mazar, traces of boundary walls, and other graves all in lakhori brick are in ruinous condition.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Mazar is dedicated to the saint Pir Imam Hasan Hussain and it along with the Karbala was built by the local Zamindar who had settled here along the river bank to carry out farming activities.
Association with Ganga	Various muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques and mazars to cater to their religious needs.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster and weak masonry walls due to dampness in the Mazar. Old boundary walls and graves are mostly in ruinous condition.
Source of information	Haseena Khatun

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHOTI BRAHMAPUR PUL

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/10 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M18





Past Name	Choti Brahmapur Pul
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.788281 84.701728
Address	Brahmapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approximately, 140 m from the Ghazipur- Hazipur road and is approached by taking lane towards south from the Masoom Ganj Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Authority
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Bridge
Property present use	Bridge
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Industrial
Building Setting	It is located over the Teli River and connects Masoom Ganj to Brahamapur. Shiv Mandir is approximately 81m south of it.

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

Architectural description	The barrage is approximately, 32 m long and is based over seven stepped piers, which are built of brick and mortar. A thick retaining wall supporting the stone slab is on the either ends. A brick railing is made over on the north end of the slab while the south end has an iron railing.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The barrage is built over the Teli River, to control its flow before its confluences with the river Ganga. Every year in the monsoon season the Ganga water backflows into the Teli River causing a rise in water level.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga valley has many tributaries that flow into the river, hence industrial structures were built to control its flow so that the water does not cause flooding in the surrounding areas.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Blackening, algae growth, and weak masonry due to dampness. Garbage is dumped and corrosion on the iron railing is also noticed.
Source of information	Ajit Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHINTAHARNESHWAR MAHADEV MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/11 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M18





Past Name	Chintaharneshwar Mahadev Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.787590 84.702187
Address	Masoom Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approximately, 177 m from the Ghazipur- Hazipur road and is approached by taking lane towards south from the Masoom Ganj Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1841
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Digvijay Kumar Mishra
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 in the settlement of Masoom Ganj, residential buildings are around it and the Teli River is flowing on the northwest side.

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

Architectural description	It is single-storey, rectangular in plan, and is built over a rectangular platform. It has garbagriha topped with a shallow dome and a mandapa topped with a rectangular vaulted roof. A petal-like moulding band is running at the base of the dome and the vaulted roof. A single semicircular arch is placed on the three sides of the mandapa while the fourth side on the west has a wooden door leading towards the garbagriha. There is a niche and lotus figure made on either side of this arch. There is a cornice band running at the base level of the dome and vaulted roof and also on top of the roof level of the garbagriha and mandapa.A rectangular display pallet having a name and the built year of the temple is placed over the arch on the front façade. The low boundary wall built around the rectangular platform is a later addition having a metal gate on the east and west.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by Late Chintaman Mishra, who brought the temple's shivlinga from Kashi by lifting it on his shoulder and walking barefoot. The land to build the temple was donated by the local zamindar.
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Multiple layers of paint, blackening, dampness, ceramic tile as an inappropriate material have been used as cladding in the garbagriha.
Source of information	Digvijay Kumar Mishra

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LALMAN BABA KALI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/12 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M18





Past Name	Lalman Baba Kali Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.787124 84.702024
Address	Masoom Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approximately, 247 m from the Ghazipur- Hazipur road and is approached by taking lane towards south from the Masoom Ganj Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1864
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Surendra Kumar Mishra
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 in the settlement of Masoom Ganj, residential buildings are around it and the Teli River is flowing on the northwest side.

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

Architectural description	It is single-storey structure and is built over an octagonal plinth. Initially, it had only a garbagriha in the rectangular plan and topped with a dome having an octagonal base. A leaf-like moulding is around the base of the dome. The entrance to the garbagriha is through the wooden door on the east while the other sides comprise a rectangular niche. The rectangular niche on the west side has devotional hymns inscription and is topped with multifoliated blind arch resting on the circular pilaster on either side. A circular pilaster with moulding on the top and base is also on each of the four corners of the garbagriha. An octagonal flat roof with moulded pattern running at the roof level is added to the garbagriha. The roof is supported on eight circular columns each having moulding on the top and base.The temple in RCC to the east is later addition to the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is dedicated to tantric Lalman Baba and was built by his disciple tantric Ramanand Mishra also known as Hardiya Baba, who settled along the river bank.
Association with Ganga	Goddess Kali is worshiped along with lord Shiva's 'Bhadra' avatar. Due to the direct association of Lord Shiva to the river Ganga as he brought the heavenly Ganga to Earth, many temples dedicated to the pair can be found along the river.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster, blackening, and soot deposit due to dampness. Flat roof and a RCC structure is later addition to the old temple.
Source of information	Randhir Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BARA DADA SAHEB MAZAR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/13 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M18





Past Name	Bara Dada Saheb Mazar
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781314 84.705802
Address	Navi Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 667 m west and Daulat Ganj Mohalla approx. 755 m east.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Mazar
Property present use	Mazar
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Modern
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Navi Ganj around, Chota Brahmapur Shiv mandir towards the west, and Hajrat Sah Peer Nazar Minority Hostel on the south.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has an RCC structure built over the holy grave on the south, a few prominent graves in front of it, an RCC madarsa building on the west of the Mazar, and a kabristan on the northeast. The structure containing the holy grave is rectangular in plan, built over the high plinth, and is accessed through a flight of ten stairs. The holy grave on this level is enclosed within the metal bars and is symbolically built over the position of the actual grave which is below the ground floor level. The chamber containing the actual grave is closed to the public. There are a few graves on the same floor level as the symbolic grave and also in front of the structure on the ground.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Mazar is dedicated to the local saint Dada Pir- e- Nazar Rahmatullah Allaih who is worshiped by both the local communities of Muslims and Hindus.
Association with Ganga	Various muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques and mazars to cater to their religious needs.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Altered setting, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The RCC structure built over the Mazar and the madarsa building also in RCC is all later additions to the precinct.
Source of information	Gulzar Ahmed

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BAJRANG DAS MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/14 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M18





Past Name	Bajrang Das Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.780246 84.708892
Address	Navi Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 1 km west and Daulat Ganj Mohalla approx. 460 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Pujari Amitesh Kumar
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Navi Ganj around, Dada Saheb Mazar Sharif is towards the west, and Satsang Mandir is in the northeast.

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

Architectural description	The temple is a single storey, rectangular in plan and is built over a high rectangular platform. It has garbagriha topped with the pyramidal shikhara and the mandapa topped with the rectangular vault. The shikhara has moulded impression of two layers of urushikhara on each of its pyramidal faces. The mandapa has a single ogee four-centred arch on the three sides and the fourth side on the west has a wooden door opening towards the garbagriha. The arch on the east side has an arched niche made on either side on the external surface of the mandapa. A small niche with mouldings on the top is also on the external face on the north and south side of the garbagriha. Another mandapa which is rectangular in the plan has a flat stone roof supported on wooden beams and I section. It is enclosed within the three semicircular arches from all sides. This open mandapa hall along with a well is on the east of the temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by Late Bajrang Das, who was a local saint and had settled along the river Ganga. The land to build the temple was donated by the local zamindar.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening, flaking of plaster, algae growth due to dampness. An RCC structure is later added to the open mandapa hall.
Source of information	Nishant Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID AND CHOTA DADA SAHEB MAZAR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/15 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M18





Past Name	Masjid and Chota Dada Saheb Mazar
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779709 84.710410
Address	Nageshwar Colony, Navi Ganj, Chapra
Approach	It is situated on the south side of the Inai-Bara Telpa Road and is approached by a narrow lane towards the south leading into Bintoli Mahtoji ka Tola.
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	Regional
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Navi Ganj around, Satsang Mandir is towards the northwest and Maa Kali Temple is towards the northeast.

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

Architectural description	The masjid is single storey, rectangular in plan, and is built over the high rectangular platform. The entrance is through the wooden door set within the rectangular niche made on the external wall. A rectangular band along with the two rectangular niches are also made on the either side of the door on the external wall. A octagonal pillar with minaret on top is on the each of the four corners of the masjid. A rectangular niche with small wall holes for ventilation is also made on the north and south side external walls. The dome of the mosque is lost and the flat circular roof is made in the place of it, which is supported by the beam from each of the four corners. Each of the beams are resting on the four minarets present at the corners. The staircase along with enclosing boundary wall to the masjid entrance door and the RCC structure over the holy grave are all later additions.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Mazar is dedicated to the local saint who settled along the river bank here and is worshiped by both the local communities of Muslims and Hindus.
Association with Ganga	Various muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques and mazars to cater to their religious needs.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions, Incompatible development in the surroundings
Condition Description	Blackening, flaking of plaster due to dampness, cowshed is built in the surrounding, Tile cladding is done on the external walls of the
Source of information	Santosh Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA MANOKAMNA NATH

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/16 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M18





Past Name	Baba Manokamna Nath
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.780136 84.711134
Address	Takkad Morde, Daulat Ganj, Chapra
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 1.23 km west and Dharm Nath Mandir approx. 961 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Daulat Ganj around, cluster of trees are on the north and Maa Kali Temple is towards the east.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has an old shiv temple, an old well and a rectangular platform with Peepal tree on the northeast of the temple and open area in front of the temple towards the south. The structures in RCC are built around the temple on the north and the west side. The temple is single storey and rectangular in plan. It has garbagriha topped with pyramidal shikhara and mandapa topped with the rectangular vault. There are different layers of multiple urushikharas over the shikhara, each having a moulded kalasha on top and thin band running at the base. There is a single multifoliated arch on three sides of the mandapa with the fourth side on the west has a wooden door set within the semicircular blind arch. Decorative moulding is done over the wooden door and a niche is made on the either side of it. Each of the arches are resting on fluted pilaster on either sides, having moulded base and capital.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by the local Lalaji community, who had settled along the river Ganga. Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra, by influencing many trading and business driven communities to migrate and settle in the town.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Several layers of paint are noticed, incompatible material is used in cladding, RCC boundary wall has repalced the old.
Source of information	Santosh Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHARANI STHAN

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/17 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Maharani Sthan
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.784030 84.711908
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the east side of Gudri Chawani Road and is approx. 45m south of Shekh Toli Badi Masjid.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1934
Ownership	Gram Panchayat
Owners Name	Sia Ram Prasad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Unprotected
Building Setting	The temple is built in a residential area with shops and residences built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan. The plinth level of the structure is lower than the road level. It is accessed by a small mandapa having a rectangular opening. The mandapa has a triangular pediment above the rectangular opening with a bullseye opening in the centre. There are two pillars built adjacent to the pediment. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having rectangular door as its entrance. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the facades.
Source of Information	Sunil Kumar Prasad

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAH BANWARI LAL SAROVAR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/18 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Shah Banwari Lal Sarovar
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.785049 84.717008
Address	Gudari Bazar, Takkad Morde, Chapra
Approach	It is approximately, 172 m from the Ghazipur- Hazipur Road and is approached by taking lane south from the Rajendra College Mod.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Municipality
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Water Structure
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on the north and the east, Rajendra College is on the west and Rajendra School is on the south.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has rectangular pond enclosed by stone cladded stairs and walkway along the north and the south and thick retaining wall on the east and the west. A tree, Samudayik Bhawan and platform topped with RCC flat roofed structure are on the south. The thick boundary wall is around the precinct with metal gate on the north and south. The bottom of the north side walkway has two pointed arched depression along with a niche on either side of the three pointed arches which are resting on the circular columns. These arches along with circular columns are on the either side of the stone cladded stairs. The stairs are decending down fron the walkway at the centre of it. The bottom of the south walkway has series of alternating niche and pointed arched depression on either side of the stairs. These stairs are at the centre having a platform built at the top having flat roof supported on RCC arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The sarovar was constructed and later donated along with the Sarai by Shah Banwari Lal, a renowned local banker who regularly donated lands and properties to the government for the welfare of the Chapra town.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of important pilgrimage sites along the river Ganga, different sarovars along with the sarais were built to provide refuge to the pilgrims. This sarovar along with the sarai was built for pilgrims visiting harihar kshetra mela.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structure deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Damaged stone cladding, algae and vegetative growth on the structure are noticed. The RCC structures are added on the south.
Source of information	Prinary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAJENDRA COLLEGE

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/19 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Rajendra College
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.784916 84.715691
Address	Gudari Bazar, Takkad Morde, Chapra
Approach	It is approximately, 274 m from the Ghazipur- Hazipur Road and is approached by taking lane south from the Rajendra College Mod.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1870
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Institution
Property present use	Institution
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has residences on the south and the west, Shah Banwari Lal Sarovar is on the east and Rajendra School is on the southeast.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has an old structure with clock tower, the classrooms are added later to the old structure forming a large rectangular courtyard at the centre. New Rcc buildings for other departments are built on the north of the college, a garden is with the statue of Dr. Rajendra Prasad on the east and a field is on the west side of the college. The entrance to the old institution building is through the two metal jali doors set within the semicircular arch opening. These arches are set in the gateway having clock tower on the top and classrooms on the either side. The clock tower has a circular clock on each of its four side having corbelling on the edge. The gateway leads to the open rectangular courtyard having a platform on the south and a small garden on the north with classroom made all around. A cornice band is running on the roof level of the old structure and it has rectangular window openings topped with the stone chajja. Its flat stone roof is supported on the wooden beams.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The college was established by Late Harihar Sharan and Late Syed Mahmood Saheb by the wish of Dr. Rajendra Prasad on the campus of Sarai donated by local merchant Shah Banwari Lal. The old clock dated 1870 has trademark of Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Chapra along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built to provide for the settlement.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structure deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening, flaking of plaster and algae growth due to dampness. The structure in RCC on the north and garden on the east are added later.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAH BANWARI LAL PANCH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/20 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Shah Banwari Lal Panch Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.78386 84.71569
Address	Takkar Mor, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Gudari Bazar Road towards east direction and is approx. 120m southwest of Rajendra Pokhar.
Approx date of construction	17th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Banwari Lal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is built in a residential area with shops and residences built around it. Rajendra College is located towards the north direction of the temple.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a pradakshina path having three multifoilated arches in the centre. Similar blind arches are built on the either side of the openings. All of the arches are supported on rectangular columns with pilasters built on their facades. The pradakshina path has an arcaded corridor having semicircular arches. The garbagriha has a metal gate for the entrance, set within semicircular arch. A pointed moulded band is running around the arched part. Pilasters are built on the either side of the metal gate having a moulded base, fluted shaft and moulded capital. The temple structure is topped by a total of five shikharas with urushringas built around it. All of the shikharas are identical in construction and have metal finial on their top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions
Condition Description	The temple has been renovated recently with newly painted façade.
Source of Information	Abhilasha Kumari

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (03) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/21 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19



Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.783540 84.714950
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Gudari Bazar Road towards east direction and is approx. 135m southwest of Rajendra College.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is built in a residential area with shops and residences built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa having a metal gate, set within multifoilated arch. Similar blind arches are built on either side of the entrance. All of the arches are supported on circular pilasters. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof with two finials on top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha which has a shikhara on its top. The shikhara has urushringas built around it and is further topped by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to the flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, people built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary, Chipping of plaster from the façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ANNAPURNA MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/23 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Annapurna Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779470 84.713329
Address	Butti Mod, Daulat ganj, Chapra
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Dada Saheb Mazar approx. 804 m west and Dharam Nath Mandir approx. 749 m east.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Kanhaiya Prasad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement of Daulat Ganj around, Daulatganj Chiktoli Masjid is towards the north and Badi Devi Mandir is toward the east.

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

Architectural description	The temple is a single storey, rectangular in plan and is built over the high plinth. It has garbagriha topped with pyramidal shikhara, mandapa topped with rectangular vault, another open flat roofed mandapa with well in front on the east and semicircular arched veranda on the north. The entrance to the garbagriha is from three doors set within the multifoliated blind arches, one each on the north, south and east side. The mandapa has single multifoliated arch on three sides and fourth side is towards the garbagriha. All the arches are resting on the circular pilasters with moulded base and capital. Similar, but taller pilaster are also on the corners of the mandapa. The shikhara has one urushikhara at each four corners and moulded impression of urushikhara at the each face. The cornice band is at the roof level. The open mandapa has semicircular arches with multifoliated moulding on the top. The roof of the structures are flat stone supported on wooden beams.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by Bir Das Shah who was the jewellery trader and had settled along the river along with the other communities when the town of Chapra was established by Raja Todar Mal.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged trading and zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built temples along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and structure deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Blackening, soot deposit, and flaking of plaster due to dampness. Rotten wooden structural members and a tution classes set up is made.
Source of information	Anil Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (02) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/24 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Tarkeshwar Prasad Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779396 84.713696
Address	Daulat Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 1.52 km west and Dharm Nath Mandir approx. 673 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Tarkeshwar Prasad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Daulat Ganj around, Annapurna Mandir is towards the west and Badi Devi Mandir is towards the east.

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

Architectural description	It is rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. The entrance veranda on the east side has three semi-circular arches supported on the tapering circular double columns each having mouldings on the top and base. Rooms are placed on either side of the veranda with rectangular window openings and shops accessible through wooden doors are on the south façade. Overhanging balconies supported by wooden members are on the south and east façade. Both the balcony has carved wooden works on the railings, semi-circular arches which are supported by wooden columns and chajja. Windows on the first floor are set within the semi-circular blind arch, resting on the circular pilaster on either side and decorative floral moulding work below. The third floor has a terrace with rooms placed on either side towards the west and the east. Cornice band runs along with roof levels and the parapet wall has moulded balusters.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by the descendant of Patni Mal ji who was one of the first aggarwal families to settled in the Chapra town, when Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged trading communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions, Alterations, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Blackening, soot deposit and flaking of plaster due to dampness. Vegetative growth are noticed and loss of roof parapet wall.
Source of information	Mukund Prasad

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (03)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/25 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Krishna Mohan residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779207 84.713808
Address	Daulat Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 1.52 km west and Dharm Nath Mandir approx. 674 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Krishna Mohan Aggarwal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Daulat Ganj around, Annapurna Mandir is towards the west and Badi Devi Mandir is towards the east.

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

Architectural description	Initially, the residence was single- storey, rectangular in plan and built over the high pilnth. The front façade has series of thick circular pairs of pilasters with low base and corbelled capital. Each of the pilasters pairs are topped with the elongated rectangular entablature having a thin rectangular band running in the midway of its length. The wooden doors are set between the two consecutive pilaster pairs and is topped with the rectangular ventilator opening. A shop is made on the west side of the front façade having a wooden door set within the semicircular blind arch resting on the rectangular pilaster on the either side. The circular pillaster pair enclosing the shop are tappered at the top. A wooden chajja is made at the roof level above the shop which is supported on the wooden beams.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by the descendant of Patni Mal ji who was one of the first aggarwal families to settled in the Chapra town, when Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged trading communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Blackening and flaking of plaster due to dampness, a floor is added over the single storey and shop is made into ground floor room.
Source of information	S. M. Aggarwal

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (04)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/26 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Bhagwat Prasad Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779304 84.714423
Address	Daulat Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 1.53 km west and Dharm Nath Mandir approx. 675 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bhagwat Prasad Aggarwal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Partially abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Daulat Ganj around, Annapurna Mandir is towards the west and Shiv Mandir is towards the east.

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

Architectural description	It is double-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. The entrance veranda on the south facade has a flat stone roof based on wooden beams and is supported by four wooden columns. Rooms are placed on the west side of the veranda and the east side has a single semicircular arch that is blocked with bricks. Three wooden doors on the verranda and three rectangular windows on the first floor are set within the semicircular blind arch. The oldest parts of the structure are in lakhori bricks and the part of the building on the east side has lost masonry walls.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by the descendant of Patni Mal ji who was one of the first aggarwal families to settled in the Chapra town, when Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged trading communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening, loss of masonry, vegetation growth are noticed. Wooden structural members are rotten and the building is partially abandoned.
Source of information	S. M. Aggarwal

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

THAKUR BADI (01)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/27 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Sri Sita Ram Thakurji ka Dharamshala
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779073 84.714506
Address	Daulat Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 1.58 km west and Dharm Nath Mandir approx. 608 m east.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	1749
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple and Dharamshala
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Daulat Ganj around, Annapurna Mandir is towards the west and Shiv Mandir is towards the north.

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

Architectural description	A wooden door set within the flat-roofed gateway leads to the courtyard having temple on the south and structures in RCC to the east and west. The temple is a single-storey, rectangular in plan, and is built over a high plinth. The mandapa of the temple has multifoliated arches resting on the circular double columns. The central arch is wider than the others and has decorative floral mouldings over it. The Mouldings are also over the edges of all other arches and a rectangular niche is made over each arch with an inscription. The garbagriha has three chambers accessed through the wooden doors, each set within the multifoliated blind arch. The central chamber is topped with pyramidal shikhara, the chamber on either side is topped with a dome and the mandappa is topped with a rectangular vault. The shikhara has a high moulded base and there are five urushikharas on each of its pyramidal faces.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by Smt. Munkka Biwi on direction from her husband Babu Harihar Prasad Aggarwal, who the descendant of one of the first aggarwal families to settled in the Chapra town, when Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged trading communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built temple along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions, Incompatible development in the surroundings
Condition Description	Blackening, soot deposit and flaking of plaster due to dampness. Structure in RCC are added and renovation in incompatible material.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ASHESHWAR NATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/28 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Asheshwar Nath Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779355 84.714796
Address	Daulat Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 1.80 km west and Dharm Nath Mandir approx. 593 m east.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	1889
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bajendra Bahadur
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 settlement of Daulat Ganj around, Annapurna Mandir is towards the west and Shiddheswar Shiv Mandir is towards the east.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has a temple towards the north, a well is in front of the temple on the south, a tree on the north and a newly added Satsang Bhawan in RCC is on the east of the temple. The temple is a single storey, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth that lies below the level of the ground around it. It has mandapa topped with the rectangular vault and the garbagriha topped with the pyramidal shikhara. A single semicircular arch is on three sides of the mandapa, while the fourth side on the west has a door opening towards the garbagriha. A thin rectangular band is running around the arches. A small chamber for idols is on either side of the arch on the east. The mandapa has a circular pilaster on the external wall corners and the cornice band is running on the roof level. The shikhara has moulded impression of the three layers of urushikhara. The circular well with approximately, 2.5 m diameter has metal jali cover.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by Babu Asaram ji who settled along the river to carry out religious activities. Later, his descendants donated the temple to the local people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Multiple layers of paint are noticed, flaking of plaster, damped masonry walls and the structure and boundary wall in RCC are later
Source of information	Dwarkanath Mishra

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DAULAT GANJ SETTLEMENT | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/29 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Daulat Ganj Settlement
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.778953 84.715473
Address	Daulat Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 2 km west and Dharm Nath Mandir approx. 508 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Daulat Ganj around, Annapurna Mandir is towards the west and Gulabchand Digamber Jain Mandir is towards the northeast.

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

Architectural description	The first style of residence is single-storey and rectangular in plan. The entrance is through the collonaded veranda, with some houses having room on either side of the veranda. The wooden door in the veranda leads to the internal layout of the structure, having a rectangular courtyard at the centre and rooms placed around it. There are rectangular window openings and the cornice band is running at the roof level. The roof is flat stone supported on wooden beams. The second style of residence is double-storey and rectangular in plan. The entrance veranda has room on either side. The door and window openings are set within the segmental blind arch. The overhanging balcony is supported by wooden members and has wooden carvings at the eaves. The metalwork is on the railing and wooden chajja is supported on the wooden columns. The cornice band is running at the roof levels.
Historical/ Cultural Value	These residences was built by the local people who were mostly belonging to the trading community and had settled in the Chapra town, when Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged trading communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Alterations, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening and dampness can be noticed, RCC structures are added to many residences, structural components are damaged.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PANCH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/31 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Baba Batukeshwar Nath Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.778219 84.718282
Address	Daulat Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 2.2 km west and Dharm Nath Mandir approx. 233 m east.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	1734
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shri Dineshwar Mishra
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 settlement of Daulat Ganj around, Gulabchand Digamber Jain Mandir is towards the west and Gandhi High School is towards the northeast.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has group of five temple at the centre sharing single roof, an other small temple is at the east, cowshed is along the east boundary wall and the RCC residential structures are along the boundary wall on other sides. The temple are single- storey, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The entrance from each side is through the semicircular arches supported on moulded columns. Two pairs of blind arches are on the either side of these arches and the multifoliated moulding is done over each of the arches. The five garbagriha are placed, one at the centre and four, each along the corner with open mandapa in between on four side. These garbagrihas are topped with pyramidal shikhara having rectangular vaults in between on each side. The central shikhara has urushikhara while the other shikhara has impression of urushikhara. The other temple has door set within semicircular blind arch and pyramidal shikhara with urushikharas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by Lala Bhua ji who was local zamindar and had settled along the river. The part of the shikhara got displaced in the earthquake of the 1934 which is visible still today.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged trading and zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built temples along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening, soot deposit and flaking of plaster due to dampness. Structure in RCC are added and several layers of paint on the structure.
Source of information	Ayush Mishra

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA DHARAM NATH DHANI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/32 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Baba Dharam Nath Dhani Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.77794 84.720531
Address	Ratanpura, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 2.5 km west and Kath Devi Mandir approx. 391 m east.
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	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Ratanpura around, agricultural fields are towards the south and Holy Kids International School is towards the west.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has Shiv Mandir and Hanuman Mandir on the east, a well in front of the Hanuman Mandir, a baithak on the southeast corner, Gangaji Mandir on the southwest, Annapurna Mandir on the northwest, Durga Mandir at the center, and another well outside the precinct towards the west having parking space around. The entrance from the west is through the single storey RCC building and the north side entrance has a busy market around. The baithak has a multi foliated arched entrance with colonnaded verandah on either side. Rest all the temples and buildings are new in RCC.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to the local fable, Baba Dharamnath ji took a samadhi at the temple place in living state and later the shivlinga was found at the place of his samadhi. Later, locals buit the temple over the shivlinga.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions, Incompatible development in the surroundings
Condition Description	The old temples are replaced into a new RCC structures, parking facility has set up around the old well and shops are built around the precinct.
Source of information	Munna Kumar Mishra

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MANOKAMNA DEVI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/33 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Manokamna Devi Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777745 84.722119
Address	Daulat Ganj, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 2.4 km west and Kath Devi Mandir approx. 193 m east.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Daulatganj-Ratanpura around, Dharma Nath Mandir is towards the east and Satnarayan Mandir is towards the west.

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

Architectural description	It is single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. The mandapa has seven multifoliated arched entrances, five in series on the east and one each on the north and the south. These arches are supported on rectangular columns having low bases and capitals. A series of six octagonal columns having moulded base divides the area of mandapa and ardh mandapa. The garbagriha has also an arched entrance which is blocked by an iron gate. Two wooden doors each set within the semicircular blind arches are on the side facades leading to the interior of the temple. A circular pilaster with moulded base and capital are on each of the four corners of the temple. The flat roof of the temple has a cornice band running at the base and a thick moulded parapet wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by the local Marwari descendant who had settled along the river to carry out trading activities.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth, Alteration
Condition Description	Blackening and soot deposits and peeling of plaster due to dampness. The pradakshina path has been altered into the living space.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SATNARAYAN BHAGWAN MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/34 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Satnarayan Bhagwan Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777723 84.722579
Address	Ratanpura, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Ajgaibinath Mandir approx. 2.6 km west and Kath Devi Mandir approx. 173 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a settlement of Ratanpura around, Dharma Nath Mandir is towards the east and Holy Kids International School is towards the west.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has temple on the west, a banyan tree with a platform towards the centre, structures in RCC on the south and west of the temple and along the boundary wall on the south with a well in front to the north of it. The temple is single- storey and is built in a rectangular plan. The access to the mandapa is through the door set within the multifoliated blind arch at three sides. A rectangular window set within the multifoliated blind arch is on the either side of the door. The east façade also has a window with semicircular top on either side of the rectangular window. All these arches are resting on the circular pilaster with moulded base and top on either side. Simillar, but taller moulded pilasters are also at each corner of the structure on the external wall. The Garbagriha is topped with the shallow dome having low base. A cornice band is running at the roof level and the paraper wall is thick and high. The well is circular with approximately, 2m in diameter.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by Jugul Marwari who had settled along the river to carry out trading activities. Later, his descendants donated the temple to the local people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structure deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster and damped masonry walls. Structure in RCC on the north and south are added later to the old building.
Source of information	Pujari Kamlesh Tiwari

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (03)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/35 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Purani Kali Mandir Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777624 84.724241
Address	Ratanpura, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Dharam Nath Mandir approx. 405 m west and Bari Masjid approx. 667 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Pralayankar Mukherjee
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement of Ratanpura around, Daulatganj Chiktoli Masjid is towards the north and Badi Devi Mandir is toward the east.

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

Architectural description	The well is circular and approximately 2m in diameter. It is built on an circular base whose masonry is lost and is covered in thick vegetation. The inner circular walls of the well have a brick course in English bond and the water is contaminated by the garbage dumped inside.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The well was built by Brahmachari Ramlochan Mukhopadhaya who was the local businessman and had settled along the river to carry out trading activities. The well was built along with the temple of Kali which is replaced into a new RCC building.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built temples with wells along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material and structure deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	There is a thick vegetative cover over the well. Masonry walls are damaged and stone cladding are mostly lost.
Source of information	Pralayankar Mukherjee

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BHAGWAN BAZAR THANA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/36 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Bhagwan Bazar Thana
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781090 84.722760
Address	New Bank Colony, Pratap Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Thana Road and is approx. 120m southeast of Sitla Mata Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	District Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Police Station
Property present use	Police Station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation and has shops on its east and west side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It has a flat roof and is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns. The rooms are accessed by rectangular wooden doors.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Police outposts were built by the Britishers in the region to maintain law and order. These outposts were later converted into police stations.
Association with Ganga	Britishers came to Saran district due to the ease of trade and availabity of fertile land to build several buildings in the region. Police stations were built by them to maintain law and order.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Exposed brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RUSI CHAVNI | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/37 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Rusi Chavni
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.78336 84.72140
Address	Pratap Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Malmaliya-Jalalpur Chapra Marg towards south direction and is approx. 350m southeast of Kids Dream School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Krishna Surender Shahi
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Barracks
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	The building has shops on its east side and temple on its south direction. Dense vegetation is located towards the north direction of the building.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular columns with louvers built between them. The columns are built in a pair of two having fluted shafts and moulded band running around the capital. A band of dentils is running around the structure, located above the columns. The ceiling of the veranda is supported on wooden beams. The rooms of the building have wooden doors set within semicircular arches with an offset moulded band running along them. The parapet of the structure has a jaali railing with small pillars. The back façade of the structure has small windows and ventilators that are enclosed within segmental arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Earlier this structure was used as a barracks for the army officers and also as a rest house for the zamindars. Later on, this got converted into a school.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, settlements expanded and people built their residences along the banks of Ganga
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vandalism
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façades of the building, Metal pipes extending out from the terrace level.
Source of Information	Ravi Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

FCI GODOWN | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/38 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20



Past Name	FCI Godown
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.784693 84.721353
Address	Pratap Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Chapra-Gopalganj Road towards south direction and is approx. 95m southeast of Meena Hospital.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian
Property past use	Godown
Property present use	Godown
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has dense vegetation on its south direction, hospitals on its west and shops are located towards its north direction.

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

Architectural Description	The area consists of two godowns, rectangular in plan and are built on a low plinth. The buildings have rectangular windows on the façade and have pitched roofs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Early 20th century witnessed industrial revolution in the several regions of Bihar including Saran. People built many factories along with godowns to store their goods.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. This helped people to built industries in Saran district near the banks of river. Godowns were established by them to store their industrial goods.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Blackening on the façade along with flaking of plaster.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRACHIN MANDIR (02) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/39 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Panch Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.785355 84.722622
Address	Railway Colony, Chapra,
Approach	It is located on the north side of Malmaliya-Jalalpur-Chapra Road and is approx. 315m southwest of Chapra Junction.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is enclosed by a boundary wall having double panelled metal door for the entrance. The front façade of the wall has semicircular arches built on two levels. Semicircular pilasters are built on the either side of arches. A moulded cornice band is running at the capital level. The temple has a pradakshina path around the garbagrihas and each garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. The central shikhara is taller as compared to the other shikharas. Every shikhara has metal finial built on their top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioation, Vegetative growth, Later additions, Vandalism
Condition Description	Several posters are pasted on the façade of the boundary wall. Flaking of plaster on the façade of the boundary wall and temple.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MATH | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/40 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Math
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.78601 84.72313
Address	Railway Colony, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Malmiya-Jalalpur-Chapra Road towards north direction and is approx. 240m southwest of Chapra Junction.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Ruins
Property past use	Math
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and shops and has railway line towards its north side.

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

Architectural Description	The math has three double storey, rectangular planned structures built on low plinths. The buildings are arranged in a U shaped plan. The structures are accessed by segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. The first floor façade of the structures also have similar arched openings but narrower as compared to the ground floor. A moulded cornice band is running around the structures, located above the arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints, The roof of the structures have been collapsed
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY QUARTERS | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/41 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Railway Quarters
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.78635 84.72458
Address	Railway Colony, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Malmiya-Jalalpur-Chapra Marg towards north direction and is approx. 380m northeast of Vidyapeeth School.
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	Quarters
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The quarters have the railway junction towards the northeast direction and has other railway structures built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The quarters are single storey structures, rectangular in plan and are built on a low plinth. Some quarters are accessed by arcaded veranda having segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. The ceiling of the verandas have jack arched roof style and pitched roofs. Other structures are accessed by metal gates. Rectangular windows are located on the right side of metal gates. The height of the the rooms are greater than the height of the veranda. The extended portion of the structure has rectangular ventilators on the facades. The ventilators have chajjas built above them, supported on stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers set up the railway line in Saran district, they also built quarters for the officers for resting purposes.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, Britishers came to Saran district due to favourable conditions provided by river Ganga. They built railway line along with quarters for the officers.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Some of the quarters have been collapsed over time while others have flaking of plaster on their facades along with exposed brick masonary.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BAJRANGBALI MANDIR (01)	Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/42	Map No GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Bajrangbali Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.784963 84.724105
Address	Chamrahiya, Bhagwan Bazar Road, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Ghazipur-Hajipur Road and is approx. 240m southeast of Chapra Junction.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Raghu Pandey
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 surrounded by residences and shops and has railway line towards its far north side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa which is a later addition to the original garbagriha. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a metal door for its access. There are four circular pilasters built at the corner edges of the garbagriha. The garbagriha is topped by a dome followed by an inverted lotus flower and a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Alterations, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the facades. Tile cladding done on the interior façade of the garbagriha.
Source of Information	Raghu Pandey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BHAGWAN BAZAR SETTLEMENT | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/43 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Bhagwan Bazar Settlement
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.784767 84.725325
Address	Ghazipur - Hajipur Rd, Railway Colony, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located between the Railway Station Road and Kabari Gali.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Settlement
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence and Shops
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The street is situated in a market area having several buildings built around it such as banks, temples and residences.

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

Architectural Description	The settlement has rectangular planned buildings with varying building heights from single storey to double storey. The ground floor of the buildings have shopfronts. The first floor of some structures has colonnaded veranda with slender metal columns having louvers built between them. The rooms have rectangular wooden doors for their access along with windows built on their sides. Some buildings have a sloped roof, cladded with clay tiles while others have a terrace with railing with small openings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Chapra due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structures. Broken cladding of the roof.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NARAYAN CHOWK SETTLEMENT | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/44 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Narayan Chowk Settlement
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776961 84.741259
Address	Narayan Chowk Road, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by Pankaj Cinema Road leading from dak Bunglow Road towards south direction.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Settlement
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence and Shops
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The street is situated in a market area having several buildings built around it such as banks, temples and residences.

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

Architectural Description	The settlement has rectangular planned buildings having double storey height. Some of the buildings have shopfronts on the ground floors.The first floor of some structures has colonnaded veranda with slender metal columns having louvers built between them. Other structures have arcaded verandas on the first floor. The rooms of most of the buildings have rectangular wooden doors for their access along with windows built on their sides. The parapet of the buildings has a railing with smaller rectangular openings in it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Chapra due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structures. Broken cladding of the roof.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABU BANARASI LAL RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/45 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Babu Banarasi Lal Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.784167 84.72509
Address	Kabari Gali, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the east side of Kabari Gali and is approx. 290m south of Chapra Junction.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Babu Banarasi Lal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and shops and has a barren land located on its east side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded porch having circular columns built on a high pedestal. A moulded cornice band is running below the parapet level of the structure. The parapet of the porch has a railing with balusters like strcutures in it. Semicircular pilasters are built on the façade of the residence upto the level of the porch. Rectangular windows along with metal doors, located on the either side of the porch. The windows and doors are topped by flat chajjas. The rooms of the residence have wooden doors for their access, enclosed within segmental arches. A moulded cornice band is running on the façade above the entrance doors.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the external façade of the structure. The interior façade has been renovated with newly painted walls.
Source of Information	Rakesh Narayan Sinha

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HANUMAN MANDIR (01)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/46 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Hanuman Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.78349 84.72496
Address	Pratap Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the east side of VIP Gali and is approx. 115m northwest of Dhela Ji Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1836
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Narsingh Das
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is built in a residential area with shops and residences built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan. The plinth level of the temple is lower than the road level. The temple is accessed by the mandapa having semicircular arches on the sides and a rectangular opening in front. The semicircular arches are enclosed in blind pointed arches. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having metal sliding doors as its entrance. The garbagriha is topped by a dome having an octagonal base and kalasha on top, followed by a metal finial. There are four finials built around the dome, located at every corner of the roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, The flooring of the mandapa and the garbagriha has been redone.
Source of Information	Pradeeep Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE NEAR DHELA JI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/47 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20



Past Name	Residence near Dhela Ji Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.782814 84.725679
Address	Shiv Bazar, Pragati Nagar Road, Pratap Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the south side of Pragati Nagar Road and is approx. 280m southwest of Chapra District Jail.
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	Regional
Building Setting	It is built in a residential area with shops and residences built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by pointed arch with semicircular arched windows built on its either side. The first floor of the structure has rooms which are accessed by semicircular arches, supported on pilasters.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure, Addition of metal jaalis between the arches. Exposed and broken brick masonary.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DHELA JI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/48 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Dhela Ji Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.782769 84.725836
Address	Shiv Bazar, Pragati Nagar Road, Pratap Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the south side of Pragati Nagar Road and is approx. 280m southwest of Chapra District Jail.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Hanumath Saha
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Nagara and Regional
Building Setting	The temple is built in a residential area with shops and residences built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The temple is a single storey structure, built on a low plinth and has a triratha plan. It is accessed by the mandapa having pointed arched openings on three sides. The mandapa has a vaulted roof with finials on top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having pilasters on three levels built on the external facades. The pilasters are connected to the urushringas built around the shikhara of the garbagriha. The shikhara has a kalasha on its top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The temple has been renovated recently with newer painted facades of the garbagriha and tile cladding on the mandapa.
Source of Information	Gulab Chand Prasad

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA (01)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/49 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Jila School
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.78524 84.73229
Address	Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Railway Station Road towards north direction and is approx.185m south of Meenakshi Memorial School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has wetlands on its north side and city settlement on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded vera having segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. The veranda leads to the classrooms having a greater height. A moulded cornice band is running at the parapet level of the building. The back façade has rectangular windows, topped by chajjas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Exposed brick masonary
Source of Information	Primary survey

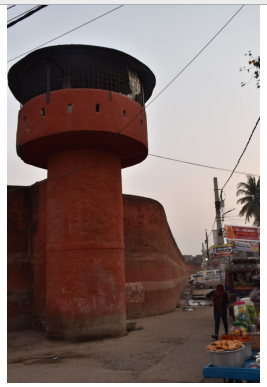
Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHAPRA JAIL

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/50 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Chapra Jail
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.782997 84.728880
Address	Daroga Rai Chowk, Sadhapur, Chapra
Approach	It is situated on the junction of Dak Bunglow Rd and a road leading to SDS college towards the south.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
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 Sadar Hospital on the southwest, Chapra Zila School on the east, residences on the north and the west.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has a pond with vegetation cover towards the west and rectangular planned buildings towards the east enclosed within the high brick masonry boundary wall. The quarters of police officials are built along both sides of the road leading to the entry gate of the jail from the main road. There are watch towers built on each corner of the boundary wall. These towers are accessible through the circular staircase arranged within the circular wall. The staircase leads to the overhung circular chamber above which is used for guarding the boundary wall of the jail.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Jail was built by the Britishers, on the land donated by a renowned local banker Shah Banwari Lal. Over the years, the jail started small scale industries to engage the prisoners in work.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Chapra along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built to provide for the settlement.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later addition
Condition Description	Blackening, soot deposits and flaking of plaster due to dampness. New RCC buildings are built in the precinct and pond has contaminated
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHAPRA ZILA SCHOOL

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/51 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Chapra Zila School
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.782443 84.730596
Address	Daroga Rai Chowk, Sadhapur, Chapra
Approach	It is approached by taking Dak Bunglow Rd from Daroga Rai Chowk which is on the Ghazipur- Hajipur Rd.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1854
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 has Sadar Hospital on the south, Government Girls School on the east, residences on the north and Chapra Jail on the west.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has old buildings on the west and other new buildings added towards the east. The old building is in H- shaped plan and has wooden windows and ventilators set within triangular arches. All the wooden doors are set within the segmental blind arches. A pitched roof structure with a statue of Dr. Rajandra Prasad in front is added to the west of the old building with the triangular arched corridor. The roof of the old building and corridor is flat having a cornice band running at roof level and a series of mouldings below the cornice band. The pitched roof structure also of the same period of the old building has similar wooden doors and windows. The wooden ventilators are set within similar triangular arches but are topped with a thin trefoil moulding band. The west façade has three ventilators of which the central ventilator is larger with thick moulded edges. The pediment with mouldings along the edges is over the roof supporting the pitched roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is one of the oldest high school in the district and was established by britishers. Dr. Rajendra Prasad studied here and has mentioned the influence of the school and it's headmaster Khirod Chandra Roy Chowdhury in his auto-biography.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Chapra along the river Ganga, it was set up as a military and administrative base by British. Several institutional and administrative buildings were built to provide for the settlement.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later addition
Condition Description	Blackening, soot deposit and flaking of plaster due to dampness. New structures in RCC are added to the old school structure.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (05) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/52 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Bahadur Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781187 84.727931
Address	Pratap Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from SDS College Road towards west direction and is approx. 155m west of WHO Office.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Upendra Bahadur
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a residential area with shops and residences built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The residence is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The building is enclosed by a boundary wall is accessed by a metal gate. The gate leads to a courtyrad having the residence built on the right side and a single storey structure on the left side. The residence has a colonnaded veranda having circular columns with jaalis fixed between them. The side façade of the residence has rectangular windows with chajjas built above it. There is an extended balcony on the first floor façade with jaali railing. The side façade of the first floor has a similar window with the key difference of chajja supported on moulded brackets. A band of dentils is running around the building located below the parapet level. The parapet of the residence has a battlement like railing along with small pillars.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to favourable conditions. The owner of the house is the grandson of a prominent lawyer of the city named Fateh Bahadur.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster and blackening on the façade, Exposed brick masonary
Source of Information	Upendra Bahadur

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SADAR HOSPITAL COMPLEX

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/53 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Sadar Hospital Complex
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781256 84.729398
Address	Pratap Nagar, Zail Shahar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the east side of SDS College Road and is approx. 430m northwest of Ram Krishan Ashram.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1856
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Hospital
Property present use	Hospital
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	The complex has Durga Mandir on its west and south side and is surrounded with shops on other two sides.

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

Architectural Description	The complex has is rectangular in plan and has various single to double storey structures built. Some of the buildings have older construction and are now abandoned. These old buildings are rectangular in plan and are accessed by colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns. A moulded cornice band is running around the external façade of buildings at the capital level of the columns. The veranda has a sloped roof, cladded with metal corrugated sheet, supported on I sections. The rooms are accessed by rectangular openings. The height of rooms are greater as compared to the height of the veranda. The façade of the extended portion has rectangular ventilators with a band of dentils running at the roof level. Some double storey structures have semicircular arcaded veranda as their entrance. The keystones are highlighted in these arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 19th century, Shah Banwari Lal collected the donation from the public to erect this hospital to commerorate a visit of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Some of the structures have fallen roofs. The entrances have been blocked by mud and sand. Exposed and broken brick masonary.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA BENKATESHWAR NATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/54 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Benkateshwar Nath mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.778022 84.726172
Address	Ratanpura, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Dharam Nath Mandir approx. 636 m west and Bari Masjid approx. 491 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement of Ratanpura around, SDS college is towards the northeast and Manokamna Nath Mandir is toward the southeast.

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

Architectural description	The temple is single- storey, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. There is garbagriha topped with pyramidal roof and mandapa having a flat roof. The mandapa has single multifoliated arch resting on stone bracket at three sides and the fourth side on the west has wooden door opening towards the garbagriha. The circular pilaster with moulded base and capital are on the corner of the external wall of mandapa on the east. A small niche is on the north and south external wall of the garbagriha. The shikhara has moulded impression of the urushikhara and has high base with cornice band running around. A corrugated sheet is added to the front of the mandapa towards the east. The RCC residential structure is added to the north side and the west side has temporary corrugated sheet dwellings. The RCC boundary wall with metal gate on the east is enclosing the temple along with the other structures.
Historical/ Cultural Value	These residences was built by the local people who were mostly belonging to the trading community and had settled in the Chapra town, when Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structure deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions, Encroachment
Condition Description	Blackening and flaking of plaster due to dampness. The RCC structure on the north and metal sheet shading to the temple are aded later.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SDS COLLEGE | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/55 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Shankar Dayal Singh College
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.77875 84.72814
Address	Jai Prakash Nagar, Pratap Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the east side of SDS College Road and is approx. 70m north of SDS School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	College
Property present use	College
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has SDS School on its south side and shops located on its other three sides.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a metal gate set within segmental arch. The arch is located in the centre with wooden doors located on its either side along with rectangular windows. The windows have arched mouldings built above them. The entrance gate leads to an arcaded corridor having segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. The ceiling of the corridor is supported on wooden beams. The classrooms have wooden doors for their entrance, enclosed by semicircular arches. There is a courtyard built in the centre of the school.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the building, Cracks on the wooden doors.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHRI MAHAKALESHWAR MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/56 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Shri Mahakaleshwar Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.778165 84.727693
Address	Pratap Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of SDS College Road and is approx. 80m southwest of SDS College.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shiv Nath Prasad
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 in Chapra city, surrounded with residences, shops and other institutional buildings.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The structure is built with lakhori bricks, having a lime plaster finish. It is enclosed by a boundary wall with a metal gate for the entrance. The entrance leads to the mandapa having a rectangular opening for its access. There are moulded brackets with small domes built on top corners of the opening. Similar openings are located on the side facades of the mandapa. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha and has a rectangular wooden door for its entrance. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in different parts of Saran district. Over time, they built temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to the flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, people built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Exposed brick masonary, Blackening on the shikhara
Source of Information	Awadh Bihari Mishra

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KATRA SETLLEMENT

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/57 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Katra Settlement
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777748 84.727351
Address	Katra, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Dharam Nath Mandir approx. 713 m west and Bari Masjid approx. 349 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement of Katra around, SDS college is towards the northeast and Manokamna Nath Mandir is toward the southwest.

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

Architectural description	The first residence is double-storey and rectangular in plan. The entrance is through the wooden door topped with ventilators. The overhanging balcony is supported by wooden members and has wooden carvings on eaves and on railing. The chajja is supported on the wooden columns and the balcony is enclosed in the wooden framework having windows over the railings and louvers over the windows. The cornice band is running at the roof levels and also on the chajja. The second residence is also double- storey and rectangular in plan. The overhanging balcony is supported by wooden members and the chajja is supported on the slender circular columns. The balcony has brick railing. Doors and rectangular windows on the first floor are set within the segmental blind arches and the rectangular windows openings are on the ground floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	These residences was built by the local people who were mostly belonging to the trading community and had settled in the Chapra town, when Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged trading communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Alterations, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening and dampness can be noticed, RCC structures are added to many residences, structural components are damaged.
Source of information	Surender Singh

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

THAKURBADI (02)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/58 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777715 84.728005
Address	Katra, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Dharam Nath Mandir approx. 770 m west and Bari Masjid approx. 288 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Prakash Narayan Prasad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement of Katra around, SDS college is towards the northwest and Manokamna Nath Mandir is toward the southwest.

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

Architectural description	The temple is a single storey and is rectangular in plan. The garbagriha is topped with the pyramidal shikhara having a high base. There are multiple urushikharas on the shikhara decreasing in number towards the top. The temple is enclosed within the boundary wall with a low metal gate having a rectangular pillar with moulded capital on either side. The openings to the temple are set within the multifoliated arches each having mouldings on the top and resting on the circular pilasters. There is a rectangular niche over the arches and a series of decorative mouldings running at the roof level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by Rai Baboo Mahabeer Prasad Sah Bahadur, who was the zamindar possessing estate of Bahuriya. He had large properties in the Katra mohalla of the Chapra town.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built temples along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Incompatible development in the surroundings
Condition Description	Blackening and flaking of plaster due to dampness, High rise structures are made in the surroundings blocking the view of temple.
Source of information	Badal Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BAHURIYA KOTHI | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/59 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Bahuriya Kothi
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777361 84.727770
Address	Katra, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Dharam Nath Mandir approx. 770 m west and Bari Masjid approx. 288 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1870
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Prakash Narayan Prasad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Mixed Use
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has settlement of Katra around, SDS college is towards the north and Manokamna Nath Mandir is toward the southwest.

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

Architectural description	It is a double- storey and rectangular in plan. The internal rooms are placed forming two courtyards at the centre, one towards the south is smaller than the other. The front façade on the north has five sets of two massive doric pilasters together running from floor to roof level with thick moulded capitals. Similar pilasters in sets of three are at the corners. The wooden openings with low sill heights, set within the semicircular arches are alternatively placed after each of the five sets of pilasters. The arches on the first floor are resting on pilasters having moulded capitals and shafts and those on the ground has thick band along the edges. A semicircular arched entrance with high metal gate opens towards the garden on the east of the building. An octagonal room is placed at one end on the east façade. All openings on the east façade are wooden and are set within the semicircular arches. The cornice bands run at both the roof levels.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was built by Rai Baboo Mahabeer Prasad Sah Bahadur, who was the zamindar possessing estate of Bahuriya. He had large properties in the Katra mohalla of the Chapra town.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Alterations, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening, peeling of paster, dampness, part of structure is converted into institution and RCC building is added on southeast.
Source of information	Badal Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ARBAR NATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/60 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Arbar Nath Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777134 84.729120
Address	Katra, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is on the south of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Dharam Nath Mandir approx. 900 m west and Bari Masjid approx. 147 m east.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement of Katra around, SDS college is towards the northwest and Nai Bazar Gandhi masjid is toward the west.

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

Architectural description	The temple is a single storey and is rectangular in plan. The garbagriha is topped with the pyramidal shikhara on a high base and the mandapa is topped with a rectangular vault. There are multiple urushikharas on the shikhara decreasing in number towards the top. A series of simillar urushikharas also runs around the rectangular vault. The temple is enclosed within the boundary wall with a low metal gate topped with a pediment resting on a thick rectangular base. The mandapa has a multifoliated arched entrance on three sides and the fourth side towards the south has a wooden door set within the semicircular blind arch opening towards the garbagriha. All the arches are resting on the circular pilasters each having a thick moulded base and capital. The niches and circular pilaster are on the corner of the mandapa towards the front façade of the temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by the local people who were mostly belonging to the trading community and had settled in the Chapra town, when Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Incompatible development in the surroundings, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Blackening, soot deposit, flaking of plaster due to dampness. Electric wire poles are erected in the surrounding with high rise buildings.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKURBADI

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/61 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Ram Janki Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776766 84.731089
Address	Nai Bazar, Katra, Chapra
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Dharam Nath Mandir approx. 1.12 km west and Ramdas Mathiya approx. 1.28 Km east.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement of Katra around, SDS college is towards the northwest and Nai Bazar Gandhi masjid is toward the southwest.

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

Architectural description	It is a single storey, rectangular in plan and is built over a high plinth. It is accessed through five doors set within the multifoliated arches, three doors are on the front façade and one each is on the side façades. Each arch has mouldings on the top and is resting on the circular pilasters having moulded base and capital. A rectangular niche is also over the arches. A similar circular pilaster is also on each of the four corners of the temple. The rectangular vaulted roof of the temple has Kalash resting on moulded pediment and has an elongated base with a small pillar on either side. There is also a low-moulded parapet wall running at the roof level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by the local people who were mostly belonging to the trading community and had settled in the Chapra town, when Raja Todar Mal had established the town of Chapra.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later addition
Condition Description	Several layers of paint are noticed. Blackening and flaking of plaster due to dampness. RCC plinth and structure to the east are later
Source of information	Babloo Kumar

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GANDHI MASJID

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/62 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M20





Past Name	Gandhi Masjid
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776250 84.731387
Address	Nai Bazar, Katra, Chapra
Approach	It is on the north of the Inai- Bara Telpa Road which leads to the Dharam Nath Mandir approx. 1.22 km west and Ramdas Mathiya approx. 1.22 Km east.
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	Regional
Building Setting	It has settlement of Katra around, Badi Masjid is towards the northwest and Dargah Meer Faizullah is toward the northeast.

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

Architectural description	It is rectangular in plan and is built over a high plinth. The prayer hall is topped with three shallow domes with the central one having a higher base than the other two. The central dome has petal-like moulding at the base and rectangular moulding on top converging towards the finial. The other two domes have thick floral mouldings above the base. The prayer hall is accessed by three pointed arches having niches made on either side. The central arch is projecting out from the other two having an octagonal pilaster on either projected end, which is topped with a minaret at roof level. A thick octagonal minaret projecting out from the wall is also at every four corners of the mosque. The RCC structures towards the southeast, corrugated sheet cover over the open space in front of the mosque, and a flight of stairs leading to the open area are later additions.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Masjid was built and donated to the community by a local zamindar who had many properties around the area and had settled in the Chapra town.
Association with Ganga	Various muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques and mazars to cater to their religious needs.
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later addition
Condition Description	Blackening, flaking of plaster, dampness, loss of moulding work are noticed at many locations. RCC structure and corrugated sheet are added.
Source of information	Chand Khan

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DAHIYAWAN DARGAH

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/63 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21



Past Name	Dahiyawan Dargah
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776268 84.733537
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Inai-Bara Telpa Road and is approx. 210m northwest of Kali Mandir Dahiyawan
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Dargah
Property present use	Dargah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is situated in Chapra city and is surrounded by dense vegetation There is Rajendra Stadium ground located on its northeast direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed a colonnaded veranda having circular columns. There are four octagonal minarets located at each corner of the veranda, topped by small domes. The parapet of the veranda has battlement like structures with pediment built in the centre. The ceiling of the veranda is supported on wooden beams. The main dargah structure is accessed by metal gates enclosed within semicirular arch.There are circular pilasters at every corner of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Several saints travelled through the forested region of Saran and meditated here. During 19th century, muslim settlements expanded in the region and a local zamindar named Mubarak Hussain, son of Sal Hussain built this dargah dedicated to a saint.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built dargahs and mazars over the graves of saints.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the veranda. The external façade of the main dargah structure is cladded with tiles.
Source of Information	Md. Anwarul Haq

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DAHIYAWAN MASJID

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/64 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21



Past Name	Dahiyawan Masjid
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.775946 84.733601
Address	Saran, Chapra
Approach	It is located on the north side of Inai-Bara Telpa Road and is approx. 100m northwest of Kali Mandir Dahiyawan
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city and is surrounded by residences and shops. River Ganga is flowing towards its south direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a gateway leading towards an open area. The prayer hall has two octagonal minarets on the edges. The back façade of the structure has a blind semicircular arch with two octagonal pilasters built on its either side. A band is running along the façade, located above the pilasters.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 19th century, muslim settlements expanded in the Saran district and people built this mosque to cater to the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built mosques to cater to the religious needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Chipping off paint from the façade, Blackening and flaking of plaster.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHARISHI DADHICHI UMANATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/65 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21





Past Name	Maharishi Dadhichi Umanath Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.775749 84.734406
Address	Saran, Chapra
Approach	It is located on the north side of Inai-Bara Telpa Road and is approx. 100m northwest of Kali Mandir Dahiyawan
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	It is situated in Chapra city and is surrounded by dense vegetation. There is Rajendra Stadium ground located on its northeast direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The temple is accessed by a flat roof arcaded hall having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. The parapet of the hall has a battlement like structure running at the roof level. The hall leads to the mandapa having multifoilated arched openings built on its each façade. The mandapa has an extended projection at the roof level, supported on moulded stone brackets. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof. The mandapa opens up into the garbagriha which his square in plan. There is another rectangular door located at the south façade of the garbagriha, used as the exit. The façades of the garbagriha has pilasters built on three levels which blends with the urushringas built around the shikhara. Cornice bands on three levels are running around the temple, below the shikhara.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Several saints travelled through the forested region of Saran and meditated here. Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built temples dedicated to the saints.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the temple. Metal gates have been added later to the entrances of the garbagriha
Source of Information	Bhawani Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DARGAH | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/66 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21





Past Name	Dargah
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.775550 84.736150
Address	Saran, Chapra
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Inai-Bara Telpa Road towards north direction and is approx. 40m northwest of Telpa Shiv Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1895
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nazre Hassan
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Dargah
Property present use	Dargah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city, surrounded with residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, square in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is topped by a dome having an inverted lotus flower motif followed by a metal finial on top. A rectangular planned building is built adjacent to the dargah. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular columns. The columns on the corners of the veranda have fluted shafts and corinthian capitals. The veranda is topped by a triangular pediment with motifs done of tympanum. The veranda leads to the entrance of the rooms having wooden doors set within segmental arches. The side facades of the structurehas rectangular openings enclosed within semicircular arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The rectangular planned structure is used as a gathering space for the people during Muhharram.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built dargahs and mazars over the graves of saints.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Blackening on the façade
Source of Information	Nazre Hassan

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TAPESHWAR NATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/67 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21





Past Name	Tapeshwar Nath Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.775280 84.737517
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Inai-Bara Telpa Road towards north direction and is approx. 120m southeast of Chota Imambara.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1935
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Angad Rai
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 situated in Chapra city, surrounded with residences and shops. It is located on the west side of BP Yadav College.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by mandapa having metal gates, set within semicircular arches. The mandapa leads to garbagriha having windows built on its exterior side façades. The garbagriha is topped by a shallow dome, built on a circular base and is topped by a kalasha followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During mid 20th century, a government officer named Tunna Babu built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, they built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later addition
Condition Description	The temple has been recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Angad Rai

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

THAKURBADI AND SHIV TEMPLE (03)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/68 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21





Past Name	Thakurbadi and Shiv Temple
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.775415 84.738810
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Inai-Bara Telpa Road towards north direction and is approx. 220m east of Chota Imambara.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Hari Babu Prasad
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 situated in Chapra city, surrounded with residences and shops. It is located on the northeast side of BP Yadav College.

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

Architectural Description	The precinct consists of a rectangular planned thakurbadi and a shiv temple. It was accessed by multifoilated arched openings but these openings have been sealed. The arches are supported semicircular pilasters. Similar blind arches are built on the either side of openings. A moulded cornice band is running at the roof level of the structure. The temple structure is topped by five finials. The Shiv temple is built on a low plinth and is accessed by the mandapa having multifoilated arches, built on three sides. These arches are supported on semicircular pilasters. Similar blind arches are located on the either side of the arched opening on the front side. The mandapa structure is topped by a vaulted roof followed by small finials. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha which is built based on triratha plan and has a shikhara on top with urushringas around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 19th century, a local zamindar came and settled in Chapra. Later, he built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints, Flaking of plaster on the façade.
Source of Information	Locals

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIA MASJID

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/69 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21





Past Name	Shia Masjid
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776492 84.737647
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ram Rajya Chowk towards south direction and is approx. 110m southwest of Mahmood High School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Dr. Rizvi
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 is located in Chapra city, surrounded with residences and shops. It has Rajendra Stadium situated on its northwest side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a wooden gate built on north side which leads to an open area. The mosque has three multifoilated arched entrances on the front façade along with rectangular opening located on the right side of the arched openings. The central arch is built in three levels while the arches on either side are built in two levels. The arches are supported on semicircular pilasters. There are two semicircular pilasters built on the either side of the central arch which goes upto the parapet level and has chattri like structures built on top of them. Two octagonal minarets are built on the corners, one on each corner of the front façade and is topped by chattri which is further followed by a dome with finial. The parapet of the structure has battlement like structures and the praying hall is topped by three domes.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The forefathers of the owner came to this city due to its favourable conditions. They built this mosque to cater the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many muslim settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, they built several mosques to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. Blackening on domes and minarets.
Source of Information	Roushan

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (04) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/70 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21



Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776702 84.736750
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Inai-Bara Telpa Road towards north direction and is approx. 230m southeast of Gurukul Public School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city and is surrounded by residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	The well is circular in plan and is built on an octagonal platform. The well is cladded with stone.The inner façade of the well is built with bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This well is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and wells are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Cracks on the stone cladding
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HAQUE MASJID

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/71 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21





Past Name	Qazi ki Masjid
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.77739 84.73837
Address	Mahmood Chowk, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the south side of Narayan Chowk Road, near Ram Rajya Chowk. It is built adjacent to Mahmood Girls High School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1935
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mazrul Haque
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 is located in a city settlement with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a flat roof RCC structure which is a later addition. An arcaded strcuture having pointed arches with jaalis is added later and leads to the entrance of the prayer hall. The prayer hall has metal doors set within pointed arches which are used as entrances. The arches are further enclosed by blind multifoilated arches, supported on circular pilasters. The prayer hall is topped by three domes which octagonal minarets built around it. The central dome is fluted while the rest of the domes have plain facades. All of the three domes have inverted lotus on their top followed by metal finials. The parapet of the structure has a railing with small arched openings in it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 20th century, muslim settlements expanded in the Saran district and people built this mosque to cater to the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built mosques to cater to the religious needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioaration, Alterations
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the exterior façade of the structure. The interior façade of the structure has been renovated with newly painted walls.
Source of Information	Mohammad Saif

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SAYEED MAHMOOD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/72 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M21





Past Name	Sayeed Mahmood Memorial High School
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.77740 84.73820
Address	Mahmood Chowk, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the south side of Narayan Chowk Road, near Ram Rajya Chowk.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1935
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mazrul Haque
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a city settlement with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey strcuture and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having a metal gate. A room is built on the first floor, protuding out from the façade. The external façade of the room has rectangular windows with aluminum frame and glass and is topped by a moulded pediment. There are windows built on the side façade of building ,topped by chajjas which are supported on stone brackets. Some windows have extended base with eaves hanging from it. A moulded cornice band with dentils is running on the façade of the structure, located below the parpet level of the structure. The gateway leads to an open area having a single storey structures built around it. One of the structure is accessed by a colonnaded veranda. The rooms have wooden doors which acts as their entrance. The structure is topped by a pitched roof, cladded with metal corrugated sheet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alteration
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade. Cracks in the wooden panels of the windows.
Source of Information	Mazrul Haque

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JAGDAM COLLEGE | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/73 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M22



Past Name	Jagdam College
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.788240 84.737249
Address	Dahiawan, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Nagar-Patreha Marg and is approx. 290m north of Rajendra Sarovar.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1913
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	College
Property present use	College
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a loww plinth. It is accessed by a veranda. The classrooms have wooden doors for their entrance. The back façade of the structure has metal jaalis which is a later addition fixed between rectangular openings of the corridor. The windows of the first floor is topped by chajjas. Rectangular pilasters are built on the either side of the windows. The college has a pitched roof, cladded with metal corrugated sheet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure along with the blackening
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAJENDRA SAROVAR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/74 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M22



Past Name	Rajendra Sarovar
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.785048 84.737640
Address	Aliyar Stand Pokhra, Sadhnapuri, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the east side of Nagra Patedha Road and is approx. 340m northwest of Bishweshwar Seminary Inter High School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences, shops and other civic structures are built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The pond is rectangular in plan and is accessed by three sides using steps, built in an approx. area of 15000 sqm. The steps of the structure is cladded with stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This pond is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and ponds are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The cladding on the steps is partially broken. The pond is partially used as a garbage disposal.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHREE RAM HOSPITAL	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/75	**Map No** GaD/Srn/M22



Past Name	Shree Ram Hospital
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.784363 84.738263
Address	Yoganiya Kothi, Sadhnapuri, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Chapra-Patna Highway towards north direction and is approx. 40m southeast of Rajendra Sarovar.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Hospital
Property present use	Hospital
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences, shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a rectangular planned structure and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a veranda having semicircular arches. The ceiling of the veranda is supported on wooden members. The veranda leads to other rooms witth double panelled wooden door as their entrance.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY POLICE KARYALAYA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/76 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M22





Past Name	Railway Police Karyalaya
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.783485 84.738111
Address	Sadhnapuri, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Chapra-Patna Highway and is 80m west of Jai Prakash Mahila College.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having two segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns and are built on the front and the back façade. The front façade has three windows, one of them is set within segmental arches. The veranda leads to the rooms having greater height than that of the veranda. The rooms have three domes built on the top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During early 20th century, British came to district to take control of the region. They built several police stations across the district to maintain law and order during their reign.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, Britishers came and decided to capture the district. Several police stations were established by them to maintain law and order of the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The front façade of the structure has been painted while there is flaking of plaster on the back façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SARAN ACADEMY	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/77	**Map No** GaD/Srn/M22



Past Name	Saran Academy
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.785695 84.741110
Address	Dahiyawan Tola, Darshan Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Jyoti Cinema Road towards north direction and is approx. 350m northeast of Rajendra Sarovar.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Institute
Property present use	Institute
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences, shops and other civic structures are built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The side façade has rectangular windows set within segmental arches. The building has a pitched roof, cladded with metal corrugated sheet and is supported by wooden members.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additoins
Condition Description	Rust deposition on the metal sheet, Flaking of plaster on the façade along with exposed brick masonary
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SEMINARY COLLEGE | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/78 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M22



Past Name	Seminary College
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.783499 84.740339
Address	Sadhnapuri, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Jyoti Cinema Road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards north direction.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	College
Property present use	College
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences, shops and other civic structures are built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular columns which also support the sloped roof, cladded with clay tiles. There is a band of eaves hanging from the roof. The veranda leads to the rooms having a greater height as compared to the height of the veranda. The rooms have pitched roof, supported on wooden members. The front façade of the structure has rectangular windows, located between the sloped and the pitched roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary, Flaking of plaster on the façade, Broken cladding and eaves.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

EIDGAH | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/79 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M23



Past Name	Eidgah
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.78700 84.75037
Address	Jatahi Pokhra Road, Prabhunath Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the north side of Jatahi Pokhara Marg and is approx. 400m northeast of Saraswati Shishu Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1937
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Eidgah
Property present use	Eidgah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The eidgah is surrounded by residences and shops. Sara Dhala Pokhara is located towards its northeast direction.

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

Architectural Description	The idgah has a pentagonal plan and is built on a low plinth. The idgah is accessed by a gateway having a metal gate. The west wall of the structure has a battlement like boundary wall along with octagonal minarets. The minarets has small domes on top of them having inverted lotus flower motif, followed by metal finials.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 20th century, muslim settlements expanded in the Saran district and people built this mosque to cater to the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built mosques to cater to the religious needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Chipping off paint from the walls.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY QUARTERS (02)	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/80 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M23



Past Name	Railway Quarters
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.785654 84.747200
Address	Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Kachahri Road and is approx. 90m northwest of Chapra Kalibadi.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Railway Quarters
Property present use	Railway Quarters
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Chapra Railway Line towards its north side and a residential settlement towards its south side.

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

Architectural Description	The complex has single storey structures, rectangular in plan and are built on a low plinth. The back façade of some structures has rectangular windows while other buildings have windows set within segmental arches. Some buildings are partially topped by a pitched roof while the other half has a flat roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers set up the railway line in Saran district, they also built quarters for the officers for resting purposes.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, Britishers came to Saran district due to favourable conditions provided by river Ganga. They built railway line along with quarters for the officers.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Flaking of plaster and blackening on the façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KALI BADI | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/81 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M23



Past Name	Kali Badi
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.785028 84.747740
Address	Kachahari Station Road, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Kachahri Road and is approx. 240m northwest of LNB High School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Not known
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city and is surrounded by residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns. An old structure has been located on the left side of the building with slender rectangular columns supporting the structure. The building has a wooden door which is used as a side entrance.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Flaking of plaster on the façade, Weakening of the masonary joints
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DHARAMSHALA (01) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/82 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M23



Past Name	Dharamshala
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.784998 84.747316
Address	Chapra. Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Kachari Road and is approx. 30m west of Chapra Kalibari
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Dharamshala
Property present use	Dharamshala
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city and is surrounded by residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. There is a metal corrugated sheet placed above the veranda, supported on bamboo sticks which is a later addition. A band of dentils is running on the front façade, located below the parapet level. The veranda leads to the rooms having rectangular wooden doors for their access.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 20th century, people travelled and settled in Saran district. Over time, they dharmshalas along with temples for the devotees who came to worship their god and goddess.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several dharamshalas to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Encroachment
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Exposed and broken brick masonary.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ZILA PARISHAD KARYALAYA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/83 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Zila Parishad Karyalaya
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781585 84.742156
Address	District Board Chapra, Municipality Chowk, Darshan Nagar, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located near the Municipality Chowk and is approx. 180m north of DTO Chapra.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city settlement with other civic structures built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a porch with rectangular opening on the front façade. Circular pilasters are built on the either side of the entrance. A stepped pediment is built above the porch at the parapet level. The porch leads to a veranda which further leads to the rooms. The height of the veranda is lower than the height of the rooms. The side façade of the building has windows topped by chajjas. An arched moulding is running above the windows and the side entrance with metal gate. The building has a pitched roof, cladded with metal corrugated sheet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later addition
Condition Description	The structure is recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHAPRA NAGAR NIGAM	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/84 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	Chapra Nagar Nigam
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.781503 84.743290
Address	Chapra Nagar Parisad, National Highway 19, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located adjacent to the intersection of Municipality Road and Ghazipur-Hajipur Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city settlement with other civic structures built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda with rectangular columns. A porch is built in front of the veranda. The external façade has rectangular windows built on the side of the veranda. Rectangular pilasters are built on the either side of the windows. Building is also accessed by a secondary entrance having a similar veranda with metal jaali gates fixed between the columns. A moulded cornice band with dentils is running at the base level of the first floor and continuing to the roof level of the porch.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vandalism
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Exposed brick masonary
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LIC BUILDING	Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/85	Map No GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	LIC Building
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.780127 84.740394
Address	Sadhapur, Athasia, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Dak Bungalow Road and is approx.65m northwest of Coxe Church Memorial.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has several colleges and school built on its south side and several civic offices towards its northeast side.

Archeological	**Religious**
Historical	**Social**
Architectural	**Natural**
	Grade

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having circular arches, supported on rectangular columns. Metal gates are fixed between these arches. A moulded cornice band is running at the parapet level of the building. The side façade has windows set within segmental arches. An octagonal rooms is built on the side façade with windows topped by chajjas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Blackening on the façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ANUMANDAL LOK SHIKAYAT KARYALAYA | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/86 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	Anumandal Lok Shikayat Karyalaya
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779689 84.741135
Address	Commissioners Office, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Dak Bungalow Road and is approx. 40m northeast of Coxe Cathedral.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city settlement with other civic structures built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. The keystones are highlighted in these arches. Offset mouldings are located above the windows and doors. The veranda leads to the rooms having double panelled wooden doors. The height of the rooms is greater than that of the veranda. The façade of the extended part has rectangular ventilators. A band of dentils is running around the building at the roof level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The external façade of the structure has been newly painted.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

COXE MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/87 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Coxe Memorial Chapel
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779613 84.740693
Address	Dak Bunglow Road, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the north side of Dak Bunglow Road and is approx. 40m northeast of Jai Prakash University.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1914
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Church
Property present use	Church
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has several colleges and school built on its south side and several civic offices towards its northeast side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded porch having circular columns. The porch has a pitched roof, cladded with metal corrugated sheet and a triangular pediment built at the front façade. The side façade of the church has ogival arched windows along with a band running along them. Rectangular pilasters are built on the either side of the windows and goes upto the roof level of the praying hall. The praying hall also has a similar pitched roof. The height of the hall is greater than the height of the porch. A bulls eye opening is located on extended facade of the structure. The praying hall has a wooden door set within an ogival arch. There is a steel truss system built on the ceiling of the hall which supports the roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	There is a huge influence of the British culture as they ruled over the district in 19th and early 20th century. It can be seen in the structures built by them such as churches.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers travelled through the district and decided to capture it due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga. They built several churches in the region to cater the religious needs.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later addition
Condition Description	The church has been recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Prof. A.D. Masih

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NAGAR THANA	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/88 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	Nagar Thana
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777156 84.741332
Address	Athasia, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Narayan Chowk Road and is approx. 290m Ram Jaipal College.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	District Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Dance Hall
Property present use	Police Station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a city settlement with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns. The columns also support the wooden members on which the roof is supported. The roof of the structure is cladded with a metal corrugated sheet which is a later addition. The room of building has wooden doors as their entrance. A lock up cell is located on the left side of the entrance of the room.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building is a part of the British Era. This was used as a dance hall by the Britishers. Later on, this building converted into a police station by the locals.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, People came to Saran district due to favourable conditions provided by river Ganga. Several police stations were built to maintain law and order in the district.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Rust deposition on the corrugated sheet.
Source of Information	Locals

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

YATAYAT THANA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/89 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	Yatayat Thana
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.780343 84.742298
Address	Sadhpur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Municipality road and is approx. 75m northeast of DTO Chapra.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city settlement with other civic structures built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. The keystones are highlighted in these arches. Keystones are highlighted in these arches. The side façade of the structure has rectangular windows and ventilators built above them. A moulded cornice band is running at the parapet level of the structure. The height of the veranda is lower than the height of the rooms.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Metal jaalis have been added later between the arches. Exposed brick masonary, Flaking of plaster on the façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

COLLECTORATE | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/90 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Collectorate
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.780159 84.743050
Address	District Magistrate Office, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on east side of Municipality Road and is approx. 145m northeast of SDO Office.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences, shops and other civic structures are built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. The front facade has windows set within similar arches, located on the centre of the façade. Offset mouldings are running around the arches. The side façades also has arched openings which is used to access the veranda. The veranda leads to the rooms having wooden doors as their entrance.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. Addition of drainage pipes at the roof level of the structure.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ANUMANDAL KARYALAYA	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/91 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Anumandal Karyalaya
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779603 84.741776
Address	Thana Chowk, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located adjacent to the intersection of Municipality Road and Thana Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city settlement with other civic structures built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, having a U shaped plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. The keystones are highlighted in the arches. A porch is built later in front of an arch. The veranda leads to the rooms having wooden doors and the rooms have a greater height as compared to the veranda. The façade of the extended part has rectangular ventilators and a band of dentils is running around the structure, located at the parapet level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Chapra city due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Chapra city due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Addition of solar panels on the roof of the structure. Flaking of plaster on the façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WORLD WAR MEMORIAL | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/92 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	World War Memorial
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779202 84.742019
Address	Thana Chowk, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located adjacent to the intersection of Municipality Road and Thana Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Memorial
Property past use	Pillar
Property present use	Pillar
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city settlement with other civic structures built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The pillar is built on a hexagonal platform followed by a geometric shaped pedestal. The pillar has a tapered height with width of the base in descending order, bottom to top. The pillar is cladded with stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This memorial was built in the memory of the fallen soldiers during World War I which happened between 1914-1918
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, Britishers travelled and settled in Saran district due to favourable conditions provided by river Ganga. They actively took part in World War I. This memorial was built by them in order to honor the memory of the fallen soldiers.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Visible cracks on the stone cladding, A metal railing is built around the pillar which is a later addition
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CIVIL COURT POKHAR	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/93 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	Civil Court Pokhar
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779994 84.744274
Address	Pokhra Kachahri, Sadhapur, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Thana Road towards north direction and is approx. 180m northwest of Post Office.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Pond
Property present use	Pond
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city settlement with other civic structures built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The pond is rectangular in plan and is accessed by south side using steps, built in an approx. area of 6000 sqm. The steps of the structure is cladded with stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This pond is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and ponds are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintainance
Condition Description	The cladding on the steps is partially broken. The pond is partially used as a garbage disposal.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SAHEBGANJ MARKET STREET | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/94 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Sahebganj Market Street
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.778692 84.7464
Address	Mauna Chowk, Sadhapur, Saran
Approach	It is approached by Mauna Chowk Road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards south direction.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Settlement
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence and Shops
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The street is located on west side of Indira Nagar with shops and residences built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The market street have buildings ranging from double storey to triple storey height. The ground floor of these structures have shopfronts. Some of the triple storey structures have windows on their first and second floor façade, set within segmental arches. A moulded cornice band is running around these structures, located belwo the parapet level. Some of the double storey structures have extended balconies on the first floor with eaves hanging at their base and louvers fixed between the columns. The parapet of all the structures have railings with punctures built in them.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built their residences on the commercial street of the city.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary, Flaking of plaster, Blackening on the façade, Broken structural members
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/95 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	Arya Samaj Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777032 84.745275
Address	Athasia, Saran
Approach	It is located on the east side of Sonar Patti Road and is approx. 90m southwest of DAV Middle School.
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	Temple
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located adjacent to the Arya Samaj School and is surrounded by other residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a metal gate fixed between a rectangular opening which is a later addition. There are windows built on the either side of the entrance. Jaalis are built above the entrance and the windows. A moulded cornice band is running around the façade, below the parapet level of the building. The parapet has a pediment in the centre along with jaali railing. Another room has been added later at the terrace floor having a flat roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster, Blackening on the façade
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (03) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/96 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776783 84.743991
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Sonar Patti Road towards west direction and is approx. 125m southwest of Mishri Lal Vidyalalya.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1860
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mohan Upadhaya
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 in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it. Arya Samaj School is located towards its northeast direction.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by gateway having a rectangular opening set within multifoilated arch. There are two blind arches built on the either side of the entrance. The gateway leads to the main temple structure having a mandapa for its access. The mandapa has multifoilated arches built on its each façade, supported on circular pilasters. The mandapa has a vaulted roof with finials built above it. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a rectangular double door as its entrance. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. The shikhara has a small dome shaped kalasha followed by a metal finial. A circular well is located in the close proximity of the temple. The well is built with lakhori bricks and further cladded with stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Saran region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions
Condition Description	The temple has been renovated recently with newly painted walls.
Source of Information	Mohan Upadhaya

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BINDESHWARI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/97 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Bindeshwari Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776685 84.744905
Address	Athasia, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Sonar Patti Road and is approx. 60m southwest of Arya Samaj School.
Approx date of construction	20th century (Idol Estb. 19th century)
Precise date of construction	1894 (Idol Estb.)
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bineswari Prasad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Nagara and Regional
Building Setting	It is situated in Saran city, surrounded with residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure and is built on a low plinth. The temple is enclosed within a boundary wall and is accessed by a gateway having a metal gate which is a later addition. The gateway leads to the main temple structure having a mandapa and garbagriha. The mandapa has multifoilated arched openings on three sides and circular pilasters built on its external edges. The pilasters goes upto the level of the a moulded cornice band running around the structure. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof followed by a metal finial. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a triratha plan. There are pilasters built on the façades which goes upto the level of the similar cornice band. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. Every urushringa has a smaller finial on its top while the main shikhara has a kalasha followed by a bigger metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The temple is recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (05) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/98 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776003 84.746149
Address	Saheb Ganj Sonar Patti, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Saheb Ganj Sonar Patti Road and is approx. 290m south of Arya Samaj School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is situated in Saran city, surrounded with residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	The well is octagonal in plan and is built with bricks, cladded with plaster. It is located on an octagonal stone platform
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This well is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and wells are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration ,Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Cracks in stone platform, Exposed brick masonary
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ST. GEORGE CHURCH | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/99 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	St. George Church
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.775347 84.744010
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Inai-Bara Telpa Road towards north direction and is approx. 240m southwest of Mishri Lal Vidyalaya.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Church
Property present use	Church
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by wooden doors set within ogival arch. There is a porch built above the entrance having rectangular openings built on two sides which is a later addition. The windows on the façade of the structure is also set within ogival arches. The church has a pitched roof, cladded with metal corrugated sheet and is supported on wooden beams. The windows on the façade of the structure is also set within ogival arches. There are four pillars each located on the side of the triangular part of the roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	There is a huge influence of the British culture as they ruled over the district in 19th and early 20th century. It can be seen in the structures built by them such as churches.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers travelled through the district and decided to capture it due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga. They built several churches in the region to cater the religious needs.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Addition of corrugated sheet above the porch along with the construction of a school within the precinct.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JAI RAM DAS KI MATHIYA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/100 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Jai Ram Das ki Mathiya
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.774456 84.743236
Address	Inai-Bara Telpa Road, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Inai-Bara Telpa Road and is approx. 200m south of George Chandra Memorial Church.
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	It is situated in Chapra city, surrounded with residences and shops. It is located on the southeast side of Ram Jaipal College.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure and is built on a low plinth. The structure has a garbagriha and a flat roof building built adjacent to it. The rooms are accessed by aracaded openings with semicircular arches built on front façade and multifoilated arches on back. These arches are supported on rectangular columns. The flat roof structure also has another garbagriha, topped by a dome followed by a metal finial. The main garbagriha built adjacent to the structure is accessed by an arched opening. It has a shikhara on top with urushringas built around it and is topped by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	A local zamindar owned the land surrounding this temple. This temple was built by the sister of the zamindar named Kaushalya Devi. After her death, this temple is maintained by the villagers.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints, Flaking of plaster on the façade.
Source of Information	Ajay Kumar Singh

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KARBALA AND KABARISTAN

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/101 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Karbala and Kabaristan
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.774338 84.745014
Address	Saheb Ganj Sonar Patti, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of the Inai-Bara Telpa Road and is approx. 300m south of Arya Samaj School.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1819
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Aksar Ali Shah
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Burial
Property past use	Cemetrey
Property present use	Cemetery
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Not known
Building Setting	It is situated in Chapra city, surrounded with residences and shops. River Ganga is flowing towards its south direction.

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

Architectural Description	The site is spread across in an area of approx. 3700 sqm having graves built with fly ash bricks. The site is enclosed by a boundary wall and is accessed by a gateway
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 19th century, muslim settlements expanded in the Saran district and people built karbalas and cemetery to bury their relatives.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built karbalas and cemetery to cater to the burial needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints. The site id partially used as a garbage disposal area.
Source of Information	Aksar Ali Shah

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BANARSI BABA MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/102 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	Banarsi Baba Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.774322 84.745658
Address	Saheb Ganj Sonar Patti, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Saheb Ganj Sonar Patti Road and is approx. 290m south of Arya Samaj School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is situated in Saran city, surrounded with residences and shops. It has river Ganga flowing on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The structure is located in the courtyard if a rectangular planned building. The temple is accessed by a colonnaded mandapa having circular columns. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof followed by a metal finial. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having pilasters built on the external edges of the structure. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. The shikhara has a kalasha on top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Several saints travelled through the forested region of Saran and meditated here. Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster and blackening on the façade of the structure
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KATHIYA DAS MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/103 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Kathiya Das Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.774158 84.745617
Address	Saheb Ganj Sonar Patti, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Saheb Ganj Sonar Patti Road and is approx.300m south of Arya Samaj School.
Approx date of construction	19th 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	It is situated in Saran city, surrounded with residences and shops. It has river Ganga flowing on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It has a courtyard in the centre with temple built around it. There are eaves hanging, located below the parapet level of courtyard. The temple is accessed by a colonnaded structure having circular columns with fluted shafts. A metal corrugated sheet has been added later in front of the temple entrance, supported on metal bars. The garbagriha has a double panelled wooden door for its entrance, set within multifoilated arches. Rooms are built on adjacent to temple structure, accessed by an arcaded corridor having multifoilated arches. These arches are supported on similar columns that are built in the colonnaded structure. An octagonal planned well, built with lakhori bricks, located in the close proximity of the temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Several saints travelled through the forested region of Saran and meditated here. Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The colonnaded structure has been renovated recently with newly painted facades while the arcaded structure has flaking of plaster.
Source of Information	Jhumu Pathak

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

POLICE STATION | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/104 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24



Past Name	Police Station
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.774061 84.745837
Address	Saheb Ganj Sonar Patti, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Saheb Ganj Sonar Patti Road and is approx.320m southeast of Arya Samaj School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Ruins
Property past use	Police Station
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is situated in Saran city, surrounded with residences and shops. It has river Ganga flowing on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The structure is built with bricks and is accessed by segmental arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During early 20th century, British came to district to take control of the region. They built several police stations across the district to maintain law and order during their reign.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, Britishers came and decided to capture the district. Several police stations were established by them to maintain law and order of the region.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The walls of the structure has been collapsed. The building is now used as garbage disposal area.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SUNDAR DAS MATHIYA

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/105 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Sundar Das Mathiya
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.773861 84.747315
Address	Roopganj Road, Karim Chak, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Roopganj Road and is approx. 240m southwest of Imli Masjid.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it. River Ganga is flowing on the south side of the structure.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having a metal gate fixed between a rectangular opening. The gateway leads to a courtyard with rooms built around it. The rooms are accessed by colonnaded corridor having circular columns. The entrance doors of the rooms are set within semicircular arches. The back façade of the structure has an arcaded veranda having segmental arches, supported on circular columns. The roof of the veranda is covered with a metal corrugated sheet which is a later addition. The parapet of the building has a railing running around it with rectangular shaped punctures in it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking and chipping of plaster from the façade. Addition of low height boundary wall to the back façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DALLAN WITH PHULWARI

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/106 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M24





Past Name	Dallan with Phulwari
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.774629 84.747336
Address	Chapra ,Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Roopganj road towards north direction and is approx. 420m northwest of S.L.P.C. High School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Dallan
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it. River Ganga is flowing on the south side of the structure.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular colimns with corinthian like captitals. The veranda is built on the curved part of the building and leads to entrance of the rooms. The parapet of the structure has a moulded stepped railing. A double storey building is built later, adjacent to the structure and now this structure is used as a cow dung storage area.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business. The owners of this house has abandoned the building and shifted to another place.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The parapet of the structure is partially broken along with ceiling of the veranda. Broken brick masonary.
Source of Information	Primaru survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHOTA TELPA KABRISTAN

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/107 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25



Past Name	Chota Telpa Kabristan
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.779026 84.756790
Address	Chota Telpa, Chapra, Bihar 841301
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Takia Road towards east direction and is approx. 80m northwest of Takia Masjid.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Burial
Property past use	Cemetery
Property present use	Cemetery
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The cemetery is located in Chapra city with mosques built on its east side and residences on north and south side.

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

Architectural Description	The cemetery is rectangular in plan with graves built around it. It has a small tomb, topped by a dome and a mazar of a saint.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 19th century, muslim settlements expanded in the Saran district and people built karbalas and cemetery to bury their relatives.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built karbalas and cemetery to cater to the burial needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The graves have broken stone cladding, Blackening on the façade of the tomb.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (06) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/108 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.777371 84.756451
Address	Rajani Nursery Road, Chota Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Rajani Nursery Road and is approx. 160m southwest of Takia Masjid.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city and is surrounded by residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	The well is circular in plan and is built on an hexagonal platform. The well is cladded with stone. Two rectangular pillars are located, one on the either side of the opening with a metal bar fixed between them. The inner façade of the well is built with bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This well is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and wells are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Cracks on the stone cladding
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (06) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/109 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.772867 84.752149
Address	Chota Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the north side of Inai-Bara Telpa Marg and is approx. 110m east of S.L.P.C. Inter College.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it. River Ganga is flowing on the south side of the structure.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an entrance room having a metal door in the centre. There are rectangular windows located on either side of the entrance door. The entrance room leads to an open courtyard with rooms built around it. The height of the entrance room is lower than the height of the other rooms. The roof of the building is cladded with clay tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking and chipping of plaster from the façade. Broken clay tiles on the roof.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (04) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/110 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.773477 84.753299
Address	Rahat Road, Chota Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the south side of Rahat Road and is approx. 230m northeast of S.L.P.C. Inter College.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nandkishore Giri
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 in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded mandapa having circular columns having moulded floral capitals. Multifoilated arcaded jaalis are fixed between the columns. The central jaali is larger in width as compared to the others. A moulded cornice band running around the façade of the mandapa, located above the openings. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having three metal finials on its top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha accessed by a rectangular opening with two circular pilasters built on its either side. he garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. The shikhara has a small dome shaped kalasha followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Saran region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Addition of Electrical equipments on the façade of the garbagriha
Source of Information	Nandkishore Giri

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (07)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/111 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.772800 84.755506
Address	Chota Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the east side of Inai-Bara Telpa Marg and is approx. 445m northeast of S.L.P.C. Inter College.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it. River Ganga is flowing on the south side of the structure.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular columns which supports with pitched roof of the structure, cladded with clay tiles. The veranda is located on the left side of the front façade. A moulded band running at the front façade of the structure, located below the pitched roof. The right side of the façade has a rectangular opening which leads to open courtyard with rooms built around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary, Flaking and chipping off plaster from the façade. Pitched roof is partially broken.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BECHU SHAH KA MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/112 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25



Past Name	Bechu Shah ka Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.772162 84.754916
Address	Chota Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the north side of Inai-Bara Telpa Marg and is approx. 390m east of S.L.P.C. Inter College.
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	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it. River Ganga is flowing on the south side of the structure.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa having rectangular doors. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a shikhara on top. The shikhara has urushringas built around it and is topped by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the walls of the temple, Blackening on the façade of the shikhara
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MADARSA AND MOSQUE | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/113 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25



Past Name	Madarsa and Mosque
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.772190 84.755782
Address	Chota Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Inai-Telpa Road and is approx. 130m west of Ram Janki Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Madarsa and Mosque
Property present use	Madarsa and Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city and is surrounded by residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The praying hall is accessed by multifoilated arches, supported on columns. The praying hall is topped by multiple minarets followed by small domes.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 19th century, muslim settlements expanded in the Saran district and people built this mosque to cater to the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built mosques to cater to the religious needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster and blackening of the façade of the structure.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (08) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/114 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25



Past Name	R.L. Prasad Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.773068 84.758089
Address	Chota Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Rajani Nursery Road and is approx. 30m west of Mahavir Sthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city and is surrounded by residences and shops.

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

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The building is enclosed by a boundary wall having a metal gate for the access. The gate leads to the arcaded veranda having segmental arches. Louvers are fixed between the arches. The first floor has extended balcony, supported on moulded brackets. The balcony has railing and louvers with slender columns. A metal corrugated sheet is placed over the balcony. The rooms of the first floor are accessed by wooden doors, set within segmental arches. A band of dentils is running on the front façade below the parapet level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions
Condition Description	The residence is recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (07)	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/115 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.771213 84.761549
Address	Chota Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Rajani Nursery Road towards south direction and is approx. 160m southwest of Galaxy Academy.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The well is circular in plan and is built on a circular platform. A metal pulley structure is built above the platform to take out water from the well.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This well is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and wells are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the walls of the well and the platform. Rust deposition on the metal pulley structure.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LIQUOR GODOWN	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/116 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M25





Past Name	Liquor Godown
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.770802 84.761229
Address	Chota Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Rajani Nursery Road towards south direction and is approx. 190m southwest of Galaxy Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shri Ram Mishra
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian
Property past use	Godown
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having a metal gate fixed between segmental arch. The ceiling of the structure is supported on wooden beams and the roof has a metal corrugated sheet above it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This godown was built during the the British Era to store liquor. During 21st century, this godown was abandoned due to government policies implemented in Bihar.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, Britishers visited Saran and settled here due to the favourable conditions provided by river Ganga. They built several buildings to store goods. This structure was a part of them.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Rust deposition on the metal corrugated sheet. Visible structural cracks on the façade.
Source of Information	Ramesh Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL 08

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/117 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M19





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.776683 84.778930
Address	Near Jai Prakash University, Bin Toli, Rauja pokh, Saran
Approach	The structure is approached through Chapra-Patna Highway. It is located on the south of Chhapra Gramin Station at a distance of approx 500 m.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water Structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is placed along the Ghazipur-Hazipur Road. It is residences and shops on the east, west and over the north it has farm fields. It has a petrol pump over east at a distance of 200 m.

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

Architectural description	It has a circular opening with an octagonal base around it. It had one iron pulley attached around the well, used for pulling out water. It has exposed bricks on the inner part with one layer placed on an angle at regular interval ornamentation.
Historical/ Cultural Value	To fulfil the basic need for water, wells wererequired. The water structures built for thelocal community served as a platform toperform traditional and cultural rituals. Such spaces helped in the evolution of Indian society.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This led to the need for water structures for people.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the inner walls of the well. Deterioration of plaster due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KARBALA AND KABIRSTAN

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/118 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M26





Past Name	Karbala
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.773463 84.76962
Address	Bin Toli, Bara Telpa, Bada Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Chapra-Patna Highway towards south direction and is approx. 725m south of New And Public School.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Burial
Property past use	Karbala
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the Chapra city with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a plinth. The structure originally had four walls and four octagonal minarets, located on each corner.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 19th century, muslim settlements expanded in the Saran district and people built karbalas and cemetery to bury their relatives.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built karbalas and cemetery to cater to the burial needs of community.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Most of the structure has been collapsed. Out of four, two of the minarets has been deteriorated. Exposed and broken brick masonary
Source of Information	Lal Babu Rai

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

THAKURBADI (04)	Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/119 Map No GaD/Srn/M27

Past Name	Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.767186 84.769959
Address	Bin Toli, Bara Telpa, Bada Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Inai-Bara Telpa Road towards south direction and is approx. 300m west of Jama Masjid.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The temple has a garbagriha with a flat roof chajja built around it which also acts as a pradakshina path. The chajja is supported on rectangular columns. The garbagriha is accessed by a metal gate set within a multifoilated arch. There are blind arches built on the either side of the entrance. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. The shikhara has a kalasha on top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Saran region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening on the façade of the shikhara. The structure has newly painted façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (09)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/120 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M27





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.766587 84.772181
Address	Inai-Bara Telpa Road, Ward Number 44, Bin Toli, Bara Telpa, Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located along the east side of Inai-Bara Telpa Marg and is approx. 60m west of Jama Masjid
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The well is circular in plan and is built with lakhori bricks. The well is dried up now and now the area of the well is used to dry cow dung cakes.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This well is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and wells are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Weakening of masonary joints, Broken brick masonary. Flaking of plaster on the interior façade of the well.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (10) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/121 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M27





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.765924 84.773012
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Inai-Bara Telpa Road and is approx. 60m southeast of Jama Masjid
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	The well is circular in plan and is built on an octagonal platform. The well is cladded with stone and has a cover placed on top of the opening. Two rectangular pillars are located, one on the either side of the opening with a metal bar fixed between them.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This well is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and wells are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking on the stone finish along with the pillars
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (11) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/122 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M27





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.765240 84.774066
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Inai-Bara Telpa Road and is approx. 190m southeast of Jama Masjid
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	The well is circular in plan and is built on an octagonal platform. The well is cladded with stone and has a cover placed on top of the opening. Two rectangular pillars are located, one on the either side of the opening with a metal bar fixed between them.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This well is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and wells are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking on the stone finish along with the pillars
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKURBADI (02)

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/123 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M27





Past Name	Ram Janki Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.764668 84.774839
Address	Chapra, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Kinarwahi Road and is approx. 30m southwest of Rauza Chowk.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in Chapra city with residences and shops built around it and has agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	The complex is rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The complex comprises of a temple structure and a well. It is accessed by a pitched roof colonnaded veranda. The roof of the veranda is cladded with clay tiles and is supported on rectangular and circular columns. The veranda leads into an open space having the temple and well built around it. The temple is rectangular in plan and is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular columns with corinthian inspired capitals. The columns are built in a pair of two and have multifoilated arcaded jaalis built between them. There is a rectangular door, set within pointed arch which is used as the entrance for the garbagriha. Windows are located on the either side of the entrance, enclosed by similar arches. The parapet of the structure has pediment in the centre with eaves hanging out at its base.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Saran region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Munger region due to the high religious significance of Ganga. Over time, they built several structures to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Flaking and chipping of plaster from the façade of the structure. Broken roof cladding of the entrance veranda.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (05) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/124 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M28



Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.751703 84.796155
Address	Khalpura Kamala, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Kinarwahi Road towards north side and is approx. 275m southwest of Public Library.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on its west side and agricultural fields on its north and south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having multifoilated arches on three sides, supported on rectangular columns. The mandapa has a moulded cornice band running around it, located below the parapet structure. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having mouldings on three levels built on its external façade and continuing upto the shikhara. The shikhara has a small kalasha on top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The temple is recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JUNG BAHADUR SINGH RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/125 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M28





Past Name	Jung Bahadur Singh Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.751295 84.800527
Address	Khalpura Kamala, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Kinarwahi Road towards north side and is approx. 220m southeast of Public Library.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1936
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Jung Bahadur Singh Residence
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on its west side and agricultural fields on its north and south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular columns. The columns also support the roof over the veranda. The roof is cladded with clay tiles. The veranda leads to the rooms having a greater height. The back façade has a larger veranda as compared to the front façade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary, Flaking and chipping off plaster from the façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHAVEER DISPENSARY	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/126 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M28





Past Name	Mahaveer Dispensary
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.749708 84.801704
Address	Khalpura Kamala, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Kinarwahi Road towards north direction and is approx. 350m north of Gultenjganj Middle School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1912
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	District Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Dispensary
Property present use	Dispensary
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on its west side and agricultural fields on its north side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a rectangular door. There are windows built on the side of the entrance. A corridor is built between the rectangular structure and octagonal planned room. The corridor has a sloped roof, cladded with clay tiles. The octagonal room has windows set within segmental arch. Rectangular ventilators are built above the window.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Saran due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Saran due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several civic buildings to cater the needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure, Broken roof cladding.
Source of Information	Shri Narayan Singh

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHANDERMALESHWAR MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/127 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M28



Past Name	Chandermaleshar Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.74794 84.79757
Address	Khalpura Kamala, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Kinarwahi Road and is approx. 50m south of Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1936
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Sanjay Kumar Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on its north side and agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having pointed arches on three sides, supported on rectangular columns. The mandapa has a moulded cornice band running around it, located below the parapet structure. The parapet has a triangular pediment in the centre with railing build around it. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having mouldings on three levels built on its external façade and continuing upto the shikhara. The shikhara has a small kalasha on top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The temple structure has been repainted with modifications on the façade such as snake mouldings, addition of metal railings.
Source of Information	Sanjay Kumar Singh

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (06) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/128 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M28





Past Name	Shankar ji ka Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.747601 84.798175
Address	Khalpura Kamala, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Kinarwahi Road and is approx. 90m southeast of Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Gautam Mishra
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional and Chattri
Building Setting	It has residences on its north side and agricultural fields on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	The complex consists of two temples, both built on low plinths. One of the temple has a flat roof mandapa, supported on rectangular columns. The garbagriha is accessed by rectangular openings. The openings on the side facades are set within multifoilated arches. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara, followed by a metal finial with urushringas built around it. Another temple has a square plan and has a metal door fixed between a rectangular opening for its access. The temple is topped by a dome followed by an inverted lotus flower finial and a metal finial on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later addition
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Rust deposition on the metal finials.
Source of Information	Gautam Mishra

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD GHAT	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/129 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M28



Past Name	Old Ghat
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.747442 84.798109
Address	Khalpura Kamala, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Kinarwahi Road and is approx. 110m southeast of Hanuman Mandir
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Ruins
Property past use	Ghat
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on its west side and agricultural fields on its north side.

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

Architectural Description	The ghat has only steps remaining on the site. The steps are built with bricks and further cladded with stone. A temple is built in the close proximity of the steps.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is said by the locals that river Ganga used to flow from here but due to change in the course of the river, the site is now abandoned.
Association with Ganga	Due to the high religious significance of Ganga, People built ghat steps in order to take holy bath and perform rituals. Several ghats are built in Saran district for the people.
State of Conservation	Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Broken and exposed brick masonary, Cracks in the stone cladding, Broken steps along the site
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PANCH MANDIR	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/130 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M28





Past Name	Panch Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.746901 84.801471
Address	Khalpura Kamala, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Kinarwahi Road and is approx. 128m northeast of Gultenganj Middle School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on its west side and agricultural fields on its north side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The temple is enclosed by a boundary wall having a gateway to access the area. The temple has a mandapa with multifoilated arches for the entrance, supported on rectangular columns. There are semicircular pilasters built on the façade of the columns. A metal jaali door has been fixed between the central arch along with the jaalis on its either side. Blind multifoilated arches are built on the sides of the jaalis. A moulded cornice band is running around the mandapa, above the arches. The temple has five garbagrihas and each garbagriha has a shikhara with urushringas built around it, followed by metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions
Condition Description	The temple has been renovated recently with repainted facades.
Source of Information	Chandan Kumar Shukla

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL (12) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/131 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M28





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.746469 84.801795
Address	Khalpura Kamala, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Kinarwahi Road and is approx. 180m northeast of Gultenganj Middle School.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on its west side and agricultural fields on its north side.

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

Architectural Description	The well is circular in plan, built on a circular platform. The well is cladded with stone and is built with lakhori bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The village was developed to cater to the needs of the people coming and settling here in order to expand their business. This well is built as a part of a residential settlement and to fulfill the requirements of the community.
Association with Ganga	The Ganga River Valley is known for its fertile land and wells are built near the banks of the river to cater to the needs of community.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Broken brick masonary, The platform is partially broken and the well is dried up.
Source of Information	Chandan Kumar Shukla

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TRIVENI SHAH SHIV MANDIR	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/132 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M28





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.745263 84.802559
Address	Khalpura Kamala, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Kinarwahi Road and is approx. 300m southeast of Gultenganj Middle School.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1892
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mahavir Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Nagara
Building Setting	It has residences on its west side and agricultural fields on its north side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having semicircular arched openings on three sides. The arches are supported on circular pilasters. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having metal finials on top. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha and has rectangular pilasters on multiple levels on the external facades. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it and has a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the facades of the garbagriha. The external façade of the mandapa has been repainted recently.
Source of Information	Locals

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PARVATI SHAH RESIDENCE	Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/133 Map No GaD/Srn/M29



Past Name	Parvati Sahe Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.743770 84.806591
Address	Maharajganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Maharajgunj Road towards north direction and is approx. 160m northwest of Gultenganj Post Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Parvati Shah
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 located in the village settlement of Maharajganj with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. This is the old part of the residence and has left abandoned now. The structure is built with a combination of lakhori and fly ash bricks. It was accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on circular columns. The veranda led towards the room having rectangular openings as their entrance.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints, Flaking of plaster on the façade.
Source of Information	Latif Miya

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRIVATE MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/134 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M29





Past Name	Private Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.743541 84.806948
Address	Maharajganj, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Maharajgunj Road towards north direction and is approx. 125m northwest of Gultenganj Post Office.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Parvati Saha
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Nagara
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Maharajganj with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure having in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa having multifoilated arches, built on the front and side facades. The mandapa is topped by a vaulted roof having metal finials on top. The mandapa leads to the two garbagrihas having rectangular wooden doors for their entrance. The external façade of the garbagriha has pilasters on different levels. The temple has two shikhras built on the top of two garbagrihas. The shikhras are identical in construction with urushringas built around them followed by metal finials.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Alterations
Condition Description	A flat roof RCC structure has been added in front of the mandapa. Exposed and broken brick masonary
Source of Information	Latif Miya

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRASAD RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/135 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M29





Past Name	Prasad Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.742130 84.808246
Address	Maharajganj, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Maharajgunj Road towards north direction and is approx. 90m east of Gultenganj Post Office.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Rajeshwar Prasad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Maharajganj with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a metal gate fixed between a rectangular opening. Semicircular pilasters are built on the either side of the entrance. A sloped roof is built above the entrance, cladded with clay tiles. A moulded cornice band is running around the structure, located above the sloped roof. Small rectangular ventilators are built on the front façade with semicircular mouldings. The residence has a pitched roof having similar construction that of the sloped roof above the entrance.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary, Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI AND SHIV TEMPLE	**Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/136 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M29





Past Name	Ram Janki and Shiv Temple
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.741449 84.808857
Address	Maharajganj, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side Maharajgunj Road towards north direction and is approx. 185m southeast of Gultenganj Post Office.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mahajer Rai
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Chattri and Nagara
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Maharajganj with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	The complex consists of two temples having single storey heights and are built on low plinths. The temple having a nagara style architecture is dedicated to Lord Shiva and the temple with chattri style construction is dedicated to Lord Ram. Both the temples are accessed by mandapas with semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. The mandapa of the Shiv temple has a vaulted roof while the other temple has a flat roof. The garbagriha of the Shiv temple has a triratha plan with pilasters built on the external facades. The Ram Janki temple has a square planned garbagriha with blind semicircular arches on side facades. The Shiv temple is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it while other temple has a onion shaped dome followed by an inverted lotus motif and metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to a saint and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The temples are recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal AnsariDi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR 08 | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/137 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M30





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.752286 84.829717
Address	Khawaspur Khurd, Rasalpur, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Garkha-Chirand road. It is located on the southeast of Goldinganj st. 400 m.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by shops and administrative buildings. It is located on the north of Rasalpur Post Office at a distance of approx 200 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the west through a rectangular opening adorned with a segmental arch opening. It has a saptrath-paga style of garbhgriha topped with a shikhara having uru-shringa-like mouldings. It has mouldings of snakes on the upper part of the Shikhar.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Merchants and traders started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, were built along the river banks and villages for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Sings of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The temple is freshly painted. Later constructed temple adjacent to the old temple over the north.
Source of information	Rajdeep

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

THAKUR BADI 06

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/138 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M30





Past Name	S.B.S Public School
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.752128 84.829897
Address	Khawaspur Khurd, Rasalpur, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Garkha-Chirand road. It is located on the southeast of Goldinganj st. 400 m.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1934
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ram Tekri Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed Use
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple and School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by shops and administrative buildings. It is located on the north of Rasalpur Post Office at a distance of approx 200 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a two-storied building standing on standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the north-facing façade. It has an arcaded façade on both the first and second floors. It is entered through an entrance verandah having a series of semi-circular arches resting over circular columns. The arches are topped with a chajja having a jack-arched ceiling. It is used to approach the verandah over the first floor. The entrance verandah leads to the courtyard having rooms over the north and south and temples over the west. It has a Shikhar topped with a metal finial. On the first floor over the northeast corner, it has rectangular windows recessed with segmental arches. On the west-facing façade, it has similar entrance verandah.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building is built by a local zamindar. The region has several religious buildings along the ghats and villages of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Blackening of the surface of walls and parapet due to the dampness. Growth of vegetation on the edges of the parapet walls.
Source of information	Rajdeep

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR 09 | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/139 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M30



Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.752113 84.830403
Address	Khawaspur Khurd, Rasalpur, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Garkha-Chirand road. It is located on the southeast of Goldinganj st. 400 m.
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 residences, shops and religious buildings. It is located on the northeast of Rasalpur Post Office at a distance of approx 300 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level. It has a square-shaped mandapa supported over thin circular columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The square plan garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a shikhara resting over it. It is topped with an inverted lotus motif and finial. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Merchants and traders started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, were built along the river banks and villages for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Faded paint of the shikhar. Blackened surface of the parapet due to the dampness.
Source of information	Rajdeep

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR 10 | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/140 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M30





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.751115 84.827047
Address	Khawaspur Khurd, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Garkha-Chirand road. It is located on the southeast of Goldinganj st. 400 m.
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 located on the west of garkha-Chirand road. It is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the west through stairs. It has a garbhgriha with a square plan accessed through a mandapa. The mandapa has a low-height Shikhar supported over columns. The garbhgriha is entered through a rectangular opening. The side facades of the garbhgriha have rectangular openings, recessed with semi-circular arch moulding. It has a shikhar with uru-shikhar-like mouldings around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Merchants and traders started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, were built along the river banks and villages for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The temple is freshly painted. Use of stones on the mandapa floor.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DALAAN 01 | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/CHP/141 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M30





Past Name	Dalaan
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.749448 84.827972
Address	Rasoolpur, Sultanpur, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Digha Pahleza JP Setu road. It is located on the southwest Chitarsepur at a distance of 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Authority
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Dalan
Property present use	Skill Development Centre
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and public buildings. It is located in the southeast of GoldenGanj station at a distance of approx 600 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east-facing façade through the entrance verandah. It is recessed with octagonal rooms constructed on either side. It has rectangular windows topped with chajja. The entrance verandah leads to the hall through a rectangular opening with elongated windows on either side. The building has cornice bands and dentils on the upper floors. The rear façade has series of rectangular windows topped with chajja.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The dalan was built by the local community members for recreational activities. Presently the building has been converted into a Skill Development center by the Local Village Authority.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and small rulers had their base along with it. They build residences and community buildings for the local residents.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Broken cornices on the side façade. Use of cement plaster to fill the cracks. The building is freshly painted.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

THAKUR BADI 07

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/142 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M30





Past Name	Thakur Badi
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.747584 84.827301
Address	Rasalpura, Goldinganj, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Garkha-Chirand road. It is located on the south-east of Goldinganj station.
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 and Dharmashala
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located on a cross road. It has farm fields around it. It has a water body on its southeast.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the north. It has a room on the northwest corner. It is entered through a semi-circular opening leading to the inner space. It has a flat roof supported by iron girders. It has niches on the inner walls. The main built block has rooms on the ground floor with rectangular, semi-circular openings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats and villages of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples along with dharmashalas were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Later addition of first floor. Flaking of plaster due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 09

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/143 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M31





Past Name	Jaddu Rai Residence
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.743049 84.823999
Address	Rasalpura, Goldinganj, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Garkha-Chirand road. It is located on the south-east of Goldinganj station.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Kameshwar Pratap Jadav
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and religious buildings around it. It is located on the north of river Ganga at a distance of approx 1 km.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building that stands on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the east through an entrance verandah recessed by rooms built around it. The verandah has slopped roof supported over circular columns. The rooms over the façade have a series of rectangular windows. The rooms over the west have a higher ceiling level than that of the verandah.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Sings of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation above the roof and verandah floor. Blackening over the façade due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAHI MASJID

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/144 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M32



Past Name	Badi Masjid
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.732876 84.827430
Address	Doriganj, Saran
Approach	The structure is approached through Chapra-Patna Highway. It is located on the southeast of Doriganj Police Station at a distance of approx 500 m.
Approx date of construction	16th century
Precise date of construction	1503
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	The masjid is lying on the northern bank of the river Ganga. It is at a distance of approx 500 from the Ghazipur-Hajipur highway lying on its north. It has a archaeological site on the south.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east-facing façade. It has new construction over the front and remained with an old wall at the rear part. It is a thick wall constructed of lakhori bricks. It has an octagonal minaret raised to the height of the wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The masjid is placed on the northern extremity of the Chirand Archaeological mound. It was built by Sultan Abul Muzaffar Hussain Shah of Bengal in 1503 AD. The Chirand inscription informs us that in 906 hizri, Ala-ud-din had erected a Jami Masjid.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Mughal dynasty. Saran was never conquered by the Muslim invaders till the fifteenth century. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were built in the region by rulers and zamindars.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The dismantling of old structural parts such as roof and walls. Addition of the rooms over the southwest.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHIRAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/145 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M32





Past Name	Chirand Archaeological Site
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.731616 84.827181
Address	Bhairopur Nizamat, Saran
Approach	The structure is approached through Chapra-Patna Highway. It is located on the southeast of Doriganj Police Station at a distance of approx 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	Pre Historic
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Archaeological
Property past use	Mound
Property present use	Mound
State of Protection	Protected
Architectural Style	Archaeological
Building Setting	The site is lying on the northern bank of the river Ganga. It has a museum on its west and residences on the northeast. It is lying on the east of Bengali Baba Ghat at a distance of approx 300 m.

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

Architectural description	The site lies on the northern bank of the river Ganga. The site has masses of broken bricks overgrown with shrubs and vegetation. The mound is 1 kilometre (0.62 mi) in length. The Neolithic deposits uncovered a layer of 3.5 meters (11 ft) thickness. It has a Chalcolithic layer of 5.5 meters (18 ft) thick and an Iron Age formation of 2.45 meters (8 ft 0 in) thickness. The site has masses of broken bricks overgrown with shrubs and vegetation. The site comprises a Masjid over the northern extremity and a ghat on the south.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The site was excavated in the year of 1965. it comprises the old relics and has a continuous archaeological records from the Neolithic Age(pre-historic) to the reign of the Pal Dynasty (pre-medieval). A cache of 88 Kushan period coins was unearthed at the site.
Association with Ganga	The Ganges River basin has been inhabited by humans since ancient times. From the pre-historic era, humans have chosen the river Ganga to settle down along it due to its rich capacity for the cultivation of crops and transportation through it.
State of conservation	Advance State of Decay
Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	The growth of vegetation above the masses of bricks.
Source of information	Ram Babu Shah, Saran Gazetteer

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SUKHESHAWAR MAHADEV MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/CHP/146 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M33





Past Name	Sukheshwar Mahadev Mandir
Tehsil	Chapra
Location	25.727056 84.844609
Address	Bhairopur Nizamat, Saran
Approach	The temple is approached through a Mahua Ghat road. It is located in the southeast of Doriganj Angadbadi Kendra at a distance of approx 500 m.
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 located on the northern bank of the river Ganga. It has residences and religious buildings over the east and farm fields over the southeast.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It is entered from the east. The garbhgriha is approached through a later added verandah before the garbhgriha (old part of the temple). It has three segmental arches supported over hexagonal columns. The verandah has rooms on either end with a rectangular window over the façade. The garbhgriha is lying over the rear part (west). It has a Shikhar with Uru-shringa like mouldings over each side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Use of ceramic tiles over the and cement plaster to renovate the walls of garbhgriha and temple.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ASHKRIT RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/01 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M34





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.760138 84.910692
Address	Baragopal, Saran
Approach	The residence is approached through Baragopal station road. It is located on the south of Baragopal station at a distance of approx 700 m.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings. It village is flanked with farm fields from all the sides.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building that stands on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the east through an entrance verandah recessed by rooms built around it. The verandah has slopped roof supported over circular columns. The rooms over the façade have rectangular windows having miniature niches on either side, adorned with semi-circular arch. The rooms over the west have a higher ceiling level than that of the verandah.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation above the roof and verandah floor. Blackening over the façade due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

AMBIKA BHAWANI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/02 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M35





Past Name	Aami Mandir
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.740831 84.964273
Address	Dighwara, Saran
Approach	The temple is approached through Ambika Mandir road. It is located on the southwest of Yusufpur railway station at a distance of approx 1.2 km.
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 is located in a densely populated area. It has residences and religious buildings around it. It is located on the north of river Ganga at a distance of 150 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building approached from the east through stairs. It is entered through a rectangular opening recessed with a multifoliated arch. It leads to the open area with rooms on the periphery and the main temple block in the center. The rooms are entered through arcaded verandah framed with semi-circular arches. The main temple is entered from the east through an arcade verandah. The facade have a series of multifoliated arches. It has a square garbhgriha with vault-like Shikhar having elongated inverted lotus.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Raja Daksh performed a 'Yagya', he did not invite Lord Shiva to whom the Sati was married. In anger, Sati scattered herself into pieces. One on the piece dropped on the spot where the temple does now stand. An annual fair is held in the month of Chait.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Use of tiles on the walls of the temple façade. Deterioration of lime plaster from the façade gateway.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL IN AMBIKA BHAWANI COMPLEX

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/03 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M35





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.740593 84.964778
Address	Dighwara, Saran
Approach	The well is approached through Ambika Mandir road. It is located on the southwest of Yusufpur railway station at a distance of approx 1.2 km.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The well is located in a densely populated area. It has residences and shops around it. It is located on the east of Ambika Bhawani Mandir at a distance of approx 60 m.

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

Architectural description	The well has a circular opening with an octagonal base around it. It has iron pulley attached around the well, used for pulling out water. It has exposed bricks on the inner part. The platform has pan-patta motifs carved within the stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	To fulfil the basic need for water, wells wererequired. The water structures built for thelocal community served as a platform toperform traditional and cultural rituals. Such spaces helped in the evolution of Indian society.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This led to the need for water structures for people.
State of conservation	Sings of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Encroachment, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster from the surface of the platfrom. Use of platform by the locals as shop. Growth of vegetation on the inner wall
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL 13

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/04 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M35





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.740281 84.965839
Address	Bodha Chhapra, Saran
Approach	The well is approached through Ambika village road. It is located in the south of Yusufpur station at a distance of approx 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water Structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The well is located on the northeast of river Ganga at a distance of approx 300 m. The well has residences and religious buildings around it.

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

Architectural description	It has a circular opening with an platform around it. It has exposed bricks on the inner part with one layer placed on an angle at regular interval ornamentation.
Historical/ Cultural Value	To fulfil the basic need for water, wells wererequired. The water structures built for thelocal community served as a platform toperform traditional and cultural rituals. Such spaces helped in the evolution of Indian society.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This led to the need for water structures for people.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the inner walls. Flaking of plaster from the walls.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KALI KUNJ RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/05 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M35





Past Name	Kali Kunj Residence
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.739939 84.969089
Address	Bodha Chhapra, Saran
Approach	The residence is approached through Vishnu road. It is lying on the east of Ambika Bhawani Mandir at a distance of approx 500 m.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1942
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Jai Prakash
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and shops. It is lying on the northern bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx 500 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is a corner plot residence approached from the east-facing façade through an entrance verandah. The verandah is recessed with rooms on either end. It has a sloped roof supported over hexagonal columns. The roof of the room is higher than that of the verandah. In the extended part, it has a series of rectangular windows recessed with semi-circular arches. The roofs are resting over wooden girders and are finished using terracotta tiles. The entrance verandah leads to the courtyard having rooms around it, approached through a colonnaded verandah, having a sloped roof supported over circular columns. The rooms are entered through rectangular openings recessed with segmental arches. The north-facing façade has rectangular doors and windows leading to the rooms.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many Zamindars and small rulers had their base along with it. It provided easy water transportation for the goods to send in different parts of the country.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The dismantling of terracotta tiles over the entrance verandah. Flaking of material over the façade due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

EIDGAH

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/06 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M36





Past Name	Eidgah
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.744511 84.987856
Address	Saidpur, Saran
Approach	The structure is approached through Ghazipur-Hazipur highway. It is located on the northwest of Raipatti village at a distance of approx 1 km.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Shabir
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Eidgah
Property present use	Eidgah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	The structure is located on the north of railway track. It has a water structure behind it and farm fields over the east and west.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the south through an opening having minarets like pillars topped with domes. It leads to an open area with a qibla wall lying over the southwest corner. The qibla wall is the oldest part and it is a C-shaped structure. It has a single niche in the center with bangladar roof like moulding recessed with multifoliated arch. On either side of the central arch, it has blind multifoliated arches supported over fluted pilasters. It has six minarets each topped with a miniature dome.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The large-scale arrival of Muslims in Bihar began in the 14th century when Afghan traders and Sufi saints-warriors settled in the South Bihar plains and furthered the process of agricultural colonisation. Construction of masjids and eidgah was done by the rulers.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Mughal dynasty. Saran was never conquered by the Muslim invaders till the fifteenth century. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were built in the region by rulers and zamindars.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Blackened surface of the of the qibla wall due to the dampness.
Source of information	Vishnunath Ram

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SETTLEMENT

Reference No GaD/Srn/GDR/07 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M36





Past Name	Settlement
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.738451 84.986770
Address	Saidpur, Saran
Approach	The settlement is approached through the Chapra-Patna highway. It is located southwest of the Dighwara railway station at a distance of approx 2.5 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Settlement
Property present use	Settlement
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The settlement is surrounded religious buildings and residences. It is located on the north of the river Ganga at a distance of approx 2 km.

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

Architectural description	The settlement has residences with single and double-storied residences. They have vernacular and colonial style of architectural styles. The buildings have low plinth levels. The single-storied vernacular buildings are accessible through an entrance verandah with having tapered roof. The roof of rooms has a higher ceiling. The colonial residences are double-storied residences with an entrance verandah on the ground floor recessed with rooms on either side. It has rectangular openings topped with chajjas supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Dighwara was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residences belong to old residents of the town who migrated from Benaras and got settled here for trade and commerce. It took place in the late 19th century to early 20th century.
Association with Ganga	The river Ganga was a major source of trade and communication due to which businessmen and traders from the nearby big cities travelled to the town and got settled.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the parapets. Blackened surface of façade. Dismantled terracotta tiles.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MIRCHAI BABA MANDIR AND DHARMASHALA

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/08 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M36





Past Name	Mirchai Baba Mandir and Dharmashala
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.736282 84.986943
Address	Dighwara, Saran
Approach	The structure is approached through Chapra-Patna Highway. It is located on the southeast of Manupur village at a distance of approx 2 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1926
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mahesh ji Baba
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Religious
Property present use	Temple and Dharmashala
State of Protection	Temple and Dharmashala
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farm fields. It has residences on its north at a distance of approx 100 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It has rooms on the ground floor approached through an arcaded corridor. It is framed with a series of semi-circular arches. The sloped roof of the corridor is supported over wooden girders. The inner rooms have rectangular door and windows adorned with semi-circular arch. It has a large banyan tree over the west.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples along with dharmashalas were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Use of later added iron sheets above the roofs. Use cement to fill the cracks.
Source of information	Mahesh

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA GUPTESHVAR MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/09 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M37





Past Name	Baba Gupteshvar Mandir
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.743452 84.987874
Address	Shaidpur, Saran
Approach	The temple is approached through Amnour - Bheldi - Dighwara Road. It is located on the northwest of Raipatti village at a distance of approx 1 km.
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 located on the southern side of the Ghazipur-Hazipur road. It has residences, shops, and a railway line opposite to it at a distance of 100 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the west. It has entrance openings over the facade framed with three multifoilated arches. It leads to the later added mandapa before the old garbhgriha. It has a parikrama marg around the garbhgriha. The garbhgriha is entered through an opening framed with a semi-circular arch, resting over fluted columns. It has floral mouldings along with the arch profile. The side and rear facades have semi-circular openings. It has a short battlement-like parapet. It has a cornice band running on the upper edge.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Merchants and traders started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Closed entrance openings along with the openings over rest of the facades, using iron gates. Use of ceramic tiles over the walls.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR 11 | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/DGR/10 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M37





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.740228 84.997457
Address	Raipatti, Mirpur Bhual, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through the Chapra-Patna highway. It is located on the west of Dighwara railway station at a distance of approx 1 km.
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 located on the northern bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx 3km. It is surrounded by farm fields on the south and by residences on the north direction.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It has a garbhgriha with a square plan accessed through a mandapa. The mandapa has a low-height shikhar supported over columns. The garbhgriha is entered through a rectangular opening. It has a Shikhar with uru-shikhar-like mouldings around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Merchants and traders started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, were built along the river banks and villages for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The temple is freshly painted. Chipping of paint from the lower parts due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKUR BADI 03

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/11 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M37





Past Name	Thakur Badi
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.741781 84.996731
Address	Raipatti, Mirpur Bhual, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through the Chapra-Patna highway. It is located on the west of Dighwara railway station at a distance of approx 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1912
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ram Janaki Mandir Committee
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 north of river Ganga. It is Surrounded by residences and religious buildings.

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

Architectural description	The temple is accessed from the west-facing façade. It is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with multifoliated arch motifs flanked by pilasters on either side. It leads to the courtyard having rooms around it, approached through arcaded verandah. The temple is lying on the western wing approached through an arcaded verandah. The courtyard has a chajja supported over stone brackets. It has a shikhar flanked by two octagonal cenotaphs on either side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats and villages of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples along with dharmashalas were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Sings of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	The dismantled roof of the verandah over the southern part. The blackened surface of the domes and shikhar due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DALAAN 02

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/12 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M37





Past Name	Dalaan
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.743275 85.001658
Address	Raipatti, Mirpur Bhual, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Sarkarpur Road. It is located southwest of Dighwara station at a distance of approx 500 m.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1918
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Narendra Kumar
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Recreational
Property past use	Dalaan
Property present use	Dalaan
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and public buildings. It has Dighwara Post Office on the opposite at a distance of 50 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level (Due to the construction of a road). It is approached from the west-facing façade through a colonnaded façade. It has rectangular openings adorned with segmental arch motifs. The verandah is recessed with room constructed on either side. The rooms are entered through rectangular openings recessed with segmental arch.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The dalan was built by the local community members for recreational activities. Presently the building has been converted into a Skill Development center by the Local Village Authority.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and small rulers had their base along with it. They build residences and community buildings for the local residents.
State of conservation	Sings of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster from the from the walls due to the dampness. Growth of vegetation on the roof.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JAMA MASJID 02 | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/DGR/13 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M37





Past Name	Masjid
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.741595 85.002222
Address	Raipatti, Mirpur Bhual, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Sarkarpur Road. It is located on the southwest of Dighwara station at a distance of approx 600 m.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1885
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shabbir Hussain
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Late Mughal
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and public buildings. It has Dighwara Post Office on the north at a distance of approx 200 m.

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

Architectural description	The single-storied building is approached from the east through a gateway. It leads to the open area having main build block over the west. It is accessible through a later constructed verandah. The prayer hall is entered through rectangular openings recessed with multifoliated arches. It has six minarets raised from the ground floor and topped with miniature domes.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The large-scale arrival of Muslims in Bihar began in the 14th century when Afghan traders and Sufi saints-warriors settled in the South Bihar plains and furthered the process of agricultural colonisation. Construction of masjids was done by the rulers.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Mughal dynasty. Saran was never conquered by the Muslim invaders till the fifteenth century. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were built in the region by rulers and zamindars.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Later construction verandah using modern materials. Water marks on the lower parts of the façade due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GANDHI KUTIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/14 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M38





Past Name	Gandhi Kutir
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.745152 85.020091
Address	Malkhachak, Saran
Approach	The precinct is approached through Chapra-Patna Highway. It is located on the east of Dighwara Railway station at a distance of approx 1.8 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1950
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Ram Vinod
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Factory
Property present use	Memorial
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The precinct is surrounded by residences and farm fields. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga.

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

Architectural description	The precinct is approached from the northwest corner through a gateway. It has double-storied buildings standing on low plinth level. It has three buildings on the southeast direction. The building on the northeast has a hall entered through colonnaded entrance verandah. The octagonal columns on the ground floor measure more in diameter than the of first-floor columns over the façade. The building over the south has a similar façade with extended bastion-like rooms on all four corners with rectangular doors and windows.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The prince Malkhakuvar from the Nautangarh royal family of Rajasthan came here and established this village, hence was named Malkhachak after him. In the fight for independence Mahatma Gandhi had also visited the place.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and small rulers had their base along with it. They build residences and community buildings for the local residents.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Flaking of paint from the façade. Blackened surface over the rear façade due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 10

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/15 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M38





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.747123 85.021259
Address	Barbanna, Malkhachak, Saran
Approach	The residence is approached through Chapra-Patna Highway. It is located on the east of Dighwara Railway station at a distance of approx 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Building Setting	The building is surounded by farm fields. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx 300 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the east-facing façade through an entrance verandah. The verandah is recessed with rooms constructed on either side. The entrance leads to the open courtyard having rooms around it approached through a verandah. The verandah and rooms have sloped roofs finished with terracotta tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The prince Malkhakuvar from the Nautangarh royal family of Rajasthan came here and established this village, hence was named Malkhachak after him. Later small farmers and businessmen came to settle in town.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Inappropriate Addition.
Condition Description	Dismantled terracotta tiles from the sloped roof. Addition of room on the northeast corner using modern materials.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SAINT XAVIER'S SCHOOL | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/DGR/16 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M38





Past Name	Saint Xavier's School
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.746707 85.024996
Address	Barbanna, Malkhachak, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Chapra-Patna Highway. It is located on the east of Dighwara Railway station at a distance of approx 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Albert Pascal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located on the north of river Ganga at a distance of approx 100 m. It is surrounded by residences and public buildings.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is entered through a verandah recessed with rooms constructed on either side. The rooms are extended on the front lying ahead of the main façade line. The verandah leads to the courtyard having rooms around it. The dismantled old portion is lying on the west.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The prince Malkhakuvar from the Nautangarh royal family of Rajasthan came here and established this village, hence was named Malkhachak after him. Later small farmers and businessmen came to settle in town and need for public buildings were raised.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Advance State of Decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	The old part lying on the east has been dismantled. Broken chajja of the window over the façade.
Source of information	Manoj Kumar

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BANGALOW

Reference No GaD/Srn/DGR/17 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M38





Past Name	Bangalow
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.749393 85.026672
Address	Barbanna, Malkhachak, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Chapra-Patna Highway. It is located on the east of Dighwara Railway station at a distance of approx 2.5 km.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nathuni Ji Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by farm fields and residences. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx 400 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is entered from the south-facing façade. It has similar facades having a series of arches supported over octagonal columns. The entrance verandah has a sloped roof finished with terracotta tiles leading to the rooms through rectangular openings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The bunglow belongs to the prince Malkhakuvar from the Nautangarh royal family of Rajasthan came here and established this village, hence was named Malkhachak after him.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Water marks and flaking of lime plaster on the lower portions of the façade walls. Blackened surface of the terracotta tiles.
Source of information	Manoj Kumar Singh

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SINGH RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/DGR/18 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M38





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.751092 85.040919
Address	Ramdaschak, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Pipra Slehpur road. It is located on the south of Akbarpur village at a distance of approx 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Rajendra Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and public buildings at a distance. It is located on the north of river Ganga at a distance of approx 80 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level. It is approached from the north-facing façade through stairs. It has an entrance verandah framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over double columns. The verandah is recessed with rooms constructed on either side. It leads to the courtyard with rooms around it. The first courtyard leads to the second courtyard which has a similar arrangement of rooms around it. The residence has a sloped roof finished with terracotta tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Blackened surface of the façade due to the dampness. Growth of vegetation on the parapet wall.
Source of information	Rajendra Singh

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BALDEV BHAWAN | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/DGR/19 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M39





Past Name	Baldev Bhawan
Tehsil	Dighwara
Location	25.757139 85.045944
Address	Trilok Chak, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Pipra Slehpur road. It is located on the south of Akbarpur village at a distance of approx 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1934
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Raj Kishor Tiwari
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 surrounded by farm fields. It is located on the north of river Ganga at a distance of approx 500 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the north-facing façade through a colonnaded entrance verandah. The rooms on the façade are entered through rectangular openings. The verandah leads to the courtyard having rooms around it, accessible through a colonnaded verandah.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Blackening of the surface on the surface of railings and walls. Broken chajja on the façade.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 11

Reference No GaD/Srn/DPR/01 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M40





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Daraiapur
Location	25.763562 85.007092
Address	Bhairopur, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Garkha-Manpur road. It is located between Manpur and Hewantpur villages.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and public buildings. It has Gandaki river over the north.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the north-facing façade. It has an entrance verandah having a colonnaded façade. The rooms are entered through rectangular openings recessed with segmental arches. The verandah leads to the courtyard having rooms around it. It has sloped roofs finished with terracotta tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the roof. Blackened surface of the façade due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BRIDGE 01

Reference No GaD/Srn/DPR/02 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M41





Past Name	Bridge
Tehsil	Daraiapur
Location	25.761672 85.026502
Address	Barua, Saran
Approach	The bridge is approached through Ghazipur-Hajipur Road. It is located southwest of Sitalpur Bridge at a distance of 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Authority
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Bridge
Property present use	Bridge
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure was constructed over the Dabra river. It has farm fields around it. It is lying on the west of river Ganga at a distance of approx 1.5 km.

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

Architectural description	The bridge measures 80 meters in length. It has four columns at a distance of approx 12 m. The columns are constructed of solid brick masonry. It has a multi-level with each level off set inward while going up.
Historical/ Cultural Value	With the increase in local settlements and traveling to the other part of the country, British rulers build several bridges for convenience.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Saran along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from river Ganga to roadways.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Flaking of lime plaster and growth of vegetation due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD RAILWAY BRIDGE 01

Reference No GaD/Srn/DPR/03 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M41



Past Name	Old Railway Bridge
Tehsil	Daraiapur
Location	25.758938 85.026744
Address	Barua, Saran
Approach	The structure is approached through Ghazipur-Hazipur road. It is located on the east of malkha Chak village at a distance of approx 1.5 km.
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	Railway Bridge
Property present use	Railway Bridge
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure was constructed over the Dabra river. It has farm fields around it. It is lying on the west of river Ganga at a distance of approx 1.5 km.

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

Architectural description	The bridge measures 91 m in length. It has 5 columns each at a distance of approx 15 m apart. The columns are broader at the base while it narrows down while going on the upper level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The rail transport started in Bihar in 1860. The rail services were started by the East Indian Railway. It was first used to transport raw goods and materials from the farms of Bihar.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Saran along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from river Ganga to Railways.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Blackened surface due to the dampness. Deterioration of edges of the base.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD CHIMNEY

Reference No GaD/Srn/DPR/04 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M41



Past Name	Old Chimney
Tehsil	Daraiapur
Location	25.756938 85.027143
Address	Barua, Saran
Approach	The structure is approached through Ghazipur-Hazipur road. It is located on the east of malkha Chak village at a distance of approx 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Brick Kiln
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is located on the southeast of a railway track at a distance of approx 200 m. It is surrounded by farm fields.

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

Architectural description	It is a remaining part of the brick kiln. It has stacks of dismantled bricks with a growth of vegetation above it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Advance State of Decay
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Dismantled bricks of the chimney. Growth of vegetation over the mound of bricks.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (12)

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/01 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M42





Past Name	Prasad Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.761445 85.085753
Address	Rasalpur, Saran
Approach	It is located on the south side of Ghazipur-Hajipur Road and is approx. 180m southwest of Kasuri Chak Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Satyanarayan Mathur
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the settlement of Rasulpur with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on circular columns. There are offset mouldings running around the arches. There are windows set within semicircular arches, located on the sides of the veranda. A moulded cornice band is running around the external façade, located below the parapet level. A triangular pediment is built in the centre of the parpet with railing on the sides. The veranda leads to the rooms having rectangular wooden doors for the entrance, set within semicircular arches. The ceiling of the veranda is supported on wooden beams.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure
Source of Information	Ashok Prasad

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JUNIOR. ST. MICHAELS MISSION SCHOOL

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/02 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M42





Past Name	Junior. St. Michaels Mission School
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.759646 85.087758
Address	Nayagaon, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards east direction and is approx. 215m northeast of Surya Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shumati Devi
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the settlement of Nayagaon with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns with jaalis built between them. The jaalis have a combination of pointed and multifoilated arch at their base There are octagonal rooms built on the either side of the veranda. Each external façade of the room has a rectangular window with a flat roof chajja above it. The parapet of the building has a pointed pediment with stepped railing built on the sides. The veranda leads to the room and a corridor which further opens up into a courtyard having a colonnaded corridor built around it which is used to access the rooms.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in Saran due to the growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society. This particular building was earlier a residence then it later converted into a school.
Association with Ganga	People travelled through Ganga and settled in Saran due to availabilty of fertile land and growing trade opportunitues. Over time, they built several institutional buildings to cater the educational needs of the society.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The façade of the building has been newly painted.
Source of Information	Pascal Shanti

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (11)

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/03 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M42





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.757775 85.092500
Address	Nayagaon, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Ghazipur-Hajipur Road towards east direction and is approx. 200m southeast of Shiv Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the settlement of Nayagaon with residences and shops built around it. It has river Ganga flowing on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded mandapa with semicircular arches, supported on circular columns. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a double panelled metal door for its entrance which is a later addition. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. The shikhara has a kalasha on top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Saran region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. Exposed brick masonary
Source of Information	Virmila

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHEK DOMRI MASJID | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/SNP/04 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M43





Past Name	Shek Domri Masjid
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.746808 85.119251
Address	Permanand Pur, Saran
Approach	It is located on the east side of Chapra-Patna Highway and is approx. 50m southeast of Shek Dumri Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the settlement of Permanand Pur with residences and shops built around it. It has agricultural fields on its north side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a low height metal jaali gate which leads to the structure. The mosque has an arcaded veranda with three multifoilated arches, supported on rectangular columns. The ceiling of the veranda is supported on wooden beams. There are semicircular pilasters built on the side façade of the columns. Octagonal minarets are located on each corner of the building. The side façade of the structure has a staircase which is a later addition that leads to the terrace level. The back façade has a pediment in the centre with smaller stepped structure on its either sides and is located on the terrace level. There are smaller minarets located between the pediment and the stepped structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 19th century, Muslim settlements expanded in the Saran district and people built this mosque to cater to the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, several Muslim settlements expanded in the region and people built mosques to cater to the religious needs of community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. Drainage pipes are protuding out from the back façade.
Source of Information	Shanwar Anjum

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (13)

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/05 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M43





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.746642 85.119568
Address	Permanand Pur, Saran
Approach	It is located on the east side of Chapra-Patna Highway and is approx. 80m southeast of Shek Dumri Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the settlement of Permanand Pur with residences and shops built around it. It has agricultural fields on its north side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having slender wooden columns which also supports the sloped roof, cladded with clay tiles. The veranda leads to the rooms having wooden doors as their entrance. The external side façade of the structure has a second entrance which leads to a room. A well is located in the close proximity of the building. The well is built on a octagonal platform.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary, Flaking of plaster on the façade, Broken roof cladding
Source of Information	Shanawaz Anjum

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR AND RAM JANKI THAKUR BADI (08)

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/06 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M44





Past Name	Shiv Mandir and Ram Janki Thakubadi
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.722268 85.135038
Address	Chitarsenpur, Saran
Approach	It is located on the west side of Patna-Parsa-Siwan Highway and is approx. 120m south of Govindchak School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the settlement of Chitarsenpur with residences and shops built around it. It has pond on its south side.

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

Architectural Description	The complex has two single storey temples with rectangular in plan and are built on a low plinth. One of the temple has a rectangular planned mandapa accessed by segmental arched veranda. A moulded cornice band is running at the parapet level of the structure. Another temple only has a garbagriha with triratha plan and is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Saran region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Flaking of plaster on the façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHRI BIHARI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/07 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M45





Past Name	Shri Bihari Mandir
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.721656 85.115371
Address	Chausiya, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Kharika Road towards southwest direction and is approx. 80m south of Maa Sima Saidpur Temple.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bihari Lal Mahetay
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 surrounded by residences and shops. It has river Ganga flowing towards its west side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The temple has a garbagriha with a flat roof chajja built around it which also acts as a pradakshina path. The chajja is supported on circular columns with moulded capitals. The garbagriha is accessed by a low height metal gate fixed between a rectangular opening. The frame of the opening has mouldings done on the façade. There are blind arches built on the either side of the entrance. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. The shikhara has a kalasha on top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hindu settlements expanded in the region and people built this temple dedicated to Lord Krishna and also to cater the religious needs of the surrounding settlement.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vandalism, Later additions
Condition Description	The temple is recently renovated with newly painted facades.
Source of Information	Bansi Lal Mahetey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (12) | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/SNP/08 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M45





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.717561 85.118162
Address	Kasmar Bazar, Ward no 7, Bharanpura, Saran
Approach	It is located on the east side of Banwarchak-Pahelzaghat Road and iis approx. 150m north of Kasmar Bazar Shiv Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Deepak Kumar Shah
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 in the village settlement of Bharanpura with residences and shops built around it.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa having circular columns with moulded capitals. There are jaalis built between the columns. The ceiling of the mandapa is supported on wooden beams. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having wooden door for its entrance, set within semicircular arches. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Saran region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	As per the Hindu mythology, Ganga used to flow from the hairlocks of Lord Shiva. Later on, People built Shiv temples along the banks of Ganga river to perfom religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster and blackening on the façade of the structure
Source of Information	Deepak Kumar Shah

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (14)

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/09 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M46





Past Name	Singh Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.708689 85.127574
Address	Sahapur Diara, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Hariharnath-Pahlezghat Road and is approx. 80m northwest of Bhagwati Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Suraj Prasad Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has residences on its west and east side and agricultural fields on its north and side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan, having a pitched roof and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having circular columns which also support the sloped roof, cladded with clay tiles. The veranda leads to the rooms having a greater height than the veranda. There are rectangular ventilators set within semicircular arches, located on the façade above the sloped roof of the veranda. The back façade of the structure facing the street has another colonnaded veranda and an arcaded veranda located on its side having mutifoilated arches, supported on rectangular columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later addition
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Exposed brick masonary, Broken roof cladding
Source of Information	Tarak Nath Singh

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MIRZAPUR MATH

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/10 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M46





Past Name	Mirzapur Math
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.705341 85.135611
Address	Mirzapur, Saran
Approach	It is located on the north side of Hariharnath-Pahlezghat Road and is approx. 50m northwest of Noori Masjid.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the settlement of Mirzapur with residences and shops built around it. It has agricultural on its north side.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, square in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa having multifoilated arched openings, supported on circular pilasters. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha accessed by a wooden gate. The garbagriha is topped by a dome followed by a metal finial. Remains of the old structure is located in the close proximity having segmental arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Saran region due to the availability of fertile land and growing trade opportunities. Over time, they built this temple to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Availabililty of fertile land and ease of trade are the major factors for the people to settle along the banks of river Ganga. Later on, settlements expanded and people built several temples to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The temple is recently renovated with newly painted façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SINGH RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/SNP/11 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M47





Past Name	Singh Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.699880 85.147769
Address	Barbatta, Sonepur, Saran
Approach	It is located towards the north side of Hariharnath-Pahlezghat Road and is approx. 65m east of Shahpur Shiv Temple.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bigan Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has agricultural fields on its south side and is surrounded by residences and shops on other three sides.

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

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having segmental arches, supported on octagonal columns with moulded capitals. The ceiling of the veranda is supported on wooden beams. The veranda leads to the rooms having wooden doors as their entrance, set within semicircular arches. The height of the rooms is greater than the height of the veranda. The façade of the extended part has rectangular ventilators. The veranda has a sloped roof above it while the rooms have pitched roof, both cladded with clay tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People settled in the Saran due to the growing trade opportunities and built their residences to expand their business.
Association with Ganga	People travelled and settled in Saran along the banks of Ganga river due to its high religious significance. They built their residences in the city and established their business as well.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary, Broken roof cladding, Flaking of paint on the façade.
Source of Information	Amrender Kumar Singh

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY QUARTERS

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/12 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M48





Past Name	Railway Quarters
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.699059 85.165097
Address	Barbatta, Sonpur
Approach	The precinct is approached through old chapra-Patna road. It is located on the northwest of Sonepur junction at a distance of approx 100 m.
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	Railway Quarters
Property present use	Railway Quarters
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by public and civic buildings. It is located on the east of Gandak river at a distance of approx 2 km.

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

Architectural description	The residential quarters are placed in a closed rectangular precinct. It measures approx 500 m in length and 140 m in width. It is approached from the south. It has a series of residences and places adjacent to each other, having a gap of 10 m. They comprise typical planning. It is entered through an arcaded verandah, leading to the rooms entered through rectangular openings. The verandah has a series of segmental arches resting over square columns. The rooms have a higher ceiling level than the verandah with ventilators in the extended part.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The rail transport started in Bihar in 1860. The rail services were started by the East Indian Railway. It was first used to transport raw goods and materials from the farms of Bihar. The quarters was constructed to accommodate the officials of the railway.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Saran along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from river Ganga to railways.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Balckened surface of the walls over the side and rear facades due to the dampness. Growth of vegetation over the roofs.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD POLICE STATION | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/SNP/13 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M48





Past Name	Old Police Station
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.696695 85.170096
Address	Barbatta, Sonpur
Approach	The building is approached through Dak Bungalow road. It is located on the northeast of Sonepur junction at a distance of approx 100 m.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Police station
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by public and civic buildings. It is located on the east of Gandak river at a distance of approx 2 km.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building stands on a low plinth level. It is approached from the west through arcaded verandah framed with semi-circular arches. It has rectangular doors and windows framed within segmental arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. With the increase in population of the town, civic structures were constructed.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many rulers had their base along with it, Britishers one of them. This resulted in the settlements and buildings being influenced by the colonial period.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Flaking of lime plaster from the walls over the façade. Blackened parapet walls. Growth of vegetation on the sills level of the windows.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/14 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M48



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.696007 85.171677
Address	Barbatta, Sonpur
Approach	The building is approached through old chapra-Patna road. It is located on the east of Sonepur junction at a distance of approx 300 m.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shankar
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mix use
Property past use	Residence and Shop
Property present use	Residence and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by public and civic buildings. It is located on the east of Gandak river at a distance of approx 2 km.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. It is approached from the north-facing façade. It is framed with semi-circular arches with highlighted key stone, resting over square columns. It has a shop on the ground floor and the entrance to the inner parts is on the southwest corner. It has a parapet over the first floor and temporary rooms constructed using iron sheets for roofing.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. With the increase in population of the town, residential structures were constructed.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many rulers had their base along with it, Britishers one of them. This resulted in the settlements and buildings being influenced by the colonial period.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	The dismantling of left side portion. Addition of temporary rooms over the first floor.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY QUARTERS 04

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/15 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M48





Past Name	Railway Quarters
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.694939 85.167496
Address	Barbatta, Saran
Approach	The precinct is approached from the Hariharnath-Pahleza Ghat road. It is located on the south of Baijalpur village at a distance of approx 3 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Railway Quarters
Property present use	Railway Quarters
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The precinct is surrounded by civic and public buildings. It has Purvottar Railway college over the west and Sonepur Junction on the north.

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

Architectural description	The residential quarters are placed in a closed rectangular precinct. It measures approx 262 m in length and 90 m in width. It is approached from the north. It has a series of residences and places adjacent to each other, having a gap of 10 m. They comprise typical planning. It is entered through a rectangular opening, leading to the open area. It has rooms over the front and toilets on the left. The rooms have sloped roofs with ventilators on the top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The rail transport started in Bihar in 1860. The rail services were started by the East Indian Railway. It was first used to transport raw goods and materials from the farms of Bihar. The quarters was constructed to accommodate the officials of the railway.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Saran along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from river Ganga to railways.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Blackened surface of the walls over the side and rear facades due to the dampness. Growth of vegetation over the roofs.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY RUNNING ROOM | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/SNP/16 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M48





Past Name	Railway Running Room
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.694708 85.170567
Address	Barbatta, Saran
Approach	The building is approached from the Old Chapra-Patna road. It is located on the southwest of Sonepur mela ground at a distance of 1 km.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Running Room
Property present use	Running Room
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by civic and religious buildings. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building that stands on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the south. It has a series of rooms approached through an arcaded verandah. It is framed with semi-circular arches supported over square columns. The verandah has a lower ceiling level than that of the rooms. The extended part has ventilators topped with sloped chajjas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The rail transport started in Bihar in 1860. The rail services were started by the East Indian Railway. It was first used to transport raw goods and materials from the farms of Bihar. The quarters was constructed to accommodate the officials of the railway.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Saran along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from river Ganga to railways.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Additions and Alteration
Condition Description	The building is freshly painted. Installation of electric wires and appliances.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY OFFICER'S BUNGALOW

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/17 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M48





Past Name	Railway Officer's Bungalow
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.69174 85.169488
Address	Barbatta, Saran
Approach	The temple is approached from the Hariharnath-Pahleza Ghat road. It is located on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of 1 km.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by civic and religious buildings. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx 2 km.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the west through an entrance gateway. It leads to the open area with residences in the east direction. It is entered through a gateway having a segmental arch opening. The gateway is extended from the main façade line having a gable roof. It has rooms on the ground floor approached through an arcaded verandah which has been closed on the right side to create room. The rooms have higher ceiling levels and the extended part over the façade has ventilators with sloped chajas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The rail transport started in Bihar in 1860. The rail services were started by the East Indian Railway. It was first used to transport raw goods and materials from the farms of Bihar. The quarters was constructed to accommodate the officials of the railway.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Saran along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from river Ganga to railways.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Blackened surface over the parapet. Closed arches on the ground floor façade using bricks to create rooms.
Source of information	Primary Survey

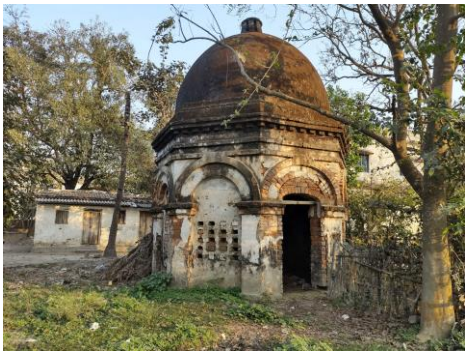
Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DAK BUNGLOW KITCHEN

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/18 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M48





Past Name	Dak Bungalow Kitchen
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.699212 85.176450
Address	Barbatta, Sonpur
Approach	The structure is approached through Dak Bungalow road. It is located on the northeast of Sonepur junction at a distance of approx 800 m.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Authority
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Kitchen
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by public and civic buildings. It located on the northeast corner of the Ramana Field. It is located on the east of Gandak river at a distance of approx 1.5 km.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It has an octagonal plan with an entrance marked by a segmental arch opening adorned with semi-circular arch melding. The rest of the faces have similar features with blind semi-circular arches. It has a dome resting over an octagonal drum and has dentils on the lower edge.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. With the increase in population of the town, utilitarian structures were constructed.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many rulers had their base along with it, Britishers one of them. This resulted in the settlements and buildings being influenced by the colonial period.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster from the façade. Blackened surface of the dome due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY BRIDGE 02

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/19 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M49



Past Name	Railway Bridge
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.692450 85.181145
Address	Bazar Gautamchok Gola, Saran
Approach	The bridge is approached through Hariharnath road. It is lying on the east of Sonepur Junction at a distance of approx 1.2 km.
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	Railway Bridge
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by civic buildings. It is located on the western bank of river Gandak at a distance of approx 1.2 km.

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

Architectural description	The bridge measures approx 105 m in length. The structure is constructed of solid brick masonry. It is supported over series of semi-circular arches. It has highlighted edges and keystone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The rail transport started in Bihar in 1860. The rail services were started by the East Indian Railway. It was first used to transport raw goods and materials from the farms of Bihar. The quarters was constructed to accommodate the officials of the railway.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Saran along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from river Ganga to railways.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Blackened surface over the arches due to the dampness. Growth of vegetation on the walls and tracks.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WATER TANK | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/SNP/20 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M49





Past Name	Water Tank
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.691261 85.181387
Address	Bazar Gautamchok Gola, Saran
Approach	The structure is approached through Hariharnath road. It is lying on the east of Sonepur Junction at a distance of approx 1.2 km.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Authority
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water Structure
Property past use	Water Tank
Property present use	Water Tank
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by civic buildings. It is located on the western bank of river Gandak at a distance of approx 1.2 km.

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

Architectural description	The overhead tank is standing on a medium plinth level. It has a hexagonal base with an entrance marked by a rectangular opening recessed with a pediment supported over pilasters. The middle part is constructed of solid brick masonry having a double-height room. It has rectangular windows recessed with elongated rectangular niches. It pointed arch mouldings on the upper part topped with ha chajjas supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. With the increase in population of the town, utilitarian structures were constructed.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Flaking of lime plaster from the lower part of the structure. Blackened surface on the walls due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 15

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/21 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M49



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.690495 85.179544
Address	Chidiya Bazar, Saran
Approach	The residence is approached from the Hariharnath-Pahleza Ghat road. It is located on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of 1.8 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Lt. Nirsu Narayan Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residence and shops. It is lying on the west of river Ganga at a distance of approx 1.2 km.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied residence standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the north through stairs. It has an entrance verandah over the front having a sloped roof supported over wooden columns. Over the façade on the northeast corner, it has later constructed rooms using modern materials. The verandah leads to the courtyard having rooms around it. The rooms have higher ceiling levels than that the verandah.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The owner were former jailor of Chapra Jail.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Inappropriate Additions
Condition Description	The residence is maintained regularly. The later constructed rooms over the façade.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 16

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/22 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M49





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.689668 85.178736
Address	Siddhnath Chowk, Saran
Approach	The residence is approached from the Hariharnath-Pahleza Ghat road. It is located on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of 1.8 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1902
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Raghunath Dayal Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residence and shops. It has few farm fields over the west. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx 3 km.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building that stands on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the east through stairs. It has an entrance verandah on the front recessed with rooms constructed on either side. The verandah has a sloped roof supported over wooden columns and finished with terracotta tiles. It leads to the courtyard having rooms around it. The room has a higher ceiling level than the verandah. The extended part has ventilators.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Broken edges of the niches over the verandah. Dismantled terracotta tiles of the sloped roof.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAHEED TAJJMUL HUSSAIN MAZAR

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/23 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M49





Past Name	Shaheed Tajjmul Hussain Mazar
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.689353 85.177328
Address	Gola Bazar, Saran
Approach	The temple is approached from the Hariharnath-Pahleza Ghat road. It is located on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of 1.5 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Mazar
Property present use	Mazar
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded residences and shops. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx 3 km.

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

Architectural description	The mazar is located in a graveyard on the west side. It has a medium plinth platform around it approached through stairs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Mazar belongs to the freedom fighter, who took part in the 'Bharat Chodo Andolan' against the local British Army and died.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Mughal dynasty. Saran was never conquered by the Muslim invaders till the fifteenth century. The mazar is located in a graveyard.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Addition of iron railing and pillars around the old mazar.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 17

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/24 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M49





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.688311 85.180098
Address	Srinath Chowk, Saran
Approach	The residence is approached from the Hariharnath-Pahleza Ghat road. It is located on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of 1.8 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mohan Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded residences and shops. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx 3 km.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the north-facing façade. It is entered through a rectangular opening flanked with rectangular windows adorned with multifoliated arches. The entrance verandah is recessed with rooms constructed on either side, ahead of the main façade line. The rooms over the façade have rectangular windows with sloped chajja. The first floor has been added later and constructed using modern materials. The ground floor has cornice bands and dentils over the top edge.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Inappropriate Additions
Condition Description	Addition of first floor over the old groud floor. Use of iron grills to close the arches and door.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 18

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/25 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M49





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.688311 85.180098
Address	Srinath Chowk, Saran
Approach	The residence is approached from the Hariharnath-Pahleza Ghat road. It is located on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of 1.8 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Rai Bahadur Niasu Narayan Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residences, religious buildings and shops. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx 3 km.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east-facing. It has an entrance verandah on the ground floor framed with a series of multifoliated arch resting over pilasters. Later the rooms are entered through rectangular openings. The verandah leads to the central courtyard having rooms around it. The rear façade has a series of rectangular windows topped with sloped chajja. Over the first floor, it has similar series of multifoliated arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence was built by Rai Bahadur Niasu Narayan Singh, who was Governor and Chief Justice of Patna High Court.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation and broken cornice bands over the rear façade.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHRI VISHALNATH

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/26 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M49





Past Name	Chidiya Math
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.687167 85.180020
Address	Barbatta, Saran
Approach	The temple is approached from the Hariharnath-Pahleza Ghat road. It is located on the southwest of Sonepur mela ground at a distance of 1 km.
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 and Dharamshala
Property present use	Temple and Dharamshala
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences and religious buildings. It is located on the northern bank of river Ganga.

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

Architectural description	The precinct is approached from the east through a gateway. The old part remaining is mainly the boundary wall lying over the south. It measures approx 45 m. It is constructed over lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. It has extended platforms at equal intervals covered with vegetation growth. The garbhgriha lies over the north surrounded by a later constructed rooms having sloped roofs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple has a historical value as it belongs to the medieval period and old relics found here are 500 years old. During the Indian freedom struggle, Mahatma Gandhi visited the ashram with Kasturba Gandhi.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples along with dharmashalas were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Advance State of Decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the masses of bricks. Dismantled bricks from the walls on the south.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DALAN AND RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/27 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.689053 85.184769
Address	Nakhas Mela, Old Chhapra Patna Road, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Hariharnath road. It is lying on the east of Sonepur Junction at a distance of approx 2 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Vashisht Narayan Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and religious buildings. It is locate on the west of river Gandak At a distance of approx 500 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east south-facing façade. It has a rectangular footprint on the rear and semi-circular over the front. It is entered through an entrance colonnaded verandah having circular columns. It has a similar verandah over the north and east-facing façades having a series of columns. The verandah has been closed using brick walls and iron grills. The internal rooms have higher ceiling levels.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Closed verandah over the sides using irons grills and doors.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 19 | **Reference No** GaD/Srn/SNP/28 | **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.688562 85.184806
Address	Nakhas Mela, Old Chhapra Patna Road, Saran
Approach	The building is approached through Hariharnath road. It is lying on the east of Sonepur Junction at a distance of approx 2 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and religious buildings. It is locate on the west of river Gandak At a distance of approx 500 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is entered through an arcaded verandah framed with a series of segmental arches resting over square columns. The verandah has rooms, entered through rectangular openings adorned with semi-circular arches. It has jack-arch roof. The verandah leads to the courtyard having rooms around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has flourished from the era of Hindu rulers till the arrival of British rule. The district was developed as a major trading center. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many zamindars and rulers had their base along with it. This resulted in the settlement of small farmers and workers with small chunks of residences near farms.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation and flaking of lime plaster over the façade.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JAMA MASJID

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/29 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Jama Masjid
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.687484 85.185584
Address	Mia Bagh, Old Chhapra Patna Road, Saran
Approach	The masjid is approached through Hariharnath road. It is lying on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of approx 2 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The masjid is surrounded by residences and shops. It is located on the west of Gandak river at a distance of approx 500 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east through an entrance gateway. It has a semi-circular opening adorned with a pediment and two minarets on either side. It leads to the open area having the main prayer hall over the left. It is accessed through an arcaded verandah framed with semi-circular arches. It has six minarets over the main prayer hall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The large-scale arrival of Muslims in Bihar began in the 14th century when Afghan traders and Sufi saints-warriors settled in the South Bihar plains and furthered the process of agricultural colonisation. Construction of masjids was done by the rulers.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Mughal dynasty. Saran was never conquered by the Muslim invaders till the fifteenth century. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were built in the region by rulers and zamindars.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Later added verandah before the main prayer hall using modern materials.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KABIR ASHRAM

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/30 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Kabir Ashram
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.687793 85.188810
Address	Sadhu Garhi, Kaali Ghat, Sonpur
Approach	The temple is approached through Hariharnath road. It located on the east of Sonepur junction at a distance of approx 3 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1922
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Trust
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Ashram
Property present use	Ashram
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The ashram is surrounded by religious buildings and residences. It is located on the west of river Gandak at a distance of approx 30 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building standing over a low plinth level. It is approached from the west-facing façade. Over the front façade, it has a colonnaded verandah having an entrance in the middle leading to the open area. It has a flat roof supported over square columns. It is a C-shaped building having a series of rooms entered through rectangular openings. They are approached through a colonnaded verandah. The rooms on the first floor are added later.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats and villages of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people. The ashram is associated with Kabirpanthi saints.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious activities. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster and deterioration ceiling of the verandha. Later added rooms on the first floor.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM KABIR KASHTHARIYA MATH

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/31 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Ram Kabir Kashthariya Math
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.688737 85.189490
Address	Sadhu Garhi, Kaali Ghat road, Sonpur
Approach	The temple is approached through Hariharnath road. It located on the east of Sonepur junction at a distance of approx 3 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple and Ashram
Property present use	Temple and Ashram
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The ashram is surrounded by religious buildings and residences. It is located on the west of river Gandak at a distance of approx 60 m.

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

Architectural description	The precinct is approached from the south direction. It can be entered through a gateway having a semi-circular arch adorned with multifoliated arch supported over circular pilasters. It leads to the open area with an ashram over the left (west) and a temple over the right (east). Both the structures are single-storied and stand on a low plinth level. The ashram has a series of rooms entered through rectangular openings. The rooms are accessed through a verandah framed with a series of semi-circular arches. The temple has a square garbhgriha entered through a rectangular opening and toped with a Shikhar.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats and villages of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people. The ashram is associated with Kabirpanthi saints.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious activities. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The ashram and temple are both freshly painted.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RUIN OF SHIV MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/32 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Ruin of Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.685913 85.183004
Address	Nakhas Mela, Old Chhapra Patna Road, Saran
Approach	The temple is approached through Hariharnath road. It is lying on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of approx 2 km.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by residences and shops from the northern side and farm fields over the south. It is located on the west of Gandak river at a distance of approx 800 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building located over a mound. It has a low plinth and can be approached from the east-facing facing through the opening. It has a square garbhgriha having a low height shikhar. It is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Merchants and traders started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster from the outer surface.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA BALNATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/33 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	258 Baba Balnath Mandir
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.684582 85.186738
Address	Nakhas Mela, Old Chhapra Patna Road, Saran
Approach	The temple is approached through Hariharnath road. It is lying on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of approx 2 km.
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	The temple is surrounded by farm fields and residences. It is located on the west of Gandak river at a distance of approx 700 m.

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

Architectural description	The precinct has few typical features such as single-storied buildings standing over low plinth levels. They have square garbhgriha with shikhars. The oldest temple is constructed of lakhori bricks having dismantled walls and growth of vegetation over the masses of bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Merchants and traders started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Advance State of Decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Flaking of lime plaster and growth of vegetation over the façade. Dismantling of bricks from the walls due to the deterioration.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RUINS OF SHIV MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/34 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Ruins of Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.684582 85.186738
Address	Nakhas Mela, Old Chhapra Patna Road, Saran
Approach	The temple is approached through Hariharnath road. It is lying on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of approx 2 km.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farm fields and residences. It is located on the west of Gandak river at a distance of approx 700 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the south direction. It has a main temple located on a mound. It has square garbhgriha with dismantled shikhar.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Merchants and traders started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Advance State of Decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation over the masses of dismantled bricks.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RUINS OF DHARAMSHALA

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/35 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Ruins of Dharamshala
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.684813 85.189318
Address	Sabalpur Pachami, Saran
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Kali Mandir Road towards south direction and is approx. 130m northwest of Gauri Shankar Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Ruins
Property past use	School
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a pond on its east side and is surrounded by residences. It has Gandak River flowing on its far east side.

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

Architectural Description	The dharamshala was originally a double storey structure and is built on low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having pointed arches, supported on rectangular columns. Offset mouldings are running along the arches. There is a semicircular opening which built on the left side of the veranda. The first floor of the structure has similar arches, supported on circular columns built in a pair of two.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During 20th century, people travelled and settled in Saran district. Over time, they dharmshalas along with temples for the devotees who came to worship their god and goddess.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by river Ganga, many Hindu settlements expanded along the banks of the river. Over time, people built several dharamshalas to cater to the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The roof of the structure has been collapsed along with the walls. Exposed and broken masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Faisal Ansari

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAUNIYA BABA MATH

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/36 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Mauniya Baba Math
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.683985 85.188351
Address	Mia Bagh, Old Chhapra Patna Road, Saran
Approach	The masjid is approached through Hariharnath road. It is lying on the southeast of Sonepur Junction at a distance of approx 2 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by religious and residential buildings. It is located on the west of Gandak river at a distance of approx 300 m.

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

Architectural description	The temple is approached from the south direction through an entrance gateway. It has a gable roof above it supported over columns. It leads to the open area having a main temple block over the front and newly constructed over either side. The main temple has a square garbhgriha having rectangular openings over each façade. It has arcaded verandah around it framed with ogee-four centered arches supported over square columns. The flat roof of the verandah is supported over wooden girders.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats and villages of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples along with dharmashalas were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Later constructed temples and verandah around the old temple part, using modern material.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

AAPROOPI GAURI SHANKAR MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/37 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Aaproopi Gauri Shankar Mandir
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.683938 85.190260
Address	Near Baba Harihar Nath Mandir Road, Kaali Ghat, Sonpur
Approach	The temple is approached through Kali Mandir road. It located on the east of Sonepur junction at a distance of approx 3 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by religious buildings and residences. It is located on the west of river Gandak at a distance of approx 60 m.

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

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple that stands on a low plinth level. It is approached from the north through an entrance gateway. It leads to the open area having a temple over the south. The temple has a square garbhgriha accessed through an arcaded façade framed with semi-circular arches. The garbhgriha is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with multifoliated arches. It has two niches on either side. It has a shikhar topped with a finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats and villages of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples along with dharmashalas were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Addition of verandah around the old garbhgriha. The temple is freshly painted.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KALI MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Srn/SNP/38 **Map No** GaD/Srn/M50





Past Name	Kali Mandir
Tehsil	Sonepur
Location	25.683077 85.190683
Address	Near Baba Harihar Nath Mandir Road, Kaali Ghat, Sonpur
Approach	The temple is approached through Kali Mandir road. It located on the east of Sonepur junction at a distance of approx 3 km.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Religous
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by religious buildings mainly. It has Kali Ghat over its southeast. It is located on the bank of river Gandak.

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

Architectural description	The temple is approached from the east through stairs. It has a high plinth level. The stairs lead to the open area having a main temple block over the front. It has two square garbhgriha approached through an arcaded mandapa before. It is framed with semi-circular arches. The mandapa has a vault-like roof with elongated inverted lotus motif and finials on the top. The garbhgriha has bangladar-like roofs and shikhars risings through them.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats and villages of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders built the temples along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples along with dharmashalas were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The main temple block is painted freshly. It has later constructed verandah before it.
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu, Faizal, Kartik

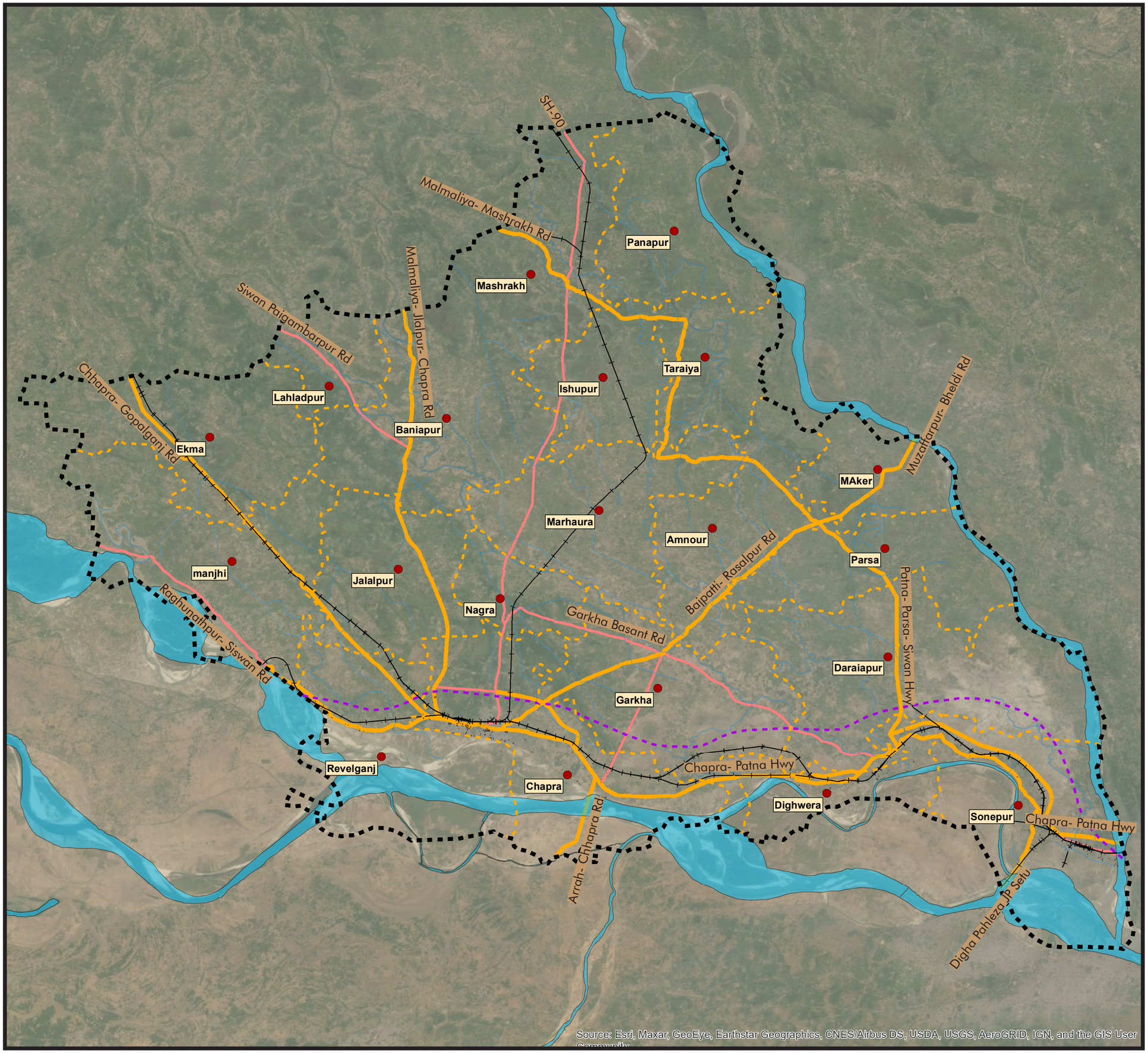
INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

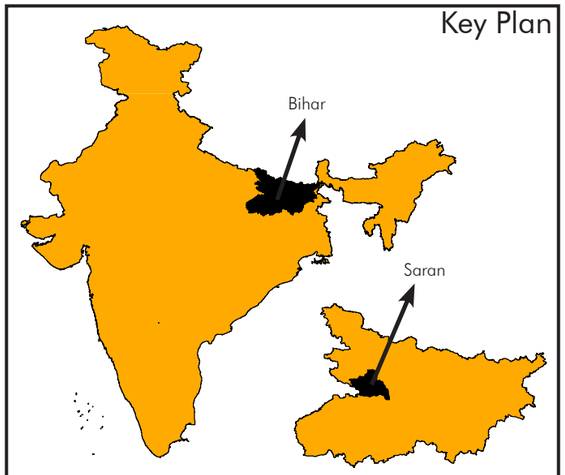

द बैंकर्स क्लासेज
SSC [MTS]
Railway (Group-D]
SBI Clerk PT/Mains
Set Practice & Discussion
Regular Batch
Lucent Objective
G.K. Discussion
भव्य प्रदर्शन
11 फरवरी
रवि तेजा, मीनाक्षी चौधरी, डिम्पल हयाती,
अर्जुन सरजा, अनुसूया भारद्वाज
खिलाड़ी
KHILADI
IN THEATRES
FEB
11TH

ANNEXURE B
GIS MAPS

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M01

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Km

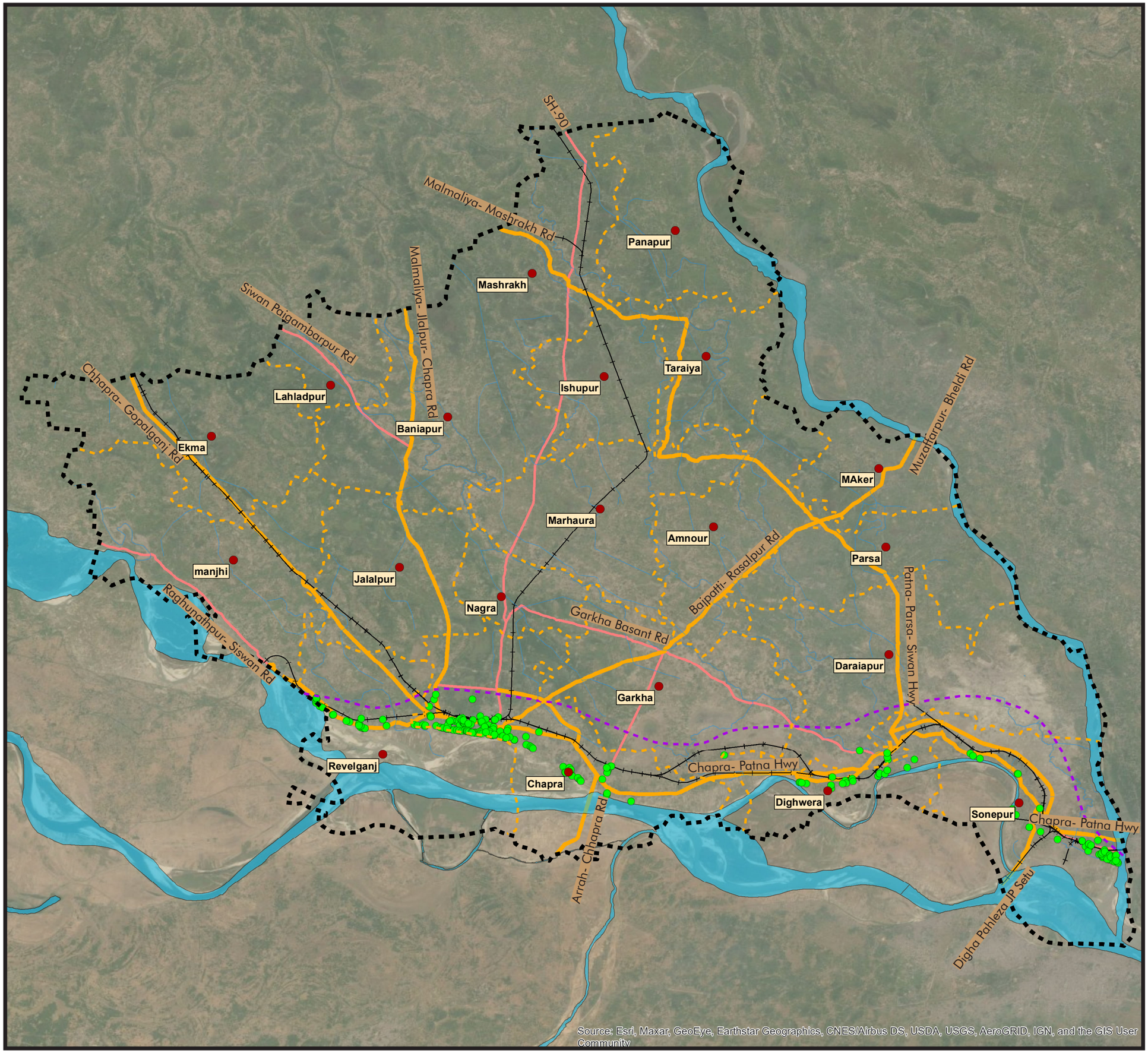
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

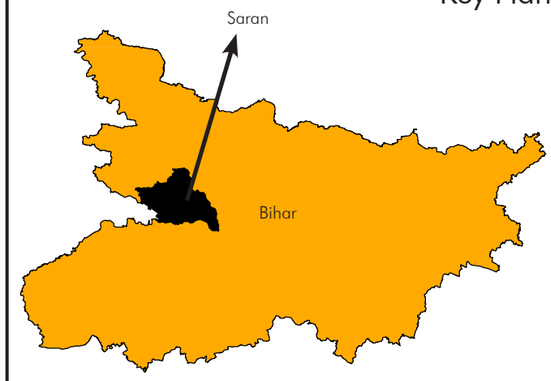
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
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Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M02

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Km

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Saran District, Bihar

SN01

SN02

SN03

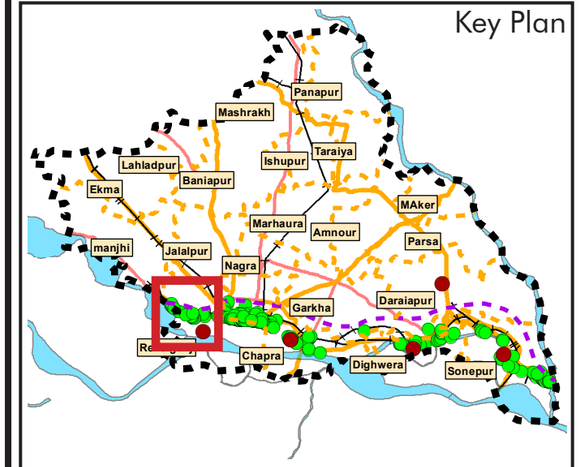
SN04

SN05

Ghazipur- Hajipur Rd

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

Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN.
This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone SN01 to SN05

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M03

0 205 410 820 1,230 1,640 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar

Malmaliya- Jlalpur- Chapra Rd

Chhapra Bypass Rd

SH-90

Chapra- Gopalgani Rd

Ghazipur- Hajipur Rd

SN06

SN07

SN08

SN09

SN10

SN11

SN12

SN13

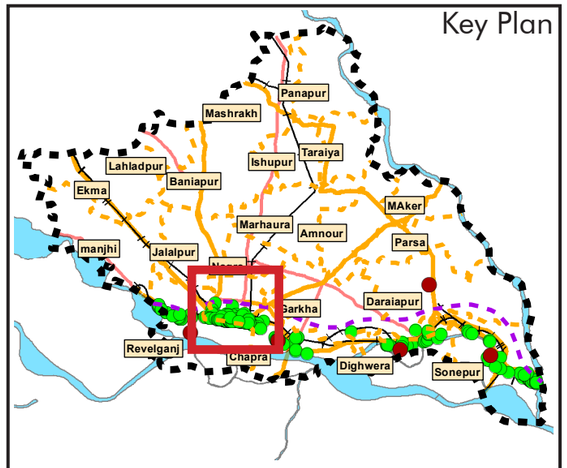
SN14

SN15

SN16

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

Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN.
This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone SN06 to SN16

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M04

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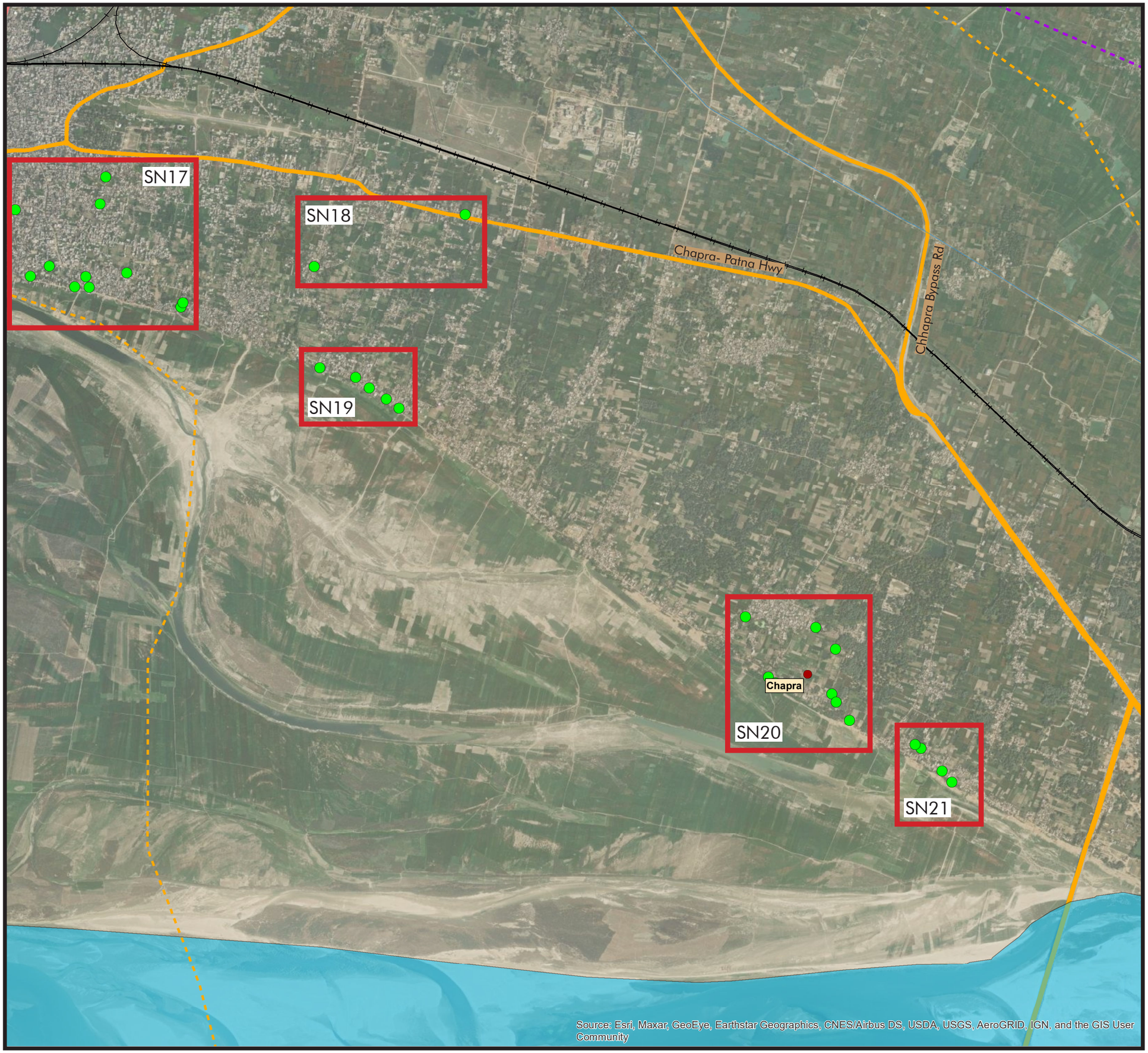
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

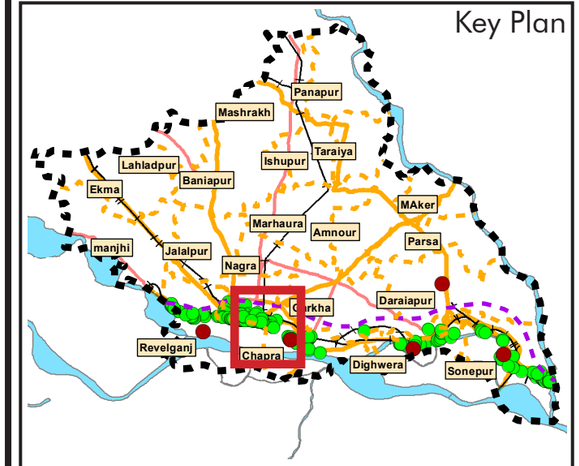
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN.
This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone SN17 to SN21

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M05

0 260 520 1,040 1,560 2,080 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar

Baipatti- Rasalpur Rd

SN22

SN23

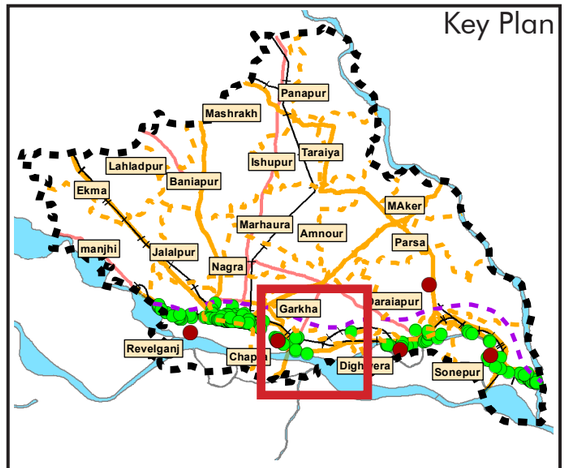
SN24

SN25

SN26

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

Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN.
This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone SN22 to SN26

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M06

0 360 720 1,440 2,160 2,880 M

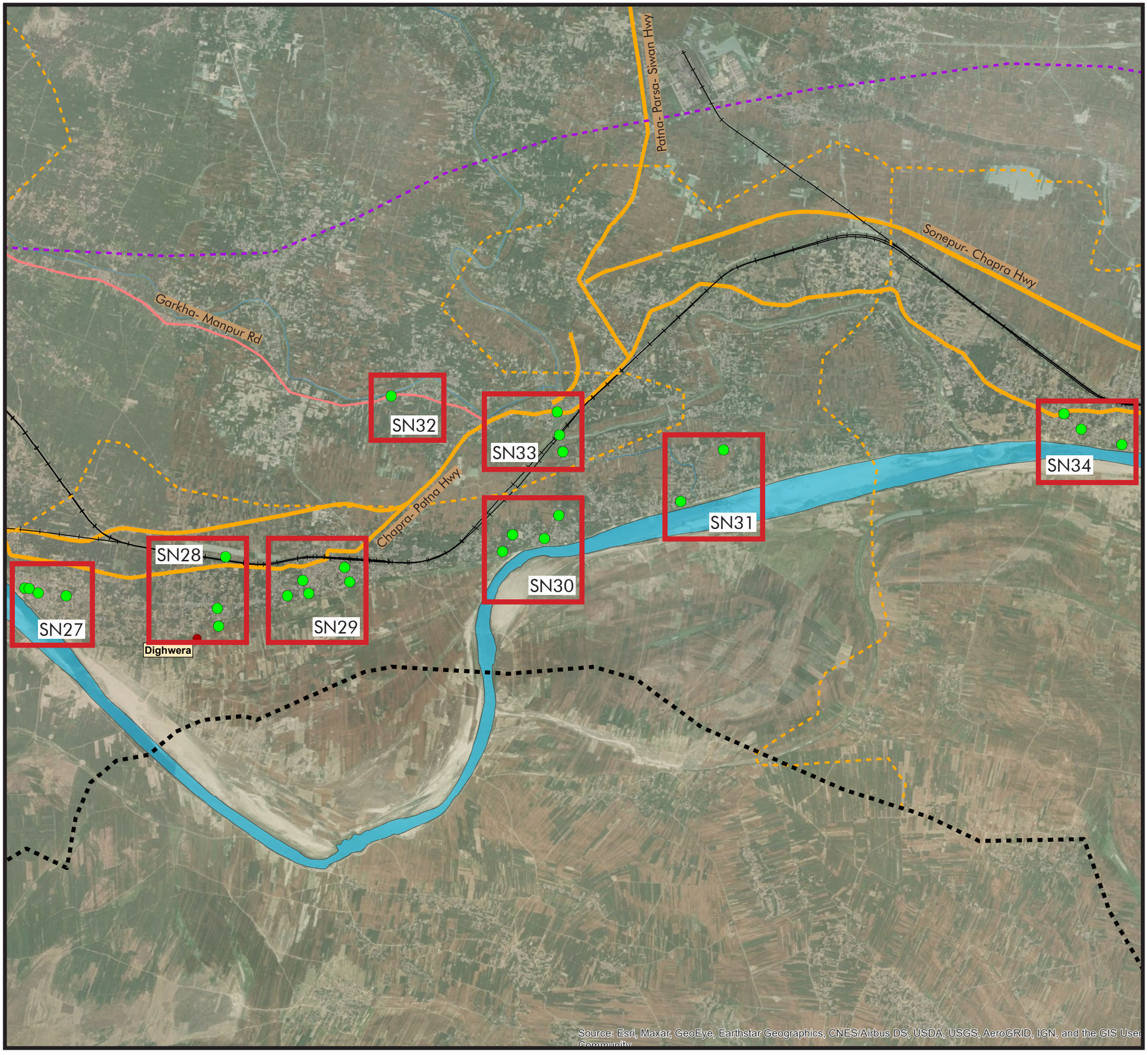
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

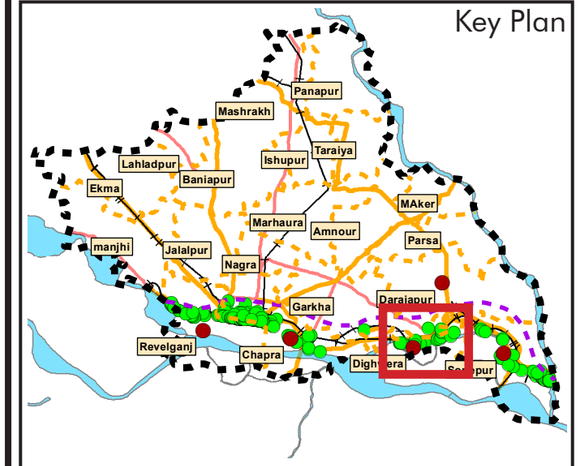
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN.
This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone SN27 to SN34

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M07

0 0.475 0.95 1.9 2.85 3.8 Km

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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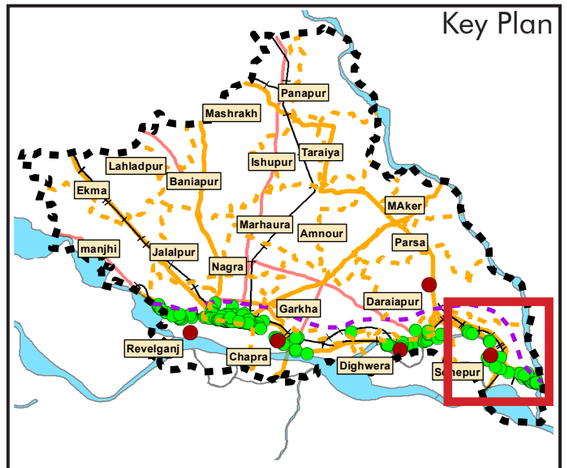
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar

SN35
SN36
SN37
SN38
SN39
SN40
SN41
SN42
Sonepur
Sonepur- Chapra Hwy
Chapra- Patna Hwy
Old Chapra Patna Rd
Digha Pahleza JP Setu Rd

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

Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN.
This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone SN35 to SN42

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M08

0 0.275 0.55 1.1 1.65 2.2 Km

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

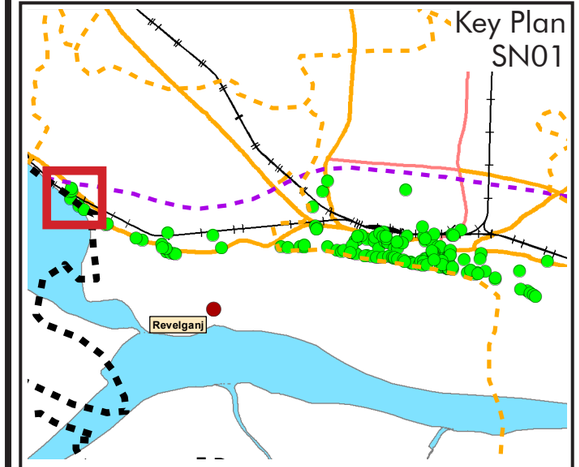
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN01 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/RLJ/01 to GaD/Srn/RLJ/06

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M09

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

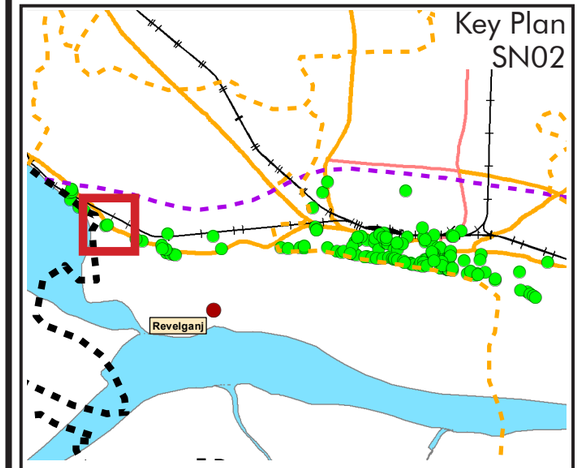
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN02 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/RLJ/07 & GaD/Srn/RLJ/08

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M10

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

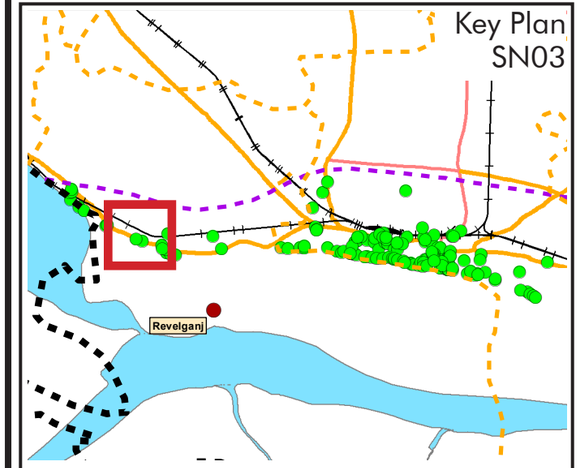
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN03 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/RLJ/09 & GaD/Srn/RLJ/10

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M11

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

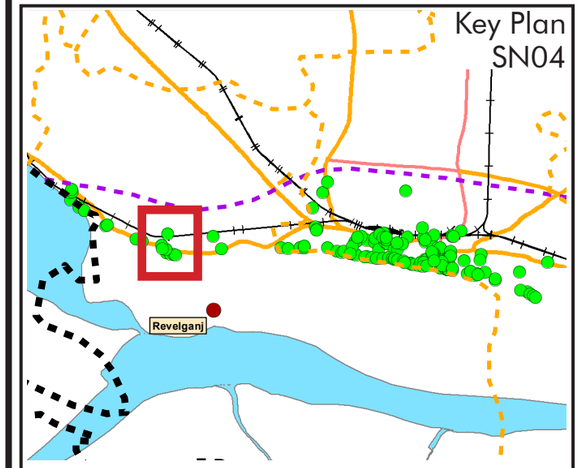
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GaD/Srn/RLJ/11
GaD/Srn/RLJ/11
Ghazipur- Hajipur Rd
GaD/Srn/RLJ/12
GaD/Srn/RLJ/13
GaD/Srn/RLJ/14
GaD/Srn/RLJ/15
GaD/Srn/RLJ/16
GaD/Srn/RLJ/17
GaD/Srn/RLJ/18
Ghazipur- Hajipur Rd

Key Plan
SN04



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN04 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/RLJ/11 to GaD/Srn/RLJ/18

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M12

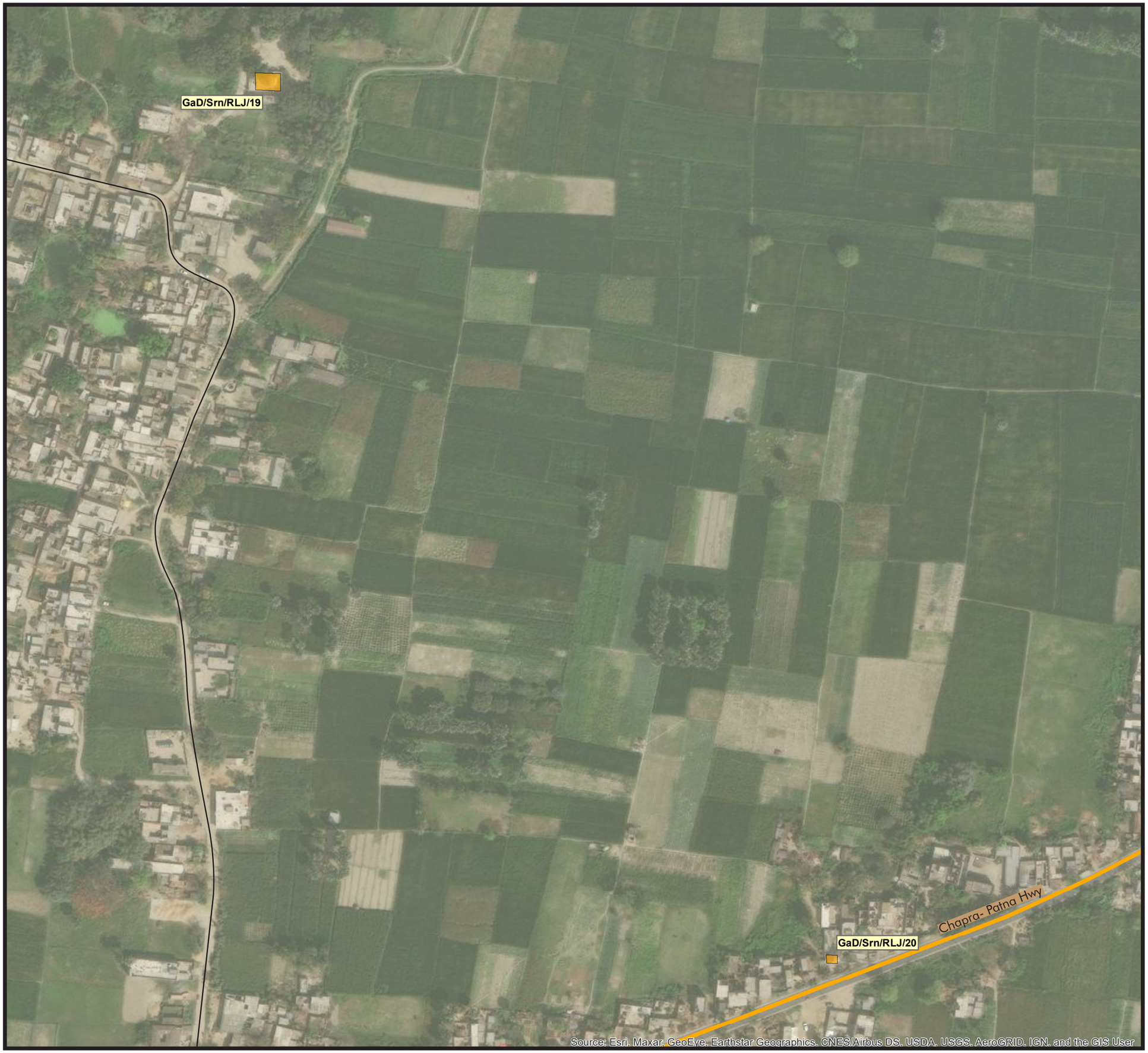
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Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

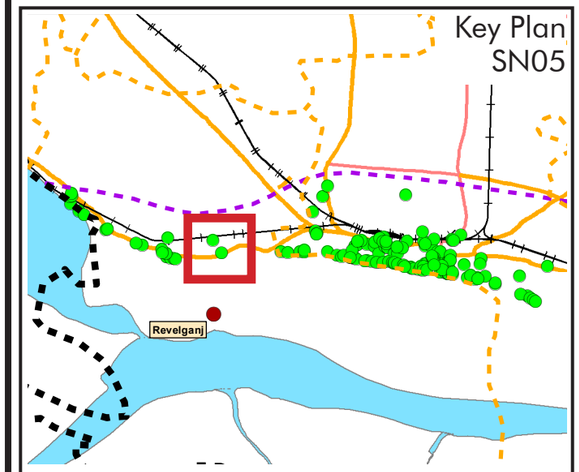
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Saran District, Bihar



Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN05 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/RLJ/19 & GaD/Srn/RLJ/20

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M13

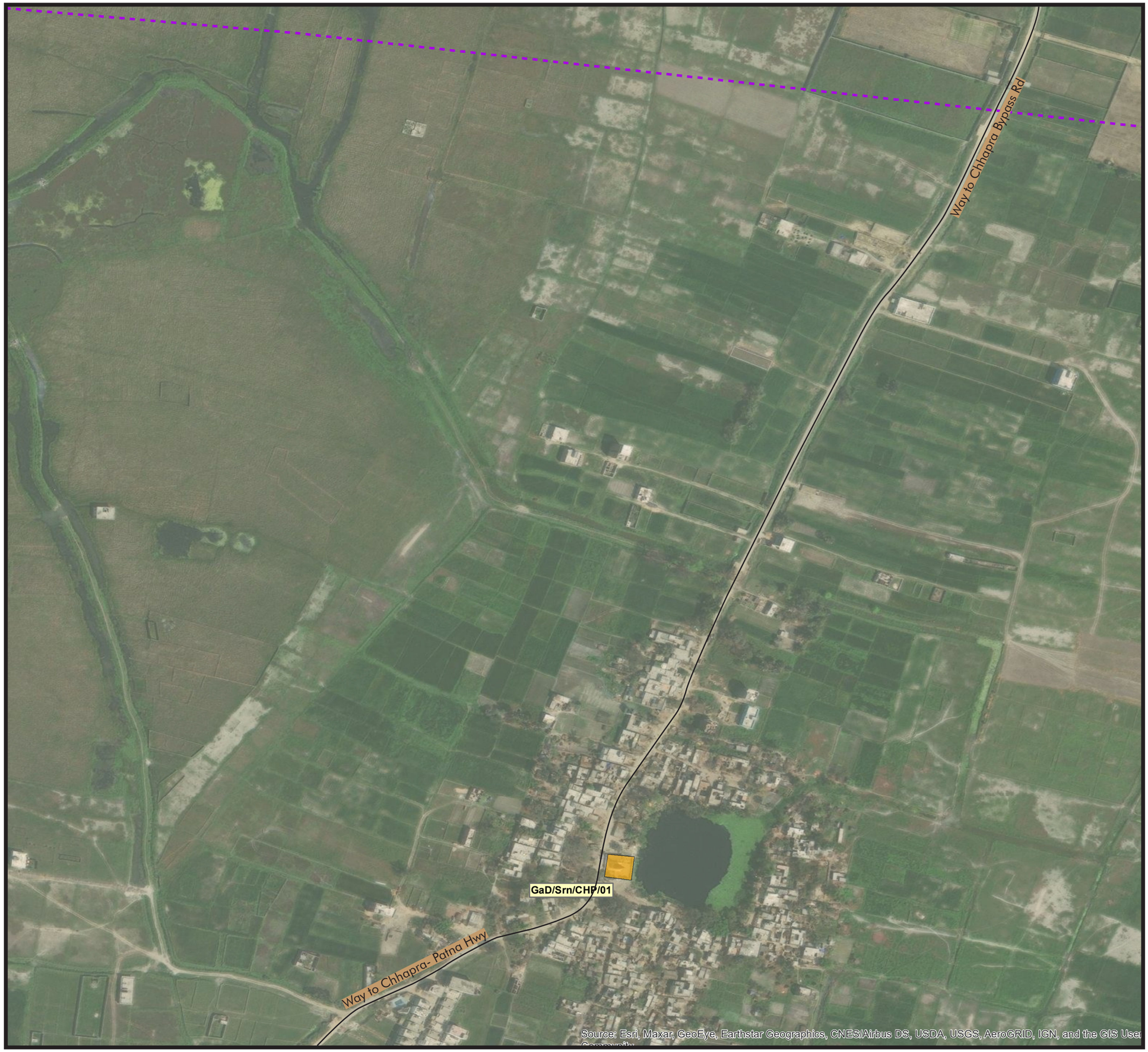
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Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

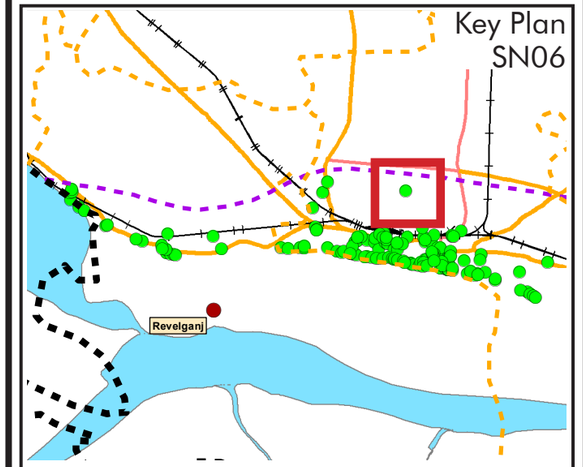
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN06 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/01

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M14

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

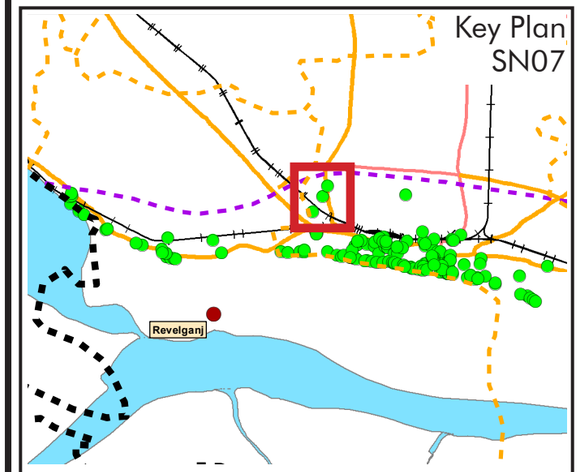
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN07 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/02 to GaD/Srn/CHP/04

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M15

0 40 80 160 240 320 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

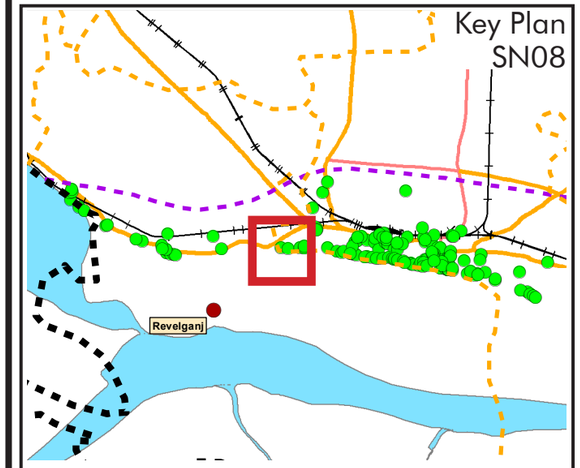
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN08 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/05 & GaD/Srn/CHP/06

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M16

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

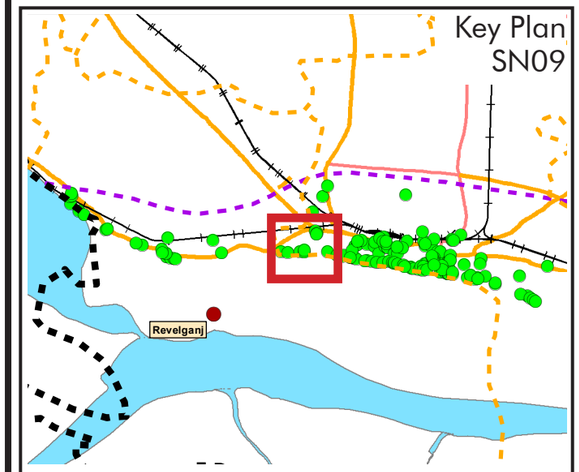
GIS Mapping:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN09 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/07 to GaD/Srn/CHP/09

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M17

0 15 30 60 90 120 M

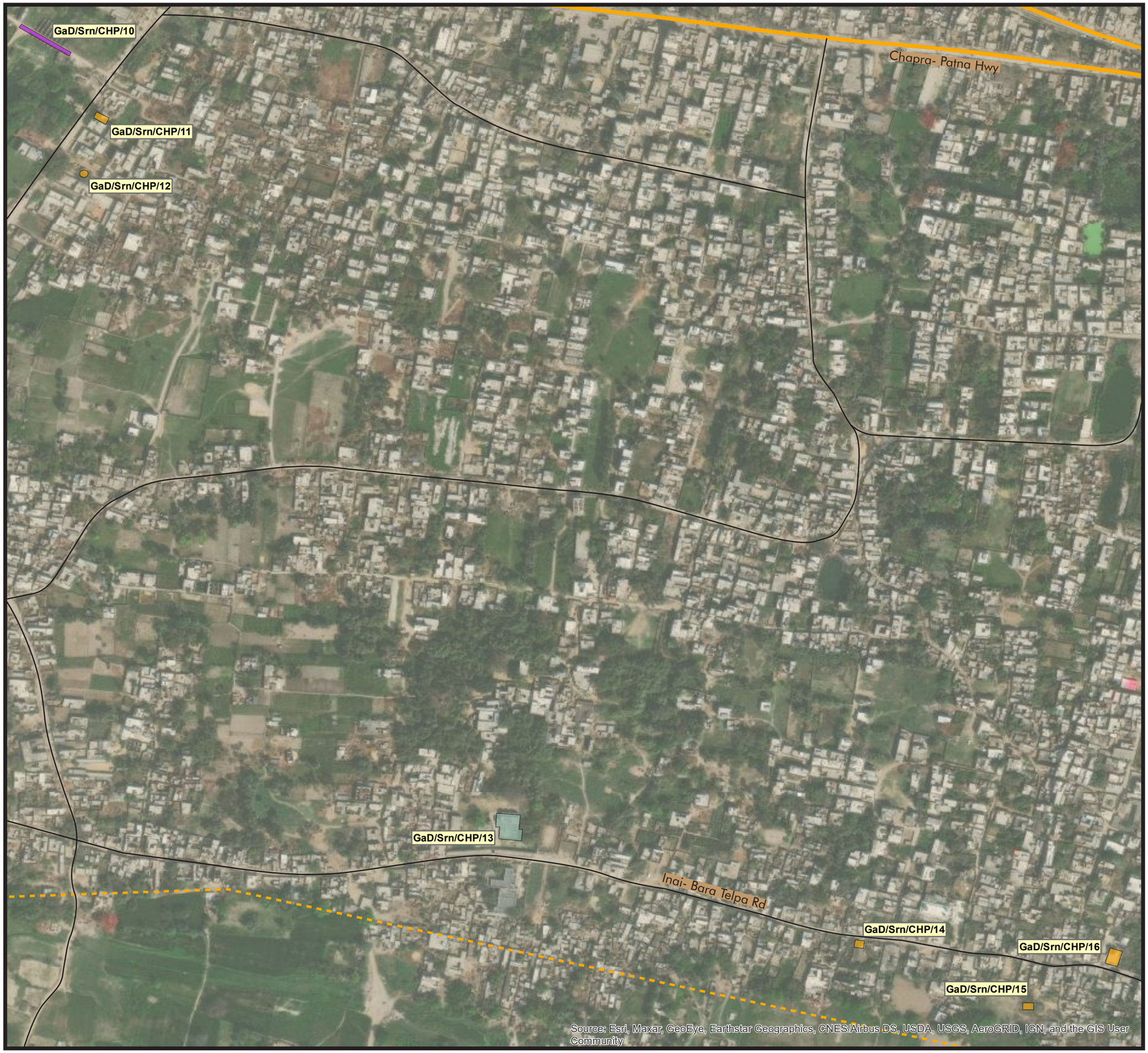
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

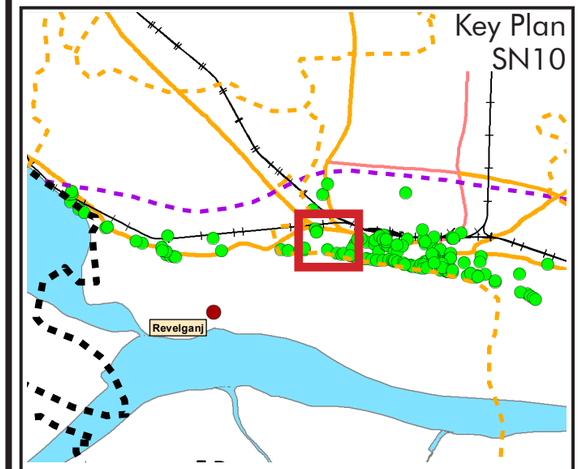
GIS Mapping:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN10 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/10 to GaD/Srn/CHP/16

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M18

0 37.5 75 150 225 300 M

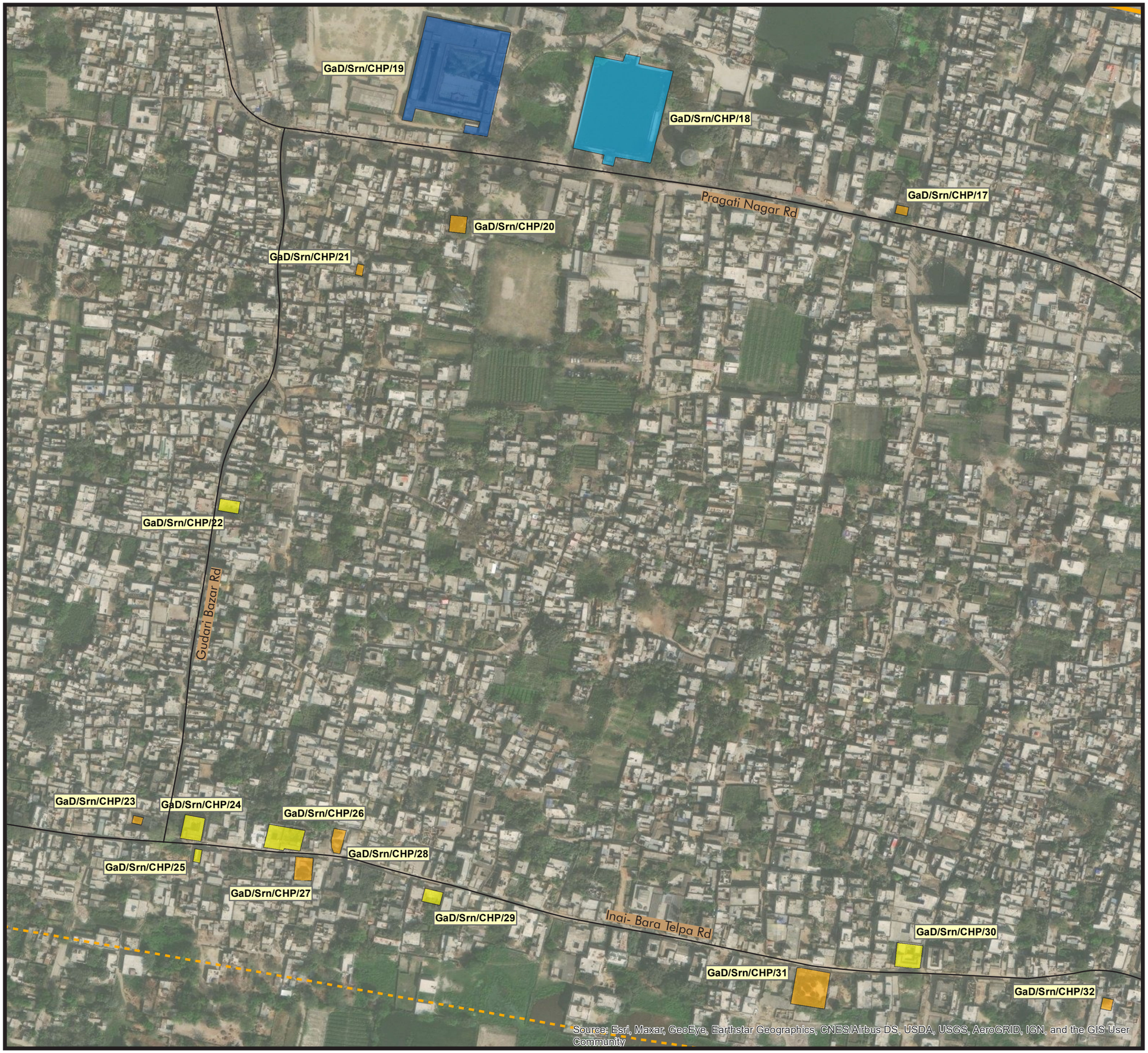
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

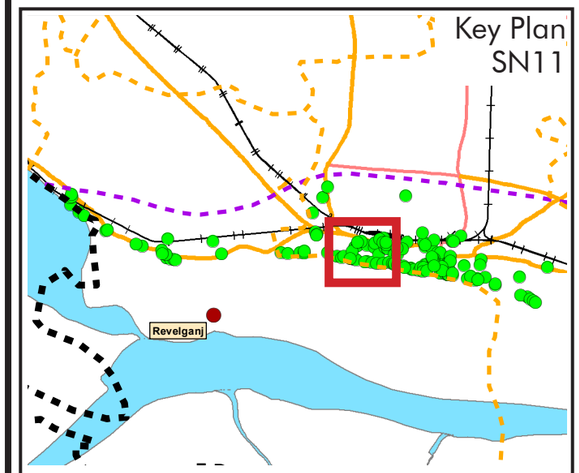
GIS Mapping:
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Submitted by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN11 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/17 to GaD/Srn/CHP/32

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M19

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

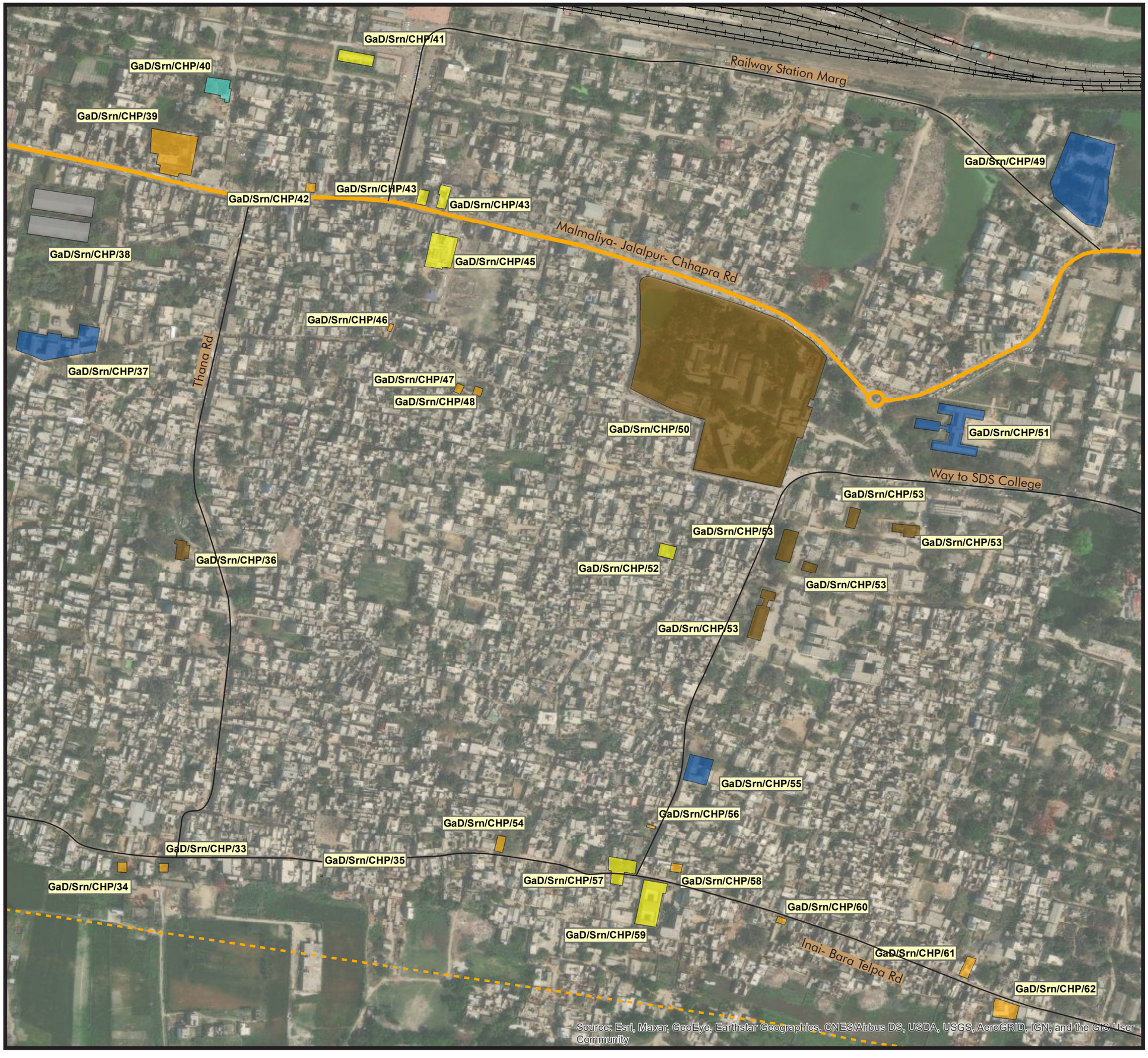
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

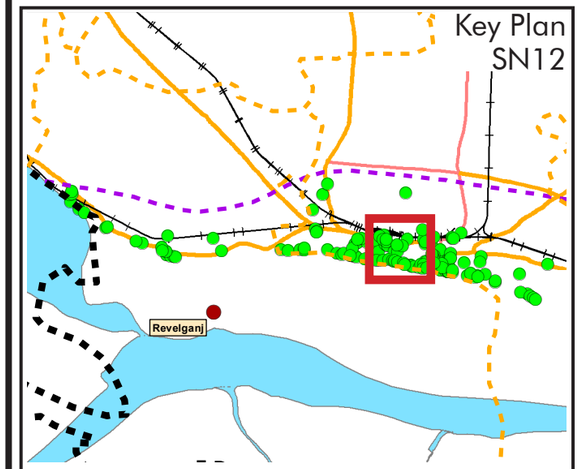
GIS Mapping:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN12 and reference location.
GaD/Srn/CHP/33 to GaD/Srn/CHP/43
GaD/Srn/CHP/45 to GaD/Srn/CHP/62

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M20

0 45 90 180 270 360 M

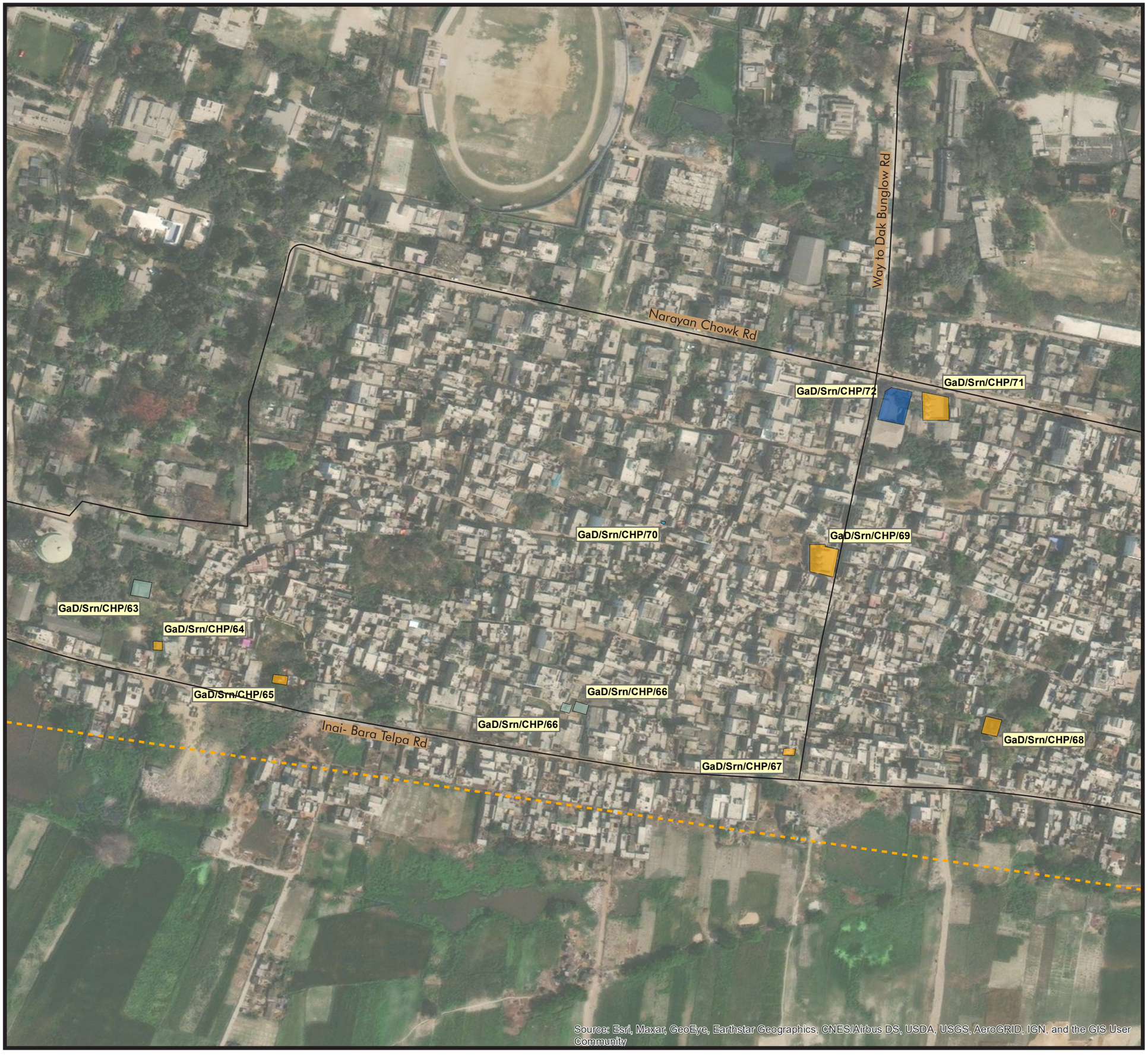
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

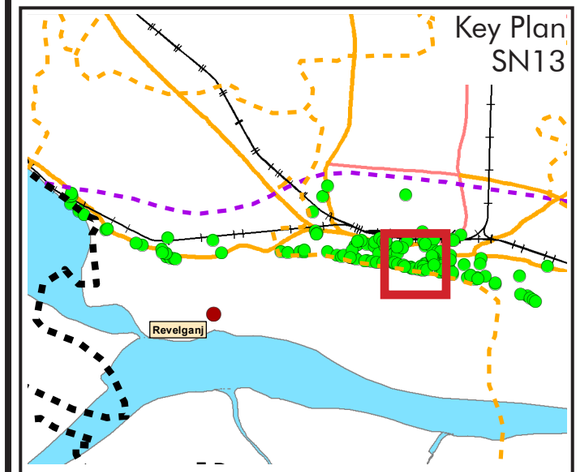
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN13 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/63 to GaD/Srn/CHP/72

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M21

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

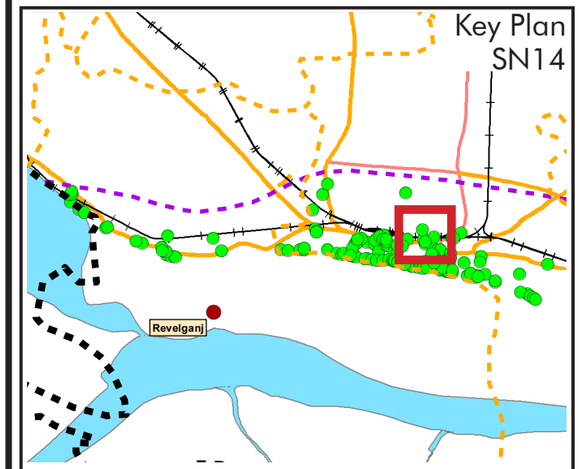
GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
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INTACH

Submitted by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial
- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN14 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/73 to GaD/Srn/CHP/78

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M22

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

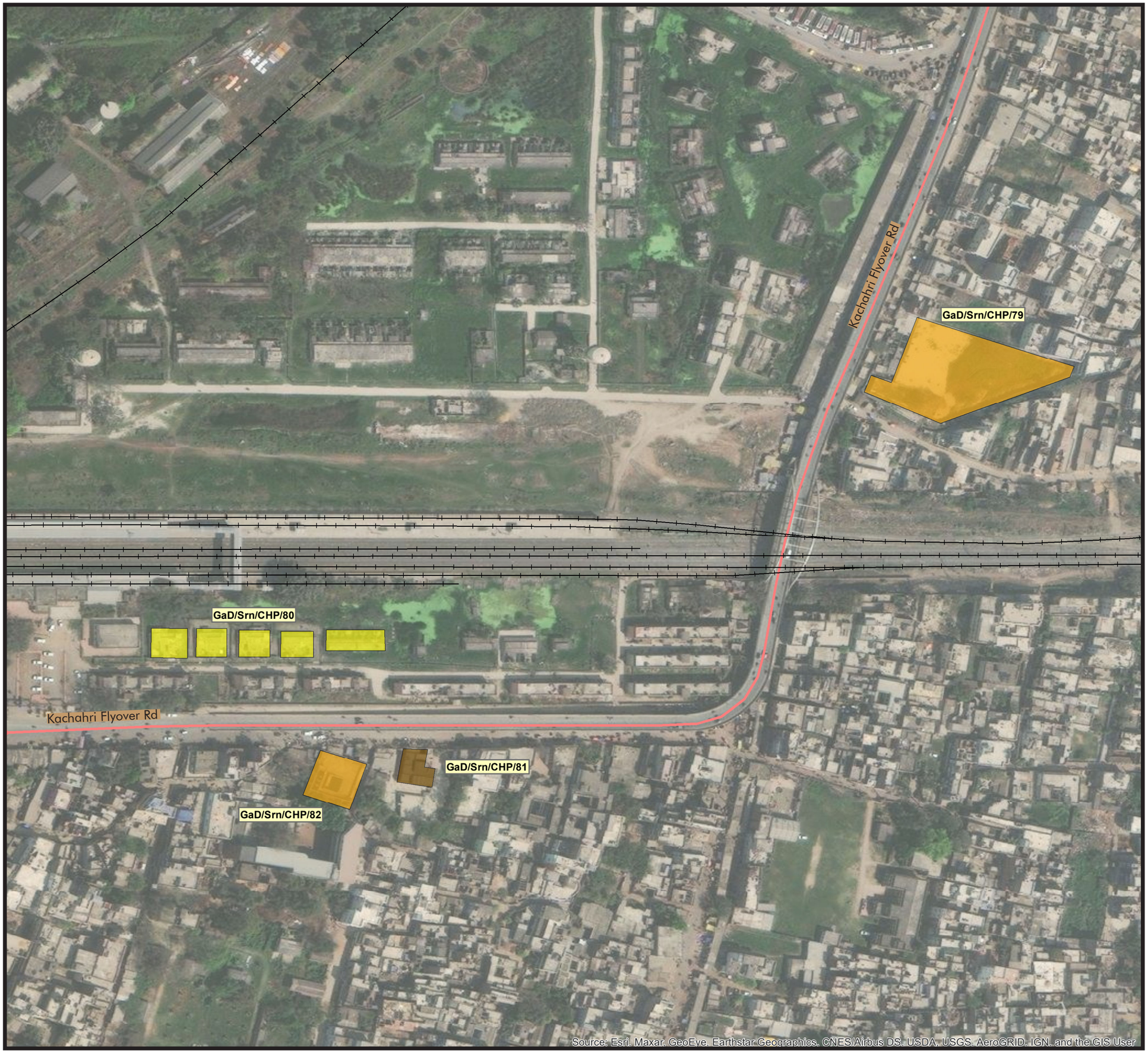
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

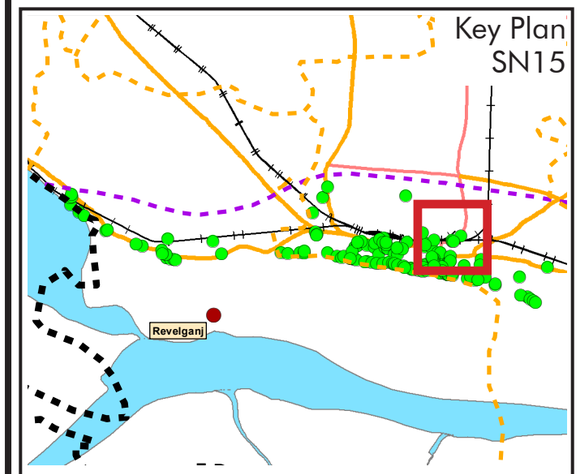
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN15 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/79 to GaD/Srn/CHP/82

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M23

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

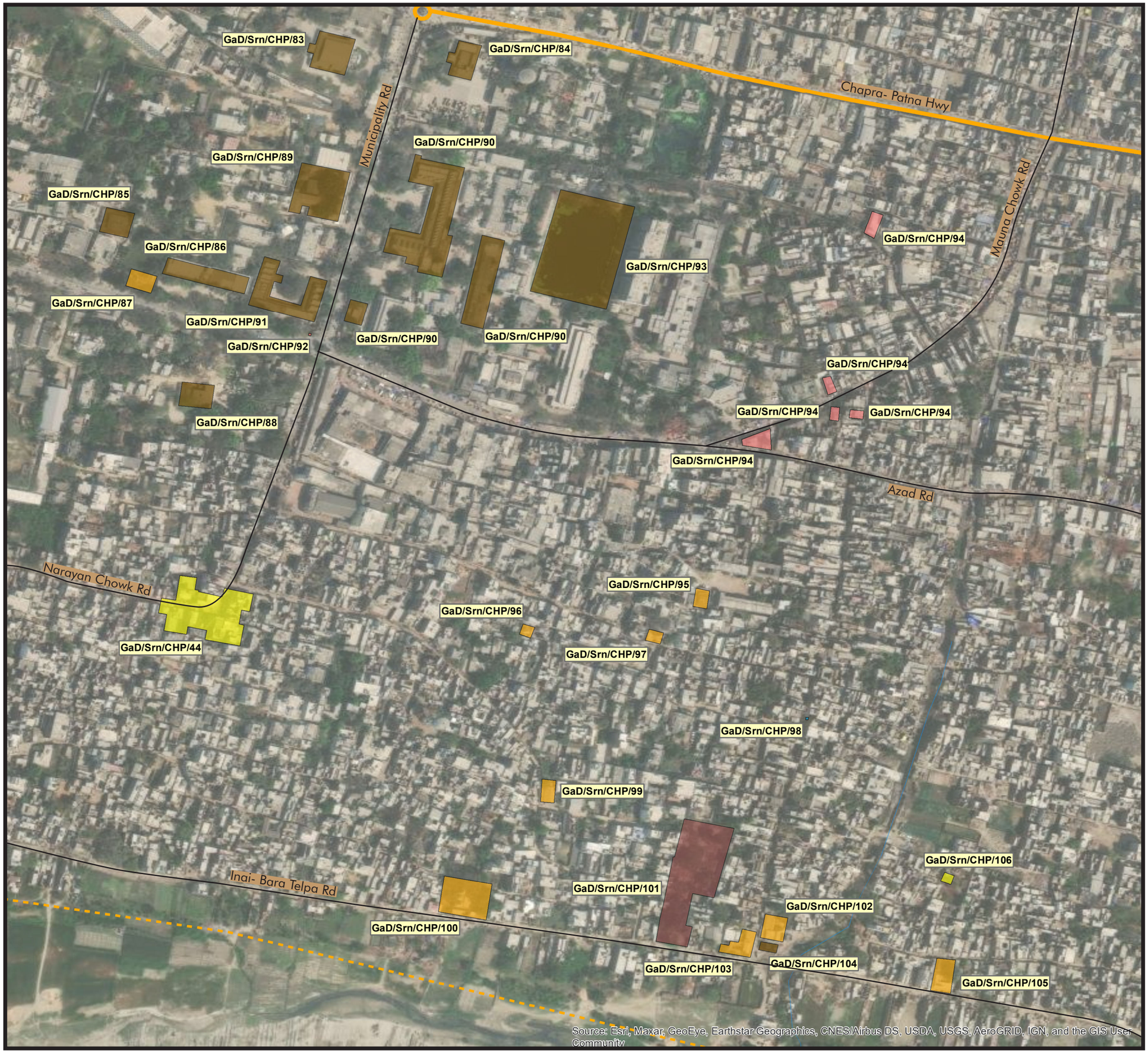
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

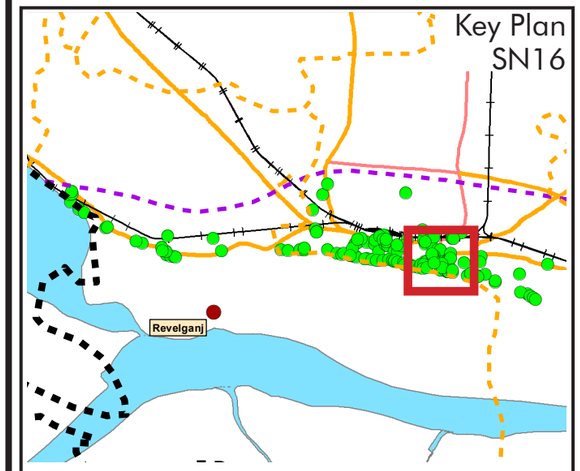
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN16 and reference location.
GaD/Srn/CHP/44
GaD/Srn/CHP/83 to GaD/Srn/CHP/106

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M24

0 35 70 140 210 280 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

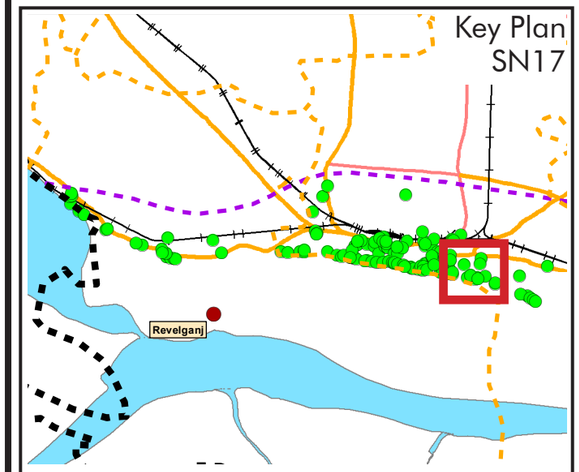
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN17 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/107 to GaD/Srn/CHP/116

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M25

0 37.5 75 150 225 300 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

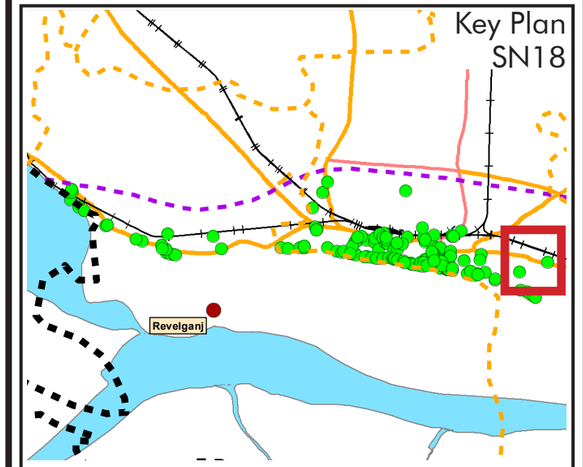
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN18 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/117 & GaD/Srn/CHP/118

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M26

0 40 80 160 240 320 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

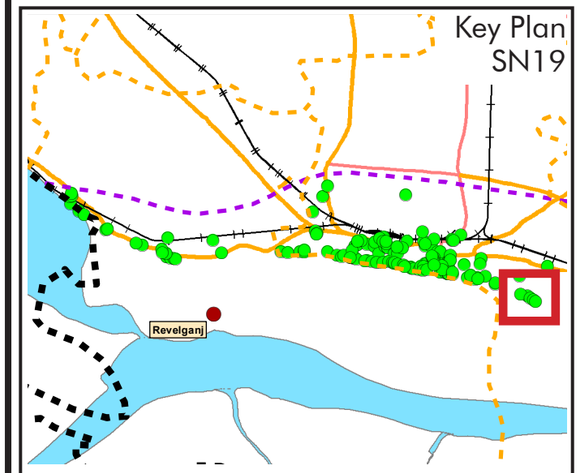
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN19 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/119 to GaD/Srn/CHP/123

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M27

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

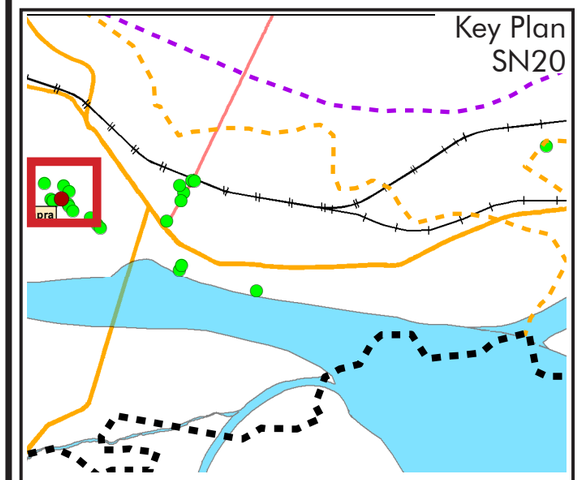
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN20 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/124 to GaD/Srn/CHP/132

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M28

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

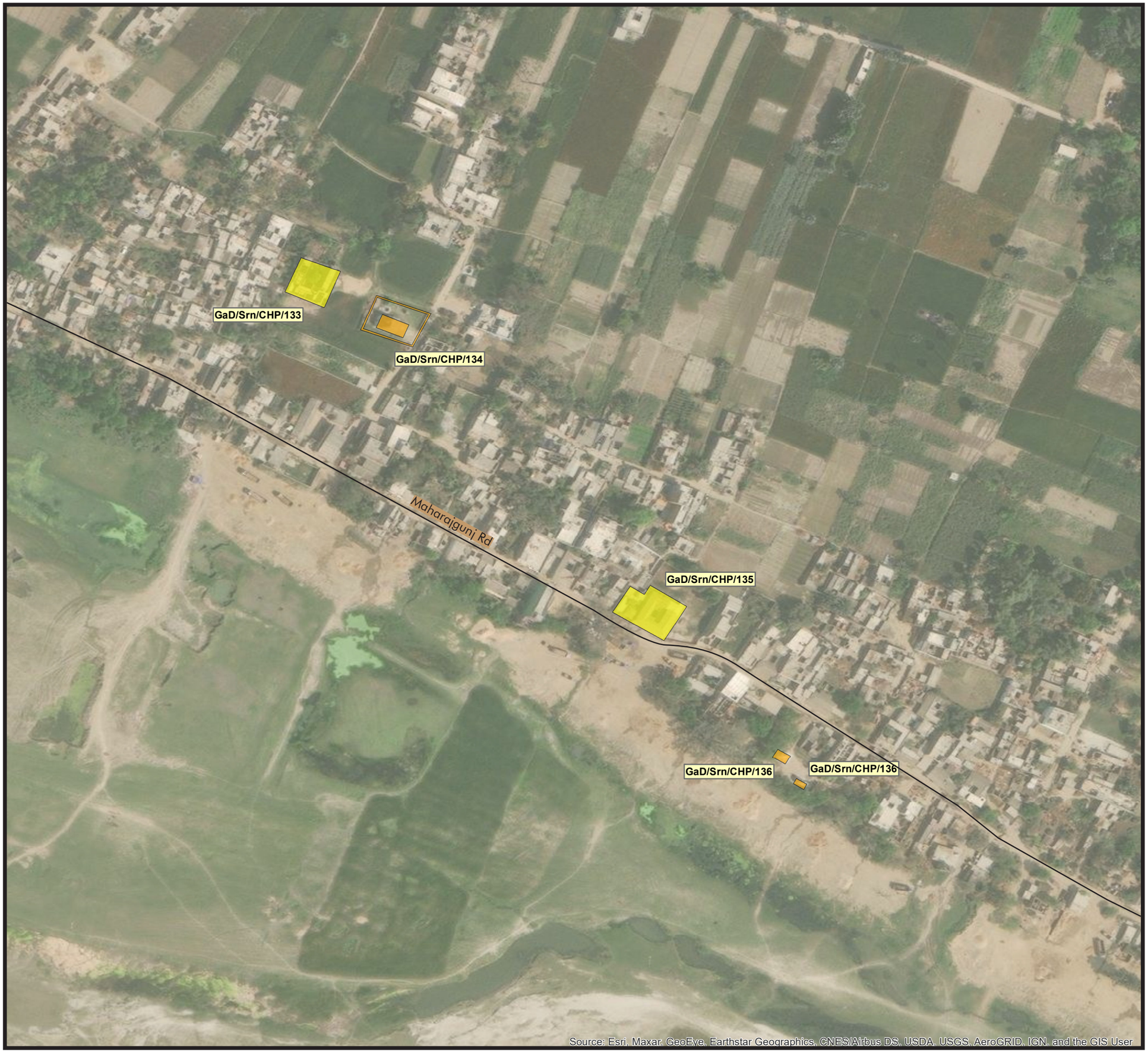
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

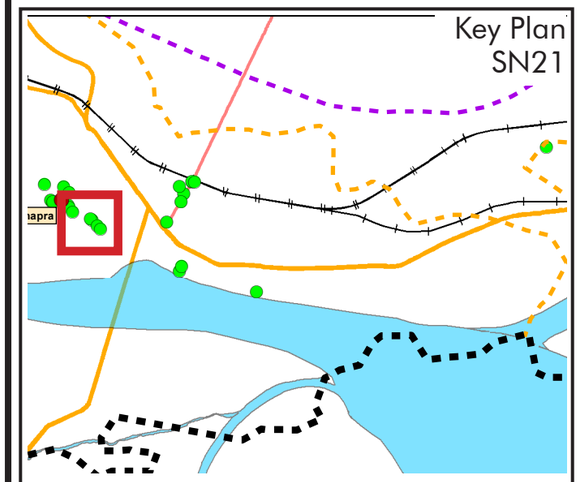
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN21 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/133 to GaD/Srn/CHP/136

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M29

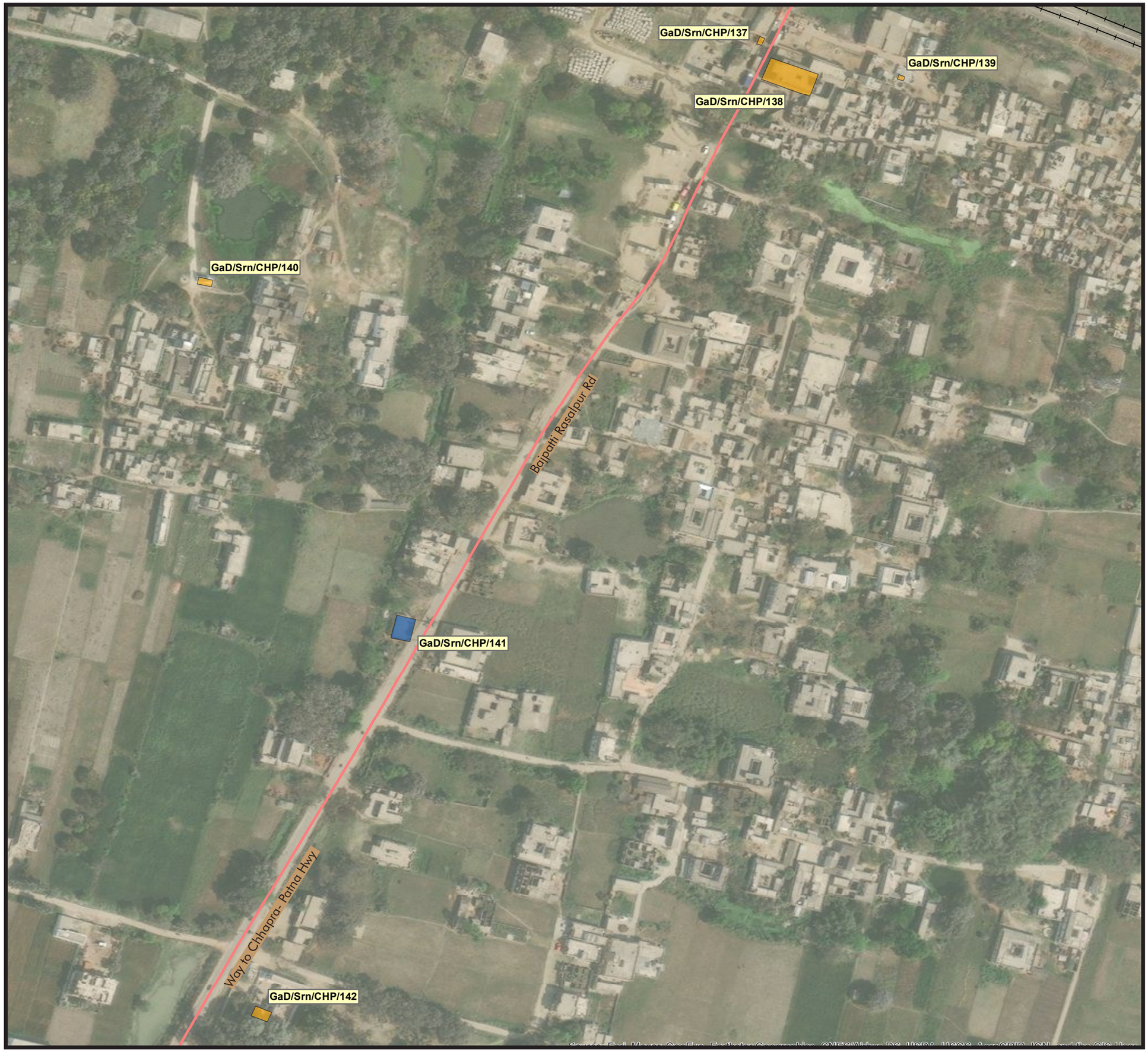
0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

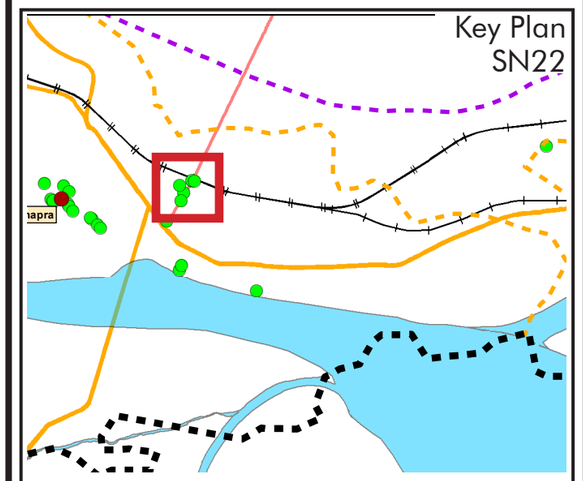
GIS Mapping:
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Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN22 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/137 to GaD/Srn/CHP/142

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M30

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

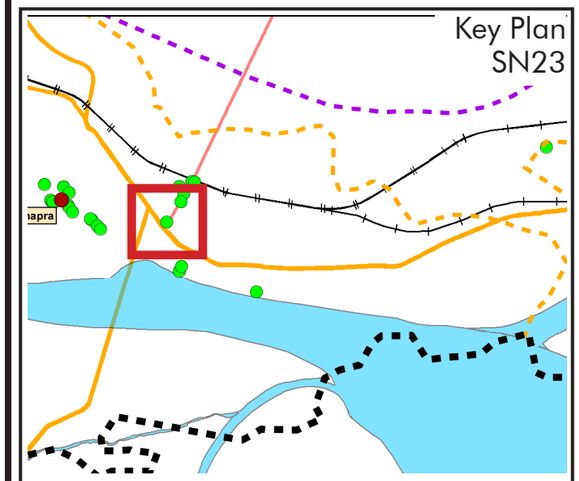
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Clean Ganga



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Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN23 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/143

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M31

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

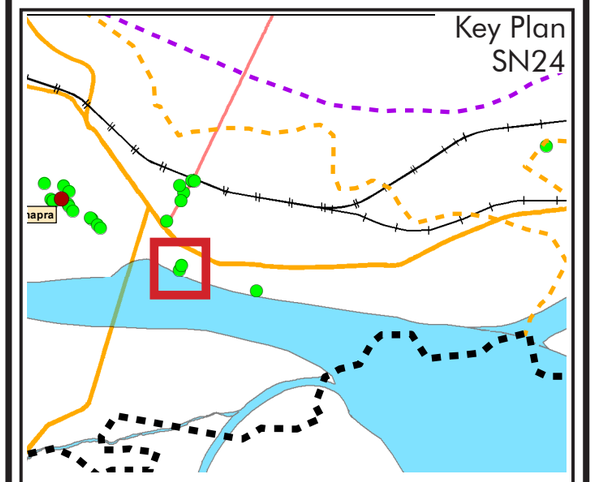
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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INTACH

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Saran District, Bihar



Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN24 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/144 & GaD/Srn/CHP/145

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M32

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

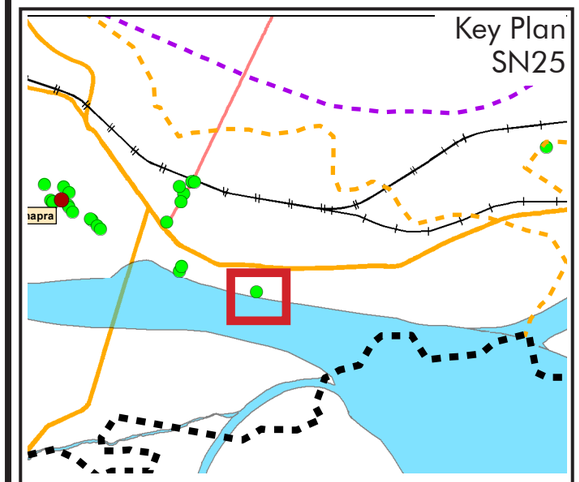
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
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Clean Ganga
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN25 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/CHP/146

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M33

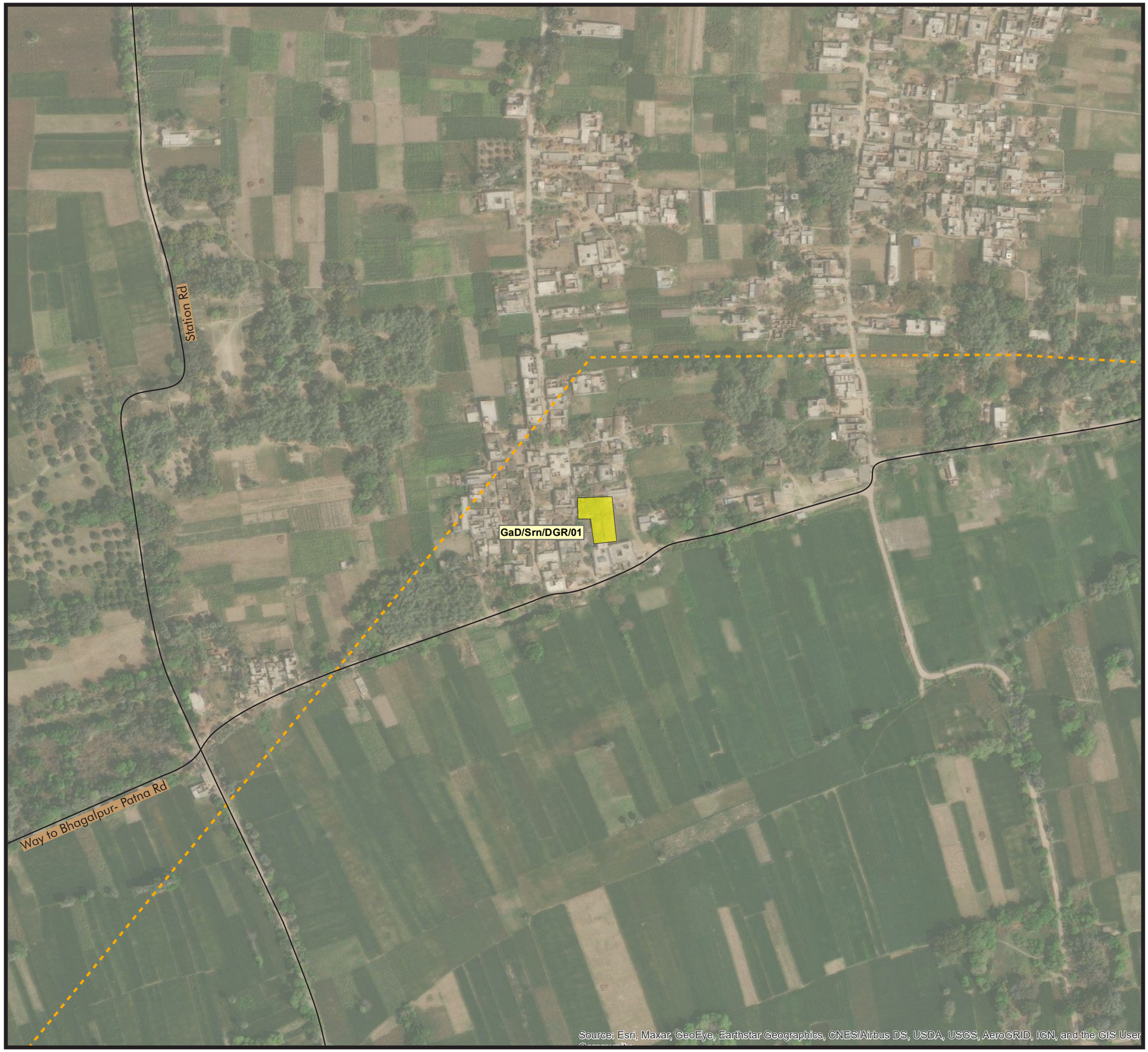
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Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

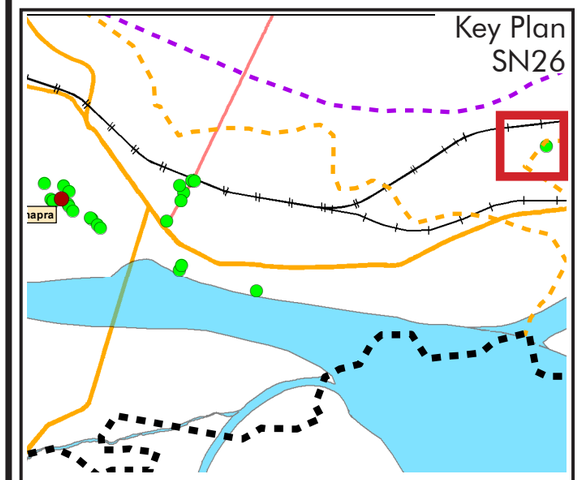
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN26 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/DGR/01

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M34

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

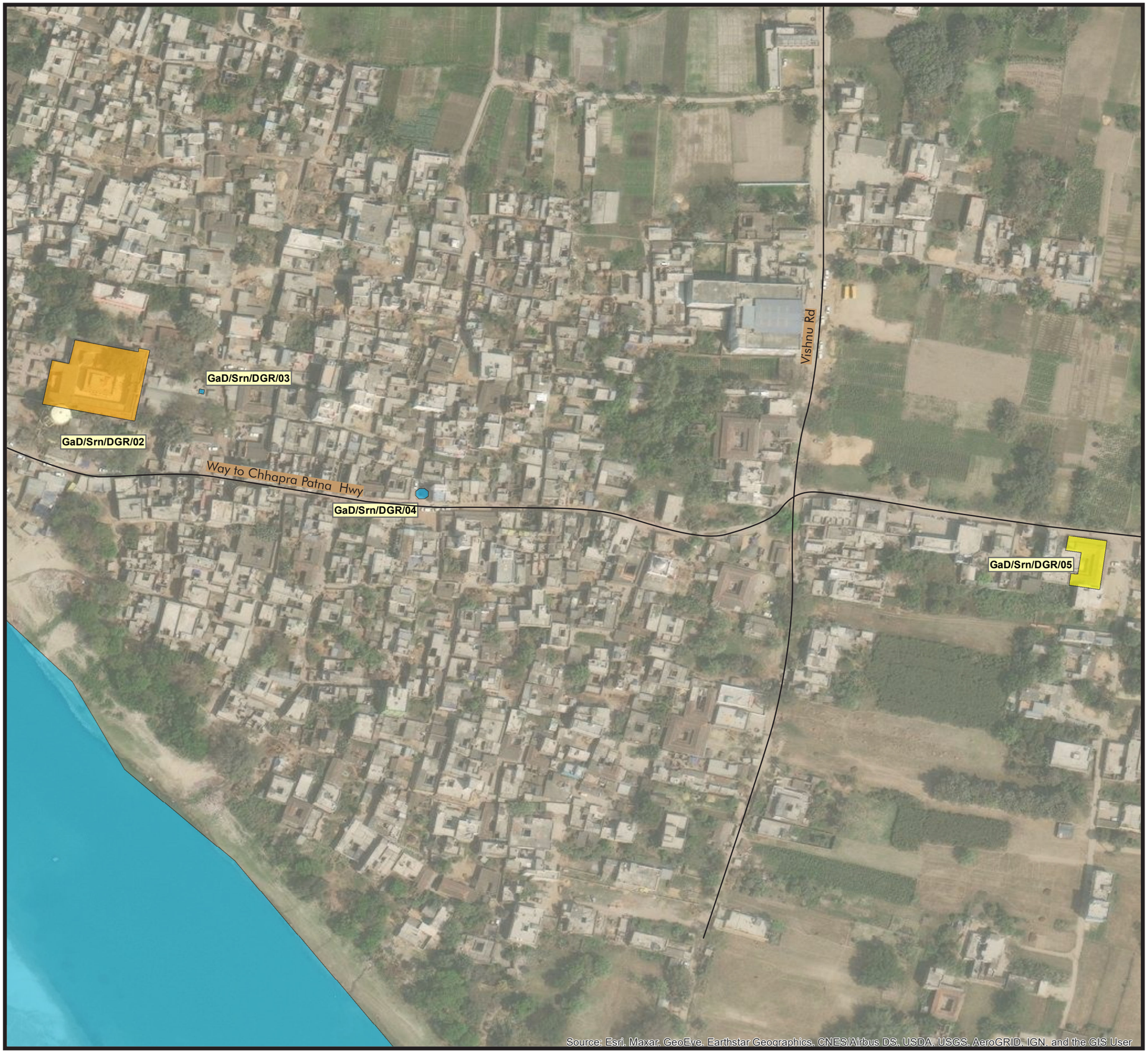
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

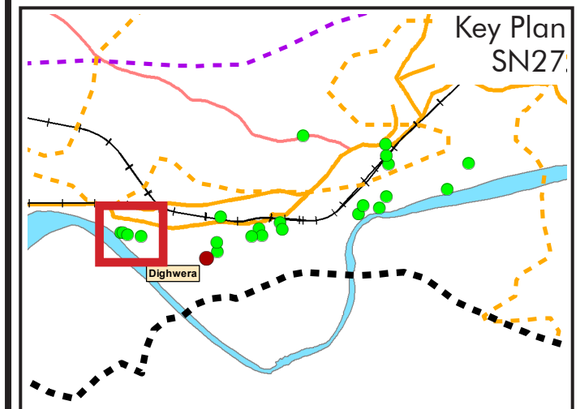
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN27 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/DGR/02 to GaD/Srn/DGR/05

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M35

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

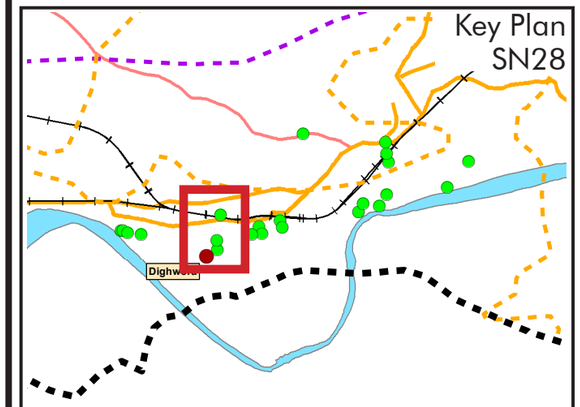
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN28 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/DGR/06 to GaD/Srn/DGR/08

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M36

0 35 70 140 210 280 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

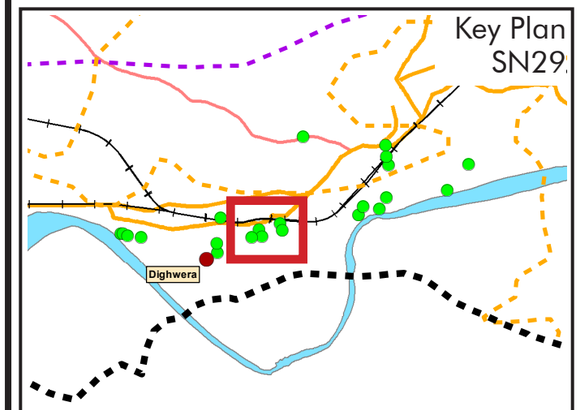
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN29 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/DGR/09 to GaD/Srn/DGR/13

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M37

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

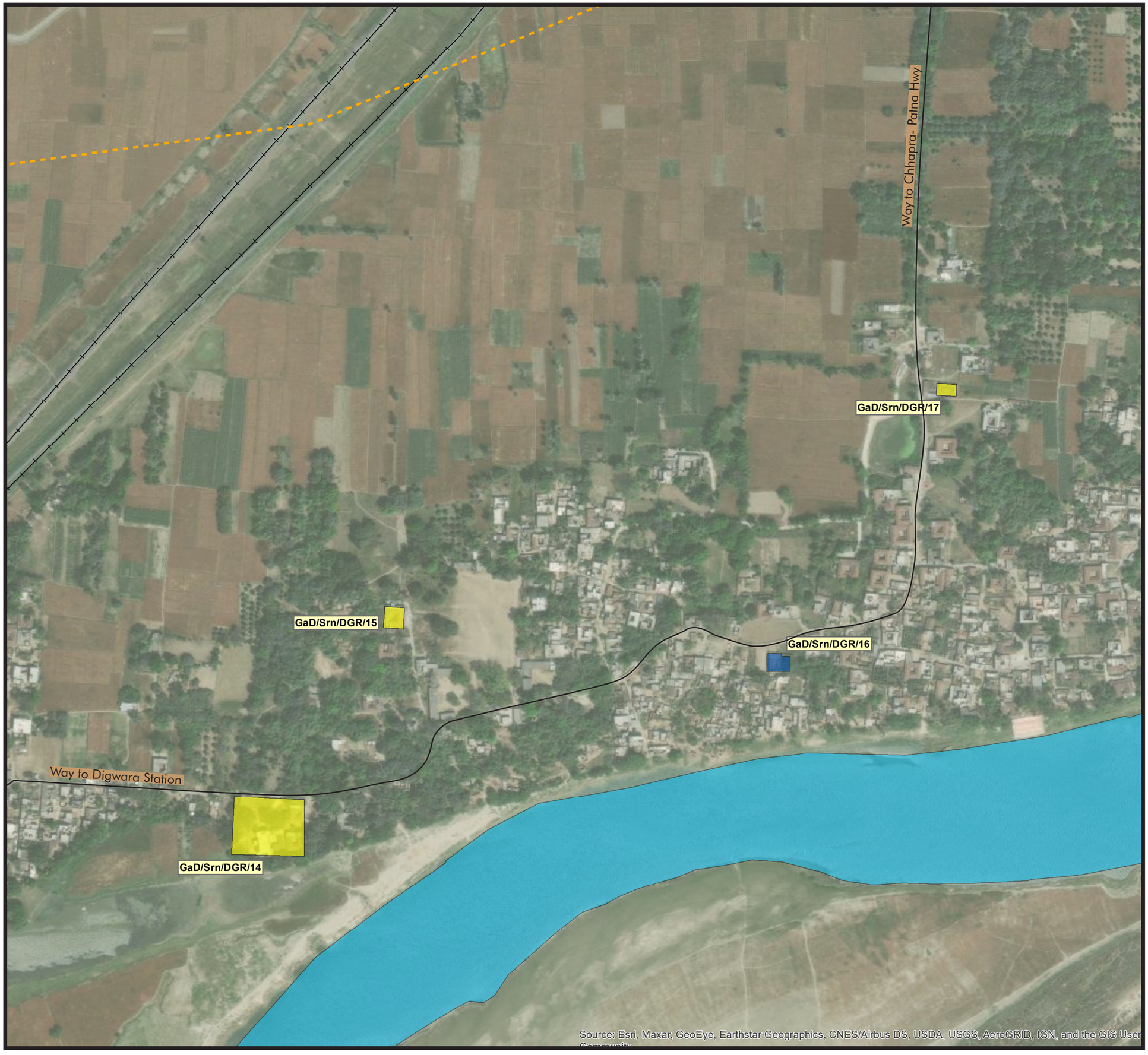
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

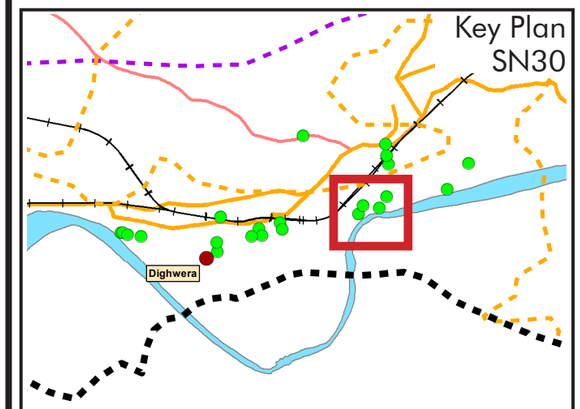
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar





Legend

District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Civic	Memorial
5Km Line	Ruins	Mixed-Use
Tehsil Points	Burial	Residential
Road Type	Funerary	Institutional
Primary Rd	Religious	Archeological
Secondary Rd	Industrial	Water Structure
Tertiary Rd		Ganga River
Railway Network		Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN30 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/DGR/14 to GaD/Srn/DGR/17

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M38

0 40 80 160 240 320 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

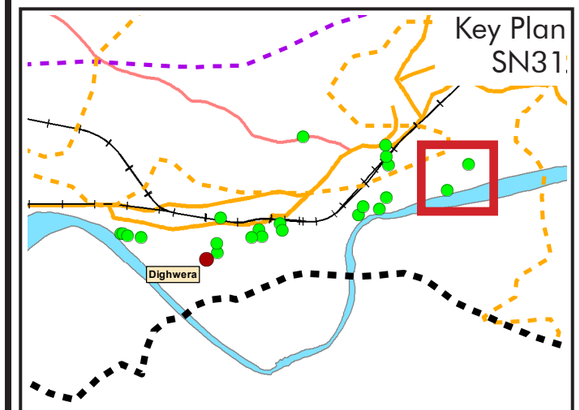
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN31 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/DGR/18 & GaD/Srn/DGR/19

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M39

0 40 80 160 240 320 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

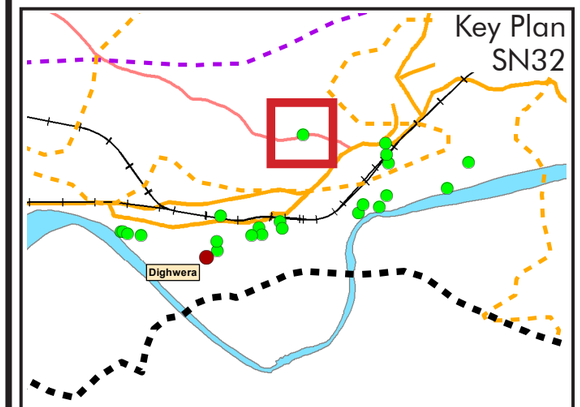
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN32 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/DPR/01

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M40

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

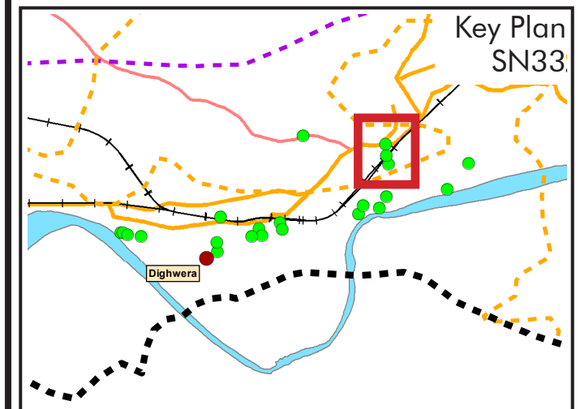
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN33 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/DPR/02 to GaD/Srn/DPR/04

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M41

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

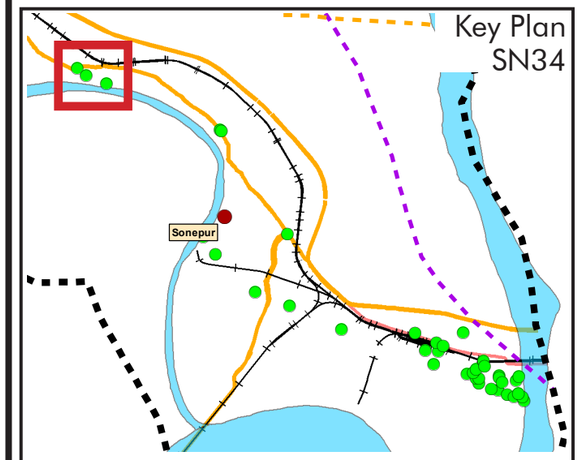
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN34 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/SNP/01 to GaD/Srn/SNP/03

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M42

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

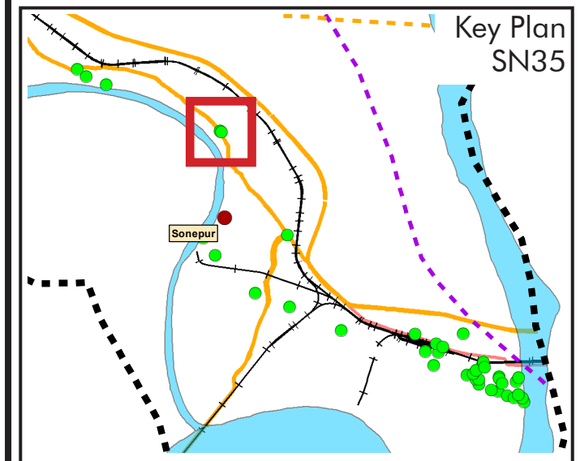
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN35 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/SNP/04 & GaD/Srn/SNP/05

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M43

0 15 30 60 90 120 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

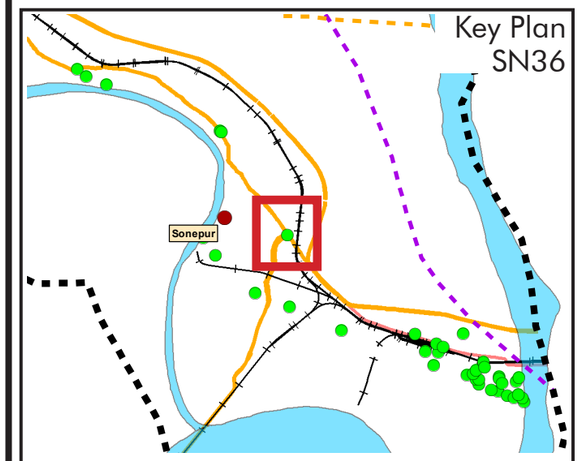
GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
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Saran District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN36 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/SNP/06

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M44

0 40 80 160 240 320 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

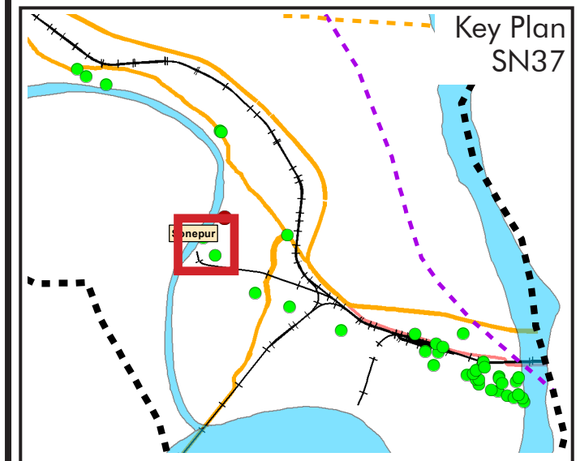
GIS Mapping:
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Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN37 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/SNP/07 & GaD/Srn/SNP/08

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M45

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

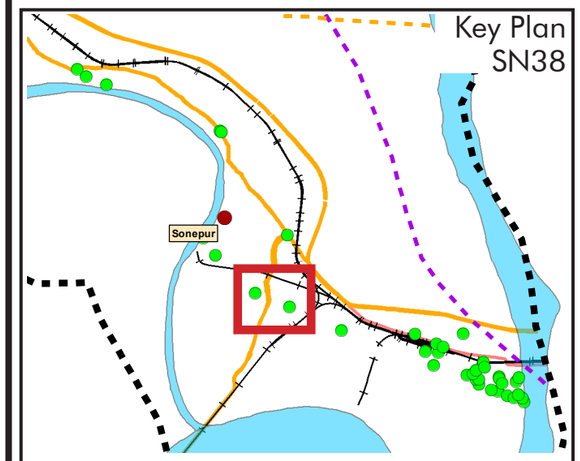
GIS Mapping:
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Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN38 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/SNP/09 & GaD/Srn/SNP/10

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M46

0 35 70 140 210 280 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

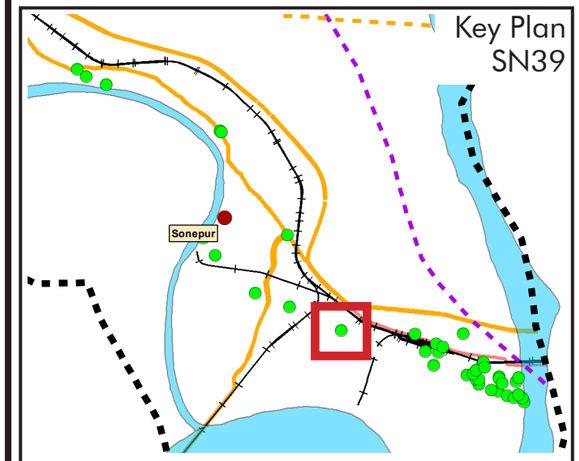
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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Saran District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN39 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/SNP/11

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M47

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

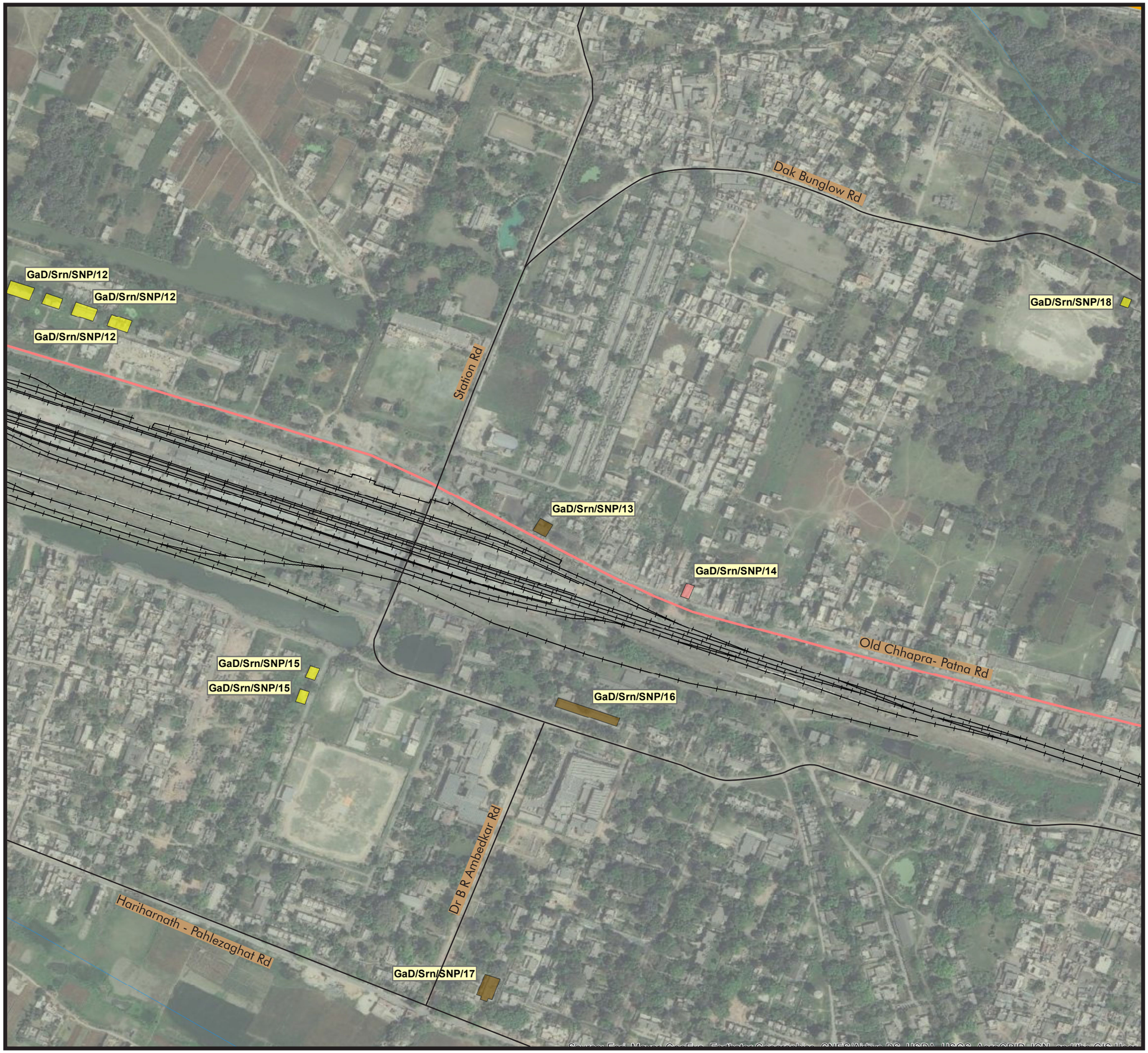
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

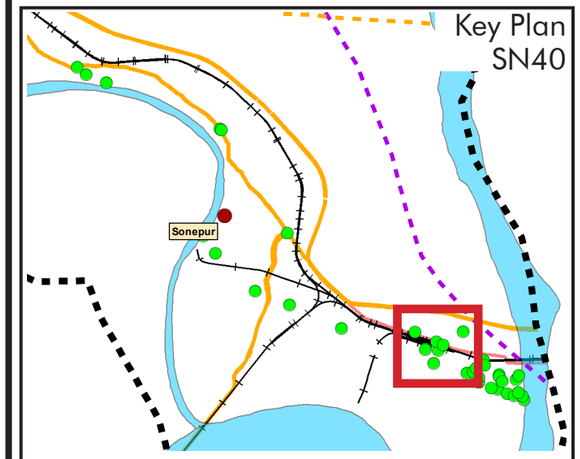
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Saran District, Bihar



Key Plan
SN40



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN40 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/SNP/12 to GaD/Srn/SNP/18

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M48

0 45 90 180 270 360 M

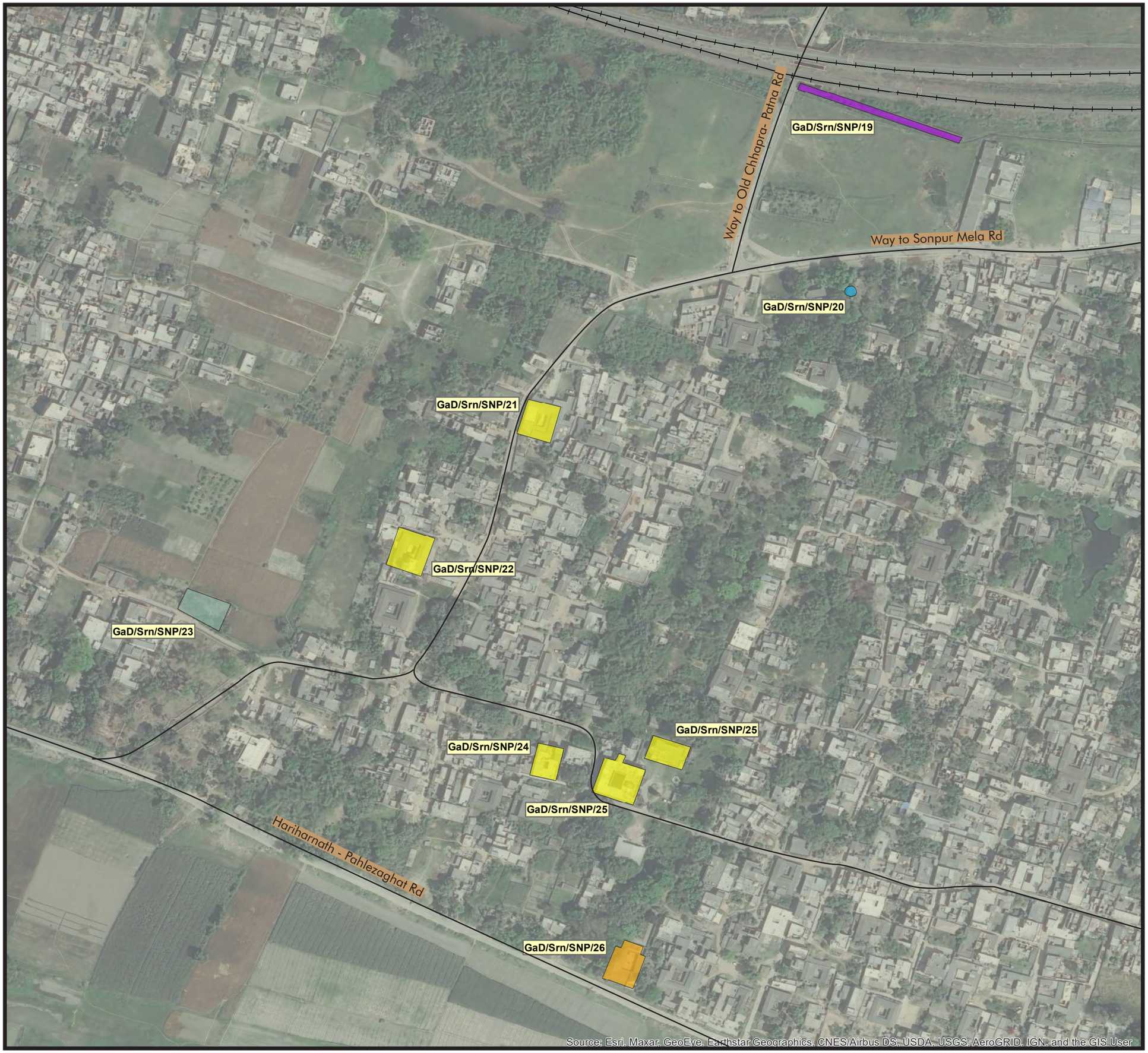
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

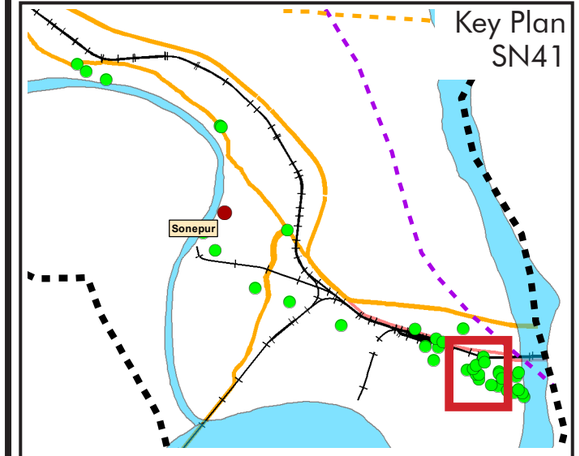
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INTACH

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Saran District, Bihar



Key Plan
SN41



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN41 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/SNP/19 to GaD/Srn/SNP/26

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M49

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

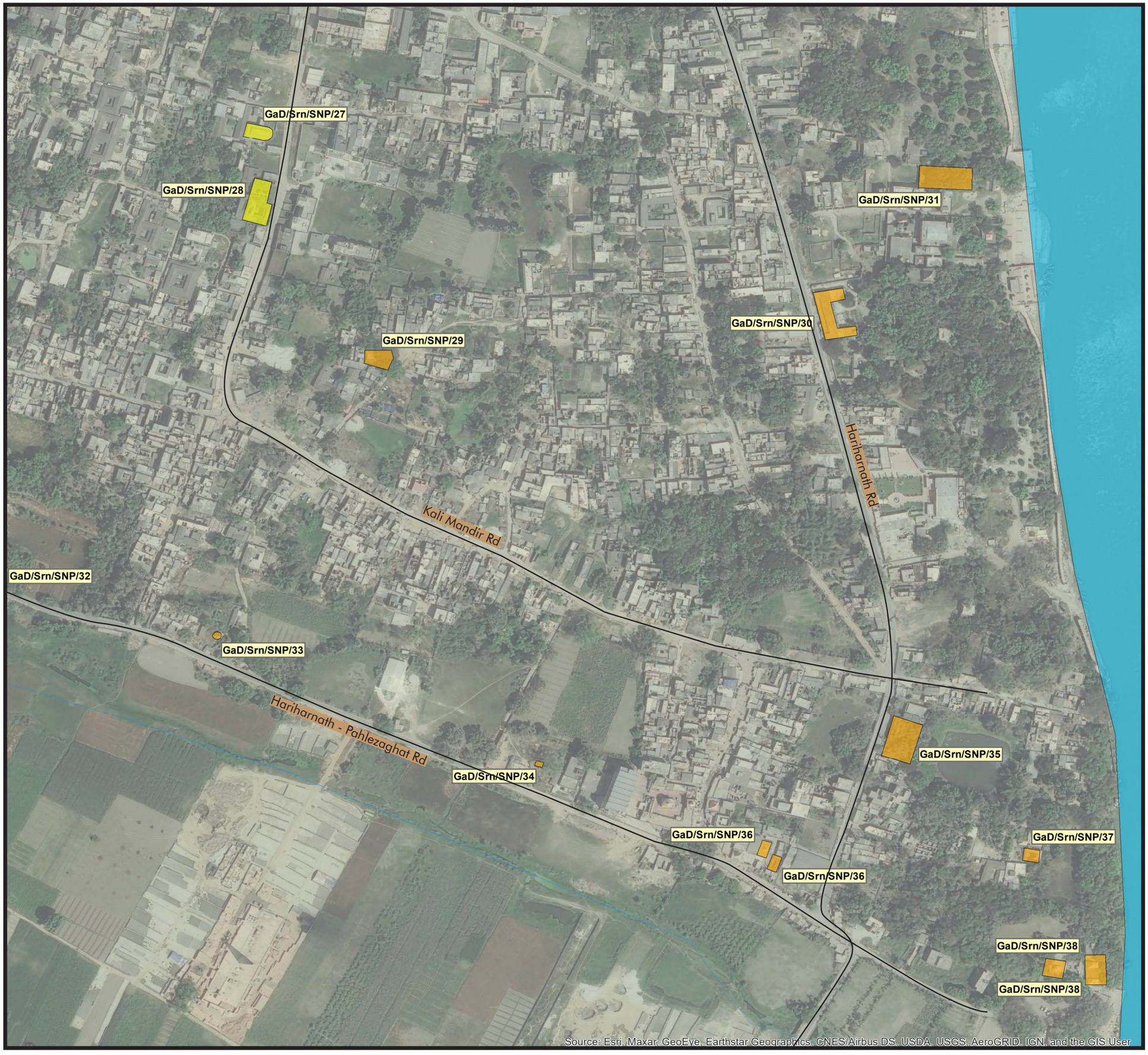
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

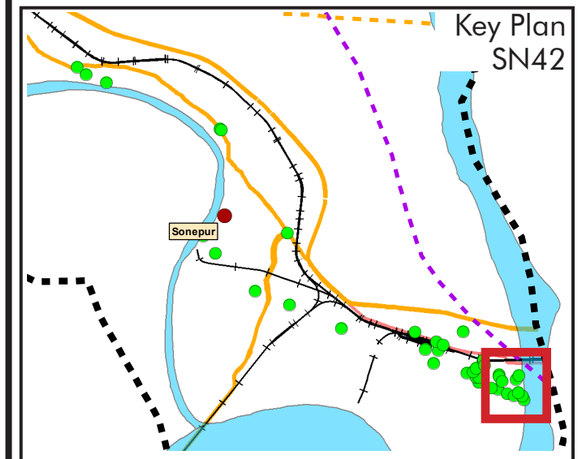
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National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Saran District, Bihar



Key Plan
SN42



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Tehsil Points

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd
- Railway Network

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Funerary
- Religious
- Industrial

- Utilitarian
- Memorial
- Mixed-Use
- Residential
- Institutional
- Archeological
- Water Structure
- Ganga River
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Saran distict is market as Zone SN. This zone further divides into 42 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone SN42 and reference location.

GaD/Srn/SNP/27 to GaD/Srn/SNP/38

Area:
Saran- District
06/07/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Srn/M50

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Faisal Ansari — Intern

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
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