



# **GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION**

**LISTING OF BUILT HERITAGE**

**MALDAH  
WEST BENGAL**



**INTACH**





AH DIVISION

# **GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION**

**MALDAH DISTRICT**

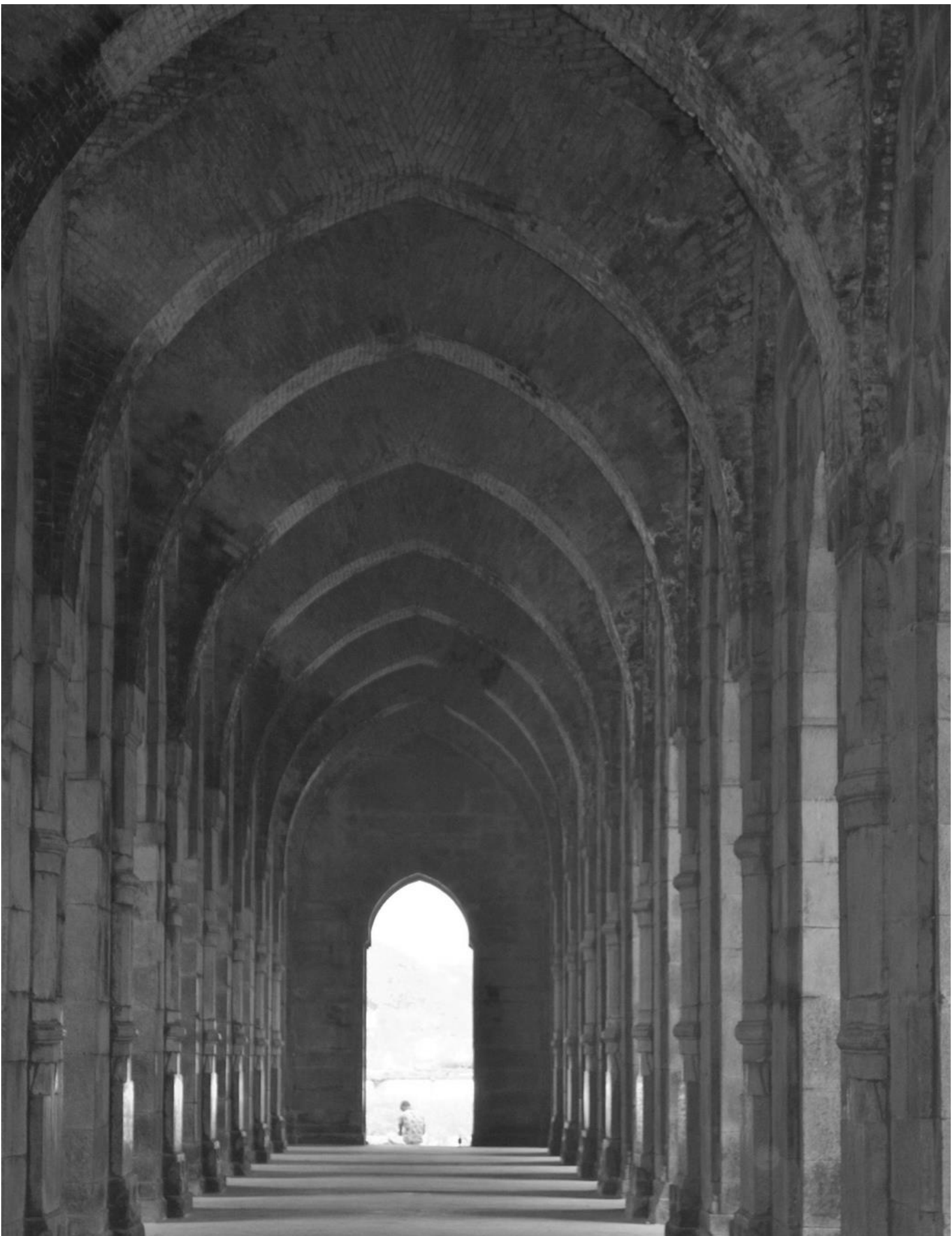
APRIL 2021

Submitted to



**National Mission  
for Clean Ganga**







## **PREFACE**

The River Ganga is not just a source of water and fertility of India. The Ganga is deeply intertwined with the socio-cultural and religious practices of the people of this land, and is revered like a Goddess. The river possesses sacred beliefs and associated cultural histories right from its source in the Himalayas all the way through the Northern plains of India, till it merges with the sea.

Under the National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG), Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, efforts are being made to identify the cultural heritage associated with the River Ganga. The Ministry thus commissioned the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to carry out an extensive documentation exercise to identify the Natural, Intangible and Architectural heritage of all settlements along the flow of the River Ganga. This section of the documentation focuses on the settlements along the primary channel of the Ganga, also known as the Hooghly, in Nadia District, West Bengal, and identifies all the structures associated with the Holy River within 5 km of each of its banks.

## **TEAM**

To document the section of the River Ganga (Hooghly) in West Bengal (INTACH WB Chapter), the project was spearheaded by Mr. GM Kapur (Convenor) who appointed Historian Balaknath Bhattacharyya from Kolkata, West Bengal to undertake the Listing. Mr. Bhattacharyya was responsible for the complete listing and on-site documentation of the project. The historical research and compilation of inventories was further carried out by Conservation Architect Sohini Pyne.





**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**PREFACE**..... 4

**TEAM** ..... 4

**1. INTRODUCTION**..... 8

    1.1. Maldah District ..... 10

        1.1.1. Gaur..... 11

        1.1.2. Pandua..... 11

        1.1.3. Maldah City Urban Conglomeration - Old Maldah and English Bazar ..... 12

**2. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND BOUNDARIES** ..... 13

    2.1. Administrative Boundaries: ..... 13

    2.2. Geographical Setting:..... 14

    2.3. Ecology: ..... 15

**3. SIGNIFICANCE OF GANGA**..... 16

**4. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF MALDAH**..... 17

    4.1. Early History (400 BC to 700 AD) ..... 17

    4.2. Pala and Sena Dynasty (700 AD to 1200 AD)..... 17

    4.3. Delhi Sultanate (1204 AD to 1338 AD)..... 19

    4.4. Bengal Sultanate (1338 AD to 1574 AD) ..... 19

    4.5. Mughal Period (1574 AD to 1760 AD) ..... 21

    4.6. Colonial Period (1757 AD to 1947 AD) ..... 22

    4.7. Post-Independence (1947 AD to Present)..... 23

**5. SIGNIFICANCE OF MALDAH** ..... 26

    5.1. Archaeological and Historical Significance..... 26

    5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance ..... 27

    5.3. Natural/Ecological Significance ..... 28

    5.4. Architectural Significance..... 29

**6. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** ..... 31

    6.1. Building Typologies: ..... 31

    6.2. Evolution of Architectural style:..... 44

**7. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY** ..... 48

    1.1. Literature Study ..... 48

    1.2. Primary Site Survey ..... 48

    1.3. Filling Inventories and Data Compilation..... 49

**8. BIBLIOGRAPHY** ..... 50







**TABLE OF FIGURES**

Figure 1 a) Location of Maldah district in West Bengal b) Map of Maldah district with important towns..... 10

Figure 2 The Boro Shona Masjid at Gaur, Maldah..... 11

Figure 3 Adina Masjid, Pandua..... 11

Figure 4 Jami Masjid, Old Maldah..... 12

Figure 5 Map of Maldah district showing the administrative boundaries..... 13

Figure 6 a) Drainage map of Maldah. b) Geomorphology map of Maldah..... 14

Figure 7 Burning ghat at Sadullapur on the Choto Bhagirathi, an abandoned course of the River Ganga..... 16

Figure 8 Gauda (Gaur), capital of the Pala dynasty in the 8<sup>th</sup> century..... 18

Figure 9 Lakshmanvati (Gaur) capital of the Sena Kings in the 12<sup>th</sup> century..... 18

Figure 10 Gaur/Lakhnauti at the time of defeat of Sena kings by the Khiljis in 1204 AD..... 19

Figure 11 The Ilyas Shahi dynasty with its capital at Pandua in the 14<sup>th</sup> century..... 20

Figure 12 Extent of Bengal during the Hussain Shahi rule in the 16<sup>th</sup> century..... 21

Figure 13 The Bengal Subah in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, with its capital shifted to Tanda. Lakhnauti (Gaur) renamed as Jannatabad..... 22

Figure 14 Extent of the district of Maldah in 1875..... 23

Figure 15 Map of Gaur and its Environs..... 27

Figure 16 The Bais Hazari shrine of Nur Qutb 'Alam to the south of Pandua..... 28

Figure 17 Architectural heritage of Maldah – One domed, square brick Eklakhi Tomb, Pandua..... 29

Figure 18 Architectural heritage of Maldah – Multi domed, rectangular Tanteepara Masjid, Gaur. ... 30

Figure 19 Adina Masjid, Pandua. a) Plan. b) View of the Tomb..... 31

Figure 20 Tantipara Masjid, Gaur. a) Plan. b) View of the Tomb..... 32

Figure 21 Bara Sona Masjid, Gaur. a) Plan. b) View of the Tomb..... 32

Figure 22 Chamkati Masjid, Gaur. a) Plan. b) View of the Tomb..... 33

Figure 23 Lottan Masjid, Gaur. a) Plan. b) View of the Tomb..... 33

Figure 24 Prayer Halls of a) Bari Dargah and b) Choti Dargah..... 34

Figure 25 Antiquarian remains at the Goureswari Temple..... 34

Figure 26 a) Madan Mohan Jiu Temple, Gaur b) Manaskamana Nath Mandir, Old Maldah..... 35

Figure 27 Eklakhi Tomb. a) Plan. b) View of the Tomb..... 36

Figure 28 Chikka Masjid. a) Plan. b) View of the Tomb..... 36

Figure 29 a) Graves in front of Tantipara Masjid b) Grave of Nur Qutb Alam with a superstructure. ... 37

Figure 30 Dakhil Darwaza. a) Plan. b) View of the Gateway..... 37

Figure 31 Gumti Gateway. a) Plan. b) View of the Gateway..... 38

Figure 32 Lukochuri Darwaza..... 38





Figure 33 Baish Gazi Wall, Gaur.....	39
Figure 34 Firoz Minar. a) Plan. b) View of the Gateway. ....	39
Figure 35 The Sadullapur Ghat on the banks of the Choto Bhagirathi. ....	40
Figure 36 The Maldah District Court.....	40
Figure 37 The Katra or Caravan Serai, Old Maldah. ....	41
Figure 38 Five arched bridge. ....	41
Figure 39 Excavation site of Jahajghata. ....	42
Figure 40 Ruins of the Guamalathi Kuthi Indigo Factory. ....	42
Figure 41 a) Piyasabari Tank b) Mitha Talao .....	43
Figure 42 Pie Chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings as per its built use across the district. ....	43
Figure 43 Adina Masjid. ....	45
Figure 44 Terracotta ornamentation, Tantipara Masjid. ....	45
Figure 45 Mughal period structures a) Jami Masjid b) Lukochuri Darwaza. ....	46
Figure 46 Bar Diagram showing the distribution of identified heritage structures over different time periods.....	47



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Maldah District

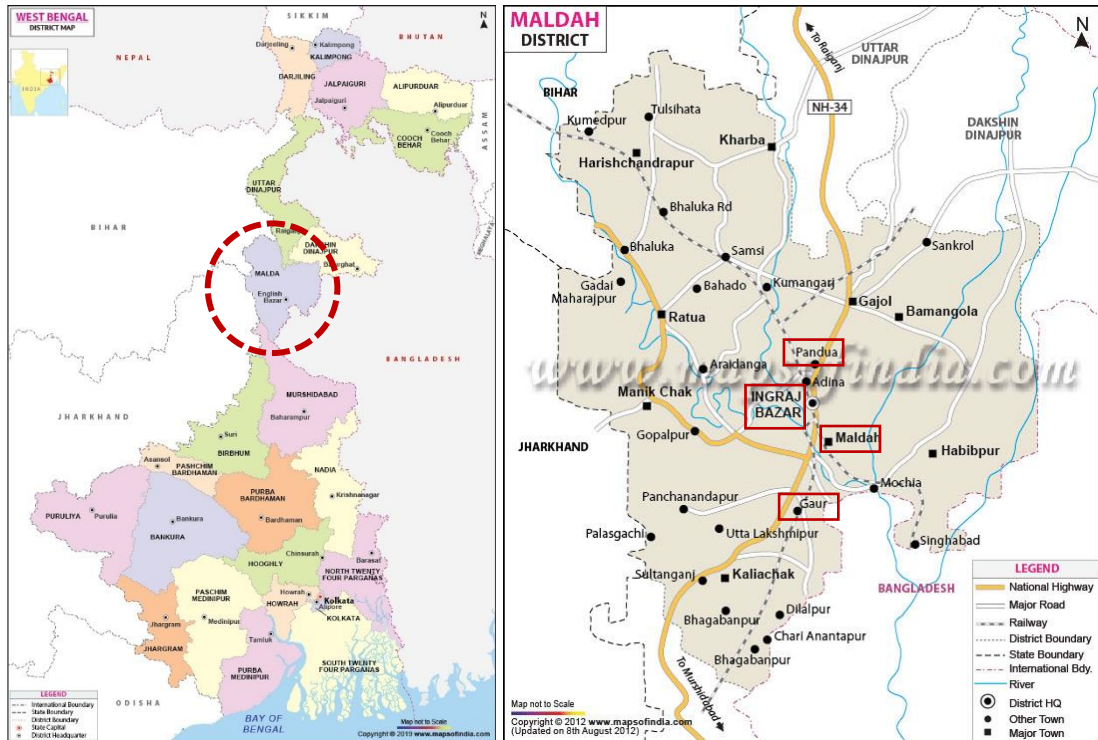


Figure 1 a) Location of Maldah district in West Bengal b) Map of Maldah district with important towns. Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/westbengal/districts/maldah-district-map.jpg> Accessed online on 21.04.2021

The district of Maldah is situated between 24°40'20" N, 87°45'50" E and 25°32'08"N, 88°28'10" E and is the gateway to North Bengal. The district constitutes an area of 3,733.66 square kilometers with 2 subdivisions and 15 community development blocks and the district headquarters are at English Bazar. Maldah district was formed in 1813, out of portions of the Dinajpur and Purnea districts. The district takes after a town of the same name, Maldah, situated at the junction of the Mahananda with the Kalindri river. Maldah forms district boundaries with Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur districts to the North and Murshidabad to the South, state boundaries with Bihar and Jharkhand to the West and international boundaries with Bangladesh to the East. Maldah district is home to two of the most prominent capitals of Bengal during the classical and medieval periods – Gaur, the capital of Bengal during both Hindu and Mohammedan periods and Pandua, the first capital of the Bengal Sultanate. The archaeological and architectural heritage of the district is of tremendous significance in the state.



### 1.1.1. Gaur



Figure 2 The Boro Shona Masjid at Gaur, Maldah. Source: Team INTACH

The deserted city of Gaur is located between 24°52' N. and 88°10' E, to the south of the district quarters of English Bazar. Gaur was located at the confluence of the Ganga and the Mahananda, on the East bank of the Ganga. Gaur was one of the largest medieval cities of the Indian sub-continent and was the capital city of Shashanka, the Buddhist Palas, the Hindu Senas, the Delhi Sultanate from the 6<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century and the Bengal Sultanate from the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century to mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. Being the administrative centre for 800 years, Gaur is home to numerous medieval ruins showcasing exemplary examples of terracotta architecture of Bengal. At its prime, the city measured 7 km from north to south and sat on an area of 20 - 30 sq. km. including its suburbs. Gaur was deserted and depopulated after being struck by a plague in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.

### 1.1.2. Pandua



Figure 3 Adina Masjid, Pandua. Source: INTACH Team

Pandua, located between 24° 52' 0" N, 88° 8' 0" E, was a historic capital of the Bengal Sultanate between the mid-14<sup>th</sup> and mid-15<sup>th</sup> centuries which continued



to be a town of economic importance till the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. Pandua is a deserted city located 18km north of today's district headquarters, English Bazar. Pandua was known as Hazrat Pandua, due to the influential presence of Sufi saints in the city. The Adina Masjid of Pandua, commissioned after gaining independence from the Delhi Sultanate, is one of the large mosques in the Indian subcontinent. The city was also known as Firuzabad, as a reference to Shamsuddin Firuz Shah. Pandua was rediscovered by Frances Buchanan Hamilton in 1808.

### 1.1.3. Maldah City Urban Conglomeration - Old Maldah and English Bazar



Figure 4 Jami Masjid, Old Maldah. Source: INTACH Team

The Maldah City Urban Agglomeration consists of English Bazaar, the district headquarters, located at 25.0119°N, 88.1433°E on the west banks of the Mahananda and Old Maldah, located at 25.04°N and 88.14°E on the east banks of the Mahananda. The two municipalities together are commonly known as Maldah city covering a total area of 81 sq. km, and having a population of 324,237. English Bazaar, or Angrezabad, was developed in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries when the British East India company set up a factory here. A fortified commercial residency, today the District Court, was built here and soon a number of Indigo planters settled in the region.





## 2. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND BOUNDARIES

### 2.1. Administrative Boundaries:

The district of Maldah falls under the Jalpaiguri Subdivision and forms the southernmost part of North Bengal. The district has two subdivisions, namely Maldah Sadar and Chanchal which together includes fifteen community development (CD) blocks. There are two Municipalities, namely Old Maldah and English Bazar, and 27 Census Towns. The district headquarters are at English Bazar. The district is bounded on the North by the Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur districts and on the South by the Murshidabad district of West Bengal. Maldah forms state boundaries with the Sahibganj district of Jharkhand in the South West and Katihar district of Bihar in the North West. To the East, Maldah forms international boundaries with the Naogaon and Nawabganj districts of Bangladesh.

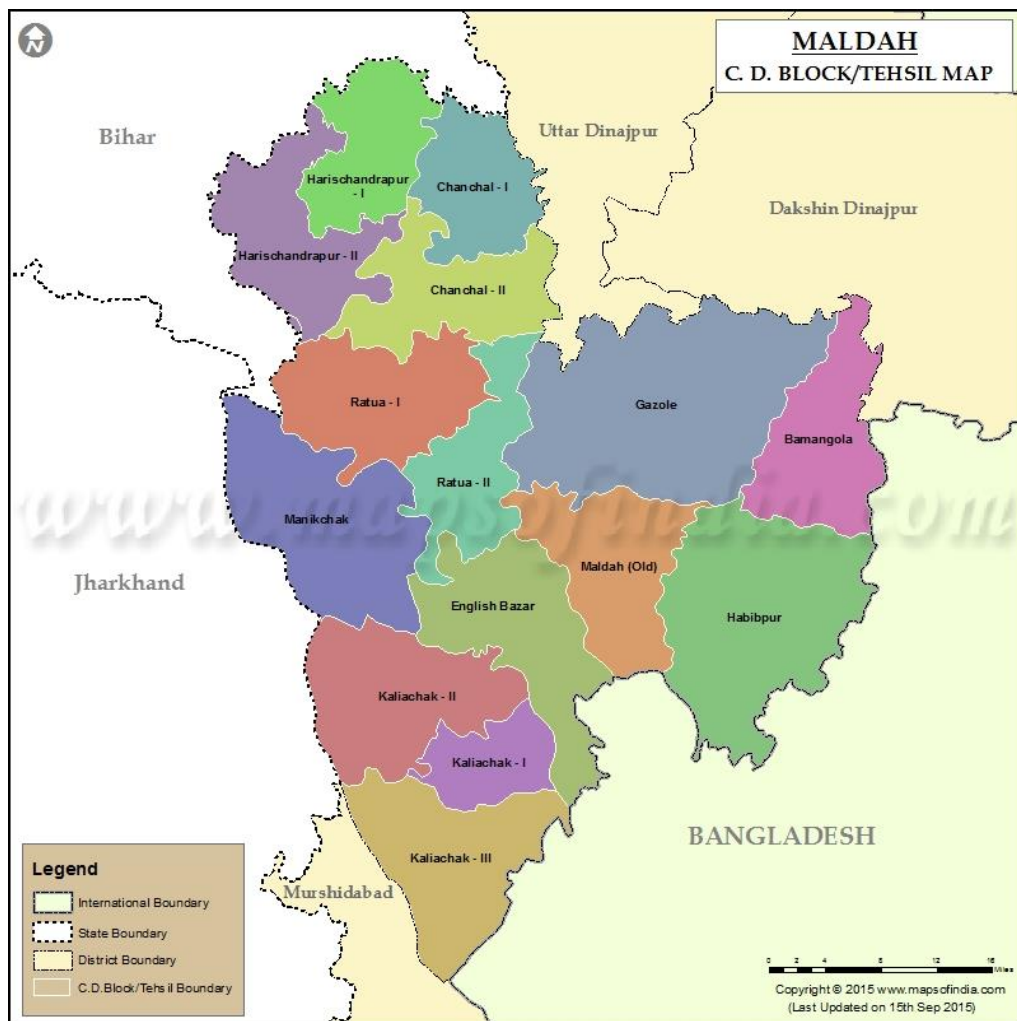


Figure 5 Map of Maldah district showing the administrative boundaries. Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/westbengal/tehsil/maldah-tehsil-map.jpg> Accessed online on 21.04.2021





## 2.2. Geographical Setting:

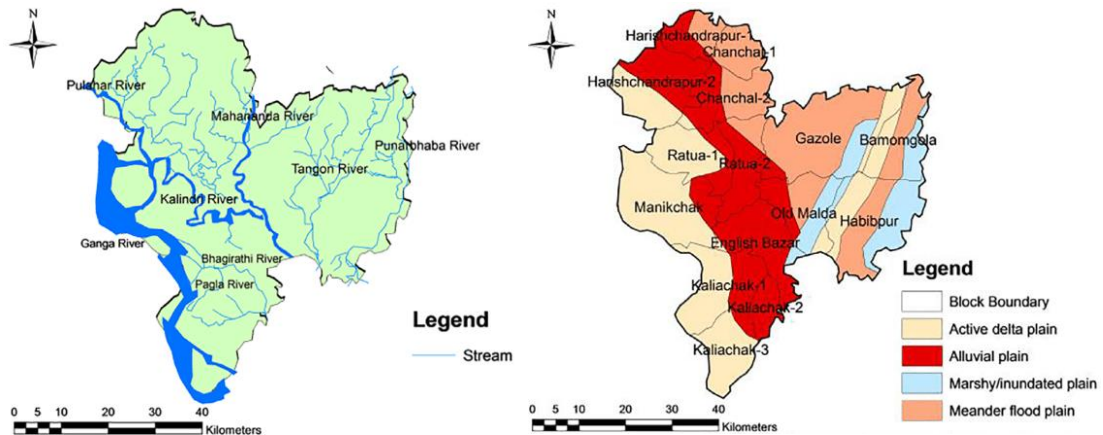


Figure 6 a) Drainage map of Maldah. b) Geomorphology map of Maldah. Source: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329517442\\_Weighted\\_linear\\_combination\\_method\\_versus\\_grid\\_based\\_overlay\\_operation\\_method\\_A\\_study\\_for\\_potential\\_soil\\_erosion\\_susceptibility\\_analysis\\_of\\_Maldah\\_district\\_West\\_Bengal\\_in\\_India](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329517442_Weighted_linear_combination_method_versus_grid_based_overlay_operation_method_A_study_for_potential_soil_erosion_susceptibility_analysis_of_Maldah_district_West_Bengal_in_India) Accessed online on 21.04.2021

Maldah district is a low lying plain with no hills apart from a few elevated tracts in the eastern parts of the district whose elevations range from 50 ft to 100 ft above the level of the Ganga. The main rivers of the district are all of Himalayan or sub-Himalayan origin and flow in a southerly direction, their rise being controlled by the Ganges, which forms two-thirds of the western and the whole of the south-western boundary of the district. The Mahananda is the most important river of the district apart from the Ganga, and receives water from the Kalindri on the west and the Tangon and Purnabhaha on the East, before merging with the Ganga near Godagari. Two other streams of importance are the Pagla and the Bhagirathi<sup>1</sup>.

The Mahananda, flowing North to South, divides the district into two almost equal halves which corresponds by local tradition to the old boundary line of the *Rarh*, to the West and *Barendra* to the East. To this day the country to the east of the Mahananda is called the *Barind*, with characteristic features of the red clay soil of old alluvium. The western region is further divided by the River Kalindri, flowing East-West. To the North of the Kalindri, is the *Tal* land, which floods when the rivers rise and is drained by numerous streams and swamps into the Kalindri. To its South, is the most fertile land of the district, drained by the old channels of the Ganga. On the banks of one such channel, stood the city of Gaur, the erstwhile capital of Bengal. Continuous islands,

<sup>1</sup> Mitra, A (1951). Census 1951 West Bengal – District Handbooks Murshidabad. Government of India Press: Calcutta



known as the *diara*, formed by accretion on the river bed of the Ganga, due to the constant change of the course of the river, forms the characteristic feature of this region.

The soil to the East of the Mahananda, in the *Barind*, is of older alluvial formation with a pale reddish-brown hue. The soil to the west of the Mahananda is of more recent alluvium comprising of sandy-clay and sand along the rivers and fine silt in the flatter parts of the river plain. The southern portion of the district of Maldah which receives the Ganges silt, is the most fertile, followed by the northern portion of the district, both these areas being largely double cropped. The least fertile lands are the higher portions of the *Barind*, and the poor soil of the *Duba* and *Tal*.

### 2.3. Ecology:

Maldah district is covered by abundant natural vegetation except near the sandy beds of the rivers, where the annual plants are usually swept away during floods. Portions of the *Barind* are covered by the jungle locally known as *Katal* comprising of thorny scrubs mixed with *Pipal*, *Bat*, *Simul*, *Pakur* and Bamboo. The western half of the district is suitable for the growth of Mulberry and mangoes, both of which have brought considerable fame to the district. There are no government forests but 17 square miles of private forest. Maldah had historically been famous for its tiger hunting. However, with the clearance of jungles and construction of railways, there are hardly any tigers left in the district. Leopards are fairly common, especially near English Bazar and Maldah, where the mango gardens and mulberry fields give them shelter.



### 3. SIGNIFICANCE OF GANGA

The Ganga runs for a length of 78 km in Maldah district, forming a natural border with the Sahibganj district of Jharkhand in the south-west and Murshidabad district of West Bengal in the south. The river first enters the district near the Rajmahal Hills and is connected with various channels of the Kalindri during monsoon. A little below Rajmahal, the Ganges sends off a small stream, the Chhota Bhagirathi which is presumably an old bed of the great river itself and is still revered in equal in holiness to other parts of the sacred stream. The significance of the Ganga in the district in terms of its cultural history is immense. Though the course of the river has presently shifted to the south-west, it is certain that the Ganga once flowed past the historic city of Gaur. Ralph Fitch wrote in 1585 of Tanda, which was the capital after Gaur and is situated on the opposite bank of the Bhagirathi: *"Tanda standeth from the river Ganges a league, because in times past the river flowing over the banks in time of rains did drowne the country and many villages and so they do remaine. And the old way the river Ganga was woont to run remaneth drie, which is the occasion that, the citie doth stand so farre from the water:"* This shift in the course of the Ganga is also crucial to the history of the region, since it birthed another important city of Bengal, Pandua, which remained the capital of Bengal for a century before the capital was shifted back to Gaur. The Ganga also has great economic and social significance in the district. The Diara region of Maldah district has large depressions or lakes formed by the River Ganga and its shifting course. The flood plains are also rich in alluvial soil and is a flood prone area which is extremely suitable for agricultural activities like the cultivation of Mangoes.



Figure 7 Burning ghat at Sadullapur on the Choto Bhagirathi, an abandoned course of the River Ganga. Source: INTACH Team



## 4. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF MALDAH

### 4.1. Early History (400 BC to 700 AD)

The early history of the region falling under today's Maldah district is very obscure. The history of the region is synonymous with the history of Bengal, and the two most important cities of note are Gaur and Pandua. Panini (6<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Century BCE), the ancient Indian grammarian and scholar, mentions in his works Gourpura and there is a strong belief that Gour was known as Gourpura in those times. However, several other places with historical importance in India bear the same name. Various evidences like seals in the Brahmi script found at Mahasthangarh in Bangladesh suggests that both Gaur and Pandua were part of the Mauryan Empire (322 BC-180 BC)<sup>2</sup>.

From the inscriptions discovered all over North Bengal as well as the inscriptions found on the Allahabad pillar of Samudragupta, it is clear that the whole of North Bengal as far east as Kamrup was a part of the Gupta Empire after the 4<sup>th</sup> Century CE<sup>3</sup>. Between 590-620 AD, Sasanka, the king of Karnasuvarna, situated in present day Murshidabad, was also known as the King of Gauda<sup>4</sup>. He was the first independent king of the unified Bengal region.

### 4.2. Pala and Sena Dynasty (700 AD to 1200 AD)

After the death of Sasanka, the king of Gaur, a period of anarchy ensued in the region. The Pala Kings established themselves in 750 AD and with it, the history of Gaur and the surrounding region becomes more conspicuous. The Palas originally established themselves in Bihar and later founded the city of Gaur to the south of the Kalindri. It was the principal city of the kingdom which included parts of Bihar and Bengal. Located at a strategic position at the junction of the Mahananda and Kalindri, Gaur had effective riverine communication with Bengal and the west. The Pala Kings were followers of Buddhism and thus most of the stone work with traces of Buddhist art belongs to that period. During the reign of the Palas, JagadallaVihara (monastery) in Barindri flourished paralleling with Nalanda, Vikramshila and Devikot<sup>5</sup>.

---

<sup>2</sup> Directorate of Census Operations (2011). District Census Handbook Maldah, Series 20, Part XIIB.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Lambourne, G.E. (1918). Bengal District Gazetteers: Maldah. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta. <http://hdl.handle.net/10689/10549> Accessed online on 12th April 2021

<sup>5</sup> Directorate of Census Operations (2011). District Census Handbook Maldah, Series 20, Part XIIB







Figure 8 Gauda (Gaur), capital of the Pala dynasty in the 8<sup>th</sup> century.

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=068> Accessed online on 21.04.2021

After 300 years of rule, the Palas were overtaken by the Sena Kings. Ballal Sena conquered Gaur from the Palas and established himself as the ruler of Bengal and Mithila. The Sagardighi Tank and ruins at Sadullapur, are remnants of public works of his era. Ballal Sena's son, Lakshman Sena, gave his name in the form of Lakshnauti or Lakshmanbati to the northern parts of Gaur. The site of his palace is said to be near English Bazaar on the Rajmahal Road. Lakshman Sena was the last Hindu king of Bengal and was overthrown by Mohammed Ibn Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1204 AD in Nadia. This marked the beginning of the 500-year Islamic rule of Bengal.

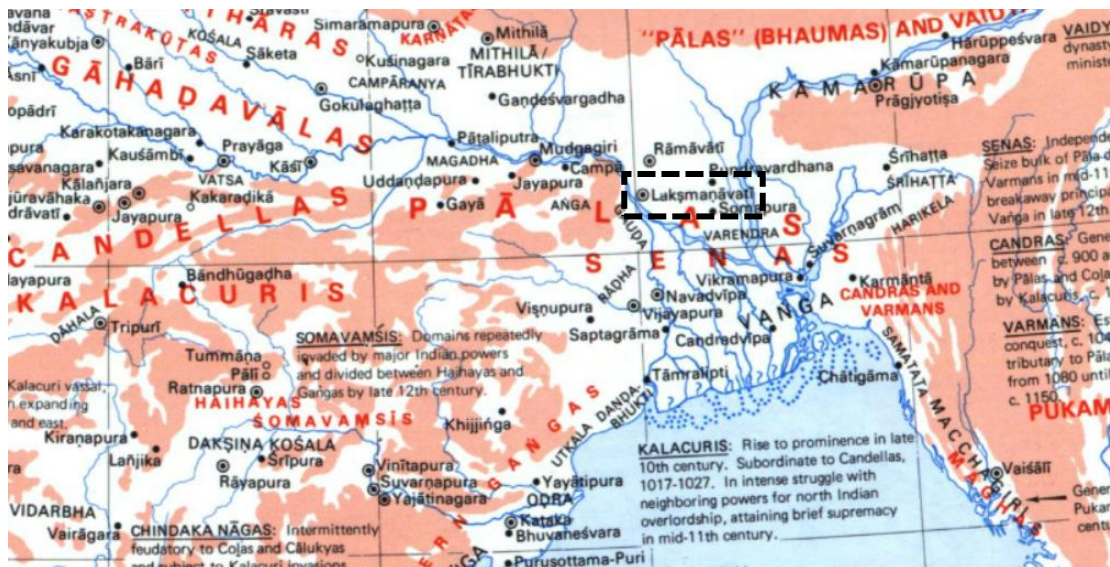


Figure 9 Lakshmanavati (Gaur) capital of the Sena Kings in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Source:

<https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=069> Accessed online on 21.04.2021





### 4.3. Delhi Sultanate (1204 AD to 1338 AD)

Bakhtiyar Khilji established rule over northern and central Bengal with Gaur, as his headquarters. A number of Pathan chieftains bearing allegiance to the throne of Delhi, ruled over the region after Bakhtiyar Khilji, the most important of whom was Ghiyasuddin Khilji who came into power from 1211 -1227 AD. He commissioned the construction of an embanked road for military purposes from Rajnagar in Birbhum through Maldah to Debcote in Dinajpur, a portion of which forms part of the present Rajmahal road near English Bazar. Ghiyasuddin was defeated and killed by Emperor Iltutmish in 1227 in the ramparts of Gaur. By the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the Pathan rulers had consolidated their power in Gaur and had expanded their kingdom to the east with a separate Governorship having the capital of East Bengal at Sonargaon. Bengal was still under the rule of the Delhi Mamluks, after which the armour-bearer of the last Governor of East Bengal, proclaimed himself King under the title of Mubarak Shah in 1338. He attacked and killed Kadir Khan, the Viceroy of Bengal, but was defeated by Ali Mubarak, who was employed in Kadir Khan's service<sup>6</sup>.

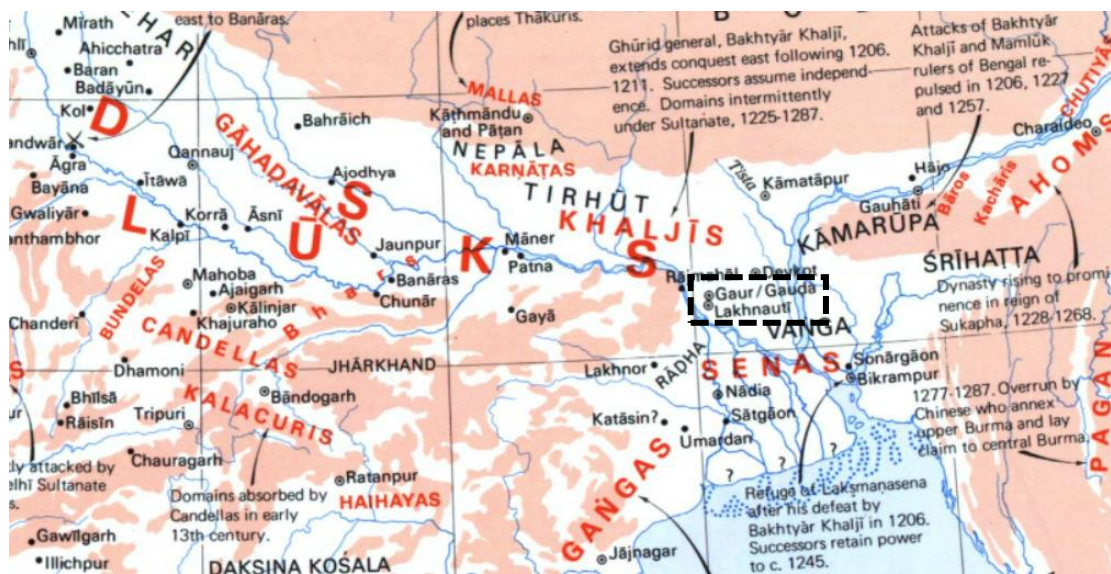


Figure 10 Gaur/Lakhnauti at the time of defeat of Sena kings by the Khiljis in 1204 AD. Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=074> Accessed online on 21.04.2021

### 4.4. Bengal Sultanate (1338 AD to 1574 AD)

In 1338 AD, Ali Mubarak established himself in Gaur under the title of Ali Shah and after a reign of six years, was assassinated by his foster brother Haji Ilyas. Haji Ilyas

<sup>6</sup> Lambourne, G.E. (1918). Bengal District Gazetteers: Maldah. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta. <http://hdl.handle.net/10689/10549> Accessed online on 12th April 2021



took the title of Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah and reunited Eastern Bengal under Gaur after defeating the ruler of that province. In an attempt to extend his rule to the West, Ilyas Shah was attacked by Emperor Firoz Shah Tughlaq. In the year 1353, Ilyas Shah shifted his capital from Gaur to Pandua. Pandua, whose court name was Firozabad, was naturally protected from all sides but the North, and offered better protection against the attacks of the Delhi Emperor and the tribes of the North-East. In 1357, after several years of battle, the Delhi Emperor finally recognized his independence which led to the establishment of the Ilyas Shahi Dynasty of Bengal. He was succeeded by his son Sikandar Shah and grandson Ghiyasuddin Shah, whose reign was of great prosperity. Some of the most significant structures in the history of Bengal, like the Adina Masjid of Pandua were constructed during this period. After the death of Ghiyasuddin, a few years of civil war followed until Raja Ganesh, a Hindu King of Dinajpur established himself as the king of Pandua in 1414 AD, aided by Saint Nur Kutb Alam. Raja Ganesh's son, Jalaladdin who had converted to Islam, succeeded his father, with his base in Gaur but continuing building activity in the city of Pandua. In 1454, the successors of Ilyas Shah were reinstated on the throne for a brief but prosperous period and the capital shifted back to Gaur. Pandua continued to remain a flourishing city with significant trading connections. After the fall of the last Ilyas Shahi king, there was frequent change of rules till the ascension of an Abyssinian army chief, Firuz Shah in 1487. He built the Firuz Minar and several mosques in Gaur<sup>7</sup>.

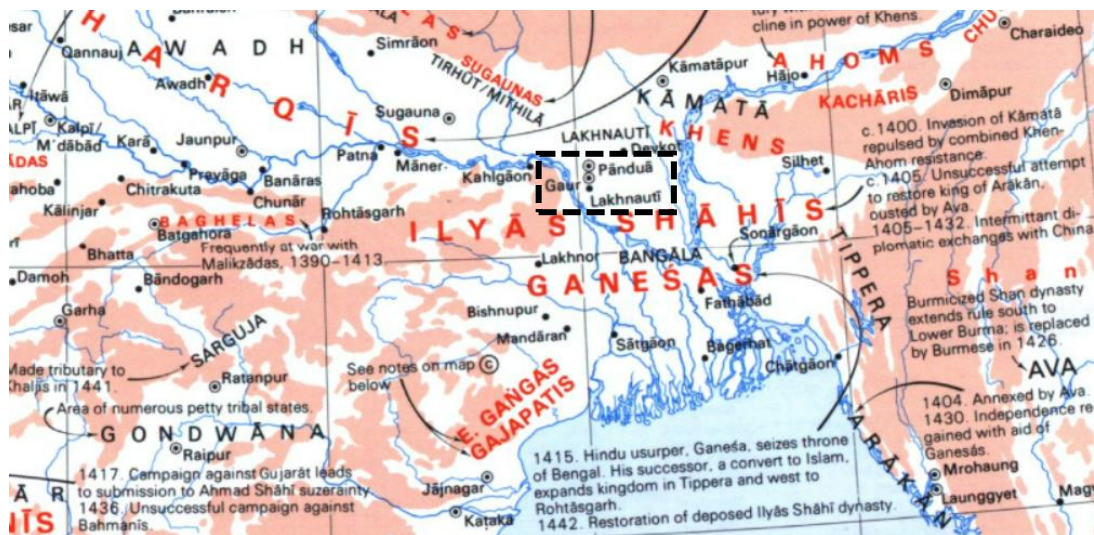


Figure 11 The Ilyas Shahi dynasty with its capital at Pandua in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=075> Accessed online on 21.04.2021

<sup>7</sup> Lambourne, G.E. (1918). Bengal District Gazetteers: Maldah. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta. <http://hdl.handle.net/10689/10549> Accessed online on 12th April 2021





After the death of Firuz Shah, Hossain Shah, founder of the Hussain Shahi dynasty, ascended to power in 1494 AD. The Hossain Shahi rule of 27 years restored the fortunes of Gaur. Art, architecture, literature and philosophy flourished during this period. He attempted to expand his empire to the West but was checked by Sikander Lodi of Delhi. In 1537 AD, Hussain Shah's successor was defeated by Sher Shah Suri who advanced against Gaur and sacked it. The decline of Pandua also began during this time. Humayun invaded Bengal and retook Gaur after the death of the Mahmud Shah of the Hossain Shahi dynasty. Mahmud Shah was the last independent king of Bengal<sup>8</sup>.

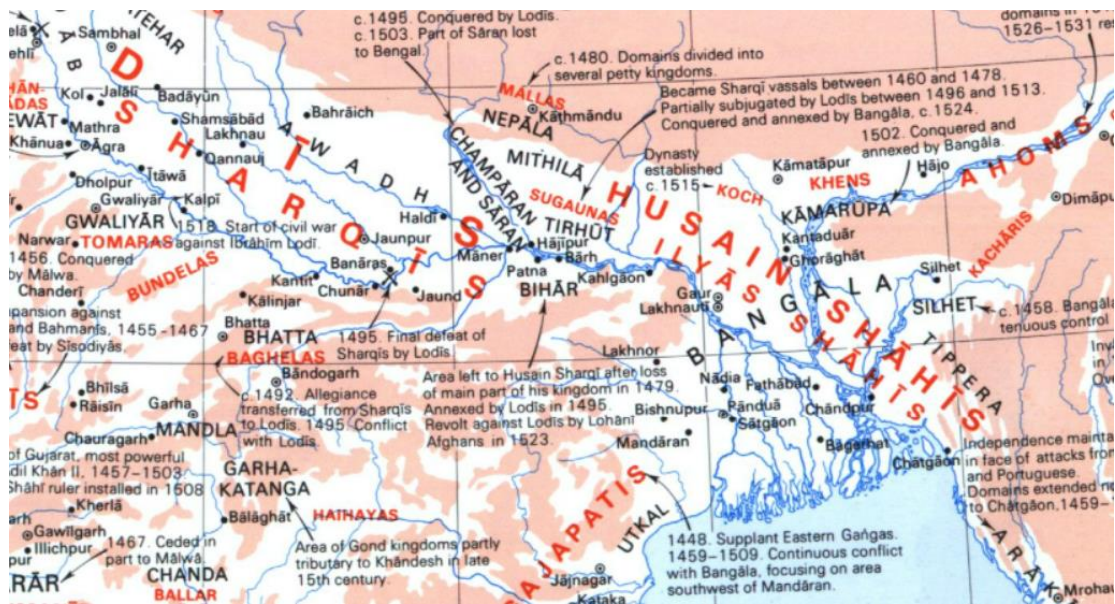


Figure 12 Extent of Bengal during the Hussain Shahi rule in the 16th century. Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=077> Accessed online 21.04.2021

#### 4.5. Mughal Period (1574 AD to 1760 AD)

The commencement of Mughal rule in Bengal marks the beginning of the decline of Gaur. As the power extended eastwards, Gaur lost its strategic position. Humayun renamed the city as Jannatabad. The capital of the province kept shifting between Gaur and Tanda, situated to the south-west of Gaur on one of the channels of the Ganga. In 1573, a pestilence broke out in Gaur, leading to large scale death and devastation in the city. The capital city, which existed for 2000 years, was diminished to dust. The capital of the province was shifted from Tanda to Rajmahal in 1589 and from Rajmahal to Dacca in 1608 by the subsequent Subahdars of Bengal. By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Lambourne, G.E. (1918). Bengal District Gazetteers: Maldah. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta. <http://hdl.handle.net/10689/10549> Accessed online on 12th April 2021



century, Gaur had become like Pandua, a jungle inhabited by wild beasts, and the district an obscure part of the province<sup>9</sup>.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the British East India Company established trade connections with the district, setting up a factory in Old Maldah, where a Dutch factory also existed. In 1771, when the fiscal administration of Bengal was handed over to the Company, a fortified commercial residency was built at English Bazar<sup>10</sup>.

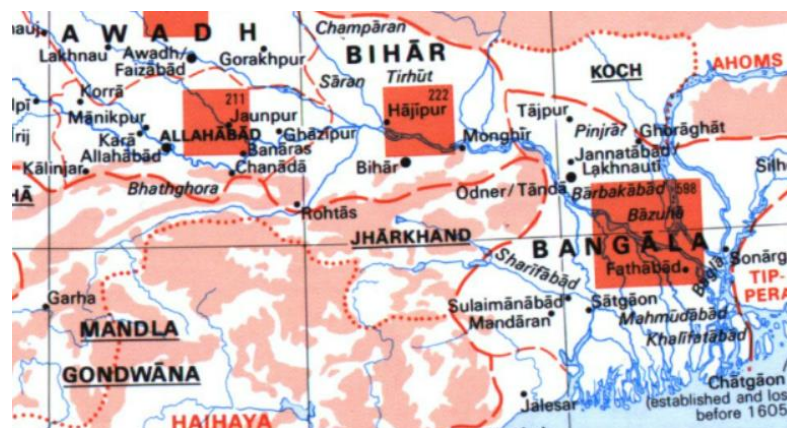


Figure 13 The Bengal Subah in the early 17th century, with its capital shifted to Tanda. Lakhnauti (Gaur) renamed as Jannatabad. Source:

<https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=082> Accessed online on 21.04.2021

#### 4.6. Colonial Period (1757 AD to 1947 AD)

In 1813, Maldah district was formed out of parts of the Rajshahi, Purnea and Dinajpur districts, to prevent series crimes in the identified *thanas*. A joint magistrate and Deputy Collector were appointed at English Bazaar, which was equidistant from Gaur and Pandua. The district was unaffected by the Santhal rising and the Revolt of 1857. Maldah district formed part of the Rajshahi Division till 1876, before being shifted to the Bhagalpur Division and finally back to the Rajshahi division in 1906 where it remained till Independence<sup>11</sup>.

In 1810, Dr. Buchanan Hamilton wrote descriptive accounts of the ruins of Gaur and Pandua. In 1878, the Magistrate Mr. Ravenshaw published his illustrated descriptions of the two erstwhile capitals. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a number of Indigo planters

<sup>9</sup> Lambourne, G.E. (1918). Bengal District Gazetteers: Maldah. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta. <http://hdl.handle.net/10689/10549> Accessed online on 12th April 2021

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>11</sup> Directorate of Census Operations (2011). District Census Handbook Maldah, Series 20, Part XIIB.





had settled in this district. The exploration of the site at Gaur was first undertaken by one such Indigo planter, Mr. Creighton in 1901<sup>12</sup>.

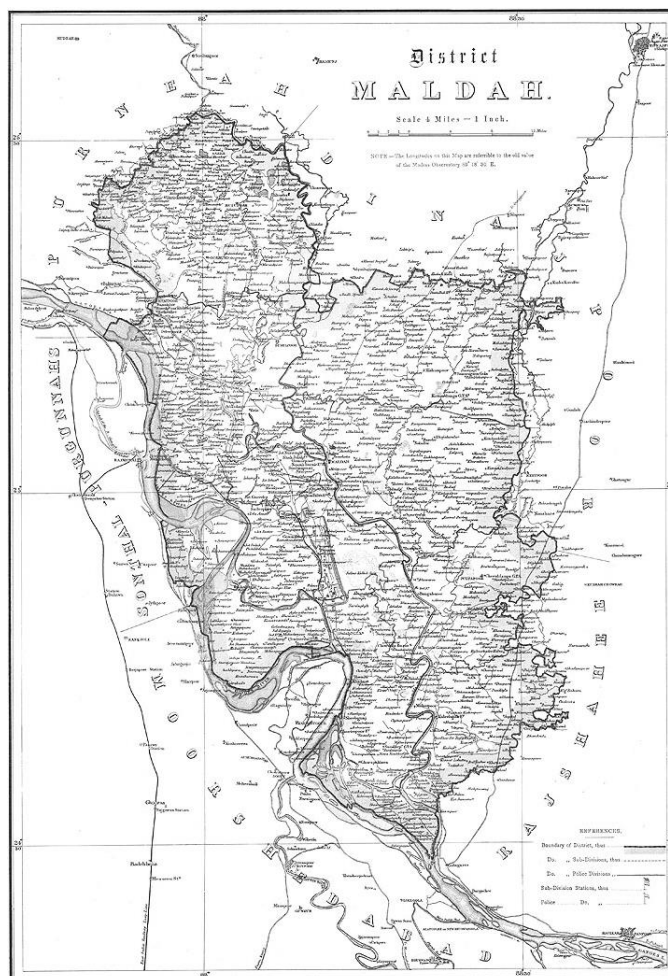


Figure 14 Extent of the district of Maldah in 1875.

Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/maps/asia/ioruxu1291.html> Accessed online on 21.01.2021

#### 4.7. Post-Independence (1947 AD to Present)

In 1947, Maldah district was severely affected by the Partition. Between 12–15 August 1947, the fate of the district as to which side it should go, to Pakistan or to India, was undecided because the announcement of the partition award of Sir Radcliffe did not make this point clear. During these few days the district was under a Magistrate of East Pakistan. When the details of the Radcliffe Award were published, the district came over to West Bengal on 17th August 1947. However, the Sub-division of Nawabganj

<sup>12</sup> Lambourne, G.E. (1918). Bengal District Gazetteers: Maldah. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta. <http://hdl.handle.net/10689/10549> Accessed online on 12th April 2021



was severed from Maldah and was given to East Pakistan as a Sub-division of the Rajshahi district, East Pakistan (present Bangladesh)<sup>13</sup>.

Post-Independence, the Maldah along with other parts of North Bengal did not see much development. Maldah as seen today was developed by Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhary, a minister referred to as the Father of Modern Maldah, who initiated the boost of the industrial sector. However, only a few large and medium scale enterprises exist in the district. Horticultural production is rich and small-scale industries based on horticultural resources like mango, jute and silk, can be developed in the district<sup>14</sup>.

---

<sup>13</sup> Directorate of Census Operations (2011). District Census Handbook Maldah, Series 20, Part XIIB.

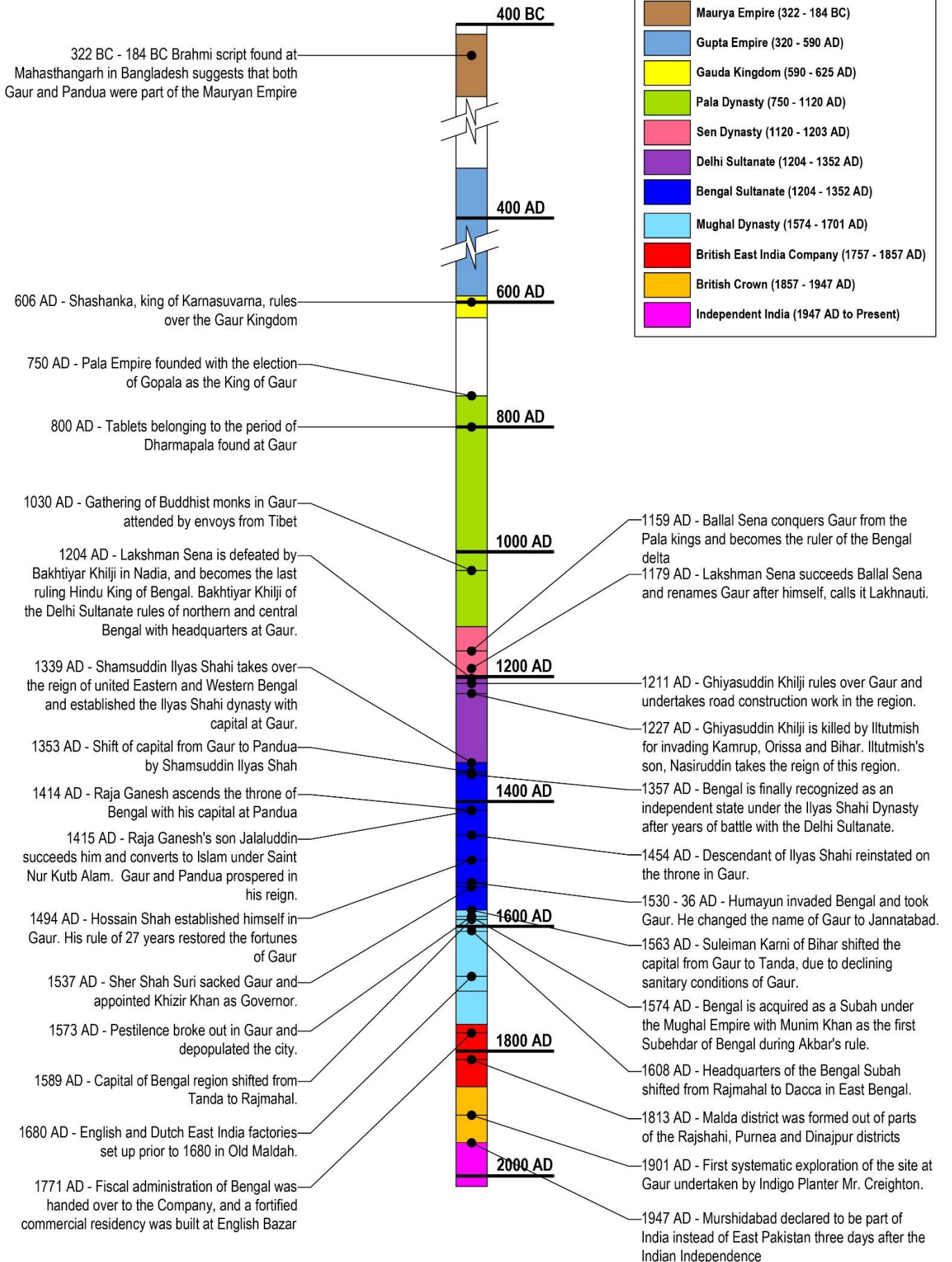
<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*



# TIMELINE

## LEGEND

- Maurya Empire (322 - 184 BC)
- Gupta Empire (320 - 590 AD)
- Gauda Kingdom (590 - 625 AD)
- Pala Dynasty (750 - 1120 AD)
- Sen Dynasty (1120 - 1203 AD)
- Delhi Sultanate (1204 - 1352 AD)
- Bengal Sultanate (1204 - 1352 AD)
- Mughal Dynasty (1574 - 1701 AD)
- British East India Company (1757 - 1857 AD)
- British Crown (1857 - 1947 AD)
- Independent India (1947 AD to Present)



## 5. SIGNIFICANCE OF MALDAH

### 5.1. Archaeological and Historical Significance

Though Maldah gained historical significance in the late 6<sup>th</sup> century, with the formation of the Gaur Kingdom by King Shashanka, archaeological evidence and antiquarian remains within the study area dates back only to the 8<sup>th</sup> century. Though the boundaries of the kingdoms changed, Gaur remained the capital city of the Buddhist Palas, the Hindu Senas, and the Delhi Sultanate between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, with the establishment of the Ilyas Shahi dynasty, the three regions of Bengal – Gaur (then known as Lakhnauti), Satgaon and Sonargaon (in present day Bangladesh) was united. Under their reign, Bengal gained independence from the Delhi Sultanate and the Bengal Sultanate was formed. The capital of this large kingdom spanning the entire Bengal delta, was shifted from Gaur to Pandua. Pandua was not only the principle administrative centre, but became an important economic center. Ma Huan, a Chinese voyager, writes - "the city walls are very imposing, the bazaars well-arranged, the shops side by side, the pillars in orderly rows, they are full of every kind of goods".

In the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, the capital was shifted back to Gaur, which became the seat of the Hussain Shahi dynasty in 1494. The kingdom of Bengal was expanded till Kamrup, Orissa and Chittagong. The Hussain Shahi reign restored the fortunes of Bengal and brought about a cultural renaissance by patronizing art, architecture, literature and spiritualism. The downfall of the city, and the surrounding region began with the plunder of Gaur in 1538 by Sher Shah Suri. During the time of the attack, there were Portuguese prisoners from Chittagong in Gaur, who described the city as 'The principal city of Bengal, seated on the banks of the Ganges, three leagues in length, containing one million and three hundred thousand families, and well-fortified. Along the streets which are straight and wide are rows of trees to shade the people.'<sup>15</sup> Humayun stayed in Gaur for three months, and renamed it to *Jannatabad* – the city of heaven. During the later Mughal period the two former capital cities were left deserted with the shift of the capital to Tanda, Rajmahal and eventually Dhaka. The East India Company formed trade connections with the district and set up a factory. During the

---

<sup>15</sup> Lambourne, G.E. (1918). Bengal District Gazetteers: Maldah. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta. <http://hdl.handle.net/10689/10549> Accessed online on 12th April 2021





colonial period, a fortified commercial residence was built in Maldah. English Bazar, equidistant from both Pandua and Gaur, gained significance in this period.

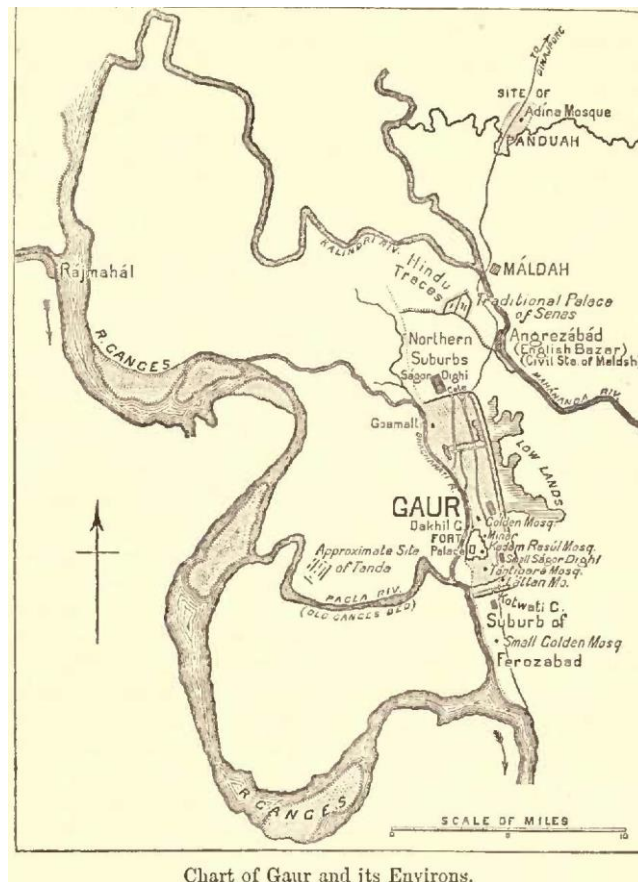


Figure 15 Map of Gaur and its Environs. Source: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/db/e5/5d/dbe55dc3a048289f36734e58204b8ec7.jpg> Accessed online on 21.04.2021

## 5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance

Maldah was home to a number of Sulfi Saints and preachers during the medieval times. During the rule of Sultan Samsuddin Firoz Shah in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, Hazrat Shah Jalal was a celebrated Sufi figure in Bengal who devoted himself to propagating Islam. His dargah, known as Bari Dargah stands near Pandua today. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, one of the most prominent subjects during the rule of Sikandar Shah, son of Ilyash Shah, was Alal Ul Hak, the father of Hazrat Nur Kutb Alam, both of whom were chishtiya saint, leaving behind a line of saints who played significant part in the Muslim social life of Bengal for several centuries<sup>16</sup>. Sikandar's son Ghiyasuddin Shah was a great patron of Hazrat Nur Kutb Alam. Later, a large parcel of land known as the Baish

<sup>16</sup> [http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Nur\\_Qutb\\_Alam](http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Nur_Qutb_Alam) Accessed online on 21.04.2021



Hazari was endowed for the Hazrat's tomb by Hussain Shah near Pandua, known as the Choti Dargah precinct today. The famous Kutb Shahi Masjid of Pandua was also built in his honour.



Figure 16 The Bais Hazari shrine of Nur Qutb 'Alam to the south of Pandua, seen from across a tank. Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/addorimss/t/019addor0004881u00000000.html> Accessed online on 21.01.2021

During the rule of Hussain Shah in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the *bairagi* movement gained ground when religious reformer Chaitanya Deb became an ascetic or *sannyasi*. The distinct Hinduism of Bengal has been determined by this religious movement. Chaitanya Deb visited Ramkeli in the Maldah district, where a temple stands today. The renowned *Bairagi mela* is held every year at Ramkeli even today.

### 5.3. Natural/Ecological Significance

The natural features of Maldah district have been crucial in shaping the history of the region. The Ganga, the Mahananda and the Kalindri along with their multiple streams, facilitated riverine trade in the historic capitals of Gaur, Pandua and Old Maldah which brought about social and economic prosperity in the pre-Islamic, Sultanate and Colonial periods. However, the constant shift of the Ganga also brought about downfall of the cities. The network of rivers has created an extremely fertile alluvial plain which has not only benefitted the economy of the region, but has also led to the development of unique art and architectural styles which is of great significance. The climate of



Maldah is also favorable for the mulberry plantations and mango orchards, both of which are major economic activities of the district.

#### 5.4. Architectural Significance

The architecture of Maldah truly flourished during the Sultanate period between the 14<sup>th</sup> and the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. The Sultanate rulers-built citadels, mosques, tombs, gateways and victory towers using Islamic principles but incorporating them with locally available building materials and techniques to create a unique regional style of great architectural merit. The square type plan used in the Eklakhi Mausoleum in Pandua became a prototype for later mosques, tombs and Darwazas of the entire Bengal plains, including present day Bangladesh. Some of the best examples of the buildings with typical Bengal Sultanate features like the multiple mihrab mosques, curved cornices, engaged corner towers, and terracotta ornamentation, belong to this region. The large-scale building activity in this period and use of terracotta panels for lavish surface decoration is also acknowledged for rejuvenating the Bengali artistic tradition of terracotta craft, which was otherwise dying a slow death<sup>17</sup>.



Figure 17 Architectural heritage of Maldah – One domed, square brick Eklakhi Tomb, Pandua.  
Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/addorimss/t/largeimage55285.html> Accessed online on 21.04.2021

<sup>17</sup> Hasan, Perween. (1989). Sultanate Mosques and Continuity in Bengal Architecture. Muqarnas, 6, 58-74.  
doi:10.2307/1602281







*Figure 18 Architectural heritage of Maldah – Multi domed, rectangular Tanteepara Masjid, Gaur.  
Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/largeimage68598.html>*





## 6. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

### 6.1. Building Typologies:

#### i. Religious

- a. Mosques:** Owing to the 500 year long Islamic rule in the region, Maldah district has a large number of mosques. The Adina Masjid built in Pandua in 1369 AD, is one of the most remarkable Islamic architectural heritage of this region. The mosque consists of four hypostyle halls surrounding a large quadrangle. The hypostyle halls to the north, east and south are three aisled while the hall to the west is five aisled, each having multiple bays dividing the large space into 304 small square segments. Each of these segments were topped by a dome, many of which have now collapsed. The central nave in the western cloister is roofed by an Iwan like barrel vault leading to the Mihrab. The mosque is built in brick and stone, a typical feature of the early Sultanate mosques in Bengal. The Adina Masjid is a bold and experimental statement put forth by the Ilyas Shahi dynasty. However, this grand plan form is not carried over to subsequent mosque architecture in Bengal.

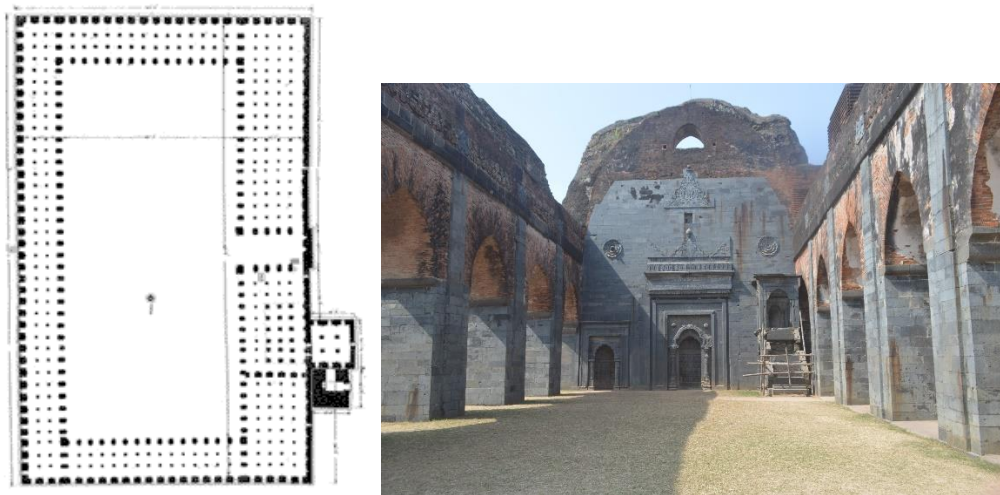


Figure 19 Adina Masjid, Pandua. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Tomb. Source: INTACH Team

Most of the mosques belonging to the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, are rectangular in plan, divided into multiple bays (in odd numbers, usually 3, 5, 7, 9 or 11), and aisles (usually 1 or 3), each square segment created by this demarcation topped by a dome. The mosque is entered through a two-centered, pointed arched entrance, one at the center of each bay on the Eastern wall, and Mihrabs present



on the rear Western wall. The corners of the mosque have octagonal minarets and a curvilinear cornice typical to the region. While some mosques are built in a combination of brick and stone, others represent the true brick style of Bengal. The Tantipara Masjid, of Gaur, built in 1480, is an example of this typology, having five bays and two aisles, creating ten square segments roofed by domes. The mosque is thoroughly ornamented with terracotta relief panels with floral patterns, cusped arched niches, and motifs like the date tree, long stalked cone and hanging lamps with chains. The Bara Sona Masjid, Gaur built in 1526 is also of this typology, having eleven bays, and four aisles, with the eastern aisle serving as a passageway. The thick stone piers with pointed brick arches created 44 square segments, each of which was topped by a dome.



Figure 20 Tantipara Masjid, Gaur. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Tomb. Source: INTACH Team



Figure 21 Bara Sona Masjid, Gaur. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Tomb. Source: INTACH Team

The third type of mosque seen in the study area are smaller in scale with a square chamber entered through a narrow passageway. The square chamber is roofed



by a single dome. They have a curvilinear cornice and parapet and polygonal or circular minarets at the four corners. The Chamkati Masjid of 1475, Lottan Masjid of 1495 are built in this typology. Both these mosques are well known for the profuse ornamentation and the use of colorful glazed tiles on their surfaces. The Qadam Rasul Masjid also has a similar plan but the verandah passage surrounds the inner chamber on three sides.



Figure 22 Chamkati Masjid, Gaur. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Tomb. Source: INTACH Team

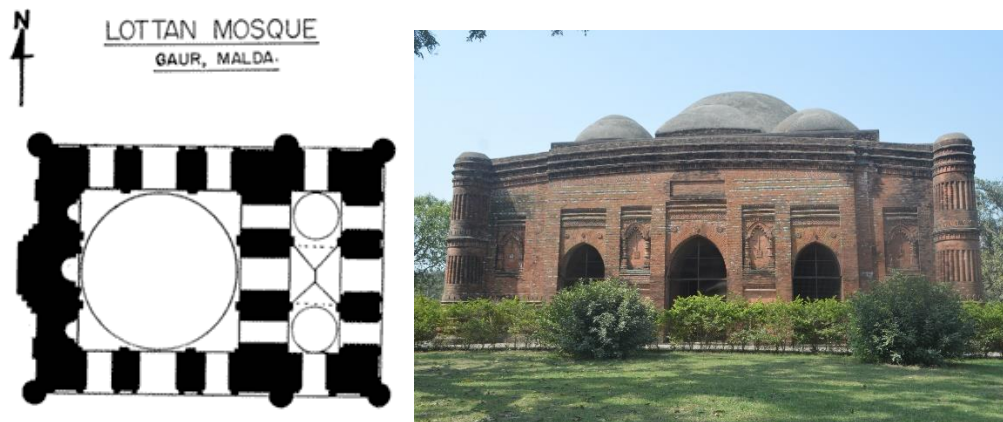


Figure 23 Lottan Masjid, Gaur. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Tomb. Source: INTACH Team

There are also historic mosques which have been modernized and have several deviations from the original architectural typology like the Bari Dargah Jami Masjid (1342) of Pandua, Shakhmohan Masjid (1474) of Old Maldah and the Jahaniyan Masjid (1535) of Gaur.

**b. Prayer Halls of Dargahs:** There are two Dargah precincts – 14<sup>th</sup> century Bari Dargah and the 15<sup>th</sup> century Choti Dargah. Both the dargahs comprise of a





number of tombs and mosques and a gateway. Apart from these building typologies which are discussed separately are Chillakhanas or Prayer Hall. The Bari Dargah Chillakhana is a rectangular, colonnaded hall with rectangular columns supporting four-centered arches, which may have been a later alteration. The Bhandarkhana attached to it, is a single storied rectangular building also used as a prayer hall. Built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, it is typically Mughal in appearance with four multifoliate arched openings and a protruding cornice supported by ornamental brackets. The Chillakhana of the Choti Dargah built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, is also a single storied rectangular colonnaded hall but with a porch like extension having three arched openings. Only one corner tower at the south east corner remains.



Figure 24 Prayer Halls of a) Bari Dargah and b) Choti Dargah. Source: INTACH Team

- c. **Temples:** Prior to the Muslim era, Gaur was the capital of the Hindu Sena kings of Bengal. From that period, four temple sites have been identified, Jahura Kali Mandir, Patal Chandi Kali Mandir, Madhaipur Kali Mandir and Goureshwari Mandir, whose sites were dated back to the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century. However, the superstructures of these ancient sites have been rebuilt over the years. The temples are built either of the Dalan typology with a flat roof, or of Ratna typology having one (ekratna) or five (Pancharatna) spires over the temple. Some, like the Goureswari temple has antiquarian remains at the site.



Figure 25 Antiquarian remains at the Goureswari Temple. Source: INTACH Team





The Chaitanya Charan Temple of Ramkeli and Madan Mohan Temple form a precinct. The Ramkeli temple is a small square shaped structure with a single octagonal spire. Beside this is the Kadamba tree of religious significance. To the south is the Madan Mohan temple, single storied and rectangular in plan. It is entered through three multifoliated arched doorways into a verandah leading into the Sanctum. The inner chamber is roofed by a large, octagonal spire. There is a *Natmandir* or pillared dancing hall in front of the temple. There are seven *kunds* surrounding the temples in the precinct.

The Manaskamana Nath Mandir, built in the 19th Century, is a rectangular Dalan like structure with double columns having a circular shaft and unique capitals. The temple is roofed by a large central spire surrounded by four small spires.



Figure 26 a) Madan Mohan Jiu Temple, Gaur b) Manaskamana Nath Mandir, Old Maldah. Source: INTACH Team

## ii. Funerary

There are thirteen funerary structures identified in the study area built between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Of these the most significant architectural example is that of the Eklakhi Tomb built in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century in Pandua. The tomb is single storied structure, square in plan having a single octagonal chamber inside. The octagonal chamber, accessed through a narrow pointed arched door on each side, is topped by a Sultanate dome without a drum. The Eklakhi represents the true brick architectural style of the Bengal Sultanate, with massive walls, octagonal corner towers, curvilinear parapet, profuse terracotta ornamentation and blue glazed or enameled tiles. The Chikka Masjid of Gaur, built a century prior to the Eklakhi mausoleum, is similar in architectural vocabulary, but with significantly lesser embellishments.



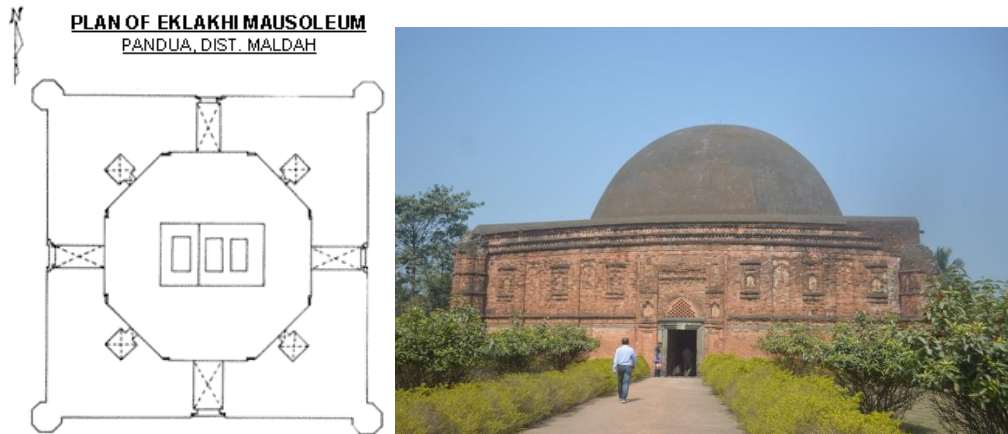


Figure 27 Eklakhi Tomb. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Tomb. Source: INTACH Team



Figure 28 Chikka Masjid. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Tomb. Source: INTACH Team

Many of the funerary structures identified are graves without a tomb, which may be isolated structures enclosed within a low boundary wall like the grave of Shah Lanka Pati in Old Maldah or part of a larger precinct, as seen in the graves in front of the Tantipara Masjid in Gaur, and the graves of Sheikh Anwar and Sheikh Afaque located within the Choti Dargah precinct in Pandua. Many of the graves may also have a superstructure constructed at a later date, like the Tomb of Nur Qutb Alam in the Choti Dargah precinct, with antiquarian remains of an older structure.





Figure 29 a) Graves in front of Tantipara Majid b) Grave of Nur Qutb Alam with a superstructure. Source: INTACH Team

The 17th century tomb of Fath Khan completely deviates from all existing typologies and is styled on the Bengali thatched hut-shaped brick-building with a *Do-chala* roof.

### iii. Defense

- a. **Gateway:** There are six Gateways, belonging to the Sultanate and Mughal periods in the study area. The oldest Gateway is the Kotwali Darwaza built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century in the Delhi Sultanate style. The gateway had a large, double heighted, two-centered arched opening, flanked on each side by semi-circular pilasters on both facades most of which has collapsed. There are battlements on each end of the structure.

**PLAN OF DAKHIL DARWAJA**  
GAUR, DIST. MALDAH

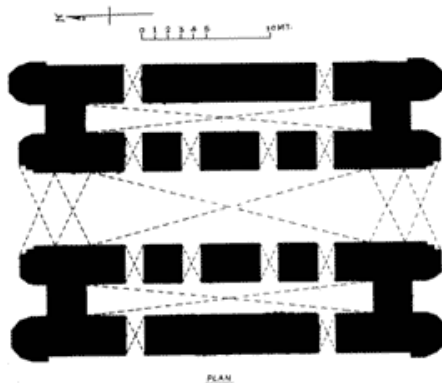


Figure 30 Dakhil Darwaza. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Gateway. Source: INTACH Team

The Dakhil Darwaza of the 15<sup>th</sup> century is an exemplary example of Sultanate architecture in Bengal. The Dakhil Darwaza is rectangular in plan with a long, vaulted passage having chambers on either side. There are pylon like bastions





flanking the pointed arched entrance on both facades. There are twelve sided towers at each corner of the gateway. Both the interior and exterior of the structure are adorned with crafted terracotta panels. The Dwarbasini Mandir, originally a gateway, is also built in a similar style.

The Gumti Gateway, built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, is much smaller in scale than the other gateways of the study area. It is a single storied structure, square in plan with a pointed arched entrance on each of the four sides. There are ornamental pilasters with fluted shafts flanking the North and South entrances. Features like the curvilinear parapet, the shape of the dome, the enameled tiles on the façade are typical of Sultanate architecture of the region.

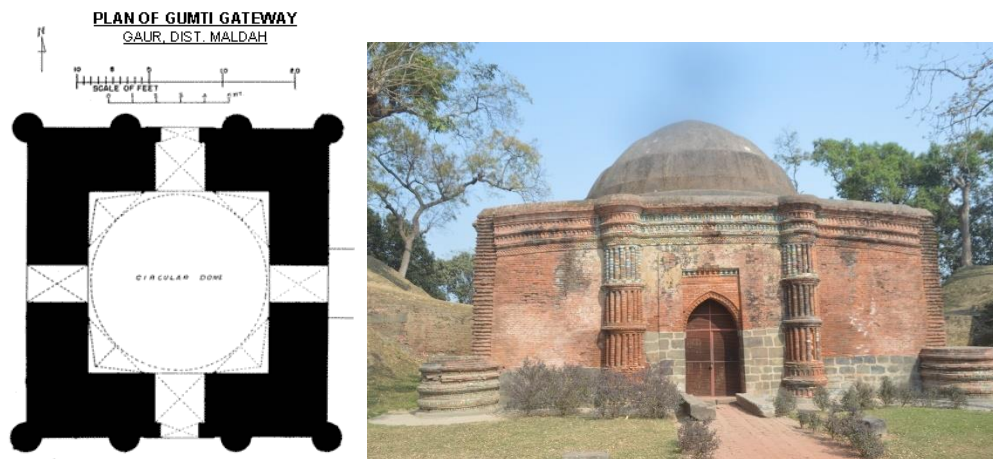


Figure 31 Gumti Gateway. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Gateway. Source: INTACH Team



Figure 32 Lukochuri Darwaza. Source: INTACH Team

The Lukachari Gateway of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century is a double storied structure rectangular in plan, with guard rooms flanking either side of the arched thoroughfare in the centre and a Nauhabatkhana above. It has typically Mughal architectural features like the four-centered arched Iwan, multi cusped rectangular niches on the front façade and large windows in the form of machicoulis with crowning merlons above, which are significantly different from Sultanate architectural features.





- b. Wall:** A tapering brick wall, measuring 15' at the base and 9' near the top, the Baish Gazi wall is a remnant of the enclosure wall of the palace at Gaur. The wall was constructed in the 15th century during the reign of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah. The wall has remnants of ornamental cornices and niches.



Figure 33 Baish Gazi Wall, Gaur. Source: INTACH Team

**iv. Civic**

- a. Minars:** The 15<sup>th</sup> Century Firoz Minar of Gaur and the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Minar of Nima Sarai of Old Maldah are the two brick-built towers identified in the study area. The Firoz Minar, a victory Minar, has five tiers, with the first three tiers being dodecagonal and two circular tiers above, each tier demarcated with ornamental bands. The tower of Nima Sarai is a circular watchtower with an octagonal base, without much surface embellishment. Both of the Minars are located on a mound.

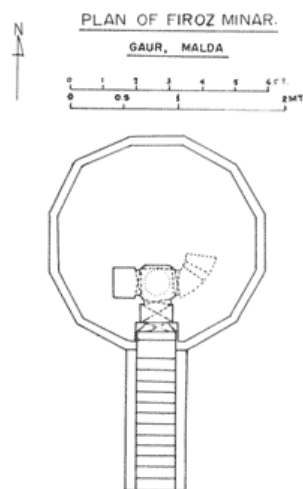


Figure 34 Firoz Minar. a) Plan. Source: <https://www.asikolkata.in/monuments.aspx>. Accessed online on 18.04.2021 b) View of the Gateway. Source: INTACH Team



- b. Ghat:** The Sadullapur Ghat on the banks of the Choto Bhagirathi is a crematorium Ghat of Hindus. A Shiva and Kali temple of modern construction are present in the Ghat. There are a flight of steps from the banks of the river reaching down to the river. All the ghats identified in the region, surrounding the water bodies are of similar typology with no superstructures of heritage significance.



*Figure 35 The Sadullapur Ghat on the banks of the Choto Bhagirathi. Source: INTACH Team*

- c. Administrative Office:** The Maldah District Court is the only identified Colonial heritage in the study area. It is a double storied rectangular structure with Colonial elements like semi-circular arches, a projecting portico, Doric columns and projecting cornices.



*Figure 36 The Maldah District Court. Source: INTACH Team*





**v. Commercial**

The Katra or Caravan Serai is the only commercial building of heritage value in the study area. There are remnants of a 183 ft long verandah and five arched gateways built in brick, apart from which the site is in a complete ruinous condition.



*Figure 37 The Katra or Caravan Serai, Old Maldah. Source: INTACH Team*

**vi. Infrastructure**

- a. Bridge:** Two historic bridges belonging to the 15<sup>th</sup> century were built in Gaur, over a rivulet which was the main drain of the city and means of access to the interiors of the Town. Of the two, one, the Panch Khilan Setu falls in the study area. The bridge is built using five pointed vaults as the basic structural element in brick and stone, with a gentle slope towards the ascent and descent.



*Figure 38 Five arched bridge. Source: INTACH Team*



- b. Dock:** The Jahajghata Dock is a recently excavated site with ruins of an ancient port, believed to be active since the pre-Muslim period and in use throughout the Muslim rule till the Ganga shifted southwards. There are large pointed vaults and pointed arches in brick supported by brick piers on the site, most of which is in ruinous condition.



Figure 39 Excavation site of Jahajghata. Source: INTACH Team

**vii. Industrial**

The Guamalati Kuthi is the only industrial heritage, an Indigo factory of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, identified in the region. The factory, built in brick and lime mortar, is in a ruinous condition and the architectural style and spatial typology of the structure could not be defined.



Figure 40 Ruins of the Guamalathi Kuthi Indigo Factory. Source: INTACH Team

**viii. Natural**

A number of waterbodies ranging from large tanks like the Sagar Dighi measuring 1000m x 800m to smaller ponds are seen in the region. They were





excavated by Hindu royals and nobles during the 12<sup>th</sup> Century for improving the infrastructure of the state, or Saints in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Centuries for religious purposes usually at the site of a depression formed by older channels of the Ganga. The waterbodies, largely rectangular in shape, have one or more Ghats or flights of steps at its banks.



Figure 41 a) Piyasabari Tank b) Mitha Talao Source: INTACH Team

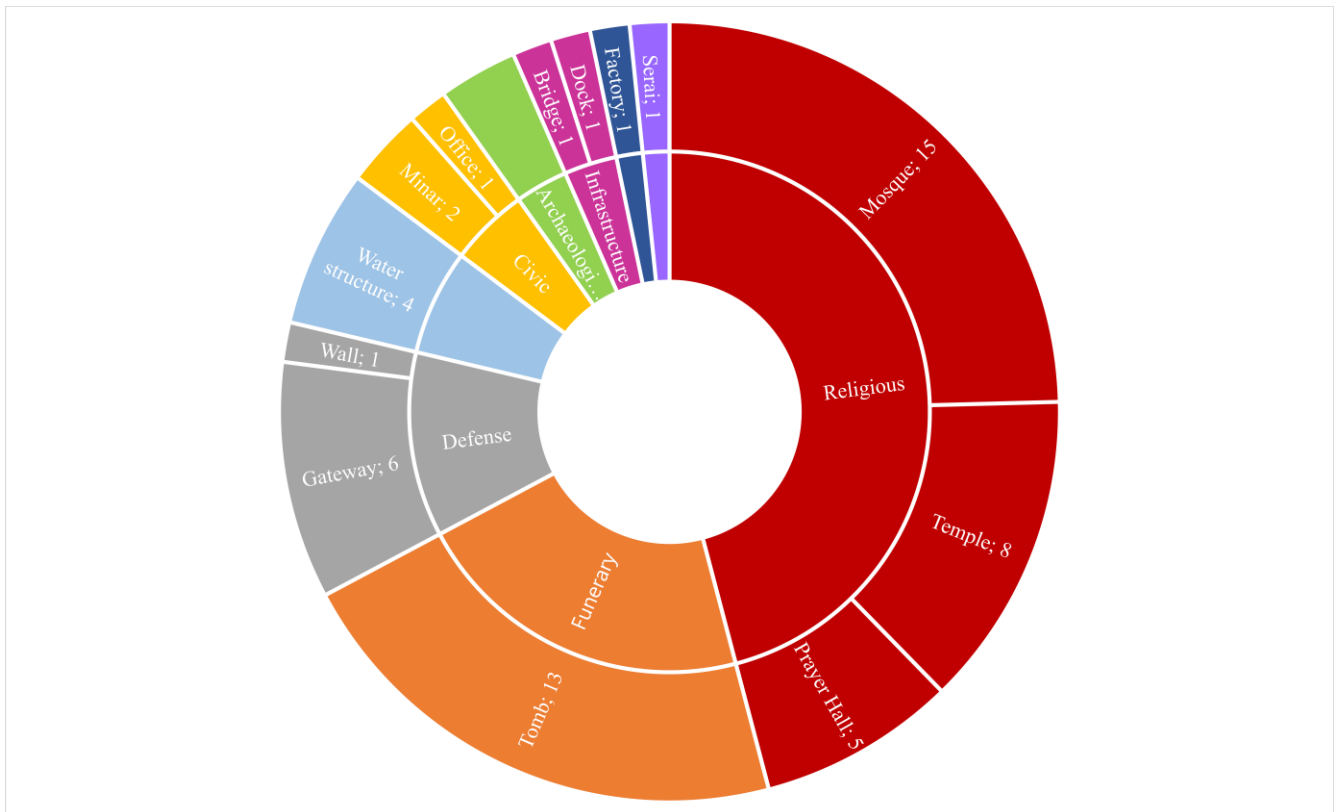


Figure 42 Pie Chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings as per its built use across the district. Source: As per primary survey done by INTACH



## 6.2. Evolution of Architectural style:

The architectural vocabulary of the Bengal plains is highly driven by the geographical factors of the region. The rich, alluvial soil brought down by the Ganga and its many channels, have contributed to the development of exquisite craftsmanship of the terracotta architecture of Bengal rooted in the regional style. Though Gaur was the capital of Buddhist Pala kings in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, remnants of Buddhist sites are far and few and none of the sites fall within the study area. Gaur, renamed as Lakhnauti, was also the capital city of the Hindu Sena Kings. From this period, the oldest identified site belonging to the 11<sup>th</sup> Century is the Bhita of Chand Saudagar. Of the significant sites of the 12<sup>th</sup> century is Ballal Bati, archaeological remains of the palace of Ballal Sena who reigned at Gaur between 1160-1169 AD. There are thick brick masonry walls large circular piers or column bases laid in a grid like formation. His descendant Lakshman Sena (1178 -1204 AD), excavated a rectangular tank, Sagar Dighi, with six ghats. The Piyasabari Tank and There are also four Kali temples of this period, whose superstructures have been reconstructed and modernized. These temples are believed to be the guarding deities of the city of Gaur in the four cardinal directions.

Home to two capital cities of the 500-year Muslim rule in Bengal, Gaur and Pandua, Maldah is a repository of Islamic architecture in Terracotta style. The architecture of the Islamic period can be broadly divided as Sultanate architecture and Mughal architectural. Most structures belong to the former, built between the mid-15<sup>th</sup> and mid-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The earliest examples of the 14<sup>th</sup> century are the Bari Dargah Jami Masjid, which has seen many additions and alterations, and the Adina Masjid of Pandua, which predate the intensive mosque building period. The Adina Masjid is modelled after the hypostyle mosques of early Islam with multi-aisled and multi bayed halls surrounding a large quadrangle, usually associated with the introduction of Islam in new areas<sup>18</sup>. Use of stone column bases from older Hindu temples, defaced stone figurines of Hindu deities and surface ornamentation inspired from Buddhist and Hindu patterns are seen. Though the corner towers, pointed arches and terracotta decoration became part of the Bengali mosque tradition<sup>19</sup>, the grand spatial typology was not carried forward to the coming centuries.

---

<sup>18</sup> Hasan, Perween. (1989). Sultanate Mosques and Continuity in Bengal Architecture. *Muqarnas*, 6, 58-74.  
doi:10.2307/1602281

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid*





Figure 43 Adina Masjid. Source: INTACH Team

The Islamic structures of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, are either rectangular or square. The rectangular plan is divided into multiple aisles and bays, each square segment topped by a dome. To the east of each bay is the arched entrance and to the west, is the Mihrab. The multiple mihrabs become a characteristic feature of Bengal, distinct from the north Indian sites. While most of the structures are built entirely in brick, the earlier typologies see the use of stone piers supporting brick arches. The square plan with an octagonal interior chamber topped by a single large dome is first seen in the Eklakhi Mausoleum and provides a model for many subsequent mosques, tombs and even gateways. The tomb is built entirely of brick, decorated with terracotta panels, corner towers and the curved cornice. It is recognized as the first building in the true brick style of Bengal<sup>20</sup>. The polygonal corner towers, curved parapets, and profuse terracotta ornamentation in vegetal and geometric patterns become a characteristic feature of all Islamic architecture in Bengal.

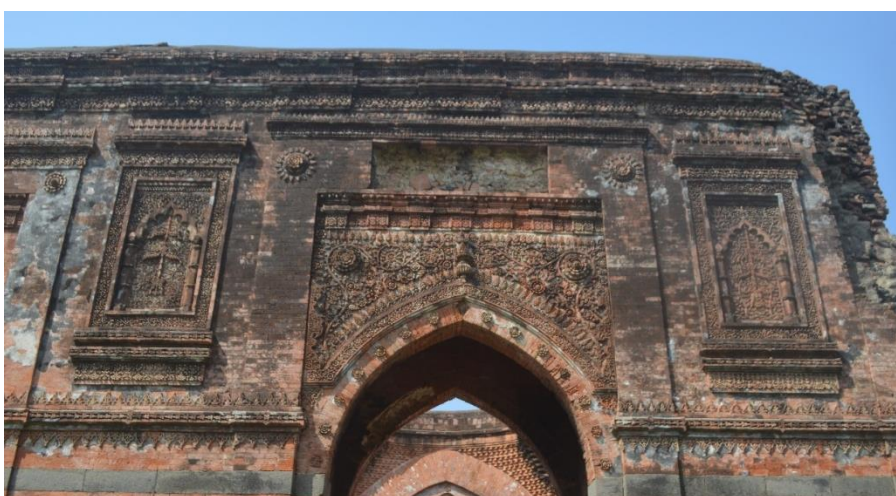


Figure 44 Terracotta ornamentation, Tantipara Masjid. Source: INTACH Team

---

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*





Mughal sites in Maldah, are few due to the relocation of the capital of Gaur to Rajmahal and eventually to Dhaka. During this period i.e., the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century, there is a notable shift from the older Bengali style to the north Indian style. Mosques, like the Jami Masjid (c. 1566), become single aisled in plan unlike the multi-aisled mosques of the Sultanate period. The plastered facades with smooth stucco veneer are starkly different from the profuse ornamentation with Terracotta panels of the Sultanate architectural style. The curvilinear parapet is replaced by a horizontal parapet. However, some features of the pre-Mughal era, like the central vaulted corridor seen in Adina Masjid Pandua (14<sup>th</sup> century) and the Gunamant Masjid (15<sup>th</sup> century), and the bell and chain ornamentation are retained<sup>21</sup>. This change in architectural style can also be noted in the Lukochuri Darwaza (c. 1655), where the two-centered pointed arched gateway makes way for the four-centered Mughal arch. During the Mughal rule, we also see new building typologies like Caravan Serais, like the Katra of Old Maldah, which were not popular before.

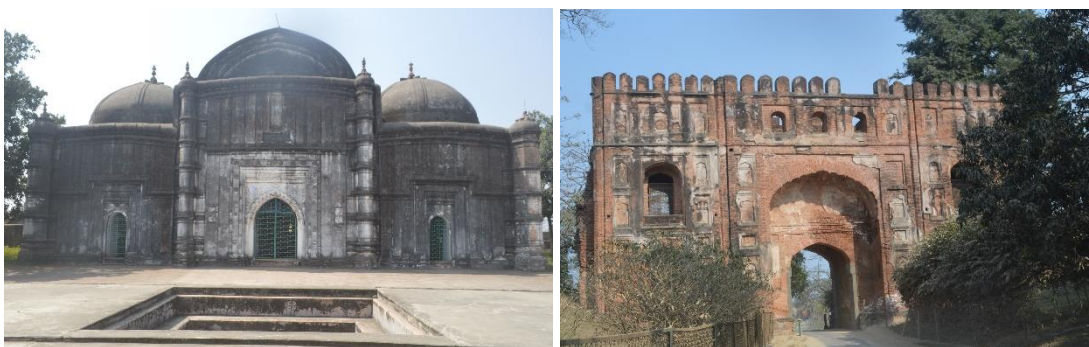


Figure 45 Mughal period structures a) Jami Masjid b) Lukochuri Darwaza. Source: INTACH Team

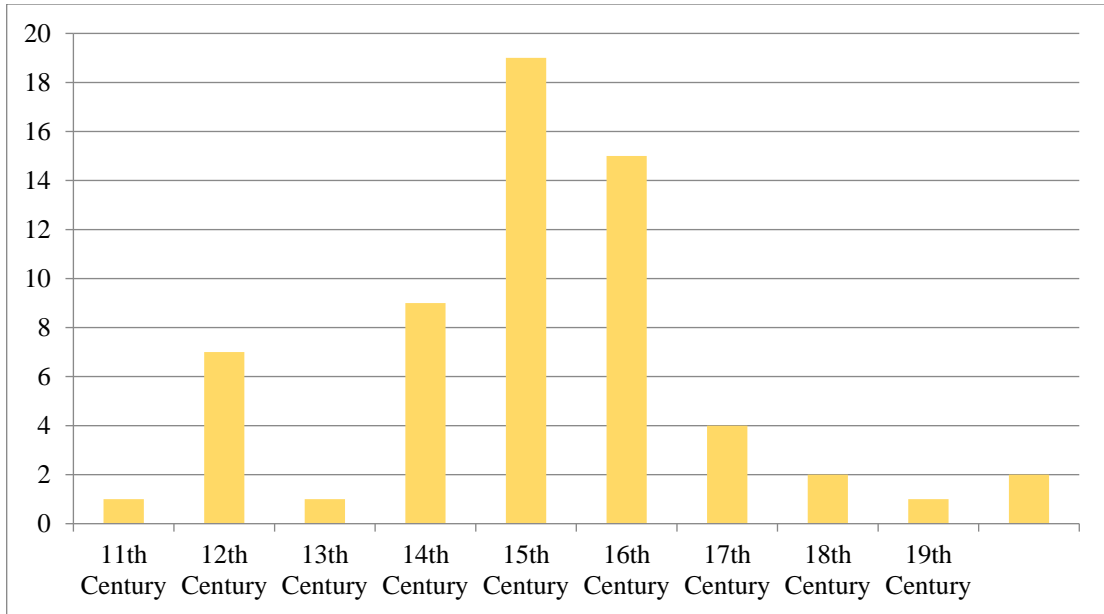
During the colonial period, both Gaur and Pandua were deserted cities, lying completely in ruins. English Bazar was developed as the center of trade in the district and was famous for its indigo factories. Apart from the Maldah District Court, also known as the English Bazar Kuthi, and the ruins of Guamalati Kuthi, an Indigo factory, no colonial examples of the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries have been identified.

---

<sup>21</sup> Asher, Catherine (2011). The New Cambridge History of India – Architecture of Mughal India. Cambridge University Press: New Delhi



## Ganga Cultural Documentation – Listing of Built Heritage



*Figure 46 Bar Diagram showing the distribution of identified heritage structures over different time periods.  
Source: As per primary survey done by INTACH*



## 7. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The listing of built heritage for the Ganga Cultural Documentation at Maldah district was headed by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharya between February and March 2021.

### 1.1. Literature Study

Relevant books (as mentioned in the Section 8: Bibliography) were referred to for gaining adequate knowledge about the sites prior to undertaking the actual survey work with help from Mr. Shadhon Deb, ex-curator of Maldah Museum. These books were largely purchased, referred to from libraries or downloaded from the Internet, when available.

### 1.2. Primary Site Survey

Primary data was collected using:

- a) Survey method (undertaking personal visits to the site)
- b) Interview method (conducted with knowledgeable local resource persons as identified). Responses to the interview were corroborated through data from other secondary sources like relevant books, newspaper articles, digital archives and websites.

A common format was prepared by INTACH prior to the site visits which was used as a baseline reference to collect the primary data. This format included three broad heads of Identification, Description and Additional Information and comprised of:

- 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





Following this, a grading exercise was carried out. The grading criteria for the heritage assets was based on its Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, Social, Religious and Natural significance.

### **1.3. Filling Inventories and Data Compilation**

The data collected as above was then added to Inventories which were formatted as per the scheduled format prescribed by INTACH as mentioned above. Administrative boundaries, geographical location, historical evolution, significance of each district and their association with the Ganga, was summed up from secondary data and compiled into the final report by Conservation Architect, Sohini Pyne.



## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Asher, Catherine (2011). *The New Cambridge History of India – Architecture of Mughal India*. Cambridge University Press: New Delhi
- Creighton, Henry (1817). *The Ruins of Gour Described in Eighteen Views*. Black, Parberry and Allen: London.
- Ghosh, Pradyut (1997). *Malda Jelar Purakriti*. Kolkata
- Hasan, Perween. (1989). *Sultanate Mosques and Continuity in Bengal Architecture*. *Muqarnas*, 6, 58-74. doi:10.2307/1602281
- Khan, Khan Sahib M. Abid Ali (1931). *Memoirs of Gaur and Pandua*. Edited by Stapleton, H.E. Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta
- Lambourne, G.E. (1918). *Bengal District Gazetteers: Maldah*. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta. <http://hdl.handle.net/10689/10549> Accessed online on 12th April 2021
- Mitra, A (1951). *Census 1951 West Bengal – District Handbooks Murshidabad*. Government of India Press: Calcutta
- <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2016/05/the-ruins-of-gauda-malda--bengals-ancient-capital.html> Accessed online on 21.03.2021
- [http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Nur\\_Qutb\\_Alam](http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Nur_Qutb_Alam) Accessed online on 21.03.2021





**ANNEXURE**

**LISTING INVENTORIES**









DAKHIL DARWAZA		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/01	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Dakhil Darwaja	<b>Architectural description</b>	The Dakhil Darwaza is a rectangular gateway structure with a long thoroughfare/ passage flanked on either side by a Guard's room entered through four doorways on each side. The entire thoroughfare is roofed by three arched vault structure. There is a large archway ,34' high, at the front opening flanked by two pylon like buttresses one on each side. At four corners of the gate there are four 12 sided towers of 53' height, each five storied and crowned by a dome. The entire structure has beautiful terracotta ornamentation and it is an excellent example of integration of Islamic style and regional characteristics. The faces of the towers are paneled and ornamented with usual bells and chain relief. The gateway is constructed in thick brick masonry having 9.75' thick walls, demonstrating the excellence of masons of Bengal in the 15th Century.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar						
<b>Location</b>	24°52'43.9" 88°7'30" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Badullabari, JL No 131, Post Gaur Pin-732103						
<b>Approach</b>	Half mile southwest from Baraduari (Bara Sona) Masjid						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India						
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	This is the main entrance gate of the Fort of Gaur which housed palaces of Palas, Senas and subsequent Islamic rulers upto 1608 AD before shift of the capital. A stone inscription on the Gateway suggests that it was built in 1519 AD by Sultan Nasrat Shah.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Defence						
<b>Property past use</b>	Gateway						
<b>Property present use</b>	Gateway						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Within the protected area of Gaur. Historical sites and monuments all around and three large tanks to the SE,NE and NW.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.				
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	High						
<b>Grade</b>	I						
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor				
<b>Social</b>	High						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Weathering						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Loss of material, decay of brick. Algal growth	<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey				
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





BAISH GAJI WALL		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/02	Map No	
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Baish Gaji Wall	<b>Architectural description</b> The brick masonry wall is the remaining portion of the enclosure wall of the palace. The entire enclosure wall measured 700 yards in length in North-South direction and 250 -300 yards in East-West direction. The height of the remaining wall visible till date is 22 yards equivalent to 42 feet. It is of tapering shape. At base its width is 15 feet which decreases gradually to 9 feet at the top.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar				
<b>Location</b>	24° 52' 15" N 88°07'31" E				
<b>Address</b>	Mouza –Nazirkhani Araji , JL No 132, Po – Nagharia 732208. Maldah				
<b>Approach</b>	In front of Chika Masjid				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th century		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The wall was built by Sultan Nasiruddin Shah (1442-1459 AD) as a protective wall for the palace area of the kingdom of Gaur. As the wall measures 22 Bengali yards in its height, it is called Baish Gazi wall.		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1442 - 1459AD				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Defence				
<b>Property past use</b>	Wall				
<b>Property present use</b>	Wall				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style				
<b>Building Setting</b>	Within the protected area of Gaur with historical sites and monuments all around. Chika mosque to the NW and new excavation site Ballalhati in front.	<b>State of conservation</b> Poor			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA		<b>Threats to the Property</b> Ageing, weathering, pilferage		
<b>Historical</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium				
<b>Grade</b>	IIA				
<b>Religious</b>	Medium	<b>Condition Description</b> Structure is in a poor condition due to significant loss of masonry and fast ageing and decay of brick masonry			
<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Natural</b>	NA	<b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey			
<b>Grade</b>	IIA				

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



GREAT SONA MASJID/BARODUARI		Reference No	Map No
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Baro Sona Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	Large rectangular mosque, 168' x 76', with octagonal turrets at the corners. It is built in brick masonry and faced with stone. The eleven arched entrances of the east façade open into a long domed verandah formed by wide piers on the east and west sides. The verandah in turn, opens onto a prayer chamber composed of three aisles with eleven bays each. The building was roofed by 44 small hemispherical domes of which only 11 domes of the corridor remain. Immediately in front of the mosque to the east is a court yard of 200 sq. ft with arched gateways in the middle of the three sides.
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar		
<b>Location</b>	24°52'58.5" 88° 7'41"E		
<b>Address</b>	Baro Sona Masjid Road , Mouza Ramkeli ,JL No-128, PO Mahadipur Pin- 732216		
<b>Approach</b>	About 4 km north of Citadel of Gaur		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1526 AD		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque		
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style		
<b>Building Setting</b>	Large tank and road to the East, residential buildings to the South and East and SE and NE corners, sparse vegetation to the SW.		
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.		
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair		
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Weathering and Ageing		
<b>Condition Description</b>	Structure is in a fair condition but there is visible ageing of brick masonry		
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey		
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA
		<b>Grade</b>	I

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





CHAMKATI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/04	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Chamkatti Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The mosque is a single storied, rectangular structure of 50' x 30'. There is a triple arched entrance into a 10' wide verandah leading into a singular square prayer hall of 24'. The hall also has triple arched openings on three sides except for the West wall which has a Mihrab. There are circular turrets at the four corners of the mosque. The mosque is roofed by a singular shallow dome. The lines of battlements are slightly curved as per the local Bengali architectural style. The mosque is noted for use of enamelled bricks in its cornices lending a graceful appearance to it.</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24°52'13.2" 88° 8'8.65"E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Nazirkhani Araj, JL No-126 Po – Nagharia -732208			
<b>Approach</b>	In the side of Mahadipur Gaur Road			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1475 AD			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious			
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque			
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Gaur Mahadipur road on the east side including a tank. Orchards on all other sides.			
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.			
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair			
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Weathering and ageing			
<b>Condition Description</b>	Material decay of brick masonry, soiling of brick masonry, algal growth			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

CHIKKA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/05	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Chikka Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b> It is a square shaped structure of 71'x71', single storied topped by a single large but shallow dome with four circular towers at the four corners of the mosque. There is a singular chamber inside measuring 42' x 42'. It has four arched doorways on the four sides. Glazed tiles of various colours adorn the cornice and the corner pillars. A number of stones carved with Hindu gods and goddesses are fitted in doors and lintels. The stone carvings were probably taken from nearby temples. Though it is known as a mosque, essential components of a mosque like a Mihrab are missing from the structure, which has lead to the belief that it is actually a Mausoleum.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24°52'3.56" 88° 7'52.96"E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Chandangarh JL No-131, Po-Gaur- 732103			
<b>Approach</b>	South West of Qadam Rasul.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1415-31 AD			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Cunningham viewing the similarity between the Eklakhi Mosque, Pandua and the Chika mosque decided that it was built by Sultan Jalaluddin Shah (1415-31). There are tombs of Sultan Mahmud Shah I son of Jalaluddin and Ahmed Shah son of Muhammad Shah I.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb			
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.		
<b>Building Setting</b>	Gaur Park to the South and orchards on all other sides.			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>State of conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Weathering and ageing <b>Condition Description</b> Material decay of brick masonry, soiling of brick masonry, algal growth <b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey		
<b>Historical</b>	High			
<b>Architectural</b>	High			
		<b>Religious</b>	High	
		<b>Social</b>	High	
		<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



FIROZ MINAR		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/06	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Firoz Minar / Pir Asa Mandir / Chirag Dhani	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>It is five tiered minar with ornamental cornice bands demarcating each tier. The tower is 84 feet high and 62 feet in circumference at base. The first three tiers are dodecagonal and equal in size while the top two tiers are circular and become progressively smaller in diameter. There is a spiral staircase of 73 steps leading to the top chamber. From earlier records it is known that the top chamber originally had a domical roof which collapsed at a certain point of time. Subsequently during repairs the top chamber was made flat roofed.</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24° 52' 25" N 88° 7' 49" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Kanakpur JL No 130 PO Gaur 732103			
<b>Approach</b>	½ km south east of Dakhil Darwaja			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1486-89 AD			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>As per popular belief, the tower was erected by Sultan Saifuddin Feroz Shah (1486-89), an Abyssinian Negro commander of the royal forces to commemorate the victories in battle achieved by him. It may have also been used to call people for Azan.</p>	
<b>Property past use</b>	Minar			
<b>Property present use</b>	Minar			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Waterbodies on two sides , road from Dakhil darwaja on the east and sparse vegetation to the north and south.			
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.			
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair			
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Weathering and ageing			
<b>Condition Description</b>	Material decay of brick masonry due to ageing			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Low	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





GUMTI GATEWAY		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/07	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Gumti Gateway	<b>Architectural description</b> It is a square shaped structure measuring 42'8" on each side. There are four pointed arched openings each measuring 5 feet wide on each side, leading into a square shaped chamber of 25'x25'. The brick masonry is 8' thick. The arched opening is flanked by ornamental pilasters having fluted shafts and colourful, enamelled bricks or tiles. There is a decorative cornice with similar tiles running along the entire length of the structure. The structure is roofed by a singular dome supported on squinches.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24° 52' 4"N 88°7'55.6" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Chandangarh JL No-131 Gaur - 732103			
<b>Approach</b>	On eastern side of Chika Mosque and near Baish Gazi Wall			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1512 AD			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Defence	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The Gumti Gate was one of the east gates of the fort. The rampart walls still exist on the north and south sides of the building. Inscriptions on the gate now preserved elsewhere indicates that the gate was built by Sultan Alauddin Hussain Shah in 1512 AD.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Gateway			
<b>Property present use</b>	Gateway			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River. Fair		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Within the protected area of Gaur. Open ground to the west, Gaur park in the vicinity, east of Chika masjid and south of Lukochuri Gate.			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>State of conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Weathering and ageing <b>Condition Description</b> Material decay of brick masonry due to ageing, material loss <b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey		
<b>Historical</b>	High			
<b>Architectural</b>	High			
		<b>Religious</b>	High	
		<b>Social</b>	High	
		<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





LOTTAN MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/08	Map No												
																
<b>Past Name</b>	Lottan Mosque	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The mosque is rectangular in plan 72.5' x 51' comprising of a narrow verandah leading into a singular square prayer hall 34' x 34'. The verandah is roofed by three domical structures while the prayer hall has a large singular dome supported by octagonal squinches. The verandah has a triple arched entrance to the East (front) and a single arched opening on the North and South. The prayer hall has triple arched openings on the North, East and South while the West wall has a Mihrab. The central mihrab shows a rectangular projection on the exterior side which is bounded by fluted columns. Ornamental corner towers with fluted shafts and moulded cornice bands are present at the four corners of the mosque. It was once covered with enamelled brick work of four colours, green, yellow, blue and white lending a colourful appearance.</p>													
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar															
<b>Location</b>	24° 51' 18" N 88° 8' 23" E															
<b>Address</b>	Mouza –Nazirkhani , JL No 138, Po – Nagharia 732208. Malda															
<b>Approach</b>	South of Tantipara Mosque on Gaur Mahadipur main road															
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century															
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1495 AD															
<b>Ownership</b>	Public															
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India															
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>The mosque was constructed by Sultan Yusuf Shah in 1475 AD. However, local legends attribute it to a Royal Courtesan who in Sanskrit is called 'Natni' which has been ultimately corrupted to Latini – Lattin lattan.</p>										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious															
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque															
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque															
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI															
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.</p>													
<b>Building Setting</b>	Main road in the West, a large tank in the East, and orchards on two sides.															
<b>Archeological</b>	NA							<b>State of conservation</b>	<p>Fair</p>							
<b>Historical</b>	High										<b>Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Weathering and ageing</p>				
<b>Architectural</b>	High													<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>Material decay of brick masonry due to ageing, material loss.</p>	
<b>Religious</b>	High				<b>Source of information</b>	<p>Primary Survey</p>										
<b>Social</b>	High															
<b>Natural</b>	High															
<b>Grade</b>	IIA															

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

LUKOCHURI GATEWAY		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/09	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Lukochuri Gateway	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The gateway is a rectangular, double storied structure 65' x 42' 4" having a central arched thoroughfare, 10' wide, flanked on two sides by guards rooms and a Nauhabatkhana or Nakkarkhana on the top. The central arch along with the arched openings on the lower and upper floors on each side, are cusped. In the top storey over the arch there are large windows in the form of machicolis above which are the crowning merlons, typical of Mughal architecture. The structure is built in brick and stone with multi cusped rectangular niched panels on the façade.</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24° 52' 7" N 88° 7' 55" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Chandangarh, JL No 131, Gaur 732103			
<b>Approach</b>	Within 150 yards of Qadam Rasul			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1655 AD			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Defence			
<b>Property past use</b>	Gateway			
<b>Property present use</b>	Gateway			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mughal architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Within the protected area of Gaur with historical sites and monuments all around. Open grounds and sparse vegetation surrounding the Gate.			
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.			
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair			
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Weathering and ageing			
<b>Condition Description</b>	Material decay of brick masonry due to ageing, dampness, material loss.			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	NA	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



KADAM RASUL		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/10	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Qadam Rasul	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>It is a single storied structure, rectnagular in plan measuring 63' x 49'. There is a single chamber of 25' x 15' surrounded on three sides by a 9' wide verandah. The verandah has a triple arched entranceway supported on massive stone pillars. The walls are made of bricks and front façade is highly ornamented. The front façade is divided into ornamented rectangular panels. The hoods over the arch of the openings are also ornamented. In each corner of the edifice there is an octagonal tower crowned by a tapering single stone minaret. The central chamber is covered by a single dome crowned with a lotus finial.</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24° 52' 9" N 88° 7' 53.9" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Chandangarh JL No-131, Gaur-732103			
<b>Approach</b>	To the left, ½ a km south of Firoz Minar.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1531 AD			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious			
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque			
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Within the protected area of Gaur with historical sites and monuments all around. Open grounds and sparse vegetation surrounding the Gate.			
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.			
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair			
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Weathering and ageing			
<b>Condition Description</b>	Material decay of brick masonry due to ageing, dampness, material loss.			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





TOMB OF FATH KHAN		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/11	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Tomb of Fath Khan	<b>Architectural description</b>	Rectangular in plan and single storied, the tomb was built following local Bengali vocabulary with a Dochala roof, mimicking the thatch roofed Bengali mud hut. It measures 9.35m x 8.35m. There is a singular doorway on the South, East and West sides. The entire façade has panels with arched niches. The curved ridge of the Dochala roof has five ring head motifs.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar						
<b>Location</b>	24° 52' 12" N 88°07'53.4" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Chandangarh JL No-131, Gaur 732103						
<b>Approach</b>	Very near to Qadam Rasul						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1657-60 AD						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Fath Khan was son of Dilir Khan, a commandant of Aurangzeb. They were sent to kill Niamatullah, a saint who was suspected to advise Shah Suja, Aurangzeb's brother, the viceroy of Bengal, to conspire against him. Fath Khan died of illness soon after reaching Gaur.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary						
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb						
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Within the vicinity of Qadam Rasul surrounded by fort area						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.				
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	High						
		<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Poor Lack of maintenance, weathering				
<b>Religious</b>	High						
<b>Social</b>	High						
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Rising damp, material decay of brick masonry due to ageing				
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Grade</b>	I						
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





TANTI PARA MASJID		Reference No	Map No	
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Tanti Para Masjid	<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>The mosque is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan, measuring 91'x44'. It is a single chamber, 78' x 31' divided in two aisles by stone columns, roofed by ten domes, five in each row. The domes have collapsed in the earthquake of 1885. The mosque is entered through five pointed arched openings. On the two sides are two arched openings each. The outer faces of the wall are richly ornamented with large decorated rectangular terracotta panels with pointed arches inside and projecting flower borders. There are motifs like the date tree, long stalked cones, hanging lamps with chains, etc. There are 4 octagonal towers at each corner of the building.</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24°51'38.5" 88°8'13.6" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza –Nazirkhani , JL No 138, Po – Nagharia 732208. Maldah			
<b>Approach</b>	Eastwards from Lukochuri Gate to Mahadipur Main Road and proceeding 1/4th km southwards along main road.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1480			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b></p> <p>Built by Mirshad Khan in 1480, during the reign of Sultan Yusuf Shah. The site also contains tombs of Mirshad Khan and his daughter. Being located near the weavers' (Tanti) colony, it is known as the Tantipara Masjid.</p>		
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque			
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Road in the east, tank in the west, tank and orchard in the north, sparing vegetation in the south.			
<b>Association with Ganga</b>				<p>Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.</p>
<b>State of conservation</b>				<p>Poor</p>
<b>Threats to the Property</b>				<p>Weathering, ageing</p>
<b>Condition Description</b>				<p>Material decay of brick masonry due to ageing, material loss, vegetation growth, soiling of brick masonry</p>
<b>Source of information</b>			<p>Primary Survey</p>	
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

TOMBS IN FRONT OF TANTI PARA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/13	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Tombs in front of Tanti Para Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	Two graves surrounded by steps placed on a common rectangular platform. The graves are ornamental with separate designs at the front and rear ends of the graves - lotus design in front face and floral design along with arched linings in the back face. The graves are built in black stone.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24°51'38.5" 88°8'15" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza –Nazirkhani , JL No 138, Po – Nagharia 732208. Maldah			
<b>Approach</b>	Eastwards from Lukochuri Gate to Mahadipur Main Road and proceeding 1/4th km southwards along main road.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Little is known about the people buried in these Tombs. However, the ornamental surfaces and its location in front of the Tantipara Masjid leads to the conclusion that they are from aristocratic families, probably related Mirshad Khan.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb			
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Tantipara mosque to the front, road in the east, tank in the west, tank and orchard in the north, sparse vegetation in the south.			
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.			
<b>State of conservation</b>	Good			
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	No apparent threat			
<b>Condition Description</b>	Structure is in a good condition.			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Medium	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



BALLALBATI		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/14	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Ballalhati	<b>Architectural description</b>	Archaeological mound with remains of thick brick masonry walls and tapering circular column bases, with holes in the middle.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar						
<b>Location</b>	24° 52' 12" N 88°7'29" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza –Nazirkhani Araji , JL No 132, Nagharia 732208. Gaur, Maldah						
<b>Approach</b>	By the side of the Bais Gaji Wall within the Citadel area						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	12th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India						
<b>Property Type</b>	Site						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Archaeological Site	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The site was excavated very recently in 2003. While some scholars say that it is a palace/citadel of the Sena Kings, others opine that it is a Buddhist Vihara.				
<b>Property past use</b>	Shrine						
<b>Property present use</b>	Archaeological site						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Archaeological Mound						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Monuments and archeological sites all around. Baish Gazi wall just by the side to the west.						
<b>Archeological</b>	High				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.	
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	High						
<b>Grade</b>	I						
<b>Religious</b>	Medium	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Fair Pilferage, weathering, vandalism.				
<b>Social</b>	Medium						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Material decay, material loss.		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





JAHAJGHATA		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/15	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Jahaj ghata	<b>Architectural description</b>	Dock like structure for wharfing ships, built in brick. The spatial typology could not be discerned due to its ruinous condition. Large pointed arches and pointed vaults are seen on the site. The walls may have been decorated with blue tiles, which have disappeared over time.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24° 52' 09" N 88°7'23" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza –Nazirkhani Araji , JL No 132, Po – Nagharia 732208. Maldah			
<b>Approach</b>	A few meters away from Ballalhati			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	Unknown			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community			
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Infrastructure	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The recently excavated Jahajghata is the remnant of an ancient port, active since pre Muslim period for exporting silks and continued during the Muslim rule till river Ganga shifted southwards. It was the principle port used by the citizens of Gaur.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Dock			
<b>Property present use</b>	Dock			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Archaeological Mound	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	It was the main port of the city of Gaur on Ganges. Through this port, merchandise collected from the large hinterland of Bengal were delivered to upper India as well as Saptagram downstream for exporting the same to other countries.	
<b>Building Setting</b>	Abandoned course of ganga, a marshy land and unkempt vegetation all around. Ballalhati in the immediate vicinity.			
<b>Archeological</b>	High	<b>Religious</b>	NA	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor	
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance, lack of awareness.	
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Improper maintenance, pilferage.	
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





GUNAMANT MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/16	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Gunamant Mosque	<p><b>Architectural description</b> It is a massive rectangular structure, 157' x 77', built of rubble stone and bricks. The mosque is divided in three parts, with a central room of 51' x 17' and an 18' wide corridor in front. It is roofed over by a ribbed barrel vault resting on massive octagonal stone piers. There is a niche for a Mihrab at the rear wall and a window opening in the east over the carved battlement in order to allow light inside so that beautiful inside terracotta works can be visible. Each of the two side wings are divided by three longitudinal aisles with four openings in opposite directions forming twelve squares which are covered with hemispherical brick domes resting on stone square pillars thus forming 24 domes of which 15 exist till date. There are nine arched openings, four each side flanked by the central gate, in front and three arched openings on each side.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> A stone inscription in a nearby village suggests that the mosque was erected by Sultan Fath Shah in 889 AH. Lot of pilferage happed in this mosque due to its proximity to the river, and a large amount of bricks and stones were taken away to Murshidabad.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Weathering, ageing</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Material loss, material decay of brick masonry due to ageing</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24° 51 '5.5" 88° 7'53.34"E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Chouka Para JL No-137 ,Po Mahadipur 732216			
<b>Approach</b>	About one km west of Lotton Mosque			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1484 AD			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious			
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque			
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Mango orchard and agricultural fields all around			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

KOTWALI DARWAJA		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/17	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Kotwali Darwaja	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>From early records it is observed that the Darwaja had a 31' high brick arch and the entire Darwaja was 50' high, which has now collapsed. Flanking the gateway, there are battlements on each side with long narrow apertures. On each face of the gate inside and outside there were two semi circular sloping pillars of six feet diameter in either side of the thoroughfare. Two deep niches with pointed arch were also there in each side of the pillar.</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar					
<b>Location</b>	24°50'35.6" 88°8'27" E					
<b>Address</b>	Mouja Satgada, JL No-143, Po-Kanchantar Pin 732103 Malda					
<b>Approach</b>	About 3 km south of Citadel of Gaur. On the highway of Maldah to Bangladesh, near Indian immigration office.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	13th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India					
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>It is the central gateway in the south wall of the Gaur Citadel. The Chief Police Officer was stationed here and thus called Kotwali. Cunningham assigned it to be of early Muslim period when the Sultans of Bengal were deputed by Delhi Sultanate.</p>
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Defence					
<b>Property past use</b>	Gateway					
<b>Property present use</b>	Gateway					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	International road to the North & South, Central government offices and barrack of BSF to the NE and NW, open fields to the East & West.					
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	NA			
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High			
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA			
		<b>Grade</b>	I			
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor			
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Weathering, ageing			
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Most of the structure is lost, material decay, material loss.			
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by

BRIDGE OF FIVE ARCHES		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/18	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Panch Khilaner Setu	<b>Architectural description</b>	The bridge is paved with bricks and stones and has a gentle ascent and descent. It consists of five pointed arches, the central one spanning 11' 6", flanked by two arches spanning 10' 3.5" and two end arches spanning 9' 3". The roadway is 27.5' wide and 275' long.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar					
<b>Location</b>	24° 50' 58" N 88° 8' 25" E					
<b>Address</b>	Mouza –Nazirkhani , JL No 138, Po – Nagharia - 732208. Gaur Road, Maldah					
<b>Approach</b>	It lies between Lattan Masjid and Kotwali Darwaja					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1457 AD					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of West Bengal					
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	As per Cunningham, the bridge was built by Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah. There is a similar bridge to the south of Gunamant Mosque. These two were built over a rivulet which was the main drain of Gaur and means of access to the interior of the town.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Infrastructure					
<b>Property past use</b>	Bridge					
<b>Property present use</b>	Bridge					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Gaur Road on one side and orchards on other sides.					
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	NA			
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium			
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium			
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA			
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River. Advanced stages of decay			
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Lack of maintenance, pilferage, lack of awareness, inappropriate alterations			
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The structure has been replastered in cement mortar which is incompatible with the historic fabric and will lead to further decay			
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



CHAITANYA CHARAN MANDIR, RAMKELI		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/19	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Chaitanya Charan Mandir, Ramkeli	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single storied structure 18' high, rectangular in plan erected on an elevated platform of 4' height. There are small openings on the façade of the structure. The structure is roofed with a central octagonal pinnacle and four smaller pinnacles at the corner making it look like a Pancha Ratna style temple.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar					
<b>Location</b>	24° 53' 20" N 88°7'43 E					
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Ramkeli , JL No-128, Bara Sona Masjid Road PO-Mahadipur Pin-732216					
<b>Approach</b>	In the midway between Bada Sona Masjid and Piyasa Bari Tank 14 km south of Maldah town.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1515					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Trust					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Lord Chaitanya arrived here on his way to Vrindavan in June of 1515 AD. He initiated two ministers of Sultan Hussain Shah, Rup and Sanatan to Gaidiya Vaishnabism under a Tamal tree which still exists. A footprint of Chaitanya is kept in the adjoining temple.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple					
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Pancharatna style of architecture					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Orchards to the north, Rup Sagar Lake to the South and large tanks to the SE, SW and NW. Madan Mohon Jew temple and residences nearby.					
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Rupsagar the large lake attached to the temple is constructed over the erstwhile depression of the abandoned flow of Ganga.					
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations	<b>Condition Description</b>	The temple is fairly well maintained but ill informed repairs have taken place.			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High				<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium				<b>Natural</b>	Low
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by


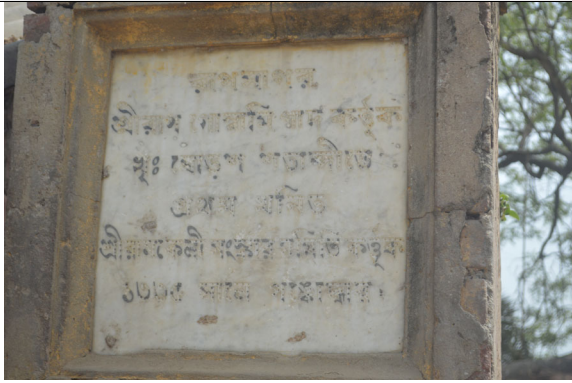


MADAN MOHAN JIU TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/20	Map No									
													
<b>Past Name</b>	Madan Mohan Jiu Temple	<b>Architectural description</b>	The Madan Mohan Temple is a Dalan like structure - single storied and rectangular in plan, placed on an elevated platform. The temple is entered through a triple arched entranceway with floral decorations above, into a corridor leading to the Sanctum Sanctorum. The structure is flat roofed with a central hexagonal pinnacle and four smaller pinnacles at the corner. There is a decorative tympanum on the front façade with inscriptions mentioning the founder and founding year of the temple. A pillared hall or Natmandir is present in front of this temple.										
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar												
<b>Location</b>	24° 53' 23" N 88°7'41" E												
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Ramkeli , JL No-128, PO- Mahadipur Pin-732216												
<b>Approach</b>	South of Chaitanya Charan temple of Ramkeli												
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century												
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1515												
<b>Ownership</b>	Private												
<b>Owners Name</b>	Trust												
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Constructed by Sanatan Goswami, Prime Minister of Sultan Hussain and disciple of Lord Chaitanya in 1515 to commemorate the union of Rup Goswami and Sanatan Goswami with Lord Chaitanya. The original Radha Krishna deities still exist here.							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious												
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple												
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple												
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected												
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Pancharatna style of architecture	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The site is located on the abandoned course of Ganga which has been turned into ponds. The existence of the city of Gaur depended on the existence of Ganga. When the Ganga shifted its course Gaur lost all its glory as the capital of Bengal.										
<b>Building Setting</b>	Rup Sanatan temple to North, Chaitanya temple to East, Radha Kundo and Shyam Kundo to South and West, Rup Sagor to North East.												
<b>Archeological</b>	NA							<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium										<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium												
<b>Religious</b>	High				<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey							
<b>Social</b>	Medium												
<b>Natural</b>	Medium												
<b>Grade</b>	IIA												

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

RUP SAGAR		Reference No	Map No		
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Rup Sagar	<b>Architectural description</b>	Large tank of 800 ft x 300 ft with Ghats on its banks. The original ghat has been reconstructed several times. Two stone inscriptions detailing the excavation details are kept in the Ghat. Presently several Ghats in other sides have been constructed.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar				
<b>Location</b>	24° 53' 13" N 88°07'43.8" E				
<b>Address</b>					
<b>Approach</b>	In between Chaitanya Charan Mandir in south and Barasona Masjid in north.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1515				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Water structure			<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The tank was excavated by Rup Goswami , Minister of Sultan Hussain Shah assuming the title of Sagir Mullick and disciple of Lord Chaitanya
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Water structure				
<b>Property past use</b>	Sacred Tank				
<b>Property present use</b>	Sacred Tank				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	NA				
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential construction to the north and west, ISKCON temple in the south and Orchards in the east.				
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	This tank is excavated from the depression of the abandoned flow of Ganga like many Tanks in this area.		
<b>Historical</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	NA				
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Pollution, lack of maintenance.		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Overgrowth of vegetation, siltation, dumping of municipal waste. Ghats on the banks have been repaired in concrete.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey		
<b>Religious</b>	High				
<b>Social</b>	High				
<b>Natural</b>	High				
<b>Grade</b>	I				

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



PIYASA BARI TANK		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/22	Map No	
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Piyasa Bari Dighi	<b>Architectural description</b>	Fairly large rectangular tank. Previously there was a Pucca ghat to the west which does not exist anymore.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar				
<b>Location</b>	24° 54' 38" N 88°8'11" E				
<b>Address</b>	Bara Sona Masjid Road Mouza Bholanathpur, Koklamari - 732208				
<b>Approach</b>	On the left (east) side of Maldah Gaur Road just before entering Bada Sona Masjid Road to the right hand side.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	12th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Municipality				
<b>Property Type</b>	Water structure		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Abul Fazal mentions this Tank in Ain-i-Akbari that from time immemorial people believed that the water of the tank was poisonous. Emperor Akbar stopped this practice. Major Franklin a British official declared the water of the tank was excellent	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Water structure				
<b>Property past use</b>	Tank	<b>Association with Ganga</b>		This tank is excavated from the depression of the abandoned flow of Ganga like many Tanks in this area.	
<b>Property present use</b>	Tank				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	NA				
<b>Building Setting</b>	Orchards and tanks to the north, residences to the East and South, Maldah Gaur road with offices and residences to the West.				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Siltation, damage of banks				
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey				
<b>Archeological</b>	NA		<b>Religious</b>	NA	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	NA	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	I		

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





TWO STONE PILLARS		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/23	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Hathi Bandha Tham	<b>Architectural description</b>	15' high stone pillars placed on elevated rectangular platforms built in brick. The pillars have a cubical base in two tiers with some ornamentation on the lower tier. The shaft is dodecagonal with two semi-circular moulded bands dividing it. The capital is also cubical without any ornamentation.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar			
<b>Location</b>	24° 53' 56" N 88°8'3" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza -Bholanathpur JL No-127 PO- Kolklamari Pin 732208			
<b>Approach</b>	On the Road Maldah to Gaur just before reaching Chhotosagar Dighi near Piyasabari tank.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1526			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious			
<b>Property past use</b>	Part of Mosque			
<b>Property present use</b>	Part of Mosque			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Open ground and agricultural field all around with sparse vegetation and small waterbody to one side			
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River. Fait			
<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Weathering, lack of maintenance			
<b>Condition Description</b>	Soiling of stone and bricks, algal growth			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Medium	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





BHITA OF CHAND SAUDAGAR		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/24	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Bhita of Chand Saudagar	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is an archaeological mound with large number of grey and black polished stone pillars, scattered throughout the area. They are largely polygonal pillars on square bases. The remains indicate a square pillared corridor enclosing a courtyard.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar						
<b>Location</b>	24° 51' 59" N 88°8'33" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza- Nazirkhani ,JL no 138, Po- Nagharia pin-732208. Maldah						
<b>Approach</b>	About 500 meter west of Nawabganj Road and east of Tantipara mosque						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	11th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India						
<b>Property Type</b>	Site						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Archaeological Site	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Excavated in 2003, the stone pillars have been dated to 11th Century, during the Pala rule. The pillars have ornamental features indicative of Hindu affiliations. Locally, it is said to be the Bhita of Chand Saudagar, a folk hero and worshipper of Goddess Manasa.				
<b>Property past use</b>	Palace complex						
<b>Property present use</b>	Ruins						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Archaeological Mound						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Chhota sagardighi to the West, a small village Bilbari, earlier Belbari to north, orchards and vegetation on all other sides.						
<b>Archeological</b>	High				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.	
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium						
<b>Religious</b>	High						
<b>Social</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor				
<b>Natural</b>	Low						
<b>Grade</b>	I	<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Pilferage, weathering, lack of maintenance				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Site is open to pilferage. There is overgrown vegetation on the entire site.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

TOMB OF SHEIKH SIRAJUDDIN USMAN		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/25	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Tomb of Shaikh Akhi Sirajuddin Usman	<b>Architectural description</b>	A simple masonry building is erected over the grave. There are three elegant embrasures of the old enclosure wall that immediately surrounds the building that covers the tomb.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar						
<b>Location</b>	24°58'28.6" 88°05'41" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Sadullapur , PO Kaalabari Pin-732101, Maldah						
<b>Approach</b>	North west corner of Sagardighi						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1510						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Waqf Board						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	As a child, Akhi Sirajuddin was a disciple of Saint Nizamuddin Auliya and his disciple Fakruddin Zarradito. In due time he was sent to Bengal in 1325 after death of Nizam. The kings of that period became his pupils (haft iqlim). He died there in 1357.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary						
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb						
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential buildings in East, Jahaniyan mosque in south, vegetation and orchard to the west and north.						
<b>Association with Ganga</b>		Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River. Fair					
<b>State of conservation</b>							
<b>Threats to the Property</b>				Inappropriate additions and alterations			
<b>Condition Description</b>							
<b>Source of information</b>							
<b>Archeological</b>	NA					<b>Religious</b>	Medium
<b>Historical</b>	High					<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium					<b>Natural</b>	NA
						<b>Grade</b>	IIA

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by

JAHANNIAN MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/26	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Jahaniyan Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	Rectangular mosque measuring 56' x 42' with 3 pointed arched openings in front faced with stucco and octagonal towers at the corners with ornamental pinnacles above the roof level. The roof consists of 6 large domes supported by stone pillars. Four parallel rows of uniform panels placed one above another divided the cornice into four parts. The edge of the roof is slightly curvilinear following the regional architectural style.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar						
<b>Location</b>	24°58'24.5" 88°5'38.5" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Sadullapur JL NO 84, PO Kaalabari Pin- 732101, Maldah						
<b>Approach</b>	North west corner of Sagardighi, little south of the tomb of Akhi Sirajuddin Piranapir.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1535						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Waqf Board						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The mosque was constructed in the name of Pir Akhdum Jahaniyan Jahangast during the reign of Giyasuddin Muhammad Shah. As per an inscription, it was built by a lady, Malti of high rank who belonged to the household of the reigning king Mahmud III.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious						
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque						
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential construction in the north and east, Sagardighi tank in the east. Shrine of Akhi Sirajuddin to the North. Vegetation and orchards to the West.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.				
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium						
		<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair		
		<b>Social</b>	High				
		<b>Natural</b>	NA				
		<b>Grade</b>	I	<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations		
				<b>Condition Description</b>	Insensitive repairs with modern materials, incompatible with the historic site.		
				<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





SAGAR DIGHI		Reference No	GaD/Mal/GAU/27	Map No			
<b>Past Name</b>	Sagar Dighi	<b>Architectural description</b>	The large tank measures 1 mile in length and 1/2 a mile in breadth. It had six masonry Ghats each having breadth of 60 yds. Four of the Ghats faced each other in the East and West banks and others two faced each other on the North and South banks.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar						
<b>Location</b>	24° 58' 14" N 88°06'4" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Sadullapur, PO Kaalabari - 732101, Maldah						
<b>Approach</b>	On Malda Sadullahpur Road about 1 km from Sadullahapur towards Malda						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	12th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1178 -1204						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Dept. of Fishery, Govt. Of WB						
<b>Property Type</b>	Water structure						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Water structure						
<b>Property past use</b>	Lake						
<b>Property present use</b>	Lake						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	NA	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	As per Henry Creighton, this massive tank was constructed by Maharaha Lakshman Sen (1178 - 1204 AD) of Sena dynasty. It is believed to be of Hindu origin because of its North-South orientation.				
<b>Building Setting</b>	Agricultural fields on all three sides except south where there is Malda Eco Tourism Park and residential buildings.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	This lake is excavated from the depression of the abandoned flow of Ganga like many waterbodies in this area.	
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Low						
<b>Religious</b>	Low						
<b>Social</b>	High				<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor	
<b>Natural</b>	High						
<b>Grade</b>	I						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>							
<b>Condition Description</b>					<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance, pollution	
<b>Source of information</b>							
<b>Condition Description</b>					<b>Condition Description</b>	Siltation, upper surface of the tank is full of hyacinths, dumping of waste	
<b>Source of information</b>							
<b>Source of information</b>		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

DWARBASINI TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mal/ENG/01	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Dwarbasini Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>Though presently in ruins, the Gate (darwaja) had six octagonal large towers like columns with a base circumference of 15'. The columns are spaced at 19'. Between the middle columns there were two gates measuring 13ft 8 inches by 9 ft. The entrance gates were roofed by vaults. The ruined gate (Darwaja) was constructed in a similar fashion to the Dakhil Darwaza. The image of the deity made of marble and certain other round stone pieces are kept in a small room in the vicinity.</p>				
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar						
<b>Location</b>	25° 59'33" N 87°4'45" E						
<b>Address</b>	Moza -Chandipur , PO-Damodarpur Pin- 732203, Malda						
<b>Approach</b>	On Maldah Manikchak Road towards West; North west of Sagardighi and 8 km from Maldah in Chandipur village						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Panchayat						
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>Dwarbasini Chandi is one of the four city deities established by Raja Ballal Sena of Sena dynasty to protect four sides of the Gaur Fort. Dwarbasini protects the West side of the fort. The deity was placed at the gateway after the original temple was destroyed.</p>	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Defence						
<b>Property past use</b>	Gateway						
<b>Property present use</b>	Gateway						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	There is agricultural fields and vegetation to the North and West and residential settlements to the South and East.						
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The structure is in Gaur, which was built on the banks of old course of the River Ganga.						
<b>State of conservation</b>	Advanced stages of decay						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance, Weathering	<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>Material loss, material decay, vegetation growth due to lack of conservation efforts</p>				
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Source of information</b>	<p>Primary Survey</p>	
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	High						
<b>Religious</b>	High						
<b>Social</b>	High						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Grade</b>	IIA						

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



JAHURA KALI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mal/ENG/02	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Jahura Kali Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	The rectangular Dalan style temple comprises of a Sanctum Sanctorum or Garba Griha surrounded by a circumambulatory path. The flat roof of the Dalan is 12' high. Above this, five Ratna or pinnacles emerge. The central pinnacle is larger around which the four other pinnacles are present. The pinnacles have a square base with a domical structure above.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar					
<b>Location</b>	25° 1'9" N 88°8'0" E					
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Raipur JL No 96					
<b>Approach</b>	In 4 km SE of English Bazar town and in the North East corner of the east boundary wall of old Gaur.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	12th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1159-79					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Tewary Family					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The original temple is said to have been built in 1500, however, others believe that the temple was built by Raja Ballal Sen in 1159-1179, the third ruler of Sena Dynasty. It is a renowned Adishakti temple and the deity is represented by three faces of Goddess Kali.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple					
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Vegetation all around and residential complex in south-east. Road in west, north and south.					
<b>Association with Ganga</b>		The structure is in Gaur, which was built on the banks of the old course of the River Ganga.				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations					
<b>Condition Description</b>	Continuous repairs in modern materials which are insensitive to the historic site					
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey					
<b>Archeological</b>	NA			<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High			<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium			<b>Natural</b>	NA	
				<b>Grade</b>	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





PATAL CHANDI		Reference No	GaD/Mal/ENG/03	Map No				
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Patal Chandi Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	A tower like structure with anchoring facilities for ships sailing through the Ganges. The foundation is spherical and its circumference is 170'. From the river bed the height of the random rubble masonry is 31', above which is brick masonry.					
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar		A single storied Dalan style Temple along with a veranda on the three sides of a Garba Griha has recently been constructed.					
<b>Location</b>	24° 55'34" N 88°6'38" E		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	It is one of the protecting deity of the Gaur fort established by Ballal Sena. Foundation of some old structures are visible here. It might be used for anchoring ships sailing through the Bhagirathi. A new temple called Patal Chandi Kali Temple has been erected.				
<b>Address</b>	Mouza old Guamalati JL No 105 po Byaspur Pin-732208, Maldah			The site is on the bank of the erstwhile flow of River Ganga. A small waterbody created on the abandoned banks still exists beside the site. It also serves as a small port over River Ganga.				
<b>Approach</b>	About 2 km south east from Guamalati station.			<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Advanced stages of decay			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	12th Century				Lack of maintenance, Weathering			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1159-79				<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Material loss, material decay, vegetation growth due to lack of conservation efforts		
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					Primary Survey		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community					<b>Condition Description</b>	Primary Survey	
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious							
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple							
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple							
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style							
<b>Building Setting</b>	To the North is a waterbody, which is the abandoned course of the River Ganga. On all other sides is vegetation.							
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High					
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium					
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Medium					
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA					

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

GAURESWARI TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mal/ENG/04	Map No						
										
<b>Past Name</b>	Gaureswari Temple	<b>Architectural description</b>	Rectangular Dalan type structure with a Garba Griha and a continuous verandah surrounding it on three sides. The temple is single storied and roofed by a single Spire.							
<b>Tehsil</b>	English Bazar		The deity appears to be that of Mahisasur Mardini Durga of four hands made of schist stone probably of Sena period.							
<b>Location</b>	24°52'27" N 88°7'37" E		In front of the Gaureswari Temple, is a Natmandir which has been constructed later.							
<b>Address</b>	Mouza –Nazirkhani Araji , JL No 132, Po – Nagharia pin-732208. Maldah		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The temple said to be constructed in 12th century by King Ballal Sen of Sena dynasty, is called the deity of Gaur along with three other deities on the four sides of the city - Patalchandi (North), Jahura Kali (East), Madhai Chandi (South).						
<b>Approach</b>	Within the Gaur fort area, about 300m west of Firoz Minar, East of erst while Chand Darwaja and about 200m south east of Dakhil Darwaja			<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur, the capital of Bengal till 1575 AD was established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards, though still traceable through large water bodies and marshy lands along the abandoned path. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	12th Century/ 20th Century				<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1159-1179					<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						<b>Condition Description</b>	Repairs using modern materials are not sensitive to the heritage site.		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community							<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey	
<b>Property Type</b>	Building									
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious									
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple									
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple									
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected									
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Ekratna architectural style									
<b>Building Setting</b>	Surrounded by vegetation and natural water bodies on all sides. Firoz Minar and Dakhil Darwaza to the far East and North.									
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High							
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High							
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	NA							
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA							

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



SHAKMOHAN MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/MAL/01	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Shakhmohan Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	A single storied dalan type rectangular mosque with a courtyard in front. There is a veranda with flat roof supported by wooden beams and planks followed by sanctum sanctorum where there is mihrab. The mosque is located on a six feet high elevated platform. There are three stone inscriptions on the wall of the mosque.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda			
<b>Location</b>	25° 2' 37" N 88°8'16" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Sharbari, J L no 98. Mahalla –Shakhmohan, PO Old Maldah-732128			
<b>Approach</b>	The Mosque is located in Old Maldah town in Mohalla Shakhmohan.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1474-1481			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	From an inscription it is revealed that this mosque was constructed under the order of Sultan Yusuf Shah son of Sultan Barbak Shah in 870 AH (1465 AD). The mosque has assumed its name from the name of the mahalla 'Shakhmohonpara'.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque			
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential constructions on all side. Further West is the Mahananda River.			
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The mosque is on the bank of the erstwhile flow of River Ganga.			
<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor			
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations			
<b>Condition Description</b>	Repairs in modern materials			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





KATRA OR CARAVAN SERAI		Reference No	GaD/Mal/MAL/02	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Katra or Caravan Sarai	<b>Architectural description</b>	The architectural typology of the building is difficult to gauge since it is in complete ruins. A 283 ft long damaged north south corridor is still visible. Ruins of five arched gates are visible. A rectangular column is there at the entrance gate.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda						
<b>Location</b>	25° 2' 24" N 88°8'9" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Sharbari , J L no 98. PO Old Maldah-732128						
<b>Approach</b>	On Sarbari Road, 200 yards north of Shah Gada's Tomb						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1596						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Municipality						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Commercial	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	As per Riyaj Us Salatin, Firoz Shah Tughlaq III encamped here in 1353-54 AD, when he came to war against Sultan Shamsuddin Illyas Shah independent ruler of Bengal. This was the resting place of travelers and also used as a safehouse for valuable merchandise intended for				
<b>Property past use</b>	Serai						
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mughal architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Phuti Masjid and Sarbari Road to the East, marshy lands to the North, market complex and residential constructions to the South and West.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The structure was near the bank of the erstwhile flow of Ganga. In medieval period traders sailing through river Ganga with their merchandise came to Pandua, the then capital of Bengal and stored their merchandises here.	
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium						
<b>Grade</b>	IIB						
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Advanced stages of decay Negligence, lack of maintenance, lack of awareness				
<b>Social</b>	Medium						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Structural deterioration, material deterioration, material loss, dumping of waste, vegetation growth.						
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



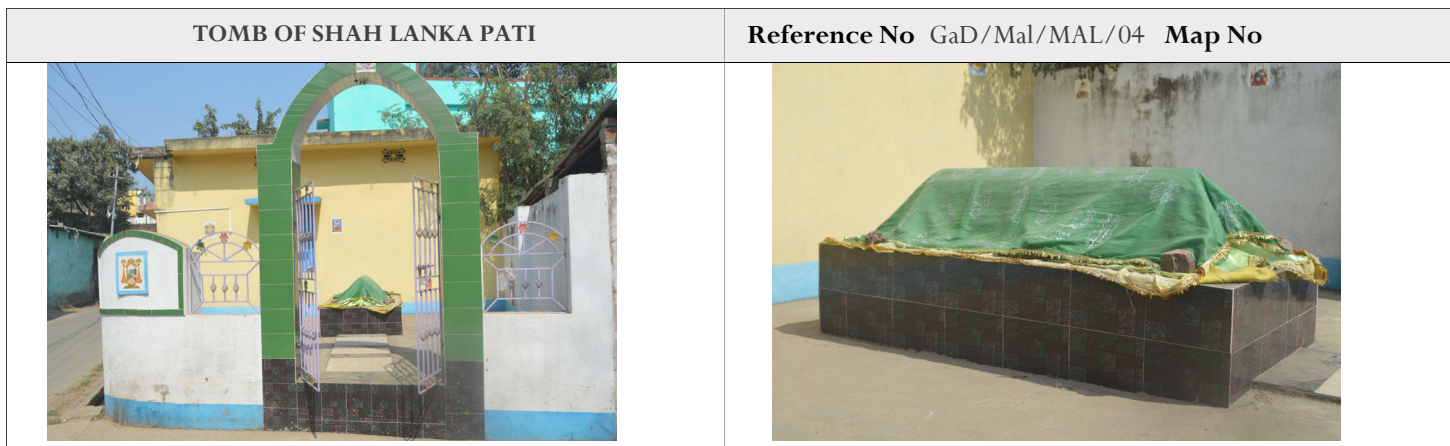
Reviewed by

SHRINE OF SHAH GADA		Reference No	GaD/Mal/MAL/03	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Dargah of Shah Gada	<b>Architectural description</b>	The shrine is a small square building of 12.6 ft X12.6 ft roofed by a hemispherical dome. The grave of Shah Gada is inside the room. The tomb is enclosed by a boundary wall. There are four numbers of graves within the enclosure.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda						
<b>Location</b>	25° 2' 23" N 88°8'9" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Sharbari , J L no 98. PO Old Maldah-732128						
<b>Approach</b>	800 yards from Jami Masjid of Mughaltuli in old Maldah on the right branch of the road between Jami Masjid and Katra						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community						
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Shah Gada was a famous Muslim saint during the period of Sultan Nasiruddin Muzaffar Hussaain Shah (1442-59 AD) who ordered the construction. One of the graves is that of a fakir, the second one is of the wife of the saint and the fourth one is of his nurse.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary						
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb						
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential buildings in North, South and East. Sharbari road in the West.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The site was near the bank of the erstwhile flow of Ganga				
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium						
<b>Grade</b>	IIA						
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor				
<b>Social</b>	High						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations.				
<b>Condition Description</b>							
<b>Source of information</b>		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by



<b>Past Name</b>	Tomb of Shah Lankapati	<p><b>Architectural description</b> Rectangular grave placed within an enclosure wall on an elevated platform. There are two inscribed stone slabs in northern and southern ends of the grave. In the southern end slab it is inscribed that 'the gateway of this Jami Masjid was constructed by Khan Khalif Khan during the period of Sultan Nusrat Shah (1519-32 AD) son of famous Sultan of Bengal Hussain Shah'.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The tomb belongs to Shah Ibrahim Shah Chaitan Lankapati, whose origins are unknown. From the inscriptions inside, it may be assumed that a mosque was attached to this grave, constructed by Khalif Khan, a disciple of the Saint.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The shrine was near the bank of the erstwhile flow of Ganga</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Poor</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Lack of maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Repairs and interventions in modern material.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey</p>
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda	
<b>Location</b>	25° 1' 04" N 88°8'48" E	
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Mangalbari Samustoi , JL No-105 po Mangalbari Pin 732142	
<b>Approach</b>	Three km from Ingrej Bazar towards old Maldah near Trimohini village	
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century	
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown	
<b>Ownership</b>	Private	
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community	
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary	
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb	
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb	
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	NA	
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential construction to the North and East, English Bazar Maldah Road to the South, Temple to the West.	

<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	NA
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB





TOWER OF NIMA SARAI		Reference No	GaD/Mal/MAL/05	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Tower of Nima Sarai	<b>Architectural description</b>	This brick built tower stands on an octagonal base having a circumference of 58' 9" and a diameter of 18' 9". Arched cells are present in each of the arm of the octagon. A spiral staircase inside leads to the top. The lower portion of the tower which remains till date having a height of 55' is studded on the outside with stone projections resembling elephant tusks.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda						
<b>Location</b>	25° 2' 22.8 N 88°7'53" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Nimasarai, JL No-53, PO- Jhal Jhalia Railway Colony Pin 732102						
<b>Approach</b>	In the confluence of rivers Kalindri and Mahananda, on the road from Maldah Town Station to English Bazar						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India						
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Probably erected during Akbar's rule being similar to the Hiran Minar at Fatepur Sikri, this was an alarm tower where fires were lit in times of danger to give timely notice to the administration of Gaur and Pandua as per Henry Ravenshaw.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic						
<b>Property past use</b>	Minar						
<b>Property present use</b>	Minar						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mughal architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	River Kalindri in north and east, river bank in immediate south and residential buildings thereafter, River Mahananda to the west.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Gaur and Pandua the erstwhile capitals of Bengal were established on the bank of Ganga. The old flow of Ganga has silted now and diverted southwards. Important structures of the capital city were built close to the River.				
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	High						
<b>Grade</b>	I						
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor				
<b>Social</b>	High						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance, weathering, natural threats.						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Material deterioration, vegetation growth. Being located at the confluence of two rivers, the structure might collapse.	<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey				
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

BURNING GHAT OF SADULLAH PUR		Reference No	GaD/Mal/MAL/06	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Burning Ghat of Shadullahpur	<b>Architectural description</b>	Flight of steps running down to the River.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda					
<b>Location</b>	24° 57' 26" N 88°05'24" E					
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Sadullapur, JL No- 84 , PO- Sadullapur Pin- 732207, Maldah					
<b>Approach</b>	Six miles South west of Malda, on Burning ghat Road and on eastern bank of Bhagirathi.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	Unknown					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Municipality					
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	It is said that the Muhammedan kings of Gaur specified this ghat for undertaking sacred rites by Hindus and cremation of their dead bodies. An annual fair is held here in Maghi Purnima (full moon day of the month of Magh -generally February).
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic					
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghat					
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghat					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	NA					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Abandoned course of Bhagirathi to the West, Burning ghat road in south, old Shiva temple to the North, river embankment and residences to East.					
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	NA	The cremation ghat was once on the river Ganga. Ganga by now shifted southwards but the abandoned course now turned into a small river still is called Choto Bhagirathi (Small Ganga) and the rivulet is still considered as sacred as the original Ganga.				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance					
<b>Condition Description</b>	Repairs and reconstruction in modern material insensitive to the historic context in the Burning Ghat. Bathing Ghat is damaged.					
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey					
<b>Archeological</b>	NA			<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High			<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low			<b>Natural</b>	Medium	
				<b>Grade</b>	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



MALDA DISTRICT COURT		Reference No	GaD/Mal/MAL/07	Map No						
										
<b>Past Name</b>	English Bazar Bari Kuthi	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>Double storied building rectangular in plan, The ground floor is slightly projected like a Portico. There is a continuous passage on the front, on both the ground and the first floors. The openings on the ground floor are semi-circular arched. On the first floor, there are four Doric columns at the centre flanked by series of rectangular openings on each side. Deep projecting cornices are present on both the ground and first floors. The large compound of the building is enclosed with high boundary wall having an inscription mentioning the year of construction.</p>							
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda									
<b>Location</b>	25° 00' 02" N 88°8'49" E									
<b>Address</b>	Netaji Subhash Rd, North Pirojpur, English Bazar Malda 732101									
<b>Approach</b>	On Netaji Subhash Road, Englishbazar									
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century									
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1771									
<b>Ownership</b>	Public									
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of WB									
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>Traders began to settle here from the late 17th century. As per an inscription the building was built by Thomas Henschman in 1771 and used as a silk factory. Silk was sent to Kolkata for export overseas. It has been in use as Magistrate Court from 19th Century.</p>				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic									
<b>Property past use</b>	Office									
<b>Property present use</b>	Office									
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected									
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>The site is located near the erstwhile bank of river Ganga. The merchandises (silk and silk cloths) collected and produced here were sent for export to other countries by British traders through river Ganges in the 18th and early 19th century.</p>							
<b>Building Setting</b>	Various residential, commercial and public administrative office buildings on all sides									
<b>Archeological</b>	NA							<b>State of conservation</b> Poor  <b>Threats to the Property</b> Lack of maintenance, improper additions and alterations	<b>Condition Description</b> Dampness, soiling of surfaces, additions and repairs in modern materials.	
<b>Historical</b>	High									
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium									
<b>Grade</b>	IIA				<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey				
<b>Religious</b>	NA									
<b>Social</b>	High									
<b>Natural</b>	NA									

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



GUAMALATI KUTHI		Reference No	GaD/Mal/MAL/08	Map No									
													
<b>Past Name</b>	Guamalati Kuthi	<b>Architectural description</b>	The building was probably a Colonial style mansion (kuthi). However, only ruins of the masonry remains in some portions.										
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda												
<b>Location</b>	24° 56' 36" N 88°6'46" E												
<b>Address</b>	Village – Old Gua Malati Post office- Amrity 732208, Englishbazar, Maldah												
<b>Approach</b>	2 km east of the Guamalati railway station in Howrah New Jalpaiguri line in Eastern Railway and about 100 ft east of NH34.												
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century												
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1786												
<b>Ownership</b>	Public												
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of WB												
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Guamalati Kuthi is associated with Henry Creighton who undertook detailed survey of Gaur, the historic but abandoned city. In 1783 he joined as Mercantile Assistant into the services of Charles Grant who built this Indigo factory and appointed him as manager.							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Industrial												
<b>Property past use</b>	Factory												
<b>Property present use</b>	Tourism												
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected												
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The Indigo Kuthi of Henry Creighton had deep association with river Ganga. Being in proximity to the Ganga, the soil and climate was highly conducive for Indigo cultivation. With the southward shift of the Ganga, trading activity of indigo products to Calcutta for export could be continued.										
<b>Building Setting</b>	NH 34 to the West, mango orchard on all other sides, near to boundary wall of the citadel of Gaur.												
<b>Archeological</b>	NA							<b>State of conservation</b>	Advanced stages of decay				
<b>Historical</b>	High										<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance, pilferage, lack of awareness	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium												
<b>Religious</b>	NA												
<b>Social</b>	Medium												
<b>Natural</b>	NA												
<b>Grade</b>	IIB												
<b>Condition Description</b>	Structural and material deterioration, material loss, vegetation growth, dampness, algal growth												
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey												

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by

JAMI MASJID

Reference No GaD/Mal/MAL/09 Map No



<b>Past Name</b>	Jami Masjid
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda
<b>Location</b>	25° 2' 21" N 88°8'9.7" E
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Sharbari , J L no 98. PO Old Maldah-732128
<b>Approach</b>	In Mughaltuli Mahalla of old Maldah, near police station and on Sarbari Road
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1596
<b>Ownership</b>	Private
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community
<b>Property Type</b>	Building
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by State Government
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mughal architectural style
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential buildings to the North and South, Sarbari road to the east, orchards to the West

**Architectural description**

The Jami Masjid is rectangular in plan, measuring 72' x 27'. It is divided in three almost equal bays, demarcated on the façade by octagonal minarets. The central chamber, roofed by a vault, is slightly higher than the two side bays, roofed by domes. The central bay has a multifoliated arched opening, while the two side bays have a smaller arched opening each. The central bay has a decorated façade. The site is entered through a large gateway leading into the forecourt of the mosque. The gateway is single storied, with a domical roof. It is entered through a pointed arched entrance and has two octagonal minarets at the two front corners. There are very finely carved stone lintels on the entrance gate. The forecourt has a square shaped ablution tank. To the west of the mosque there is a grave yard containing 50 graves.

**Historical/ Cultural Value**

As per an inscription on the doorway this mosque became known in the world and was called by the name of Ka'aba. It appears to be built or renovated during Akbar's reign. The adjoining graveyard has graves of the builder and his family.

**Association with Ganga**

The mosque is located near the erstwhile flow of river Ganga. Most of the important structures, would be located in close proximity to the River.

**State of conservation Threats to the Property**

Poor  
Lack of maintenance

**Condition Description**

Soiling of surfaces due to dampness and algal growth

**Source of information**



Primary Survey

<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low
		<b>Grade</b>	I

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



MADHAIPUR KALI TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mal/MAL/10	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Madhaipur Kali Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>It is a rectangular Dalan type temple measuring 30'x20' and a height of about 11'. The temple has two parts- a sanctum and a circumbulatory path. The verandah, or the circumambulatory path is supported by square shaped columns with unique capitals. The temple has a flat roof above with rises a central octagonal spire, surrounded by 4 smaller spires. In the middle of the front roof edge there is a pediment like structure with a chakra above the upper point of the pediment.</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda					
<b>Location</b>	25° 0'48" N 88°11'14" E					
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Madhaipur, JL No 87					
<b>Approach</b>	3 km east of Malda Court Station					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	12th Century/20th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1159-79					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>Madhaipur Chandi is one of the 4 protecting deities of Gaur established by Raja Ballal Sena. Madhai Chandi is the protector of south side of the city. Adishakti and various folk deities are worshipped here. A Buddhist sculpture was excavated from here.</p>
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple					
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Vegetation all around along with a tank in east, beyond which is residential construction.					
<b>Association with Ganga</b>		<p>The building is located within the old city of Gaur established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga.</p>				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations					
<b>Condition Description</b>	Repairs and reconstructions in modern material insensitive to the historic context					
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey					
<b>Archeological</b>	Medium			<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High			<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium			<b>Natural</b>	NA	
				<b>Grade</b>	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by




BARI DARGAH PRECINCT-SALAMI DARWAZA		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/01	Map No												
																
<b>Past Name</b>	Bari Darga Precinct – Salami Darwaja	<b>Architectural description</b>	Rectangular gateway 22'x7'9". The gate was originally flat roofed but subsequently in early 20th century the roof was changed to a Do-Chala structure by the caretaker of the shrine. There is a rectangular entrance door with two slender pilasters on each side.													
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole															
<b>Location</b>	25° 7'58" N 88°9'18" E															
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Pandua, JL No 33. PO Kutub Sahar Pin 732102															
<b>Approach</b>	The Gate is located in the right hand side of the Main Road National Highway 34 at Pandua															
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	14th Century															
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1342															
<b>Ownership</b>	Private															
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community															
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The Salami Darwaja was constructed by Sultan Allauddin Ali Shah. It is the entrance gate of the Shrine of Shah Jalal. In front of the gate there is a platform where Hazrat Shah Jalal used to sit and perform his devotions.										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Defence															
<b>Property past use</b>	Gateway															
<b>Property present use</b>	Gateway															
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected															
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The capital of Bengal was shifted to Pandua from Gaur in 1338 by Sultan Illyas Shah, the first Islamic ruler independent of Delhi. The Ganga shifted away from Gaur, people deserted the city and shifted to Pandua, near the new River channel. Important buildings came up near the river in the new city.													
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential buildings to the North, NH34 to the East, vegetation and large tank and the Bari Darga Shrine to the West, educational institution to the south.															
<b>Archeological</b>	NA							<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair							
<b>Historical</b>	High										<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium													<b>Condition Description</b>	The structure is in a fair condition with need for regular maintenance	
<b>Religious</b>	High				<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey										
<b>Social</b>	High															
<b>Natural</b>	NA															
<b>Grade</b>	IIA															

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya




Reviewed by

BARI DARGAH PRECINCT -JAMI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/02	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Jami Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b> A single storied dalan type mosque with 4 minarets in 4 corners of the roof. The mosque measures 57' x 64'. There is a pavilion structure in front supported by square columns, leading into the mosque which has five multifoliated arched openings and is raised on an elevation platform. There are inscriptions in the east and west walls. In front of the mosque there are two stone pillars with carvings.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole			
<b>Location</b>	25° 7' 58" N 88° 9' 16" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Pandua , JL No 33. PO Kutub Sahar Pin 732102			
<b>Approach</b>	The mosque is located in the right hand side (west) of the Main Road National Highway 34 at Pandua.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	14th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1342			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The mosque was built by Alauddin Muzaffar Ali Shah at the place where Hazrat Shah Jalal performed his regular prayer, after the saint helped him ascend the throne of Bengal. The mosque was repaired by Hazrat Shah Nimatullah of Firuzpur in 1664.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque			
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The Mosque within the shrine is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Within the Bari Dargah precinct. To the south is a prayer wall (Sijdah gah). NH 34, South Tank and Pandua High School to the East.	<b>State of conservation</b> Poor  <b>Threats to the Property</b> Lack of maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations  <b>Condition Description</b> Rising damp, plaster flaking, repairs and reconstructions in modern materials which are insensitive the heritage context.  <b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey		
<b>Archeological</b>	NA			
<b>Historical</b>	High			
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium			
		<b>Religious</b>	High	
		<b>Social</b>	High	
		<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



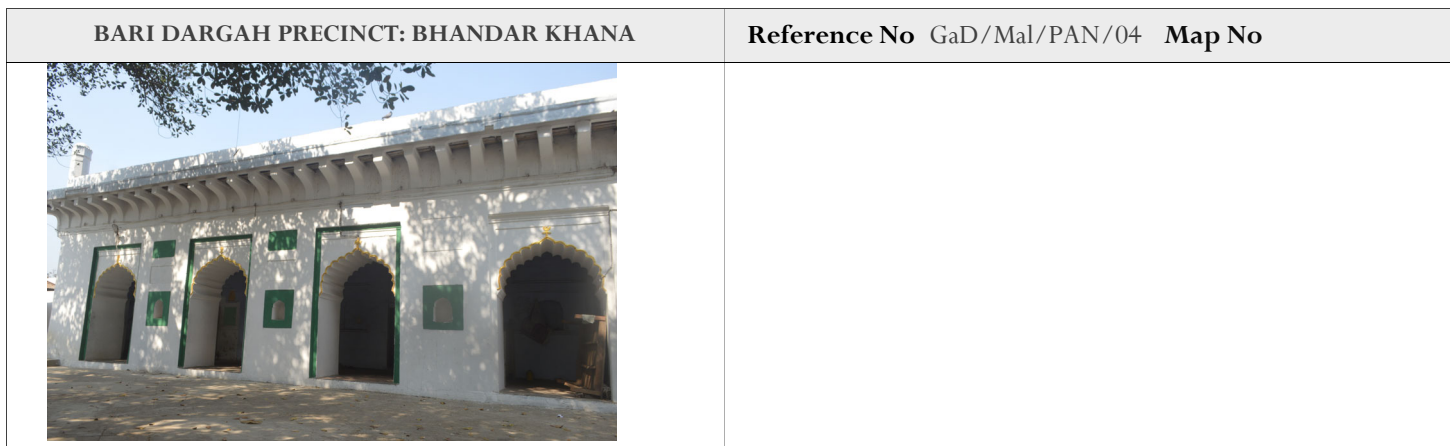
Reviewed by

<b>BARI DARGAH PRECINCT: LAKKHAN SENI DALAN</b>	<b>Reference No</b> GaD/Mal/PAN/03 <b>Map No</b>
	

<p><b>Past Name</b> Lakshman Seni Dalan</p> <p><b>Tehsil</b> Gazole</p> <p><b>Location</b> 25° 7'58" N 88°9'17" E</p> <p><b>Address</b> Mouza Pandua , JL No 33. PO Kutub Sahar Pin 732102</p> <p><b>Approach</b> The building is located within the Badi Darga precinct in the right hand side of the Main Road National Highway 34 at Pandua opposite to Bhandarkhana</p> <p><b>Approx date of construction</b> 14th Century</p> <p><b>Precise date of construction</b> 1342</p> <p><b>Ownership</b> Private</p> <p><b>Owners Name</b> Community</p> <p><b>Property Type</b> Building</p> <p><b>Property Sub-type</b> Religious</p> <p><b>Property past use</b> Hall</p> <p><b>Property present use</b> Hall</p> <p><b>State of Protection</b> Unprotected</p> <p><b>Architectural Style</b> Regional architectural style</p> <p><b>Building Setting</b> Located within the Bari Dargah precinct. To the south is a Tank.</p>	<p><b>Architectural description</b> Single storied structure, rectangular in plan. There are three multifoliated arched openings leading into the long, narrow chamber. The arches are supported on thick rectangular columns.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> This was constructed in 1342 along with the Jami Masjid and used as a Baithakhana (reception room). An inscription regarding the repairs to the Jami Masjid is located here.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The building within the shrine is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> No apparent threats</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The structure is in a fair condition apart from some dampness and flaking plaster</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey</p>
---	---

<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB





<b>Past Name</b>	Bari Dargaha Precinct: Bhandar Khana	<b>Architectural description</b>	The Bhandarkhana along with the second meditation room is a single storied rectangular building measuring 62' 4"x30' 6" and height is 15' 10". There are multifoliated arched entranceways leading into the long, narrow hall. There is a projecting cornice supported by multiple ornamental brackets,		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole				
<b>Location</b>	25° 7' 59" N 88° 9' 17" E				
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Pandua , JL No 33. PO Kutub Sahar Pin 732102				
<b>Approach</b>	The Bhandarkhana is located within the shrine situated in the west side of the Main Road NH 34 at Pandua				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1673				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The building was erected by Chand Khan in 1673 within the precinct. Chand Khan was a Mutwali of the shrine. His tomb is located in the precinct. It was constructed on the east in continuation of the second meditation room (astanah) of Hazrat Shah Jalal in his honour.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Meditation hall				
<b>Property present use</b>	Meditation hall				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mughal architectural style				
<b>Building Setting</b>	Located within the Bari Dargah precinct. To the West is the second prayer room, Chillakhana, of the Saint.				
				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The building within the shrine is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Good		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	No apparent threats		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Structure is in a good condition		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey		

<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA

**Listing done by** Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



**Reviewed by**



<b>Past Name</b>	Chillahkhana	<p><b>Architectural description</b> Single storied rectangular structure, like a pillared hall having thick rectangular pillars supported pointed arches. It is attached to the Bhandarkhana towards the East.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Second Chillakhana of Hazrat Shah Jalal. When Pir Shaikh Shihabuddin Suharawardy visited Pandua, Shah Jalal made him sit on his own seat inside the mosque. On his departure, unable to occupy a seat taken by another Pir, Jalak erected this building here.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The building within the shrine is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Inappropriate additions and alterations</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Insensitive additions and alterations which are insensitive to the historic context</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey</p>
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole	
<b>Location</b>	25° 7' 59" N 88° 9' 17" E	
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Pandua , JL No 33. PO Kutub Sahar Pin 732102	
<b>Approach</b>	The building is within Bari Darga Precinct located right hand side of the Main Road NH 34 at Pandua attached to Bhandarkhana in East	
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	14th Century	
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1342	
<b>Ownership</b>	Private	
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community	
<b>Property Type</b>	Building	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	
<b>Property past use</b>	Prayer Room	
<b>Property present use</b>	Prayer Room	
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style	
<b>Building Setting</b>	Located within the Bari Dargah Precinct, abutting the Bhandarkhan to its East.	

<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	NA
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by

BARI DARGAH: TOMB OF HAZRAT SHAH JALAL		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/06	Map No			
<b>Past Name</b>	Bari Dargah:Tomb of Hazrat Shah Jalal	<b>Architectural description</b>	The rectangular tomb is 9'6"x6'2" in dimension. However, the tomb could not be accessed and hence further decription could not be gathered.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole						
<b>Location</b>	25° 7'58" N 88°9'17" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Pandua, JL No 33. PO Kutub Sahar Pin 732102						
<b>Approach</b>	The tomb is located within the Badi Darga precinct in the right hand side of the Main Road NH 34 at Pandua						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	14th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1346						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community						
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The tomb contains the grave of Hazrat Shah Jalal. It is believed to be constructed by Samsuddin Illyas Shah, the founder of Illyas Shahi Dynasty in Bengal or disciples of the Pir. It is unclear whether the Pir died in Pandua or in Sylhet.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb						
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The building within the shrine is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga	
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style	<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is within the precinct of Bari dargah . in front Jami Masjid, Bhandarkhana in south, Chillakhana in West.						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>		Ageing					
<b>Condition Description</b>		The condition could not be assessed due to inaccessibility					
<b>Source of information</b>		Primary Survey					
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Medium				
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA				
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA				

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



CHOTI DARGAH: TOMB OF HAZRAT QUTUBUL NUR ALAM

Reference No GaD/Mal/PAN/07 Map No



<b>Past Name</b>	Tomb of Hazrat Qutubul Nur Alam
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole
<b>Location</b>	25° 8' 14.5" 88° 9' 7" E
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar, Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah
<b>Approach</b>	On left of Adina Pandua road and about 1 km north west of Bari Dargah
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1415
<b>Ownership</b>	Private
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential and commercial structures in north, tank to the south, vegetation and road in the east, residential structures, tank and vegetation in west

<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA
		<b>Grade</b>	I

**Architectural description** The tomb is a single storied structure with four circular pillars in red stone at the corners and eight rectangular pillars, four on each side, supporting a flat roof topped by a hemispherical dome. The pillars were brought from Ispahan (Iraq). There are four tapering stone minarets in four corners of the roof above the four red stone columns. The grave lies in the centre of this pavilion like structure.

**Historical/Cultural Value** Principle tomb of the precinct of Hazrat Qutubul Nur Alam, who came to Bengal during reign of Sikandar Shah Sultan from the Quraysh tribe of Arabia and instrumental in Islamisation of Bengal. The stone pillars were gifted by an Ispahani merchant in 1612.

**Association with Ganga** The structure within the shrine is located in the city of Pandua, established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga.

**State of conservation** Fair  
**Threats to the Property** Inappropriate additions and alterations

**Condition Description** repairs and reconstructions in modern materials, insensitive to historic context.

**Source of information** Primary Survey

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

CHOTI DARGAH: SHAIKH ALUAL HAQUE'S TOMB		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/08	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Choti Darga–Shaikh Alaul Haque’s Tomb	<b>Architectural description</b>	Single storied rectangular structure with four sides open like a pavilion. There are rectangular pillars supporting a flat roof with a dome in the centre. There are four slender Minars at the four corners above the roof. The grave lies in the centre of this pavilion like structure.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole					
<b>Location</b>	25° 8’14.7” N 88°9’08” E					
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar , Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah					
<b>Approach</b>	On left side of Adina Pandua road and about 1km North West of Bari Dargah					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	14th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1384					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community					
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Alaul Haque was a Saint and father of Qutub Ul Nur, belonging to the same tribe as Prophet Hazrat Muhammad and his relative. He was the successor of St Shaikh Akhi Sirajuddin – Usman of Gaur who was disciple of Nizamuddin Aulia of Delhi.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary					
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb					
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is within the precinct of Chhoti Dargah and in east of the tomb of Nur Kutub Ul Alam.					
<b>Association with Ganga</b>		The structure within the shrine is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations					
<b>Condition Description</b>	Repairs and reconstructions in modern materials, insensitive to historic context.					
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey					
<b>Archeological</b>	NA			<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High			<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low			<b>Natural</b>	NA	
				<b>Grade</b>	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by

CHOTI DARGAH: CHILLAKHANA OF NUR QUTUBIL ALAM		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/09	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Choti Dargah – Chillakhana	<b>Architectural description</b>	Single storied rectangular structure with a porch like projection on the East. The building is entered through three pointed arched openings from this side. The South West corner of the building has a polygonal stone pillar. Similar stone pillars may have been present at the other three corners of the mosque too. Inside the mosque there is a Mihrab on the western wall with a multifoliated arched panel over a niche.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole			
<b>Location</b>	25° 8'14.9"N 88° 9'6"E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah			
<b>Approach</b>	On left side of Adina Pandua road and about 1 km North West of Bari Dargah			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1489-90			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	From the inscriptions over the doors of the building it is revealed that it was constructed during the short period ruled by Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah (1489-90) by Ulugh Majlis Khan.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Prayer hall			
<b>Property present use</b>	Prayer hall			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The structure within the shrine is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga	
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is within the precinct of Chhoti Dargah, to the west of the tomb of Nur Kutub Ul Alam.			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b> <b>Threats to the Property</b>
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Dampness, plaster flaking, algal growth	
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





BEHEST KA DARWAZA		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/10	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Choti Dargah Precinct: Behest ki Darwaja	<b>Architectural description</b>	This is a triple storied building, rectangular in plan. The building is divided in three bays. The central bay of the ground floor has a large multifoliated arched entrance. Each of the the two side bays have three arched niches on each floor. In front of the building there are a large number of graves within a low enclosure wall.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole						
<b>Location</b>	25° 8' 14" N 88°9'07" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar, Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah						
<b>Approach</b>	Within the precinct of Chhoti Darga. On left side of Adina Pandua road and about 1 km North West of Bari Dargah.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	14th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Shaikh Zahid, grandson of Nur Qutubuul Alam was born in this building which thus became sacred. Pilgrims visit this building with the hope that their sins would be forgiven in the next world.				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence						
<b>Property present use</b>	Shrine						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is within the precinct of Chhoti Dargah, with the Tomb of Saint Qutub Ul Alam in the North West.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The structure within the precinct is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga	
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Low						
<b>Religious</b>	High						
<b>Social</b>	High						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Grade</b>	IIA						
<b>State of conservation</b>	Poor						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Repeated repairs in modern material has completely destroyed the historic character and replaced original materials.						
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

KAZI NOOR MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/11	Map No	
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Choti Darga: Masjid of Kazi Nur	<b>Architectural description</b> The mosque is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan measuring 54' x 24'. It is divided in three bays, and is topped by three domes. The building has ornamental cornice at the roof level.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole				
<b>Location</b>	25° 8' 16" N 88°9'08" E				
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar, Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah				
<b>Approach</b>	On left side of Adina Pandua road and about 1 km North West of Bari Dargah				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The mosque was constructed by Kazi Noor who endowed some land of a nearby village for the proper upkeep of the mosque. Since there is no inscription, it is difficult to determine the year of establishment of mosque.		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is within the precinct of Chhoti Dargah, with the Tomb of Kazi Noor in the South.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The structure within the precinct is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga			
			<b>State of conservation</b> Fair		
				<b>Threats to the Property</b> Inappropriate additions and alterations	
			<b>Condition Description</b> Repairs and reconstructions in modern materials, insensitive to historic context. The interiors of the mosque have not been surveyed		
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium				
		<b>Religious</b>	High		
		<b>Social</b>	High		
		<b>Natural</b>	NA		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



CHOTI DARGAH: TOMB OF SHEIKH AFAQUE		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/12	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Tomb of Sheikh Afaque & Sheikh Anwar	<b>Architectural description</b>	Multiple graves placed on a low plinth, surrounded by a low enclosure wall. No superstructure present.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole						
<b>Location</b>	25° 8' 14" N 88°9'6.8" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar, Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah						
<b>Approach</b>	On left side of Adina Pandua road and about 1 km North West of Bari Dargah						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1412-19						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community						
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Shaikh Afaque and Shaikh Anwar were the eldest and youngest sons of Nur Qutubul Alam. Sk Afaque's tomb lies near the tomb of his father. Sk Anwar was famous for his generosity. He was said to have been killed by Raja Ganesh alias Raja Kans (1412-19).				
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb						
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	NA						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Within the precinct of Choti Darga. tomb of Qutub Ul Alam in the East and Behest Ki Darwaja in front.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The structure within the precinct is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga	
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Low						
<b>Grade</b>	IIB						
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair				
<b>Social</b>	Low						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>		<b>Condition Description</b>	Lack of maintenance, weathering				
<b>Source of information</b>					Exposed to weathering, algal growth		
			Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





CHOTI DARGAH PRECINCT: MITHA TALAO		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/13	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Choti Dargah Precinct: Mitha Talao	<b>Architectural description</b>	Rectangular tank with flight of steps running down to the water level in two sides.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole			
<b>Location</b>	25° 8' 14" N 88°9'10" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Pandua , JL No 33. PO Kutub Sahar Pin 732102			
<b>Approach</b>	On left side of Adina Pandua road and about 1 km North West of Bari Dargah East of the Kazi Nur Masjid within Chhoti Dargah Shrine.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	14th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	In between 1350 - 1384			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community			
<b>Property Type</b>	Water structure			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Water structure			
<b>Property past use</b>	Pond			
<b>Property present use</b>	Pond			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	NA			
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is within the precinct of Chhoti Dargah, in the east of Kazi Noor's Mosque.			
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The pond was dug during the period of Saint Alaul Haque with materials brought from the historical but damaged buildings in the neighbourhood. Various anecdotes about the magical power of the Pirs of the shrine veering around the tank are still heard of.			
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The structure within the precinct is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga			
<b>State of conservation</b>	Advanced stage of decay			
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance, Pollution			
<b>Condition Description</b>	Siltation, dumping of waste, damage of bank and staircases.			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Low	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by

TOMB OF SHEIKH ZAHIDI		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/14	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Tomb of Shaikh Zahid	<b>Architectural description</b>	A simple rectangular tomb placed within an open pavilion like superstructure with rectangular columns supporting a flat roof topped by a dome.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole						
<b>Location</b>	25° 8' 14" N 88°9'07" E						
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar, Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah						
<b>Approach</b>	Within the precinct of chhoti Dargah. On left side of Adina Pandua road and about 1km North West of Bari Dargah.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1455						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community						
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Shaikh Zahid was the son of Shaikh Afaq and grandson of Hazrat Qutub UL Alam Nur. He was extremely revered by the common people, so much so that his birth place was considered the door to heaven (Behest ki Darwaza). This is his tomb.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary						
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb						
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The tomb is within the precinct of Chhoti Dargah. Prayer wall in the east, In north, tomb of his father Sk Afqah and in north east, Behest Ki Darwaja.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The structure within the precinct is located in the city of Pandua established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga.				
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Low						
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Repairs in modern materials insensitive to the historic context				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey				
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low				
		<b>Natural</b>	NA				
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB				

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



KALA PATHAR		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/15	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Tomb of Enayetullah	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is simple rectangular tomb placed on a low platform, surrounded by 10 short octagonal pillars, 4 on each of the longer sides, and two on one of the shorter sides. The platform as well as the pillars are made in black stone. This entire structure is protected by a flat roofed superstructure supported by rectangular columns, built much later.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole			
<b>Location</b>	25° 8' 14.6" 88°9'08" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar, Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah			
<b>Approach</b>	Within the precinct of Chhoti Darga. On left side of Adina Pandua road and about 1 km north west of Bari Dargah			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1608			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community			
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The tomb is of a child called Enayetulla, son of Tahir Muhammad, an aristocrat in the Mughal Court of Akbar and Jehangir. Father of Tahir Md, Imaduddin Hussain came from Iran and became the administrator of Cambay of Gujrat under Emperor Akbar.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb			
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Within the Precinct of the Chhoti Dargah. Tank called Mitha Talao in the East and tomb of Alaul Haque in the West.			
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair			
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	No apparent threat			
<b>Condition Description</b>	Structure is in a fair condition with need for only regular maintenance			
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Low	
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Low	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by





ADINA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/16	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Adina Masjid	<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>The mosque consists of multiple cloisters surrounding a large quadrangle. The quadrangle measures 507.5' x 285.5'. The cloisters to the north, East and South are 3 aisles, 38' wide, while the cloisters to the West are 5 aisles, 64' wide. The total space is subdivided by transverse walls and pillars to number of squares totaling 306. These squares are topped by a total of 306 domes. In the northern wing of the west cloister, next to central hall a raised platform known as 'Badshah ka Taqt' is there. The prayer niches on this area in the west wall are embellished with ornamental Tughra inscriptions. The adjacent wall contains two doors and three niches minutely carved and ornamented. These doors lead to a room adjacent but outside the mosque. known as Sikandars Shah's tomb measuring 42'x42' and was roofed by nine domes.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b></p> <p>This mosque erected by Sikandar Shah Sultan of Bengal in 1369 AD for inhabitants of Pandua, is the remarkable example of Islamic architecture of the age. Highly ornamental brick works proves the dexterity of artisans of Bengal in 14th Cent.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Due to the shifting of the course of the Ganga southwards, Gaur, the then capital of Bengal was deserted and in 1338 Sultan Illyas Shah shifted his capital to Pandua, by the new course of the Ganga and remained so for the next century. Important buildings were erected close to the Ganga.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Weathering</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Large parts of the structure had collapsed previously. Presently there is material deterioration and algal growth.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b></p> <p>Primary Survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole			
<b>Location</b>	25° 9' 9" N 88°9'50" E			
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Adina JL NO 39 , PO- Pandua - 732102			
<b>Approach</b>	The Mosque is located near NH 34 in the crossing of a road from Eklakhi Masjid through Pandua with the National highway			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	14th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1369			
<b>Ownership</b>	Public			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious			
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque			
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Residential buildings to the North, South and East. Eco tourism park to the West.			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by

EKLAKHI TOMB		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/17	Map No						
										
<b>Past Name</b>	Eklakhi Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>It is a double heighted single storied structure, square in plan. It has a single central chamber, octagonal in shape, roofed by a large dome. The chamber is entered through four narrow arched doors at the four sides of the building. On the other four sides of the octagonal interiors are small chambers for prayer readers. Octagonal turrets, partially broken from the top, are present at the four corners. The external facades and the ceiling of the dome are profusely ornamented with terracotta tile work. The Eklakhi Tomb represents the true brick style of Bengal, with massive walls, octagonal corner towers, curved parapet, and terracotta ornamentation, the wall surface variegated with offsets, recesses and mouldings. Glazed tiles are for the first time used in this building.</p>							
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole									
<b>Location</b>	25° 8'19" N 88°9'15" E									
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar , Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah									
<b>Approach</b>	Within 100 yards towards east west direction from Qurubsahi Masjid which is in north east of Chhoti Dargah, located near NH 34 in Pandua									
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century									
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Between 1519-31									
<b>Ownership</b>	Public									
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India									
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>The building houses three tombs - Sultan Jalaluddin Shah, his wife and his son. Jalaluddin Shah was the son of Raja Ganesh, and was the first native Muslim ruler of Bengal and the last to rule from Pandua.</p>				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary									
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb									
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb									
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI									
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Due to the shifting of the course of the Ganga southwards, Gaur, the then capital of Bengal was deserted and in 1338 Sultan Illyas Shah shifted his capital to Pandua, by the new course of the Ganga and remained so for the next century. Important buildings were erected close to the Ganga.</p>							
<b>Building Setting</b>	Road to the East and north, water tank to the south west, residential buildings to the north west									
<b>Archeological</b>	NA							<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Signs of deterioration Weathering</p>	
<b>Historical</b>	High									
<b>Architectural</b>	High									
<b>Religious</b>	High									
<b>Social</b>	High									
<b>Natural</b>	NA									
<b>Grade</b>	I									
<b>Condition Description</b>	Structural and material deterioration, mterial loss.									
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey									

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



QUTUB SHAHI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mal/PAN/18	Map No												
																
<b>Past Name</b>	Qutub Shahi Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>Rectangular shaped mosque having two aisles and five bays, demarcated by stone pillars which once supported pointed arches in bricks. There are five pointed arched openings leading into the mosque in the Eastern wall. In the Western wall there are five ornamental multifoliated arched niches, the central one being the Mihrab with a pulpit to its north. At the four corners of the mosque are octagonal towers. The stone façade of the mosque is devoid of much ornamentation apart from the horizontal mouldings. The chabutra in front of the pulpit seems to be a grave of a fakir, who was buried in the mosque.</p>													
<b>Tehsil</b>	Gazole															
<b>Location</b>	25° 8' 19" N 88°9'12" E															
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Qutub Sahar JL No 32 PO Kutub Sahar, Pin- 732102, Pandua, Maldah															
<b>Approach</b>	It is located in between the tomb of Saint Qutubul Alam in the north west corner of the Choti dargah and Eklakhi Masjid at Pandua															
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century															
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1582															
<b>Ownership</b>	Public															
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India															
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>This mosque was built by Mukhdam Shaikh son of Muhammad Al Khalidi descendant of Hazrat Kutub Ul Nur. It is called as Qutub Shahi Mosque as a mark of respect to Saint Nur Qutubul Alam.</p>										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious															
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque															
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque															
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI															
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Due to the shifting of the course of the Ganga southwards, Gaur, the then capital of Bengal was deserted and in 1338 Sultan Illyas Shah shifted his capital to Pandua, by the new course of the Ganga and remained so for the next century. Important buildings were erected close to the Ganga.</p>													
<b>Building Setting</b>	Open fields to the North and West. Eklakhi tomb to the East. Tank to the South.															
<b>Archeological</b>	NA							<b>State of conservation</b>	<p>Fair</p>							
<b>Historical</b>	High										<b>Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Weathering</p>				
<b>Architectural</b>	High													<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>Roof of the structure has completely collapsed. Soiling on stone and decay of bricks due to weathering and ageing is seen..</p>	
<b>Religious</b>	High				<b>Source of information</b>	<p>Primary Survey</p>										
<b>Social</b>	High															
<b>Natural</b>	NA															
<b>Grade</b>	I															

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by



FUTI MASJID		Reference No	Map No
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Futi Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	The mosque originally had rectangular plan with a verandah and an inner chamber. The inner chamber had two domes while the verandah had three domes. It was built in brick in the pre-Mughal style. Presently the superstructure has collapsed and only 24.5'x24.5' sized plinth is visible. There is also an arched gateway. A new mosque has been built to commemorate the religious and historic structure.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda		
<b>Location</b>	25° 2' 25" N 88°8'10" E		
<b>Address</b>	Mouza Sharbari , J L no 98. PO Old Maldah-732128		
<b>Approach</b>	Inside Old Maldah on Sharbari Road and east of Katra		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	15th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1495		
<b>Ownership</b>	Private		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	As per the inscription in the mosque, it was built by Khan Muazzam Ulugh Sher Khan in 1495 AD during the rule of Alauddin Muzaffar Hussain Shah. The mosque cracked in an earthquake and thus is called Futi Masjid.
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque		
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Mosque		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style		
<b>Building Setting</b>	Vegetation to the North, residential complexes to the South, Sarbari Rd to the East and Katra to the West.		
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The mosque is located near the erstwhile flow of river Ganga.		
<b>State of conservation</b>	Advanced stage of decay		
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of awareness, lack of maintenance, inappropriate additions, encroachment.		
<b>Condition Description</b>	Material loss, vegetation growth, incompatible developments in the surrounding.		
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey		
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Medium
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	NA
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by

MANOSKAMANA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mal/MAL/12	Map No												
																
<b>Past Name</b>	Manaskamana Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The original temple has been renovated and extension and improvement was made several times. The new temple is a rectangular Dalan type structure with four charchala temple type spires rising above the flat roof, surrounding a larger hexagonal spire. The Dalan is placed on an elevated platform 3' high and has a Sanctum and a circumambulatory path around. There is another verandah, with multiple pillars upholding a flat roof, acting like a Pillared hall or Natmandir.</p>													
<b>Tehsil</b>	Old Malda															
<b>Location</b>	25° 0' 39" N 88° 8' 17" E															
<b>Address</b>	Manaskamana Road , Mouza Sherpur Makimpur J L No 63, Maldah 732101															
<b>Approach</b>	Near Maldah Town Railway Station															
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century															
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1858															
<b>Ownership</b>	Private															
<b>Owners Name</b>	Community															
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>The temple deity is Debi Bhagavati (Durga), also called Manasa Chandi. It was founded by a Sanyasi Biswambhor Giri who belonged to the Giri sect of Dashnami group of sannyasis introduced by Shankaracharya, in 1858 AD.</p>										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious															
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple															
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple															
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected															
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>The temple is located in the city of Maldah established on the bank of the then course of River Ganga</p>													
<b>Building Setting</b>	Dense urban settlements to the North, East and South. Manaskamana Lake to the West.															
<b>Archeological</b>	NA							<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Religious</b></td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Social</b></td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Natural</b></td> <td>NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Grade</b></td> <td>IIB</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Religious</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA	<b>Grade</b>	IIB
<b>Religious</b>	Medium															
<b>Social</b>	Medium															
<b>Natural</b>	NA															
<b>Grade</b>	IIB															
<b>Historical</b>	Medium															
<b>Architectural</b>	Low				<b>State of conservation</b>	<p>Fair</p> <p>Inappropriate additions and alterations</p>										
<b>Historical</b>	Medium															
<b>Architectural</b>	Low															
<b>Grade</b>	IIB															
<b>Condition Description</b>	Multiple past repairs and reconstructions in modern materials insensitive to historic context.		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey												
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey															

Listing done by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by