

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

2021

**Final Report on Architectural Heritage
Documentation of Hooghly, W.B.**



The Designers

539A Block -N, New Alipore, Kolkata

700053

3/26/2021



GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Chronicling the Ganga – from Source to Mouth



Architectural Heritage Documentation

WEST BENGAL

110 KM

Final Report- Phase III (i)



INTACH



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Final Report on

DISTRICT HOOGHLY, W.B.

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Cover Picture Source: http://weekenddestinations.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Ganges_Chandannagar.jpg



INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The River Ganga has been recognized as being completely intertwined with the religious and cultural tradition of India and thus is not only a life giving water artery but also nourishes and renews India's cultural and religious traditions. The river is thus a cultural stream embedded in the very soul of India.

The twin issues of pollution and anemic flow have negatively affected the cultural sites and activities along the river banks. While prominent sites and festivals are well known many lesser rituals and sites of local significance are routinely ignored and thus fading from public memory. The cultural influence zone narrative of the river extends beyond its banks and many heritage architecture facets have gone unnoticed or unrelated to the river. Knowledge of the sublime aspects of the river can influence public attitudes as well as proposed interventions.

INTACH, interested in carrying out a documentation of Natural Heritage, Intangible Cultural Heritage and Architectural Heritage along the main stem of Ganga River [Hoogly] in a 10 km wide corridor [5 km wide on either bank], has awarded the work of Architectural Heritage (AH) documentation in the Districts of Nadia, Hooghly, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Kolkata, Purba Medinipur as per given formats to 'The Designers', which in turn has formed a team of architects and allied professionals to carry out the field work and prepare report on the same for submission to INTACH.

Although the work has been scheduled from 1st January 2020, the MOU in this regard was signed on 14th January 2020 and fund was released on 17th February 2020, following which the field work was commenced.

However, due to the ongoing unprecedented COVID 19 pandemic and the lockdown that was put to effect from 22nd March 2020, the field work had to be suspended for compliance with the Govt. order as well as the health risks involved and the preliminary report was submitted in August 2020 based on desk research. In this Final report further work has been done and selected sites have been visited.

1.2 Scope of Work (Architectural Heritage Documentation)

Heritage sites are to be located from various secondary and primary sources and thereafter list them as per the detailed format provided for in the Annexure.

1.2.1 Coverage of Work

ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, OTHER BUILT HERITAGE

Visual documentation of and report preparation on architectural/ archaeological/ other built heritage within 5.0 kms of River Bhagirathi-Hooghly in the following districts of W.B.:

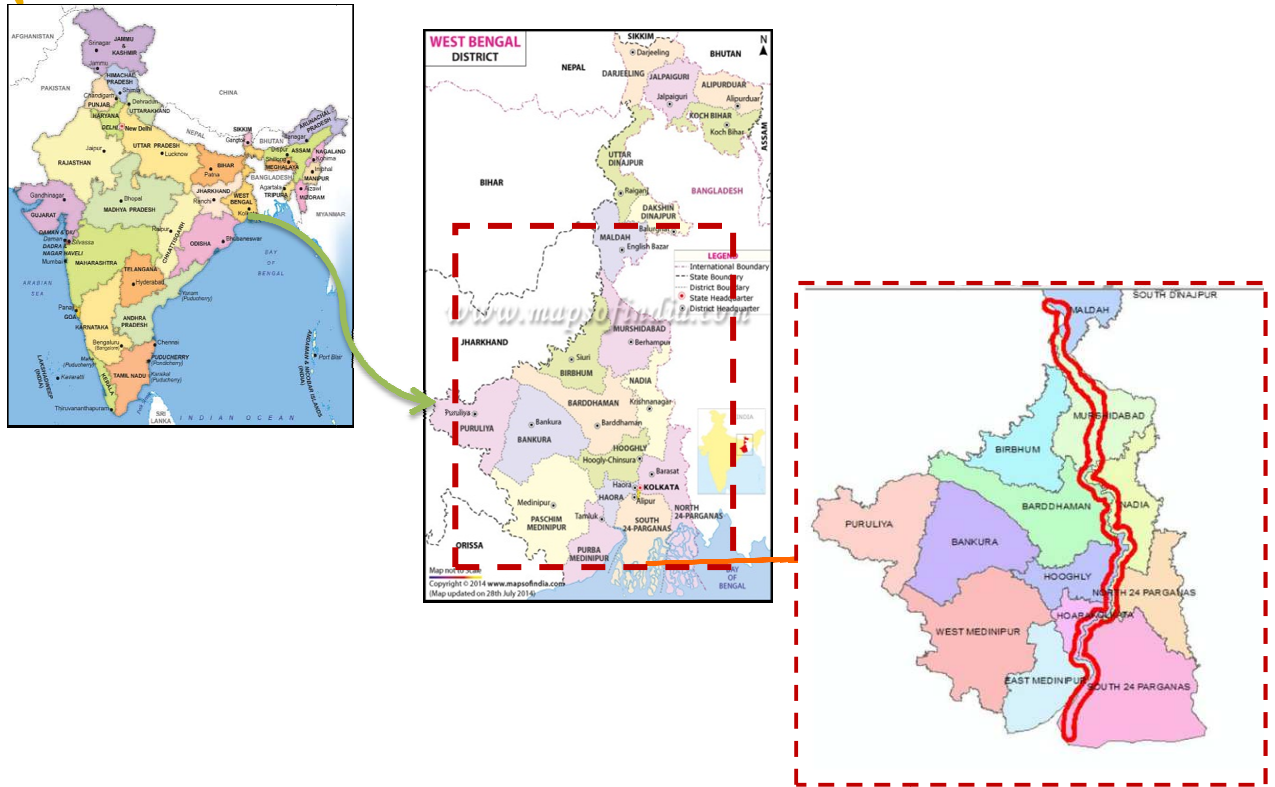


Fig. 1 Location of the Gangetic plains of Lower Bengal with respect to India

1. Nadia,
2. Hooghly,
3. Howrah,
4. North 24 Parganas,
5. Kolkata,
6. South 24 Parganas and
7. East Midnapore

Note:

- Malda, Murshidabad and Burdwan (or Bardhaman) are not in the scope (neither field work nor desk work) and not be included in the final report submitted by us.
- Documentation Template as per Annexure III of Inception Report on Ganga Cultural Documentation



Fig. 2 Physical extent & sequence of work in the seven districts and the buffer zone

**Table 1: District-wise Sequence of work vis-à-vis target date of report submission**

| Sl. No | DISTRICTS | POLICE STATION | | Final REPORT SUBMISSION [Days/Months] |
|--------|------------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| 5 | HOOGHLY 91 KM | 1 | Balagarh | 270 9 th month |
| | | 2 | Magri | |
| | | 3 | Polba | |
| | | 4 | Singur | |
| | | 5 | Chinsura | |
| | | 6 | Chandannagar | |
| | | 7 | Bhadreswar | |
| | | 8 | Serampore | |
| | | 9 | Uttarpara | |

1.3 Key Aspects:

- i. **Project Name:** Ganga Heritage Documentation
- ii. **Section:** Documenting Architectural, Archaeological, Other Built Heritage
- iii. **Schedule:** Time frame Plan of Action for 12 months
- iv. **Total No of Districts:** 07
- v. **Buffer limit:** 5 Kms.
- vi. **No of Phases:** Three
- vii. **Phase I:** ONE District to be covered, i.e. Part of the Districts along river Bhagirathi-Hugli i.e. South (Dakshin) 24 Parganas,
- viii. **Phase II:** THREE Districts to be covered, i.e. Part of the Districts along river Bhagirathi-Hugli i.e. North (Uttar) 24 Parganas, East (Purba) Medinipur & Nadia
- ix. **Phase III:** THREE Districts to be covered, i.e. Part of the Districts along river Bhagirathi-Hugli i.e. **Hooghly**, Kolkata & Howrah

1.4 Historical Background of the District¹

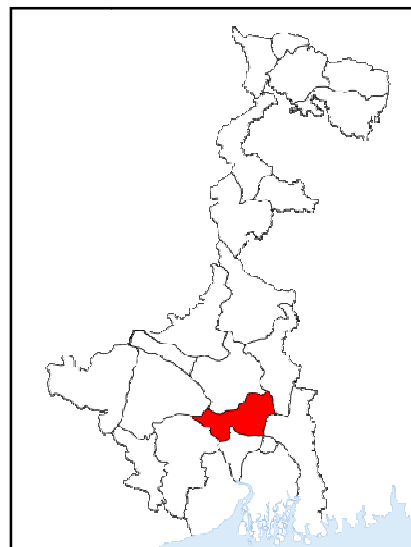
This district with its Headquarters located at Chinsurah town is within the Burdwan Division of the State of West Bengal. So far history goes, the name "Hooghly" is derived probably

¹ <http://www.hooghly.gov.in/>



from the 'HOGLA', a tall reed, which grows in abundance on the riverbanks and in the marshy low lands below them.

At dawn of history this part of the country was probably included in the territory held by the Suhmas, a tribe mentioned in juxtaposition with the Angas, Vangas and Pundras in the Mahabharata and also in the Mahabhashya, a grammar dating back to the second century B.C. In the third century B.C. the territory of the Suhmas was included in the vast empire of Asoka, which extended over the whole of Bengal as far as the mouth of the Ganges and upto Tamralipti (the modern Tamluk). Several centuries later this tract became absorbed with the rest of Bengal in the Gupta Empire, owing to a successful campaign by Samudragupta in the fourth century.



In the beginning of the seventh century, it appears to have been conquered by the powerful king of Bengal Sasanka of Gaur. In the second quarter of that century it became part of the great emperor Siladitya Harshabardhan. The northern and eastern part of the district, however, passed into the hands of the Sena kings of Bengal.

The district remained under the rule of indigenous rulers till the 13th Century. The northern part of the district had passed into the hand of the Mughal Rulers by 1298 A.D. Colonial forces came later. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Danes, the English came to this district for business purpose and established "Kuthis". They also settled in the district and utilised the district as the "Window" to the foreign Settlers. Chandernagore was under the French since 1696 till 1950. Chinsurah and Serampur were under the Dutch and Danes respectively for a long period. After the battle of Plassy, Mir Kasim by an agreement donated the Zamindery areas of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagang to the British in the year 1760. The British introduced their own rule to administer those areas according to their system.

For administrative purpose in 1795, the district of Burdwan was divided into two parts, the Northern Division being called Burdwan and the southern division Hooghli. The Bengal Presidency at that time was divided into 14 districts of which Hugli was one. Hooghly became a separate Collectorate in the year 1822 with Mr. W.H. Belli being the first Collector. The present Collectorate Building was constructed between 1827 and 1829 to accommodate The British troupes

Source :

Bengal District Gazetteer, Hooghly by L.S.S. O' Malley



**Table 2: Administrative Profile of Hooghly District**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Area | 3149 Sq .Km. |
| Head Quarter and connectivity | Chinsurah is the Headquarter. The district has railway connection through Eastern railway Howrah-Burdwan main line,Howrah-burdwan cord line,Howrah-tarakeswar main line Howrah-katowa main line The district has good road Connectivity with National highway-I : 1 (106 k.m.) State highway : 8 (197 k.m.) Waterways connectivity are 1. chinsurah - naihati 2. chandannagar - jagaddal 3. bhadeshwar - shyamnagar 4. srirampore - barakpore 5. dunlop ghat - bag more |
| No. Of Sub-Divisions | 4 Chinsura (Hooghly-Sadar), Serampore, Chandannagar, Arambag. |
| No. Of Blocks | 18 |
| No. of Municipalities | 12 |
| No. Of Municipal Corporation | 01 Chandannagar Municipal Corporation |
| No. Of Police Stations | 23 |
| No. Of Municipality wards | 292 |

Source: http://www.hooghly.gov.in/district_profile.htm

1.5 River Ganga through Hooghly District (North to South)

Ganga passes through the following blocks and municipalities:

1. Balagar CD Block-
2. Mogra Chinsurah CD Block
3. Bansberia Municipality
4. Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality
5. Chandannagar Municipal Corporation
6. Bhadreswar Municipality
7. Champdani Municipality
8. Baidyabati Municipality
9. Serampore Municipality
10. Rishra Municipality
11. Konnagar Municipality
12. Uttarpara Municipality

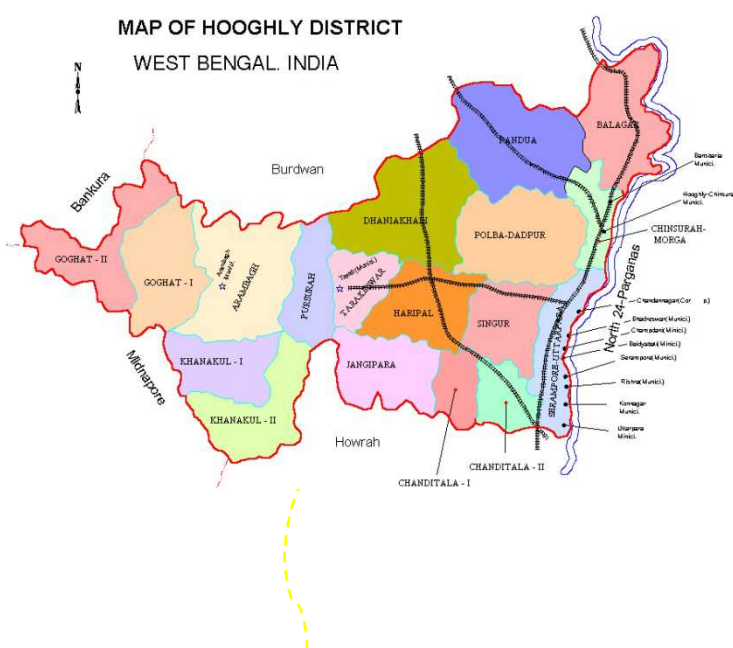




Fig-3 River Ganga through Hooghly district

Map source: S. Manna, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=80407842>

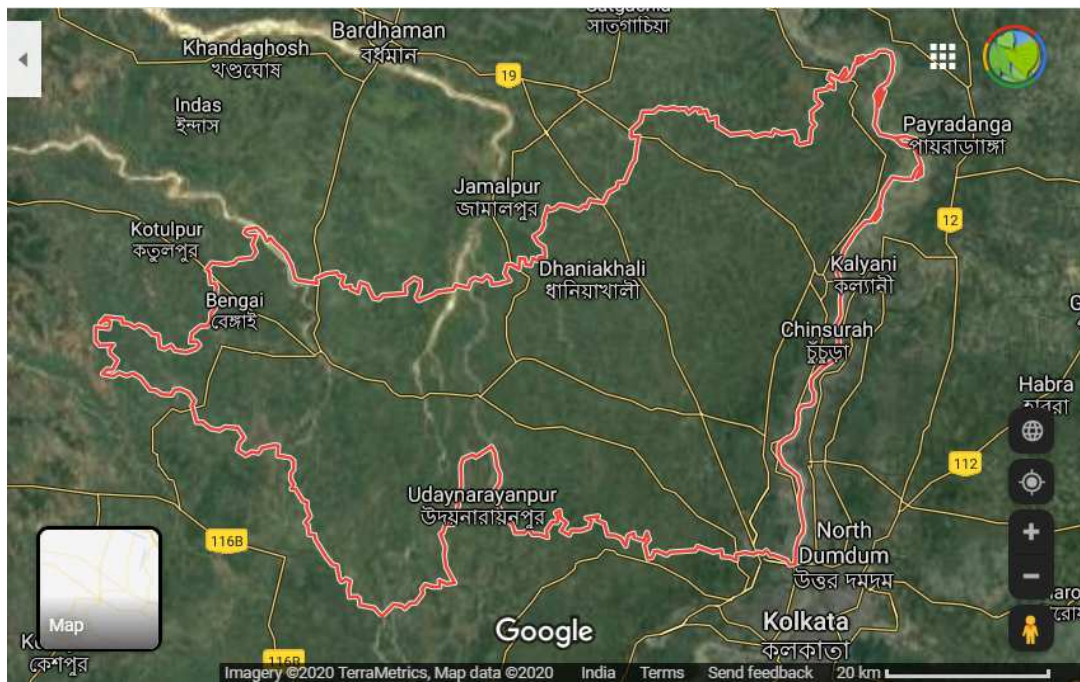


Fig 4: Google map of Hooghly district boundary with River Bhagirathi-Hooghly at the eastern edge; 5 km offset indicated in yellow dashed line



1.6 Identification of Sites

Table 3: Checklist of heritage sites by the River Ganga

(<http://hooghly.gov.in/visit.htm>)

| Sl. No. | Block/Municipality by the River Ganga | some of the Important heritage sites |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Balagarh CDBlock | Brindaban Jeu (Krishna Jeu) temple complex, Guptipara, Ramchandra mandir |
| 2 | Mogra-Chinsurah CD Block | Zafar Khan Ghazi Mosque And Dargah, Shibpur, Tribeni |
| 3 | Bansberia Municipality | AnantaBasudebaMandir, Mithapukur More, Hangsheswari Temple |
| 4 | Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality | Bandel Church, Hooghly Imambara, Shanderswartala temple |
| 5 | Chandannagar Municipal Corporation | Chandan nagar Strand, Dupleix Palace, Sacraed Heart Church ++ |
| 6 | Bhadreswar Municipality | Shyamsundar Ghat,,Shyamsundar Thakur Bari |
| 7 | Champdani Municipality | Naulekha Laxmi Narayan Temple |
| 8 | Baidyabati Municipality | Neemai Tirtho Ghat, Neemai Tirtho Ghat Krishna Math |
| 9 | Serampore Municipality | Danish Governor;s House, St. Olav;s Church, Denmark Tavern |
| 10 | Rishra Municipality | Daw Bari,Siddheswari Kali mandir |
| 11 | Konnagar Municipality | Baromandir, KonnagarBagan Bari / Bagan Bari of AbanindraNath Thakur |
| 12 | Uttarpara Municipality | UttarparaJaikrishna Public Library,Taratirtha, MandirBati |

**1.7 Number of sites listed in each CD Block and Municipality**

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Balagarh CDBlock | 12 |
| 2. Mogra-Chinsurah CD Block | 2 |
| 3. Bansberia Municipality | 4 |
| 4. Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality | 21 |
| 5. Chandannagar Municipal Corporation | 27 |
| 6. Bhadreswar Municipality | 12 |
| 7. Champdani Municipality | 3 |
| 8. Baidyabati Municipality | 6 |
| 9. Serampore Municipality | 31 |
| 10. Rishra Municipality | 3 |
| 11. Konnagar Municipality | 4 |
| 12. Uttarpara Municipality | 6 |
| TOTAL | 131 |



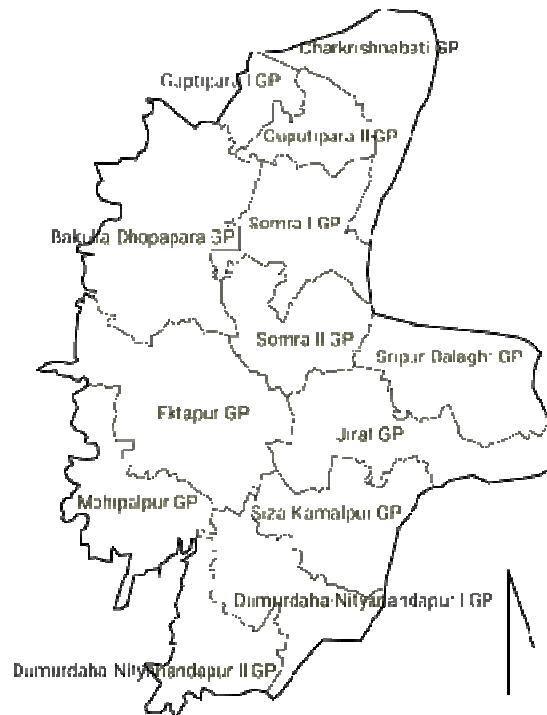
DOCUMENTATION OF SITES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH



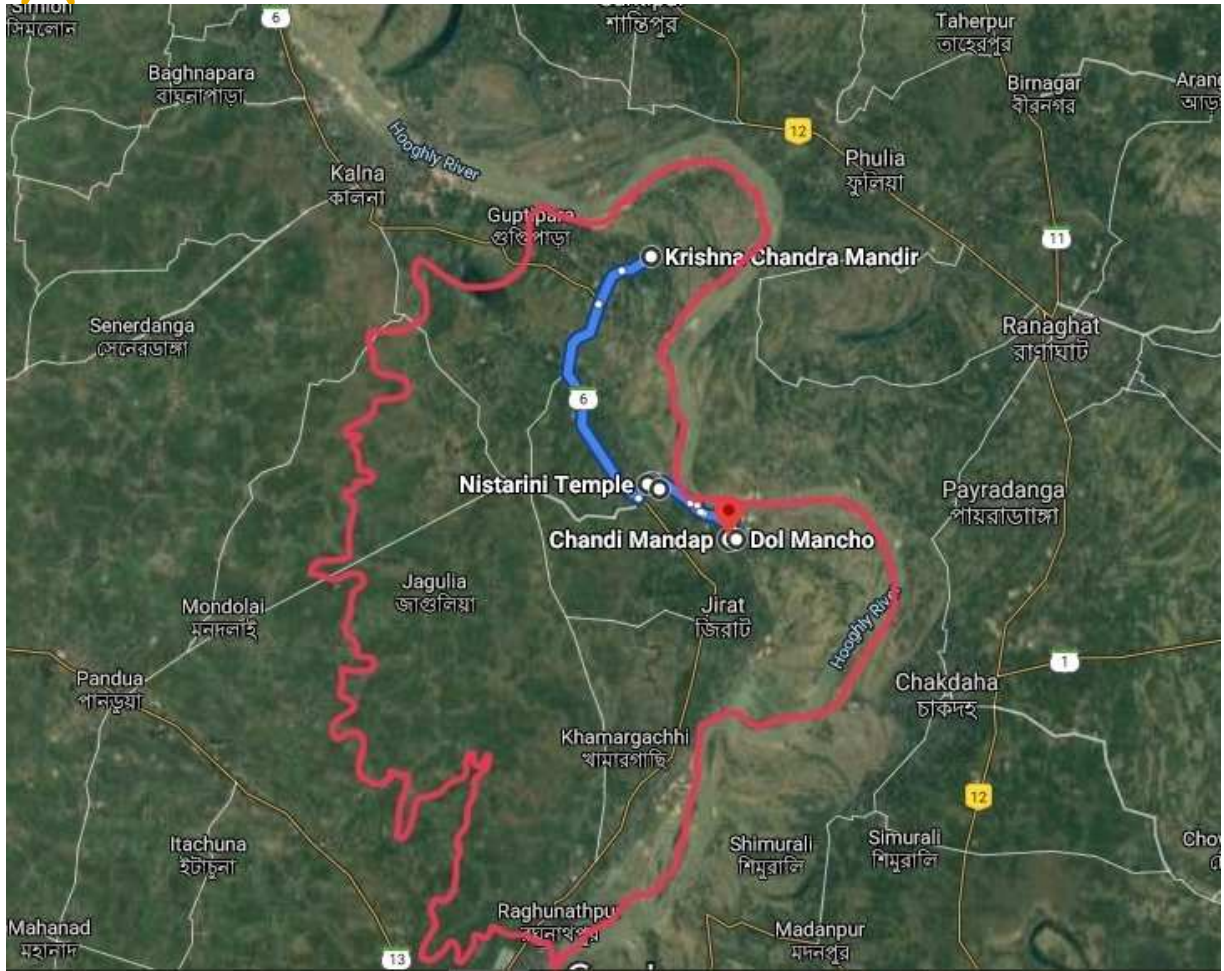
1. BALAGARH CD BLOCK

Historical Background

Almost a hundred years after Vasco da Gama landed on the West Coast of India, the Portuguese and other European powers started making inroads into Bengal. Using the intricate network of rivers of the Ganga – Bramhaputra Delta the Europeans settled in various parts of Bengal. Their huge barges and ships sailed up & down the Hooghly carrying merchandise from far off lands. Soon the country was in need of boats, barges and even ships. A boat building industry was set up in Sripur, near the present day Balagarh station on the Bandel – Katwa line. Balagarh soon started producing not only boats of different shapes and sizes but also ocean going ships turning the non descriptive village into a busy industrial town. In the early 18th century, during the golden days of Balagarh, Raghunandan Mitra Mustafi of UlaBirnagar in Nadia, migrated to Balagarh. Taking advantage of the river trade he soon made a fortune and established a fort complex complete with several temples and other religious structures decorated with elaborate and intricate wood curving. The fort has long crumbled into dust but a few of the temples, along with the intricate wood work, have survived the test of time and can still be seen to this day. Century old temples with extensive wood carving, along with age old boat making industry along side the grand views of the river Hooghly is what Balagarh at a glance. Today, Balagarh Community Development Block forms an administrative division in Chinsurah Subdivision of the Hooghly district.



Map source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Balagarh_CD_block_map.svg



Balagarh CD Blockboundary

Source: Boundary depicted by authors based on Google Satellite Map directions as per following link:

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Krishna+Chandra+Mandir,+Rathsarak,+Barabazar,+Guptipara,+West+Bengal/Harasundari+Mandir,+Sukuria,+West+Bengal/Nistarini+Temple,+Somra,+West+Bengal/Anandamoyee+Temple,+Sukuria,+West+Bengal+712123/Dol+Mancho,+Rash+Tala+Road,+Balagarh,+West+Bengal/Jora+siv+Mandir,+Sripur,+West+Bengal/Chandi+Mandap,+Balagarh,+West+Bengal/@23.1389568,88.3614403,32915m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m44!4m43!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f8e7cd4e509225:0xeb2319725a0fb83!2m2!1d88.4408084!2d23.1969294!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f8e9aa98a7367f:0x7447e0d84e1feffe!2m2!1d88.4407467!2d23.1349927!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f8e90073adcdf1:0xd693ef95b2a41128!2m2!1d88.4399505!2d23.1347691!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f8e9abac37ad9b:0xf9920bab25f7eb8a!2m2!1d88.4429693!2d23.1330058!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f8e9c471e77a65:0x98c9ae6df872c694!2m2!1d88.4661807!2d23.1195821!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f8e9c40363769f:0xebb99e224f3e827!2m2!1d88.46487!2d23.1195414!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f8e9c6b1cf66e1:0x5fda700e01d7d07!2m2!1d88.4639539!2d23.1193642!3e0>

**LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (FROM NORTH TO SOUTH)**

| Sl. No. | Name | Type |
|----------------|---|-------------|
| 1. | Brindavan Chandra Mandir, Brindavan Chandra's Math, Guptipara | Religious |
| 2. | ChaitanyadevaMandir, Brindavan Chandra's Math, Guptipara | Religious |
| 3. | Krishna Chandra Mandir, Brindavan Chandra's Math, Guptipara | Religious |
| 4. | RamchandraMandir, Brindavan Chandra's Math, Guptipara | Religious |
| 5. | Harasundari Temple, Sukuria, Somra | Religious |
| 6. | Nistarini Temple, Sukuria, Somra | Religious |
| 7. | Anandamayee (AnandaBhairavi) Temple, Sukuria, Somra | Religious |
| 8. | RadhaKunja Mansion , Sukuria, Somra | Residential |
| 9. | Rashmancha, Sripur | Religious |
| 10. | ChandiMandap&Natmandir, Sripur | Religious |
| 11. | Jora Shiv Mandir, Sripur | Religious |
| 12. | Dolmancha, Sripur | Religious |

**Serial No.-01****BRINDAVAN CHANDRA MANDIR, BRINDAVAN CHANDRA'S MATH**

Map Reference:

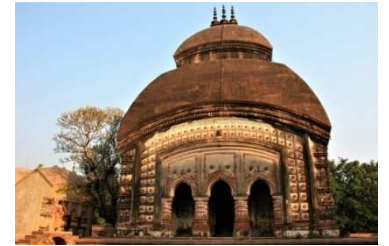
Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BRINDABAN CHANDRA MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23°11'49.77"N

Longitude:

88°26'27.26"E

Address:

Krishnabati, Guptipara, West Bengal 712512

Approach:

2.8km away from Guptipara Railway Station
(9 min drive via Guptipara Station Rd)**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1810

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Archaeological Survey of India,
Kolkata Circle*The Guptipara Ratha***5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Archaeological Survey of India

Address:

12, Strand Road, Metcalfe Hall, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700001**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

During the regime of nawab Alivardi Khan, it was brought to his notice that tax was not paid for a long time for a plot of land in the name of Shri Brindavan Chandra. So he immediately ordered the offender, Shri Brindavan Chandra, to be brought to his court. Little did he know that Brindavan Chandra was none other than Lord Krishna. His worshippers made a replica of Brindaban Chandra and took it to the court. Alivardi Khan was surprised to see the deity. Guilty and ashamed he cancelled all tax dues and gave permission to build the temple of Brindavan Chandra.

Culture Significance:

Brindavan Chandra Temple houses idols of Lord Jaganath, Balarama and Subhadra. RathYatra (Chariot Festival) is the most celebrated festival here. Idols are carried in rath (chariot) to MasirBadi (aunt's house), Gopal Temple at Burrabazar, Guptipara, on this day. For seven days the idols are worshiped in this temple. After that the idols are brought back to the home temple, that is Brindavan Chandra Mandir. This part of the festival is called ultorath. There are several



events which the Guptipara people celebrate: RathaYatra, Jagadhatri Puja, Durga Puja, DolYatra, Jhapan, Kali Puja & Rathayatra.

Social Significance: The Rathayatra from the temple is the tallest ‘rath’ of West Bengal. A unique festival “Bhandar Loot” is performed on the previous day of “UltoRath”, when the priest opens the temple doors, allowing devotees to consume as much Prasad as they can. Dol Yatra celebrated here is also 300 years old.

Associational Significance: Imprinted on the terracotta walls of Guptipara temples are images of a bygone era of Bengal. The temple here is the most stunning example of the art wave that followed in the wake of Krittivas Ojha translating the Ramayana from Sanskrit into Bengali in the 15th century. Since stones were unavailable in Bengal, the locals recorded the narratives of Ramayana through the terracotta panels of their temples.

Local legends: Guptipara is believed to be the origin of Bengal’s first publicly organized community Durga Puja commonly known as *Barowari puja* introducing Sri Bindhabasini Jagaddhatri Puja. In mid-17th century, twelve friends got together to organize a common Durgotsav.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Traditional Bengal ‘Aatchala’ (8 roof) temple architecture

Site & Surrounding: Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation

Plan: The temple is square in plan and south facing.

Façade: Three arched symmetrical façade with coffered wall & prominent corners. The columns supporting the arches are beautifully patterned with varying brick sizes. The temple front beholds some terracotta carvings while other walls are majorly plain cement plastered. Total height is 60’.

Decorative Feature: Fine fresco paintings adorn the walls and ceilings of this temple. The ceiling is arched and walls right up to ceiling are covered with scenes from Lord Krishna’s life story.

Building material and: Construction techniques Bricks, lime plaster, coloured pigments for fresco, terracotta Brick masonry



Faded fresco paintings & terracotta work

9. Associated Intangible values The Rathayatra from Brindavan Chandra temple is the fourth oldest in India.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: The terracotta panels and fresco paintings are wearing away.

Structural Problem: Not found.

Additions & alterations: A coat of cement has been applied on the worn out parts of the temple. So most parts of the facade has a dull gray shade in contrast to the bright red facade of the nearby RamchandraMandir.

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained .



Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

Apart from Brindavan chandra temple, the Guptipara Math comprises the Ramchandra temple, Chaitanya temple and Krishna Chandra temple. To its left is Krishna Chandra Temple and on the right is Ramchandra Temple. All are terracotta temples.

It is a State protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata circle.

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: **IIA**



Source :

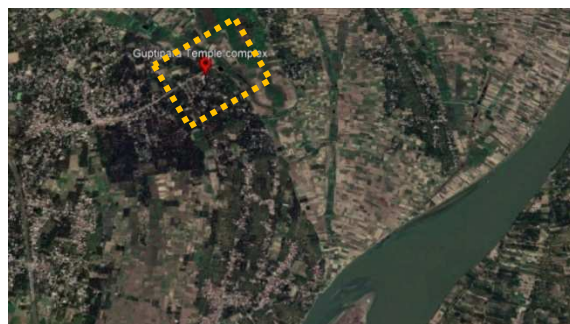
<http://www.asikolkata.in/hugli.aspx#Shrine>

14. References

Reference notes

- <http://www.somensengupta.com/Guptipara.html>
- <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/07/06/guptipara-chariots-temple/>
- <https://isharethese.com/brindavanchandra-mandir-guptipara-terracotta-temple-west-bengal/>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Map showing the position of River Ganga with the site

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-02****CHAITANYADEVA MANDIR, BRINDAVAN CHANDRA'S MATH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHAITANYADEVA MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23°11'49.40"N

Longitude:

88°26'26.75"E

Address:

Krishnabati, Guptipara, West Bengal 712512

Approach:

2.8km away from Guptipara Railway Station
(9min drive via Guptipara Station Rd)**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1650

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Archaeological Survey of India,
Kolkata Circle**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Archaeological Survey of India

Address:

12, Strand Road, Metcalfe Hall, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700001**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Chaitanya temple is the smallest and oldest in the precinct. The beautiful temple was constructed by Bishwambar Roy in 1650. Inside the temple there is a huge image of Gouranga and Nityananda. The temple is said to contain some of Bengal's earliest terracotta carvings but sadly they didn't survive the test of time.

Culture Significance:

Same as Brindaban Chandra Temple

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Built in 'Jora – Bangla' style with a pair of 'Dochala' roofs

Site & Surrounding:

Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation

Plan:

The temple is square in plan and south facing.

Façade:

Three pointed Cinquefoil arch at the front. The temple consists of two hut shaped adjoining structure with 'Dochala' roof.



Decorative Feature: The temple is said to contain some of Bengal’s earliest terracotta carvings but sadly they didn’t survive the test of time. Inside there is a huge image of Gouranga and Nityananda.

Building material and: Bricks, lime plaster, terracotta.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry



Lord Chaitanya And Sri Nityananda

The ornamental archways

9. Associated Intangible values Apart from Chaitanyadeva temple, the Guptipara Math comprises of the Ramchandra temple, Brindavanchandra temple and Krishna Chandra temple. To its left is Krishna Chandra Temple and on the right is Brindavanchandra Temple. All are terracotta temples. It is the oldest of the four temples.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: The beautiful terracotta carvings have worn away with time.

Structural Problem: Not found.

Additions & alterations: A coat of plaster has been applied on worn out parts of temple.

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained .

Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

It is a State protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata circle

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.somensengupta.com/Guptipara.html>
- ii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/07/06/guptipara-chariots-temple/>
- iii. <https://isharethese.com/4-guptipara-terracotta-temple-facades-west-bengal-photo-essay/>



Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name

Sreyosi Pramanik
28.08.2020
Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-03****KRISHNA CHANDRA MANDIR, BRINDAVAN CHANDRA'S MATH SITE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KRISHNA CHANDRA MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23°11'48.91"N

Longitude:

88°26'27.00"E

Address:

Krishnabati, Guptipara, West Bengal 712512

Approach:

2.8km away from Guptipara Railway Station
(9 min drive via Guptipara Station Rd)**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1745

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata Circle

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Archaeological Survey of India –Kolkata Circle

Address:

12, Strand Road, Metcalfe Hall, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700001**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Krishnachandra Temple was constructed in 1745 during the rule of Nawab Ali Vardi Khan and follows the 'aat – chala' form of architecture.

Culture Significance:

Same as Brindavan Chandra Temple

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Traditional Bengal 'Aatchala' (8 roof) temple architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Rural settlements with vegetation

Plan:

The temple is square in plan and is east facing.

Façade:

Three pointed Cinquefoil archways adorn the façade with beautiful stucco work in lime surkhi mortar. Only the front façade is ornate with accentuated corners but the rest of the façade is in plain grey lime



mortar. Atop the topmost chala are three pointed ‘*Kalashas*’. There are no terracotta works as such. The temple rests on an elevated platform.

Decorative Feature: Ornamental stucco work in lime surkhi mortar dominates the front. There is a ‘Radha Krishna’ idol inside the temple. A ‘Tulsi Mancha’ is in front of the temple.

Building material and: Bricks, lime plaster, lime-surkhi mortar

Construction techniques: Brick masonry



Three pointed Cinquefoil archways with stucco work



The Tulshi Mancha



The Radha Krishna' idol

9. Associated Intangible values

Apart from the Krishna Chandra temple, the Guptipara Math comprises the Ramchandra temple, Brindavanchandra temple and Chaitanyadeva temple. Adjacent to Krishna Chandra Temple is Chaitanyadeva temple and opposite to it is Ramchandra Temple. All four temples stand on elevated platforms and are inter – connected by narrow arched passageways.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found.
 Structural Problem: Not found.
 Additions & alterations: Nothing as such.
 Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained .
 Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

It is a State protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata circle.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes



- i. <http://www.somensengupta.com/Guptipara.html>
- ii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/07/06/guptipara-chariots-temple/>
- iii. <https://soumyajyotibiswas.blogspot.com/2019/01/a-trip-to-brindaban-chandra-math.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 28.08.2020
Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-04****RAMCHANDRA MANDIR, BRINDABAN CHANDRA'S MATH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RAMCHANDRA MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23°11'49.38"N

Longitude:

88°26'28.07"E

Address:

Krishnabati, Guptipara, West Bengal 712512

Approach:

2.8km away from Guptipara Railway Station
(9min drive via Guptipara Station Rd)**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

18th century AD

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Archaeological Survey of India,
Kolkata Circle**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Archaeological Survey of India
Kolkata Circle

Address:

12, Strand Road, Metcalfe Hall, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700001**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Ramchandra Temple, was constructed in late 18th century by the king of Sheraphuli, Harishchandra Roy, is the definitely the most elegant temple of the complex. The temple contains rich terracotta works depicting war scene from Ramayana, royal processions, marine voyages and scenes from day to day life. Lord Ram, Sita, Laxman and Hanuman are worshipped in here.

Culture Significance:

Same as Brindaban Chandra Temple

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Built in *Ek-ratna* (one – pinnacled) style of Bengal architecture

Site & Surrounding:

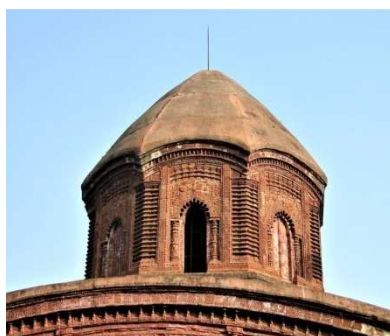
Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation.

Plan:

The temple has a rectangular plan and faces the west.



- Façade:** The temple has three archway entries supported on brick columns. The roof is of *Ekchala* (single roof) type. The one storied temple crowned with an octagonal turret contains rich terracotta works on the front and southern walls of the ground floor and also on the walls of the turret.
- Decorative Feature:** The temple contains rich terracotta works depicting war scene from Ramayana, royal processions, marine voyages and scenes from day to day life.
- Building material and:** Bricks, lime surkhi plaster, terracota
- Construction techniques:** Brick masonry



The octagonal turret



Rich terracotta carvings on walls



Brick columns



Terracotta works showing Battle scenes, Raashleela and Mahishashuramardini respectively.

9. Associated Intangible values

Apart from Ramchandratemple, the Guptipara Math comprises the Brindavanchandra temple, Chaitanya temple and Krishna Chandra temple. Adjacent to Ramchandra Temple is Brindavanchandra temple to the right and opposite to it is Krishna Chandra Temple. All four temples stand on elevated platforms and are inter – connected by narrow arched passageways.

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not found..
- Structural Problem: Not found.
- Additions & alterations: Not found.
- Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
- Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

- Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
- Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks It is a State protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata circle.



13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: B
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.somensengupta.com/Guptipara.html>
- ii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/07/06/guptipara-chariots-temple/>
- iii. <https://soumyajyotibiswas.blogspot.com/2019/01/a-trip-to-brindaban-chandra-math.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



Serial No.-05

HARASUNDARI TEMPLE, MITRA MUSTAFI FAMILY TEMPLES

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HARASUNDARI TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23° 8'6.18"N

Longitude:

88°26'26.55"E

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

Approach:

5km from Somra Bazar railway station
(67km from Howrah Junction)

Via Sripur Bazaar Rd.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1814

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

<http://bengalhistory.weebly.com/24892497245524822496.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Mitra-Mustafi Temple Trust

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Kali temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The 'MitraMustafi' family, whose architectural legacy can be seen in their mansions, temples and religious structures in Ula-Birnagar (now in Nadia district of West Bengal), Sripur-Balagarh (now in Hooghly district) and Sukharia-Somra (also in Hooghly district).

In the late 17th century, Shaista Khan, the then Mughal Governor of Bengal (1664- 1688), appointed a man named Rameshwar Mitra in the Accounts section of the Bengal Governorate. A descendant of the Kayasths who had migrated from Kannauj to Bengal, RameshwarMitra excelled at his work and over the years built a formidable reputation.

RameshwarMitra's fourth son, AnantaramMitra, arrived in Sukharia-Somra (now in Hooghly district) in 1712 CE. His fourth son, TilakramMitraMustafi, bought land in Sukharia, Punui and Gopinagar from the Burdwan Raj Estate in 1757. DewanRamnidhiMustafi, a son of TilaknathMitraMustafi, constructed the temple in 1814 A.D.

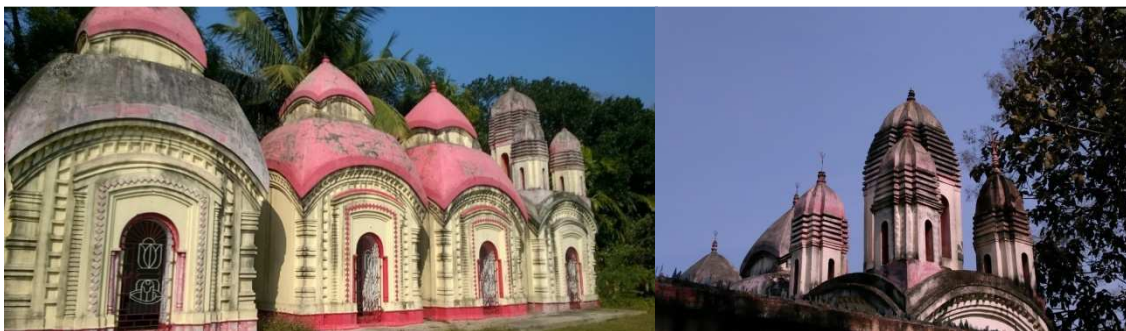




- Culture Significance:** Harasundari Kali temple along with fourteen other temples is distributed equally in rows on each side. Of them twelve are aatchala styled Shiva temples and two pancharatna styled temples.
- Social Significance:** Currently the MitraMustafis run an orphanage by the side of this temple complex. Shyamal Mitra took several steps to make the residents of Sukhria aware of their rich history. A board with a 1912 map of Sukhria is put up along with plaques showing the family tree and time line of the MitraMustafi Family.
- Associational Significance:** The MitraMustafi family is sometimes called the family of Dewans as most of the family members served in different positions in the revenue departments during the rule of the monarchy. The earliest root of the MitraMustafi family can be assigned to Kalidas Mitra who was one of the five Kayasthas who immigrated from Kanauj to Bengal. Counting from Kalidas Mitra, the 19th generation successor is the famous zamindar from Ula Birnagar, Rameswar Mitra.
- Local legends:** Rameshwar Mitra grew to become a wealthy and influential personality and built many architecturally beautiful structures in his native village before he died in 1630 Shakabda (c. 1708). He had ten sons and a daughter, who would fan out across three villages and build magnificent mansions and temples, many of which are still standing.

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style:** A *Navaratna* style temple with nine-pinnacles distributed in 4,4,1 form. The main temple is flanked by two parallel rows of Shiva temples. Each row consists of seven temples, comprising two *pancharatna* (five pinnacles) and five *aatchala* (eight roof) temples.
- Site & Surrounding:** Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation and an adjacent water body. There is a central open green space inside the temple complex.
- Plan:** The main temple has a square plan with 2-storey. The two rows of temples are also square in plan and built over an elevated plinth.
- Façade:** The main temple has three round archway entries with simple pilasters adjoining the arch piers. The upper storey also follows the same pattern. The nine-pinnacles distributed as 4 pinnacles over the four corners of the first storey, another 4 over the second storey and crowned with a central pinnacle. The shiva temples have cusped arched doorways with accentuated corners.
- Decorative Feature:** Simple cornices, cusped arches, simple lime surkhi plastered walls painted with yellow and red colours. There is a metal *Trishula* crowning each pinnacle.
- Building material and:** Bricks, lime surkhi plaster
- Construction techniques:** Brick masonry



The aat-chala styled shiva temples (first 3 from the left) and the pancharatna styled temple (extreme right)

The corbelled pinnacles of the main temple.



9. Associated Intangible values Quoting from the *District Handbook of Bengal*, Volume 12, “RameswarMitra visited Delhi at the time of Aurangzeb (1618-1707) and said to have much impressed the 6th Mughal Emperor with his scholarship work in the Accounts Department, in which he so distinguished himself and did such good work, that Emperor awarded him the title *Mustauphi* (a royal title) and presented him with a golden palm (*panja*) (Royal seal, impression of entire palm)”. Thus the surname of “*MitraMustafi*” originated which should not be confused with the Muslim surname of *Mustafa*.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: HarasundariMandir was severally damaged by an earthquake in 1897.
Structural Problem: Not found.
Additions & alterations: Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance: The dilapidated Harasundari Temple, along with the 14 Shiva temples was restored in 2011 by Shyamal Mitra
Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks The dimensions of the temple complex needs to be documented through proper site survey and measure drawing.

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
Architectural: A
Historical: B
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.livehistoryindia.com/history-daily/2020/02/06/bengals-mitra-mustafi-family-trilogyhttps://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/07/06/guptipara-chariots-temple/>
- ii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/12/25/sukharia-restoration-of-harasundari-and-nistarini-temple/>
- iii. <https://tourplannerblog.com/sukharia-name-of-an-unknown-historical-village/>
- iv. <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/02/the-mitra-mustafis-of-sukharia.html>
- v. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/next-weekend-you-can-be-at-sukharia/cid/1268313>
- vi. https://www.facebook.com/History-of-Mitra-Mustafi-Family-111203825606672/?ref=page_internal

Maps/plan/Drawings





Lister Name
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name

Sreyosi Pramanik
28.08.2020
Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-06****NISTARINI TEMPLE, MITRA MUSTAFI FAMILY TEMPLES**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NISTARINI TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23° 8'5.17"N

Longitude:

88°26'23.82"E

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

Approach:

5km from Somra Bazar railway station
(67km from Howrah Junction)
viasripur Bazaar Rd.**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1847

Approximate Date:

Source of

information:<http://bengalhistory.weebly.com/24892497245524822496.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Mitra-Mustafi Temple Trust

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Kali temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Same as Harasundari Temple

Built by RamnishiMitraMustafi's nephew, KashigatiMitraMustafi, in 1847.Sukharia-Somra was home to several mansions, thakurdalans, more temples and other religious structures built by the MitraMustafi family but these have not stood the test of time.

Culture Significance:

Same as Harasundari Temple

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A *Navaratna* style temple with nine domed-pinnacles distributed in 4,4,1 form.

Site & Surrounding:

Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation .



Plan: The main temple has a square plan and is south facing. The temple is built over an elevated plinth.

Façade: The front porch of the temple is supported by 2 sets of double doric columns at the corners and the other 4 in the middle. Carved cornices and dentils beautifully adorn the front. The entry to the *garbagriha* is through three symmetrical archways.

Decorative Feature: Simple cornices, round arches, domed pinnacles

Building material and: Bricks, lime surkhi plaster, yellow and red paint

Construction techniques: Brick masonry



The doric columns at the porch.



The nine domed-pinnacles



The Kali Idol

9. Associated Intangible values Explained in Harashundari Temple.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Nistarini Mandir was severally damaged by an earthquake in 1897.

Structural Problem: Not found.

Additions & alterations: There was once a natmandir next to the temple but it is now in utter ruin.

Repairs and Maintenance: The dilapidated Nistarini Mandir was restored in 2011 by Shyamal Mitra

Threats to the property: Not found.



Before and after restoration images

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Explained in Harashundari Temple.

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: B

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B



Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.livehistoryindia.com/history-daily/2020/02/06/bengals-mitra-mustafi-family-trilogyhttps://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/07/06/guptipara-chariots-temple/>
- ii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/12/25/sukharia-restoration-of-harasundari-and-nistarini-temple/>
- iii. <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/02/the-mitra-mustafis-of-sukharia.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



Serial No.-07

**ANANDAMAYEE (ANANDA BHAIRAVI) TEMPLE,
MITRA MUSTAFI FAMILY TEMPLES**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ANANDA BHAIRAVI TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23° 7'58.17"N

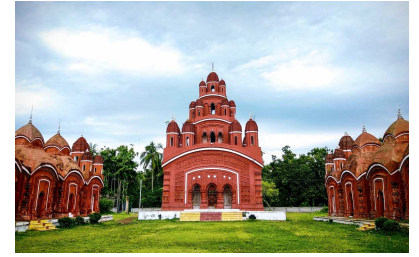
Longitude:

88°26'34.49"E

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

Approach:

1.5km from Somra Bazar railway station
(67km from Howrah Junction)
via Sripur Bazaar Rd.**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1813

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

<https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/tag/sukharia/ml>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Mitra-Mustafi Temple Trust

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Same as Harasundari Temple

In 1813, Anantaram's nephew, BireswarMitraMustafi (son of ShambhuramMitraMustafi), erected a three-storey AnandaBhairavi Temple crowned by 25 pinnacles. Sukharia-Somra was home to several mansions, thakurdalans, more temples and other religious structures built by the MitraMustafi family but these have not stood the test of time

Culture Significance:

Same as Harasundari Temple

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | Built in <i>Panchabingshati</i> style of Bengal temple architecture with 25 corbelled domed pinnacles. The main temple is flanked by two parallel rows of six temples each. Five of the temples on each row are <i>aatchalas</i> (eight-sloped roof). One temple on each flank has a <i>pancharatna</i> (five-pinnacle) roof. One of the pancharatna temples is dedicated to Ganesha, while the other nine house shivalingas. |
| Site & Surrounding: | Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation. A huge lake is also present which gives a magnificent mirror image of the entire temple complex. |
| Plan: | The main temple has a square plan and is south-west facing. The temple is built over an elevated plinth approached by a flight of steps. |
| Façade: | The three-storeyed AnandaBhairavi temple is crowned with 25 pinnacles. The first level of the temple is crowned by three pinnacles at each of the four corners ($3 \times 4 = 12$); the second level is crowned by two pinnacles at each of the four corners ($2 \times 4 = 8$); and the final level is crowned by one pinnacle at each of the four corners ($1 \times 4 = 4$) along with a central pinnacle ($12 + 8 + 4 + 1 = 25$). The temples have coffered walls with accentuated corners in the façade. |
| Decorative Feature: | Terracotta panels, cusped arches, coffered walls |
| Building material and: | Bricks, lime surkhi plaster, terracotta |
| Construction techniques: | Brick masonry |



The terracotta panels in the facade



The 25 corbelled-pinnacles

The 5 aathchala Shiva temples



The pancharatna Ganesha Temple

9. Associated Intangible values The temple's architecture is unique as there are only five *Panchabingshati* (25-pinnacled) temples in Bengal.

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Sign of Distress: | The terracotta panels have been cemented off. |
| Structural Problem: | Not found. |
| Additions & alterations: | The temple has been painted red while restoration. The worn out terracotta panels have been covered with cement plaster. Thus, masking the originality of the temple structure. |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Well maintained. |
| Threats to the property: | Not found. |



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

Explained in Harashundari Temple.

13. Grade

- Archaeological: B
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: B
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: I

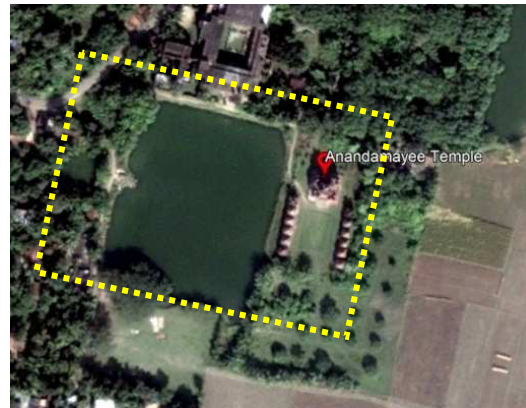


14. References

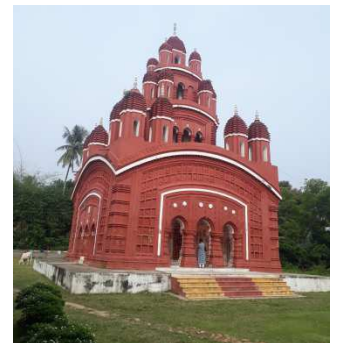
Reference notes

- i. <https://www.livehistoryindia.com/history-daily/2020/02/06/bengals-mitra-mustafi-family-trilogy/>
- ii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/07/06/guptipara-chariots-temple/>
- iii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/12/25/sukharia-restoration-of-harsundari-and-nistarini-temple/>
- iii. <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/02/the-mitra-mustafis-of-sukharia.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Field photographs taken in January 2020



Lister Name
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name

Sreyosi Pramanik
28.08.2020
Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address
Address

Kolkata
Kolkata

**Serial No.-08**

Map Reference:

RADHA KUNJA MANSION

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RADHA KUNJA MANSION

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23° 8'0.99"N

Longitude:

88°26'33.27"E

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

Approach:

1.5km from Somra Bazar railway station
(67km from Howrah Junction)
via Sripur Bazaar Rd.**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1813

Source of information:

<http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/02/the-mitra-mustafis-of-sukharia.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

RadhajivanMitraMustafi

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

A stone's throw from the AnandaBhairavi Temple is RadhaKunja, the huge mansion of the Mustafi family here. The great-grandson of ShambhuramMitraMustafi, RamjibanMitraMustafi, built this palace, which is now crumbling

Culture Significance:

RatneshwarMitraMustafi established a *mahishasuramardini* idol of Devi Durga named Shivmohini made of *ashtadhatu* or eight metals, which is quite unique in India. The Devi Durgaidol is worshipped twice daily, without Lakshmi, Saraswati, Kartick and Ganesh. Durga Puja is performed here, every year, following the Vaisnav rituals. Next to the idol of Shivmohini is an idol of Sri SriRadhaGobindaJiu, carved out of touchstone or kashthipathar. Previously, RadhaGobindaJiu resided in a temple behind the thakurdalan.

Social Significance:

Same as Harasundari Temple

Associational Significance:

Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style: A traditional Courtyard type House with a monumental entrance porch. It has rooms surrounding 3 sides and a *Thakur dalan* on the side opposite to the porch, on the other side of the courtyard.
- Site & Surrounding: Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation. A huge lake is present at the front of the mansion.
- Plan: A 2-storey house with a rectangular plan and a large central courtyard. The building is south-west facing. There is a huge central courtyard inside the mansion.
- Façade: The huge European column over the front porch give a feeling of a monumental scale and the stucco on its walls are only vestiges of their former glory. The entry to the *Thakur dalan* is through 5 symmetrical archways and it rests on a elevated plinth approached by a flight of steps. There is a continuous verandah with cast iron railings, supported by columns all along the building surrounding the central courtyard. The fenestrations have wooden louvered sashes.
- Decorative Feature: Explained above
- Building material and: Bricks, plaster, wooden beams
- Construction techniques: Brick masonry, Trabeated system with wooden beams



The verandah



The monumental porch

9. Associated Intangible values

Legendary filmmaker Mrinal Sen’s film *Akaler Sandhane* (1980) featured a ruined RadhaKunja and a spectacular 25-pinnacled terracotta temple.



A scene from the film *Akaler Sandhane* at Somrabazar



10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sign of Distress: | The entire building is dilapidated. The building has been abandoned. |
| Structural Problem: | The structure is in the verge of getting collapsed |
| Additions & alterations: | Not found. |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Not maintained. |
| Threats to the property: | Not found. |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration: | Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: | Advanced State of Decay |

12. Other Remarks Explained in Harashundari Temple.

13. Grade

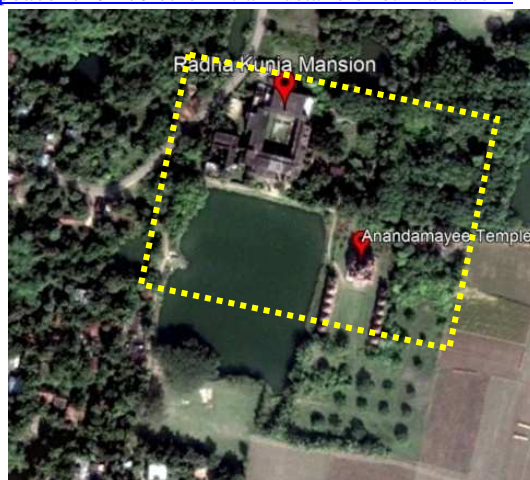
| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | B |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | IIA |

14. References

Reference notes

- <https://www.livehistoryindia.com/history-daily/2020/02/06/bengals-mitra-mustafi-family-trilogyhttps://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/07/06/guptipara-chariots-temple/>
- <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/02/the-mitra-mustafis-of-sukharia.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |



Field photographs taken in
January 2020



**Serial No.-09**

Map Reference:

RASHMANCHA, SRIPUR TEMPLE COMPLEX

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RASHMANCHA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23° 7'10.24"N

Longitude:

88°27'50.75"E

Address:

Sripur Rd,Balagarh, West Bengal 712501

Approach:

2.8km from Balagarh railway station

(67 km from Howrah Junction) Via Sripur Bazaar Rd.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

1708

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

West Bengal Heritage Commission

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Mitra-Mustafi Temple Trust

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Radha Gobinda temple

Past use:

Hindu Radha Gobinda temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

In 1708 RameshwarMitra's eldest son Raghunandan also left Ula and settled in Sripur. Taking advantage of the river trade he soon made a fortune and established a fort complex complete with several temples and other religious structures decorated with elaborate and intricate wood curving. The fort has long crumbled into dust but a few of the temples have survived the test of time and can still be seen to this day.The fort complex contains a Rash Mancha and several temples, but the star attraction of the complex is the ChandiMandap, with its intricate wooden carvings.

Culture Significance:

Radha-Gobinda, Lord Durga&Shiva idols are worshipped in their respective shrines in the Sripur Temple complex. There is also a *Natmandir* which is used for public gatherings and *kirtanas*. Durga Puja is held every year in this chandimandap, which stands in front of a natmandir with elegant pillars. The major festival in Balagarhis "RASHMELA" which takes place in the month of November for a duration of about 1month. Both the Hindus and Muslims participate and enjoy invariably in the puja.



- Social Significance:** A boat building industry was set up in Sripur, near the present day Balagarh station on the Bandel – Katwa line. Sripur started producing not only boats of different shapes and sizes but also ocean going ships turning the non descriptive village into a busy industrial town
- Associational Significance:** Same as Harashundari Temple.
- Local legends:**

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style:** Built in *Mancha* style of Bengal architecture. It is an octagonal structure with nine pinnacles, one in each corner, and a larger central one. The *garbagriha* is located at the centre of the octagon surrounded by an arched ambulatory passage.
- Site & Surrounding:** Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation.
- Plan:** Octagonal in plan and east facing. There is a RadhagobindaMandir just adjacent to it.
- Façade:** Each side of the white octagonal structure has an arch at the centre. The pinnacles are placed at each corner of the octagon and crowned by a large central one. Each corner has pilasters for ornamentation.
- Decorative Feature:** Cusped arches, pinnacles, pilasters
- Building material and:** Bricks, white plaster
- Construction techniques:** Brick masonry



Cusped arch with pilasters



The 9 Pinnacles

- 9. Associated Intangible values** Same as Harashundari Temple.

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress:** Not found
- Structural Problem:** Not found
- Additions & alterations:** Nothing as such
- Repairs and Maintenance:** Well maintained
- Threats to the property:** Not found.

11. State of Conservation

- Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration:**
- Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | B |
| Historical: / | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | I |

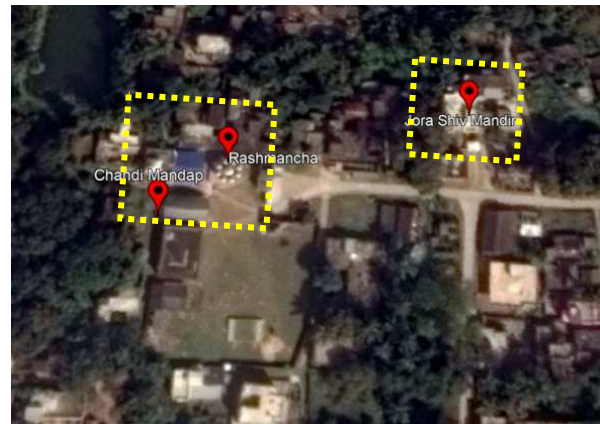
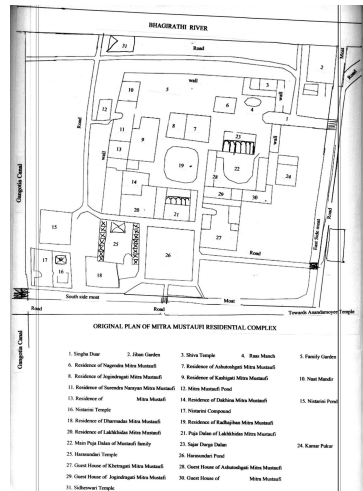


14. References

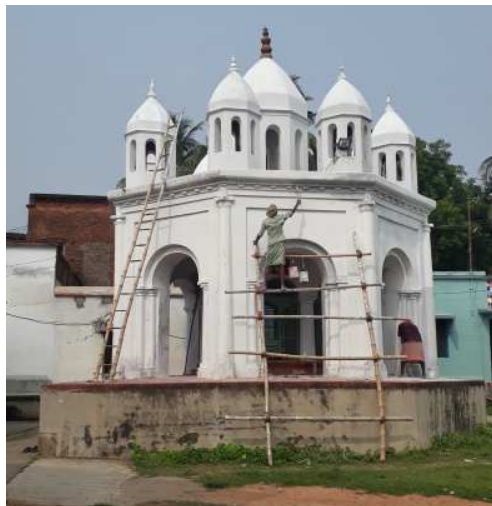
Reference notes

- i. Bengal District Gazetteers
- ii. https://wbhc.in/home/place_list/YzdiNTVjMDRjMzA0Njg5Y2UxNzQ0ZWZM1MWE0OTQ3N2JmYjUyYmJhMjdhNjlyYmZmY2IwMDZmNzI2ODZiMDUzMzVIN2Q2ODAlODNkZTIxYTBMGI1NzZINjMyMTg2MjE5NTE2OTE5Zjk0YjVINjE0ZTZjZmFzMWwzZjkwOGNINTFUMzFpSTKSIjU1RCLlRDclRvS1lxYm92cmxHL3Q3d0xUWloyV1owOGdRPO==

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source : <https://www.facebook.com/111203825606672/photos/a.124475277612860/160225837371137>



Field photograph taken in January 2020

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-10**

Map Reference

CHANDI MANDAP, SRIPUR TEMPLE COMPLEX

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHANDI MANDAP

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23° 7'9.81"N

Longitude:

88°27'50.39"E

Address:

Sripur Rd, Balagarh, West Bengal 712501

Approach:

2.8km from Balagarh railway station
(67km from Howrah Junction)
Via Sripur Bazaar Rd.**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1708

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

West Bengal Heritage Commission

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Mitra-Mustafi Temple Trust

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Same as Rashmancha.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Built in traditional *Dochala* (two roofs) style of Bengal architecture, houses the *Durga* idol. A flat-roofed *Natmandiris* just adjacent to the Chandi Mandap which is used for public gatherings and kirtanas.

Site & Surrounding:

Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation. There is a Shiva temple and the *Rashmancha* in close proximity.

Plan:

Both the Chandi Mandap and Natmandiris are rectangular in plan and is south facing.



| | |
|--|---|
| Façade: | The façade is simple lime-surkhi plastered with no ornamentation. The real glory lies in the interior wood carvings of the mandap. The adjacent Natmandir is a rectangular hall supported by wooden beam-batten system and 24 columns. It has arched openings along the each length, while 3 arches along the widths. |
| Decorative Feature: | The three walls of the Chandimandap are decorated with the most intricate wood curved panels. There are six wooden ornamented pillars inside the temple. All the rafters are decorated with social scenes along with depictions of Durga and Krishna. All the woods are made of Jack fruit. |
| Building material and: Construction techniques: | Bricks, Lime-surkhi plaster, wooden beams Brick masonry, Trabeated system in the Natmandir. |



Puja is being offered in the Chandimandap



Intricate wood carvings



Inside the Natmandir

9. Associated Intangible values Same as Harashundari Temple.

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | The <i>mandap</i> earlier had a thatched roof which has been replaced by corrugated aluminum sheets, thus robbing it of its former beauty and grace. |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Well maintained |
| Threats to the property: | Not found. |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|--|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration: | |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: | Good |

12. Other Remarks Explained in Rashmancha.

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | I |

14. References

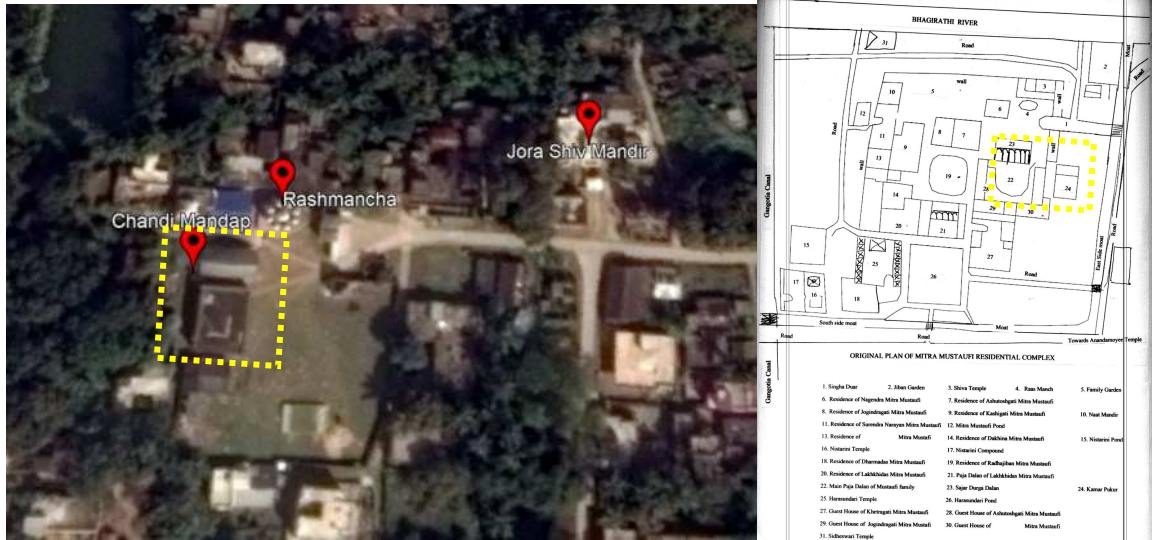
- Reference notes
- i. Bengal District Gazetteers
 - ii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2012/02/19/sripur-temples-boats/>



iii.

https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/MzllZWU2NzA1NTIyZDY3Y2JhYzdkMGYzN2I3MwY5OWMlZWRI NTNhZDgxY2FIZThlMTgyNzFjZDAyYjBhMjE5MWM4YmY2Zjl2ZTYyZmVhZjZjZGOGNjYTM4MTM0ZGIwMzNhMWMxMjdhMjc4ODUxZDAxOWVhNDIjMjYwYjBjMmU3M2QrYjI2b0FzenJQWjIIR0rYUVY4NlF1TzIwbDhHcEsraFlNkRsnkN4Ni9NPQ==

Maps/plan/Drawings



Field photograph taken in January 2020



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-11****JORA SHIV MANDIR, SRIPUR TEMPLE COMPLEX**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

JORA SHIV MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23° 7'10.19"N

Longitude:

88°27'53.63"E

Address:

Sripur Rd, Balagarh, West Bengal 712501

Approach:

2.8km from Balagarh railway station
(67km from Howrah Junction)

Via Sripur Bazaar Rd.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1708

Source of information:

West Bengal Heritage Commission

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Mitra-Mustafi Temple Trust

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Not known

Present use:

Hindu Shiva temple

Past use:

Hindu Shiva temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Same as Rashmancha.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Built in *Ekaratna* style of Bengal architecture. Both the temples are adjacent to each other and are identical. Hence, the name has the prefix, *Jora* or twin.

Site & Surrounding:

Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation. There is a Shiva temple, *ChandiMandap* and the *Rashmancha* at a stone's throw from the twin temple.

Plan:

Both the temples are square in plan and are identical in dimensions. The temples are south facing.



| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Façade: | The twin <i>Ekaratna</i> temples are crowned by a corbelled pinnacle each. The entry to the inside of the temple is through a simple rectangular opening, which houses the <i>shiva-linga</i> . The façade once used to have rich terracotta carvings, but with time they have nearly vanished. |
| Decorative Feature: | Described above |
| Building material and: | Bricks, Lime-surkhi plaster, terracotta panels |
| Construction techniques: | Brick masonry, corbelling |



Traces of terracotta works



The corbelling in



The twin temples

9. Associated Intangible values

Same as Harashundari Temple.

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Sign of Distress: | The beautiful terracotta works have vanished with time. |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | Not found |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Not maintained |
| Threats to the property: | Not found. |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration: | Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: | |

12. Other Remarks

Explained in Rashmancha.

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | IIA |

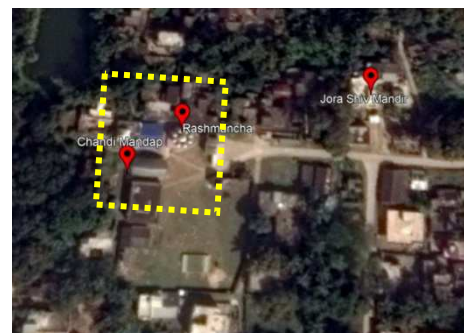
14. References

Reference notes

- Bengal District Gazetteers
- <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2012/02/19/sripur-temples-boats/>
- https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/MzllZWU2NzA1NTIvZDY3Y2JhYzdjMGYzN2I3MwY5OWM1ZWRIjNTNhZDgxY2FIZThlMTgyNzFjZDAyYjBhMjE5MWM4YmY2ZjI2ZTYzZmVkZjgzOGNjYTM4MTM0ZGIwMzNhMWMxMjdhMjc4ODUxZDAxOWVhNDIjMjYwYjBjMmU3M2QrYjI2b0FzenJQWjIIR0tYUVY4NlFITzIwbDhHcEsraFlNkRkNkN4Ni9NPQ==

Maps/plan/Drawings

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



**Serial No.-12**

Map Reference

DOLMANCHA, SRIPUR TEMPLE COMPLEX

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DOLMANCHA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

23° 7'10.63"N

Longitude:

88°27'58.22"E

Address:

Sripur Rd, Balagarh, West Bengal 712501

Approach:

2.8km from Balagarh railway station
(67km from Howrah Junction)
via Sripur Bazaar Rd.**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1708

Source of information:

West Bengal Heritage Commission

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Mitra-Mustafi Temple Trust

Address:

Sukuria, Somra; West Bengal 712123

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Same as Rashmancha.

Culture Significance:

The Dol festival is celebrated here every year with pomp & show.

Social Significance:

Same as Rashmancha.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Built in *Mancha* style of Bengal architecture. The *garbhagriha* is located at the centre of the structure surrounded by an arched ambulatory passage.

Site & Surrounding:

Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation. There is a Shiva temple, *ChandiMandap* and the *Rashmancha* at a stone's throw from the temple.

Plan:

The temple is square in plan.



Façade: The two-storey Dol Mancha is crowned by a decorative railing, 12 columns and nine arches (3 on each side). There are dentils below the accentuated cornices.

Decorative Feature: Described above

Building material and: Bricks, Lime plaster.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry, corbelling



The cornice and the decorative parapet



The decorative columns and arches

9. Associated Intangible values Same as Harashundari Temple.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: The beautiful terracotta works have vanished with time.

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: Not found

Repairs and Maintenance: Not maintained properly

Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration: Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:

12. Other Remarks

Explained in Rashmancha.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

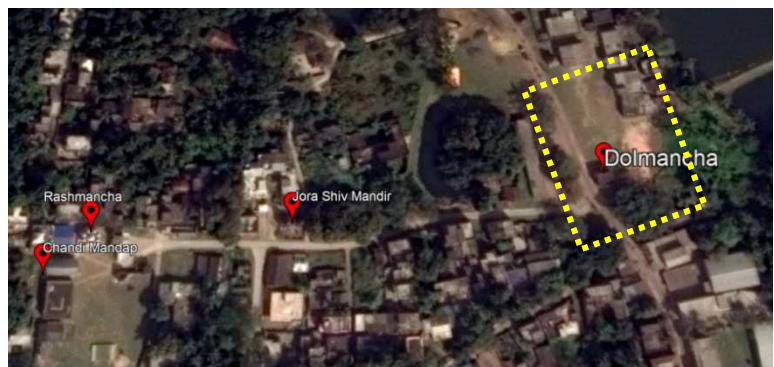
Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: IIA



14. References

Reference notes

- i. Bengal District Gazetteers
- ii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2012/02/19/sripur-temples-boats/>
- iii. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/MzllZWU2NzA1NTIyZDY3Y2JhYzdjMGYzN2I3MwY5OWM1IzWRiNTNhZDgxY2FIZThlMTgyNzFjZDAyYjBhMjE5MWM4YmY2ZjI2ZTYzZmVkZjgzOGNjYTM4MTM0ZGIwMzNhMWMxMjdhMjc4ODUxZDAxOWVhNDIjMjYwYjBjMmU3M2QrYjI2b0FzenJQWjIIR0tYUVY4NlF1TzlwDhHcEsraFlNkR5NkN4Ni9NPQ==

Maps/plan/Drawings

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



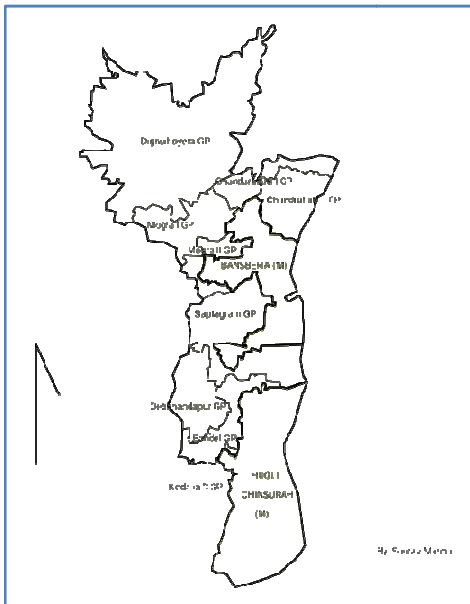
2. CHINSURAH -MOGRA CD BLOCK

Historical Background

Chinsurah-Mogra is a community development block that forms an administrative division in Chinsurah subdivision of Hooghly district. The nine Gram Panchayats of Chinsurah Mogra block are: Bandel, Chandrahati I, Chandrahati II, Debanandapur, Digsui-Hoera, Kotalia II, Mogra I, Mogra II and Saptagram. Historically, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Danes and the English came to the Hooghly district for trade & business and established "Kuthis". They also settled in the district and utilised the district as the "Window" to the foreign Settlers. The Bengal Presidency at that time was divided into 14 districts of which the erstwhile 'Hugli' was one. Hooghly became a separate Collectorate in the year 1822 with Mr. W.H. Belli being the first Collector. In the Hooghly district, another historical place was Adi Saptagram, literally meaning 'ancient seven villages' and is located just beyond Bandel. The seven sons of the King of Kannuj left their royal life and travelled all the way to Tribeni in Bengal. At Tribeni the river Bhagirathi, a distributary of Ganga, distributes into three parts, of which the central is Bhagarathi, the one on the west is Saraswati and one on the east is Jamuna. Lying on the banks of river Saraswati, AdiSaptagram had a rich history of a flourishing river port. The name refers to seven villages namely: Basudevpur, Bansberia, Khamarpura, Debanandapur, Shibpur, Krishnapur and Saptagram.

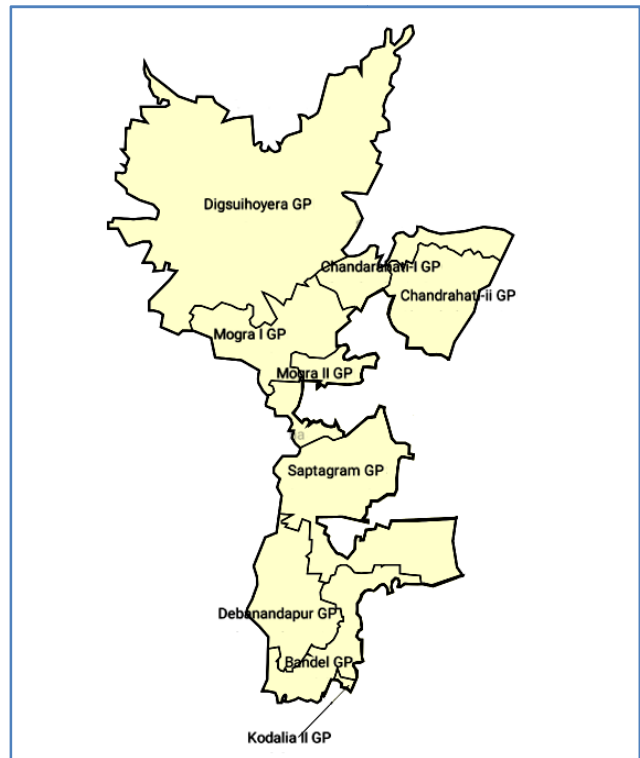
Source :

1. Bengal District Gazetteer, Hooghly by L.S.S. O' Malley
2. [https://www.livehistoryindia.com/history-](https://www.livehistoryindia.com/history-daily/2020/08/03/saptagram)



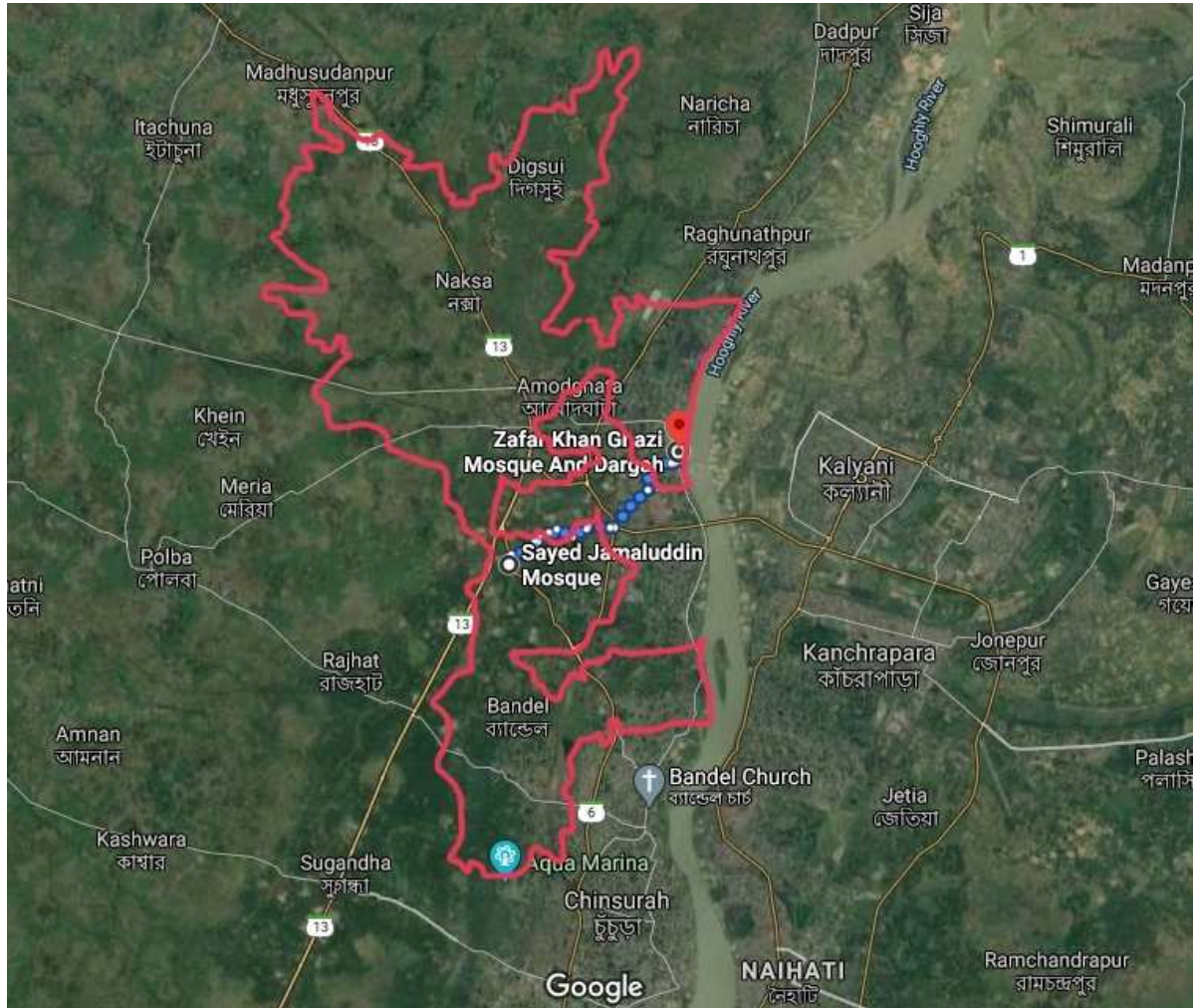
[daily/2020/08/03/saptagram](https://www.livehistoryindia.com/history-daily/2020/08/03/saptagram)

Map showing Chinsurah-Mogra block with Bansberia and Chinsurah Municipalities





Map source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chinsurah-Mogra_CD_Block.svg



Chinsurah-Mogra Block boundary

Source: Boundary depicted by authors based on Google Satellite Map directions as per following link: <https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Sayed+Jamaluddin+Mosque,+Adisaptagram,+Saptagram,+West+Bengal/Zafar+Khan+Ghazi+Mosque+And+Dargah,+Zafar+Khan+Ghazi+Mosque+and+Dargah+Near+to+Bansberia+municipal+high+School,+Shibpur,+Tribeni,+West+Bengal+712502/@22.9677663,88.3697054,5826m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m1!3!4m1!2!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f8931ba9337723:0x91be50c54dd1cf4!2m2!1d88.3696652!2d22.9604623!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f893586d7d1a3d:0x433b21a5ea2ebe1a!2m2!1d88.4009876!2d22.9795717>

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (FROM NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Sl. No. | Name | Type |
|---------|--|------------|
| | Zafar Khan Ghazi Mosque And Dargah, Shibpur, Tribeni | Religious- |
| | Sayed Jamaluddin Mosque, Adisaptagram, Saptagram | Religious |

**Serial No.-01****ZAFAR KHAN GHAZI MOSQUE AND DARGAH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**ZAFAR KHAN GHAZI MOSQUE
AND DARGAH**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°58'46.80"N

Longitude:

88°24'3.43"E

Address:

Shibpur, Tribeni, West Bengal 712502

Approach:

located about 70 km north of Kolkata on
The Bandel – Katwa rail line and is
Approach able both from Howrah and
Sealdah by train.**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1298

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata
circle**Mosque of Zafar Khan Gazi****Dargah of Zafar Khan Gazi****5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Mosque

Past use:

Mosque

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Zafar Khan was a general of Delhi Sultan Feroze Shah, who invaded Hooghly in the late 13th century, he defeated the local Hindu king and established the Turkish rule in Bengal.

Zafar Khan settled in Tribeni as he was mesmerized by the beauty of the Hooghly River. But soon after Zafar Khan was killed in a battle with another Hindu king of the region. The Dargah was constructed in 1298 and is located on the eastern end of the walled complex.

Culture Significance:

Zafar Khan Ghazi Masjid is not just the oldest mosque of Bengal, it is the oldest standing Islamic structure of any kind. The complex consists of a mosque and a dargah, with several tombs and it remains an active religious site. The Dargah was constructed in 1315 and is located on the eastern end of the walled complex.



- Social Significance:** The locals started considering him as a learned man and started following him. Thus, he came to be known as Zafar Khan Gazi. *Gazi* is a title given to Muslim warriors or champions.
- Associational Significance:** It is the earliest surviving example of the brick-and-stone style introduced by the Muslims in Bengal in place of the traditional Hindu style of laying rectangular cut stones one upon another without mortar. The stones used in the mosque were originally materials from temples, as evidenced by figures of Hindu deities carved on some pieces.
- Local legends:** The Dargah is located on a high plinth and both the chambers are approached by flight of stairs.

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style:** Amalgamation of Islamic and Bengal temple architectural styles.
- Site & Surrounding:** Dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. Lies adjacent to the bank River Ganga and its tributary River Saraswati.
- Plan:** The mosque is an oblong structure measuring 23.38m x 10.53m externally. The dargah is to the East of the complex and consists of a rectangular plan with two enclosures. Only yards away to the east of the mosque, beyond an open courtyard, stand two square rooms aligned east-west side by side, the western housing two graves - those of Zafar Khan Ghazi and his wife and the eastern showing four graves on a masonry platform.
- Façade:**
The Mosque:
There are five arched entrances in the east wall. Stumpy hexagonal stone piers support the arches. The mosque represents the multi-domed oblong type developed by the Muslims in Bengal in which the number of domes on the roof equals the number of entrances in the east wall multiplied by those on either side. The north and south walls have two doors each. There are thus ten domes roofing the mosque. The interior of the structure is broken into two longitudinal aisles and five short bays by means of stone pillars, creating ten equal compartments. The brick-built domes rest on stone pillars and pointed arches with brick pendentives at the corners. There are five *mihhrabs* on the western wall, out of which three are more or less intact. The central mihrab is ornamental and is made of stone. The two mihrabs flanking the central mihrab are made of bricks with beautiful terracotta ornamentation.
- The Dargah:**
The Dargah is located on a high plinth. It has two chambers and the roof has long collapsed. Both the chambers of the Dargah are approached by flight of stairs. Both the chambers are provided with *Jali* screens allowing sunlight to filter into the chambers. The western chamber contains the grave of Zafar Khan along with the graves of his two sons Ain Khan Ghazi and Ghain Khan Ghazi. The fourth grave in the complex is of the wife of Ughwan Khan, another son of Zafar Khan Gazi.
- Decorative Feature:** Both the mosque and the dargah are built with a combination of stone and bricks. The most unique feature of the Dargah and the Mosque is the presence of several Hindu motifs and symbols in its walls. Both the structure contains stone panels of Hindu deities but most of them have been chiseled off leaving a faint imprint. It is quiet likely these motifs were removed from abandoned or demolished Hindu Temple



and were used in the construction of the Mosque and Dargah. There are also carved inscriptions on the walls of the mosque.

Building material and: Stone, Brick, Recycled temple materials, Terracotta panels.
Construction techniques: Brick and rubble masonry, system of domes and pendentives.



The aisle with pendentives and arches

A shattered dome of the mosque

Northern side of Dargah shows temple door frame to the left, with keystone



Central Mihrab and the Arabic Inscription by the side



Miniature deul temple carved into doorframe but deities have been chiselled off.



Terracota carvings



The tomb of Zafar Khan



Clockwise from top -
1.Navagraha/Dasavatara panel 2.Panel detail 3.Kalpalata panel. Western wall of dargah



Sanskrit inscriptions

9. Associated Intangible values

It is the earliest surviving example of the brick-and-stone style introduced by the Muslims in Bengal.

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Sign of Distress: | The roof has long collapsed and only six out of the 10 domes can be seen to this day. The ornamentation of the northern bay wall is in ruins. |
| Structural Problem: | Not known |
| Additions & alterations: | The original structure has suffered reconstruction a number of times. |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Well maintained . |
| Threats to the property: | Not known |

11. State of Conservation

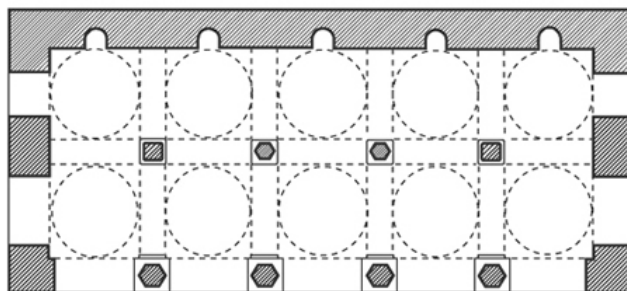
| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | Fair |

**12. Other Remarks**

The location has auspicious significance- Tribeni generally refers to the confluence of the three rivers. Here the Ganga River splits into three branches: Bhagirathi-Hooghly, Saraswati and Jamuna (Kanchrapara Khal). These two rivers are different from their namesakes of western and north India.

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | I |



Ground Floor Plan of Zafar Khan Ghazi Mosque

14. References

Reference notes

[http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Zafar Khan Ghazi Mosque and Dargah](http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Zafar_Khan_Ghazi_Mosque_and_Dargah)

- https://wbhc.in/home/place_list/YzdiNTVjMDRjMzA0Njg5Y2UxNzQ0ZWZM1MWE0OTQ3N2JmYjUyYmJhMjdhNjlyYmZmY2IwMDZmNzI2ODZiMDUzMzVIN2Q2ODAlODNkZTIxYTBMGI1NzZINjMyMTg2MjE5NTE2OTE5Zjk0YjVINjE0ZTZjZmIxMWMzZjkwOGNINTFUMzFpSTIKS1JtU1RCLlRDclRvS1IxYm92cmxHL3Q3d0xUWloyV1owOGdRPO==
- <http://www.asikolkata.in/hugli.aspx#Shrine>
- [http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Zafar Khan Ghazi Mosque and Dargah](http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Zafar_Khan_Ghazi_Mosque_and_Dargah)
- <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2016/12/01/tribeni-mosque-dargah-of-jafar-khan-gaz>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Source:



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Zafar+Khan+Ghazi+Mosque+And+Dargah/@22.9795717,88.4009876,1821m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f893586d7d1a3d:0x433b21a5ea2ebe1a!2sZafar+Khan+Ghazi+Mosque+And+Dargah!8m2!3d22.9795717!4d88.4009876!3m4!1s0x39f893586d7d1a3d:0x433b21a5ea2ebe1a!8m2!3d22.9795717!4d88.4009876>

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 3008.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-02****SAYED JAMALUDDIN MOSQUE, ADISAPTAGRAM**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SAYED JAMALUDDIN MOSQUE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°57'37.92"N

Longitude:

88°22'10.85"E

Address:

Adisaptagram, Saptagram, West Bengal 712502

Approach:

1.4 km (3min drive or 18 min walking)
From Adisaptagram Railway Station**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1529

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata circle

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Mosque

Past use:

Mosque

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The rise of Saptagram can be probably attributed to the conquest of Tribeni by Zafar Khan Gazi. (Also see: Tribeni, Mosque & Dargah of Jafar Khan Gazi) in the 13th century AD. Muhammad Bin Tughluq established established a mint in Saptagram and the first coins from that mint rolled out in 1328. By the late 16th century, Saptagram's importance as a major trading port had ended and the focus had shifted to Hooghly and from there, eventually to Kolkata. Today Adisaptagram is just an ordinary small town in West Bengal and the only surviving witness of its glorious days is the Sayed Jamaluddin's Mosque. The mosque was built by Syed Jamaluddin, son of Sayyid Fakhruddin of Amul in 936 Hijra (1529).

Culture Significance:

On the south eastern corner of the mosque complex is a raised platform with three tombs. The tomb contains the mortal remains of Sayyid Fakhruddin, his wife and his eunuch. The tombs are covered with decorated sheets of cloth and the places seem to be religiously active.



- Social Significance:** Saptagram finds its place in several ancient Bengali texts, including the *Mansamangal*. Several 14th-century accounts describe Saptagram as a flourishing port town filled with large mansions of rich people. The port of Saptagram attracted traders and mariners from far-off lands like Arabia, Persia, and Turkey.
- Associational Significance:** AdiSaptagram (literally meaning ancient seven villages) is a station on the Howrah – Burdwan Main Line and is located just beyond Bandel. According to legend, the seven sons of the King of Kannauj left their royal life and travelled all the way to Tribeni in Bengal. At Tribeni, the river Bhagirati, a distributary of Ganga, divides into three parts: the central is Bhagarati (often referred to as Ganga). The one on the west is Saraswati and the one on the east is Jamuna. Saptagram has a rich history of a flourishing river port.
- Local legends:** The river Saraswati was once the original course of the Ganges, and Saptagram, on its bank, served as an inland port, the only major port in West Bengal once Tamralipta faded away. The name refers to 7 villages: Basudevpur, Bansberia, Khamarpura, Debanandapur, Shibpur, Krishnapur, and Trishbigha. Trishbigha has now been designated “AdiSaptagram”, or the core area of Saptagram and has a railway station by the same name.

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style:** It represents the terracotta elements of the Islamic architecture of Bengal. It is a unique brick-built mosque decorated with terracotta ornamentation.
- Site & Surrounding:** Rural settlements with surrounding vegetation. Lies adjacent to the bank of the then River Saraswati.
- Plan:** The mosque is rectangular in shape, measuring around 14m X 9m and is east-facing.
- Façade:** The eastern façade has 3 entrances, through which may be seen, 3 *mihirabs* or niches on the interior of the western wall. The wall on the north-eastern corner is higher than the rest of the mosque. The northern and southern side contain two entrances each. The eastern or the front part has three entrances, among them the one on the left is through a recessed archway. Probably the other two entrances had similar archways but they have long collapsed. In between the two archless gateways on the eastern side is the foundation stone of the mosque. The courtyard contains remains of two stone pillars.
- Decorative Feature:** The four corners of the mosque had 4 small minarets, but presently, only the north-western minaret is standing. These appear to be purely of an ornamental nature and were not meant for the muezzin to climb into, for the *azaan*, the ritual call to prayer. Remains of intricate terracotta floral patterns are seen all around the mosque, including around and inside the *mihirabs* and on the base and top of the minarets. Inscriptions chiseled out of basalt tablets are found in the walls of the mosque and around the tombstone.
- Building material and:** Brick, Terracotta, Basalt stone
- Construction techniques:** Brick masonry, Stone masonry



The interiors of the mosque with the shattered stone pillars and roof.



Fakhruddin's tomb with some basalt tablets and inscription at the corner



Terracotta decorations inside SayedJamaluddin's Mosque



Inscriptions of the eastern wall



Mihrabs of SayedJamaluddin's Mosque

9. Associated Intangible values SayedJamaluddin's Mosque is the only surviving monument from the HussainShahi period when Saptagram was a flourishing port and mint town. The last surviving witness of the glory days of this erstwhile capital of southern Bengal, SayedJamaluddin's mosque is also a fine example of that phenomenon unique to Bengal – a terracotta mosque.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

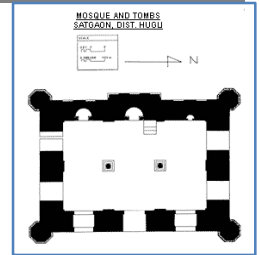
The roof has long collapsed and nothing can be said about the domes of the mosque. The four corners probably had minarets sadly only the minaret on the north western corner stands to this day. The north and south walls have two entrance, whose tops have long collapsed. Strwn around the compound are parts of pillars which must have been inside the mosque at one point.

Structural Problem:

Not found.



Additions & alterations: Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property: Not found.



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration: Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:

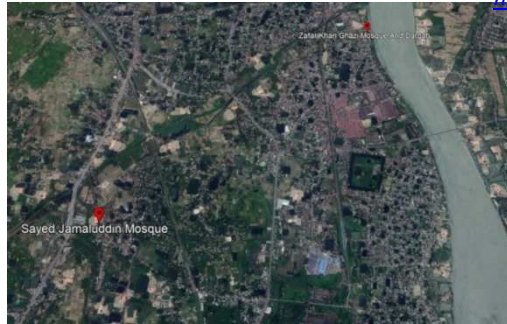
Ground Floor Plan
Source :

<http://www.asikolkata.in/hugli.aspx#Shrine>

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.asikolkata.in/hugli.aspx#Shrine>
- ii. https://wbhc.in/home/place_list/YzdiNTVjMDRjMzA0Njg5Y2UxNzQ0ZWZmMWE0OTQ3N2JmYjUyYmJhMjdhNjIyYmZmY2IwMDZmNzI2ODZiMDUzMzVIN2Q2ODA1ODNkZTIxYTBMGI1NzZINjMyMTg2MjE5NTE2OTE5Zjk0YjVINjE0ZTZjZmIwMzZjkwOGNNTFUMzFpSTIKS1JtU1RCL1RDclRvS1IxYm92cmxHL3Q3d0xUWloyVlowOGdRPQ==
- iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sayed_Jamaluddin_Mosque
- iv. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2018/09/05/sayed-jamaluddin-mosque-adi-saptagram/>
- v. <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2018/05/sayed-jamaluddins-mosque-saptagram-hooghly.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sayed+Jamaluddin+Mosque/@22.9601168,88.3679269,510m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8931ba9337723:0x91be50c54dd1cfc4!8m2!3d22.9604623!4d88.3696652>

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 30.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



3. BANSBERIA MUNICIPALITY

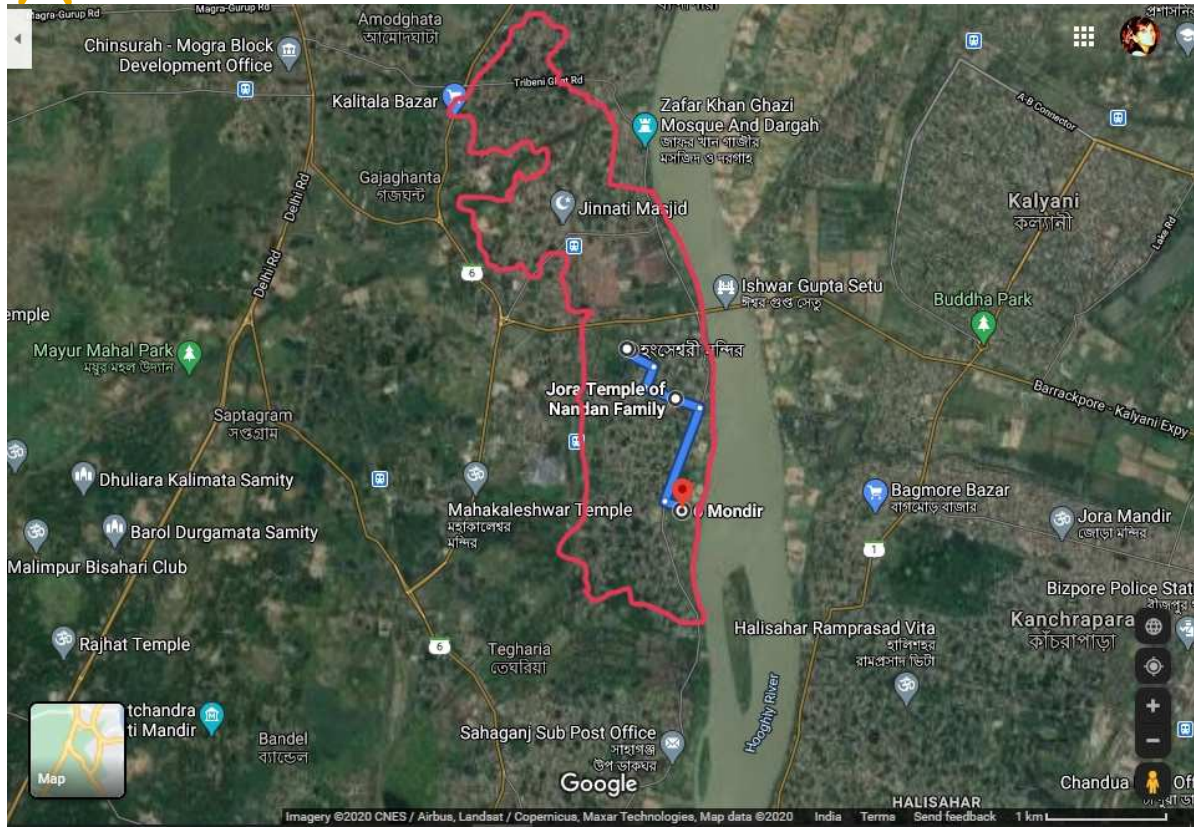
Established in 1869

Historical Background

The history of Bansberia dates back to the days of Shah Jahan. In 1656, the Mughal emperor appointed Raghav Dattaroy of Patuli as the zamindar of an area that includes the present-day Bansberia. After Muslim occupation in the late 13th century, it continued to be an important city under the Tughlaks, as a military base, mint-town and port. After the Mughal conquest of Bengal in the mid-16th century, the city started to decline due to the loss of royal patronage, but some areas such as Bansberia continued to prosper up to the 19th century. There was a large exodus of Hindu zamindars to Patuli which was a small village in the district of Bardhaman district. This was a small yet beautiful village where JoyanondoRai had his zamindari. JoyanondoRai had five sons and the eldest of them was RaghavRaiTheRai family fortunes suddenly jumped folds and became one of the most affluent Bengali families of the region. After the death of RaghavRaiChowdhuri his two sons RameshwarRai and BasudebRai decided to divide the property. RameshwarRai being the eldest son got two-thirds of the property whereas BasudebRai got one-third. RameshwarRai then moved out of Patuli and settled in Banskabati which we now know by the name Bansberia. Bansberia was also one of the important villages of the Saptagram (a unit of seven villages), an important port town in medieval Bengal. Its importance in pre-Muslim Bengal was religious, owing to its location at the Tribeni or confluence of three rivers.



Map source: <https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Bansberia>



Bansberia Municipality boundary

Source: Boundary depicted by authors based on Google Satellite Map directions as per following link:
<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Hanseshwari+Temple,+Bansberia+Road,+Bansberia,+Mithapukur+More,+West+Bengal/Ananta+Basudeba+Mandir,+Bansberia,+Mithapukur+More,+West+Bengal/Jora+Temple+of+Nandan+Family,+Bansberia,+Mithapukur+More,+West+Bengal/6+Mondir,+Bansberia,+Mithapukur+More,+West+Bengal/@22.9874985,88.380227,5825m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m26!4m25!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f89361907d0d35:0xbc8093441d4fe431!2m2!1d88.3997958!2d22.9642845!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f893619b8ff60f:0x3b300ed224878732!2m2!1d88.3995165!2d22.9643582!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f8949da84d98c9:0x6bd4c8321c8b0b88!2m2!1d88.4035486!2d22.9605947!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f89483d2cfb05d:0xf7674ad5a155ef51!2m2!1d88.4040596!2d22.9521279!3e0>

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (FROM NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Sl. No. | Name | Type |
|---------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Hangseshwari Temple, Mithapukur More | Religious |
| 2 | Ananta Basudeba Mandir, Mithapukur More | Religious |
| 3 | Jora Temple of Nandan Family, Mithapukur More | Religious |
| 4 | Six Mondir, Mithapukur More | Religious |

**Serial No.-01****HANGSESHWARI TEMPLE, HANGSESHWARI TEMPLE COMPLEX**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HANGSESHWARI TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°57'51.80"N

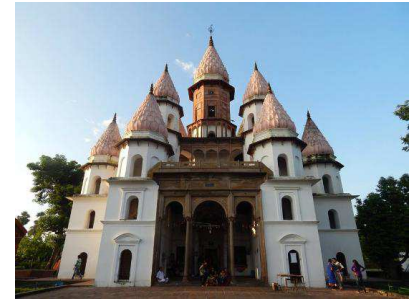
Longitude:

88°23'59.41"E

Address:

Bansberia Rd, Mithapukur More,
Bansberia, West Bengal 712502

Approach:

1.2km away (5min drive/15min walking)
From Bansberia Railway Station**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1814

Approximate Date:

-

Source of information:

Archaeological Survey of India,
Kolkata circle**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Hangseshwari TempleTrust (To Check)

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

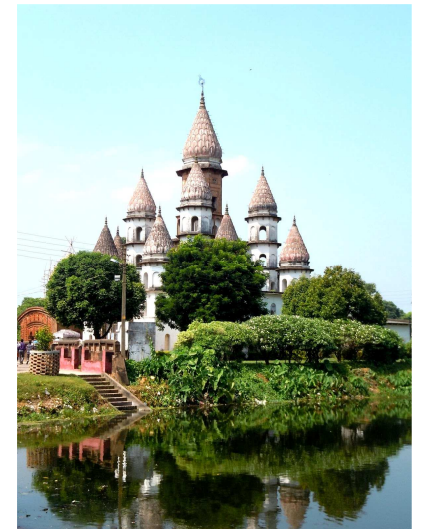
In use

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The history of Bansberia dates back to the days of Shah Jahan. In 1656, the Mughal emperor appointed RaghabDattaroy of Patuli as the zamindar of an area that includes the present-day Bansberia. After Muslim occupation in the late 13th century (by a Ghazi or warrior-saint named Zafar Khan) it continued to be an important city under the Tughlaks, as a military base, mint-town and port. After the Mughal conquest of Bengal in the mid-16th century, the city started to decline due to the loss of royal patronage, but some areas such as Bansberia continued to prosper up to the 19th century, sponsored by semi-independent zamindars who built several temples in the area. There was a large exodus of Hindu zamindars to Patuli which was a small village in the district of Bardhaman district. This was a small yet beautiful village where JoyanondoRai had his zamindari. JoyanondoRai had five sons and the eldest of them was RaghabRai. The Rai family fortunes suddenly jumped folds and became one of the most affluent Bengali families of the region. After the death of RaghabRai Chowdhuri his two sons RameshwarRai and



Basudeb Rai decided to divide the property. Rameshwar Rai being the eldest son got two-thirds of the property whereas Basudeb Rai got one-third. Rameshwar Rai then moved out of Patuli and settled in Banskabati (present day, Bansberia). The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb gifted Zamindar Rameshwar Rai this village of around 400 Bigha of Land and its Zamindari, and also gifted him the prestigious title of King. The Hangeswari Temple was built in 1814. It was started by Raja Nrishinghadeb Rai (a descendant of Rameshwar Rai) and later completed by his wife Rani Shankari.

- Culture Significance:** According to a legend, King NrisinghaDev Rai, while staying in Varanasi during the year 1792 to 1798 learnt deeply “*Kundalini*” and “Six cyclic centers (Six Chakras)” in the human system and the temple was also built keeping the same concept. Also, the temple has both the Deities of Shiva and Shakti and hence the name is “Hangeshwari”, where the word “Hong” is pronounced at the time of breathing out whereas the word “S-a-a” is uttered at the time of breathing in. “Hong” manifests “Shiva” and “S-a-a” represents “Mother Shakti”. Thus, following the concept of Yoga and Pranayam.
- Social Significance:** Rameshwar Rai opened many *Sanskrit Tol* (school) and even managed to get teachers from Banaras. Just like his predecessors, he was also very loyal to the Mughals, he found out that some of the Parganas (Regions) were not paying the correct tax which was due to the emperor and took the onus on himself to get those *zamindars* ousted and taking possession and paying the rightful tax to the emperor. Aurangzeb the emperor of the Mughal dynasty took note of this and conferred the title of “*Raja Mahasai*” to Rameshwar Rai in the year 1673.
- Associational Significance:** Bansberia was also one of the important villages of the Saptagram (a unit of seven villages), an important port town in medieval Bengal. Its importance in pre-Muslim Bengal was religious, owing to its location at the Tribenior confluence of three rivers. Next to the temple are the remains of the Dattaroy palace. Fragments of arches and broken walls are all that can be seen today.
- Local legends:** Raghab’s son Rameshwar cleared a bamboo grove to build a fort, inspiring the name Bansberia.

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style:** The architecture of the temple is the representation of “*Tantrik Satchakrabhed*”. The structure tells about the structure of a Human Body. Because the five storied temple is like the five parts of our Human body, such as: *Bajraksha, Ira, Chitrini, Pingala and Sushumna*.
- Site & Surrounding:** Dense semi-urban settlements with vegetation. A moat surrounds the temple complex acting as a natural physical barrier. The bank of River Ganga is approximately 0.7 km away from the site. The temple complex is surrounded by beautifully maintained lush green lawns.
- Plan:** The plan is shaped like a Greek-cross and is south facing. The temple has five storeys. The room beneath the Central Minar has a white marbled “*Shiv linga*”
- Façade:** The 21-metre high Hangeshwari temple has 13 minarets crowned with conical *sikharas* decorated with lotus-petals. An arched gateway leads to its sanctum sanctorum, where an idol of Hangeshwari is



Decorative Feature:

placed on a lotus. The inner chamber is connected to the domes through narrow passageways, said to represent the nerves in a human body. Entry to the passageways is restricted for tourists.

The idol of Shiva and Shakti, can be described to be on the top of thousand petals blue lotus, where the eight petals blood-red lotus is laid. The image of white “Shiva” laid over six triangular marbles, from his naval protrudes a lotus stem carrying twelve petals blood-red lotus . On this, four-handed “Shakti” is found standing on her right leg-resting the left leg on her right thigh. The Deity is blue in colour and is made from Neem tree wood. In addition to this, the other decorative works that can be noted are: Fresco work on the ceiling, Lattice stone work at the base of central Minaret, Intricate floral decoration at the triple arched entrance, Decorative railing at balcony .

Building material and:

Stone, Brick, Lime plaster, Marbles from a hilly area called Chunar situated near Benaras (now, Varanasi).

Construction techniques:

Brick masonry



Intricate floral decoration at the triple arched entrance



Lattice stone work at the base of central pinnacle



Fresco work on the ceiling



The minarets with lotus petals



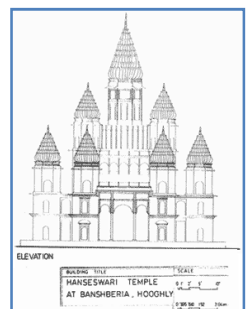
The aerial view of the complex with the surrounding water stream

9. Associated Intangible values

With its unique shape, Haneswari stands out among Bengal temples. The structure has similarities with St Basil’s Cathedral in Moscow, which is also known as the onion dome church.

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not known |
| Structural Problem: | Not known |
| Additions & alterations: | Not known |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Well maintained |
| Threats to the property: | None |



Elevation of Haneswari Temple

Source: <http://www.asikolkata.in/hugli.aspx#Shrine>

**11. State of Conservation**

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks **It is a protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata circle.**

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I

**14. References**

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.asikolkata.in/hugli.aspx#Shrine>
- ii. Banerjee, Sikha. (2012). Story of the Hanseshwari Temple, Bansheria, *Chitrolekha International Magazine on Art and Design, Special Issue on the Temples of Bengal*. 2 (1): 81-84. http://www.chitrolekha.com/V2/n1/09_Hanseshwari_Temple_Bansheria.pdf
- iii. <https://indianvagabond.com/2016/04/08/hangseshwari-temple/>
- iv. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hangseshwari_Temple
- v. <http://www.rangan-datta.info/bansberia.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Map showing the position of River Ganga wrt the site

Source:



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/%E0%A6%B9%E0%A6%82%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%B6%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%80+%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B0/@22.9642886,88.3979688,900m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89361907d0d35:0xbc8093441d4fe431!8m2!3d22.9642845!4d88.3997958>

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 01.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-02****ANANTA BASUDEBA MANDIR, HANSESHWARI TEMPLE COMPLEX**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ANANTA BASUDEBA MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°57'51.87"N

Longitude:

88°23'58.27"E

Address:

Bansberia Rd, Mithapukur More,
Bansberia, West Bengal 712502

Approach:

1.2km away (5min drive/15min walking)
from Bansberia Railway Station**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1679

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Archaeological Survey of India,
Kolkata circle**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Hanseshwari Temple Trust (To Check)

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Same as Hanseshwari Temple.

In addition to that, next to the Hanseshwari Temple is the Ananta Basudev Temple (also called AnantaBasudeva Temple). It was constructed by Rameshwar Datta in 1679.

Culture Significance:

Same as Hanseshwari Temple.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Built in *ek-ratna* style of Bengal Temple Architecture.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense semi-urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. A narrow stream of water surrounds the temple complex acting as a natural



physical barrier. The bank of River Ganga is approximately 0.7km away from the site.

Plan: The plan is shaped like a square and is south facing.

Façade: The temple has three arched entrances supported over ornate columns. The walls of the temple is coffered with terracotta panels. It is crowned with a single pinnacle which is octagonal in shape and has arched openings on each side.

Decorative Feature: The terracotta panels of AnantaBasudev Temple contains an interesting mix, covering religious figures like Kali, Durga and Krishna along with panels of boats & ships, dancing girls, scenes from war and last but not least scenes from daily life.

Building material and: Brick, Lime-surkhi mortar, Terracotta panels.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



The staggered columns and the cinquefoil arches

The terracotta works in the columns of the entrance

The octagonal turret with arched openings



Terracotta panels showing Ships

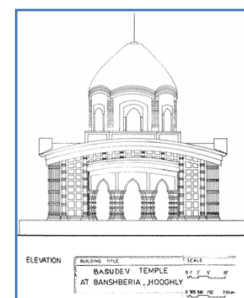
9. Associated Intangible values The terracotta so intricate that it inspired the great poet Rabindranath Tagore. Moved by the art, the poet had asked Nandalal Bose to document the panels on the temple walls. The Rameswar Temple in nearby Guptipara also follows the also follows the *ek-ratnaplan* with an octagonal pinnacle.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:
 Structural Problem: Not found.
 Additions & alterations: Not found.
 Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
 Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None



Elevation of AnantaBasudevMandir
 Source : <http://www.asikolkata.in/hugli.aspx#Shrine>

12. Other Remarks

It is a protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India, Kolkata circle.



13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.asikolkata.in/hugli.aspx#Shrine>
- ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hangseshwari_Temple
- iii. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2016/09/18/hanseswari-temple-and-ananta-basudev-temple-bansberia-hooghly/>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/%E0%A6%B9%E0%A6%82%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%B6%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%80+%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B0/@22.9642886,88.3979688,900m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89361907d0d35:0xbc8093441d4fe431!8m2!3d22.9642845!4d88.3997958>

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 01.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-03**

Map Reference:

JORA TEMPLE OF NANDAN FAMILY

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

JORA TEMPLE OF NANDAN FAMILY

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°57'38.06"N

Longitude:

88°24'12.91"E

Address:

Bansberia Rd, Mithapukur More,
Bansberia, West Bengal 712502

Approach:

1.3km away (5min drive/15min walking)
From Bansberia Railway Station**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not found

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Google Maps

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Not found

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Past use:

Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Nothing significant was found through secondary investigation

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Built in *pancha-ratna* style of Bengal Temple Architecture.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense urban settlements with vegetation. The bank of River Ganga is approximately 0.3km away from the site.

Plan:

There are two identical temples adjacent to each other. Hence, the name *jora* or twin. Each plan is a square and is south-west facing.

Façade:

Each temple has a cusped arched entrance. The walls of the temples are coffered with simple lime plaster. Each temple has five pinnacles, one each at the four corners and crowned by one larger pinnacle. The pinnacles have corbelled domes on their top.

Decorative Feature:

Cofferred walls, pinnacles.



Building material and: Brick, Lime plaster.
 Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



The arched entrance and the coffered terracotta walls



The FIVE pinnacles at the temple top

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: The lime plaster has been wearing off the temple walls exposing the bricks inside.
 Structural Problem: Not found.
 Additions & alterations: Not found.
 Repairs and Maintenance: Not maintained. needs immediate restoration.
 Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay

12. Other Remarks

An abandoned twin temple also lies in close proximity to the Jora temple.

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III



14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Jora+Temple+of+Nandan+Family/@22.9613835,88.4021195,911m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89483d2cfb05d:0xf7674ad5a155ef51!2s6+Mondir!8m2!3d22.9521279!4d88.4040596!3m4!1s0x39f8949da84d98c9:0x6bd4c8321c8b0b88!8m2!3d22.9605945!4d88.4035485?hl=en>

Maps/plan/Drawings

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 02.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-04**

Map Reference:

SIX MANDIR, MITHAPUKUR MORE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SIX MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°57'7.32"N

Longitude:

88°24'14.51"E

Address:

Bansberia Rd, Mithapukur More,
Bansberia, West Bengal 712502

Approach:

1.3km away (5min drive/15min walkin
From Bansberia Railway Station via
Bansberia Stn. Rd**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not found

Approximate Date:

Source of information:Google Maps

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Not found

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Shiva Temple

Past use:

Hindu Shiva Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Nothing significant was found through secondary investigation.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Built in *Aatchala* (eight roofs) style of Bengal Temple Architecture.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense urban settlements with vegetation and adjacent to the bank of River Ganga.

Plan:

There are SIX identical temples adjacent to each other in a row. Hence, the name Chhoy (six) Mondir. Each plan is a square and is west facing.

Façade:

Each temple has a cusped arched entrance and over a high plinth that is approached by a flight of semi-circular stairs. The walls of the



A temple module showing the Dochala roof and an arched opening.



Decorative Feature: temples are simple lime plastered. These row of Shiva temples appears to be the “Gateway to River Ganga”.
 Ornamentation is minimal. Walls are painted with white and red colours.

Building material and: Brick, Lime plaster.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found.
 Structural Problem: Not found.
 Additions & alterations: Not found.
 Repairs and Maintenance: Nothing significant.
 Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

Source:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/6+Mondir/@22.9521316,88.4024385,911m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89483d2cfb05d:0xf7674ad5a155ef51!8m2!3d22.9521279!4d88.4040596?hl=en>

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Sreyosi Pramanik | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 02.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



4. HOOGHLY CHINSURAH MUNICIPALITY

Historical Background

Hooghly and Chinsurah was designed as a joint Municipality. Hooghly-Chuchura is a municipal town formed by the merging of two towns, Hugli and Chinsura, in 1865. The names are spelled in other ways including Hooghly, Hugli, Hughli, Ugulim (in Portuguese), *Chinsura*, *Chunchura*, *Chuchro* and *Chinsurah*

Both Chinsurah and Hooghly played a role in the Bengal renaissance and the Indian independence movement. "Vande Mataram", India's national song, was composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay at Joraghat in Chinsurah, who had been an alumnus of the Hooghly Mohsin College. Nazrul Islam's revolutionary songs were penned while he was imprisoned by the British in Hooghly Jail.

The Portuguese founded the town of Hooghly-Chuchura, in 1579, but the district has thousands of years of heritage in the form of the great kingdom of Bhurshut. The city flourished as a trading port and some religious structures were built. One such structure is a church dedicated to a charismatic statue of the Mother Mary brought by the Portuguese.

In the 17th century, political disorder struck the city and the Mughal governor of Bengal expelled the Portuguese. The fleeing Portuguese lost the statue in the river, but local people later found it on the river bank. The arrested Portuguese were taken to Delhi where a death sentence of trampling by elephants was decreed. When the emperor Shah Jahan heard this he ordered the priests released and granted a piece of land on the bank of the river Hooghly where the statue of the Mother Mary was reestablished. There the Portuguese constructed a church to house the statue, which still receives pilgrims today. The church was renovated in 1980s and has been declared as a basilica by the authority of Rome.

In 1656 the Dutch erected a factory on the site of the town. In 1759 the garrison of Chinsurah, on its march to Chandernagore, attacked a British force under Colonel Forde. The Battle of Chinsurah lasted less than half an hour and ended with the rout of the Dutch attackers. In 1795, during the Napoleonic wars, a British garrison occupied the settlement. The peace of 1814 restored Hughli Chinsurah to the Dutch. However, in 1825, the Dutch ceded many of their possession in India to the British, in exchange for the British possessions in Sumatra.

<http://hcm.net.in/Default.aspx?PageId=142>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_hooghly_chinsurah_municipality.jpg

Established in 1865

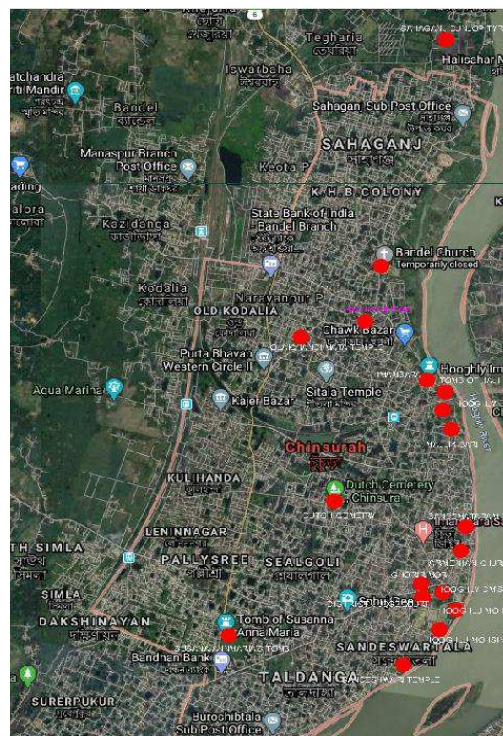
Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality





LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Name of the Site | Typology | Name of the Site | Typology |
|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1. Sahaganj Dunlop Tyre Maker | Industrial | 12. Nawab Nasratullah Khan Wakf Estate (EC No.1833) with Moti Masjid | Religious |
| 2. Bandel Church(The Basilica of the Holy Rosary | Religious | 13 .Chinsurah Clock Tower (Ghorimor) | Memorial Precinct |
| 3 .Hooghly Branch School | Institutional | 14. Chandannagar Police Commissionerate, Chinsurah Police Line | Institutional |
| 4. Imambara, Hooghly | Religious | 15. District Judge Court, Hooghly | Institutional |
| 5. Hooghly Jail | Institutional | 16. Hooghly DM's office | Institutional |
| 6. Mallik Bari | Residential | 17. Bardhaman Divisional commissioner's Bungalow | Residential |
| 7. Dutch Cemetry | Cemetery | 18. Hooghly District Circuit House – | Institutional |
| 8. Bandemataram Bhavan | Memorial Precinct | 19. Hooghlu Mohsin College | Institutional |
| 9.Chinsurah Parasnath Jain Temple | Religious | 20. Susana Annmaria's tomb | Religious |
| 10. Armenian Church | Religious | 21.Sandeshwartala Temple | Religious |
| 11. Chinsurah Church CNI | Religious | | |



**Serial No.-01****SAHAGANJ DUNLOP TYRE MAKER**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SAHAGANJ DUNLOP TYRE MAKER

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°90'45"N

Longitude:

88°40'22"E

Address:

Bansberia Bandel, West Bengal 712502

Approach:

Chinsura Bansberia Road

Ward No. 1 of Bansberia Municipality and parts of Ward Nos. 1,2 and 3 of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality cover Sahaganj

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Industrial

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1936CE

Source of information:

i. Internet <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahaganj>ii. https://www.business-standard.com/article/management/40-years-ago-and-now-the-wheel-turns-full-circle-for-dunlop-114102200925_1.html**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Dunlop India Ltd.

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Past use:

Factory

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Dunlop India Ltd. opened its first factory in India in a 239 Acre plant at Sahaganj in 1936. It pioneered the manufacture of cycle, automobile and aero plane tyres. Set up at the end of the British Raj .Dunlop saw its heydays in the protectionist 1970s, but its journey downhill began in the 1980s, when the British owners exited following new foreign exchange controls.

Culture Significance:

First Indian Tyre Company

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Factory Sheds.

Site & Surrounding: Huge Are of 239 Acres.

Plan:

Façade:



Decorative Feature:
Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:
Structural Problem:
Additions & alterations:
Repairs and Maintenance:
Threats to the property:



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance
None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: C
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

- <https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sahaganj+Dunlop+Tyre+Maker,+Bansberia,+Bandel,+West+Bengal+712502/@22.9429267,88.4034817,14.13m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8947f472270b9:0x3f5895ae02aa6d56!8m2!3d22.9403293!4d88.4022104>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahaganj>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 21.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-02****BANDEL BASILICA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BANDEL CHURCH

Past Name:

**BASILICA OF THE HOLY
ROSARY CHURCH****2. Location**

Latitude:

22°91'94.77"N

Longitude:

88°39'54.70"E

Address:

Sahaganj, Chinsurah,
West Bengal 712104

Approach:

Satish Chandra Mukherjee Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1660CE

Approximate Date:

Built in 1599 CE by Portuguese
settlers,

Source of information:

i. **Internet** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_the_Holy_Rosary,_Bandelii. https://www.tutorialspoint.com/bandel_church/bandel_church_overview.htm**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Calcutta

Address:

Calcutta

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Church

Past use:

Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Bandel Church is one of the oldest churches in India and is also known as Basilica of the Holy Rosary. The church was built in 1599 to commemorate the settlement of Portuguese in Bengal. The church is dedicated to Mary, mother of Jesus Christ. She is also known as Our Lady of the Rosary and that's why the church got the name. Situated in Bandel (the name came from the Bengali word Bander which means "port") Hooghly district of West Bengal, it stands as a memorial to the Portuguese settlement in Bengal. It is also a parish church, part of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Calcutta

Culture Significance:

Portuguese became barbaric by the end of 16th century. They started robbing others and also sold women and children as slaves. When Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan came to know about this, he attacked the Hooghly port by sending an army under the command of Qasim Khan Juvayni Nawab. There were five priests out of which four were killed. Tiago tried to carry the statue of Mother Mary but could not





succeed and the statue sank in the river. The church was also destroyed in the attack. The fifth priest Joan da Cruz was captured and was taken as prisoner along with his followers.

Death sentence was given to them as punishment in which they have to be trampled below the feet of the elephants but one elephant raised the priest and put him on his back which amazed the emperor. So he freed the priest and the prisoners and sent them back to Hooghly. He also gave 311 acres of land to rebuild the church which was built in 1660. The keystone of the older church can still be seen on the eastern gate of the monastery, bearing the date 1599

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: Bandel church was declared as Basilica by Pope II in 1988.

Local legends: Statue of Mother Mary sank in the river. One day Father Joan da Cruz heard the voice of Tiago saying that Mother Mary is coming but he neglected it. Next day he found the statue on the bank of the river. The fishermen brought it back and put it on the bank. They celebrated the return of the statue of Mother Mary. Meanwhile, a Portuguese ship landed at the Bandel port and the captain said that they have faced a storm. The captain also said that he prayed to God that if they survive they will give the ship mast to the first church that they will see. As they have seen the Bandel church first, so they donated the ship mast to the church.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European classic style The church has three altars, several tombstones, an organ, and a shrine to Mary

Site & Surrounding: Sprawling area

Plan: The church size is very small when compared to the other churches of Bengal. There are stairs in the courtyard that lead to the main church.

Façade: The church has beautiful chandeliers inside along with coloured glass windows. The grand tower clock is another thing in the church to be seen. The devotees and the tourists can also find statue of Mother Mary, also known as Lady of Happy Voyage. People worship the statue with devotion.

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: None



The ship mast was damaged when a tree fell down on it in 2010 due to a storm. After the storm, renovation has been done and the mast was kept in a glass enclosure.



There is a courtyard in front of a structure that resembles a cave. There is a fountain at centre of the cave.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: B
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/bandel_church/bandel_church_history.htm
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/bandel_church/bandel_church_architecture.htm

Maps/plan/Drawings

- <https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bandel+Church/@22.9192149,88.395513,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89397aaaaaab:0x2a51ec0ed2f37c2a!8m2!3d22.9192149!4d88.395513>



Lister Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 24.08.2020
Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-03****HOOGLHY BRANCH GOVERNMENT SCHOOL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HOOGLHY BRANCH GOVERNMENT SCHOOL

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°90'77"N

Longitude:

88°39'85"E

Address:

Chowk Bazar, Olaichanditala,
Chinsurah, West Bengal 712103

Approach:

River Side Main Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1834CE

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

[Internet](#)i https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hooghly_Branch_Government_Schoolii <https://school.banglarshiksha.gov.in/ws/website/index/19121900903>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Education Department, Government of West Bengal.

Address:

Kolkata

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Educational

Past use:

Educational

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Hooghly Branch Govt School is one of the oldest and prestigious institutions of our country. In 1814, Robert May of London Missionary Society set up a primary school in Chinsurah. Later, after his death, the school lost relevance due to the lack of interest of the clergymen. On request of the missionaries, the then District Judge D.C. Smith took responsibility of the school and in the year 1834 the school started its journey as a 'zamindar school' or 'subscription school' getting donations from Raja Mahatab Chandra Bahadur of Burdwan, Jaykrishna Mukhopadhyay, the landlord of Uttarpara, and Dwarkanath Thakur who is notable for making substantial contributions to the Bengal Renaissance. As per Hooghly Gazetteers, this school was the first English medium school in Bengal outside Kolkata. The school formally started functioning on the ninth day of July, 1836. On August 1, Hooghly College was founded. On December 4, 1837 the school became a part of Hooghly College and thereafter came to be known as Hooghly Branch Govt School. The



madrassa linked to Hooghly Imambara too merged with this school. In 1902 the school dissociated itself from Mahsin College, went under the administration of the Inspector of Schools and became a model school.

Culture Significance: Pupils of this school have gone on to achieve prominence in various fields. Notable Branch alumni to have achieved glorious feats include literary artist Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, Bijan Bihari Mukherjee who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, renowned physician Dr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, eminent footballer of yesteryears Surajit Sengupta etc. The school aims to impart education to the young learners in a way that leads to their all round development so that they grow up to become responsible citizens of our country.

Social Significance: In 1834, eminent educationist Ishan Chandra Bandyopadhyay became the school's first Headmaster. Later, when the school came to be known as Hooghly Branch School, Parbati Charan Sarkar, a scholarly alumnus of Hindu College, became the Headmaster.

Associational Significance: As per records, when the school officially started its journey on July 9, 1836, there were two teachers and five students. Later, when it came to be known as Branch School it had 227 students and in the very next year, the number of pupils increased to 364. Now, the almost two-century-old higher secondary boys school has more than 1200 students and 42 teachers.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Architectural Style: | Indo-Saracenic style of architecture |
| Site & Surrounding: | In a large campus |
| Plan: | Rectangular |
| Façade: | Round columns similar to Ionic order |
| Decorative Feature: | Mouldings on top of windows. |
| Building material and: | Brick and Lime concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local Masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|--|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | Good |
|--|------|

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

Archaeological: B
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes



<https://school.banglarshiksha.gov.in/ws/website/history/19121900903>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Hooghly+Branch+School+Ground/@22.9103031,88.3976151,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f893f75c03bc97:0xeb32dc4a6d79f5a!2sHooghly+Branch+Government+School!8m2!3d22.9075351!4d88.3985726!3m4!1s0x39f893f75759dbdf:0x20fcdf306ff096d1!8m2!3d22.9100808!4d88.3973473>

Lister Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 21.08.2020
Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-04****IMAMBARA HOOGLY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

IMAMBARA

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°90'84"N

Longitude:

88°39'98"E

Address:

Imambara road Hooghly, near D.M Banglw,
Chowk Bazar, Chinsurah, West Bengal 712103

Approach:

River Side Main Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1845-1861

Source of information:

i. Internet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hooghly_Imambara#Galleryii <https://www.taleof2backpackers.com/hooghly-imambara/>iii. <https://www.livehistoryindia.com/snapshot-histories/2019/11/04/hooghly-imambara-gift-from-a-grateful-merchant>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

**Tomb of Haji Mohammad Mohsin****6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Imambara

Past use:

Imambara

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Hooghly Imambara is a Shia Muslim congregation hall and mosque in Hooghly, West Bengal, India. The construction of the building was started in 1845 and completed in 1861.

Haji Mohsin passed away in 1812 but his legacy lives on through the charitable trust and institutions. The imambara was built with money bequeathed to a trust by Haji Muhammad Mohsin (1732-1812), considered to be one of Bengal's greatest philanthropists.

Culture Significance:

The deed of Haji Muhammad Mohsin engraved in Persian and English on the upper wall.

Social Significance:



Associational Significance: Hooghly Imambara is famous for its vaunted [clock](#). The clock has two dials with three bells having weight 80 mds, 40 mds and 30 mds. Smaller bells ring at an interval of 15 minutes and bigger bell rings to signify one hour. The clock requires two people to wind it for half an hour of each week, with a key weighing 20 kg. It was bought for Rs. 11,721 (in 1852) by Syed Keramat Ali from the manufacturer: M/s Black & Hurray Co., Big Ben, London

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Example of Mughal Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Plan: The building is a two storied structure, with a tall clock tower over the entrance gate. The mosque has intricate designs and texts from Quran engraved on the wall. The interior of the mosque is decorated with marbles, candles and hanging lanterns

Façade: The clock is at the middle of the twin towers constructed on the doorway of the main entrance. Each tower, having a height of approximately 150 ft., takes 152 steps to reach its top.

Decorative Feature: Archade with Mughal arches in two floors.

Building material and: Brick and concrete

Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values There is a Tomb of Haji Mohammad Mohsin in the campus

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

Structural Problem:

Additions & alterations:

Repairs and Maintenance:

Threats to the property:



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission 28.02.2006



13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

<https://anilvohraphotography.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/20140917-dsc0075-edit-edit-2.jpg>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Hooghly+Imambar/@22.9088165,88.3999684,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f893f839cc5d37:0x545c017c6b34b306!8m2!3d22.9084224!4d88.3998853>



| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 24.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-05****HOOGLHY JAIL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HOOGLHY JAIL

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°90'53"N

Longitude:

88°40'15"E

Address:

Hooghly Ghat Rd, Chinsurah
R S, Chinsurah, West Bengal 712101

Approach:

River Side Main Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1815

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Written on the Building

i http://wbcorrectionalservices.gov.in/history_heritage04.htmlii <http://wbcorrectionalservices.gov.in/profile.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Government of West Bengal.

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Correctional Home

Past use:

Correctional Home

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Kazi Nazrul Cell :Hooghly District Correctional Home

The great revolutionary poet of Bengal, Kazi Nazrul Islam was incarcerated in this solitary cell of Hooghly Jail as an ordinary prisoner from April 14, 1923 to June 17, 1923. It was here that he resorted to a prolonged hunger strike for 39 days demanding recognition as a political prisoner. He wrote a few of his famous poems during his stay at Hooghly Jail. On June 17, 1923 Kazi Nazrul was transferred to Berhampore Central Jail with proper dignity.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: The site of the jail is where in 1651, East India Company built mud houses which can be called the first British Kuthi

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Typical Jail Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:



Façade:
 Decorative Feature:
 Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
 Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None



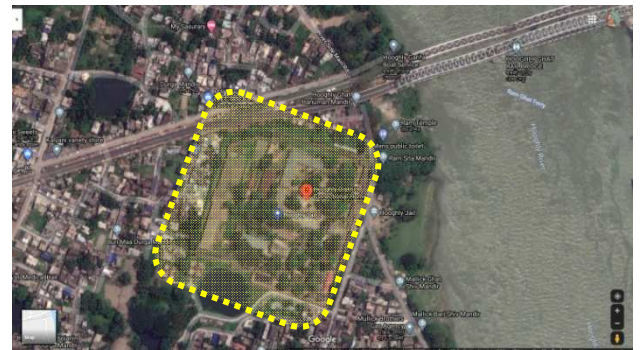
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: C
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: **IIA**



14. References

Reference notes

<https://newsmen.in/news/hooghly-jail-warden-attacked-by-prisoners/>
<https://hooghlyheritage.wordpress.com/2018/10/11/%e0%a6%b8%e0%a7%81%e0%a6%ac%e0%a6%b0%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%a3%e0%a6%ac%e0%a6%a3%e0%a6%bf%e0%a6%95%e0%a6%a6%e0%a7%87%e0%a6%b0-%e0%a6%aa%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%b0%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%9a%e0%a7%80%e0%a6%a8-%e0%a6%a6%e0%a7%81/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Hooghly+District+Correctional+Home/@22.9054064,88.4018249,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sHOOGHLY+JAIL,+Chinsurah,+West+Bengal+71210!3m4!1s0x0:0x33919d49bdd5aad7!8m2!3d22.9051754!4d88.4016386>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 25.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-06****MALLIK BARI, HOOGHLY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MALLIK BARI

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°89'65"N

Longitude:

88°39'07"E

Address:

Hooghly Ghat Rd, Chinsurah
R S, Chinsurah, West Bengal 712101

Approach:

Hooghly Ghat Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Memorial Precinct

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1642 CE

Source of information:

<https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/10/14/durga-puja-of-bonedi-families-of-chinsurah/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Mallick family

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Memorial Structure

Past use:

Memorial Structure

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Mallick Bari of Ghutiabazar, Hooghly is celebrating Durga Puja for more than 375 years. The original place of abode of the Mallicks is Adi Saptagram and in 1492, due to lack of place they scattered in different parts. Lakshmi Narayan Dey Mallick first came to Hooghly from Saptagram and built nearly 25 temples including the faous Mallick Thakur Bati. The Mallicks were gold merchants and had a flourishing business. Currently this puja is conducted by as amity comprising only the Subarnabanik class.

The *kathamo puja* is held on the day of *Radhastami*. Puja in the *ghat* starts here much earlier – from the day of *Mahalaya*; but *bodhan* is held on *Sasthi*. The puja is meticulously followed according to the *Baisnab* rituals and *dhuno porano* is performed on *Mahastami*. The *protima* is *Shiva-Durga* in the traditional *ekchala* syle with *chalchitra* in the background. The uniqueness of this puja is that the *sebaitis* here supply all the necessary ingredients and materials of the puja including the *naibidya* as if it is their own puja.



Culture Significance: Another unique feature connected with this puja takes place on the day of Dasami before *Bijoya* when a song composed by the members of the family is sung before the goddess in the *dalan*, and, after that, Maa Durga is taken to the Ganges ghat carried on shoulders of the male members of the family for immersion.

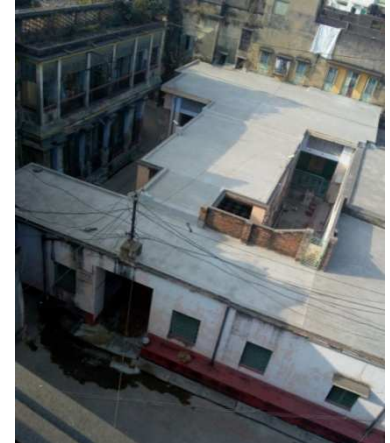
Social Significance:

Associational Significance: Mallicks are one of the 17 Merchant families who came to Bengal from Ayodhya during the time of King Ballal Sen

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo European Style
Site & Surrounding: Multiple houses in a large compound.
Plan: Rectangular
Façade: Fixed Wooden Louvers
Decorative Feature: Boxed windows.
Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques: Local masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: None



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Showing Signs of Deterioration Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **IIA**



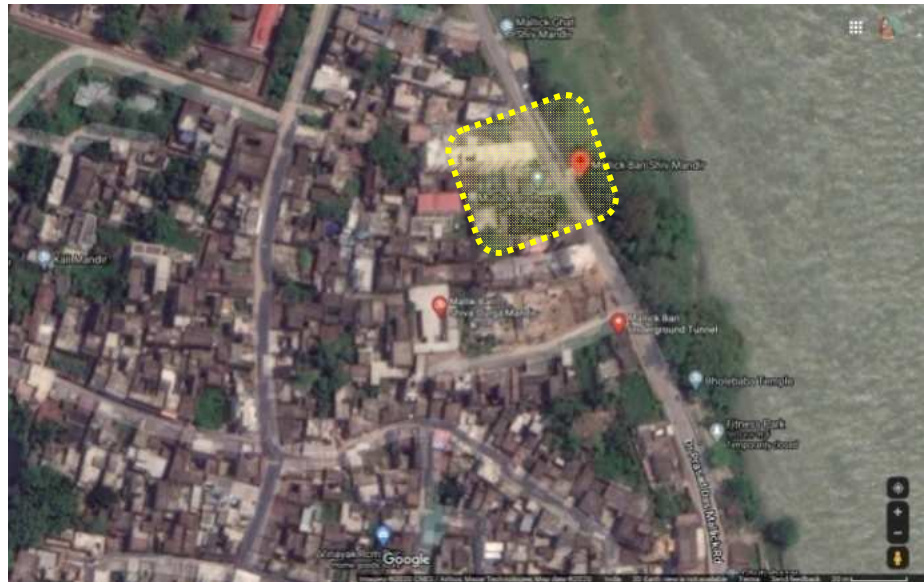
14. References

Reference notes

<https://hooghlyheritage.wordpress.com/2018/10/11/%e0%a6%b8%e0%a7%81%e0%a6%ac%e0%a6%b0%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%a3%e0%a6%ac%e0%a6%a3%e0%a6%bf%e0%a6%95%e0%a6%a6%e0%a7%87%e0%a6%b0-%e0%a6%aa%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%b0%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%9a%e0%a7%80%e0%a6%a8-%e0%a6%a6%e0%a7%81/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Mallick+Bari+Shiv+Mandir/@22.9033826,88.4023893,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sMallick+Bari+,Chinsurah!3m4!1s0x0:0x6f9b273237eb7e7c:8m2!3d22.9037612!4d88.4030044>



| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 26.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-07****DUTCH CEMETRY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DUTCH CEMETRY

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°89'65"N

Longitude:

88°39'07"E

Address:

165, Pearabagan Rd, Chinsurah R S,
West Bengal 712103

Approach:

Pearabagan Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Site

Subtype:

Cemetery

4. Date of Construction

1754

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet i https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_Cemetery,_Chinsurahii https://www.tripadvisor.in/Attraction_Review-g2287320-d7331178-Reviews-Chinsurah_Dutch_Cemetery-Hooghly_Hooghly_District_West_Bengal.html#photos:aggregationId=101&albumid=101&filter=7&ff=251573906iii <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/travel/destinations/Chinsurah-Dutch-Cemetery/ps52946957.cms>iv <http://dutchcemeterychinsura.com/briefhistory.php>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

ASI

Address:

New Delhi.

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Memorial Structure

Past use:

Cemetery

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The present cemetery dates back from the rule of governor Taillefert who was the only governor, however, to have had two terms, from 1754 to 1755 and then from so it is difficult to ascertain exactly when the burial ground was shifted. In a later account, by John Hawkesworth in his Asiaticus in Two Parts: part the first chronological and historical sketches respecting Bengal, the cemetery is described thus.

“Mrs Vernet lies interred in the burial ground of Chinsurah under a tomb with no inscription The ground is in bad order and contains no monument dated earlier than 1743 The tomb of the Weston family is the most remarkable one to be seen there.

Culture Significance:

Built by Louis Taillefert, a former head of the erstwhile United East Indian Company (referred by the Dutch as “VOC” or Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie), the cemetery has graves of Dutch



citizens, who died between 1743 and 1846. The oldest tomb is that of Sir Cornelius Jonge, who passed away in 1743. The graves include that of the former Dutch governors and other prominent personalities during those times. The tombs are varied in size, some of them being rather large. Maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI),

Social Significance: Important Heritage site
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:
Site & Surrounding: Large site in the heart of the city.
Plan:
Façade:
Decorative Feature:
Building material and: Brick and concrete
Construction techniques: Local Masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: None

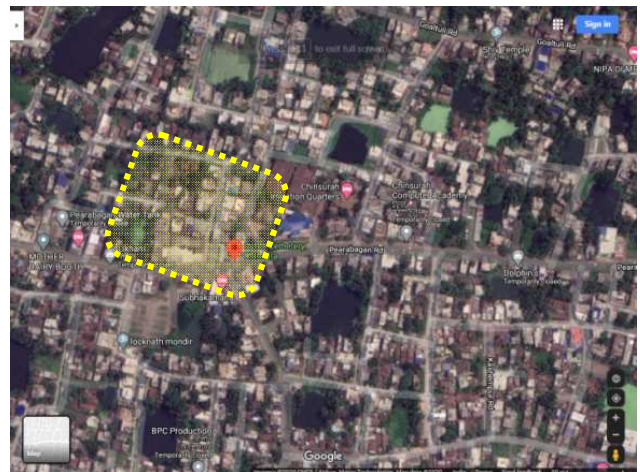
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks It is a State protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India

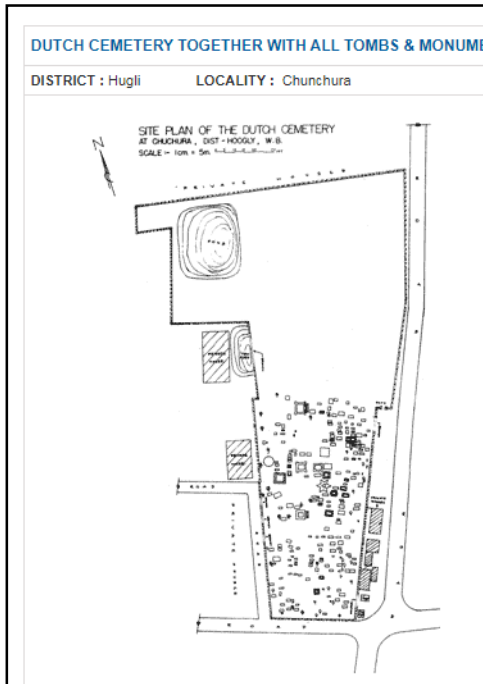
13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: C
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
I <http://dutchcemeterychinsura.com/briefhistory.php>
ii
<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Dutch+Cemetery,+Chinsura/@22.8966775,88.3915303,361m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8915814dcfb7:0xcde0aa058813b0b6!8m2!3d22.896511!4d88.390755>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 21.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-08****BANDEMATARAM BHAVAN (BANKIM BHAVAN)**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BANDEMATARAM BHAVAN

Past Name:

JORA GHAT**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°89'37"N

Longitude:

88°40'42"E

Address:

Chinsurah R S, Chinsurah,
West Bengal 712101

Approach:

River Side Main Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Memorial Precinct

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

About 200 years old.

Source of information:

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Memorial Museum

Past use:

Memorial Structure

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The house is sanctified with the footsteps of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. It is the birth place of the national song of India-Vande Mataram. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of India and worked as a Deputy Magistrate. He stayed at Joraghat on the banks of Ganga in the 1870s when he was the Sub-Divisional officer in Hooghly. The Vandemataram song which was later included in his novel Ananda Math was composed in this house and later on the song played a vital role in the Indian Independence movement. Post independence of India, the song was recognized as the national song of India.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: Bankim Chandra wrote *Krishnakanter Will* and *Rajani* here.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Simple single storied structure with no specific style built for Residential purpose.

Site & Surrounding:

On a bigha of land on the bank of river Ganga .



Plan: Rectangular with adjacent Ghat
 Façade: Simple façade
 Decorative Feature: Nothing as such
 Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
 Construction techniques: Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration: Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: None

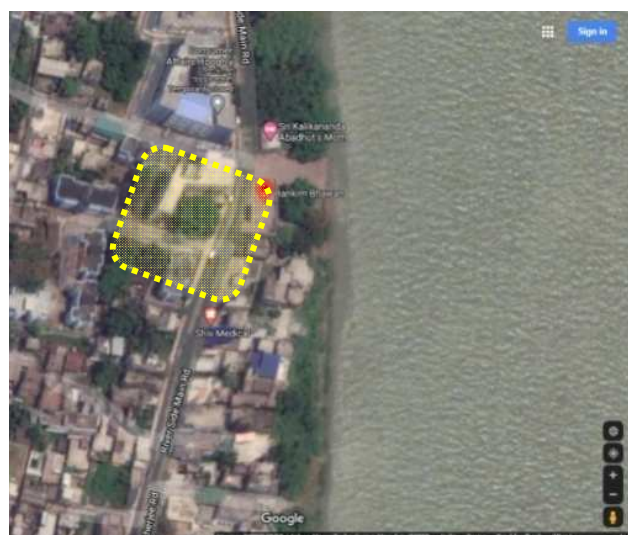
12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission
 28.02.2006

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: C
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings
<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bankim+Bhawan/@22.8933874,88.404288,181m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f896aba107cf15:0x603390f604f1a171!8m2!3d22.893641!4d88.4042154>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 21.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-09****PARASNATH JAIN TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

PARASNATH JAIN TEMPLE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°89'21"N

Longitude:

88°39'80"E

Address:

2/29, Hooghly, Kapasdanga, Jogipada Lane, Chinsurah R S, W B 712101

Approach:

Jogipada Lane

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

18th. Century

Source of information:

https://www.jaindata.com/jain_temple/shri-digambar-jain-parshwanath-jain-mandir-chinsurah_5c968a2d-23a6-4468-ba84-6cf2ef66e675/Details.aspx**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Shri Digambar Jain Bada Mandir,

Address:

9, Vaisarva Lane, Kolkata 700007

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Memorial Structure

Past use:

Memorial Structure

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The mulnayak Idol of Parshwanath is around 400 years old and the Temple was constructed in early 18th century. This temple is also know as 'Jogipada Digambar Jain Temple' of Parshwanath Lane.

Culture Significance:

Annual Gatherings on Mahavir Jayanti and Anant Chaturdashi.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

It is a new structure

Site & Surrounding:

at the heart of the city

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Columns

Decorative Feature:

Nothing as such

Building material and:

Brick and concrete

Construction techniques

Modern construction

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |



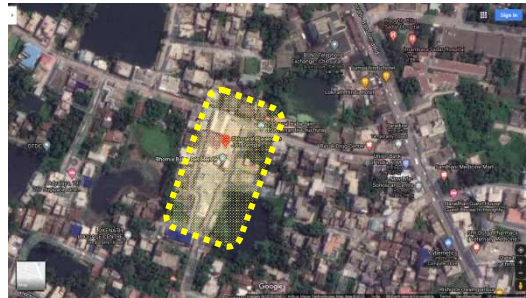
11. State of Conservation

| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | Good |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | None |

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | C |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | III |



14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Chinsurah+Parasnath+Jain+Temple/@22.8924946,88.3965989,707m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89154757da027:0xf81e1d1d8d0cef28!8m2!3d22.8918991!4d88.397999>

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 26.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-10****ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST ARMENIAN CHURCH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ARMENIAN CHURCH

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°89'15"N

Longitude:

88°40'11"E

Address:

75, Armenian Church Lane,
Chinsurah R S, West Bengal 712105

Approach:

Armenian Church Lane.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1695

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <http://armeniancollege.edu.in/st-john-the-baptist-armenian-church-of-chinsurah/>ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_Church_of_St._John_the_Baptist**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Church

Past use:

Church

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

It is the second oldest Christian church in Bengal, and the oldest Armenian church in India. The foundation stone was laid by Khojah Johannes Margar of Julfa. The church was completed in 1697 by his brother Joseph/Hovsep and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in memory of the deceased brother Johannes. Khojah Johannes Margar died suddenly on November 27, 1697 and his mortal remains are interred inside the church he had built.

When the church was built, it had no steeple. The present spire, which serves as a belfry, was erected in 1822 through the munificence of Mrs. Sophia Bagram, a pious Armenian lady of Kolkata, in memory of her husband Simon Phanoos Bagram.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Each year on 13–14 January, the church celebrates the feast of John the Baptist.



Associational Significance: Although Armenians flourished at Chinsurah between 1695 and 1868, there are no more than hundred graves within the church, twenty-eight of them being inside the church

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | European Classical Architecture |
| Site & Surrounding: | Large campus within the heart of the city |
| Plan: | Rectangular with steeple |
| Façade: | Colonnades |
| Decorative Feature: | |
| Building material and: | Brick and lime Concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local masonry |



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | Good |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | None |

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | C |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | IIA |



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Armenian+church/@22.891983,88.3987794,707m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89154a7e5a985:0x20f5270b5c8a0f71!2sArmenian+Church+of+St.+John+the+Baptist!8m2!3d22.891983!4d88.4009681!3m4!1s0x39f89153513c936b:0xfae8f86e20a107d9!8m2!3d22.8914788!4d88.4011935>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-11****CHINSURAH CHURCH CNI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHINSURAH CHURCH CNI

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°88'82"N

Longitude:

88°39'89"E

Address:

Ghorir More Chinsurah,
West Bengal 712101

Approach:

Netaji Shubhash Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1825

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

<https://hooghlyheritage.wordpress.com/2015/08/20/%e0%a6%9a%e0%a7%81%e0%a6%81%e0%a6%9a%e0%a7%81%e0%a7%9c%e0%a6%be-%e0%a6%9a%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%b0%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%9a-chinsurah-church-c-n-i/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Church of North India (CNI)

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Church

Past use:

Church

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Dutch ruled Chinsurah for 140 years from 1685 to 1825. In 1824 through a treaty, Chinsurah was transferred to the British from Dutch. British first built their Kuthi here in 1651, but had to leave as their army was defeated by the army of Aurangzeb. When British returned back here in 1825, they built this church.

Culture Significance:

Initially this was a free church. Later it came under United Church of North India and now under CNI. In 1871 Rev. P. K Chatterjee was the first Bengali bishop who later taught at Chinsura Daff School.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Small church with sloped roof. Colonial Architectural style.



Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the city with a small garden
 Plan: Rrtangular
 Façade: Simple Gothic arches with a tiled roofed Verandah
 Decorative Feature: Nothing as such
 Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
 Construction techniques: Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Shown
 Additions & alterations: No documents available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

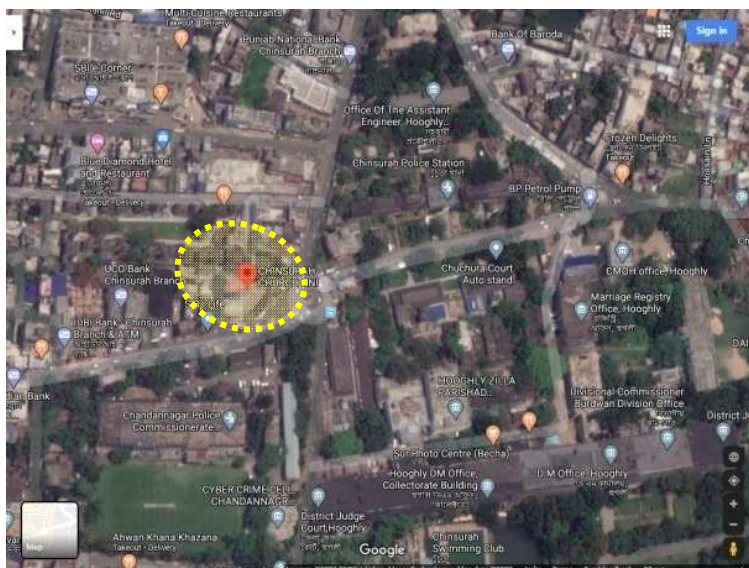
12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: IIA

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/CHINSURAH+CHURCH+CNI/@22.8881692,88.3989797,361m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m3!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89152f9fc54ad:0x99fab295c6ff30912sGhorir+More.+Chinsurah+R+S,+Chinsurah,+West+Bengal+712101!3b1!8m2!3d22.8871779!4d88.3960217!3m4!1s0x39f89151edbed5b7:0xcbd5c6957d437908!8m2!3d22.8881695!4d88.3989794>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-12**

Map Reference:

MOTI MASJID

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MOTI MASJID

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°88'98"N

Longitude:

88°39'69"E

Address:

Motijhil Road, Khagrajole
Rd, Chinsurah, West Bengal 712101

Approach:

Motijhil Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Not Known

Source of information:

<https://nawab-nasratullah-khan-wakf-estate-ec-no1833.business.site/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Mosque

Past use:

Mosque

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Mughal Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

situated near Kharua Bazar in Chinsurah

Plan:

It is a West facing Siah mosque. There is a large dome at the middle of the mosque on top of it along with four corner comes

Façade:

There are courtyards on the three sides of the prayer hall and a open courtyard is behind the corridor.

Decorative Feature:

There are three arched multi cusped doorways inside the mosque.

Building material and:

Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques

Local masonry





9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | Good |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | None |

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | B |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | IIB |

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings



[https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Nawab+Nasratullah+Khan+Wakf+Estate+\(EC+No.1833\)/@22.8897554,88.3947152,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f891d23b049f4b:0xf88df8cfe7b13dae!8m2!3d22.8897554!4d88.3969039](https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Nawab+Nasratullah+Khan+Wakf+Estate+(EC+No.1833)/@22.8897554,88.3947152,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f891d23b049f4b:0xf88df8cfe7b13dae!8m2!3d22.8897554!4d88.3969039)

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 26.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-13****GHORIR MORE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

GHORIRI MORE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°88'82"N

Longitude:

88°39'93"E

Address:

Chinsurah R S Chinsurah,
West Bengal 712101

Approach:

Netaji Shubhash Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Memorial Precinct

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

<https://hooghlyheritage.wordpress.com/2015/08/05/%e0%a6%98%e0%a7%9c%e0%a6%bf%e0%a6%b0-%e0%a6%ae%e0%a7%8b%e0%a7%9c-edwardian-clock-tower-of-chinsurah-or-ghorir-more/>
<https://hooghlyheritage.wordpress.com/tag/ghorir-more/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Memorial Structure

Past use:

Memorial Structure

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

This clock tower was installed in 1914 to commemorate the life of Albert Edward (King Edward VII) who was the eldest son of Queen Victoria and Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. King Edward VII reigned Britain and its dominions from 22 January 1901 – 6 May 1910. EDWARDVS VII DEI GRA BRITT OMN REX which is the Latin abbreviation for Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, King of All Britain Defender of the Faith. These are the inscription on the body of the Clock Tower.

Culture Significance:

In 1973, a statue of Bhupati Majumdar (1890-1973) was installed right in front of the clock tower. This was inaugurated by then Chief Minister of

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style: This is a small clock tower constructed out of steel, there are four clock faces indicating time to four different directions. There is a bell on top which rings at certain intervals. There are also four lamp shades in the four corners which light up at night giving it a very beautiful feel. There is also a side profile of King Edward VII

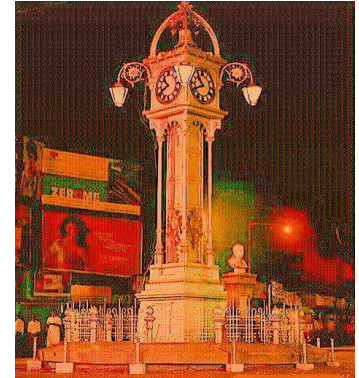
Site & Surrounding: The Clock Tower stands at the crossing of four important streets.

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and Construction techniques: Steel.



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Found

Structural Problem: Not Found

Additions & alterations: No documents available

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission 28.02.2006

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: C

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: IIA

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Ghorir+More/@22.8881271,88.3986704,255m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89152f9fc54ad:0x99fab295c6cff309!2sGhorir+More,+Chinsurah+R+S,+Chinsurah,+West+Bengal+71210113b1!8m2!3d22.8871779!4d88.3960217!3m4!1s0x39f89152f761b899:0x37777e2cadcee144!8m2!3d22.8880898!4d88.3993743>

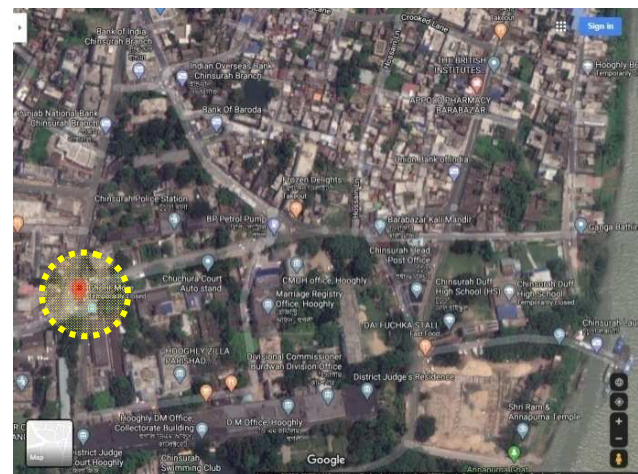
Lister Name Gopa Sen

Address Kolkata

Date of Listing 20.08.2020

Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata



**Serial No.-14****CHANDANNAGAR POLICE COMMISSIONERATE,
CHINSURAH POLICE LINE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

Chandannagar Police Commissionerate, Chinsurah Police Line

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°88'78"N

Longitude:

88°39'89"E

Address:

Netaji Subhash Rd,
Ghatakpara, Chinsurah R S,
West Bengal 712101

Approach:

Netaji Subhash Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandannagar_Police_Commissionerate**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Government of West Bengal

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Police Head quarter

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

No information available.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Majestic building with European Classical Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Large campus at the heart of the city

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Series of Ionic columns at first floor level

Decorative Feature:

Volume of the building is vary imposing

Building material and:

Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques

Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |



11. State of Conservation

| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | Good |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | None |

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

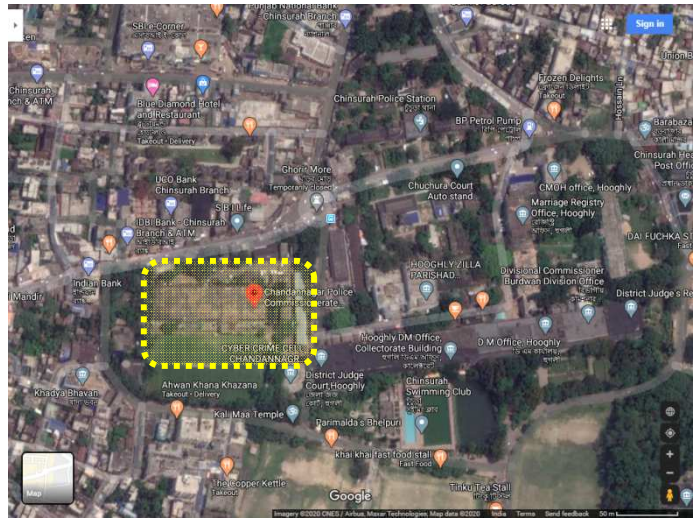
| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | I |

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Chandannagar+Police+Commissionerate,+Chinsurah+Police+Line/@22.887241,88.3996475,361m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89152f9fc54ad:0x99fab295c6cff309!2sGhorir+More,+Chinsurah+R+S,+Chinsurah,+West+Bengal+712101!3b1!8m2!3d22.8871779!4d88.3960217!3m4!1s0x39f8915266663cad:0xee2b14f8f43fb64!8m2!3d22.8873732!4d88.3988748>



| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 20.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-15****DISTRICT JUDGE COURT, HOOGHLY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DISTRICT JUDGE COURT

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°89'65"N

Longitude:

88°39'07"E

Address:

Ghatakpara, Chinsurah
R S, Chinsurah, West Bengal 712101

Approach:

Pearabagan Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Building

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1829

Source of information:

i. Internet <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2014/04/16/chinsurah-chuchura-remains-of-a-dutch-legacy/>ii. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_VDPbT86Is&t=650siii <http://hooghly.gov.in/visit.htm>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Government of West Bengal

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Court and Collectorate

Past use:

Military Barrack

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

In 1687 A forts named Gustava was built by the Portugese. This fort was demolished and with the materials of the demolished court a military barrack was constructed in 1829 by the British.

Culture Significance:

That barrack is now being used as District Court

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: It is the longest building in Bengal.

Local legends:

A staircase that was used by.. noblemen on horseback to ride straight up to the first floor, that is still in use. The District Gazetteer notes that there were originally tunnels to the river for clandestine loading and unloading of boats, as well as dungeons. The western rooms on the ground floor are said to have been used at one time as elephant lines.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Long corridor with twin columns at the interior . Arched openings and colonnades at the exterior



Site & Surrounding: Large campus at the heart of the city.

- Plan: Long rectangle
- Façade: As mentioned above
- Decorative Feature: Imposing building
- Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
- Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not found
- Structural Problem: Not found
- Additions & alterations: No document available
- Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
- Threats to the property: None



11. State of Conservation

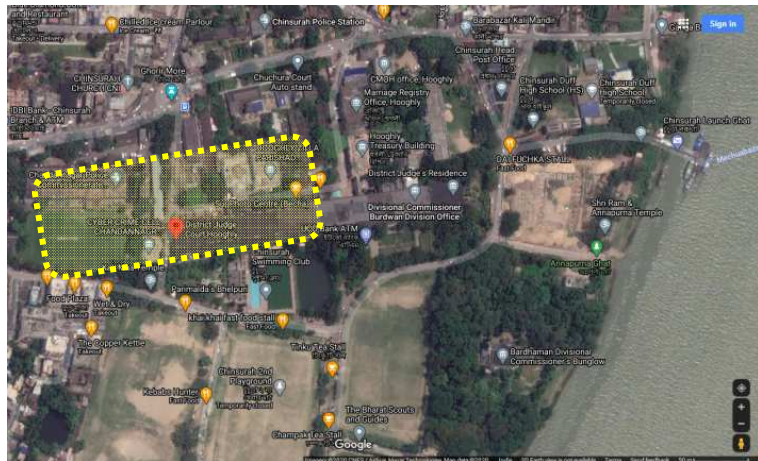
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance
Good

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: B
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: I



14. References

- Reference notes <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/For-the-Dutch-Chinsurah-is-lost-history/articleshow/30698268.cms>
- Maps/plan/Drawings <https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/District+Judge+Court,Hooghly/@22.8869861,88.4010078,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f891528ecc92e7:0x4427e5170e0af20c!8m2!3d22.8869392!4d88.3994119>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 25.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-16****HOOGLHY DM OFFICE, COLLECTORATE BUILDING**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**HOOGLHY DM OFFICE,
COLLECTORATE BUILDING
DO**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22°88'71"N

Longitude:

88°40'04"E

Address:

Chinsurah R S, Chinsurah,
West Bengal 712101

Approach:

Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Govt. of West Bengal

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Office of District Magistrate

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The iconic building, the erstwhile Governors house was built by the British Government in India The double storied building with Gothic Architecture.

Site & Surrounding:

At the heart of the city

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Long corridor with twin columns at the interior. Arched openings and colonnades with twin columns at the exterior

Decorative Feature:

Imposing Building with beautiful wooden staircase

Building material and:

Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques

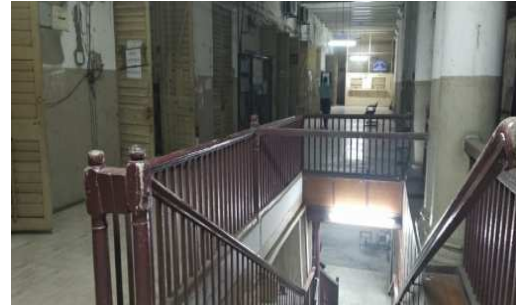
Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | B |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | I |

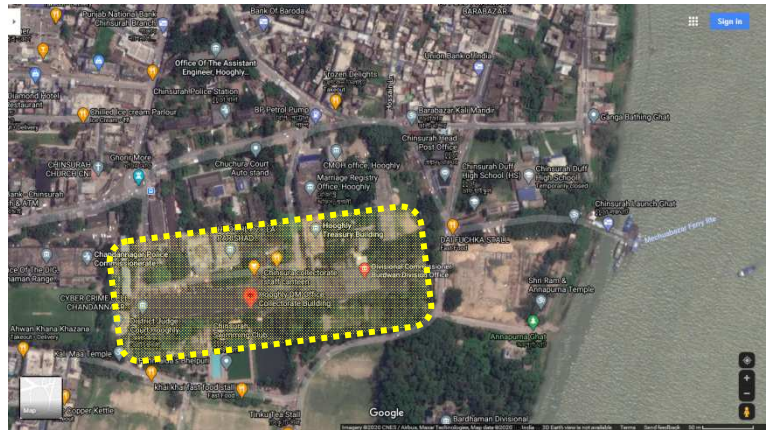
14. References

Reference notes

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/For-the-Dutch-Chinsurah-is-lost-history/articleshow/30698268.cms>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Hooghly+DM+Office,+Collectorate+Building/@22.8878052,88.4017762,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sHooghly+DM%E2%80%99s+office+old!3m4!1s0x39f89152b6c1e1b3:0xae2c8997d685c771!8m2!3d22.8869923!4d88.4004512>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 25.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-17****BARDHAMAN DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER'S BUNGALOW**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BARDHAMAN DIVISIONAL
COMMISSIONER'S BUNGALOW**
Past Name: **RESIDENCE OF DUTCH
GOVERNOR**

**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°88'60"N
Longitude: 88°40'23"E
Address: Ghatakpara, Chinsurah RS,
West Bengal 712101

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1824

Source of information:

Internet i <https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/dutch-in-chinsurah-website/cid/1608503>ii https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_VDPbT86Is&t=650s**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

It was the residence of Dutch Governor Antonio the Dutch East India Company, the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC), ruled Chinsura or Chuchura for 140 years from 1684 to 1824

Culture Significance:

The compound of the commissioner House still houses two VOC canons. The canons pointing out toward the Hooghly River, are the only reminder of the days the Dutch Fort Gustava.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

European Classical Architectural style

Site & Surrounding:

Large Campus and garden right on the bank of the river

Plan:

Rectangular with Portico and Verandah

Façade:

Fixed wooden Louvers and Ionic columns



| | |
|---|---|
| Decorative Feature: | A grand brick built staircase with the logo of Dutch Ease India company is an important feature of the building |
| Building material and: Construction techniques | Brick and Lime concrete Local masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | Good |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | None |

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | I |

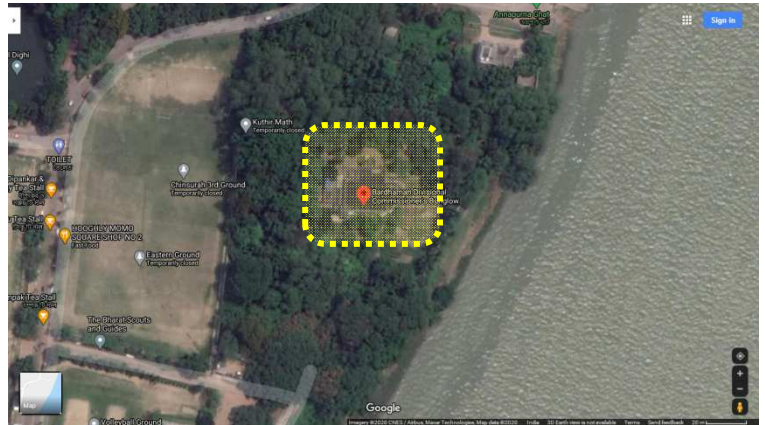
14. References

Reference notes

<https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2014/04/16/chinsurah-chuchura-remains-of-a-dutch-legacy/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bardhaman+Divisional+Commissioner's+Bungalow/@22.8858745,88.4024421,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbar-dhaman+divisional+commissioner+bungalow+chinsurah+west+bengal!3m4!1s0x39f896b2a79f3d83:0x123d3cc89c30e9ae!8m2!3d22.8859116!4d88.4023456>



| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 27.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-18****HOOGHLY DISTRICT CIRCUIT HOUSE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HOOGHLY DISTRICT CIRCUIT HOUSE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°88'38"N

Longitude:

88°40'10"E

Address:

Ghatakpara, Chinsurah R S,
Chinsurah, West Bengal 712101

Approach:

RN Sadhu Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

<http://hooghly.gov.in/visit.htm>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Memorial Structure

Past use:

Memorial Structure

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Dutch Officers were quartered in what is now the Circuit House.

Culture Significance:

A new building has been constructed as an additional Circuit house on the foundation of old Dutch Church, later the English protestant church which was demolished in 1988. The old Dutch church was built by Sir. G. Vernet in 1764. The Steeple and chime clock were already installed in 1744 by the then Dutch Governor, Albert Sichterman. The Steeple fell down in the cyclone of 5th. October 1864. At one time the church housed tablets of fourteen Governors and their wives.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

European Classical Architectural style

Site & Surrounding:

Large Campus and garden right on the bank of the river

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Long corridor with twin columns at the interior. Arched openings and colonnades with twin columns at the exterior



Decorative Feature: Fixed wooden louvers.
 Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
 Construction techniques: Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Hooghly+District+Circuit+House+-+1/@22.8833886,88.401154,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sHooghly+DM%E2%80%99s+office+old!3m4!1s0x39f8914d3012cd93:0xfb39ea25bf947376!8m2!3d22.8836196!4d88.4010923>

Lister Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 21.08.2020
Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-19****HOOGHLY MOHSIN COLLEGE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HOOGHLY MOHSIN COLLEGE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°88'30"N

Longitude:

88°40'04"E

Address:

Chinsurah, Dist,
West Bengal 712101

Approach:

RN Sadhu Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Educational

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

18th. Century

Source of information:

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hooghly_Mohsin_Collegeii. <https://www.hooghlymohsincollege.org/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Gov. of West Bengal.

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

College

Past use:

College

**Old Picture of the Garden House****7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Hooghly Mohsin College (HMC) began on 1 August 1836 as the New Hooghly College. It was established by Muhammad Mohsin, who also started other colleges. On its 100th anniversary it was renamed Hooghly Mohsin College. It became affiliated to University of Calcutta since the latter's initiation in 1857.

The great man, Haji Mohammad Mohsin whose learning, piety and philanthropy have kept him alive in people's memory, was born at Hooghly in 1730 and died in 1816. He used his riches entirely in charity, one example of which is this College. Initially it was named the New Hooghly College and on the centenary celebration it became Hooghly Mohsin College.

Culture Significance:

One of the oldest Garden houses of the Dutch by the river built by Albert Schiterman, the Dutch Governor. It was remodeled by a French General Perron in 1804-05 into a Palladon Mansion. He left India after the death of his wife. It was bought by Jagamohon Seal in 1834 and finally became college in 1836.



Social Significance:

Associational Significance: The college is proud of its alumni among whom are litterateurs like Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Rangalal Bandyopadhyay, Akhshaychandra Sarkar, Indranath Bandyopadhyay, Jogesh Chandra Roy Vidyanidhi and Dwijendralal Roy, lawyers like Dwarakanath Mitra, Trilakyanath Mitra, and Sayed Amir Ali, scientists like Upendranath Brahmachari and Sahayram Basu, freedom fighters like Charuchandra Roy, Kanailal Dutta, Bhupati Majumder and Mujaffar Ahmed.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Architectural Style: | Two storied Indo European style |
| Site & Surrounding: | On the bank of the river |
| Plan: | I shaped plan with half round rotunda facing river plan |
| Façade: | Arched openings at Ground floor. Rectangular openings at First floor |
| Decorative Feature: | Wooden louvered windows. |
| Building material and: | Brick and Lime Concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |



11. State of Conservation

| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | Good |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | None |

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | I |

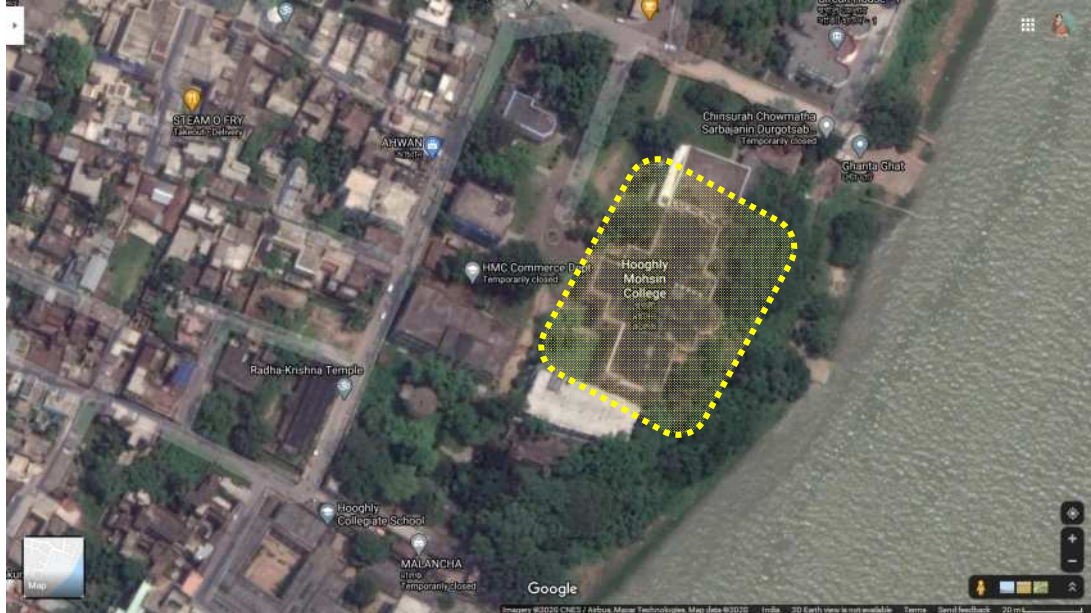


14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Hooghly+Mohsin+College/@22.8828227,88.4001425,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8914ce1d4bd1b0xe3f9ceff1b0c565f18m2!3d22.8828709!4d88.4004499>



| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-20****SUSANA ANNMARIA'S TOMB**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SUSANA ANNMARIA'S TOMB

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°88'36"N

Longitude:

88°38'00"E

Address:

Grand Trunk Rd, Khudiram Pally, Kaeipara, Chinsurah R S, Chinsurah, West Bengal 712102

Approach:

Grand Trunk Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Memorial Precinct

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1809

Source of information:

<https://www.tripoto.com/west-bengal/trips/susana-anna-maria-s-tomb-chinsurah-west-bengal-interplay-of-facts-fiction-599954869ec48><https://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2015/11/susanna-anna-marias-tomb-chinsurah.html>https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Dutch_Memorial_Monument_of_Susanna_Anna_Maria**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

ASI

Address:

New Delhi

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Memorial Structure

Past use:

Memorial Structure

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Susanna Anna Maria Verkerk was a Dutch Lady of 18th century Chinsurah. Her first husband was Pieter Brueys, a prominent merchant and a director of Dutch Administration. They had three children. Two daughters - Susanna Jacoba and Maria Anna de Brueys and a son - Louis Adrian de Brueys. After the death of Pieter Brueys in 1783, Susanna Anna Maria Brueys got married again, to Thomas Yeats, a well-established Englishman of Colonial Bengal.

Culture Significance:

In 1805, four years before her death, she made a will giving all her possessions to her son Louis Adrian. Being married to two such affluent man, she inherited vast properties which include two houses - one beside the river, adjacent to Dutch Factory building and another



at Taldanga, present day G T Road with sixty bighas of land attached with it called Ayesh Baag. Through her will she bequeathed Rs.4000 as a trust, the interest of which was to be applied to repair her own tomb and that of her two husbands. She died in 1809 and was buried in Ayesh Baag. Later on, under British rule, the property along with the land was sold in 1833, leaving only her tomb as the solitary structure.

Social Significance: There is no epitaph in the tomb but the drum of the dome contains an inscription which read as: "*SUSANNA ANNA MARIA YEATS REBOORE VERKERK OBiIT 12 MAY ANNO 1809*". Here 'Reboore Verkerk' means her title was Verkerk by birth. The tomb is locally famous as '*Saat Saheber Bibir Kobor*' (Grave of the Wife of Seven Europeans) or '*Memsaheber Kobor*' (Grave of European Lady) though the official records only vouch for her two husbands.

Associational Significance: Tomb of her first husband Pieter Brueys can be found in the Dutch Cemetery near Phulpukur Road. The cemetery can be reached by a toto (battery operated local ricksaw) or by bus. The Obelisk of Pieter's grave is the tallest one in the cemetery and can be easily spotted at the south-west corner. Born in 1730, Brueys was the Grand Master of Chinsurah Grand Lodge apart from being a merchant and the Governor of Chinsurah. He died in 1783 at the age of 52 years.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The structure is an ideal example of Indo-Dutch architecture. The two storied memorial with arched gateways and slender columns is topped by a dome

Site & Surrounding: It is the crossing of G T Road and Chinsurah Station Road.

Plan: octagonal

Façade: two storied with arches and twin columns

Decorative Feature: Well proportionate with a dome

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

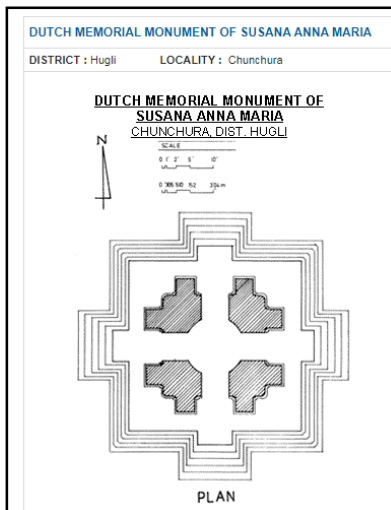
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: None





11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks It is a State protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India

13. Grade

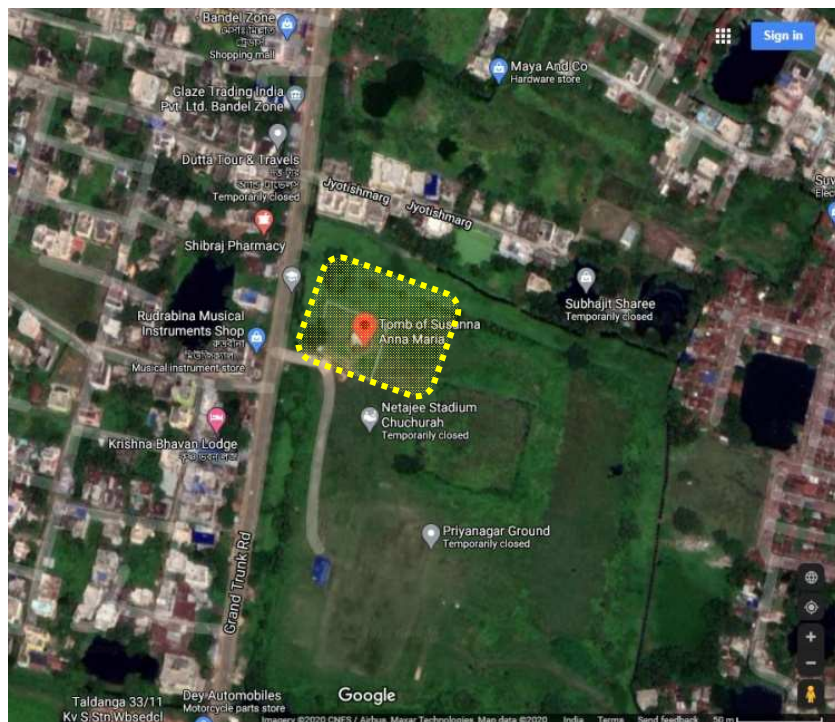
- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Tomb+of+Susana+Anna+Maria/@22.8835056,88.3800527,361m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8916857714115:0x48cb44ef1bcfd38d!8m2!3d22.8835056!4d88.3800527>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 27.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-21****SANDESHWARTALA TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SANDESHWARTALA TEMPLE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°88'03"N

Longitude:

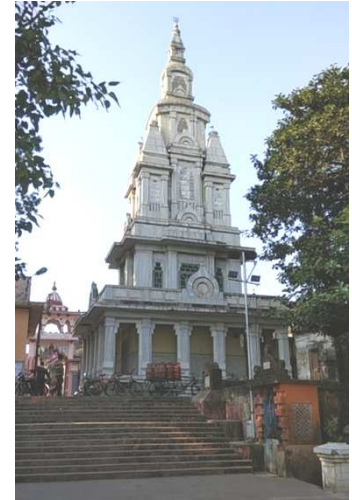
88°39'74"E

Address:

Sandeshwartala, Chinsurah R S,
Chinsurah, West Bengal 712101

Approach:

Kamarpara More Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

16th. Century

Source of information:

[ihttps://www.flickr.com/photos/aavee77/30263487052](https://www.flickr.com/photos/aavee77/30263487052)[iihttps://anilvohrphotography.wordpress.com/2016/10/17/lord-of-the-bull-shandeshwara/](https://anilvohrphotography.wordpress.com/2016/10/17/lord-of-the-bull-shandeshwara/)[iiihttps://www.flickr.com/photos/tags/sandeshwar](https://www.flickr.com/photos/tags/sandeshwar)[ivhttps://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/category/hooghly/](https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/category/hooghly/)**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Amongst the many temples at Shandeshwara Tala (or Shandeshwar Ghat) the tallest and biggest is that of Lord Shandeshwara and the places is locally called "Shandeshwar Tala" or 'below the Shandeshwar

'Shandeshwar' means the 'Lord of the Bull'. The legend has it that around 16th century when Mughal emperor Babar invaded India and ruled the country, a few local fisherman, found a diety of 'Shandeshwara' – one of the many forms of Lord Shiva, the destroyer in the trio of the supreme being in Hindu mythology. The fisherman set the diety on the banks of the holy river Ganga where it was found. A local landlord, Digambar Haldar placed the diety in the shrine to be built.

The temple as it stands today is built in white granite stone and has the diety placed in the central sanctum and was built by one Sidheswar Roychodhury.



Dedicated to Lord Shiva the Sandeshwar Temple complex houses several other smaller temples and shrines. The temple also houses two brass drums gifted by the last Dutch Governor Daniel Anthony Overbeck (1818-1825) and a brass Shiva Linga, which are taken out for public display on the last day of the Bengali calendar.

Culture Significance: The temple complex stands on a ‘ghat’ or riverside made popular by the same name and was constructed by Shyamram Shome, a official of the Dutch Trading company. The temple complex also houses many other temples within. A Durga temple built in the mid nineteenth century also stands here.

Social Significance: The ‘dhaks’ are outside the access of the visitors and are brought out to its rousing sounds during special occasions especially the ‘Gajan’ – a 10-day long ritual festival and a fair is held to mark the end of the Bengali year in 2nd week of April. The festival also is symbolic enactment of the divine-royal dramaturgy. The diety and the brass ‘dhaks’ are taken in a procession on the last day of the going out year.

Associational Significance:

Local legends: The legend is similar to the origin of Bandel Church, where again the diety statue of Mother Mary was recovered by fisherman from the same river Hooghly a couple of miles from this ghat.



8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style:
- Site & Surrounding:
- Plan:
- Façade:
- Decorative Feature:
- Building material and:
- Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not found
- Structural Problem: Not found
- Additions & alterations: No document available
- Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
- Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

- Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
- Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: C
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: **IIA**

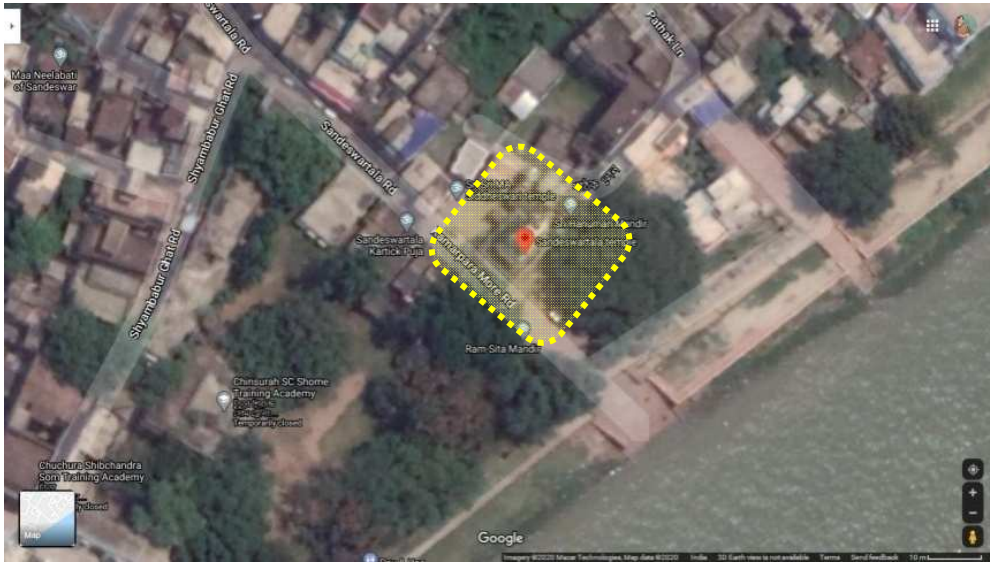
14. References



Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sandeshwar+Temple/@22.8803077,88.3974254,4m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8914c0a02c31b:0x4ce19e2294c0db6f18m2!3d22.8802811!4d88.3975115>



| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 28.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |



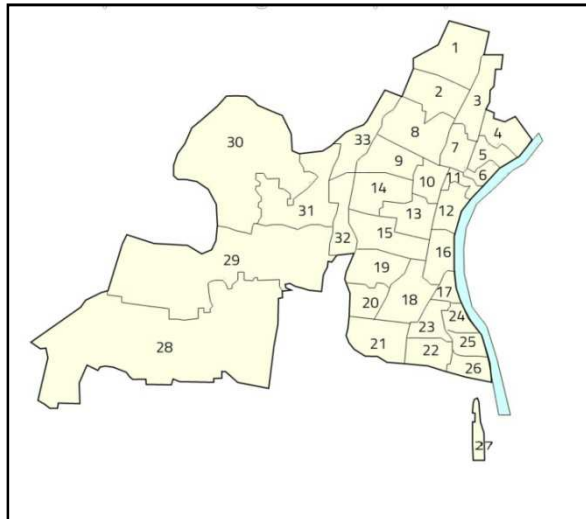
5. CHANDERNAGAR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Established as Municipal Corporation in 1990

Historical Background

Urbanization of Chandernagore started centering round three localities Khalisani, Boro Kishanganj and Gondalpara. Chandannagar was established as a French colony in 1673, obtaining permission from Ibrahim Khan, the then Nawbab of Bengal, to establish a trading post on the right bank of the river Hooghly.

It became a permanent French settlement in 1688. In 1730 Joseph Francois Dupleix was appointed governor of the city. In 1756 war broke out between France and Great Britain, and the British Navy captured Chandannagar on 23 March 1757. Chandernagore was restored to the French in 1763, but recaptured by the British in 1794. The city was returned to France in 1816, along with a 3 sq miles (7.8 km²) enclave of surrounding territory. It was governed as part of French India until 1950, under the political control of the governor-general in Pondicherry, though India became independent of Britain in 1947.



Chronological Events

08.06.1948

The Govt. of French Republic, in agreement with the Govt. of India declares that "it intends to leave to the populations of French establishment in India themselves the right to pronounce their future fate & future status".

19.06.1949

The citizens of Chandernagore voted in favour of the merger of the territory with India.

2nd May 1950

The Govt. of India took over the administration (de-facto transfer) of Chandernagore. 2nd February 1951

"Treaty of session" of the Territory of the free town of Chandernagore was signed in Paris by the representatives of the president of India & the President of the French Republic (refer Article – VII & IX).

9th June 1952

Chandernagore was transferred de-jure to the Union of India. 19th August, 1952.

Ministry of External Affairs Notification date 19th August, 1952.

Article I: France transfer to India, in full sovereignty, the territory of the Free town of India.

Article III: The Government of the Republic of India shall take over the civil servants and employees of the Free Town of Chandernagore and those of the French establishments in India who may be serving in Chandernagore on 2nd May, 1950." (De Facto transfer).

19th Nov, 1953

as per sec 3 of the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 the Central Govt. was pleased to appoint a Commission consisting of Dr. Amarnath Jha, Chairman, P.S.C, Bihar to inquire and ascertain the wishes of the citizens of Chandernagore in regard to the future administration of the Territory.

8th May, 1954

Decisions of Govt. of India on 'Jha Report' (Chandernagore Enquiry Commission) headed by Dr. Amarnath Jha as follows:-

Chandernagore should have a Municipal Corporation. The legislative measure necessary for this purpose will be considered by the state Government.

Facilities will be provided for the maintenances and development of French culture in Chandernagore.

Primary Education will be free and facilities will also be given for the teaching of French and Hindi.

Secondary schools maintained by French administration will be managed by the State Government.



The maintenance of Chandernagore College will also be the responsibility of the State Govt,etc.
As per Chandernagore (Merger) Act,1954

Chandernagore merged with the State of West Bengal 2nd day of October, 1954

30th December, 1994:

The Chandernagore Municipal Corporation Act, 1990 (West Bengal Act xxxii of 1990) came into force.

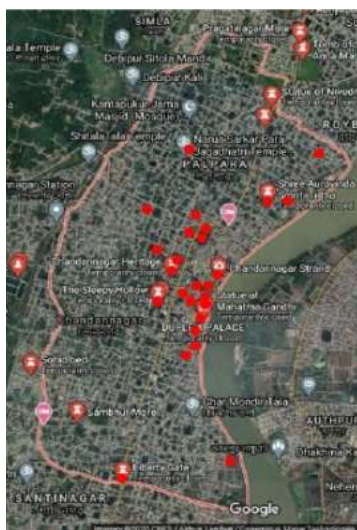
At present the Corporation is governed as per The West Bengal Municipal Corporation Act, 2006 (W.B. Act XXXIX of 2006).

<http://www.chandernagoremunicipalcorporation.in/Content.aspx?ID=History>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandernagore_Municipal_Corporation

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Name of the site | Typology | Name of the site | Typology |
|--|-------------------|--|---------------|
| 1.Rajrajeswar Temple | Religious | 15. Sub Divisional Court | Institutional |
| 2.House of Harihar Sett | Residential-Villa | 16. Clock Tower | Tower |
| 3.Chandernagores Prabartak Sangha and Temple | Institutional | 17. Chandannagar Police Station | Institutional |
| 4.Boraichandi Temple | Religious | 18. Kanailal Vidya Mandir-Section Francaise | Institutional |
| 5.Shree Aurovinda Smriti Tirtha | Residential | 19. Kanailal Vidya Mandir-English Section | Institutional |
| 6.Rupal Nandi Cancer Hospital | Institutional | 20. ChandernagoreGov.College | Institutional |
| 7.Krishna Bhabini Nari Siksha Mandir | Institutional | 21. Chandernagore Sacred Heart Catholic Church | Religious |
| 8.Laldighi | Dighi | 22. Institut De Chandernagore | Institutional |
| 9. Sacred Heart Cemetery | Religious | 23. St. Josephs Convent | Religious |
| 10. Rakshit Bhavan | Residential | 24. Patal Bari | Residential |
| 11. Chandanagar Strand | Strand | 25. Sri Aurobindo VidyaMandir | Institutional |
| 12. Nitya Gopal Smriti Mandir | Institutional | 26. Gondalpara Jute Mill | Industrial |
| 13. Nandadulal Temple | Religious | 27. Liberty Gate | Gate |
| 14 Registry Office | Institutional | | |



Source: Google map

**Serial No.-01**

Map Reference:

RAJRAJESWAR TEMPLE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RAJRAJESWAR TEMPLE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°87'47"N

Longitude:

88°38'50"E

Address:

Buroshibtala, Dharampur, Uttar
Chandannagar P, West Bengal 712105
Gargari Para Road

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

18th. Century

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i.<https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2012/03/14/chandannagar-a-slice-of-france/>ii.<https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/09/14/rajrajeshwar-temple-north-chandannagar/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Owner

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Shiva Temple

Past use:

Shiva Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The temple houses a giant Shiva – Linga. Some of the terracotta panels depict stories from The Ramayana and The Mahabharata while others show floral motifs and designs and Rasmandal.

Culture Significance:

The principal deity of the temple is Lord Shiva made of kasti pathar or touch stone. The Shiva Lingam is pretty high and is worshipped daily. It seems that a lot of devotees offer puja every Monday.

Social Significance:

Big festival takes place in the month of March.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

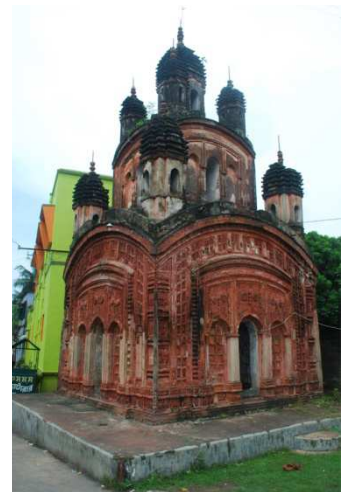
It is a spectacular nine pinnacled terracotta temple.

Site & Surrounding:

On the Strand, It is a landmark of Chandernagar . In a large campus with a grand view of the river.

Plan

Rectangular I shaped single storied building is planned around large European styled rooms.





Façade: The temple has triple arch entrance of two sides along with intricate terracotta panels.

Decorative Feature: The two side entrances of the triple arched entrance on both side are false and only the central arch entrance operates

Building material and: Construction techniques Brick and Lime Concrete
Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: Not Known

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: A

Historical: A

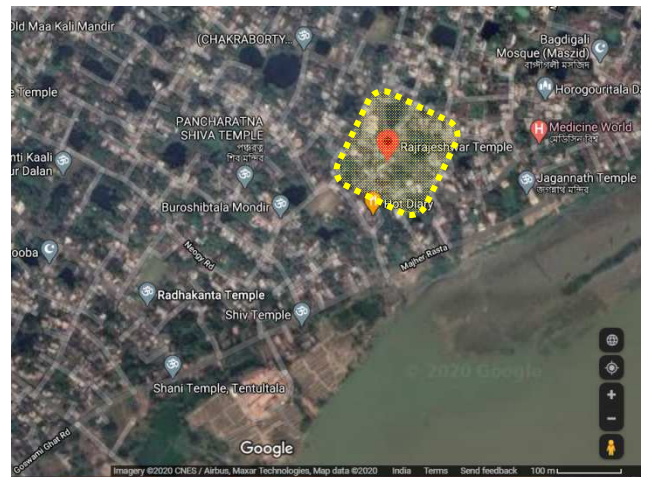
Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes
Identification of shared cultural Heritage:
French Heritage in India Chandernagore
Inventories(ATA,2012)



Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Rajrajeshwar+Temple/@22.873783,88.380518,815m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1schandannagar+Buroshivtala+Terracotta+Temple!3m4!1s0x0:0xcddeebbc05a348f8m2!3d22.8745738!4d88.3850379?hl=en>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 08.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-02**

Map Reference:

HOUSE OF HARIHAR SETT

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HOUSE OF HARIHAR SETT

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°87'22"N

Longitude:

88°36'87"E

Address:

Surerpukur, Chandannagar,
West Bengal 712136

Approach:

Palpara Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

19th Century

Source of information:

Internet i <https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/focus-on-heritage-hurdles/cid/1681746>ii <https://heritagechandernagoreblog.wordpress.com/2016/01/19/the-chronicles-of-the-sett-family-of-chandernagore/>iii <https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/chance-encounters-in-chandernagore/cid/1505007>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Sett Family

Address:

Chandannagar

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

One of the most famous merchant families of Chandernagore are the Setts. The family originally from Mahanad, a district in Hugli migrated to Chandernagore for purposes of trade. The originally prosperous family began from Kali Charan Sett and became famous under Shambhu Chandra Sett. Belonging to the Soma rishi clan (jati) and tili caste, they originally owned the surname of Nandy, prosperity in business brought them at par with the 'seths' or the 'sreshthis' and therefore earned them the surname of Sett. The family with a silver metallated peacock as their kula devata once owned a collection of 80 parrots and 40 peacocks along with a nursery of several rare plants.



Culture Significance: After the death of his father NityaGopal Sett, Harihar Sett(14th. December 1874), took over the responsibility of the family along with his mother Krishna bhabini, a liberal minded personality.

Social Significance: It was after a prolonged struggle that Chandernagore was freed on 2nd May 1952 and was merged with India. He played a crucial part in the Governmental Gazette that declared Chandernagore as a free city.

Associational Significance: He was highly respected by the French and received officier d' academie. From Nadia Biswamanad mahamondal he received two title 'kirtinidhi' and 'bidyabinod' and from Saraswat mahamandal received 'sahitya bhusan'. And finally he received "chevalier de la legion d'honneur". He died in the year 1972 March 10th leaving an irrevocable void in Chandernagore.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo French Architectural style

Site & Surrounding: Large campus with number of houses and water bodies

Plan: Rectangular around several courtyards and ponds

Façade: External façade resembles European classical style while Semi circular and segmental arched openings and a large trifoliated arch for the Thakurdalan

Decorative Feature: Wooden Staircase, cast iron Railings, Corinthian pillars

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Visible in some area

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: No documentation Available

Repairs and Maintenance: Need intervention

Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay
 Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage

Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes : Identification of shared cultural Heritage: French Heritage in India Chandernagore Inventories(ATA,2012)



Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/House+of+Harihar+Sett/@22.8715996,88.3682655,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89167baa8947b:0xe5c6d8cab298b2d4!8m2!3d22.8719963!4d88.3687832?authuser=0>



**Field photographs taken in
March 2021**



<https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/focus-on-heritage-hurdles/cid/1681746>

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 03.09.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-03****CHANDERNAGORE'S PRABARTAK SANGHA AND TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

PRABATAK ASHRAM

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°86'80"N

Longitude:

88°37'70"E

Address:

Sarishapara, Boraichanditala,
Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Goswami Ghat Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1920

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/chandernagore-39-s-french-correction/cid/1452590>ii. <https://heritagechandernagoreblog.wordpress.com/2016/01/29/chandernagores-prabartak-san>iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prabartak_Sangha**Prabartak Sangha****5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Prabartak Sangha

Address:

**Prabartak Temple****6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Charitable Institution

Past use:

Do

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

In 1915, a Bengali literary magazine named Prabartak was launched under the editorship of Manindra Nath Nayak with the blessings of Motilal Roy and Sri Aurobindo. In 1920, Roy founded the Prabartak Sangha in Chandannagar, then a French possession. In 1925, he assumed the title of Sangha Guru or the chief spiritual leader of the organization.[1] In May 1927, Rabindranath Tagore laid the foundation of the prayer hall of the Prabartak Sangha.

Culture Significance:

The Sangha was founded with the aim of nation building which it sought to achieve through the social and economic upliftment of the masses. It ventured into business, ran educational institutions and established cultural centres to spread the message of its founder. This was also a popular shelter of Indian freedom fighters at that time.



Social Significance: The Prabartak Sangha established 21 educational institutions in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, 24 Parganas, Bardhaman, Darjeeling, Chittagong and Faridpur. The profit generated from its businesses were used to run the educational institutes.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Simple Bengal Temple architecture
Site & Surrounding: A large campus at the heart of the city
Plan: A number of buildings . Rectangular
Façade: Temple with 5 Ratnas.
Decorative Feature:
Building material and Construction techniques: Brick and Lime Concrete Local Masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Fair

Field photographs taken in March 2021

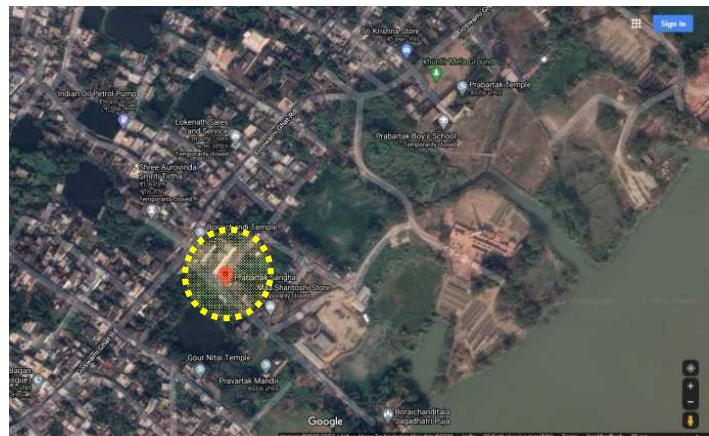
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Prabartak+Sangha/@22.867688,88.3769931,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f891115492fcc7:0xe5d040befd283b19!8m2!3d22.8679559!4d88.3771084>

Lister Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 04.09.2020
Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-04**

Map Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

Longitude:

Address:

Approach:

BORAICHANDI TEMPLE

Photo Reference:

BORAICHANDI TEMPLE**DO**

22°86'84"N

88°37'68"E

Sarishapara, Boraichanditala,
Chandannagar, West Bengal 712136
Goswami Ghat Road**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Subtype:

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

<http://templesofbengal.blogspot.com/2017/09/boraichandi-templeboraichanditalachanda.html><https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/06/15/chandannagar/>

Precinct

Religious

19th Century**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

Single

Private

Eight Families

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Present use:

Past use:

In Use

Hindu Temple

Hindu Temple

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

About 500 years ago Businessman Srimanto established the idol of Chandi at this place which was known as Boro.

Ma Boraichandi Idol is made of Neem wood and then wrapped with a sheet made of eight metals (Ashtadhatu)

Old stone idol is also kept in the Temple

In the Manashamangal kabya written by Bipradas Piplai there is a mention of a place called Boro located within today's Chandernagar

**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

South Facing Jor Bangla type of Bengal Temple Architecture

At the heart of the city in a congested area.



Plan: Two Dochala temples are connected of which the second one is the sanctum sanctuary.

Façade: Jorbangla can be visible from the sides

Decorative Feature: In the front there ia rectangular NatMandir.

Building material and: Brick and LimeConcrete

Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: No documentation

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: B

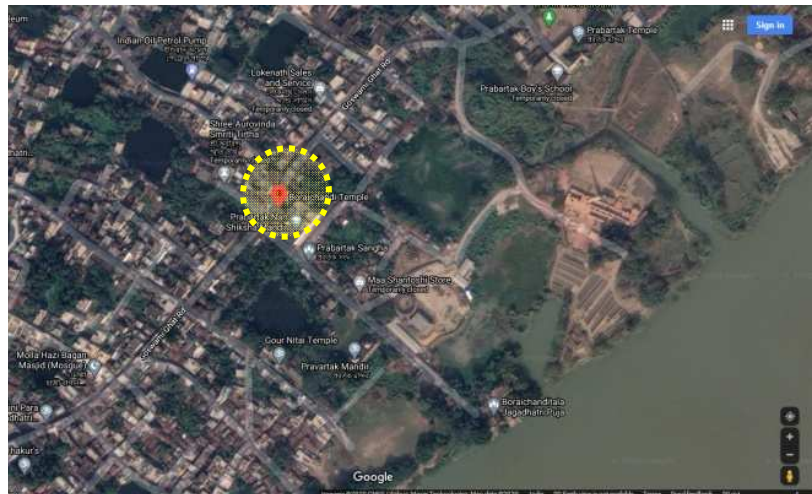
Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: I IB

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Boraichandi+Temple/@22.8680115,88.3766685,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89113faeb165f0xe9e90b118a4c56ef12sBoraichandi+Temple!8m2!3d22.8683547!4d88.3768619!3m4!1s0x39f89113faeb165f0xe9e90b118a4c56ef18m2!3d22.8683547!4d88.3768619>



Lister Name Gopa Sen

Address Kolkata

Date of Listing 04.09.2020

Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata

Field photograph taken in
March 2021

**Serial No.-05**

Map Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

Longitude:

Address:

Approach:

SHREE AUROVINDA SMRITI TIRTHA

Photo Reference:

**SHREE AUROVINDA
SMRITI TIRTHA
DO**

22°86'86"N

88°37'64"E

Sarishapara, Boraichanditala,
Chandannagar, West Bengal 712136
Goswami Ghat Road**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Subtype:

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

http://www.sriurobindoinstitute.org/saioc/Sri_Aurobindo/calcutta/chandernagorehttps://wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/Motilal_Roy_House__Chandannagar_-_Sri_Aurobindo_Smriti_Tirtha

Precinct

Residential

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

Single

Private

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Present use:

Past use:

In Use

Memorial Institution

Residence

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

In February, 1910 Aurobindo reached Chandernagar and stayed at Motilal Roy's house for 42 days safely before leaving for Pondicherry.

Motilal Roy, who had only heard Sri Aurobindo's Uttarpara speech, came to know of his presence in Chandernagore. He located the boat at 6:30 am and offered his services, which Sri Aurobindo accepted. Motilal Roy led the party on the last leg of their journey. There was a short boat-ride to another ghat. They alighted and continued on foot, climbing a row of stairs, through a spinney until they finally reached Motilal's residence. Sri Aurobindo's secret residence at Chandernagore was here.

On the morning of March 31, the day prior to the sailing of SS Duplex, Motilal Roy saw Sri Aurobindo off from the Boraichanditola Ghat at Chandernagore. Motilal himself did not accompany Sri Aurobindo but deputed two of his trusted followers to be with him...



Associational Significance: One of the hideaways was a store room for furniture in that very house. A thick layer of dust covered everything in it. Bats, spiders and other insects were co-habitants. A small portion on the floor was cleaned for Sri Aurobindo to take his seat. As a proper meal would compromise secrecy, Motilal shared a portion of his own meal.

Local legends: Men like, Rabindranath Tagore, Subhash Ch, Bose, Nazrul Islam, Acharya Prafulla Ch. Roy visited this house to pay homage.

8. Architectural Description

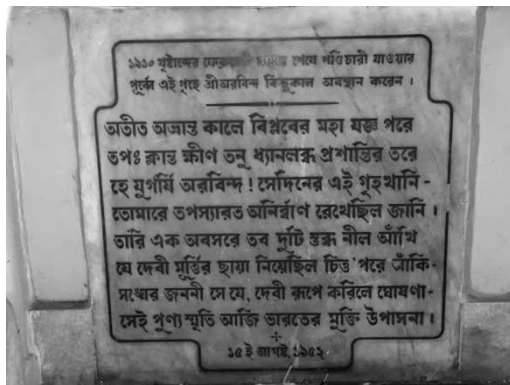
| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | two storied Residential Building with inner courtyard |
| Site & Surrounding: | Near Borai chanditala Ghat. Congested area. |
| Plan: | Rectangular |
| Façade: | Simple with arched openings at the courtyard |
| Decorative Feature: | Nothing as such |
| Building material and: | Brick and Lime concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local Masonry |



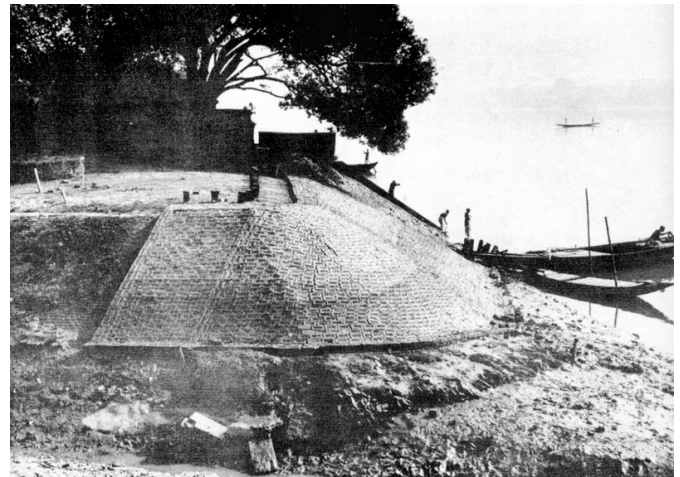
9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not Shown |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | No documentation |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |



Commemorative Plaque in Room at Motilal Roy's Residence where Rishi Aurobindo resided for 42 days.



Boraichanditola Ghat, Chandernagore from where Rishi Aurobindo arrived and again left for Pondicherry on 31st March 1910

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | B |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | IIA |

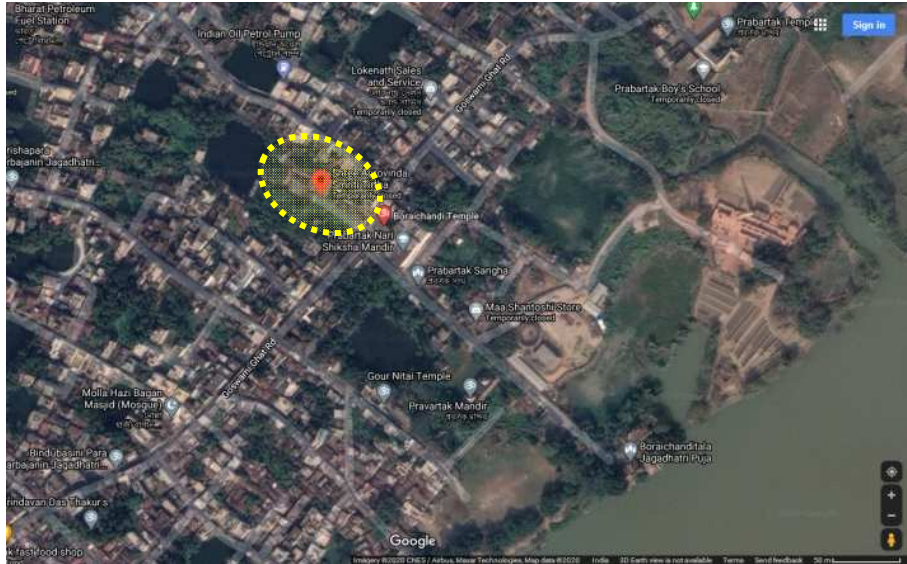
14. References



Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Shree+Aurovinda+Smriti+Tirtha/@22.8685311,88.3763903,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipMkX1YLV3qRMLewtTUw3bbo5bnEjLJzrIQin5oJ!2e10!3e12!6shhttps:%2F%2Fh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipMkX1YLV3qRMLewtTUw3bbo5bnEjLJzrIQin5oJ%3Dw203-h360-k-no!7i2322!8i4128!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89113faeb165f:0xe9e90b118a4c56ef!2sBoraichandi+Temple!8m2!3d22.8683547!4d88.3768619!3m4!1s0x39f89113e6056181:0x9a5514b78a8a7417!8m2!3d22.8685506!4d88.3764046>



| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 04.09.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-06**

Map Reference:

CANCER RESEACH INSTITUTE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RUPAL NANDI CANCER HOSPITAL

Past Name:

GALA GUTHI**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°86'72"N

Longitude:

88°36'84"E

Address:

Sarishapara, Chandannagar,
West Bengal 712136

Approach:

Kulupukur Main Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

20th. Century

Source of information:

Internet

<http://wikimapia.org/17149128/Ruplal-Nandy-Cancer-Hospital><https://www.anandabazar.com/district/howrah-hoogly/infrastructural-change-in-ruplal-nandy-cancer-hospital-of-chandannagar-but-service-is-very-poor-1.1041671>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Gov. of West Bengal

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hospital

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The house of Rupal Nandi the rich zamindaar of the area and is associated with Maharaja Krishnachandra, poet Bharat Chandra Roy, freedom fighter Motilal Roy. It has been converted into Rupal Nandi Memorial Cancer Centre

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: It is believed that many freedom fighters stayed here.

Local legends:

The house used to be a gala or shellac warehouse owned by a Portuguese trader — that is how it has come to be known as gala kuthi or shellac house.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

two storied colonial hybrid building

Site & Surrounding:

Within a large compound with a garden in the front

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

The façade is accentuated by the centrally placed triangular



Decorative Feature: pediment
Its front porch supported on twin corinthian columns forming 3 bays and a typical Bengal timber roof on the first Floor.

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Nothing as such



Field photograph taken in March 2021

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay

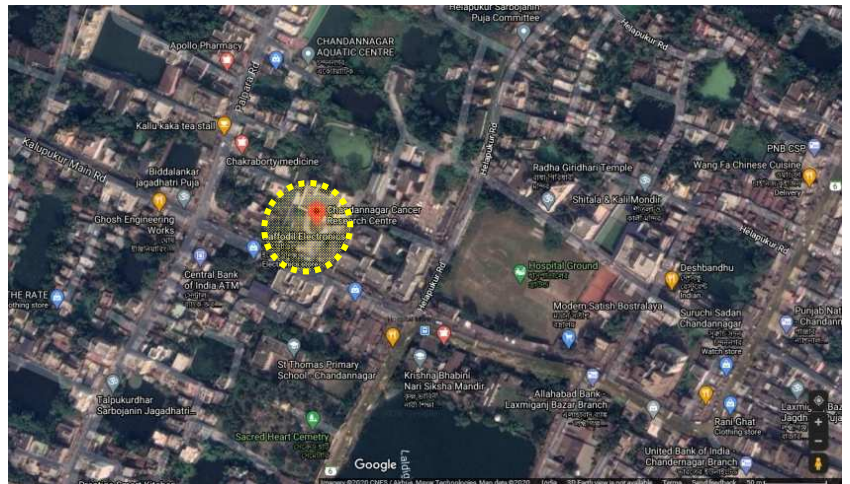
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C
Architectural: A
Historical: B
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes
Identification of shared cultural Heritage: French Heritage in India Chandernagore Inventories(ATA,2012)
<https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/chandernagore-39-s-french-correction/cid/1452590>
Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Chandannagar+Cancer+Research+Centre/@22.8669701,88.3663083,707m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8910ebb45ca1f:0x120bb96382c49a19!8m2!3d22.8669701!4d88.368497>



Field photograph taken in March 2021

Lister Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 05.09.2020
Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-07**

Map Reference:

KRISHNA BHABINI NARI SIKSHA MANDIR

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KRISHNA BHABINI NARI SIKSHA MANDIR

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°86'60"N

Longitude:

88°36'93"E

Address:

Urdu Bazar, Chandannagar,
West Bengal 712136

Approach:

Helapukur Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1926

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krishna_Bhabini_Nari_Siksha_Mandir**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Trust

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Girls School

Past use:

Girls School

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

It was the first high school in the district and was established by Harihar Sett in the name of his mother in 1926

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Indo European style

Site & Surrounding:

Near Lal Dighi

Plan:

A number of buildings. Main Building is rectangular

Façade:

Semicircular Arches and wide verandah on both

sides

Decorative Feature:

Grand steps, decorative parapet

Building material and:

Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques

Local Masonry





9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not Shown |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | No documentation |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay- Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | IIB |

14. References

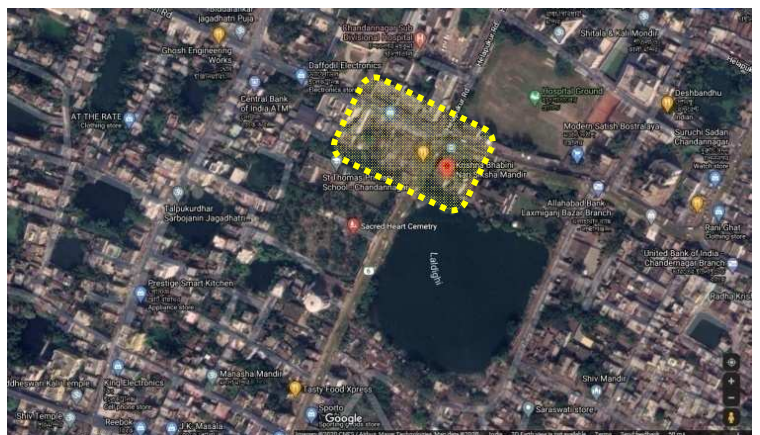
Reference notes
Identification of shared cultural Heritage:
French Heritage in India Chandernagore
Inventories (ATA,2012)



Field photograph taken in March 2021

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Krishna+Bhabini+Nari+Siksha+Mandir/@22.8657171,88.3683841,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sChurch+of+the+Sister+of+Cluney+and+French+Cemetery+Cathedral!3m4!1s0x39f8910ee33cf0d0x5b4117ca6ee35cf18m2!3d22.8659525!4d88.3693101>



Lister Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 05.09.2020
Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-08**

Map Reference:

LALDIGHI

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

LALDIGHI

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°86'54"N

Longitude:

88°36'91"E

Address:

Lal Dighi, Kolupukur Panchanantala,
Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Helapukur Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Landscape

Subtype:

Water body

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/NGRINjEyMzE1YjkyZmZmOGRkM2NkZjliYzZM2MDA1NjZlNTU2YTcyY2RlZTI2MTU2ODk3NTcyYzBjYjBhMTY0MThiMjI0MDAzZmU2ODJiYjllOTZkn2QzZTcxOGI3YjgzZGI1ZmMxYWU4ZTQwYTZhY2NIOTBhZDFjY2Y2MzY2NvNkF5MXZNRGg3NWgvcG5zOEI0dVBiUHpbBc0LzTkNKUkx5VFNRQXhNbWhJPQ==**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Chandernagar
Municipal Coporation

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Water body

Past use:

Water body

**Field photograph taken in March 2021****7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The Lal Dighi is situated at Chandannagar in Hooghly district. The French came to Bengal to expand their trade and obtained permission from Ibrahim Khan - the Nawab of Bengal, to establish a trading port on the right bank of the Hooghly river. At that time Bengal was a province of the Mughal empire. With the permission from Nawab, the French set up a colony at Chandannagar in 1673. In 1688, it became a permanent French settlement. In 1730, Joseph Francois Dupleix became the Governor General of the French settlement in India. More than two thousand brick built houses were constructed and considerable amount of maritime trade was carried out under his administration.



Fort de Orleans was centre of the French settlement of Chandannagar as well as the European commerce in Bengal. Lal Dighi of Chandannagar was dug just like the Lal Dighi of Calcutta (Kolkata) with the aim to ensure drinking water supply for the local residents. It is actually a rectangular pond.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: The Historic Ghat got destroyed while carrying out repair work.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Brick and LimeConcrete

Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: No documentation

Repairs and Maintenance: Need intervention

Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Advanced State of Decay Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.anandabazar.com/district/howrah-hoogly/heritage-structure-of-laldighi-of-chandannagar-collapsed-1.1108016>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Laldighi/@22.8650929,88.3671732,707m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8910ee36c9711:0xe41a7adedef3e4ae18m2!3d22.8651722!4d88.3691561>

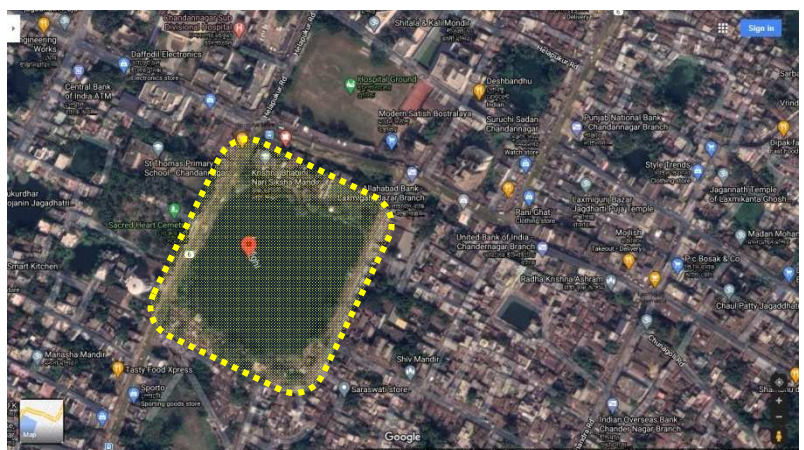
Lister Name Gopa Sen Address Kolkata

Date of Listing 05.09.2020

Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan Address Kolkata



Field photographs taken in March 2021



**Serial No.-09**

Map Reference:

SACRED HEART CEMETRY

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SACRED HEART CEMETRY

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°86'56"N

Longitude:

88°36'84"E

Address:

Grand Trunk Rd, Lal Dighi, Kolupukur
Panchanantala, Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Helapukur Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Memorial Site

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1688

Source of information:

Internet

i. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/ZDkwYjYwZDE5MGZlYTFjZDVhMmNkMTRmODcxZmRmM2VmOWZjYmYzYTlmYjc5ZTVkOWIzZmVkMjFkYjdmNzRiZTE0ZTAwZjhmZjFhZGZmNjE1M2JiZWVkZDI4ZDJhMTkxNWVjYjIwODYyMjA2OWJlZDQ3ZTk2ZDVmOGFmODc4ZGJDUetoL01RdWpEYWc1SXRGOEtTbWZlTXM4L1hYcTBYSThyTFYzeDFvSll0PQ==ii <https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/restoration-at-french-cemetery/cid/1284679>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

[Landscaped garden](#)

Past use:

Cemetery

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The cemetery was under Eglise St. Louis, the first church of Chandernagore, set up by Augustan monks in 1688. The French started settling in Chandernagore in the 1670s and gradually the town became the centre of French trade. The French Cemetery contains 150 tombs and is located on the Grand Trunk Road opposite Lal Dighi (a large lake). Amongst the remarkable people buried there, one can find the tomb of Duplessis, the founding father of French Chandannagar and also the one of pioneering meteorologist Henry "Storm" Piddington,

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style:
 Site & Surrounding: Large site at the centre of town
 Plan: Various
 Façade:
 Decorative Feature:
 Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
 Construction techniques: Local Masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: No documentation
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

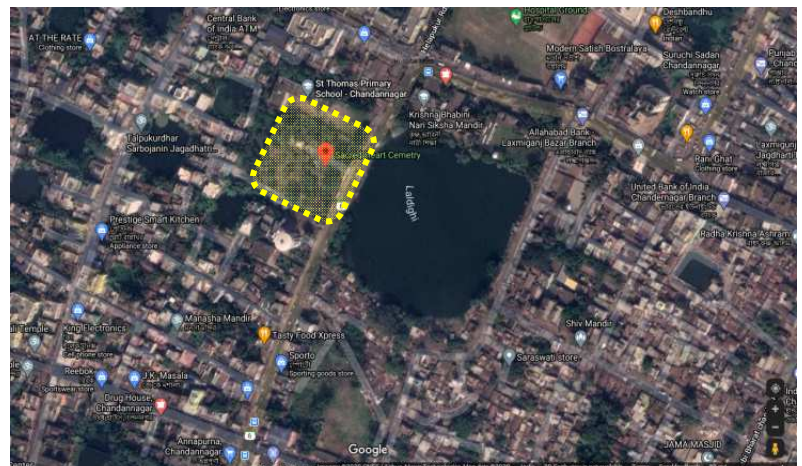
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes
http://sbh.icomos.org/images/2017_India/Studytour-along-the-Hooghly-Info.pdf



Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sacred+Heart+Cemetery/@22.8650875,88.3688381,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sChurch+of+the+Sister+of+Cluney+and+French+Cemetery+Cathedral!3m4!1s0x0:0x79ddc40949bf6857!8m2!3d22.8655046!4d88.3684699>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 05.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



Field photograph taken in March 2021

**Serial No.-10**

Map Reference:

RAKSHIT BHAVAN

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RAKSHIT BHAVAN

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

Longitude:

Address:

Lalbgan

Approach:

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

19th. Century

Source of information:

Internet

i. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/MjlxYTM0MDhjZWQ1MDU0NmQzY2YxYmRhZW12ODFjZDNmZmNhOWFIY2ZjNjQ4MDFiNDQxYjkyNzQ0MTdhODg1M2U1OWMzMDI5NTk5ZGVhMjNiNmQ4MTk4M2VjM2JiNWRIM2Y4NjI2OTY2NDE0ZTQwMzAxNDk5MDhjZWEzNzVkYjdlUHhVMTtOUzTXZPMGVcd2NyeiIMWDZMTnY2R2d6ZThjRGxPa0plcHpVPQ==

ii <https://heritagechandernagoreblog.wordpress.com/2016/02/17/chandernagores-famous-son-dourga-chorone-roquitte/>

iii <https://www.livehistoryindia.com/history-daily/2020/08/22/monsieur-roquitte>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Rakshit Family

Address:

Chandernagar

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential



Sahib Baithak khana at Rakshit Bhavan where he used to meet French Officials

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Monsieur Rocquitte, as he was known was not a French man; Durga Charan Rakshit was a true Bengali from a family of weavers from a village of Hooghly called Bhandarhati came to Chandernagar to become the first Indian to receive the French honour, the Chevalier de la Legion

Culture Significance:

d' Honneur. Though the Rakshit Bhawan was later built by Durga Charan, the building towards its western side was his original home built by his father. This is where Durga Charan lived after he reached Chandernagar at the age of eight.

Social Significance:

Rakshit had a phenomenal business acumen matched with ambition, imagination and hard work. His export business was not limited to France but extended to other African and Asian Countries. He also



started to import various goods and the business boomed so well that he used to charter entire ships to ferry his goods around the world.

Associational Significance: He has done a lot for Chandernagar including a boy's school Ecole Durga later renamed Durga Charan Rakshit Banga Vidyalaya in 1885 He has done lot of welfare projects for Chandernagar.

Local legends: Monsieur Dourga Charone Rocquitte was appointed Mayor of Chandernagar.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: An example of a large country house . Indo European Style.

Site & Surrounding: Set in a large estate with its designed landscape, water bodies, stables garages etc.

Plan: The building is designed around three courtyards

Façade: The main entrance is characterised by the cast iron porch which leads through the vestibule into the first courtyard.

Decorative Feature: Cast iron columns, railings, timber jhilmils supported on cast iron brackets, timber louvered screens and bardgeboards.

Building material and: Brick and LimeConcrete

Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values The Durga charan Rakshit Ghat was built in 1920s in honor of Durgacharan Rakshit, the recipient of the French award of Legion d'honneur. The elegant looking pavilion consists of slender columns with beautifully decorated stucco work consisting of elephant's head and floral designs.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: No documentation

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Fair

12. Other Remarks
Commission

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A



Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes <http://mytripchandannagar.blogspot.com/2016/06/chandannagar-french-colony.html>

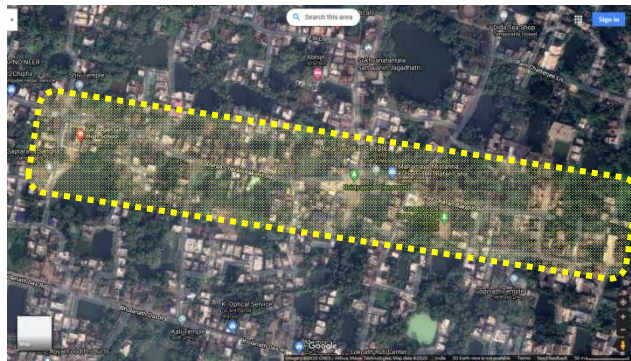
<https://www.livehistoryindia.com/history-daily/2020/08/22/monsieur-rocquette>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/Chandannagore/>

Identification of shared cultural Heritage: French Heritage in India Chandernagore Inventories(ATA,2012)

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/search/lalbagan/@22.8596121,88.3597336,353m/data=!3m1!1e3>



The site could not be located in Google Map. The highlighted portion is Durga Charan Rakshit Street



Field photographs taken in March 2021

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 05.09.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-11**

Map Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

Past Name:

CHANDANAGAR STRAND-JORA GHAT

Photo Reference:

**CHANDANAGAR STRAND
DO****2. Location**

Latitude:

22°86'72"N

Longitude:

88°36'84"E

Address:

Helapukur Rd, Last French Colony,
Chandannagar, Chinsurah, W B 712136

Approach:

Helapukur Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Strand

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1920

Source of information:

Internet

- i. https://www.google.com/search?q=chandannagar+sub+divisional+court&sxsrf=ALeKk0337KuW9IAq5EdbEsODyZTR8gUwww:1599492304896&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiHzp2VrdfrAhWY4nMBHXesD1oQ_AUoA3oECA0QBQ&biw=1280&bih=606#imgcr=1vCAmnejI0cDjM&imgdii=cywAkwndJnKAM
- ii. <https://www.razzwashere.blogspot.com>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Chandannagar Strand is a serene and beautiful promenade along banks of the river Hooghly. A popular tourist spot, the boulevard is studded with lights and surrounded by lush green trees. It is a favourite among both locals and tourists alike, and is an ideal place for a stroll on early mornings and evenings, or even an 'adda' session, complemented by the street food from makeshift stalls that line the pavement in the evenings. This place can be termed as the focal point of the town as many buildings of historical importance are located nearby. The tranquil surroundings and a panoramic view, supplemented by small boats dotting the river, add to the picturesque beauty of this settlement.

Culture Significance:

The Chandannagar Strand is overlooked by the Durgacharan Rakshit Ghat. It was built in the 1920s to honour Durgacharan Rakshit, the recipient of the French award, Legion d'honneur.

Social Significance:



Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The remarkable pavilion casts an indelible imprint of the mind and is characterised by slender columns decorated with stucco elements. These are adorned with an elephant’s head and intricate floral designs.

Site & Surrounding:

Plan: On both sides of the pavilion there are two twin ghats known as Jora Ghats

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Brick and LimeConcrete

Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

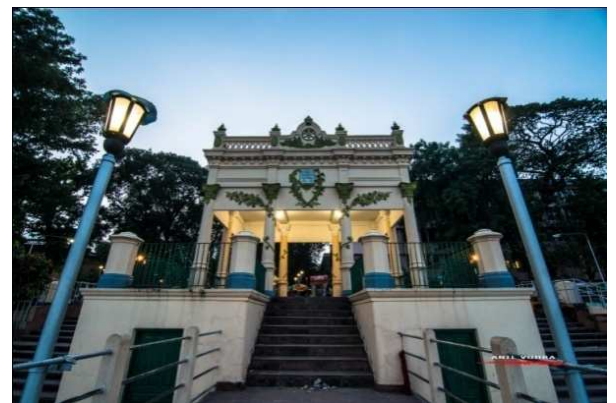
Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: No documentation

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage

Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I



The Durga charan Rakshit Ghat was built in 1920s by his son Shyama Charan Rakshit.



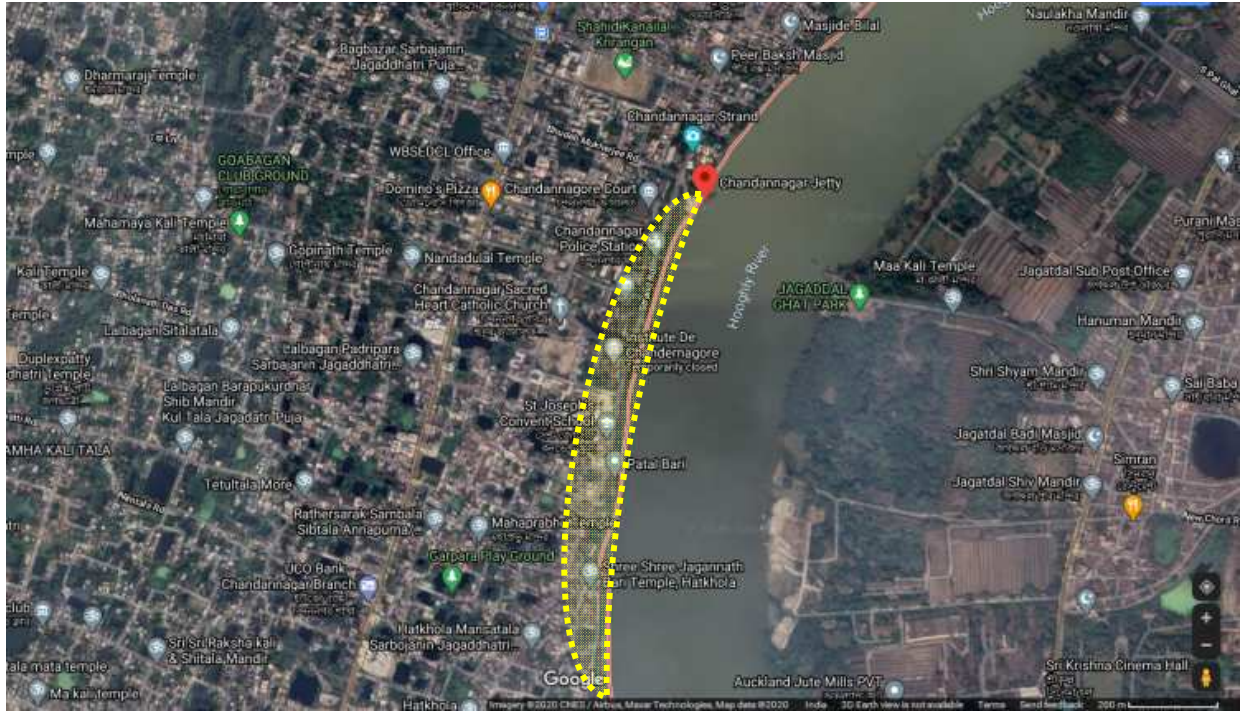
14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.indianfolk.com/chandannagar-archetype-french-footprint-india/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Chandannagar+Sub+Divisional+Hospital/@22.866337,88.3680678,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8910e9a07cb27:0xfb0a5999f162e62!8m2!3d22.8670488!4d88.3690683>



| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 05.09.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

Field photograph taken in March 2021



**Serial No.-12**

Map Reference:

NITYA GOPAL SMRITI MANDIR

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NITYA GOPAL SMRITI MANDIR

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°86'22"N

Longitude:

88°36'70"E

Address:

GT Road, Court more, Bagbazar,
Chandannagar, W Bengal 712136

Approach:

G.T. Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1873

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/Mjc5MTAwMzM5OTdiOGRiNDY2ZmZlZGJhNjRlZGI4ODcxNjFZmMyNWm0Y2ZjYTc1MTUyZDU1YzYlZDE2N2ZmZTFiYzQ1YzVjMWE4NzM3MzlwODM3YTUyYWNiODBjNTBhNmQzZjM5YzExNWQyNzhjNTlhMk1ZTIyOGU0OTA0YjB3WGR0UmtPZGt4ei9DakFtQTlhSUtNazROZWU1MTlrT2g0WUdVeVdWeUdZPQ==

https://hi.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A4%9A%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A4%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0:Nitya_Gopal_Smriti_Mandir_and_Chandan_Nagar_Pustakagar_-_Grand_Trunk_Road_-_Chandan_Nagar_-_Hooghly_-_2013-05-19_7309.JPG

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Government of West
Bengal

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Public Library

Past use:

Public Library

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Jadhunath Palit established the Chandannagar Library in the year of 1873. He along with Mahendranth Nandy and Motilal Seth established a theatre club together. They sold off the instruments of the theatre and utilized the money to establish the library. It was located in a rented house and had to be shifted a number of times. The library experienced a tough time and at that point of time, Harihar Seth took an active role in saving the library. He was one of the influential personalities of Chandannagar and a famous historian. In the year of 1915, a working committee was formed for the maintenance of the library and in the early 19th century, Harihar Seth established the present building of the library after his father as Nitya Gopal Smriti Mandir.



Culture Significance: This building still serves as a theater hall and a library. It was first of its kind in the entire locality. It has one of the largest collections of books in French, English and Bengali in the district.

Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo European Style of Architecture
Site & Surrounding: Near G.T Road. In a large campus.
Plan: Rectangular with circular rotunda.
Façade: semi circular and segmental arched openings with decorative stucco architraves, balusters and timber louvered shutters
Decorative Feature: Brick with lime stucco plaster,decorative parapet and figurines corinthian capitals
Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Fair

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

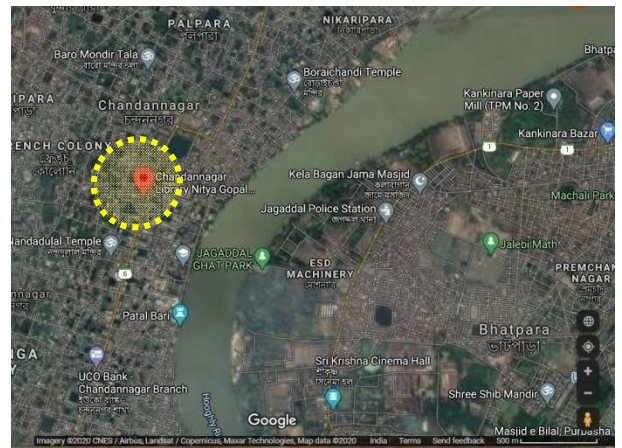
Archaeological: A
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes Identification of shared cultural Heritage: French Heritage in India Chandernagore Inventories (ATA,2012)

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chandannagar+Library+Nitya+Gopal+Smriti+Mandir/@22.8613219,88.365054,3169m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89108a8b66681:0xfc6f3c1d0e53fc1b!8m2!3d22.8620913!4d88.3670609>



Lister Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 06.09.2020
Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Field photograph taken in March 2021



**Serial No.-13**

Map Reference:

NANDADULAL TEMPLE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NANDADULAL TEMPLE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'87"N

Longitude:

88°36'49"E

Address:

Durga Charan Rakshit
Rd, Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Durga Charan Rakshit Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1740

Source of information:

Internet

- i. https://www.tripadvisor.in/ShowUserReviews-g1602177-d3913248-r568439478-Nandadulal_Temple-Chandannagar_Hooghly_District_West_Bengal.html#REVIEWS

ii.

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Trust

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

A widow with two boys named Rajaram and Indranath being driven out of Jessore (now in Bangla Desh) was found in Chinsurah ,the adjacent Dutch settlement looking for shelter in the early part of 18th Century.Having failed to obtain such a refuge at Chinsurah arrived at Chandannagore the then French Settlement and got what she wanted. Her youngest son Indra was very meritorious and intelligent and established himself as a successful revenue collector of the French settlement. He bought landed property where he had his residential house and the said temple built. Nanddulal was their household deity and that is why the image of Nandadulal was installed in 1740. While there was strong rivalry between French and British Trade companies as to be predominant in the riparian area, the British forces attacked the French forces and occupied Chandannagore prior to the battle of Palasey in 1757. During this war Nanddulal temple was damaged but it is doubtful whether the damage was due to use of cannon by the



British who always kept them off from breaking any temple or breaking the image. However the image or the statue was reportedly thrown into the nearby pond from where the lower part of the image was caught in the net of fisherman and has been kept in the nearby museum, while the upper part was reportedly taken to Benares and immersed in the Ganges. The temple remained without any image or statute for a long time and the temple was renovated in 1958 and a new image was installed in 2005.

- Culture Significance:
- Social Significance:
- Associational Significance:
- Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style: Dochala type of typical Bengal Temple Architecture
- Site & Surrounding: Large site with a big water body.
- Plan: Rectangular
- Façade: Five arched openings
- Decorative Feature: Bright white painted with pinch of colours
- Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
- Construction techniques: Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not Shown
- Structural Problem: Not Known
- Additions & alterations: No documentation
- Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
- Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

- Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
- Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

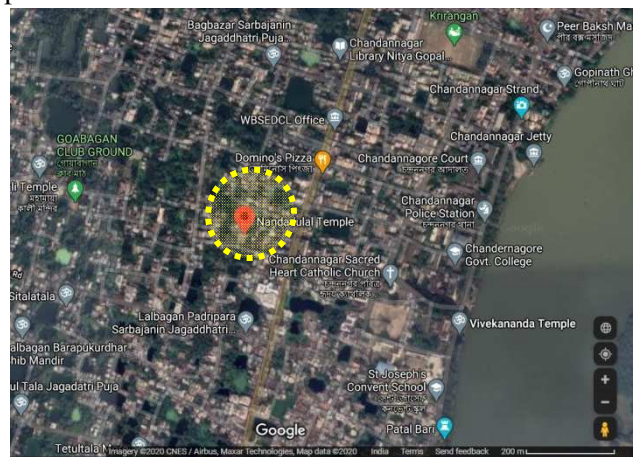
13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: I

14. References

- Reference notes
- Maps/plan/Drawings

- Lister Name: Gopa Sen Address: Kolkata
- Date of Listing: 05.09.2020
- Reviewer Name: Suchandra Bardhan
- Address: Kolkata



Field photograph taken in March 2021

**Serial No.-14**

Map Reference:

REGISTRY OFFICE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

REGISTRY OFFICE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°86'02"N

Longitude:

88°37'07"E

Address:

Strand Barabazar
Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Strand Road

**3. Property Type**Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct

Subtype:

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1875

Source of information:

Internet

<https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/chandernagore-39-s-french-correction/cid/1452590><http://heritagechandernagore.com/>https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/NmJkZGIwM2YzNzZiZWQ1YTFjZGJhMTBjODY2MmQyZml0YWWRiMjBiNjQxYjM5ZDUyMjNmYzBiZTBhYTdlOTBiMmFmZGI5ZWY3ZjUyY2Q4ODdmOWEzNDcwMThjNjcwMzBiYzYzMDMwZkNwJhY2M4YzhiNzc3MwZlZmFjMDIjYTg2ZGFkRDVSMUhh3dWhjanZQSEUzWU9ELzNnZiNUYVJWVXJSDBSaXBaS3R5cm9FPQ==**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Govt. of West Bengal

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Ruins

Past use:

French Tribunal

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

This building on the Strand used to be the French tribunal. Built in 1875, the dilapidated single-storey structure is embroiled in a legal wrangle. The current owner is the sub-divisional controller (food & supplies) and the family of a former employee lives here.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Ground plus one storey high building, accessed by an external timber staircase,



and characterised by

Site & Surrounding: At junction of Strand and Budadeb Mukhopadhyay Road

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: The first floor has a wide vernadach supported on twin columns

Decorative Feature: Deep timber louvered screens.

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques: Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: In Ruins

Structural Problem: Yes

Additions & alterations: Not Known

Repairs and Maintenance: Need Immediate intervention

Threats to the property: May Collapse

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Advanced State of Decay

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

Identification of shared cultural Heritage: French Heritage in India Chandernagore Inventories(ATA,2012)



Maps/plan/Drawings

The site could not be located in Google Map. The highlighted portion is junction of Strand and Budadeb Mukhopadhyay Road

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 03.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-15**

Map Reference:

SUB DIVISIONAL COURT (THE THISTLE HOTEL)

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SUB DIVISIONAL COURT

Past Name:

THE THISTLE HOTEL**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'98"N

Longitude:

88°37'01"E

Address:

Kabi Bharat Chandra Road,
Barabazar, Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Strand Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1878

Source of information:

Internet

i. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/MzA5MTdmMjEyNTYxZDgwMTI5MGY4M GU1MzNhNWU0MDdiOTU3M2IyMTVIM2E4NjM5YmE4YTmwMjExYjIxZm Q3NTc5NjczNGYzODIjZGFiOTVjZjFmNjkzZmEwYTg4YjA0M2Q0NDQ0MTY1M2IxZWJjMGEwNmFjNzNjN zK2MmM2Y2VyeDJKVmRNTES5SMmFZMDU4aDVtenlSaDhKZ3BQVWtmcjUwSTZFc09BaGxZPQ==

ii. <https://www.livehistoryindia.com/amazing-india/2019/07/25/the-french-riviera-on-the-hooghly>

iii.

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Government of West Bengal

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

District Court

Past use:

French Hotel

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The building was originally a Hotel. Previously known as the Hotel de France and Thistle Hotel it is now the Court of the Sub Divisional Magistrate

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Typical Colonial Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Large site prominently located at the Strand

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Broad flight of stairs leads to a wide verandah which is supported by Tuscan Columns

Decorative Feature:

Deep timber louvered screen topped with decorative parapet.

Building material and:

Brick and Lime Concrete



Construction techniques Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chandannagore+Court/@22.856571,88.3547471,10659m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1schandannagar+sub+divisional+court!3m4!1s0x0:0x4704f83421eb9d16!8m2!3d22.8597651!4d88.3701611>



Field photograph taken in March 2021

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 05.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-16**

Map Reference:

CLOCK TOWER

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CLOCK TOWER

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'90"N

Longitude:

88°37'02"E

Address:

Kabi Bharat Chandra Road,
Barabazar, Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Strand Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Tower

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1880

Source of information:

Internet

- i. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/ODI1NDIyYzA2MzgyZTVkZGU1ZGYyYzJlZTBjZDU0MDI1ZjQ4Y2ViZjBiNzRlNWl2NDFlY2Y4ZjRmN2MwOWVhMTU4NjYzOWNmMmE2NjkMTk3MTA0YWlwMTA0ODAlZTElZTlmNzlmOTYzZWUxODQ5ZjAxODI3OTVjODMwMjlkZGVxWmlsQWlXakVNd3VYOGFjOTdqY0dUdENrOTlGVtNGMxpYSEtNRzBCQXhZPQ==
- ii.

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Government of West Bengal

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Clock Tower

Past use:

Clock Tower

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Originally a French Police Unit, At present the Sub-Divisional Police Officer's Office, Circle Inspectors Office and Chandernagore PS is accommodated in this Complex.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A Colonial U-shaped building along the Strand, the building is characterised by its entrance emphasised by a triangular pediment and a two storied Clock Tower and is designed on the lines of the Police Prefecture.

Site & Surrounding:

On the Strands

Plan:

The single storey is extended in a bungalow style while from the middle arch structure rises the two storey long feature..



- Façade: In the centre of that structure sits the age old clock from where the building derives its name
- Decorative Feature: It is like a tall tower that says the time in roman numerical. And high above its head resides the cross of Christ. The thin block design along the arch adds more to its beauty. Another old feature of the wooden windows painted in green can also be found.
- Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
- Construction techniques: Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not Shown
- Structural Problem: Not Known
- Additions & alterations: No documentation
- Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
- Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

- Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
- Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance
- Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

- Archaeological: B
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: IIA

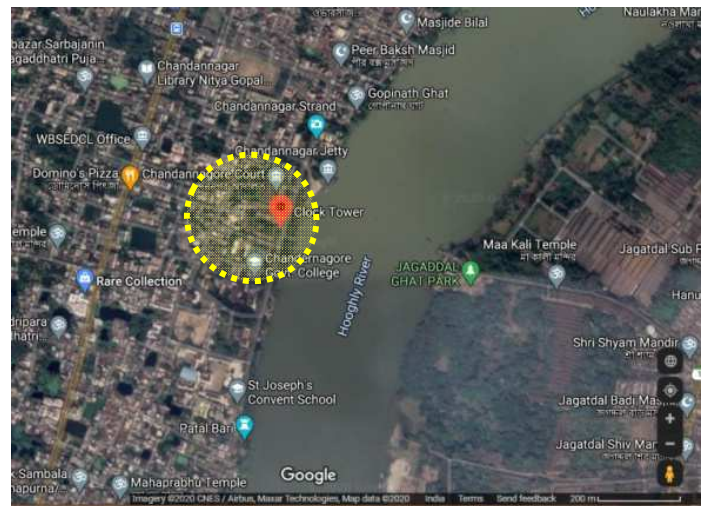
14. References

- Reference notes
- Maps/plan/Drawings
- <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Clock+Tower/@22.8590805,88.3703901,1332m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f8910501b87e79:0xa3dba8751d0299f9!2sClock+Tower!8m2!3d22.8589494!4d88.3702648!3m4!1s0x39f8910501b87e79:0xa3dba8751d0299f9!8m2!3d22.8589494!4d88.3702648>

- Lister Name: Gopa Sen
- Address: Kolkata
- Date of Listing: 06.09.2020
- Reviewer Name: Suchandra Bardhan
- Address: Kolkata



Field photograph taken in March 2021



**Serial No.-17**

Map Reference:

PREFECTURE OF POLICE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHANDANNAGAR POLICE STATION

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'87"N

Longitude:

88°37'02"E

Address:

Strand Barabazar

Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Strand Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1861

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandannagar>ii. <http://mytripchandannagar.blogspot.com/2016/06/chandannagar-french-colony.html>iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandannagar_Police_Commissionerate**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Govt. of West Bengal.

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Police Station

Past use:

Police Station

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques

Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not Shown |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | No documentation |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

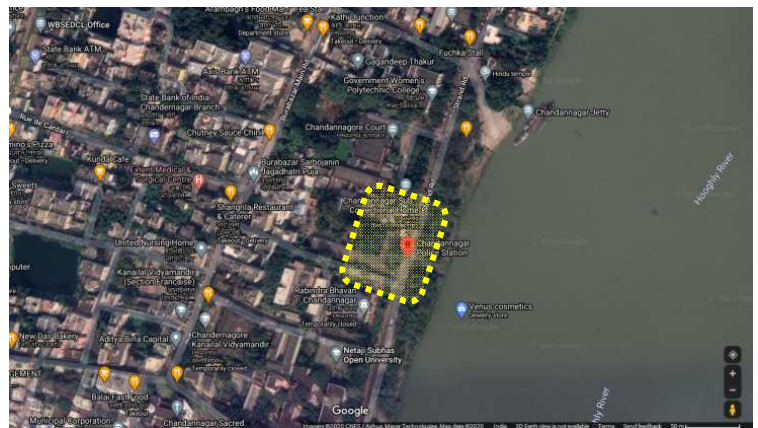
12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage

Commission

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | B |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | IIB |



14. References

Reference notes

Identification of shared cultural
 Heritage: French Heritage in India
 Chandernagore
 Inventories(ATA,2012)

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Chandannagar+Police+Station/@22.8592254,88.3697748,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89105aa9827c5:0xc261114fb95485be!2sChandannagar+Police+Station!8m2!3d22.8587617!4d88.3702952!3m4!1s0x39f89105aa9827c5:0xc261114fb95485be!8m2!3d22.8587617!4d88.3702952>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 10.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-18**

Map Reference:

KANAILAL VIDYA MANDIR-SECTION FRANCAISE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KANAILAL VIDYA MANDIR- SECTION FRANCAISE

Past Name:

FRENCH SCHOOL**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'82"N

Longitude:

88°36'82"E

Address:

Barabazar
Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Church Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1862

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/MTYxNGJjZjRkOTQ3OTFiOWRlOWQ2ZjdhMTEwMmM5MTY5NTFINTA0OGM5NTFIMjVkdzZmMWEzZWQzZWUyOWFkY2RmMzBhMzA5MDE2NDViYzIwNzQ0MjNlZmNhOTIwOjNlNzQ2NDZlYjcwNjQ5NTFhZDg0NDZhMmM4OWM1OGUzYTUvZTdzWDZzamtDSG4yMkw2YkRZOjI4bVpjcFMrQkxVcnlrYXhDSnFQQmxrPQ==

ii.

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Govt. of West Bengal

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Bengali Medium School

Past use:

French School

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Originally A French School it was renamed Kanailal Vidyamandir on 17th May 1948 after Kanailal Datta the revolutionary, a former student. Father Rev. Magloire Barthet founded this school. Father Alphanso also contributed greatly for the establishment of this school and the contribution of Nandadulal Bose for its development is also remarkable. This Government sponsored school is also popular as Duplex College. It has a French department for the study of French literature. In the early days, the school was named as St. Mary's Institution; later it was renamed as Duplex College, in memory of the Governor General of French Chandannagar Joseph Francois Duplex, when F.A. classes were introduced in this school.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:



Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Aligned along the street, it is a ground plus one storey structure with Colonial style of Architecture
 Several additions and alterations have been undertaken within the rear courtyard and new buildings have been added to meet the growing demands of the school.

Site & Surrounding: Large Compound.
 Plan: Rectangular
 Façade: Deep verandah with its timber louvered screens and Decorative cast iron railings.

Decorative Feature:
 Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
 Construction techniques: Local Masonry



Field photograph taken in March 2021

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: New buildings added
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

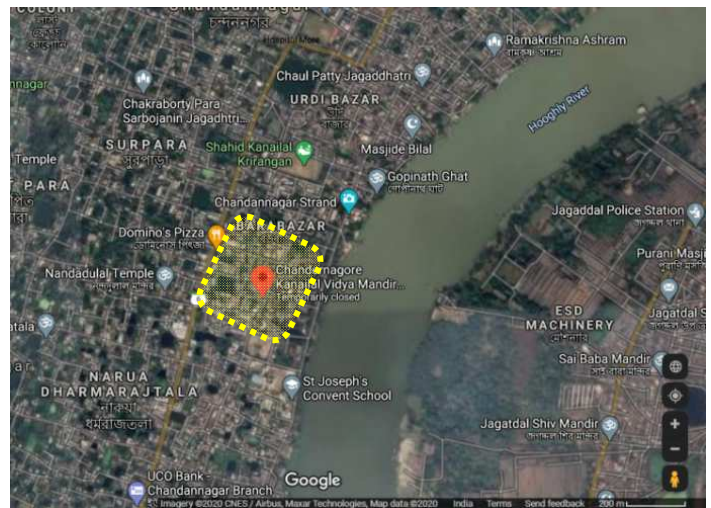
13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes
 Identification of shared cultural Heritage:
 French Heritage in India Chandernagore
 Inventories(ATA,2012)

Maps/plan/Drawings



[https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chandernagore+Kanailal+Vidya+Mandir\(French+Section\)/@22.8601311,88.3637459,1884m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89105c0000001:0xb7756d1b36c81cc5!2sChandernagore+Kanailal+Vidya+Mandir\(French+Section\)!8m2!3d22.8582609!4d88.3682258!1s0x39f89105c0000001:0xb7756d1b36c81cc5!8m2!3d22.8582609!4d88.3682258](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chandernagore+Kanailal+Vidya+Mandir(French+Section)/@22.8601311,88.3637459,1884m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89105c0000001:0xb7756d1b36c81cc5!2sChandernagore+Kanailal+Vidya+Mandir(French+Section)!8m2!3d22.8582609!4d88.3682258!1s0x39f89105c0000001:0xb7756d1b36c81cc5!8m2!3d22.8582609!4d88.3682258)

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 05.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-19**

Map Reference:

KANAILAL VIDYA MANDIR-ENGLISH SECTION

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KANAILAL VIDYA MANDIR- ENGLISH SECTION

Past Name:

KANAILAL VIDYA MANDIR**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'82"N

Longitude:

88°36'84"E

Address:

Barabazar
Chandannagar, W B 712136
Church Road

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1862

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

- i. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/MTYxNGJjZjRkOTQ3OTFiOWRlOWQ2ZjdhMTEwMmM5MTY5NTFINTA0OGM5NTFIMjVkdNDZhMWEzZWQzZWUyOWFkY2RmMzBhMzA5MDE2NDViYzIwNzQ0MjNlZmNhOTIwOjNlMmNlZWQ2NDZlYjcwNjQ5NTlhZDg0NDZhMmM4OWMlOGUzYTUvZTdzWDZzamtDSG4yMkw2YkRZO2I4bVpjcFMrQkxVcnlrYXhDSnFQQmxrPQ==
- ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanailal_Vidyamandir

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Govt. of West Bengal

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Bengali Medium School

Past use:

French School

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

It was established by Father Barthet in 1862 at on the then Rue de Barrabazar before the Rue General Martin. It is assumed that the school was initially established on the corner of Laldighi but later was shifted to Burrabazar.

Culture Significance:

At the time of its inception, lottery system was arranged for its improvement. Father Barthet and Father Alfenso were the people behind the development of the school. Nandadulal Bose is among the local people who worked and helped for the improvement of the school. Gradually the small school developed in its present form. When F.A. class was opened, the school was renamed as Duplex College in 1901 - in the name of the erstwhile Governor General of French Chandannagar Joseph Francois Duplex. Later the college was founded separately. In May 17, 1948 just before the liberation of Chandannagar from French ruling, the school was renamed as Kanailal Vidyamandir - in the name of the famous revolutionary and alumni of the school, Kanailal Dutta.





Social Significance:
 Associational Significance:
 Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Aligned along the street, it is a ground plus one storey structure with Colonial style of Architecture
 Several additions have been undertaken within the compound and new buildings have been added to meet the growing demands of the school.
 Site & Surrounding: Large Compound.
 Plan: Rectangular around a central courtyard.
 Façade: Pointed Gothic arches
 Decorative Feature: High boundary wall with dominating gateway.
 Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
 Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: New buildings added
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance
 Advanced State of Decay Good



Field photograph taken in March 2021

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

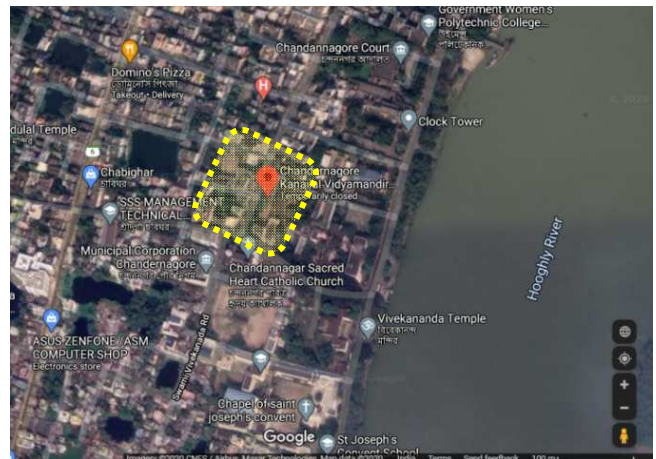
13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: IIA

14. References

Reference notes
 Identification of shared cultural Heritage:
 French Heritage in India Chandernagore
 Inventories(ATA,2012)

Maps/plan/Drawings



[https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chandernagore+Kanailal+Vidyamandir+\(English+Section\)/@22.8579915,88.3665476,666m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f891043823415d:0xa39e0b3da8a9f350!2sChandernagore+Kanailal+Vidyamandir+\(English+Section\)!8m2!3d22.8581768!4d88.3684505!3m4!1s0x39f891043823415d:0xa39e0b3da8a9f350!8m2!3d22.8581768!4d88.3684505](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chandernagore+Kanailal+Vidyamandir+(English+Section)/@22.8579915,88.3665476,666m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f891043823415d:0xa39e0b3da8a9f350!2sChandernagore+Kanailal+Vidyamandir+(English+Section)!8m2!3d22.8581768!4d88.3684505!3m4!1s0x39f891043823415d:0xa39e0b3da8a9f350!8m2!3d22.8581768!4d88.3684505)

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 05.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-20**

Map Reference:

CHANDERNAGAR GOV. COLLEGE (OLD BUILDING)

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHANDERNAGORE GOV.COLLEGE

Past Name:

ECOLE DE SAINT MARIE./ DUPELIX COLLEGE**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'79"N

Longitude:

88°36'96"E

Address:

Strand Road, Barabazar
Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Strand Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1862

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/Y2E1ZThlNTQ2MzczZDM0MmU1MTcxZWQyNjRkYjExZWJjZDlkMTkMzIiYWQ2YTRlZmY2ODRjNmQ4NzRiMmMzYjlxOWFiNzZhZTg1NzFlZTYyMzg2MTAwOGM0ZTVmMDliZTA5NGFmMTdINjVIMDU2NzFlMmM3MTFhMzYxZTdhNTdleXM4MThldncwb2hLNHVlenhIbmU2bHZzVngyK3I3M1ZLRXplcnA0Z3IBPQ==ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanailal_Vidyamandir**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Govt. of West Bengal

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Govt. College

Past use:

French School

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The college was established in the year of 1862 near the Cultural Centre beside the famous strand bank of Hooghly river, with multiple buildings. The college was founded by the French Catholic Missionary, Rev. Magloire Barthet and at the time of its establishment it was named as School De St. Mary or St. Mary's Institution. It was renamed as Duplex College in 1901 as a tribute to the Governor General of French Chandannagar Joseph Francois Duplex. The college was the centre of revolutionary activities during the independence movement of India. The college received its official recognition from the French Government in the 1938 and was brought under the French Education Directorate. In 1947 the college was again renamed as Chandannagar College and at present it is affiliated to the University of Burdwan. The college is also known as the College of Basi from 1961.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:





Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial Style of architecture. Single storied structure
 Several additions have been undertaken within the compound and new buildings have been added to meet the growing demands of the school.

Site & Surrounding: Large Compound.

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: Wide vernadach supported on twin tuscan columns approached by timber louvered screens

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: New buildings added

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: Good



Field photograph taken in March 2021

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

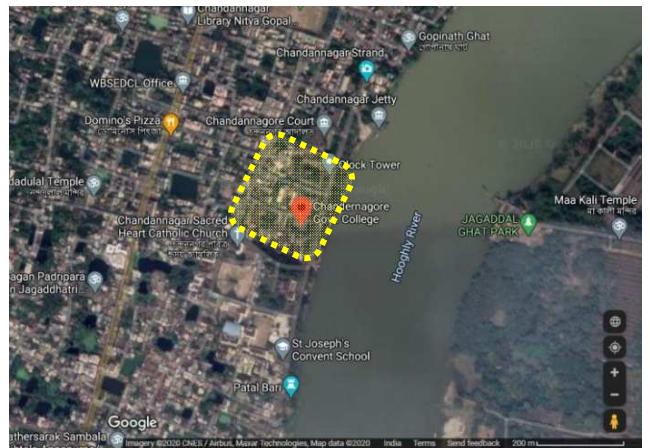
Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **IIA**



14. References

Reference notes

Identification of shared cultural Heritage:
 French Heritage in India Chandernagore Inventories(ATA,2012)

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chandernagore+Govt.+College/@22.858273,88.3658222,1120m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m6!3m5!1s0x39f8910459559e09:0x71934df96695fa61!4b1!8m2!3d22.8578787!4d88.3696363>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 06.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-21****CHANDERNAGORE SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHANDERNAGORE SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH DO

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22°85'74"N

Longitude:

88°36'81"E

Address:

Church Road, Barabazar
Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Church Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1884

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

**Field photograph taken in March 2021**

Internet

- i. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/Y2E1ZThlNTQ2MzczZDM0MmU1MTcxZWQyNjRkYjExZWJjZDlkMTlkMzIiYWQ2YTRIZmY2ODRjNmQ4NzRiMmMzYjIxOWFiNzZhZTg1NzFIZTYyMzg2MTAwOGM0ZTVmMDliZTA5NGFmMTdINjVIMDU2NzFiMmM3MTFhMzYxZTdhNTdleXM4MThldncwb2hLNHVlenhIbmU2bHZzVngyK3I3M1ZLRXplcnA0Z3IBPQ==
- ii. <https://www.livingfaith.in/news/know-a-parish-the-sacred-heart-church-of-chandannagar/5229>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

archdiocese of Calcutta

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Govt. College

Past use:

French School

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Its construction started in 1875 and was completed in 1884 at the instance of Rev. M. Barthet, assisted by his brother Joachim. It was inaugurated by Dr. Paul Gaethals - the Archbishop of Calcutta. in the presence of Rev. Pere Corbet, Prefect Apostolic of the French establishments in India.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

In front of the church a statue of Sacred Heart welcomes you and this two century old church also has a statue of Saint Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

Local legends:





8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: French Architectural Style.
 Site & Surrounding: Just off the Strand, It is a landmark of Chandernagar
 Plan: The plan of the church is based on the Latin Cross Plan .
 Façade: An imposing double storied building with a two tiered façade supported by a row of coupled pillars. Flanking the semi circular pediment on the upper storey are rectangular corner towers.
 Decorative Feature: The building uses various structural systems such as domes, vaults, flying buttress Stained glass fixtures etc
 Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
 Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: Not Known
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such



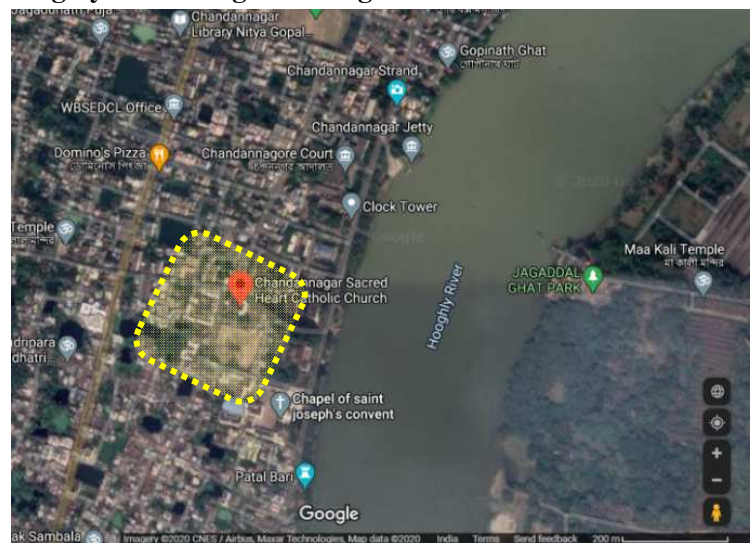
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance
 Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: **IIA**



14. References

Reference notes
 Identification of shared cultural Heritage:
 French Heritage in India Chandernagore
 Inventories(ATA,2012)
<https://blogcafedissensus.files.wordpress.com/2016/06/np3.jpg>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chandannagar+Sacred+Heart+Catholic+Church/@22.8583658,88.3661844,1120m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m14!1m8!3m7!1s0x39f891042464812f:0x2e06472ea782bd07!2sChandannagar+Sacred+Heart+Catholic+Church!8m2!3d22.8574406!4d88.3681939!14m1!1BCgIqAQ!3m4!1s0x39f891042464812f:0x2e06472ea782bd07!8m2!3d22.8574406!4d88.3681939>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 06.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-22**

Map Reference:

INSTITUT DE CHANDERNAGORE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**INSTITUT DE
CHANDERNAGORE
DUPLEIX PALACE**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22°85'66"N

Longitude:

88°36'93"E

Address:

Strand Road, Barabazar
Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Strand Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1740

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Dupleix_Palace#/media/File:Dupleix_Palace_in_Chandannagar_08.jpg**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

ASI

Address:

New Delhi

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Museum

Past use:

Residence

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

In 1730 Joseph François Dupleix was made superintendent of French affairs in Chandernagore. Under his administration, the town and grew into great importance.

Culture Significance:

A former naval godown and residence of Governor Francois Dupleix, it was converted into Institut de Chandernagor, an Indo-French Cultural Centre housing one of the oldest museums in the region. Its stunning collection included French exhibits like cannons used in the Anglo-French war, 18th century furniture, rare paintings, Shola craft of Bengal and memorabilia related to Dupleix and Tagore.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Colonial Style of architecture. Single storied structure





| | |
|---|--|
| Site & Surrounding: | On the Strand, It is a landmark of Chandernagar . In a large campus with a grand view of the river. |
| Plan | Rectangular I shaped single storied building is planned around large European styled rooms |
| Façade: | Wide spacious vernadach supported on Tuscan columns wrapping all Around and approached by a broad flight of steps. |
| Decorative Feature: | The building is topped by a balustrated parapet with a central triangular pediment and is characterised by the timber louvered screens in the vernadach. |
| Building material and: Construction techniques | Brick and Lime Concrete Local Masonry |

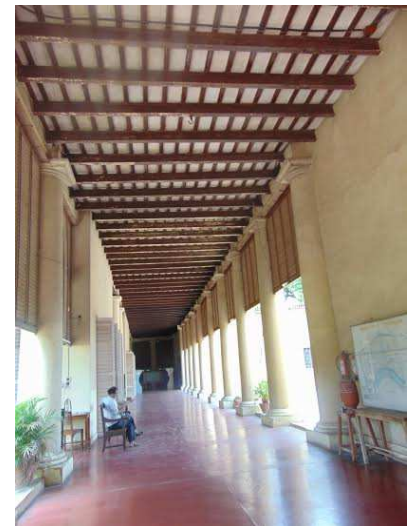
9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not Shown |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | Not Known |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |

11. State of Conservation

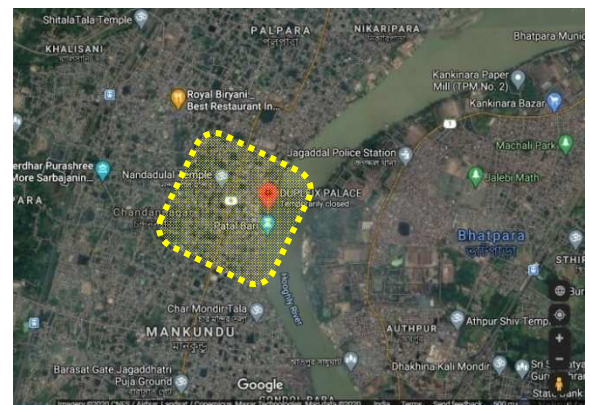
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good



12. Other Remarks Protected Monument under the Archeological Survey of India

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | I |



14. References

Reference notes
 Identification of shared cultural Heritage:
 French Heritage in India Chandernagore
 Inventories(ATA,2012)
<https://redscarabtravelandmedia.wordpress.com/tag/duplex-palace/>
<https://blogcafedissensus.files.wordpress.com/2016/06/np7.jpg>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/DUPLEIX+PALACE/@22.858908,88.3540387,5329m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f891047abc19df0x4642773dc1ebcb7e!8m2!3d22.8565391!4d88.369514?hl=en>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 06.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-23**

Map Reference:

ST. JOSEPHS CONVENT...

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ST. JOSEPHS CONVENT

Past Name:

CHURCH OF THE SISTER OF CLUNEY AND FRENCH CATHEDRAL**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'55"N

Longitude:

88°36'89"E

Address:

Strand Road, Barabazar
Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Strand Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1861

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

[i.https://www.livehistoryindia.com/amazing-india/2019/07/25/the-french-riviera-on-the-hooghly](https://www.livehistoryindia.com/amazing-india/2019/07/25/the-french-riviera-on-the-hooghly)[ii http://mytripchandannagar.blogspot.com/2016/06/chandannagar-french-colony.html](http://mytripchandannagar.blogspot.com/2016/06/chandannagar-french-colony.html)**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

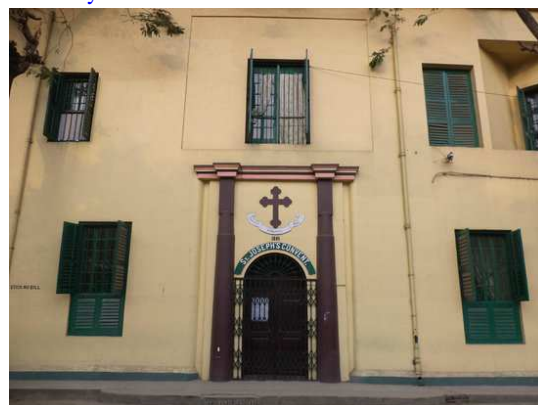
Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Trust

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Church / Educational

Past use:

Church/Educational

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

This chapel was built in 1860 at the site where an earlier chapel had been erected in 1720.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

St Joseph's Convent - is an all-girls school in Chandannagar and was established in 1861 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny in the Arch-Diocese of Kolkata. It is affiliated with the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education and Indian School Certificate Examination. St. Joseph's Convent is over a 150 years till date and is one of those schools where the students are not only nurtured with excellent academics but also with multiple co-curricular activities. It is said that there are students from this school who have excelled in various fields of academia and other fields.

Associational Significance:

The St. Josephs Convent is situated at Chandannagar in Hooghly district. It was founded in 1861 in the order of the sisters of Roman Catholic St. Joseph of Cluney. It was the oldest educational institute in the area for girls and without the special mention of it, the history of modern education of Chandannagar will remain incomplete as it



was the pioneer in education of the women in the area. The school has retained its excellent tradition of exemplary dedication towards the excellence in education throughout the years.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style: | The Chapel which is Romanesque in design, stands as firmly today as when it was erected in 1720. |
| Site & Surrounding: | Huge campus with a number of school buildings |
| Plan: | Rectangular. |
| Façade: | The domed roof of the Chapel, washed and polished by annual monsoons, shines in the sunlight |
| Decorative Feature: | The beautifully carved wooden doors bear the ensign of the Capuchin order.. The massive entrance door has the date 1720 inscribed on its metal framework. |
| Building material and: Construction techniques | Brick and Lime Concrete Local Masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not Shown |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | No documentation |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage

Commission

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | I |

14. References

Reference notes

https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/ZDkwYjYwZDE5MGIzYTFjZDVhMmNmMTRmODcxZmRmM2VmOWZjYmYzYTlmYjc5ZTVkOWIzZmVkJmJFkYjdmNzRiZTE0ZTAwZjhmZjFhZGZmNjE1M2JiZWVkZDI4ZDhMTkxNWViYjIwODYyMjA2OWJZDQ3ZTk2ZDVmOGFmODc4ZGJDUeToL01RdWpEYWc1SXRGOErtbWZITXM4L1hYcTBYSThyTFYzeDFvSII0PQ==

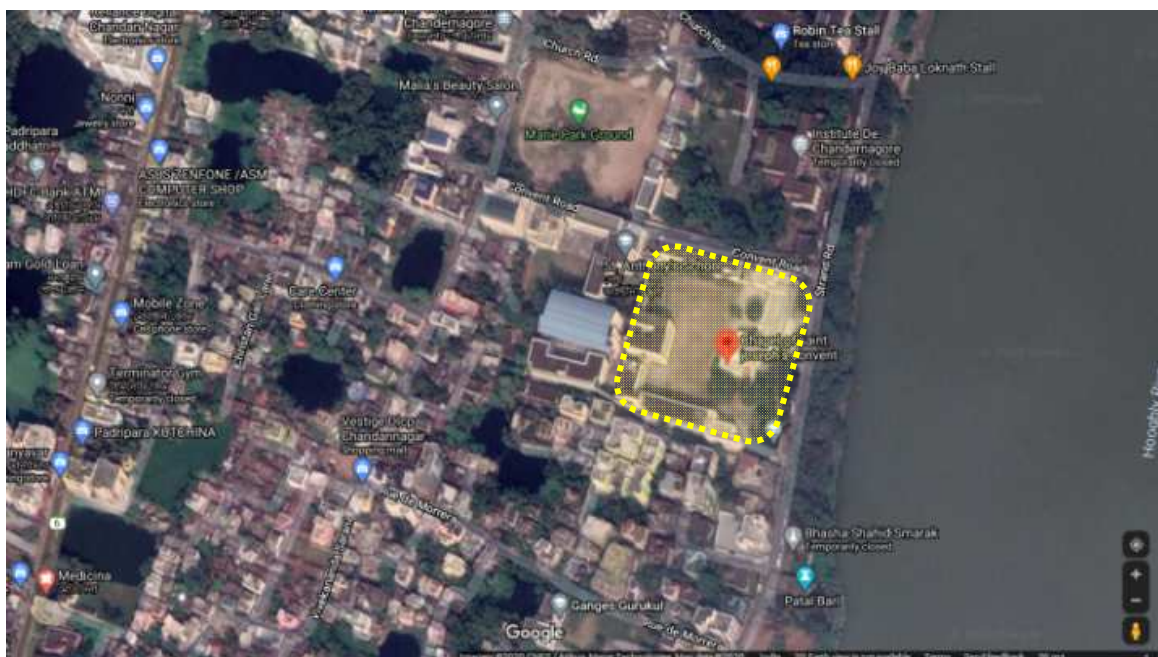
Identification of shared cultural Heritage: French Heritage in India Chandernagore



Inventories(ATA,2012)

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/St+Joseph's+Convent+School/@22.8550889,88.3670289,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f891038d1e13df:0x18502de759831d5818m2!3d22.8550889!4d88.3692176>



Field photographs taken in March 2021

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 05.09.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-24**

Map Reference:

PATAL BARI

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

PATAL BARI

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'43"N

Longitude:

88°36'93"E

Address:

Strand Road, Barabazar
Chandannagar, W B 712136

Approach:

Strand Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1904

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

<http://wikimapia.org/21530695/Patal-Bari>

Identification of shared cultural Heritage:

French Heritage in India Chandernagore

Inventories(ATA,2012)

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Owner

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The building is another beautiful example of the advancement in the knowledge of architecture and the aesthetic sense of the people of those earlier days. Its lowest floor is submerged in the River Ganges. The Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore frequently visited the place and appreciated a lot about the building. He felt that the place influenced him to a large extent and broadened his intellectual capabilities. He mentioned Patal-bari in many of his famous novels. The famous social reformer Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar also stayed in the building. The house was owned by the zemindars of nearby Bansberia.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Indo European Style of architecture. Single storied structure



Site & Surrounding: On the Strand, It is a landmark of Chandernagar . In a large campus with a grand view of the river.

Plan Rectangular I shaped single storied building is planned around large European styled rooms.

Façade: Lower floor is submerged in the river Ganga

Decorative Feature: Large plot with viewing deck over the river and stepped garden

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: Not Known

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

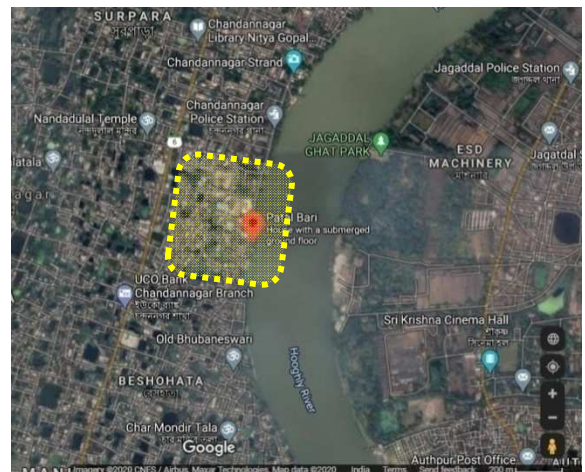
Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: IIA



14. References

Reference notes

Identification of shared cultural Heritage:

French Heritage in India Chandernagore

Inventories(ATA,2012)

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Patal+Bari,+Strand+Rd,+Barabazar,+Chandannagar,+West+Bengal+712136/@22.8553575,88.3601943,2241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89103bd829f47:0x9fee17f833aa3d7818m213d22.854309114d88.3694026>

Field photographs taken in March 2021



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 07.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-25**

Map Reference:

SRI AUROBINDO VIDYA MANDIR

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SRI AUROBINDO VIDYA MANDIR

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°85'28"N

Longitude:

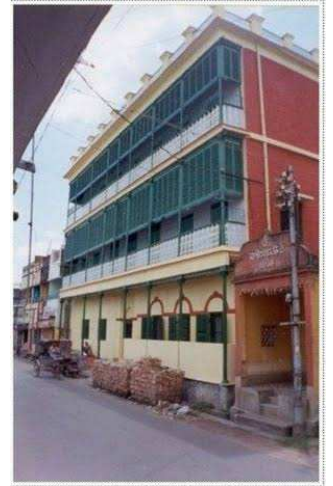
88°36'83"E

Address:

Kabi Bharat Chandra Road, Hatkhola,
Chandannagar, West Bengal 712136

Approach:

Kabi Bharat Chandra Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1873

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

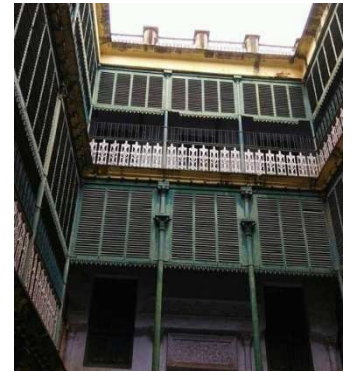
Internet

<http://wikimapia.org/21530695/Patal-Bari>

Identification of shared cultural Heritage:

French Heritage in India Chandernagore

Inventories(ATA,2012)

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Municipal Corporation

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Educational

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

It was originally the house of a Bengali merchant, it was converted into a school in 1973

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:

Indo European Style of architecture. Three storied structure

Site & Surrounding:

In a large campus in a congested area

Plan

Rectangular building is planned around courtyard

Façade:

The school is entered through a pointed arched entrance gateway

Decorative Feature:

Decorative stucco plaster used in the fanlight and in the architraves and a typical French entrance gateway. The upper floors have vernadachs on the inner side and on the street façade supported on I sections and cast iron columns with decorative cast iron railings and timber louvered screens

**Serial No.-26**

Map Reference:

GONDALPARA JUTE MILL

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

GONDALPARA JUTE MILL

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°84'22"N

Longitude:

88°37'23"E

Address:

Moran Rd, Gondol Para, Mankundu,
Chandannagar, West Bengal 712137

Approach:

Rabindranath Tagore Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1904

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

<http://wikimapia.org/21530695/Patal-Bari>

Identification of shared cultural Heritage:

French Heritage in India Chandernagore

Inventories(ATA,2012)

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Owner

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

**Field photographs taken in March 2021****7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The building is another beautiful example of the advancement in the knowledge of architecture and the aesthetic sense of the people of those earlier days. Its lowest floor is submerged in the River Ganges. The Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore frequently visited the place and appreciated a lot about the building. He felt that the place influenced him to a large extent and broadened his intellectual capabilities. He mentioned Patal-bari in many of his famous novels. The famous social reformer Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar also stayed in the building. The house was owned by the zemindars of nearby Bansberia.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | Indo European Style of architecture. Single storied structure |
| Site & Surrounding: | On the Strand, It is a landmark of Chandernagar . In a large campus with a grand view of the river. |
| Plan | Rectangular I shaped single storied building is planned around large European styled rooms. |
| Façade: | Lower floor is submerged in the river Ganga |
| Decorative Feature: | Large plot with viewing deck over the river and stepped garden |
| Building material and: | Brick and Lime Concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local Masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not Shown |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | Not Known |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | |
| Advanced State of Decay | Good |



Field photographs taken in March 2021

12. Other Remarks
Commission

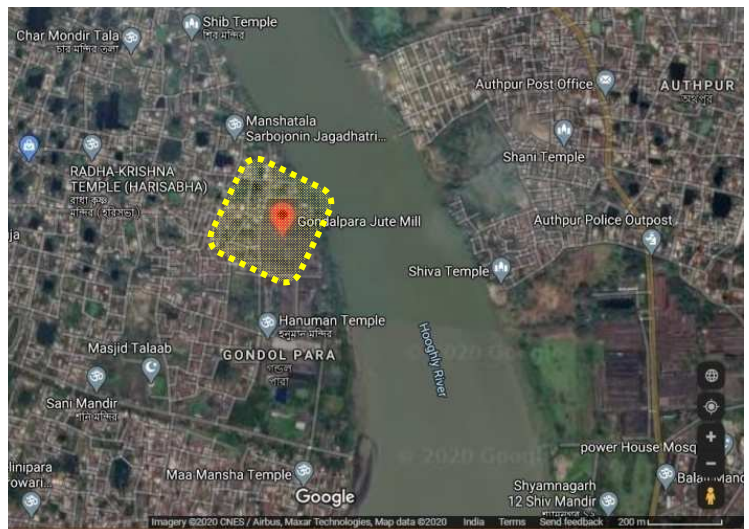
Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | IIA |

14. References

Reference notes
Identification of shared cultural Heritage:
French Heritage in India Chandernagore
Inventories(ATA,2012)



Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gondalpara+Jute+Mill/@22.8420131,88.3683243,1585m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m14!1m8!3m7!1s0x39f890fb33128a57:0xf2f3fd48f3200ec2!2sGondalpara+Jute+Mill!8m2!3d22.8420201!4d88.3723834!14m1!1BCglgAQ!3m4!1s0x39f890fb33128a57:0xf2f3fd48f3200ec2!8m2!3d22.8420201!4d88.3723834>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 08.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-27**

Map Reference:

LIBERTY GATE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

LIBERTY GATE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°84'02"N

Longitude:

88°36'07"E

Address:

Grand Trunk Road,

Telinipara,

Mankundu, West

Bengal 712139

Approach:

Grand Trunk Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Gate

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1937

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i.<https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2012/03/14/chandannagar-a-slice-of-france/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Govt. of West Bengal

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Gate

Past use:

Gate

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The northern and southern entry point to Chandannagar is marked with two entry gates. The northern gate no longer exists but the southern gate, although encroached by banners and festoons can still be seen today. Inaugurated on 14 July 1937, in memory of the fall of Bastille, which triggered off the famous French Revolution.

Culture Significance:

The gate contains the slogan of French Revolution “Liberte, Egalite & Fratarnite” which translated into English is “Liberty, Equality & Fraternity.”

Social Significance:

The Grand Trunk Road strode up to the Liberty gate of Chandernagore with the impetuosity of a conqueror. A few centuries ago British soldiers had to request permission from the French to enter the town.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Gate Pillars

Site & Surrounding:

On G.T Road at the southern end of chandernagor





Plan The gate consists of two square pillars topped with urns.
 Façade:
 Decorative Feature:
 Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
 Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: Not Known
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such



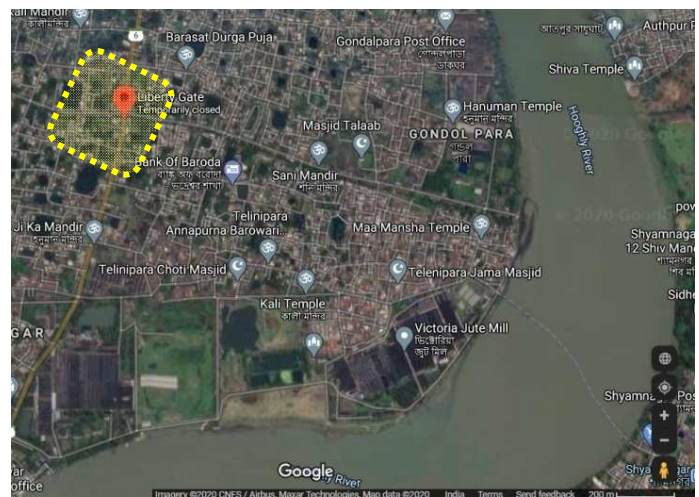
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay Good
12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: **IIA**



14. References

Reference notes
<https://redscarabtravelandmedia.wordpress.com/tag/dupleix-palace/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Liberty+Gate/@22.8361815,88.360817,1885m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f8913d7e60c26b:0x17529fb951237e6f!2sLiberty+Gate!8m2!3d22.8397203!4d88.3608117!3m4!1s0x39f8913d7e60c26b:0x17529fb951237e6f!8m2!3d22.8397203!4d88.3608117>

Lister Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 08.09.2020
Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Field photograph taken in March 2021





6. BHADRESWAR MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1869

Historical Background

Bhadreswar Municipality was established in 1869. It spans an area of 8.28 sq. Kms. The cosmopolitan town has a mixture of Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Telugu and Oriya speaking populations. The Industrial landscape shows the domination of jute mills few old private engineering factories set up in 1965/66 and some small scale cottage industries.

Source:

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhadreswar_Municipality#:~:text=Bhadreswar%20Municipality%20was%20established%20in%201869.

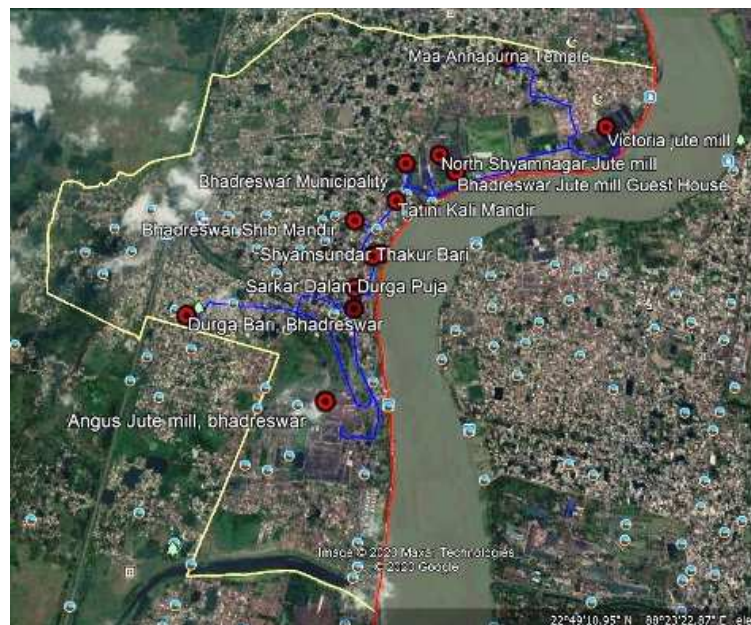
ii. http://bhadreswarmunicipality-gov.in/home/about_us/3

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Name of the site | Typology |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Maa Annapurna Temple | Religious |
| 2. Victoria Jute Mill | Industrial |
| 3. North Shyamnagar Jute Mill | Industrial |
| 4. Telinipara Bhadreswar High School | Institutional |
| 5. Bhadreswar Municipality | Administrative |
| 6. Bhadreswar Jute Mill Guest House | Residential |
| 7. Bhadreswar Shib Mandir | Religious |
| 8. Shyamsundar Ghat | Assembly |
| 9. Sarkar Dalan Durga Puja | Religious |
| 10. Durga Bari, Bhadreswar | Religious |
| 11. Tetultala Jagaddhatri Temple | Religious |
| 12. Angus Jute Mill | Industrial |

Source: Google

Earth



**Serial No.-01****MAA ANNAPURNA TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MAA ANNAPURNA TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°50'15.32"N

Longitude:

88°21'52.12"E

Address:

39, Ferry Ghat Street, Telinipara,
Mankundu, Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712125

Approach:

About 2.6 km from Mankundu Rail way
Station**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1208BS

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/05/12/annapurna-mandir-bhadreswar-hooghly/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Adwaitya Banerjee, (Family member and Trustee of the temple)

Address:

39, Ferry Ghat Street, Telinipara,
Mankundu, Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712125**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Religious

Past use:

-Do-**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

A beautiful nabaratna temple dedicated to Goddess Annapurna is one of the prime attractions of the town. The south-facing temple was built by the then zamindar Baidyanath Bandopadhyay at Telinipara on the day of Dolyatra in the Bengali year 1208 which according to Gregorian calendar dated back to 1801 A.D. The temple follows the nabaratna style of Bengal's temple architecture. But a close look will reveal that it deviates from the traditional nabaratna style. The first floor has four pinnacles while the ratnas present in the second floor has comparatively lesser in size. The use of pillars is depicting the European style. The temple has undergone major repair work, according to Sri Adwaitya Banerjee, family member and trustee of the temple. According to him the temple was registered under the Societies Act in the year 2004.



Inside the temple sanctum there is an wooden throne on which Devi Annapurna made of astodhatu (an alloy of eight metals) along with Mahadev is there. The idol of Lord Mahadev is made of silver and is placed on the right of the goddess. Apart from them, the throne also has place for Lakshmi Narayan Jiu Goddess Lakshmi and Saraswati and Narayan sila. The temple has also three Shiva lingams made of kasthi pathar (touch stone); though previously there were four. As one of the lingams got broken, it was immersed in the Ganges.

8. Architectural Description

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | Dalan type vernacular temple with Navaratna on top. |
| Site & Surrounding: | Settlement with Vegetation. |
| Plan: | The temple is rectangular in plan, having two separate stages as dalan (pediments), and navaratna on top. |
| Façade: | The façade contains columns with European features, and use of double column to feature as a single column setup. |
| Decorative Feature: | Columns and navaratna on top. |
| Building material and: | Brick, wood, lime concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local masonry. |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |

11. State of Conservation



Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance



Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | B |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | IIA |

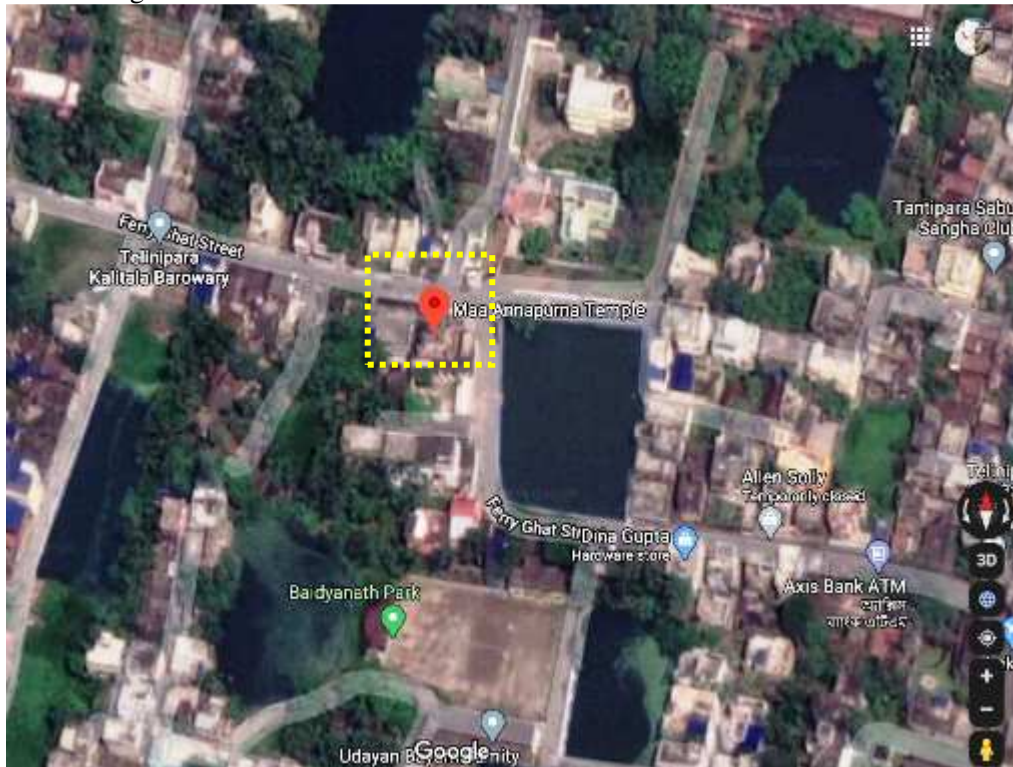


14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/05/12/annapurna-mandir-bhadreswar-hooghly/>
- ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Maa+Annapurna+Temple/@22.8374515,88.3638746,215m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sAnnapurna+Mandir,+Bhadreswar!3m4!1s0x0:0xd072e6ffbef11fb2!8m2!3d22.8376081!4d88.3644775>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar |
| Address | Kolkata | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No. 02****VICTORIA JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

VICTORIA JUTE MILL

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'56.53"N

Longitude:

88°22'13.28"E

Address:

Telinipara, Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712125

Approach:

About 1.5 km from Grant Trunk Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1885

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <https://www.calcuttayellowpages.com/adver/103626ab.html>ii. <https://www.indiamart.com/victoria-jutemill/aboutus.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

RDB TEXTILES LIMITED

Address:

16A, Brabourne Road, 6th floor, Kolkata – 700001, India**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Jute Mill

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Victoria Jute Mill is a part of Indian heritage site. Victoria Jute Mills established in the year 1885, is one of the oldest jute mill in west Bengal. It is situated at the west banks of River Ganges. In 1991, the ownership went to J.K. Berele. Again in 1995, R.D.B. Textiles took the ownership of the mill.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Industrial Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

River on the west and mostly residential neighborhood.

Plan:

a number of building with rectangular plan in shape.

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

brick, concrete, MS Structure

Construction techniques



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: C
 Final Grading: III



14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.calcuttayellowpages.com/adver/103626ab.html>
- ii. <https://www.calcuttayellowpages.com/adver/103626con.html>
- iii. https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Chandannagore_subdivision
- iv. [file:///C:/Users/SOUMIK/Downloads/14_chapter%205%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/SOUMIK/Downloads/14_chapter%205%20(2).pdf)
- v. <https://www.google.com/maps/@22.8332951,88.3656865,1023m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-03****NORTH SHYAMNAGAR JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NORTH SHYAMNAGAR JUTE MILL

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°49'53.08"N

Longitude: 88°21'33.25"E

Address: Telinipara, Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712125

Approach: About 5 km from Chandannagar city

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1913

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/66055/14/14_chapter%205.pdf**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Past Owner North Shyamnagar Jute Mill

Name of owner:

Aditya Translink Private Limited (ATPL)

Address:

9 India Exchange Place, 3rd Floor, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700001**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Jute Mill

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The mill was established in the year of 1913 under the ownership of Thomas Duff and Company. At the present time the mill witnesses change in ownership in 1995 R.S. Poddar took the ownership of the mill.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Industrial Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

River on the west and mostly residential neighborhood.

Plan:

a number of building with rectangular plan in shape.

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

brick, concrete, MS Structur

Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values**10. Condition Description**



Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

- i. http://atpljute.com/about_us.html#:~:text=Aditya%20Translink%20Pvt.,Limited%20owned%20by%20Thomas%20Duff.
- ii. https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/66055/14/14_chapter%205.pdf
- iii. <https://www.industryabout.com/country-territories-3/958-india/textile-fiber-industry/30377-north-shyamnagar-bhadreswar-jute-mill>
- iv. <https://www.google.com/maps/@22.8316236,88.3581075,608m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-04****TELINIPARA BHADRESWAR HIGH SCHOOL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

TELINIPARA BHADRESWAR HIGH SCHOOL

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'54.34"N

Longitude:

88°21'26.68"E

Address:

Grand Trunk Road, Manik Nagar
Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712124

Approach:

Beside G.T Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institution

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1883

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <https://indiapl.com/west-bengal/telinipara-bhadreswar-high-school-370582>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Govt. of West Bengal Undertaking

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Institution

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Telinipara High School is situated at Bhadreswar in Chandannagar sub-division of Hooghly district. It was founded in 1883 and was one of the oldest schools in the district. It was originally established as English High School in 1839 by Annadaprasad Bandopadhyay - the then zamindar but was shutdown in 1870. After a decade later, a reputed local businessman Shyamlal Mandal established the Telinipara High School to fulfil the requirement of the school. He was assisted by the Khans of Mankundu and the Banerjees of Telinipara and the school was established in one of the godowns of Shyamlal. But with increasing number of students, it was tough to continue the school in his godown, and so the school was shifted to the current building which was donated by the Banerjee family, the zamindars of Telinipara. The school is sanctified with the footsteps of famous personalities like Sir Prafulla Chandra Roy, Suniti



Kumar Chatterjee, Khagendranath Mitra who came during different occasions.

Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Institutional Architecture.
Site & Surrounding: River and vegetation with buildings.
Plan: the site contains multiple buildings built over a period of time, having mainly rectangular plan.
Façade: the façade of the oldest building consists of symmetry in nature with frontal decoration at the top. The doorways and the windows have arches on their top. As the building was typically built for institutional purpose, and later other building blocks were built keeping the same purpose, most of them carries the same features as well.
Decorative Feature:
Building material and: Brick, Concrete, Lime concrete, wood, MS Joists
Construction techniques: Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: None



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: **IIA**

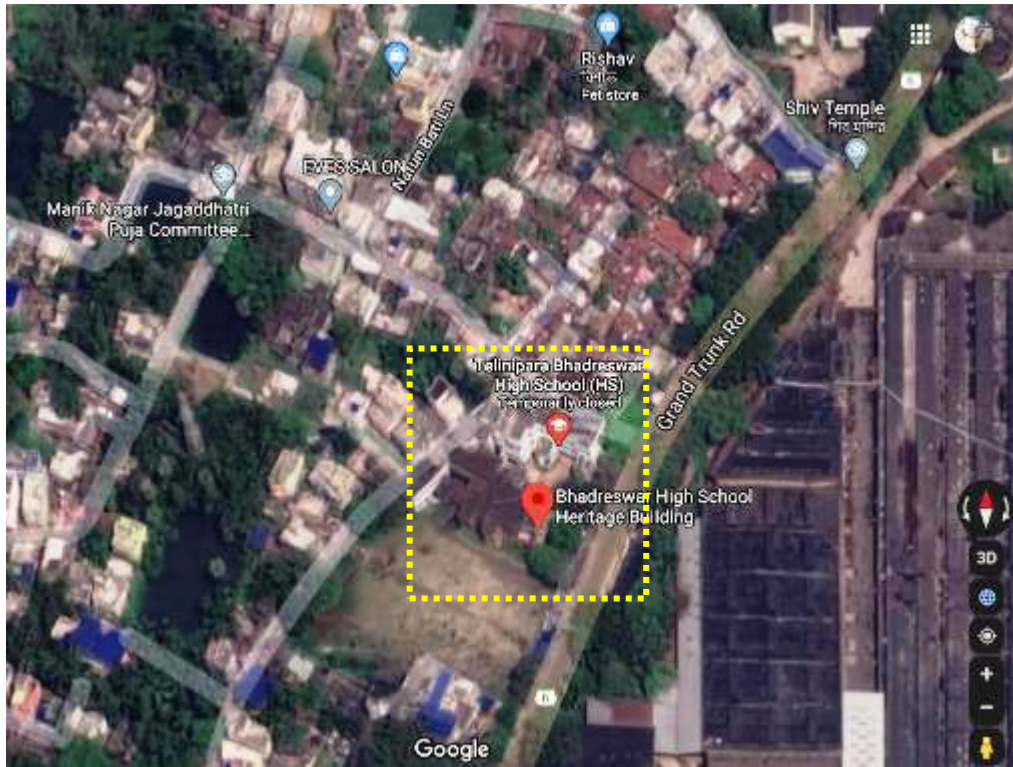


14. References

Reference notes

[https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bhadreswar+High+School+Heritage+Building/@22.8307807,88.3536787,1025m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xd800e4e7214c9e89!2sTelinipara+Bhadreswar+High+School+\(H.S\)!8m2!3d22.831835!4d88.3574336!3m4!1s0x39f89134a86f9033:0x944dee6ac0ae0e51!8m2!3d22.8315953!4d88.3573639](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bhadreswar+High+School+Heritage+Building/@22.8307807,88.3536787,1025m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xd800e4e7214c9e89!2sTelinipara+Bhadreswar+High+School+(H.S)!8m2!3d22.831835!4d88.3574336!3m4!1s0x39f89134a86f9033:0x944dee6ac0ae0e51!8m2!3d22.8315953!4d88.3573639)

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar |
| Address | Kolkata | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-05****BHADRESWAR MUNICIPALITY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BHADRESWAR MUNICIPALITY

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'51.70"N

Longitude:

88°21'25.20"E

Address:

Grand Trunk Road, Shantipally
Bhadreswar, Hooghly West Bengal – 712125

Approach:

Beside G. T. Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Administrative

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1869

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <http://www.bhadreswarmunicipality-gov.in/>ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhadreswar_Municipality#:~:text=Bhadreswar%20Municipality%20was%20establishe d%20in%201869.**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Municipality

Address:

Grand Trunk Road, Shantipally
Bhadreswar, Hooghly, West Bengal – 712125, India**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Municipality

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Bhadreswar Municipality is an old ULB established in 1869. The town has a total geographical area of 8.28 Sq kms. The cosmopolitan town has mixture of Bengali, Hindi, Telugu and Oriya speaking populations.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Modern Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques





9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not found
- Structural Problem: Not found
- Additions & alterations: No document available
- Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
- Threats to the property: None



11. State of Conservation

- Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
- Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

- Archaeological: B
- Architectural: C
- Historical: A
- Associational: B
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: III



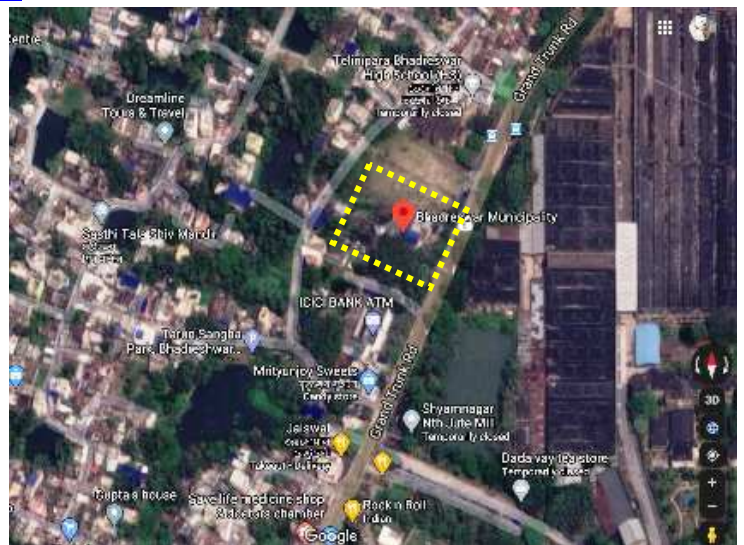
14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhadreswar_Municipality#:~:text=Bhadreswar%20Municipality%20was%20established%20i%20n%201869.

ii. http://bhadreswarmunicipality-gov.in/home/about_us/3

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-06****BHADRESWAR JUTE MILL GUEST HOUSE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BHADRESWAR JUTE MILL GUEST HOUSE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°49'48.91"N

Longitude: 88°21'36.71"E

Address: Telinipara, Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712125

Approach: About 400 m from Grant Trunk Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Guest House

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 19th C

Source of information:

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use

Present use: Guest House

Past use: -Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial Architecture

Site & Surrounding: River on the west and Settlement with Vegetation

Plan: Rectangular in shape with curved front facade

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Brick and Lime surkhi roof.

Construction techniques: Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values**10. Condition Description**



Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: C
Architectural: A
Historical: B
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes

i. <https://www.justdial.com/photos/bhadreswar-jute-mill-guest-house-telinipara-hooghly-guest-house-tddych0j24-pc-127611417-sco-99qaaua66uu>

ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bhadreswar+Jute+Mill+Guest+House/@22.8304127,88.3586286,483m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89069f14af5f7:0x48658874d5556ac2!2sBhadreswar,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.8275529!4d88.3456516!3m4!1s0x39f8905ee0ff0087:0x82b3cbd841e1575e!8m2!3d22.8302851!4d88.3601973>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-07****BHADRESWAR SHIB MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BHADRESWAR SHIB MANDIR

Past Name:

BHADRESWAR TALA TEMPLE**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°49'39.46"N

Longitude: 88°21'12.29"E

Address: Bhadreswar, Hooghly West Bengal – 712124

Approach: About 300 m from Bhadreswar Choumatha more

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: About 500 years old

Source of information:

i. <https://bpartho.wordpress.com/2016/10/05/lord-shiva-in-trance-at-500-years-old-bhadreswar-temple/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Village Temple

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Shib Temple

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Bhadreshwar is a small district town in Hooghly, West Bengal, India. It is named after the 500 year old Shiva temple Bhadreshwar Tal Mandir. Shiva lives here in Falik Chitra. According to folklore, Lord Vishnu incarnated as Rama and Shiva's Phalikas came to earth in the third age without human intervention.

Many centuries ago this region was under the waters of the Hooghly River and it was mostly covered with forests. This area was formed only after the silt accumulated river was blocked.

The inhabitants discovered this Shiva linga around the 18th century. The message spread like wildfire and reached the ears of the then Maharaja of Burdwan (name not known). Since the area was his, he sent his men to build a small temple here.

After that, the temple was left without any maintenance and it wore a dilapidated look. Several years later, Sakhi Bala Das, a staunch devotee of Shiva, took the initiative and reformed it. She was the daughter of Shyam Sundar Mandal, a wealthy businessman.

It is also said that according to Charles Joseph, a British tourist mentioned Bhadreshwar Tala as one of the ancient temples of Lord Shiva which was seen naturally from the ground. And one can also find mention of Bhadreshwar Nath in 'Shiva Purana'.



8. Architectural Description

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | Vernacular Architecture with portico and Aat-chala on top as shikhara |
| Site & Surrounding: | Settlement with Vegetation |
| Plan: | Rectangular in shape. The building has two portions, one main griha or room for the god, and a columned portico all around the room. And an Aatchala shikhara on top. |
| Façade: | double columned portico |
| Decorative Feature: | |
| Building material and: | |
| Construction techniques | |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | I |

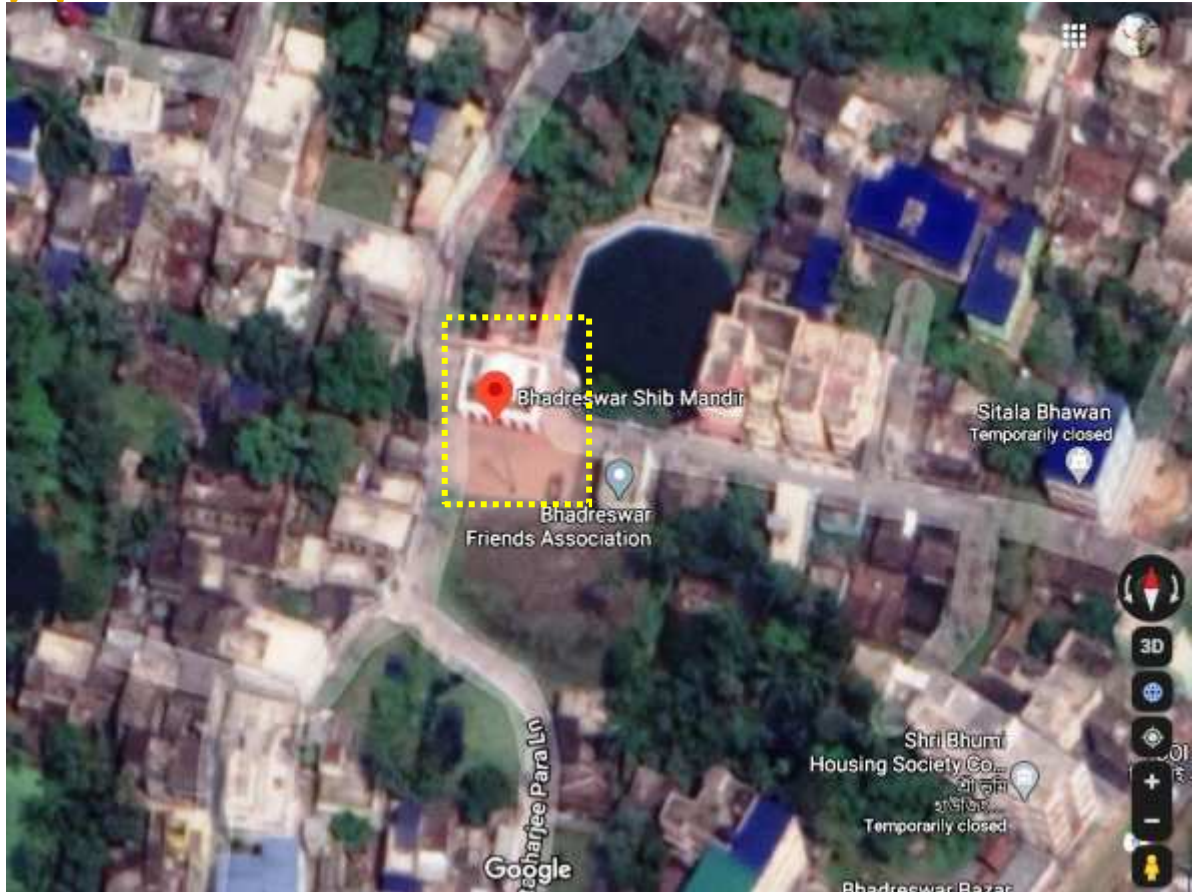
14. References

Reference notes

- <https://bpartho.wordpress.com/2016/10/05/lord-shiva-in-trance-at-500-years-old-bhadreswar-temple/>
- <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bhadreswar+Shib+Mandir,+Bhadreswar,+West+Bengal+712124/@22.8277181,88.3528786,170m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89069f14af5f7:0x48658874d5556ac2!2sBhadreswar,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.8275529!4d88.3456516!3m4!1s0x39f8905d368ea069:0x2c41b56d7b9e3a0a!8m2!3d22.8276442!4d88.353416>



Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name

Address

Date of Listing

Reviewer Name

Address

Soumik Sarkar

Kolkata

12/08/2020

Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Kolkata

Lister Name

Address

Soumyajit Kar

Kolkata

**Serial No.-08****SHYAMSUNDAR GHAT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SHYAMSUNDAR GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°49'31.62"N

Longitude: 88°21'17.70"E

Address: Near G.T. Road, Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712124

Approach: About 100 m from G.T. Road, Bhadreswar

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1219 BS

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Collected from the side image marked on the marble stone.

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Bhadreswar Municipality?

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Ghat

Past use:

Ghat

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Located on the banks of the river Ganges, this 200-year-old ghat carries on its ancient tradition.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

River on the west and Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

Rectangular in shape

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: C
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: IIB

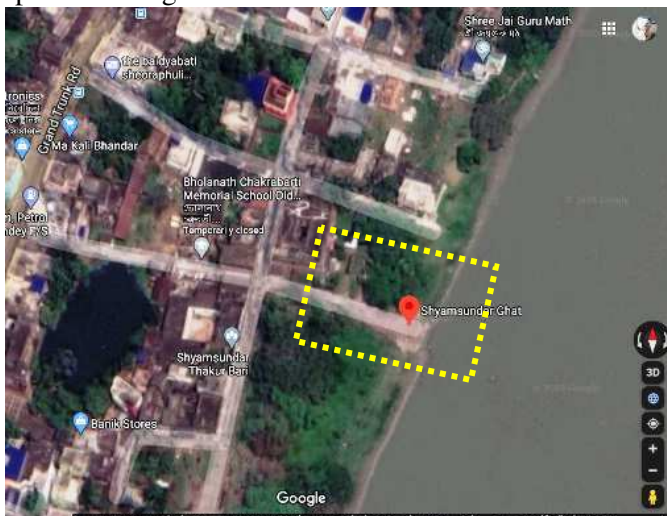
14. References

Reference notes



- i. <https://nep.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1152650205120060&set=pcb.1152650268453387&type=3&theater>
- ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shyamsundar+Ghat/@22.8255997,88.3542143,181m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!5!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89069f14af5f7:0x48658874d5556ac2!2sBhadreswar,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.8275529!4d88.3456516!3m6!1s0x39f891b95bc8e847:0x5846d42f5459711d!8m2!3d22.8254286!4d88.3550877!9m1!1b1>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name Soumik Sarkar
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 12/08/2020
Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Lister Name Soumyajit Kar
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-09****SARKAR DALAN DURGA PUJA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SARKAR DALAN DURGA PUJA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'24.50"N

Longitude:

88°21'11.25"E

Address:

Sarkar Para Ln. Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712124

Approach:

About 50 m from G.T. Road, Bhadreswar

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

More than 500 years old

Source of information:

i. <https://www.facebook.com/bhadreswarsarkardalandurgapuja/photos/pcb.92053992803274/?type=3&theater>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

In the past the Sarkar Bari had its own puja but now this puja is conducted by the public.

Name of owner:

Sarbanjanin Sarkar Dalan Puja Committee.

Address:

Sarkar Para Ln.
Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal - 712124**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Durga Temple

Past use:

Hindu Durga Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Sarkar Dalan Durga Puja is one of the traditional pujas of Bhadreswar. This puja has been going on for more than 500 years.

Culture Significance:

This Durga idol has been worshiped in one structure for so many years.

Social Significance:

Nandanibala Devi, the wife of the Sarkar family, herself established this puja on the orders of Umar's dream. This puja first begins with the pole puja. The following year, an imaginary temple was built with a Hogla leaf canopy and the idol of Tinchala was worshiped. At that time lamps and gas lamps were lit during the British rule.

Associational Significance:

At one time it was the government family's own worship. Due to the decline in the source of income, it has now become a public worship.

Local legends:

The temple is still performed in the manner of traditional religion. On the day of and settled the Durgah with the Sarkar Dalan was immersed in the Ganges. The plan is basically a Bhadreswar was with fire of this with

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

Façade:

Hindu temple. Architecture is still going on.



Decorative Feature: Decorative arches in the front
 Building material and: Brick and concrete
 Construction techniques local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good



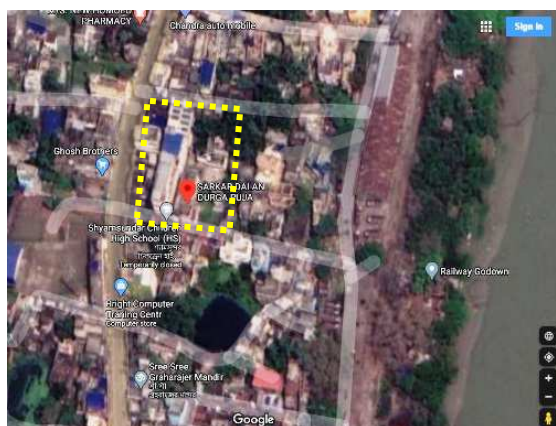
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes



i. <https://www.facebook.com/bhadreswarsarkardalandurgapuja/photos/pcb.920539928032748/920539911366083/?type=3&theater>

ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/SARKAR+DALAN+DURGA+PUJA/@22.8232989,88.3531668,430m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89069f14af5f7:0x48658874d5556ac2!2sBhadreswar,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.8275529!4d88.3456516!3m4!1s0x39f891f6b6f132cf:0x84a76dc6eab9a14b!8m2!3d22.823491!4d88.353127>

Maps/plan/Drawings

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-10****DURGA BARI, BHADRESWAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DURGA BARI, BHADRESWAR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'21.70"N

Longitude:

88°20'33.17"E

Address:

Tarakeswar Pally, Purbachal Pally
Bhadreswar, Hooghly West Bengal – 7122.

Approach:

About 850 m from Bhadreswar Rail way station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Building structure about 18th c

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Durga Temple

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Bengal's vernacular Dalan type architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

Rectangular in plan

Façade:

The front façade contains decorative feature column and arches in symmetrical orientation. A single decorative column contains of 6 single round columns. Columns are connected

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

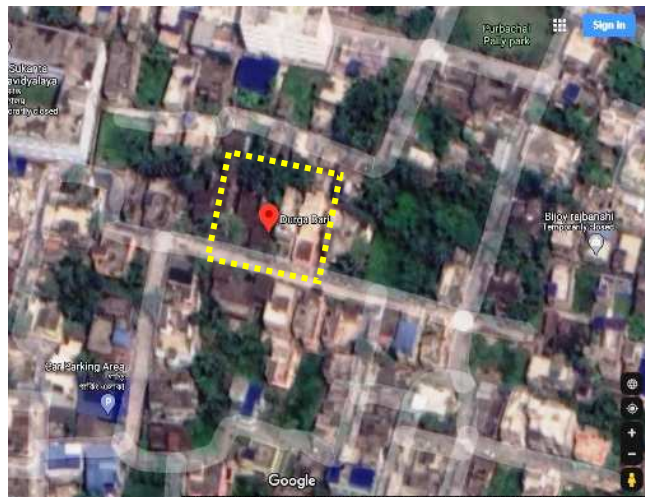
Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

i. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Durga+Bari,+Tarakeswar+Pally,+Purbachal+Pally,+Bhadreswar,+West+Bengal+712221/@22.8227577,88.3424467,128m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89069f14af5f7:0x48658874d5556ac2!2sBhadreswar,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.8275529!4d88.3456516!3m4!1s0x39f89014d8eba78d:0x6c58d6a766b4aa0e!8m2!3d22.8227153!4d88.3425464>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar |
| Address | Kolkata | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-11****TETULTALA JAGADDHATRI TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

TETULTALA JAGADDHATRI TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'20.05"N

Longitude:

88°21'10.67"E

Address:

Tetultala (Gourhati), Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712124

Approach:

Tetultala, Beside G.T. Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1216BS

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Name plate on building

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Shree Shree Jagaddhatri Puja Committee

Address:

Tetultala (Gourhati), Bhadreswar, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712124**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Jagaddhatri Temple

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Maharaja Krishnachandra received a dream order and worshiped Jagadhatri in the palace. After the first year of puja, the king introduced puja in different parts of Bengal with the help of his loyal servants. Dataram Sur is one of his loyal employees. He introduced Jagadhatri Puja in the house of his two widowed daughters in Gaurahati village in a gentle manner.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

In 1713 the local people took charge of this family puja and that puja is going on today. This puja of Gourhati of Bhadreswar is now known as Jagadhatri puja of Tetultala.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Hindu Temple Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

River side and Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

The building is rectangular in shape. A big double height hall extends upto the main Garva–Griha, whereas two storied balconies are there at both ends.

Façade:

the façade contains of Bengali vernacular do-chala concept with a big and two small arches at the front.

Decorative Feature:



Building material and: Brick and concrete
Construction techniques Framed structure

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: None



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
Architectural: B
Historical: B
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: III

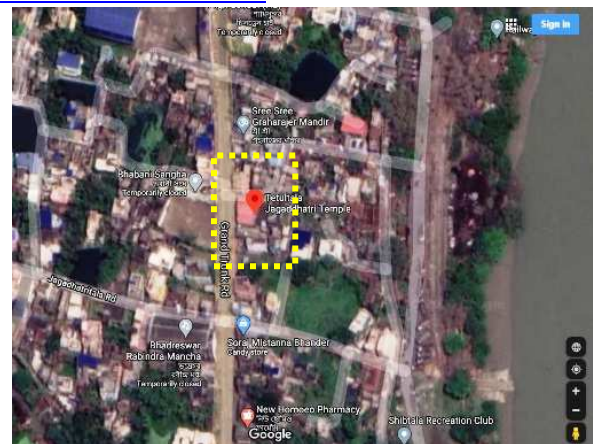
14. References

Reference notes

i. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hWYqkcbVSGk>

ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Tetultala+Jagaddhatri+Temple/@22.8221775,88.3522792,255m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89069f14af5f7:0x48658874d5556ac2!2sBhadreswar,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.8275529!4d88.3456516!3m4!1s0x39f890689c4de0bd:0x4439ed00662b0467!8m2!3d22.8222555!4d88.3529654>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-12****ANGUS JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

**1. Name**

Present Name:

ANGUS JUTE MILL

Past Name:

-do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'1.23"N

Longitude:

88°21'2.98"E

Address:

6, Grand Trunk Road, Angus Line
Champdani, Bhadreswar, Hooghly West Bengal – 712224

Approach:

Beside G.T. Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1924

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/66055/14/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

ANGUS JUTE WORKS

Address:

Chatterjee International Centre
33A, Jawaharlal Nehru Road
6th Floor, Flat No. A-1
Kolkata - 700 071**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Jute Mill

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The mill was established in the year of 1924 under the ownership of Angus Company Limited. The mill witnessed change in ownership in 1994. Angus jute works became the new owner.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Industrial Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

River side and Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

Rectangular in shape and combination of various buildings adjacent to each other.

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Brick, concrete, MS structure





Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not found
- Structural Problem: Not found
- Additions & alterations: No document available
- Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
- Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

- Archaeological: C
- Architectural: B
- Historical: B
- Associational: B
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: III

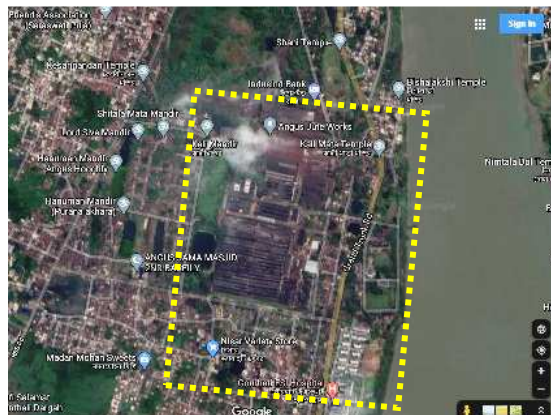


14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.ijma.org/list-of-members.html>
- ii. https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/66055/14/14_chapter%205.pdf
- iii. https://www.google.com/search?source=univ&tbm=isch&q=photos+of+angus+jute+mill+west+bengal&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwixp9W8hMHrAhWmyDgGH4vA_EQsAR6BAgKEAE#imgrc=bAhVjKw9saMIGM
- iv. <https://www.google.com/maps/@22.8149632,88.3466501,1215m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar |
| Address | Kolkata | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



7. CHAMPDANI MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1917

Historical Background

Champdani Municipality was established in the year 1917. It is on the right bank of the river Hooghly. Champdani City- Champdani is a town and a municipality in Hooghly district in the state of West Bengal, India. It is under Bhadreswar police station in Chandannagar subdivision. The Ganga River in East, Farming Area in the West (like Singur area), Bhadreswar is in the North Side, & Baidyabati in South Side. The town has a total geographical area of 6.5 Sq kms. Champdani has been famous for its mills and heavy industries.

In the year 1962 delimitation of Champdani Municipality took place and the total Municipal area was divided in 17 wards. In the year 1993 another delimitation of municipal area took place and the Municipality was divided in 22 wards.

Source:

- i. <http://www.champdanymunicipality.org/history.aspx>
- ii. https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Champdani_Municipality
- iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Champdani_Municipality

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Name of the site | Typology |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Northbrook Jute Mill | Industrial |
| 2. Champdani Municipality | Administrative |
| 3. GIS Cotton Mill | Industrial |



Source:

Google Earth

**Serial No.-01****NORTH BROOK JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NORTH BROOK JUTE MILL

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°48'19.42"N

Longitude:

88°20'57.19"E

Address:

Champdani, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712222

Approach:

Beside G.T. Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1908

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <https://www.zaubacorp.com/company/NORTHBROOK-JUTE-CO-LTD/U17119WB1908PLC001801>ii. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/company/northbrook-jute-co-ltd-/U17119WB1908PLC001801>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Non-Governmental Company

Name of owner:

Northbrook Jute Co Limited

Address:

Champdany, 1 G T Road, Baidyabati, Hooghly
WB 712222, India**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Jute Mill

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Northbrook Jute Mill was established on 27th January 1908. The century-old jute mill located at Champdani in Hooghly district. It is located on the banks of the River Ganges.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

River side and Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques

**9. Associated Intangible values****10. Condition Description**

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |

**11. State of Conservation**

| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | Good |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | |

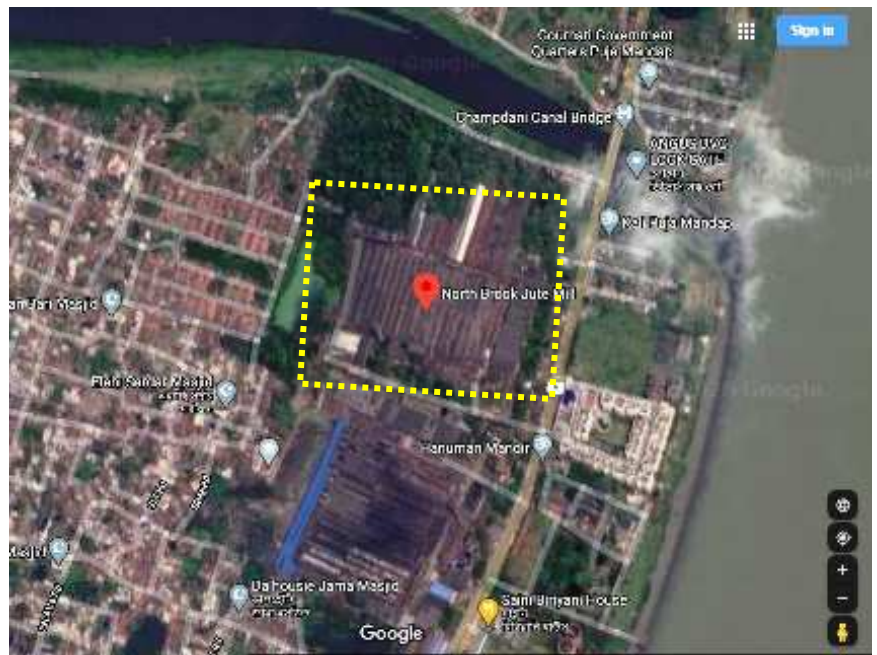
12. Other Remarks**13. Grade**

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Archaeological: | C |
| Architectural: | B |
| Historical: | B |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | III |

14. References

Reference notes

i.



<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/company/northbrook-jute-co-ltd-/U17119WB1908PLC001801>

ii. <https://www.zaubacorp.com/company/NORTHBROOK-JUTE-CO-LTD/U17119WB1908PLC001801>

iii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/North+Brook+Jute+Mill/@22.8051889,88.3461783,859m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f890768c7275c3:0x99ea4256e434e16e!8m2!3d22.8054495!4d88.3492184>

Maps/plan/Drawings

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar |
| Address | Kolkata | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-02****CHAMPDANI MUNICIPALITY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHAMPDANI MUNICIPALITY

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°48'0.01"N

Longitude:

88°20'57.34"E

Address:

1, Pour bhawan road, Champdani
Baidyabati, Hooghly West Bengal – 712222

Approach:

Near about G. T. Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Administrative

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1917

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <http://www.champdanymunicipality.org/history.aspx>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Municipality

Address:

1, Pour bhawan road, Champdani
Baidyabati, Hooghly, West Bengal – 712222, India**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Municipality

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Champdani Municipality was inaugurated in 1917. The town has a total geographical area of 6.5 Sq kms. Champdani has been famous for its mills and heavy industries. It is on the right bank of Hooghly River.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Modern Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

River site and Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values**10. Condition Description**



Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C
 Architectural: A
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: IIB

14. References

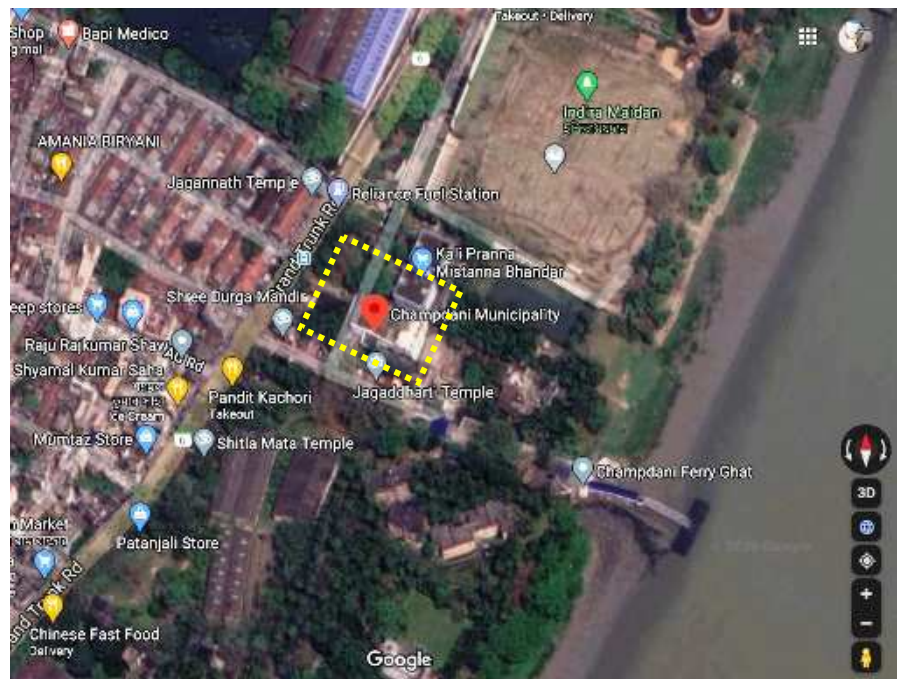
Reference notes

i.

<http://www.champdanymunicipality.org/history.aspx#:~:text=The%20Ganga%20River%20in%20East,its%20mills%20and%20heavy%20industries.>

ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Champdani+Municipality/@22.7999474,88.3483026,361m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sAnnapurna+Mandir,+Bhadreswar!3m4!1s0x39f89a9dc6fea551:0xae7cba76def537c9!8m2!3d22.8000259!4d88.3492646>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-03****GIS COTTON MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

GIS COTTON MILL

Past Name:

SOCIETE GENERALE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHANDERNAGORE
(SOCIETE ANONYME)**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°47'50.26"N

Longitude:

88°20'49.90"E

Address:

47, G.T. Road, Champdani, Baidyabati
Hooghly, West Bengal – 712222

Approach:

Beside G.T. Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1892

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <https://www.moneycontrol.com/company-facts/gis/history/GIS03>ii. <https://www.zaubacorp.com/company/GIS-COTTON-MILL-LIMITED/U51909WB2000PLC091066#:~:text=Gis%20Cotton%20Mill%20Limited%20is,paid%20up%20capital%20is%20Rs.>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

GIS COTTON MILL LIMITED

Address:

C-4, Gillander House 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Kolkata, West Bengal –

700001, India

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Cotton Mill

Past use:

Jute Mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

In 1892, the company was originally incorporated in France under the name “Societe Generale Industrielle De Chandernagore (Societe Anonyme). Then, in 1957 the name of the company was changed to the General Industrial Society Ltd. on 11th May. In 1995 with effect from 23rd August, the company changed its name as GIS Limited. GIS Cotton Mill Limited is a Public incorporated on 04th February 2000.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

River side and Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

Façade:



Decorative Feature:
Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Mixed
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

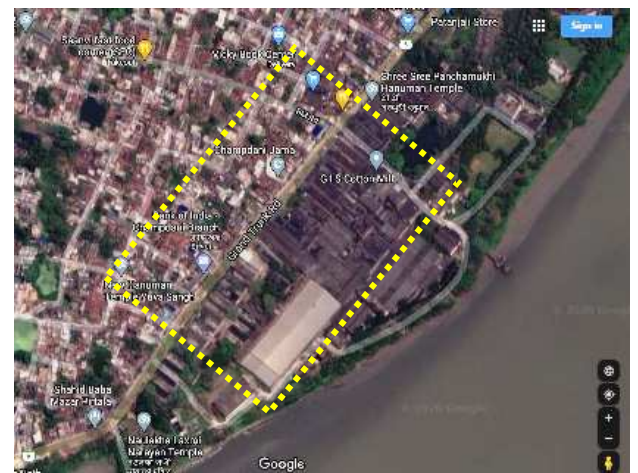
13. Grade

Archaeological: C
Architectural: B
Historical: B
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.zaubacorp.com/company/GIS-COTTON-MILL-LIMITED/U51909WB2000PLC091066#:~:text=Gis%20Cotton%20Mill%20Limited%20is,paid%20up%20capital%20is%20Rs.>
- ii. <https://corporatedir.com/company/gis-cotton-mill-limited>
- iii. <https://www.moneycontrol.com/company-facts/gis/history/GIS03>
- iv. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/North+Brook+Jute+Mill/@22.7964645,88.344195,608m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f890768c7275c3:0x99ea4256e434e16e!8m2!3d22.8054495!4d88.3492184>



Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name Soumik Sarkar
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 12/08/2020
Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Lister Name Soumyajit Kar
Address Kolkata



8. BAIDYABATI MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1869

Historical Background

Baidyabati Municipality was established in 1st April 1869. Baidyabati Municipal Area was governed by the local Zamindars since the colonial period and the rich merchant at pre independence phase. Later some whole sell markets developed in very small area between the Railway Station and River Ganga. But it was never got any urbanized touch of growth till 90th decade.

Baidyabati, among all the human-inhabitants set up at the riverside of the Ganges in the district Hooghly. The story which carries the history of the proletariats hidden beneath the dark Hogla-bushes of the riverside, which was lately known as “Dirghanga”, became popular as “Baidyabati” and witnesses the gradual progresses of the inhabitants towards the welfare of the society, is called as “History of Baidyabati”.

Source:

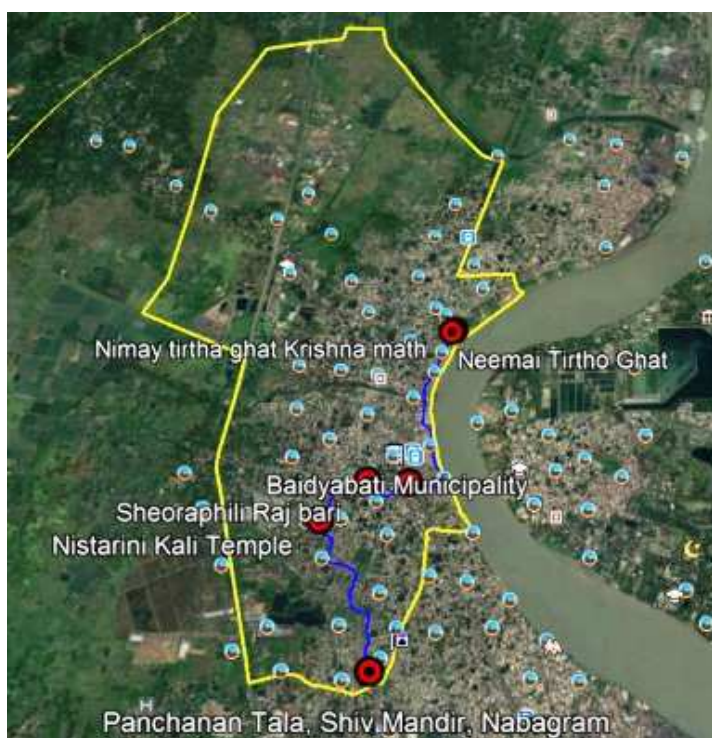
i. <http://www.baidyabatimunicipality.org/>

ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baidyabati_Municipality#History

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Name of the site | Typology |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Neemai Tirtho Ghat | Assembly |
| 2. Neemai Tirtho Ghat Krishna Math | Religious |
| 3. Baidyabati Municipality | Administrative |
| 4. Sheoraphuki Rajbari Sarbamangala Mandir | Religious |
| 5. Nistarini Kali Temple | Religious |
| 6. Pnchanan Tala Shiv Mandir | Religious |

source: Google Earth



**Serial No.-01****NEEMAI TIRTHO GHAT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NEEMAI TIRTHO GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°47'8.40"N

Longitude:

88°19'52.90"E

Address:

1/1, Nema Tirtho Road, Baidyapara
Baidyabati, Hooghly, West Bengal – 712222

Approach:

About 1.4 km from Baidyabati Rail way station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

About 500 Years Old

Source of information:

i. <http://calcutta-kolkata-asim.blogspot.com/2013/07/500-years-old-nima>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Baidyabati Municipality?

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Ghat

Past use:

-Do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

It says that Nimai Sri Chaitannya Deb once came to district Hooghly for the pilgrimage of Tarakeswar. So he bathed in river Ganga on the bathing ghat of Baidyabati. Then he had started his journey to Tarakeswar on foot. It took about 12 hours to reach Tarakeswar. Later, the bathing ghat was named on him and now known to all as Nimai Tirtha Ghat. So, the ghat is about 500 year's old. Kabikankan Mukundaram mentioned this ghat in his mangal kabya, about 400 years ago. Raja Harishchandra of Seoraphuly constructed Nistarini Mandir and Bhadrakali Mandir in the year 1827 beside NimaiTirtha Ghat. Since then, lakhs of pilgrims take bath on river Ganga from this ghat and take holy water, visit Ma Nistarini and Debi Bhadrakali near, and then use to go for Tarakeswar on foot to pour that Gangajal on the shiblinga of Baba Taraknath. The pilgrims use to go to Tarakeswar on the month of Shraban (July-August).

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

Bengals vernacular architecture.
River side and Settlement with Vegetation.

the ghat structure is rectangular in shape, having separate char-chala tops on them



Façade:
Decorative Feature:
Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: None



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: IIB



14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://calcutta-kolkata-asim.blogspot.com/2013/07/500-years-old-nimai-tirtha-ghat.html>
- ii. [http://www.hooghly.gov.in/hooghlygazetweb/gazet_book_new/Chapter%20-%20XVI%20\(%20Places%20of%20Interest%20\) O.pdf](http://www.hooghly.gov.in/hooghlygazetweb/gazet_book_new/Chapter%20-%20XVI%20(%20Places%20of%20Interest%20) O.pdf)
- iii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Neemai+Tirtho+Ghat/@22.785819,88.3298366,215m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x95e8cf924de828a2!2sNaulakha+Laxmi+Narayan+Temple!8m2!3d22.7943685!4d88.3443461!3m4!1s0x0:0xff3c9be23dadab88!8m2!3d22.7856777!4d88.3313629>
- iv. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9qMMW8e9C4U>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-02****NEEMAI TIRTHO GHAT KRISHNA MATH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**NEEMAI TIRTHO GHAT KRISHNA
MATH**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°47'7.84"N

Longitude:

88°19'51.83"E

Address:

27, Nemaï Tirtho Road, Baidyapara
Baidyabati, Hooghly, West Bengal – 712222

Approach:

About 1.4 km from Baidyabati Rail way station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not found

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Radha Krishna Temple

Past use:

-Do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Hindu temple architecture with Nava-Ratna on top.

Site & Surrounding:

River side and Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

The temple is rectangular in shape.

Façade:

The temple is two storied structure having some curved façade in the front.

Decorative Feature:

the temple has Navaratna on top.

Building material and:

Brick and concrete

Construction techniques

Framed structure

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: III



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Neemai+Tirtho+Ghat/@22.7857803,88.3304397,144m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x95e8cf924de828a2!2sNaulakha+Laxmi+Narayan+Temple!8m2!3d22.7943685!4d88.3443461!3m4!1s0x0:0xff3c9be23dadab88!8m2!3d22.7856777!4d88.3313629>

Maps/plan/Drawings

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-03**

Map Reference:

BAIDYABATI MUNICIPALITY

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BAIDYABATI MUNICIPALITY

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°46'19.51"N

Longitude:

88°19'42.55"E

Address:

Grand Trunk Road, Serampore
Sheoraphuli, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712223

Approach:

About 400 m from Sheoraphuli Rail way station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Administrative

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1869

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <http://www.baidyabatimunicipality.org/>ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baidyabati_Municipality**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Municipality

Address:

Grand Trunk Road, Sheoraphuli, Baidyabati
West Bengal – 712223, India**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Municipality

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Baidyabati Municipality was inaugurated in 1869. Baidyabati Municipal Area was governed by the local Zamindars since the colonial period and the rich merchant at pre independence phase. Later some whole sell markets developed in very small area between the Railway Station and River Ganga. But it was never got any urbanized touch of growth till 90th decade.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Modern Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques





9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

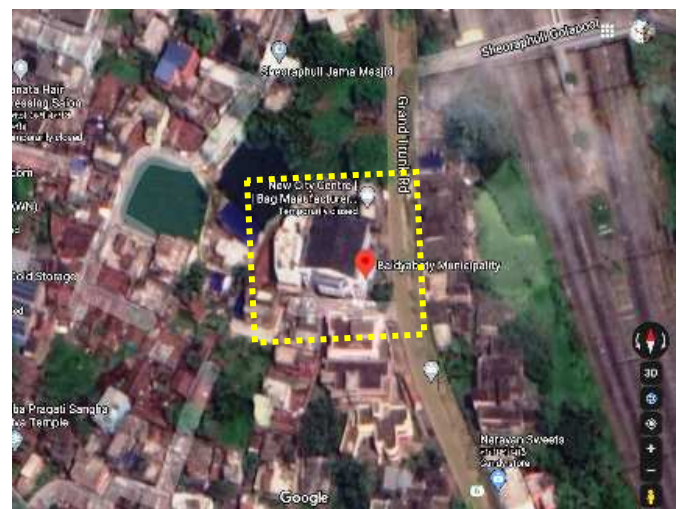
Archaeological: B
 Architectural: C
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.baidyabatomunicipality.org/>
- ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baidyabati_Municipality

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-04****SHEORAPHULI RAJ BARI SARBAMANGALA MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SHEORAPHULI RAJ BARI SARBAMANGALA MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°46'19.94"N

Longitude:

88°19'30.17"E

Address:

Sheoraphuli, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712223

Approach:

About 650 m from Sheoraphuli Rail way station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential and Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Almost 300 years old

Source of information:

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheoraphuli_Raj_Debuttar_Estateii. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QjkCJ434G7U>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Sheoraphuli Raj Debuttar Estate

Address:

Sheoraphuli, Baidyabati
West Bengal – 712223, India**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential and Religious

Past use:

-Do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Sheoraphuli fell under the Zamindari of Raja Manohar Roy, a Raja in Bengal during the reign of Akbar the Great of the Mughal era. Raja Raj Chandra Roy, also known as Jotey Raja (the king with dreadlocks), Zamindar of Sheoraphuli built the temple of Ram-Sita at Sripur (Serampore) in 1752. He resided in the Rajbari of Sheoraphuli built by him, which also served as his temporary residence apart from his abode in Patuli. His third son Raja Harischandra left Patuli for Sheoraphuli, which served as their permanent dwelling thereafter. After him the Zamindari was demarcated into the 'Barataraf' and the 'Chototaraf' which has been retained.

Later on Zamindar Nirmal Chandra Ghosh (Barataraf) and his descendants of the Raj Parivar continue to reside in the Rajbari. The Saraphuli Raj Debuttar has been traditionally renowned for the policy of self-effacement.

Raja Manohar Roy established the service of Sri Sri Sarvamangala Devi in this palace in 1834.



8. Architectural Description

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | Colonial bungalow Architecture. |
| Site & Surrounding: | Settlement with Vegetation. |
| Plan: | the building is rectangular in plan with a central courtyard in the middle. The building is two storied structure with bungalow style architecture. |
| Façade: | the building is double storied, and contains a series of full height windows to the frontage. |
| Decorative Feature: | arches and decorations at the windows |
| Building material and: | brick, wood and lime concrete |
| Construction techniques: | local masonry |



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not found |
| Structural Problem: | Not found |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | None |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|---|------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | Good |

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | IIB |



14. References

Reference notes

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheoraphuli_Raj_Debuttar_Estate
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OjkCJ434G7U>
- <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sheoraphuli+Rajbari+Sarbamangala+Mandir/@22.7722335,88.3250452,173m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x95e8cf924de828a2!2sNaulakha+Laxmi+Narayan+Temple!8m2!3d22.7943685!4d88.3443461!3m4!1s0x39f89acc9f801b75:0x70466f0a6918913a!8m2!3d22.7722332!4d88.325045>

Maps/plan/Drawings

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar |
| Address | Kolkata | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-05****NISTARINI KALI TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NISTARINI KALI TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°46'8.34"N

Longitude:

88°19'17.33"E

Address:

Sheoraphuli, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712223

Approach:

About 1.3km from Sheoraphuli Rail way station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1827

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <https://www.nilkantho.in/nistarini-kali-mandir-sheoraphuli/>ii. <http://templesofbengal.blogspot.com/2016/10/shri-shri-nistarini-kali-temple.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Sheoraphuli Raj Debuttar Estate

Address:

Sheoraphuli, Baidyabati
West Bengal – 712223, India**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential and Religious

Past use:

-Do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The temple was established in 1827 at Sheoraphuli on the banks of the Bhagirathi by Harishchandra Roy, the king of Sheoraphuli.

Culture Significance:

It is said that Raja Harishchandra Roy, after the untimely death of his first wife Sarvamangala Devi, established this Kali temple for the peace of the soul from accidental death according to the rules of the Pandits.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Vernacular Dalan type temple.

Site & Surrounding:

Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

the building is rectangular in shape.

Façade:

the façade contains a series of long columns supported by the roof and decorative features.

Decorative Feature:

Arches and columns

Building material and:

brick, wood and lime concrete

Construction techniques

local masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: **IIB**

14. References

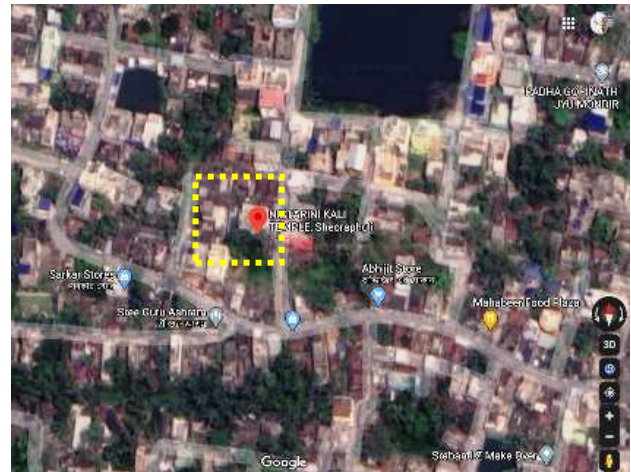
Reference notes

- i. <http://templesofbengal.blogspot.com/2016/10/shri-shri-nistarini-kali-temple.html>
- ii. <https://www.nilkantho.in/nistarini-kali-mandir-sheoraphuli/>
- iii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/NISTARINI+KALI+TEMPLE,+Sheoraphuli/@22.7690035,88.3214799,152m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sNISTARINI+KALI+TEMPLE!3m4!1s0x0:0xb4c109fd5977004f18m2!3d22.7690034!4d88.32148>



প্রতিষ্ঠাফলক

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-06****PANCHANAN TALA SHIV MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

PANCHANAN TALA SHIV MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°45'26.43"N

Longitude:

88°19'36.20"E

Address:

Bagerbagan, Serampore, Hooghly
West Bengal – 712204

Approach:

About 100 m from G.T. Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not found

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Shiv Temple

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Vernacular temple Architecture with Char-chala style

Site & Surrounding:

Settlement with Vegetation.

Plan:

the temple is square in shape.

Façade:

the façade carries typical style of a Char-chala temple, though the original colour could not be identified now, as it has been painted in later days. There are four doors on each side of the temple.

Decorative Feature:

Arches and decorations over the doors to demarcate.

Building material and:

Brick and lime concrete.

Construction techniques

Local brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

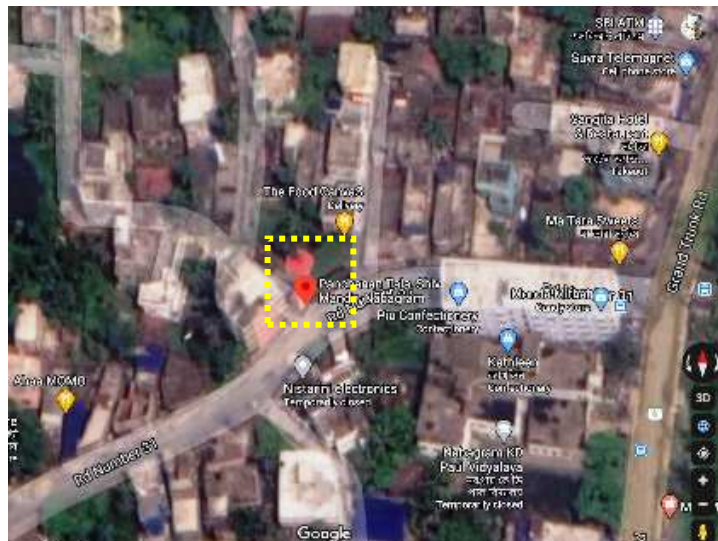
Archaeological: C
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

i. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Panchanan+Tala,+Shiv+Mandir,+Nabagram/@22.7574608,88.3259833,361m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sNISTARINI+KALI+TEMPLE!3m4!1s0x39f89ad45311f7ff:0x7dcd4ffb49253378!8m2!3d22.7572811!4d88.3267589>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 12/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |



9. SERAMPORE MUNICIPALITY

Historical Background

[Serampore](#) is the first town in Bengal to voluntarily adopt the Municipal Act of 1850 Sec XX16. It is not clear when Serampore Municipality was established. [Serampore](#) is a pre-colonial town on the west bank of the [Hooghly](#). It was part of [Danish India](#), under the name of Fredericksnagore, from 1755 to 1845.

The city is several centuries old and has witnessed both the growth and decline of the [feudal system](#), the coming of the [Danes](#) and their settlement and then a cultural renaissance (known as the [Bengal Renaissance](#)) initiated by the [British](#) following the construction of the east Indian railway, along with subsequent industrial development.

There were three main phases in the process of urbanisation of Serampore:

The Pre-urbanisation phase (the period before 1755);

The Urbanisation phase (from 1755 to 1854); and

The Industrialisation phase (1854 to 1947).

Mughal period-The Pre-urbanisation phase The hot humid climate of the area suited the textile industry and the local land was well known for its [cotton](#) and [silk](#) weaving. The Hindu weavers used to manufacture fine cotton pieces, while the Muslim weavers monopolised silk manufacture. In the fertile land, [paddy](#), [jute](#) and [betel-leaf](#) were grown in abundance. The Kaibarta used the marshy land for fishing.

In pre-urbanisation age, communication was mainly by way of the river. Besides this, there was the 'Badshahi Sadak' or the grand trunk road. Before [Danes](#) arrived in this region, the Sheoraphuli Hat was the main internal trade centre and had close commercial links with Barisal, Khulna, Dhaka, Mymensingh, Rajshahi and other districts of East Bengal (now Bangladesh).

Between the 14th and 18th centuries, many foreign merchants, such as the [French](#), [Portuguese](#) and [Dutch](#) - established their trading outposts, or "Kuthis", here and were involved in trade and commerce.

During the Muslim period, the villagers on the bank of the [Hooghly](#) and [Saraswati](#) were included in the zamindaries of Sheoraphuli; these feudal lords not only collected rent but also dispensed justice.

Danish Rule The urbanization phase began with the acquisition of land in the area by the Danes in the early 18th century, as part of the Danish colonial empire.. The merchants also established their own factory to produce fine cloths. They inspired the cultivators of Pearapur to cultivate indigo in addition to paddy rice The balmy days of Danish overseas trade largely coincided with the service of Ole Bie as Head of the factory, serving from 1776 to 1805, with only a few interruptions.

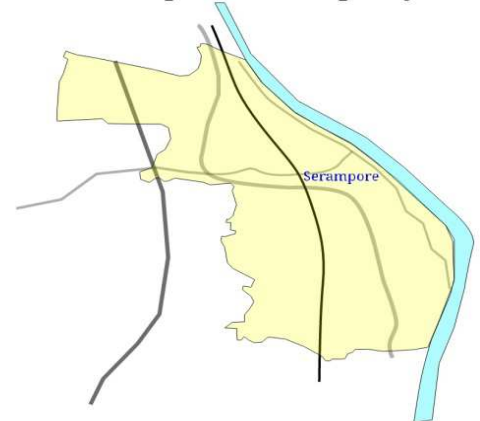
The beginning of the 19th century can be considered the most significant period in the history of Serampore, with the arrival of four English missionaries - [Joshua Marshman](#), [Hannah Marshman](#), [William Carey](#), and [Willam Ward](#) - who between them were the architects of the Serampore renaissance. Although they came chiefly for the purpose of preaching Christianity, they dedicated themselves to the service of ailing and distressed people in and around the town, spreading education, social reforms, and social reconstruction.

They established more than a hundred 'monitorial' schools in the region. [Hannah Marshman](#) established the first Girls' School at Serampore, which received much public approval. Carey made an outstanding contribution by founding the [Serampore Mission Press](#) in 1800 where the wooden Bengali types made by [Panchanan Karmakar](#) were installed.

Perhaps the crowning work of Carey and his two associates was the establishment of the [Serampore College](#) in 1818 which acts both as a university through the [Senate of Serampore College \(University\)](#) and

Established in 1865

Serampore Municipality





as an individual college. The founders had to spend their last farthing on the construction of its magnificent buildings. It was also the first college in [Asia](#) to award a degree.

British Rule. The Industrialisation phase On 11 October 1845, it was sold to Britain, which integrated it into [British India](#) and officially restored the Bengali name. After taking possession of the town, the British began to look after its civic amenities and the earlier 'Village Committee' was transformed into the Serampore Municipality in 1865. [Rishra](#) and [Konnagar](#) were also included in it. Serampore was turned into a sub-division in the District of Hooghly in 1845.

Since 1947, Serampore has become a satellite of [Kolkata](#) (formerly Calcutta) and as such its process of urbanisation and change is as yet still incomplete. Now Serampore is one of the most developed (city) towns in the main line region of Howrah.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serampore>

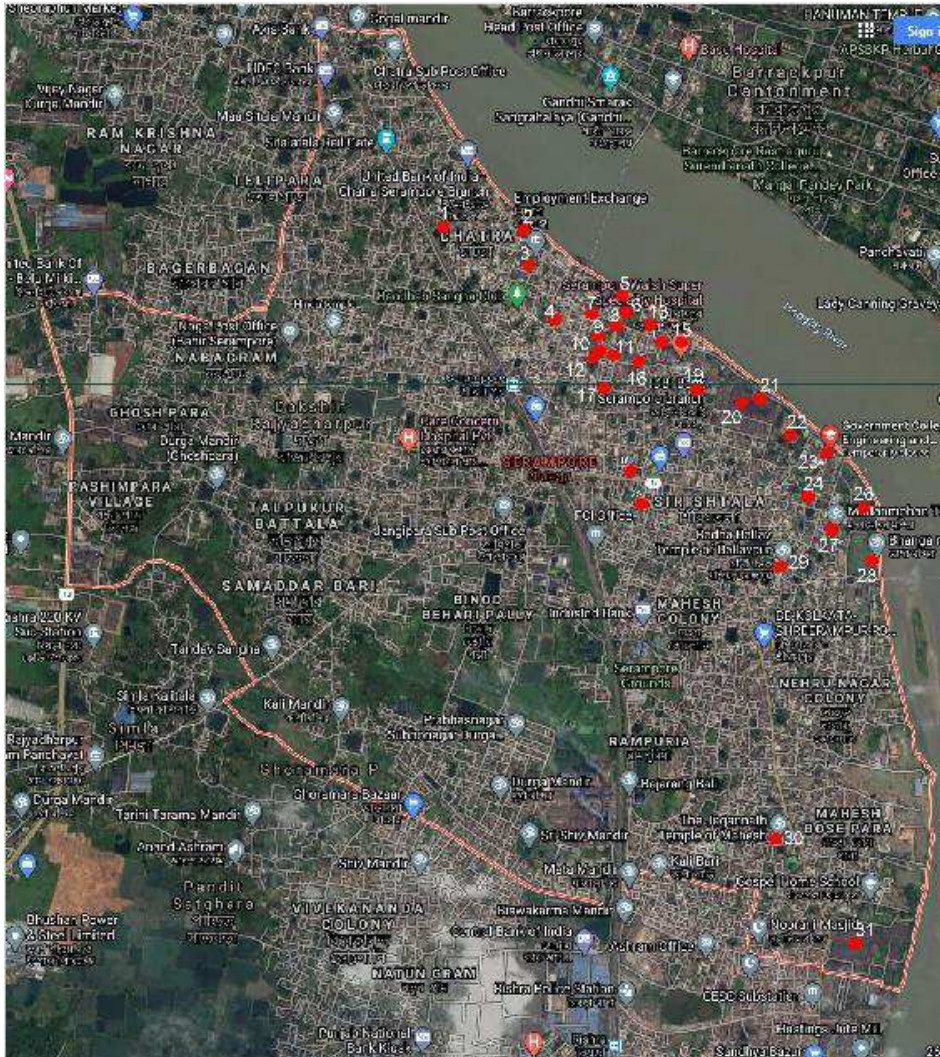
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serampore_Municipality

<https://bn.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A6%B6%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%80%E0%A6%B0%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%AA%E0%A7%81%E0%A6%B0.%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%B6%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9A%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%99%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%97>

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Name of the Site | Typology | Name of the Site | Typology |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Chatra Dol Mandir | Religious | 17. Serampore Union High School | Institutional |
| 2. Goswamibari (Rajbari) | Residential Villa | 18. Serampore Subsidiary Correctional Home | Institutional |
| 3. Kishorilal Rajbari | Residential Villa | 19. Danish Cemetry | Cemetery |
| 4. Golok Dham | Residential Villa | 20. India Jute Mill | Industrial |
| 5. Denmark Tavern | Commercial | 21. Serampore John Nagar Baptist Church | Religious |
| 6. SDO Bungalow | Residential | 22. Serampore College | Institutional |
| 7. St. Olav's Church | Religious | 23. Serampore Textile College | Institutional |
| 8. North Gate | Gate | 24. Dey Bari | Residential |
| 9. Serampore Court Compound | Various | 25. Mission Cemetry | Religious |
| 10. Danish Governor's House | European Bungalow | 26. Serampore Mission Girls School Old Building | Institutional |
| 11. The Red Building | Commercial | 27. Madanmohan Temple | Religious |
| 12. South Gate | Gate House | 28. Aldeen House | Residential |
| 13. Immaculate Conception Church | Religious | 29. Henry Martins Pagoda | Religious |
| 14. House Of D.L.Bose | Residential | 30. Radha Ballav Jiu Temple | Religious |
| 15. Walsh Hospital Old Building 1&2 | Institutional | 31. The Jagannath Temple Of Mahesh | Religious |
| 16. Haranath Bhavan | Residential | | |

https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdf



Source: Google Map

**Serial No.-01****CHATRA DOL MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHATRA DOL MANDIR

Past Name:

DO

2. Location

Latitude:

22°76'14"N

Longitude:

88°33'42"E

Address:

Chatra, Serampore,
West Bengal 712204

Approach:

DN Mukherjee Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

About 600 years old

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Internet <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=17hl6rmZUSM>

ii.

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Almost 600 year old Krishna Temple built by Lord Chaitanya's disciple Kashishwar Misra. Chaitanya visited the temple and his footprints are preserved at the site.

Culture Significance:

A popular site for playing holi where fairs and food shops are built up during the festive season. Durga Puja is also organised in front of the temple.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Ratna Type traditional Temple Architecture of Bengal.

Site & Surrounding:

At the heart of the Town in congested area.

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Simple façade with door openings

Decorative Feature:

Nothing much



Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Nothing as such

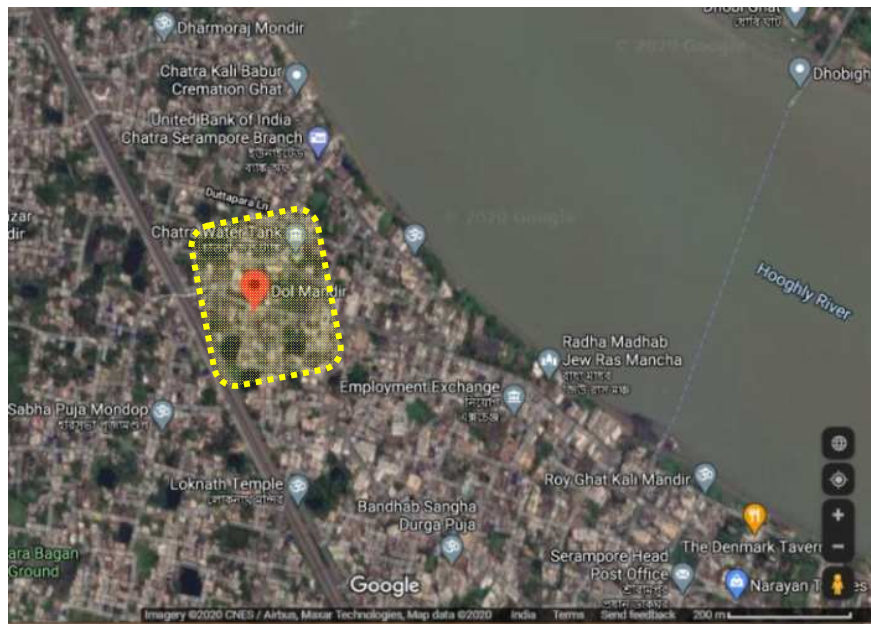
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes

<http://wikimapia.org/20523461/Chatra-Dol-Mandir>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Dol+Mandir/@22.7614803,88.3342311,1121m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89ada323d5701:0x6f73ec4ebf50f413!8m2!3d22.7610554!4d88.3358127?authuser=0>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 22.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-02****GOSWAMIBARI (RAJBARI)**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SERAMPORE RAJBARI

Past Name:

GOSWAMI BARI /THAKUR BARI**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'96"N

Longitude:

88°33'96"E

Address:

Chatra, Serampore, W B - 712201

Approach:

Raja KL Goswami Street



North Block

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Between 1815-1820

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Internet <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/11/serampore-rajbari.html>ii. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Serampore_Raj_Bari.jpg

South Block

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Descendants of Raghuram Goswami

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Goswamis of Serampore, are the descendants of one of the five Brahmin families whom Adisur, King of Gaur had invited to settle in Bengal, with gifts of land and monies, for the propagation of knowledge. One of his descendants was Lakshman Chakravarty. Lakshman was married to the daughter of Achyut Goswami, son of Advaitacharya Goswami, an ardent disciple of Sri Chaitanya. Lakshman settled in Shantipur, with Achyut's family, and out of their marriage was born a son, Ramgobinda, who took on his mother's maiden name, Goswami. It was Ramgobinda's son, Radhakanta, who settled in Serampore. His grandson was Raghuram Goswami. Finding far too much fragmentation of his original property in Goswamipara, Raghuram left, to build a house for himself and his children and it was thus that the giant mansion known today to locals as "Serampore Rajbari" came up.

Culture Significance:

Although it is called Rajbari, author Kanailal Goswami, himself of the family in question, says that it would be more accurate to call it the "Thakurbari", since a portion of it was made debottar property. Once the house had been completed, the family deities,



Radhamadhav Jiu (antiquated form of “Ji”, the suffix of respect) and Gopalji were transferred there. To this was added an “ashtadhatu” (eight metal) idol of Radharani by Raghuram’s son, Gopikrishna. These three idols adorn the family altar to this day.

Social Significance: A board announces that a portion of the house is used by the Government as a “Child Guidance Centre”.

Associational Significance: Dol, Durga Puja and other festivals are still celebrated at the Rajbari.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

There are two Blocks, North Block and South Block interconnected with a network of passages which have been subsequently blocked by walls to separate portions among family members. The façade has a European style of Architecture for Villas Inside, the most striking feature is the “Chandni”, or “Naatmandir”, a covered courtyard, measuring 120 feet by 30 feet. This spot was originally a tank from which water was drawn for domestic consumption. Unfortunately, Raghuram’s oldest son, Atmaram, drowned while swimming in that tank, at the age of 5. This accident caused Raghuram to have the tank filled up, and the Chandni was constructed. 24 Corinthian columns, 32 feet in height and 5 feet in diameter were raised to support the roof. The floor was covered in Chunar stone. For the rafters and beams on the roof, Sal wood was brought from Nepal. The Chandni was used for festive occasions, such as Holi, for marriages, receptions and social gatherings and even for staging plays. On the occasion of Durga Puja, the Chandni was the venue for feeding 500 people at a time, seated in long rows. Unfortunately, the Chandni is now decaying due to lack of maintenance. The Thakurdalan is of Indo-Gothic style with cluster of columns supporting the ornamented arched openings.

Site & Surrounding:

At the heart of the Town.

Plan:

A huge complex with sprawling villas and a courtyard.

Façade:

Indo-Gothic style

Decorative Feature:

Ionic and Corinthian Columns, Wooden Louvers, Cluster of pillars, Ornamental arches. , Metal lampposts

Building material and:

Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques

Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Some famous Bengali films have been shot here

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

Need immediate intervention.

Structural Problem:

May be.

Additions & alterations:

No document available

Repairs and Maintenance:

Poor Maintenance

Threats to the property:

Without proper restoration parts of the structure may collapse.

11.





State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Advanced State of Decay

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: **I**

14. References

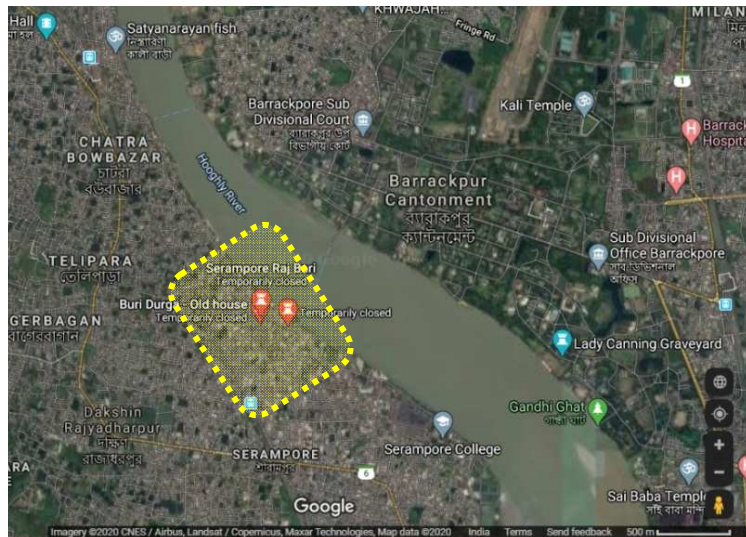
Reference notes

<http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/11/serampore-rajbari.html>

<https://lbb.in/kolkata/serampore-historical-place-near-kolkata/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Serampore+Raj+Bari/@22.7641271,88.3303811,4112m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sGoswami+Bari++Serampore!3m4!1s0x0:0x1b8e0b10879d7742!8m2!3d22.7594675!4d88.3396053?hl=en>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 18.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-03****KISHORILAL'S RAJBARI-GOSWAMI PARA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KISHORILAL RAJBARI

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'96"N

Longitude:

88°33'96"E

Address:

Chatra, Serampore, W B - 712201

Approach:

Raja KL Goswami Street

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1908

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

iii. Internet <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/11/serampore-rajbari.html>iv. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Serampore_Raj_Bari.jpg**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Descendants of Kishorilal Goswami

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Raghuram's son, Gopikrishna had five sons. The eldest among them, Krishnalal had a falling out with his father, and was disinherited as a result. The remaining four brothers, Nandalal, Kishorilal, Rajendralal and Radhikalal continued to live in this house as a joint family, until the death of Nandalal in 1908, caused family unity to disintegrate. Kishorilal had probably anticipated this, and had begun construction of a palatial residence on the river bank at the cost of Rs. 1,50,000. The property was protected by a formidable wall right from the river bed that afforded it an attractive river frontage, and made it possible to lay out a large garden. To this house, he moved his branch of the family in 1910. This building too is still standing, and in use, and is in far better shape than Raghuram's original Rajbari.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Today, Kishorilal's Rajbaari serves as the local Vivekananda Nidhi centre.

Associational Significance: There are a few old buildings left with beautiful architecture

Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo European style of Villa Architecture
 Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. On the bank of River Ganga
 Plan: A huge complex with sprawling garden
 Façade: Indo Saracenic style
 Decorative Feature: Painted a stately red with white trimmings,
 Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
 Construction techniques: Local Masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such



Shil Bari views



Radha Madhab Jew Ras Mancha

Some Buildings and Structures of Goswami Para worth mentioning.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I



14. References

Shila Ghat: The ghat is shown in Thompson’s map from 1827 (see above).

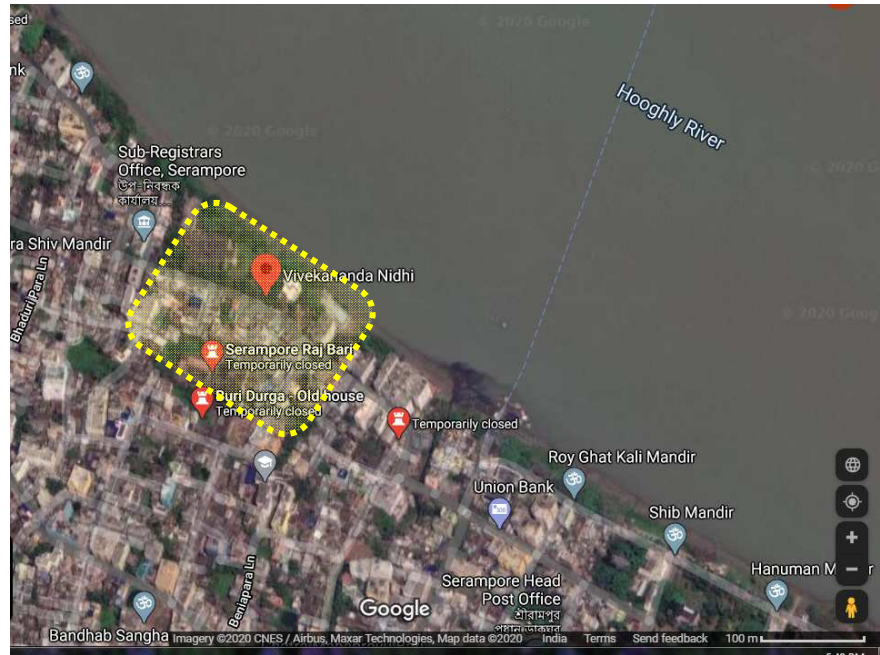
Reference notes

<http://tegnestuen-raadvad.dk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Serampore-report-2010-web.pdf>
<http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/11/serampore-rajbari.html>
<https://lbb.in/kolkata/serampore-historical-place-near-kolkata/>
<https://two-together.com/heritage-trail-serampore/>



Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Serampore+Raj+Bari/@22.7641271,88.3303811,4112m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sGoswami+Bari++Serampore!3m4!1s0x0:0x1b8e0b10879d7742!8m2!3d22.7594675!4d88.3396053?hl=en>



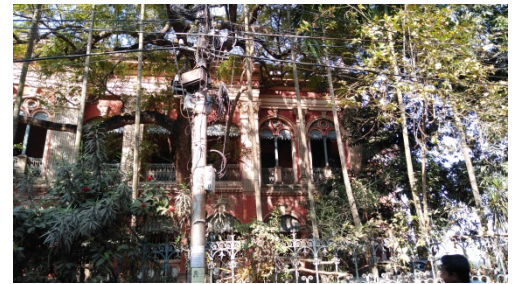
| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 18.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



Field photographs taken in February 2021



Shil Bari views



Goswami Rajbari



Radha Madhab Jew Ras Mancha

**Serial No.-04**

Map Reference:

GOLOKDHAM

Photo Reference:

**1. Name**

Present Name:

GOLOK DHAM

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'61"N

Longitude:

88°34'12"E

Address:

50, N.S.Avenue, Serampore, West Bengal 712201

Approach:

N.S. Avenue

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

280-300 years old

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Internet [https://portfolio.cept.ac.in/archive/the-serampore-initiative/#prettyPhoto\[rel-4990127291/2/](https://portfolio.cept.ac.in/archive/the-serampore-initiative/#prettyPhoto[rel-4990127291/2/)

ii. IIEST: Listing and Assessment of Heritage Buildings in Serampores Historic core (2016)

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Sunil Kr. Roy and three others. It is owned by the early Roy family

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Home of 14th generation of Roy family. The family is a descendent of Madhai who was a close aid of social reformer Sri Chaitanya Dev. Sri Golok Chandra Roy was the diwan of Danish government during the late 19th century. The 'bairer' courtyard has a greater degree of monumentality reflecting in its architectural language, with the introduction of 'thakurdalan' concept. The 'andar' courtyard maintained more of its rustic bearings – most of the activities and routines of the erstwhile life were being rigidly followed and upheld.

Culture Significance:

The courtyard was used for – cultural events marked by the presence of eminent personalities like Bismillah Khan sahab, Bade Ghulam Ali sahab; during early 19th C., the Congress party would hold meetings in the baithak khana; also bandminton tournaments were organized in the courtyard.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style: European influenced traditional courtyard centric bungalow. Columns of Ionic Style, brackets, motifs, louvers, cornice and frieze, large vertical wooden windows. Two courtyards represent the public and private spheres of residential function of the landed gentry of Serampore

Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. On the main road

Plan: A huge complex with sprawling garden

Façade: It is a typical traditional house consisting of verandahs and courtyards

Decorative Feature: Cantilever verandah with steel columns and decorative filigree work.

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

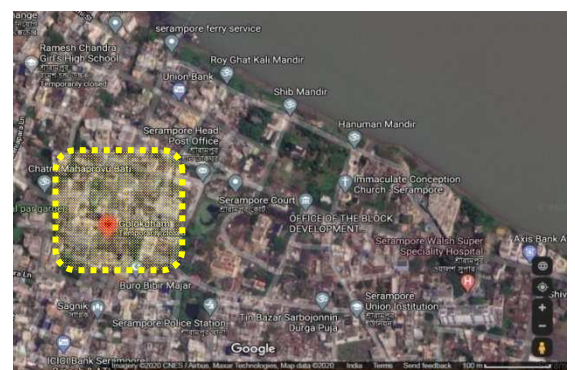
Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: IIA



14. References

Reference notes

[https://portfolio.cept.ac.in/archive/the-serampore-initiative/#prettyPhoto1\[rel-4990127291/2/](https://portfolio.cept.ac.in/archive/the-serampore-initiative/#prettyPhoto1[rel-4990127291/2/)

IIEST:Listing and Assessment of Heritage Buildings in Serampores Historic core (2016)

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Golokdham/@22.7570209,88.3412407,667m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89adfa3d39cd1:0xb1dd4c5c5bdb4540!2sGolokdham!8m2!3d22.7560103!4d88.3412532!3m4!1s0x39f89adfa3d39cd1:0xb1dd4c5c5bdb4540!8m2!3d22.7560103!4d88.3412532?hl=en>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 19.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-05**

Map Reference:

DENMARK TAVERN

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DENMARK TAVERN

Past Name:

SERAMPORE POLICE LINE**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'78"N

Longitude:

88°34'37"E

Address:

Denmark Tavern, Mahatma
Gandhi Rd, Serampore, West Bengal 712201

Approach:

Mahatma Gandhi Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Commercial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

About 250 years

Source of information:

i. Internet <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/kolkata/232-year-old-denmark-tavern-opens-doors-again/article22891066.ece>ii. <https://www.firstpost.com/living/serampores-232-year-old-denmark-tavern-gets-a-glorious-restoration-take-a-look-within-4412165.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Department of Tourism, Govt. of West Bengal

Address:

New Secretariats, Kolkata

Field photographs taken in January 2020**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Commercial

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Previously used as a tavern and hotel by European visitors. Later part of the structure was occupied by Serampore Emergency Force Line of West Bengal Police Department

Culture Significance:

After restoration the place is being used as a Restaurant with few rooms as hotel

Social Significance:

Lot of people visit the Tavern from adjoining areas and Kolkata.

Associational Significance:

Restoration done by National Museum of Denmark in 2018.

Local legends:

Mr Parr, who formerly kept the London Tavern, has taken the new upper-roomed house near the flag-staff in Serampore, directly facing the Barrackpore Cantonments and fitted up the same in an elegant and convenient manner, both as a Hotel and Tavern.

**Before Restoration****After Restoration****The Denmark Tavern in a painting of Serampore by James Thomson (1827)**



This was one of the advertisements published in the Calcutta Gazette on March 16, 1786, announcing the opening of a tavern by James Parr on the banks of river Hooghly.

Another advertisement, two years later on April 3, 1788, makes a mention of the establishment.

Noting a change of hands from James Parr to John Nichols, who formerly kept the Harmonick Tavern in Calcutta, the advertisement goes on to say: *The gentlemen of cantonments, or parties going up and down the river, and all others who may honour Mr. Nichols with their countenance, may depend on the utmost civility and every endeavour to give satisfaction and very moderate charges. Bed, Lodging, and Board, by the week or month.*

8. Architectural Description

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Architectural Style: | European style of Villa Architecture |
| Site & Surrounding: | At the heart of the Town. On the bank of River Ganga |
| Plan: | Rectangular with an extended portion on the North. |
| Façade: | Two storey building with ground floor portico and front verandah in first floor facing the river Hooghly. Brick cupola over the staircase lends special character to the front facade of the building. |
| Decorative Feature: | |
| Building material and: | Brick and Lime concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local Masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Recently restored. |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |



Field photographs taken in January 2020

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

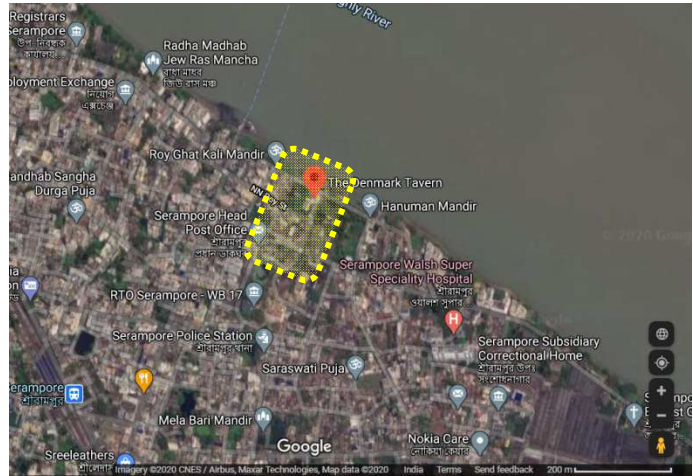


12. Other Remarks

The building is one of the finest examples of 18th century European riverfront. As it appears from the drawing of Peter Anker 1790, its northern part was built in two stories with an open portico facing the river. The villa contributes to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the river front

13. Grade

- Archaeological: B
- Architectural: B
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: IIA



14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Denmark+Tavern/@22.75759,88.339932,1121m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!3m7!1s0x39f89b310700688f:0x944857d394453dd8!5m2!4m1!1i2!8m2!3d22.7577489!4d88.3438095?authuser=0>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 18.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-06****SDO BUNGALOW**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SDO BUNGALOW

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'71"N

Longitude:

88°34'42"E

Address:

Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Serampore, W BI 712201

Approach:

Mahatma Gandhi Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

150 Years

Source of information:

- i. IIEST:Listing and Assessment of Heritage Buildings in Serampores Historic core (2016)

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

District Magistrate, Hooghly

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

European influenced traditional bungalowArchitecture

Site & Surrounding:

At the heart of the Town. On the bank of River Ganga within a large campus

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Two storey building with ground floor portico and front verandah facing the river Hooghly

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques

Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

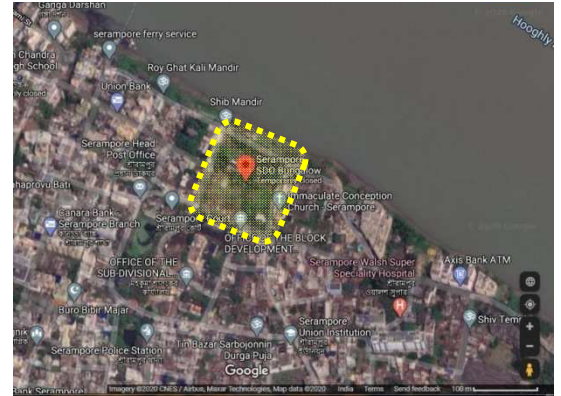
Archaeological: B
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Serampore+SDO+Bungalow/@22.7571244,88.3421138,667m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89ae063d6ebcb:0x9f5bf8b39c8d8c8c!2sSerampore+SDO+Bungalow!8m2!3d22.7571188!4d88.3442802!3m4!1s0x39f89ae063d6ebcb:0x9f5bf8b39c8d8c8c!8m2!3d22.7571188!4d88.3442802?authuser=0>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 21.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-07**

Map Reference:

ST. OLAV'S CHURCH

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ST. OLAV'S CHURCH

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'71"N

Longitude:

88°34'26"E

Address:

Panchu Gopal Bhaduri Sarani,
Tin Bazar, Serampore, W B 712204
Church Street (T-junction between
Church Street and High Street)Serampore
Panchu Gopal Bhaduri Sarani

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Work started in 1800, part completed in 1806

Approximate Date:

Portico and Bell Tower completed in 1821

Source of information:

iInternet <https://two-together.com/heritage-trail-serampore/>

iiiIEST:Listing and Assessment of Heritage Buildings in Serampores Historic core (2016)

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Church of North India. Day-to-day use and
maintenance is under the care of Serampore
College.

Address:

Serampore College.

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Church

Past use:

Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

211-year-old church dedicated to a Norwegian saint who was highly revered in Denmark when Norway and Denmark were under the same crown. A monogram of the Danish King, Christian VII, adorns the double-columned portico which is topped by a square bell tower with a clock.

Culture Significance:

Over time however, the condition of the church slowly deteriorated and it was finally closed down for repairs in 2013. However, with a stupendous initiative from the National Museum of Denmark in association with the West Bengal Heritage Commission restoration work on the heritage structure was taken up in full swing and the building underwent a massive renovation. The renovated church restored to its former glory was thrown open to public finally on April 16, 2016. With a state-of-the-art sound system and its signature

**Field photographs taken in January 2020****Field photographs taken in January 2021**



pristine white color scheme, the church now is a treat for travellers, who can witness this colonial gem of the past.

Social Significance:
 Associational Significance:
 Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Planned as a three aisle building with a flat roof and an open portico. The design was later modified by adding a pediment with a broken cornice featuring the royal monogram of the Danish King Christian VII.

Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. Near the bank of River Ganga

Plan: Rectangular with sprawling garden

Façade: The design of St. Olav’s Church thus shares many similarities with the churches of St. John and St. Andrew in Kolkata, but also with that of Vor Frue Kirke (Church of our Lady) in Copenhagen (Aalund and Rasten, 2010).

Decorative Feature: Spire is a prominent feature.

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values The Church was and still is a major landmark in the town. It has a impact on the perception of Serampore as a Danish settlement. The renovated church contributes significantly to the historicity, cultural identity and ambience of the Danish historic core of Serampore.

10. Condition Description

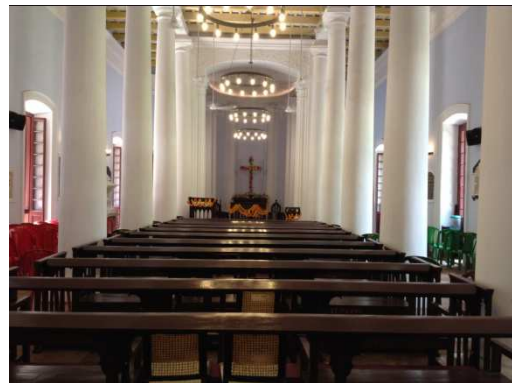
Sign of Distress: Recently restored

Structural Problem: No

Additions & alterations: No

Repairs and Maintenance: Well Maintained

Threats to the property: Nothing as such



Field photographs taken in January 2020

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A



Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: I

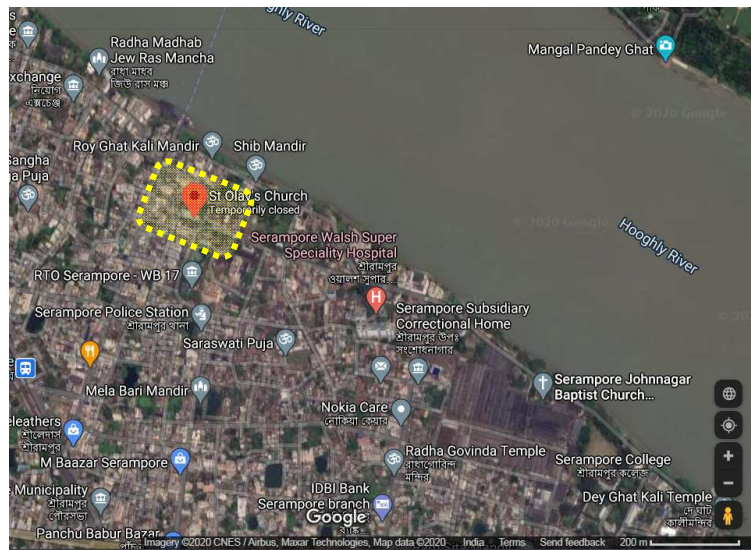
14. References

Reference notes

- <https://lbb.in/kolkata/serampore-historical-place-near-kolkata/>
- <https://two-together.com/heritage-trail-serampore/>
- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/travel/destinations/St-Olavs-Church-Serampore/ps52946974.cms>

Maps/plan/Drawings

- <https://www.google.com/maps/place/St+Olav's+Church/@22.7564103,88.3413867,1333m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m14!1m8!3m7!1s0x39f89adfccf113f0x7501cbbd71d00aff!2sSt+Olav's+Church!8m2!3d22.7571327!4d88.3426256!14m1!1BCglgAQ!3m4!1s0x39f89adfccf113f0x7501cbbd71d00aff!8m2!3d22.7571327!4d88.3426256?hl=en>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 19.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-08****NORTH GATE OF COURT COMPOUND**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NORTH GATE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'68"N

Longitude:

88°34'35"E

Address:

62 B, Panchu Gopal Bhaduri Sarani,
Tin Bazar, Serampore, W B 712201
Serampore Court Compound
(erstwhile the Danish Government Compound)

Approach:

Panchu Gopal Bhaduri Sarani

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Gate

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1772

Approximate Date:

Source of information:



Original from Archive



After Restoration in 2018- Source-The Designers

- i. **Internet** https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdf
ii. (DNA, 1510, List of Danish government buildings in Frederiksnagore 1772-73 in Aalund and Rasten, 2010)

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

District Magistrate (Administration), Hooghly

Address:

Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division,
Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Administration),
Chinsurah, Hooghly

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Gate

Past use:

Gate

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The gate was constructed by the Danish Government as the Northern (riverside) entry/exit point to the then Government compound. After the British Occupation during 1808-15, the gate was rebuilt with paired pilasters headed by Ionic capitals with a triangular pediment of classical order.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style: It was built with the style of European classical architecture, but the gate in its present form no longer displays the authentic architectural features.

Site & Surrounding: Northern (riverside) entry/exit point to the then Government compound (Serampore Court compound at present).

Plan:

Façade: It was a well proportioned gateway building placed symmetrically on the middle axis of the northern side (riverside) of the then Government compound. The richly ornamented northern façade had paired pilasters with Ionic capitals and triangular pediments of the classical order. The impressive and richly ornamented gate had the monogram of the Danish King Frederick VI, who ruled Denmark during 1808-38.

Decorative Feature: As mentioned above.

Building material and Construction techniques: Brick and Lime concrete
Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Has been restored under the schemes of Serampore Initiative of National Museum of Denmark.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Recently restored in 2018

Structural Problem: No

Additions & alterations: Yes

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such



Field photographs taken in January 2021

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Structure by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: A

Historical: A

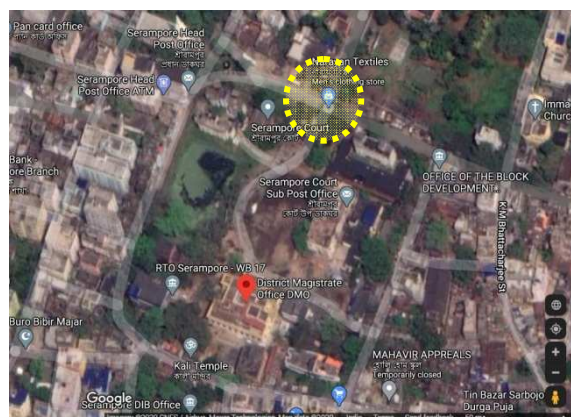
Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/District+Magistrate+Office+DMO/@22.7562601,88.3421857,280m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m6!3m5!1s0x39f89adfe72859d3:0x57ae8646b00a95c7:4b1!8m2!3d22.7556842!4d88.3430208?authuser=0>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 18.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-09****SERAMPORE COURT COMPOUND**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SERAMPORE COURT COMPOUND

Past Name:

DANISH GOVERNMENT COMPOUND**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'63"N

Longitude:

88°34'36"E

Address:

Serampore Court Compound (erstwhile the Danish Government Compound)
West Bengal – 712201

Approach:

Panchu Gopal Bhaduri Sarani

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Various

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

All these buildings are more than 80 years. The exact age of the buildings could not be determined during the primary survey. The buildings are non-existent in the Maps of Thompson (1827) and Gastrell (1860) and could only be traced in the existing Cadastral Survey Map (1936). Probably these buildings were constructed during the British period.

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. Internet https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdf

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

District Magistrate (Judicial)/ (Administration) Hooghly

Address:

Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division, Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Judicial)/ (Administration), Chinsurah, Hooghly

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Institutional

Past use:

Institutional

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The history of these buildings are not much known, but these were constructed to house the ancillary activities related to the law courts by the British Government.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:



The Office of the Additional Superintendent of Police.
Source The Designers



The Judicial Magistrate Court
Source The Designers



The Bar Association
Source The Designers



8. Architectural Description

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the Government Compound. |
| Site & Surrounding: | All three buildings are within the historical Court Compound |
| Plan: | Rectangular. |
| Façade: | 1) The Office of the Additional Superintendent of Police Two storied brick building with an open porch in front with masonry pier and semicircular arches. Exterior rendered with red stucco. Impost moulding, key stone and belt courses 2)The Judicial Magistrate Court: Long single storied brick building painted in red colour with open verandah around and tile covered lean-to roof. Segmental arches are observed on the eastern façade. Traces of later alterations are observed in the gratings fitted along the outer periphery of the verandah and its further extension 3) The Bar Association: A low single storied brick building painted in pale yellow colour with a red base surrounded by a red open verandah with tile covered lean-to roof. Traces of later alterations are observed in the gratings along the outer periphery of the verandah |
| Decorative Feature: | As stated above |
| Building material and: | Brick and Lime concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local Masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not Shown |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | C |
| Architectural: | B |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | IIA |

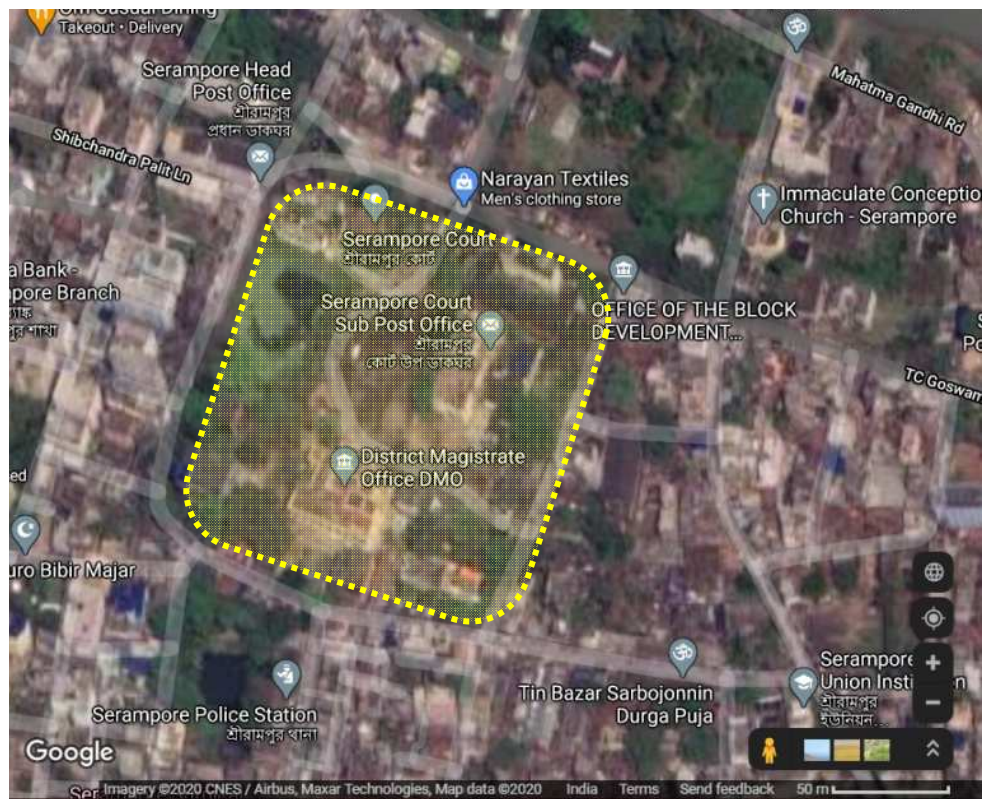
14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/@22.7561445,88.3418648,374m/data=!3m1!1e3?authuser=0>

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Serampore+Court/@22.7567122,88.3431526,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipPikVmDWyDfkk7hnJMnuL8M7Ng1BhoCgbdldskx!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipPikVmDWyDfkk7hnJMnuL8M7Ng1BhoCgbdldskx%3Dw529-h298-k-no!7i4128!8i2322!4m7!3m6!1s0x39f89ae0740c0de3:0x46a2ae57ba748e03!8m2!3d22.7567122!4d88.3431526!14m1!1BCgIgAQ?aauthuser=0>



| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 20.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

Field photographs taken in January 2021



**Serial No.-10****DANISH GOVERNOR'S HOUSE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DANISH GOVERNOR'S HOUSE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'57"N

Longitude:

88°34'30"E

Address:

Serampore Court Compound
(erstwhile the Danish Government
Compound) West Bengal – 712201
Panchu Gopal Bhaduri Sarani

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

European Bungalow

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

The construction of the structure began
in 1771 and subsequently annexed in
several phases till the mid-19th
Century, most probably sometime after
1860

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. (Aalund and Rasten, 2010).

ii. IEST:Listing and Assessment of Heritage Buildings in Serampores Historic core (2016)

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

District Magistrate (Administration), Hooghly

Address:

Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division,
Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Administration),
Chinsurah, Hooghly**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Institutional

Past use:

Private residence of the Head of Serampore under the Danish
administration; a court of law during the British regime**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The Danish government house was set up in 1755 as the centre of
administration and the residence of the Head of Serampore. Initially,
it was a simple mud and wattle construction with a thatched roof
consisting of a hall four large rooms, two small rooms, two
verandahs and one godown. It was reconstructed as a brick-built
house by Johan Leonard Fix, the Danish Head of Serampore (1770-
1773), when a major part of the old mud structure collapsed during a
dinner party on 2nd December, 1770. The successor of J. L. Fix. ,
Andrews Hiernoe, added two rooms with verandas in 1773. Ole Bie

Before Restoration

Source The Designers



After Restoration

Source The Designers



(the new Head of Serampore, took charge in 1776) added the monumental front portico and two rooms on either side of the building in 1781 that rendered the Government house a stately building with lofty proportions. The building further underwent several addition and alterations during the British reign. Probably as part of the overall repair work of the dilapidated property after the British occupation of Serampore (1808-1816), the house was extended with more rooms and large verandah to the south. In 1832 the two more rooms were fitted in by adding partition walls inside the verandah. In 1842 and 1843 an upper storey was added with a roof pavilion rising above the facade below, thereby creating the proportion of an Italian Palazzo. The Government House maintained its position as the centre of administration, when the British took over Serampore and acquired all public buildings in 1845. Put in use as law courts and offices, the building was further extended to the south with a large gallery / hall in the whole width of the building sometimes in the mid nineteenth century. The building was in use as the court of law till 1999, when a part of the roof collapsed and subsequently it had to be abandoned. It was left without further maintenance and upkeep until a project for restoration was launched in 2008 in a cooperation between Serampore Sub-divisional Offices (S.D.O), Serampore Municipality and the West Bengal Heritage Commission

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: It is one of the testimonies of the Danish prosperity in Serampore. It also maintained its position as the centre of administration as a law courts and offices, when the British took over Serampore and acquired all public buildings in 1845. The building had undergone functional and morphological transformation for about 200 years and each building-phase reflects the varying style and fashion of the respective time. The many alterations and extension gives the building a special character and immense importance as one of the oldest buildings of the town, reflecting the history of Serampore through the Danish, British and Indian periods of government.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Architectural Style: | A stately building with lofty proportion. Monumental front portico with Ionic columns. Roof pavilion rises above the façade in ground floor creating the proportion of an Italian palazzo. |
| Site & Surrounding: | At the heart of the Town. within the sprawling Court Compound |
| Plan: | Rectangular with open Verandahs. |
| Façade: | Large windows with venetian louvers, Band mouldings, decorative arches. |
| Decorative Feature: | Southern portion added by the British have floral designs both inside and outside. |
| Building material and: | Brick and Lime concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local Masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sign of Distress: | Recently Restored |
| Structural Problem: | Nothing as such |
| Additions & alterations: | Hapazard additions have been removed during restoration. |



Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate but will need regular maintenance
Threats to the property: As a public property the old building should be handled with care



Source The Designers



Source The Designers



Source The Designers

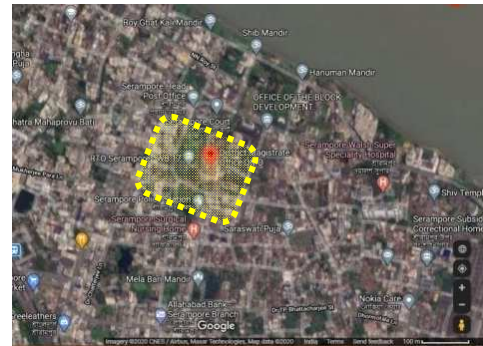
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes

https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdf

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/District+Magistrate+Office+DMO/@22.7557965,88.3405479,793m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89adfe72859d3:0x57ae8646b00a95c7!8m2!3d22.7556842!4d88.3430208?authuser=0>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 18.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

Field photographs taken in January 2021



**Serial No.-11****THE OLD BL&LRO AND SDL&LRO OFFICE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

THE RED BUILDING

Past Name:

**THE OLD BL&LRO AND
SDL&LRO OFFICE****2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'61"N

Longitude:

88°34'18"E

Address:

Tin Bazar, Serampore, W B 712201

Serampore Court Compound

Approach:

Panchu Gopal Bhaduri Sarani

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Commercial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

More than 80 years. The exact age of the building could not be determined during the primary survey. The fact that the building is non-existent in the Maps of Thompson (1827) and Gastrell (1860) and could only be traced in the existing Cadastral Survey Map (1936). Probably the building was constructed during the British period.

Source of information:

- i. Internet https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdf

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

District Magistrate (Administration), Hooghly

Address:

Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division,
Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Administration),
Chinsurah, Hooghly

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Adaptive reuse as a Restaurant after restoration

Past use:

Land Registration office

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The initial utilization of the building is subject to investigation. It housed the Land & Land Records Offices for the Block as well as the Serampore Sub-Division, until it was abandoned after construction of the new Land and Land Records Office in the flanking building

Culture Significance:

It was in a dilapidated condition with severe cracks in roofs and wall. It has been restored and is being reused as a very popular restaurant serving Bengali cuisine.

Social Significance:

**Before Restoration**

Source The Designers

**After Restoration**

Source The Designers



Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the Government Compound.

Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. On the southern side of Court compound.

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: Single storied brick building painted in red colour with open verandah in front and tile covered shed roof.

Decorative Feature: Painted a stately red with white trimmings,

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Restored in 2018

Structural Problem: No

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such



Source The Designers

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

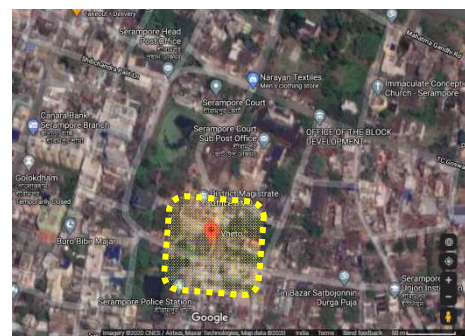
Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: IIA



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Vheto/@22.7561445,88.3418648,374m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89bd403f51da1:0x7a9172f02089cf1b!8m2!3d22.7553351!4d88.3431076?authuser=0>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 20.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-12****THE SOUTHERN GATEWAY BUILDING (SOUTH GATE)**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SOUTH GATE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'53"N

Longitude:

88°34'28"E

Address:

Tin Bazar, Serampore, West Bengal 712201

Serampore Court Compound

Approach:

Panchu Gopal Bhaduri Sarani

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Structure

Subtype:

Gate House

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

It was probably constructed during the British occupation 1808-15, as it exists in the Map of Thompson (1827).

Source of information:

- i. Internet <https://www.tegnestuen-raadvad.dk/identification-and-survey-of-danish-indo-heritage-values-in-serampore/>
- ii. https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdf

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

District Magistrate (Administration), Hooghly

Address:

Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division, Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Administration), Chinsurah, Hooghly

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Gate House

Past use:

To be decided for Adaptive Reuse.

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

During the Danish and the subsequent British Period, the building functioned as a detention and safekeeping for stolen artefacts seized by the police. When the orientation of the town shifted away from the river towards the new railway station in 1854, the southern gateway became the preferred entrance to the compound and the government house, which was turned into a law court (Aalund and Rasten, 2010). It is not known when the building fell out of use, but it had been lying in obscurity for many years

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Recently renovated and thus in a good condition. However, the building and its surroundings would require regular maintenance for the protection of its sanctity and the ambience.

**Before Restoration****Source The Designers****After Restoration**



Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | European classical Architecture |
| Site & Surrounding: | Southern entry/exit point to the then Government compound (Serampore Court compound at present). |
| Plan: | Rectangular |
| Façade: | It is a small and very well proportioned building with a perfectly symmetrical layout around the middle axis of the compound. The richly ornamented northern façade have paired pilasters with Ionic capitals and triangular pediments of the classical order above the window openings. To the south, the gateway is emphasised by rusticated masonry. |
| Decorative Feature: | |
| Building material and: | Brick and Lime concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local Masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Restored in 2016 |
| Structural Problem: | No |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

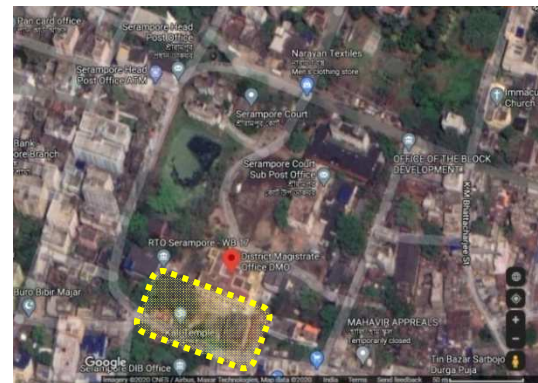
12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | I |

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/District+Magistrate+Office+DMO/@22.7557965,88.3405479,793m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89adfe72859d3:0x57ae8646b00a95c7!8m2!3d22.7556842!4d88.3430208?authuser=0>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 18.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

Field photographs taken in January 2021



**Serial No.-13****ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH

Past Name:

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'67"N

Longitude:

88°34'47"E

Address:

13, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Serampore, West Bengal 712201

Approach:

13 Upper Strand Road(M.G. Road)

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1776

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Internet <https://www.archdioceseofcalcutta.in/deaneries-hwh.html>

ii. IEST:Listing and Assessment of Heritage Buildings in Serampores Historic core (2016)

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Arch Bishop Diocese of Kolkata

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Church and Residential Healthcare facility for

Destitutes

Past use:

Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

A small chapel was first built in 1764 for the traders and Portuguese settlers who came from Chandennagore. The present beautiful church was built in 1776 and in 1783 was dedicated to Madre de Deos . This title was changed by a decree of the congregation of Rites, about 1869 to the one of the Immaculate conception of the B.V.M. In 1843 an attempt was made to start a Novitiate for Loreto Nuns and free K. G. School. Between 1866. 1872 it was used as Jesuit Novitiate in 1957 the Presbytery became a Cheshire Home and the catholic population spread over Serampore sub-division from Bally to Baidyabati. The Sisters of the Daughters of charity of St Vincent de Paul opened a House Shanti Rani Nivas in 1991 for the welfare of Cheshire Home and the people of locality. A two storey presbytery was built and the church was given a mezzanine floor in 1994. The rededication of the Church was done on 4th December, 1994 Tarakeswar Mission was started in 1999. Kunjobon village chapel was blessed on 18th June 2000.

Culture Significance:



Social Significance: Residential healthcare facility for the destitute.
 Associational Significance:
 Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Modified European classical typology
 Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. On the bank of River Ganga
 Plan: Rectangular
 Façade: Large segmental pediment supported by four half columns in Doric order is the dominant feature of the architecture.
 Decorative Feature: Painted a stately red with white trimmings,
 Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
 Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: Yes
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such



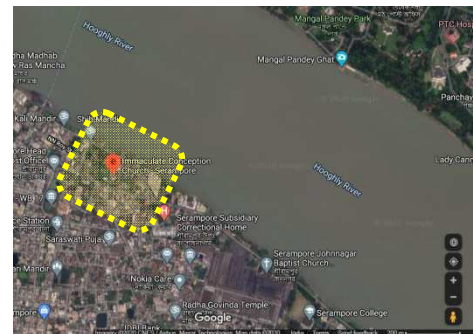
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes
 iInternet <https://www.archdioceseofcalcutta.in/deaneries-hwh.html>
 iiIEST:Listing and Assessment of Heritage Buildings in Serampores Historic core (2016)
 Maps/plan/Drawings
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Immaculate+Conception+Church+-+Serampore/@22.7567122,88.3447912,667m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m8!3m7!1s0x39f89ae05cf2246d:0x8f4cabb7d6ed3c19!2sImmaculate+Conception+Church+-+Serampore!8m2!3d22.7567122!4d88.3447912!4m1!1BCgIgAQ!3m4!1s0x39f89ae05cf2246d:0x8f4cabb7d6ed3c19!8m2!3d22.7567122!4d88.3447912?hl=en>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 18.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-14****HOUSE OF D.L.BOSE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HOUSE OF D.L.BOSE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'61"N

Longitude:

88°34'55"E

Address:

35 T.C.Goswami Street W B 712201

Approach:

T.C.Goswami Street

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

More than 150 years

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Internet <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/11/serampore-rajbari.html>ii. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Serampore_Raj_Bari.jpg**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Bose family

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

D.L. Bose was the first owner of this two storey villa (plot area 37kottah).

Culture Significance:

Later his son Samuel Bose was baptized and engaged himself in social

Social Significance:

reform works in Serampore. He was the patron of Missionary School of

Associational Significance:

Serampore. Kadambari Bose, his daughter, was the first lady to visit

Local legends:

England. Subsequent generation settled in Kolkata and others shifted abroad.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

European style of Villa Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

At the heart of the Town in a congested area.

Plan:

Alike typical European bungalows, the building has high floor heights and also characterized by mosaic floor, large portico.

Wooden beams and brackets are observed. The entrance gateway is three-offset square brick column with inversely tapered capital above with lotus bud motif at the top.

Façade:

In Ruins

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques

Local Masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: In Ruins
Structural Problem:
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Nil
Threats to the property:

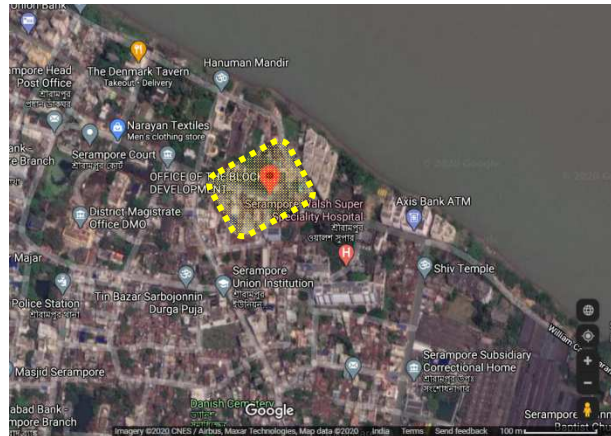
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: IIB



14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/TC+Goswami+St,+Serampore,+West+Bengal+712201/@22.7561062,88.3455285,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b1fcb9bad53:0xa18e113a7885eed18m2!3d22.756072!4d88.345595>

Lister Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 18.08.2020
Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-15****WALSH HOSPITAL OLD BUILDING 1&2**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **WALSH HOSPITAL OLD BUILDING 1&2**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°75'51"N
Longitude: 88°34'56"E
Address: 22A, TC Goswami St, Serampore,
West Bengal 712201
Approach: 22A, TC Goswami Street

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: More than 100 years
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

- i. Internet https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdfhttps://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Serampore_Raj_Bari.jpg

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Health Department Government of West Bengal
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Building-1-Dispensary ; Building 2-Healthcare
Past use: Building-1-Residential ; Building 2-Healthcare

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The land was the property of Goswami family. They have donated the property to the health department and subsequently the hospital was built.

Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European modified bungalow Architecture
Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. On the bank of River Ganga
Plan: Building-1-A single storey blue colour building having front verandah converted to usable indoor space with lean-to roof.
Building 2-A two storied structure with a half -octagonal entrance porch. Initially the porch was one storey high with an open terrace on first floor. Later on, first floor over the porch was built up to accommodate the need for additional space and thus the original architectural order is modified.

**Building-1****Building-2**



Façade: Building 2- Tiled roof at First Floor.
 Decorative Feature: Present colour scheme is not matching with heritage status.
 Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
 Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such

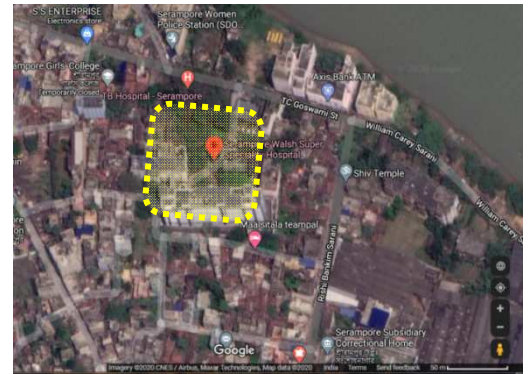
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: IIB



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Serampore+Walsh+Super+Speciality+Hospital/@22.7551349,88.3456964,333m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89ae1ec03f71b:0x4e476d02f98b78ed!2sSerampore+Walsh+Super+Speciality+Hospital!8m2!3d22.7552083!4d88.3466252!3m4!1s0x39f89ae1ec03f71b:0x4e476d02f98b78ed!8m2!3d22.7552083!4d88.3466252?authuser=0>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 23.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



Field photographs taken in February 2021

**Serial No.-16****HARANATH BHAVAN**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HARANATH BHAVAN

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'35"N

Longitude:

88°34'57"E

Address:

54, K.M. Bhattacharya Street, W B 712201

Approach:

K.M. Bhattacharya Street

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1884

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. Internet https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdf

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Kanandeb Bhattacharya and two others

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Built by Haranath Bhattacharya in 1884.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Indo European style of Bungalow Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

At the heart of the Town in a congested area.

Plan:

Rectangular with inner courtyard.

Façade:

Arched openings and ionic columns around the inner courtyard

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques

Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values**10. Condition Description**

Sign of Distress:

Yes

Structural Problem:

Yes



Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Poor
 Threats to the property: Required Maintenance

11. State of Conservation

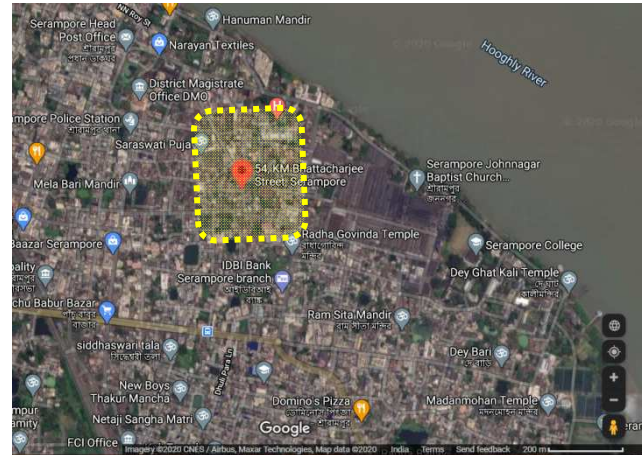
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: IIA



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/54,+K.M.+Bhattacharjee+St.+Serampore,+West+Bengal+712201/@22.7530252,88.3424692,1333m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b1fcd60b04b:0x90c07ae7a4e79309!8m2!3d22.7535146!4d88.3457113>

Lister Name Gopa Sen
 Address Kolkata
 Date of Listing 23.08.2020
 Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
 Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-17****SERAMPORE UNION HIGH SCHOOL (OLD BUILDING)**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name: **SERAMPORE UNION HIGH SCHOOL
(OLD BUILDING)**Past Name: **SERAMPORE UNION HIGH SCHOOL****2. Location**Latitude: 22°75'48"N
Longitude: 88°34'49"E
Address: 7, K.M. Bhattacharya Street, W B 712201
Approach: K.M. Bhattacharya Street**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1884

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. Internet https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdf

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Institutional

Past use:

Institutional

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The school was inaugurated by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. It was established in 1884.

Culture Significance:

The school is affiliated to the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education and the West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

European style of Villa Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

At the heart of the Town in a congested area.

Plan:

A huge complex with later addition of buildings

Façade:

Twin pillars green painted wooden louverdweatherboards

Decorative Feature:

Painted with trimmings in contrasting colours.

Building material and:

Brick and Lime concrete



Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sign of Distress: | Not Shown |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Adequate |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |



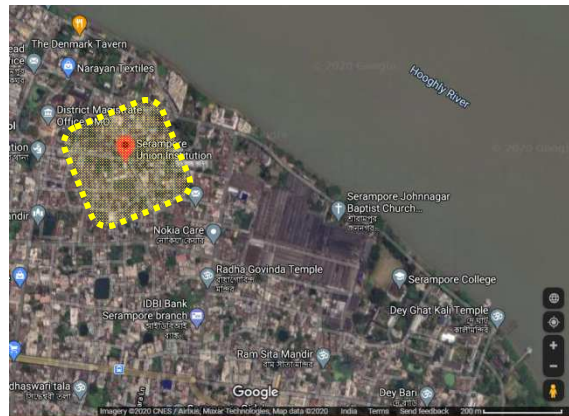
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | IIA |



14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Serampore+Union+Institution/@22.7549189,88.3443555,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89ae02722be0b:0x4bfaf181ff5273fc!8m2!3d22.7548237!4d88.3449617>

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen |
| Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 23.08.2020 |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan |
| Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-18****SERAMPORE SUBSIDIARY CORRECTIONAL HOME**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**SERAMPORE SUBSIDIARY
CORRECTIONAL HOME**

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'38"N

Longitude:

88°34'75"E

Address:

Rishi Bankim Sarani, Serampore,
West Bengal 712201

Approach:

Rishi Bankim Sarani

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1803

Source of information:

- i. Internet https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Serampore_Sub subsidiary_Correctional_Home_-_Rishi_Bankim_Sarani_-_Serampore_-_Hooghly_2017-07-06_0951.JPG

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Govt. of West Bengal

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Correctional Home

Past use:

Jail

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Field photographs taken in February 2021**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:

Jail Building with a dominant pediment

Site & Surrounding:

On the main road

Plan:

Sprawling rectangle

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques

Local Masonry

**9. Associated Intangible values****10. Condition Description****Field photographs taken in February 2021**



Sign of Distress: Not shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
 Threats to the property: Nothing a such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Danger of Disappearance Good

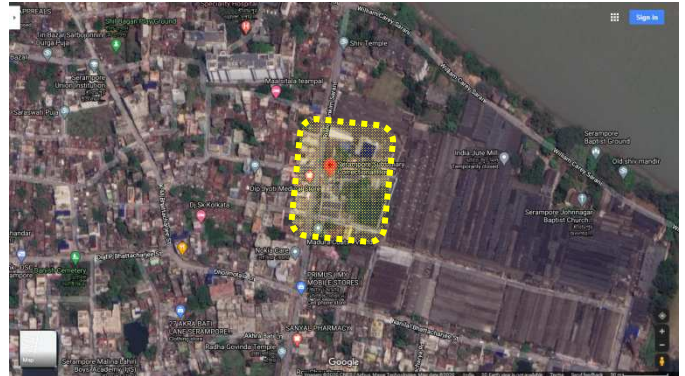
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Serampore+Subsidiary+Correctional+Home/@22.7537903,88.3474064,707m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89ae1fd942545:0xe6aa9996d8208403!8m2!3d22.7537675!4d88.3475436>

Lister Name Gopa Sen
 Address Kolkata
 Date of Listing 02.09.2020
 Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan
 Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-19****DANISH CEMTRY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DANISH CEMETRY

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'34"N

Longitude:

88°34'43"E

Address:

Dr. T. P. Bhattacharya
Street Serampore
West Bengal 712201

Approach:

Dr. T. P. Bhattacharya

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Cemetery

. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1770

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Internet <http://tegnestuen-raadvad.dk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Serampore-report-2010-web.pdf>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

ASI

Address:

New Delhi

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Protected site

Past use:

Cemetery

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Danish cemetery in Serampore was reserved for Protestants and adjoining to it, separated by a low wall, was the burial ground of the Roman Catholics. In the early period the ground was only fenced by a living hedge, which was replaced by a brick wall in the 1770s.

Culture Significance:

A total of 33 burial places can at present be immediately identified of which 16 seem to be listed by number. Unfortunately, only few gravestones with inscriptions have been preserved. The three most notable commemorative epitaphs are of Factor Casper Top and the two Governors of the Danish possessions in Bengal, Ole (Olave) Bie and Jacob Krefthing.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The Danish cemetery is listed as a Protected Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958 and is maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. The





site is protected by a surrounding wall and the iron gate at the entrance is only open by appointment. Recently new trees have been planted and the caretaker is weeding and keeping the site neat and clean. Almost all the masonry tombs have been renovated by the use of cement plaster and only few original details and ornaments have been preserved.

Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town in a congested area.
Plan:
Façade:
Decorative Feature:
Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Maintained by ASI
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks It is a State protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India

13. Grade

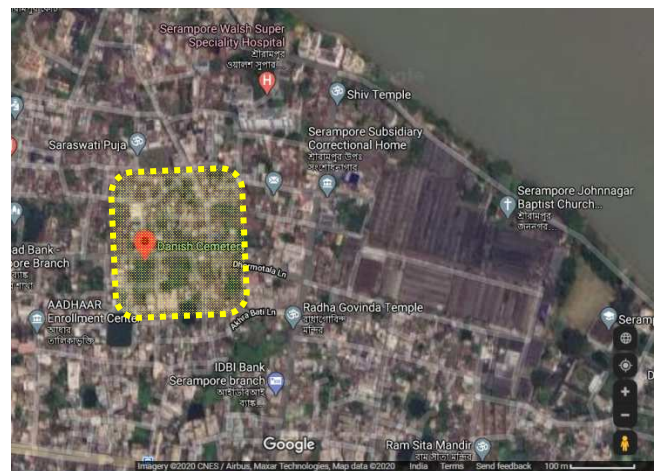
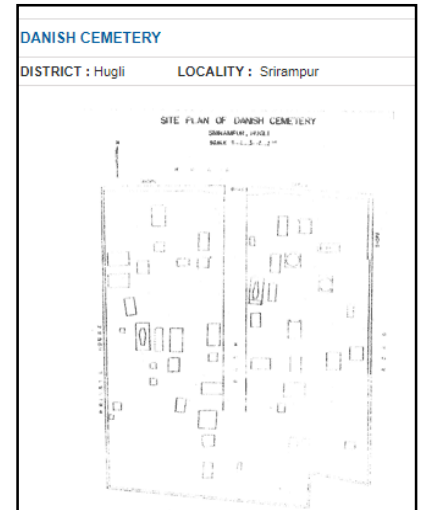
Archaeological: A
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Danish+Cemetery/@22.7534779,88.3443661,793m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89b1fc0839e33:0x97e77957c12d6533!2sDanish+Cemetery!8m2!3d22.7528773!4d88.3447549!3m4!1s0x39f89b1fc0839e33:0x97e77957c12d6533!8m2!3d22.7528773!4d88.3447549?authuser=0>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 23.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-20****INDIA JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MURALIDHAR RATANLAL EXPORT LTD.

Past Name:

INDIA JUTE MILL**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'39"N

Longitude:

88°34'94"E

Address:

3, William Carey Sarani, Maniktala,
Sreerampur, West Bengal 712201

Approach:

William Carey Sarni

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1815

Source of information:

Internet <http://www.jute-india.com/units.aspx>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Murlidhar Ratanlal Exports Ltd. (MREL)

Address:

Kolkata

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Past use:

Jute Mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

India Jute Mill at Serampore, Hooghly became the company's second composite mill after acquisition in June, 2007. It has an installed capacity 120 MT per day producing Sacking cloth & Bags and Hessian cloth & Bags. Located next to the prestigious Serampore College of Textiles, the mill has a rich heritage and background in textile and Jute. This unit employs over 4000 individuals and is known in the industry for its immaculate work culture and ethics.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Factory Shades and Buildings

Site & Surrounding:

Huge area on the bank of river

Plan:

Rectangular Factory sheds





Façade:
 Decorative Feature:
 Building material and:
 Construction techniques

Metal Sheds and Brick and Lime
 Local Masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: It is not in use
 Structural Problem: It is not in use
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: No maintenance
 Threats to the property: Abandoned

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Danger of Disappearance

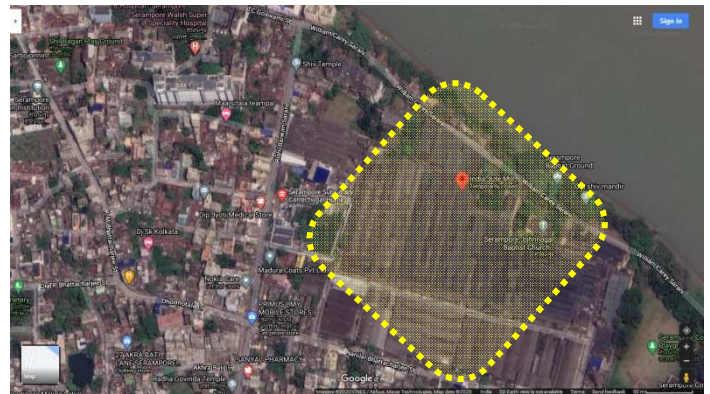
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: C
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/India+Jute+Mill/@22.7536369,88.3476961,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89ae1fd942545:0xe6aa9996d8208403:2sSerampore+Subsidiary+Correctional+Home!8m2!3d22.7537675!4d88.3475436!3m4!1s0x39f89b1d8f91734d:0x2269eacc633b6121!8m2!3d22.7538826!4d88.3494437>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 02.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-21****SERAMPORE JOHN NAGAR BAPTIST CHURCH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SERAMPORE JOHN NAGAR BAPTIST CHURCH

Past Name:

MISSION CHAPEL**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'36"N

Longitude:

88°35'02"E

Address:

7, William Carey Sarani,
Maniktala, Sreerampur, W B

712201

Approach:

William Carey Sarni

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1815

Source of information:

Internet

i. [https://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/legacy/virtual-](https://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/legacy/virtual-serampore/Serampore%20html/mission%20html/mission01.html)[serampore/Serampore%20html/mission%20html/mission01.html](https://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/legacy/virtual-serampore/Serampore%20html/mission%20html/mission01.html)ii. <https://www.thestatesman.com/bengal/life-and-times-of-carey-31244.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Calcutta Diocese of the CNI

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Church

Past use:

Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

In January 1800, 6 or 7 merchantmen at anchor at Serampore. Within a week a house and premises were found for the Mission, and purchased for 6000 rupees. The Missoineries had half of that amount at their disposal Rest was made up from money they had brought from England for subsistence, by bills on England, and by a loan. The house provided moderate accommodation for all the missionary families, and contained a large hall, which was devoted to public worship and became the Mission Chapel. A side building was fitted up as a printing office and large plot of ground at the rear became Carey's botanical garden.

On 24th April it was decided to have a day of thanksgiving, and after the service the missionaries formed themselves into a Church, with





William Carey the pastor, and Joshua Marshman and John Fountain the deacons.

Culture Significance: The Church was the first place of residence of William Carey, the renowned Christian Missionary, linguist, nature lover and a social reformer along with two of his associates, Joshua Marshman and William Ward.

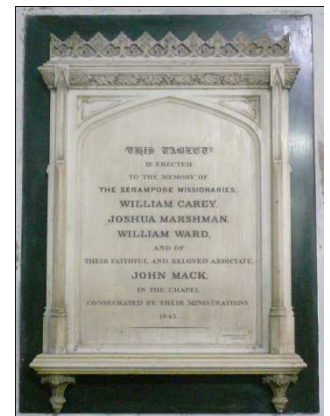
Social Significance: Shortly after the founding of the Mission Church another Baptist Church was established at Johnnagore and the two churches were associated from the beginning. Although the Mission Church and the Johnnagar Church were always closely associated up to 1955 they remained separate churches, with Mission Church having services in English and the Johnnagar Church having services in Bengali. In September 1956 the two churches were amalgamated into one. At first called the Johnnagar Serampore Baptist Church, later it was renamed Serampore Johnnagar Baptist Church.

Associational Significance: This church was the only one in the Calcutta and suburban Baptist Union to join the church of North India at its inauguration on 29 November, 1970. It is part of the Calcutta Diocese of the CNI.

Local legends: William Carey, Joshua Marshman, William Ward and John Fountain. These four men are commemorated in the Mission Church on the left of the pulpit by a plaque established 1845.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European Bungalow style
Site & Surrounding: Large campus on the bank of the river
Plan: Rectangular
Façade: Arched openings with wooden louvered doors
Decorative Feature: Ionic columns
Building material and Construction techniques: Brick and Lime concrete, Local Masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not shown
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: Not known
Repairs and Maintenance: well maintained
Threats to the property: Nothing as such.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings





https://www.google.co.in/maps?q=Serampore+Johhnagar+Baptist+Church+%E0%A6%B6%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%80%E0%A6%B0%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%AA%E0%A7%81%E0%A6%B0+%E0%A6%9C%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%97%E0%A6%B0+%E0%A6%AC%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AF%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%9F%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9F+%E0%A6%97%E0%A7%80%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9C%E0%A6%BE&espv=2&um=1&ie=UTF-8&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiDu4-cmsrAhWDTX0KHQjaAA4Q_AUoAXoECBUQAw



A map showing the Serampore Mission in 1860-61. The building marked 'Baptist Chapel' is the Old Mission Chapel.

<https://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/legacy/virtual-serampore/Serampore%20html/museum%20html/museum02.html>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 02.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-22****SERAMPORE COLLEGE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SERAMPORE COLLEGE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'19"N

Longitude:

88°35'18"E

Address:

8, William Carey
Sarani, Maniktala, Serampore,
West Bengal 712201

Approach:

William Carey Sarani,

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1819

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Internet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serampore_College**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Institutional

Past use:

Institutional

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

For many years the British East India Company prohibited all missionary activities in their territories, fearing that differences in belief would disturb the trade and cause public unrest. Because of this restrictive policy, the first British missionaries to India sought protection under the Danish Crown and were welcomed in Serampore by the then Head of the Danish settlement, Ole Bie. William Carey, Joshua Marshman and William Ward of the Baptist Missionary Society were the first Baptist missionaries to arrive along with their families in 1799 (Wenger 2006, p. 2).

Culture Significance:

Apart from propagandizing the gospel, the missionaries showed strong interest in education and natural science.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Drawing of Serampore College at Copenhagen , showing original design c1818

Picture Courtesy Report on Serampore College Property By Peter de Vries dated 1st July 019



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Architectural Style: | The main building of Serampore College and the former residence of William Carey as well as the ancillary buildings are major landmarks of Serampore today. Built to a square plan in two stories the main façade towards the river is dominated by a giant portico in the Ionic Order with a perfect symmetry around a middle axis. The rear side was originally finished by a semi circular apse which was later destroyed in an earthquake (Nilsson 1968, p. 91).. . |
| Site & Surrounding: | On the bank of River Ganga, a huge campus. |
| Plan: | Main Building, Carey House, and the Hostel block are all important heritage buildings |
| Façade: | European classical look |
| Decorative Feature: | Ionic columns, iron staircase, iron gate |
| Building material and: | Brick and Lime concrete |
| Construction techniques | Local Masonry |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sign of Distress: | Shown somewhere |
| Structural Problem: | Not Known |
| Additions & alterations: | No document available |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | Main Building needs immediate intervention |
| Threats to the property: | Nothing as such |



Source The Designers



Source The Designers

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

By a Royal Charter issued on 23rd February 1827, the College was officially recognized and offered similar rights of conferring degrees in all subjects as enjoyed by the Danish universities in Copenhagen and Kiel. In 1845, when the Danish settlement was transferred to the British, the treaty of acquisition included provisions for maintaining the rights and immunities granted to the College by the Royal Charter of 1827. Serampore College is now affiliated to Calcutta University and it has earned a great reputation in providing opportunities for higher education not only in West Bengal, but also in the whole of India since its establishment in 1818.

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Archaeological: | A |
| Architectural: | A |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | A |
| Social/Cultural: | A |
| Final Grading: | I |



Source The Designers



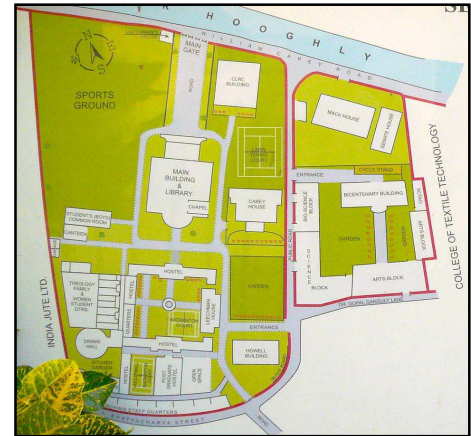
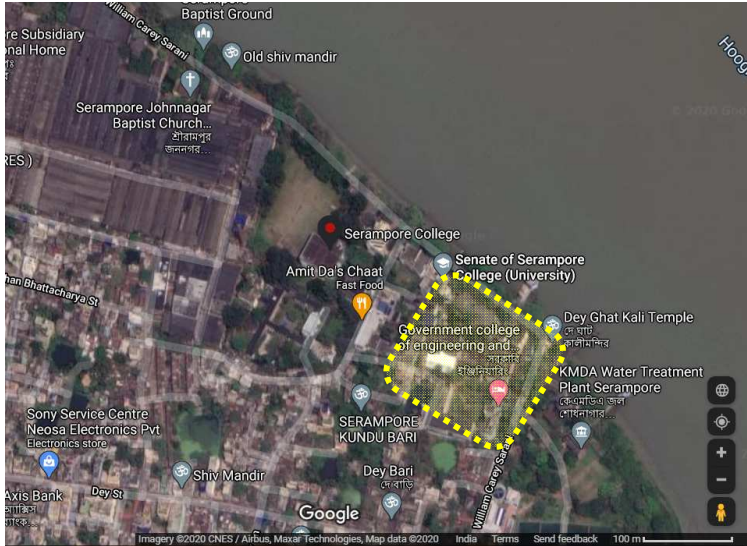
14. References

Reference notes

<http://tegnestuen-raadvad.dk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Serampore-report-2010-web.pdf>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Serampore+College/@22.7519011,88.3496459,667m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b1bfffff9:0x879e4a59f2c5538!8m2!3d22.7519011!4d88.3518346?authuser=0>



<https://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/legacy/virtual-serampore/Serampore%20html/museum%20html/museum02.html>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 22.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

Field photographs taken in January 2021



**Serial No.-23****SERAMPORE TEXTILE COLLEGE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SERAMPORE TEXTILE COLLEGE (OLD)

Past Name:

SERAMPORE TEXTILE COLLEGE

2. Location

Latitude:

22°75'03"N

Longitude:

88°35'36"E

Address:

12, William Carey Sarani,
Maniktala, Serampore, W B 712201

Approach:

William Carey Sarani

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1908

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Internet

https://natmus.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/Editor/natmus/historisk-viden/verden/Serampore/4_SERAMPORE_Heritage_INVENTORY_29_08_2016-compressed.pdfii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_College_of_Engineering_%26_Textile_Technology_Seramporeiii. <http://www.gcetts.org/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Goswami Family

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Past use:

Educational

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

A textile industry was established in India in the middle of 19th century. The need for trained technical personnel to drive that was felt in Bengal which led to the establishment of the institution. The Government College of Engineering and Textile Technology Serampore was established in 1908 as the Government Central Weaving Institute with a two-year certificate course in weaving in a rented house in Serampore. In 1938, a three-year diploma course in textile technology was started which was upgraded to degree course in 1957 under the affiliation of Calcutta University. Govt. College of Engineering and Textile Technology, Serampore, is one of the pioneer institutions in India in the field of Engineering and Technology. The college was formerly known as College of Textile Technology, Serampore

Culture Significance:

Field photographs**taken in February 2021**



Social Significance:
 Associational Significance:
 Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Neo-classical architectural typology. Single storey building, symmetrical in plan, represents one of the best examples of colonial architecture in Serampore. The layout with a central hall, two side rooms and a verandah is quite similar to the Danish Government House. Contributed significantly to the historicity and pleasing visual order to the T.C. Goswamy Street (previously High Street).

Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town in congested area.

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: In ruins

Decorative Feature: Destroyed

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: In Ruins

Structural Problem:

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance:

Threats to the property:



Field photographs taken in February 2021

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: B

Historical: A

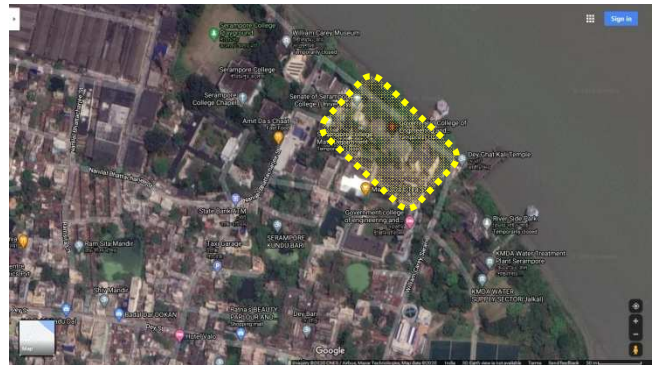
Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: **IIB**

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Government+College+of+Engineering+and+Textile+Technology+-+Serampore/@22.7514396,88.3536261,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b0332447d5b:0x783ac24cb2925342!8m2!3d22.7512724!4d88.3534851?authuser=0>



Lister Name Gopa Sen **Address** Kolkata

Date of Listing 18.08.2020

Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan **Address** Kolkata

**Serial No.-24**

Map Reference:

DEY MANSION

Photo Reference:

**1. Name**

Present Name:

DEY BARI

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'01"N

Longitude:

88°35'24"E

Address:

5, Dey St, Serampore, West Bengal 71220

Approach:

Dey Street, William Carey Sarani

Field photographs taken in February 2021**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

18th. Century

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/wanted-frederick-s-foresight/cid/1455372>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Descendants of Kishorilal

Address:

Goswami

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

Residential

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The Deys had made their fortune in salt trade during the 1780s. The family owned salt go-downs in central Calcutta's Burrabazar. At first, these would be rented out to traders. Later, they themselves started trading in salt. With the abolition of the zamindari system post-Independence, most portions of the Dey Bari were divided amongst family members. There are 700 members here now. Each maintains his or her own portion. They all contribute for the maintenance of the *thakurdalan*. But the disputed portions are not maintained."

Culture Significance:

Durga Puja takes place in the Thakurdalan in a grand fashion.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Indo European style of Villa Architecture The sprawling structure is a curious assemblage of ruins and living spaces with high arched



entrances that once held massive wooden doors. There is a *thakurdalan* or temple courtyard and there are verandahs encircling it and leading to rooms on three sides and a temple on the fourth side

Site & Surrounding: In the northern part of Serampore On the bank of River Ganga

Plan: It is actually made up of a number of houses, on 52 bighas (20.83 acres) of land.

Façade: Indo Saracenic style

Decorative Feature: Some portions are almost on the verge of collapse. Some are well maintained.

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: In some parts of the huge property

Structural Problem: Yes

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Need intervention

Threats to the property: Not known



Field photographs taken in February 2021

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good and Danger of Disappearance

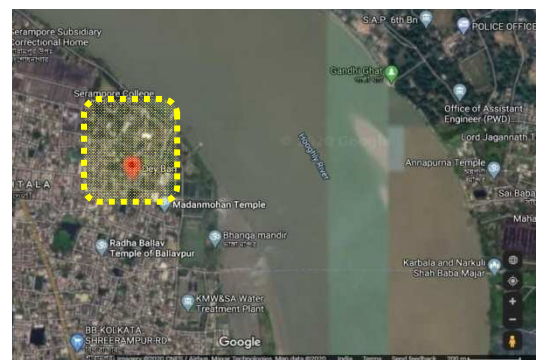
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes
<https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/wanted-frederick-s-foresight/cid/1455372>



Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Dey+Bari/@22.7496536,88.3513774,15.86m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b1ca55998ef:0x6626fb25d81d744518m2!3d22.7491804!4d88.3525121?hl=en>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 19.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-25**

Map Reference:

MISSION CEMETRY

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MISSION CEMETRY

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°75'02"N

Longitude:

88°34'43"E

Address:

Brojo Dutta Lane
Khash Bagan, Serampore
West Bengal 712201

Approach:

Grand Trunk Road

**The restored monuments of J. Marshman and W. Ward.****3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

<http://tegnestuen-raadvad.dk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Serampore-report-2010-web.pdf>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Serampore College

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

State Protected site

Past use:

Cemetery

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The ground is now maintained by Serampore College and three monuments of the prominent missionaries William Carey, Joshua Marshman and William Ward have recently been restored under supervision by INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage), Kolkata.

Culture Significance:

The Baptist Mission Cemetery in Serampore contains the family graves of Carey, Ward and Marshman, while the Danish Cemetery houses several other Danish graves.

Social Significance:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Typical colonial style

Site & Surrounding:

Large area close to present Dey Street

Plan:

Rectangular and round

Façade:

Arched openings.

Decorative Feature:

Brick corbelling

Building material and:

Brick and Lime concrete





Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not shown
- Structural Problem: Not Known
- Additions & alterations: No documentation available
- Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
- Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mission+Cemetery,+Brojo+Dutta+Lane,+Khash+Bagan,+Serampore,+West+Bengal+712201/@22.7488854,88.3378243,2243m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b1f45b3f211:0xb131fefa753242fb!8m2!3d22.7493017!4d88.3441759>



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 02.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

Field photographs taken in February 2021





Serial No.-26

HANNAH HOUSE (SERAMPORE MISSION GIRL'S SCHOOL OLD BUILDING)

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SERAMPORE MISSION GIRLS SCHOOL OLD BUILDING

Past Name:

HANNAH HOUSE**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°74'89"N

Longitude: 88°34'62"E

Address: 8, Jitendranath Lahiri Rd, Battala, Serampore, West Bengal 712201

Approach: Dhuli Para Lane

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential-Bungalow

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1816

Source of information:

Internet i <https://www.400years.dk/people-places-2/tag/HannahMarshman>ii <https://portfolio.cept.ac.in/archive/the-serampore-initiative/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Education Department, Government of West Bengal

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Hidden from sight on the grounds of The Serampore Mission Girls' High School lies an old abandoned building. It was built in 1818, during the time of the Danes and got its name, Hannah House, after the British missionary Hannah Marshman. A remarkable woman, who at the beginning of the 19th Century introduced the education of girls. First in Serampore, and later across Northern India where she established 33 schools for girls.

Culture Significance:

Hannah Marshman is considered to be the first woman missionary in India. She was wife of Joshua Marshman one of the Serampore Trio.

Social Significance:

Hannah Marshman (13 May 1767 – 5 March 1847) was an English missionary who founded a school at Serampore, India.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

European modified bungalow. Wooden beams are observed. The single storey building with ground floor portico and openings treated



with venetian louvers. The entrance gateway is three-offset square brick column with inversely tapered capital above with lotus bud the top.

- Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. On the bank of River Ganga
- Plan: Rectangular Single storied building.
- Façade: Typical European style of 18th Century
- Decorative Feature: As mentioned above
- Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
- Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: It is in very poor condition
- Structural Problem: Yes
- Additions & alterations: Yes
- Repairs and Maintenance: No maintenance
- Threats to the property: Verge of collapse

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Danger of Disappearance

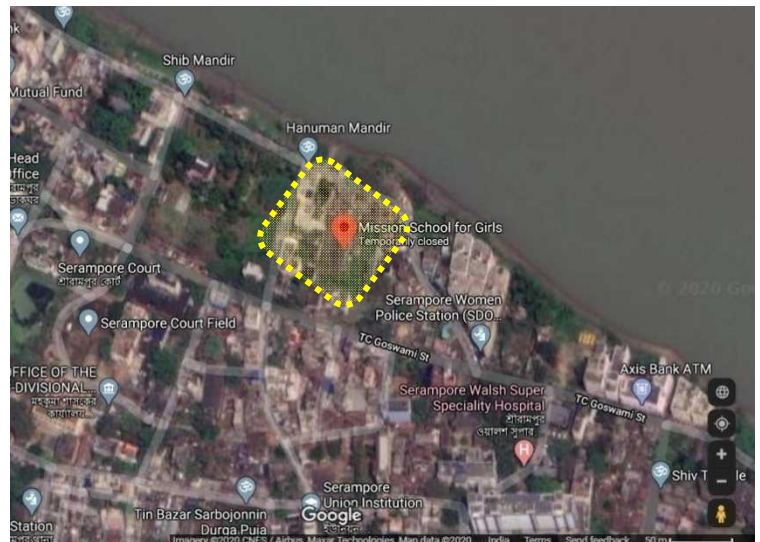
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: B
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

- Reference notes
- <https://portfolio.cept.ac.in/archive/the-serampore-initiative/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hannah_Marshman
- Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 19.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-27****MADANMOHAN TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MADANMOHAN TEMPLE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°74'81"N

Longitude:

88°35'37"E

Address:

Chowdhury Para Ln, Maniktala,
Serampore, West Bengal 712204

Approach:

Chowdhury Para Lane

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1845-1850CE

Source of information:

Internet i. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/06/13/madanmohan-mandir-serampore/>ii. <http://templesofbengal.blogspot.com/2017/05/madanmohan-temple-akna-choudhuri-para.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Present use:

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The temple was built in the middle of the nineteenth century by the Vaisnavs of the south belonging to the Ramanuja sect and they also built an *akhara* there. Later with the closing of *akhara*, a hospital named Walsh Hospital came up in that place in 1836. The idols of Madanmohan was shifted to some other place. The Danish government allotted a sum of one hundred twenty rupees annually for the maintenance of the deities including worship. Later with the coming of the British, this system of annual grant was stopped and, instead a sum of ten thousand rupees was allotted as a one time grant. The present temple was built with this money by Sri Gopal Chandra Mukherjee. Cost of construction was Rs Fifty thousand

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Besides daily worship, special puja is performed on the days of Jhulan, Janmastami, Rash and Dolyatra.



Associational Significance: In 1836 when Danes decided to build Walsh Hospital they cleared the sit and found an idol oh Madammohon left by the Vaisnavs of the south belonging to the Ramanuja sect.

Local legends: Gopal Chandra Mukherjee was a high official of Danish Government . Local as well as the Government requested him to do Puha of the Madammohon idol and he happily agreed.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: It is a huge structure of aatchala type of Bengal’s temple architecture. The south facing Mandir is more than fifty feet tall and is placed on a high pedastal and has a triple arched entrance. A flight of stairs leads to the temple.

Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. On the bank of River Ganga

Plan: Rectangular The idol is placed on a wooden throne.

Façade: Apart from the main entrance to enter the temple sanctum, there is also an entrance in the left.

Decorative Feature: The huge Aatchala

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not shown
- Structural Problem: Not known
- Additions & alterations: Not known
- Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
- Threats to the property: Nothing as such



11. State of Conservation

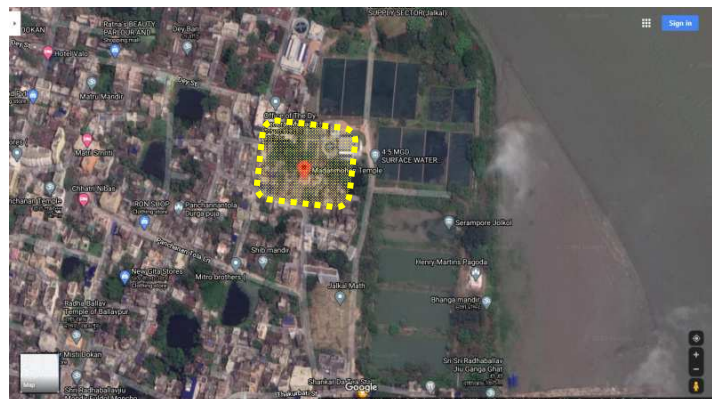
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Madanmohan+Temple/@22.7479847,88.3537264,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89ae1fd942545:0xe6aa9996d8208403!2sSerampore+Subsidiary+Correctional+Home!8m2!3d22.7537675!4d88.3475436!3m4!1s0x39f89b04a53a5eed:0x114b178d10c94a08!8m2!3d22.7479845!4d88.3537265>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 02.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-28****ALDEEN HOUSE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ALDEEN HOUSE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°74'91"N

Longitude:

88°35'51"E

Address:

Serampore, W B - 712201

Approach:

William Carey Sarni

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential-Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1815

Source of information:

ii. Internet <https://navrangindia.blogspot.com/2020/02/damaged-aldeen-house-serampore-west.html>iii. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/tale-of-neglect-at-serampore-cradle-of-education-in-bengal/cid/1680800>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

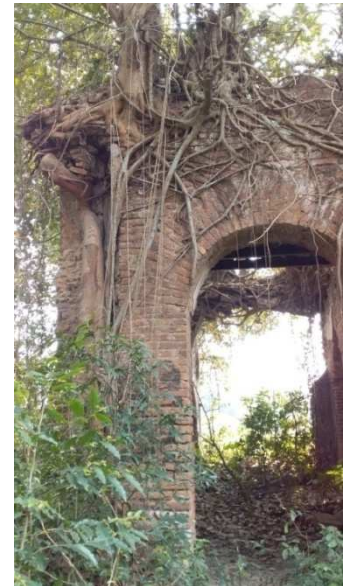
Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

KMDA

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Residential

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

For close to three years from July 15, 1818, Aldeen House had been a centre of learning where a 37-strong batch of mostly European students learnt Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, astronomy, geology and botany.

They were the first students of Serampore College, which shifted to its current campus in 1821. This is the building where Willium Carey founded Serampore College.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: Carey is a pioneering figure both in the spread of modern education and laying the foundation of modern institutions".

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

It is in ruins. Need investigation to find out Architectural Style



Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. On the bank of River Ganga
 Plan: A huge complex with sprawling garden
 Façade:
 Decorative Feature:
 Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
 Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: It is in ruins
 Structural Problem: It is in ruins
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: No maintenance
 Threats to the property:

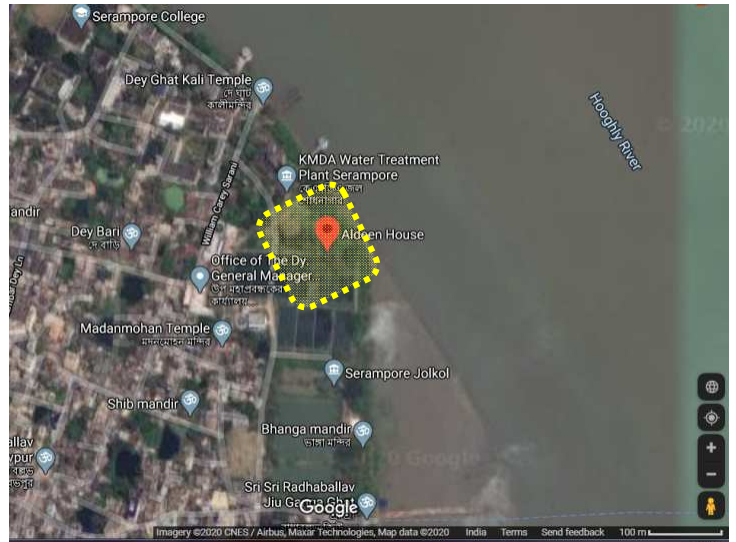
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Aldeen+House/@22.7490257,88.3550911,107m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sALDEEN+HOUSE+,.Serampore!3m4!1s0x0:0xa0ecf945be39fb8a!8m2!3d22.7491613!4d88.3551373?hl=en>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 18.08.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-29****RADHABALLAV JIU TEMPLE HENRY MARTINS PAGODA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HENRY MARTINS PAGODA

Past Name:

RADHABALLAV JIU TEMPLE**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°74'58"N

Longitude:

88°35'55"E

Address:

Maniktala, Serampore,
West Bengal 712201

Approach:

Thakurbati Street

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Religious /Distillery

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1577CE

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Internet <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/08/henry-martyns-pagoda-serampore.html>ii. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2020/04/18/henry-martins-pagoda/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Howrah Water Works

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

It started as a Temple, converted to Church then to a Rum Distillery and finally abandoned.

The history of the temple goes back to 16th Century. It is said, a pundit named Rudraram, who stayed in the house of his maternal uncle in Chatra. There once he tried to worship Gouranga in the family temple of his maternal uncle. But he was prevented for being a Shakta. Rudraram, disappointed and heartbroken, left the house and reached present day Serampore, where he began to meditate and then a Sannyasi arrived and initiated him to Vaishnavism. Rudraram thereafter received instructions in his dreams from Radhaballav, to recover the stone, which has special power from the terrace of Nawab's palace in Gour and built Radhaballav's idol with it and establish a temple. Rudraram, accordingly established the temple in 1577 C.E. However, with the Bhagirathi perilously approaching towards the temple, threatening to wash it away, the temple was abandoned. The temple is one of the oldest surviving temple of Hooghly and also one of the oldest temple of Atchala pattern, that could be located. The temple was once decorated with terracotta floral patterns, but now nothing survives. The temple also holds an

**Before Restoration**



interesting place in the religious history of Bengal. The temple remained in an abandoned state till early 19th Century. In 1806, Henry Martin a local missionary took hold of this abandoned structure and converted into a church, and the building popularly came to be known as Henry Martin’s Pagoda.

Culture Significance: On 20th January, 1806 William Carrey, presided over a meeting of the missionary in the temple. Regular services were held in the building and marriage ceremonies were also organized. After the construction of a permanent church, the temple was abandoned, and for sometime a local alcoholic distillery was run in the building, producing “Pagoda Rum”. Later the temple fell within the complex of Howrah Water Works, which was established in 1852. Since then this historic building is lying in an abandoned and dilapidated condition.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: When the river Bhagirathi began changing its course, and came to within 300 feet of the temple, it was thought prudent to evacuate the idol, and thus, the present Radha Ballabh temple, about a quarter of a mile inland, came into being. The construction of this new temple is said to have been sponsored by the Mallik family of Calcutta, and it still contains Rudraram’s original idol. The old temple was abandoned, and left to be reclaimed by nature.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style: Aatchala of Bengal Vernacular temple Architecture
- Site & Surrounding: On the bank of River Ganga
- Plan: Within the campus of Howrah Water Works.
- Façade: There was terracotta ornamentation but nothing is left now.
- Decorative Feature:
- Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
- Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Recently restored
- Structural Problem:
- Additions & alterations: No document available
- Repairs and Maintenance: Recently restored
- Threats to the property: Nothing as such



During Restoration



After Restoration



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

- Archaeological: A
- Architectural: A
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: I

14. References

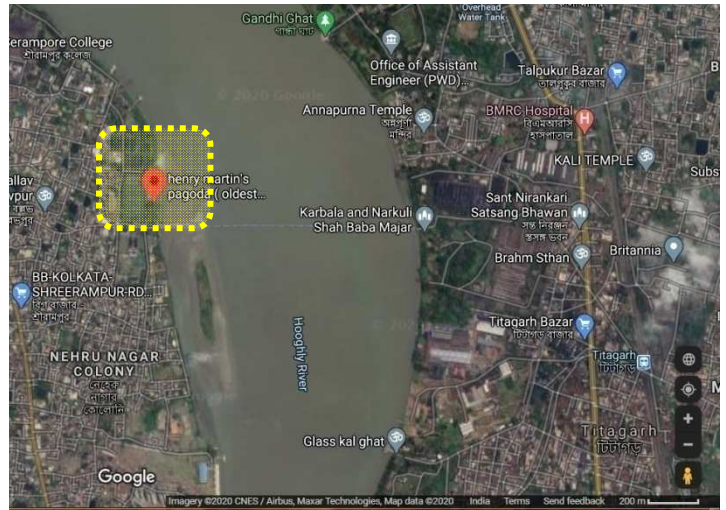
Reference notes <http://asianheritagealertiaah.blogspot.com/2012/01/temple-church-rum-distillery-ruins.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings

[https://www.google.com/maps/place/henry+martin's+pagoda+\(+oldest+radhaballav+jiu+tempal+\)/@22.7458419,88.3555716,667m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89b2a79b23b7b:0x669a3086568a9975!2shenry+martin's+pagoda+\(+oldest+radhaballav+jiu+tempal+\)!8m2!3d22.7467409!4d88.3556188!3m4!1s0x39f89b2a79b23b7b:0x669a3086568a9975!8m2!3d22.7467409!4d88.3556188?authuser=0](https://www.google.com/maps/place/henry+martin's+pagoda+(+oldest+radhaballav+jiu+tempal+)/@22.7458419,88.3555716,667m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89b2a79b23b7b:0x669a3086568a9975!2shenry+martin's+pagoda+(+oldest+radhaballav+jiu+tempal+)!8m2!3d22.7467409!4d88.3556188!3m4!1s0x39f89b2a79b23b7b:0x669a3086568a9975!8m2!3d22.7467409!4d88.3556188?authuser=0)

Lister Name
Address
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name
Address

Gopa Sen
Kolkata
23.08.2020
Suchandra Bardhan
Kolkata



Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-30****RADHA BALLAV JIU TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RADHA BALLAV JIU TEMPLE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°74'69"N

Longitude:

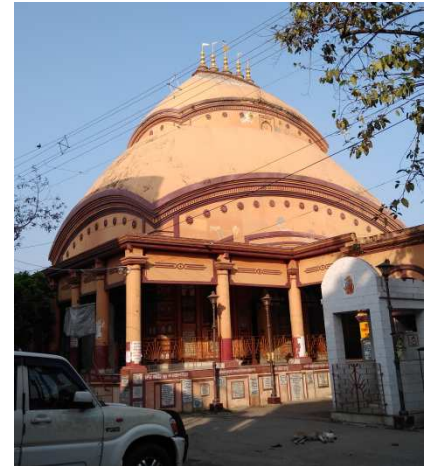
88°35'31"E

Address:

Thakurbati St, Maniktala,
Serampore, West Bengal 712201

Approach:

Thakurbati Street,



Source The Designers

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1764CE

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. Internet <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/05/15/radhaballav-temple-serampore/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Descendants of Kishorilal Goswami

Address:



Source The Designers

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Temple

Past use:

Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Original temple was built by Rudraram Panditia. He received instructions in his dreams from Radhaballav, to recover the stone, which has special power from the terrace of Nawab's palace in Gour and built Radhaballav's idol with it and establish a temple

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

The stone was actually kasthipathar (touch stone); and from it three Krishna idols were made – the first was named as Radhaballav and was worshipped in Serampore; (It is to be noted that from Radhaballav, the place is known as Ballavpur.) the second worshipped in Khardah as Shyamsundar and the third worshipped as Nandadulal in Saibon. Both Khardah and Saibon are presently in North 24 Parganas. With advancement of River ganga original temple was abandoned but the idol was shifted to this temple which was built by zamindar Nayan Chand Mallick of Kolkata



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Aatchala of Bengal Vernacular temple Architecture
 Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the Town. On the bank of River Ganga
 Plan: The temple along with the naatmandir is pretty large in size. The temple is about 60 feet in height.
 Façade:
 Decorative Feature: Round pillars and hugr Aatchala
 Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
 Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
 Structural Problem: Not Known
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good



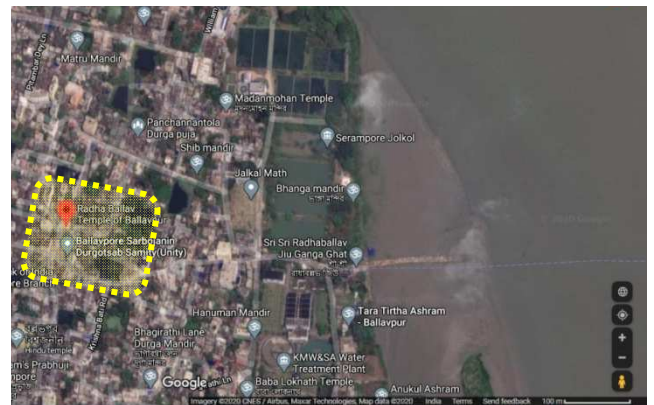
Source The Designers

12. Other Remarks

The temple along with the rasmancha have undergone repair and renovation by Birla Janakalyan Trust, Calcutta in 1973.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
 Architectural: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes
<https://www.thegaudiyatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/11/sri-radhavallav-jiu-serampore/>
 Maps/plan/Drawings
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Radha+Ballav+Temple+of+Ballavpur/@22.7469274,88.3531203,667m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m6!3m5!1s0x39f89b1b11bef93:0xeade0d585e9cdd1d!4b1!8m2!3d22.7464104!4d88.3513555?hl=en>

Lister Name Gopa Sen Address Kolkata
 Date of Listing 22.08.2020
 Reviewer Name Suchandra Bardhan Address Kolkata



Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-31****THE JAGANNATH TEMPLE OF MAHESH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

THE JAGANNATH TEMPLE OF MAHESH

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°73'50"N

Longitude:

88°35'11"E

Address:

Mahesh, Serampore, W B 712202

Approach:

Grand Trunk Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1653CE

Source of information:

Internet

i https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rathayatra_of_Maheshii https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahesh,_Seramporeiii <https://www.thegaudyatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/09/sri-jagannatha-temple-mahesh-serampore/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Trust

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Jagannath Temple

Past use:

Jagannath Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Dhruvananda, a disciple of Lord Jagannath was denied by priests of Puri to serve food to the Lord prepared by his own hand. He started fasting. Pleased with his dedication Lord appeared in his dreams and asked him to go to Mahesh. He came to Mahesh to find three idols of Lord jagannath, Balaram and Suvadra floating in River Ganga. He started worshipping the idols in his home serving food cooked by him. After he became old he transferred the duties to a great devotee named Kamalaka Pippalai as per instructions given by Lord Jagganath again in his dreams.

Culture Significance:

Kamalaka Pippalai was an intimate associate of Sri Nityananda Prabhu. Since then, his family members were designated as “ Adhikari” to carry on the worship. In 1653 AD Nawab of Dhaka, Sah Suja donated 395 Acres of land at Mahesh in the name of Lord Jagannath. Due to change of course of River, the old temple got



destroyed and this new temple was later built by pious Zamindar of Kolkata Nayan chand Mallick.

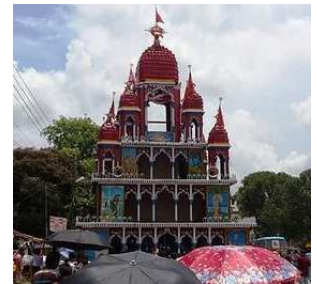
Social Significance: Rathayatra of Mahesh is one of the biggest and second largest Ratha Yatra festival of India.

Associational Significance: The present ratha has been constructed out of solid iron by Sri Krishna Chandra Bose, erstwhile a rich landlord of Kolkata. Martin Burn was given the contract to build this beautiful Ratha.

Local legends: As soon as the Ratha of Puri starts moving a Neelkantha bird comes and sits over the Ratha here and then the priests instruct the devotees to pull the Ratha.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Temple architecture of Odhisa style
Site & Surrounding: Large area on the southern side of the city
Plan: Rectangular with attached Natmandir
Façade: Arched openings.
Decorative Feature: Brick corbelling
Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques Local Masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Nothing as such

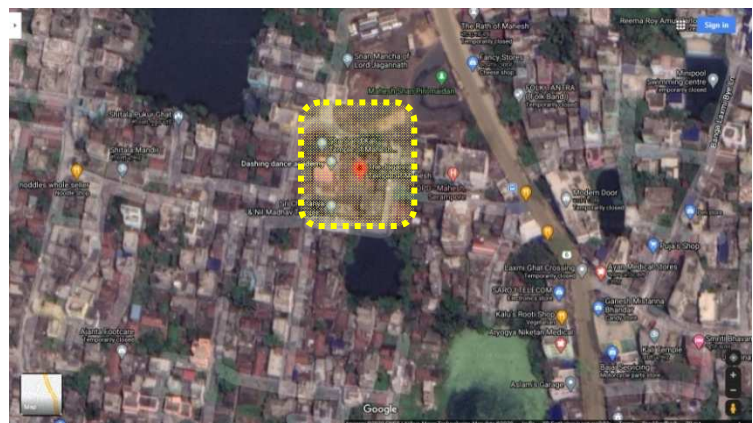
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: I



14. References

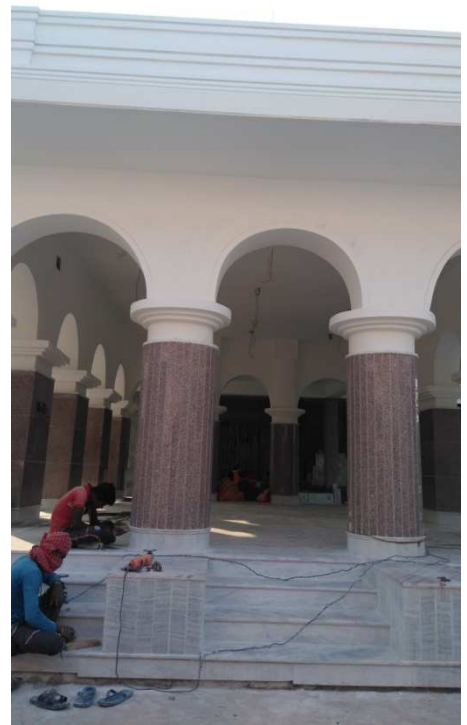
Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/The+Jagannath+Temple+of+Mahesh/@22.7346812,88.3512306,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b1248f12ddd:0x19355b1bd3dddf2!8m2!3d22.734847!4d88.3511287>

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Gopa Sen | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 02.09.2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |



Field photographs taken in February 2021





10. RISHRA MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1944

Historical Background:

The origin of Rishra situated on the right bank of the River Hugli dates back to the pre-colonial era. It is situated in the District of Hoogli in West Bengal. This town lying on the co-ordinates of 22.710 N latitude, 88.350 E longitude, is a few decades old region. The reference of Rishra was first seen to have occurred in BipradasPiplai's "ManasamangalKavya", written in the fifteenth century. At the time of giving description of the movement of Chand Saudagar along the River Bhagirathi in a barge for business he narrated:

" রিসিহ্লা জইমে বাহে বামে সুখচর
পশ্চিমে হরিশে রাজা বামে কোননগর "

The above text of Manasamangal provides a different spelling of the name of the town. There has been further and marked evolution in the said spelling down the era as Reshra, Risshra, Isharah, Ichera, Ickhra, etc. In Jadavpur University a research work was conducted in respect of the names of villages in our country. It was noticed that there are several villages in our country in a single name. But the name of Rishra has been found to be unique during such research exercise. In the book written on traveling description by a French traveler Vernia, the name of the Rishra village was noticed which was situated eight miles away from Kolkata. During the Sen Dynasty, it is told that there were hermitages of the saints (Rishi) on the bank of the river Bhagirathi. It is presumed that the name "Rishra" might have been derived from the word Saint or Rishi with whom it is believed to have been associated over a pretty long time in the past.

During the Mughal period, the village Rishra and its suburbs were thickly populated. The hot and humid climate of the area was congenial to the textile industry. The land was thus famous for textile and silk weaving. The Hindu weavers here used to manufacture fine cotton pieces, while Muslim weavers monopolized in silk manufacture. In the fertile land in and around the area, paddy, jute and betel-leaf were grown in abundance. The Kaibartas utilized the marshy land for fishing.

During the last phase of the industrialization under the Danish rule, the entire civic administration was completely disrupted. After taking over the possession of the town of Serampore, the British Company began to look after its civic amenities. The earlier "village committee" was transformed into Serampore Municipality. Rishra and Konnanagar were included.

Once Rishra was a lag-behind village teeming with ditches, ponds, pools and cultivable lands. In spite of all that, a vast area of the village attracted all since the 18th century. The area of the land from the Ganges at the east to the present railway track was above 570 bighas. Out of these 570 bighas, about 196 bighas proved to be most conducive to the production and manufacture of jute goods. It was known as "RishraBagan (Rishra Garden)". From the boundary of Mahesh to the present Bidhan Chandra College it was extended. In a part of this land covering an area of 60 bighas full of all facilities of setting up of jute mill, the first Jute Mill in India was established which was known as "Wellington Jute Mill" in 1855. In the year 1780, Warren Hastings purchased about 136 bighas of land excluding the land of the Wellington Jute Mill. Slums began coming up one after another around and in the vicinity of the jute mills and huts with tiled roofs were built therein which now comes within the ward numbers 1 to 8.

Wherein the present Municipal Office is situated was known as "Charuchandra Nagar". Dr. CharuchandraChattopadhyay was the owner of a vast area of land in this area. Besides this, on the land on which the recently obsolete Presidency Jute Mill, ICI, Phosphate Co. Ltd., Jayashree Textiles, Kusum Products Limited, J. K. Steel were situated was used for cultivation earlier. BagherKhal or



Baghkhal was situated at the southern limit of Rishra indicating the boundary of RishraKonnanagar was known as “AlinagarMouza” in the past. A channel was also excavated on the northern side of the Hastings House, which was known as ChampaKhal, and afterwards it became silted and now it remains as only a caricature. In the year 1890, on the eastern side of Grand Trunk Road another channel was excavated for discharging the wastewater of the village was named as “Railand Channel”. In the year 1888 the authorities of Wellington and Hastings Jute Mills first arranged to supply purified water in the slum areas. Besides these there were abundance of ponds, pools and lakes in the village of Rishra.

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Name of the site | Typology |
|--|--|
| 1. Hastings Jute Mill 2. Daw Bari 3. Siddheswari Kali mandir | Industrial Residential Religious |



Source: Google Earth

**Serial No.-01**

Map Reference:

HASTINGS JUTE MILL

Photo Reference

**1. Name**

Present Name:

HASTINGS JUTE MILL

Past Name:

ACLAND JUTE MILL**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 43' 33.24" N

Longitude:

88° 21' 11.88" E

Address:

Bangur Park, Rishra, W B 712202

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Site

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1855 AD

Source of information:

Internet

- i. <http://rishramunicipality.org/history/>
- ii. http://www.worldjute.com/about_jute/juthist.html
- iii. <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/variety/hastings-jute-mill-rich-past-fraying-future/article8590446.ece>
- iv. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acland_Mill

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

single

Public/Private

private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Hastings Mill Private Limited

Address:

13/14 G.T. Road, North Rishra, Hooghly, West Bengal, India

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

in use

Present use:

Jute Mill

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Hastings Jute Mill, previously known as Acland Jute mill, was the first ever jute mill established in India. In 1855, George Acland, in collaboration with a Bengali financier named BabuBysumberSen and a Dundee jute overseer, installed the first jute spinning machinery at Rishra. This established the Acland Mill as the first jute mill established in India.

The mill was built on land that formed a part of the Garden House property once owned by Warren Hastings. The Acland Mill was managed by Charles Smith, a jute mill overseer from Dundee. The mill produced 8 tons of jute yarn per day in its first two years of operation, which were in turn sold to local weavers. In about 1857,



the mill expanded to hand weaving coarse gunny cloth on a small number of frame hand looms.

During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Acland hired seamen from the Sailors' Home in Calcutta, along with the staff that operated the mill, to guard his property. Around this time, Acland also formed the mill into a limited liability company named "Rishra Twine and Yarn Mills Co. Ld." The Acland Mill burnt down in 1858. In 1862, Acland reestablished the mill under the new name of the "Ischera Yarn Mill". Ischera Yarn Mill was wound up and auctioned off to new owners in 1868, who again restarted the mill under the new name of the "Caluctta [sic?] Jute Mills Co., Ld.", after the mill was partially closed down from 1868 to 1872. This mill prospered primarily because of the British demand for cotton caused by the American Civil War, by providing a supply of jute bags to Bombay (present-day Mumbai).

In 1877, the mill was transferred to the A.R. McIntosh and Co., after which it became bankrupt in 1880. It was then transferred to Champdany Co. and renamed as the "Hastings Jute Mills" in 1881

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Architectural Style: | Industrial Architecture. |
| Site & Surrounding: | river and vegetation. |
| Plan: | Rectangular in plan, multiple building in a single premises. |
| Façade: | |
| Decorative Feature: | |
| Building material and: | |
| Construction techniques: | |

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sign of Distress: | |
| Structural Problem: | |
| Additions & alterations: | |
| Repairs and Maintenance: | |
| Threats to the property: | |

11. State of Conservation

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration | good |
| Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance | nothing as such observed |

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Archaeological: | B |
| Architectural: | B |
| Historical: | A |
| Associational: | B |
| Social/Cultural: | B |
| Final Grading: | IIA |

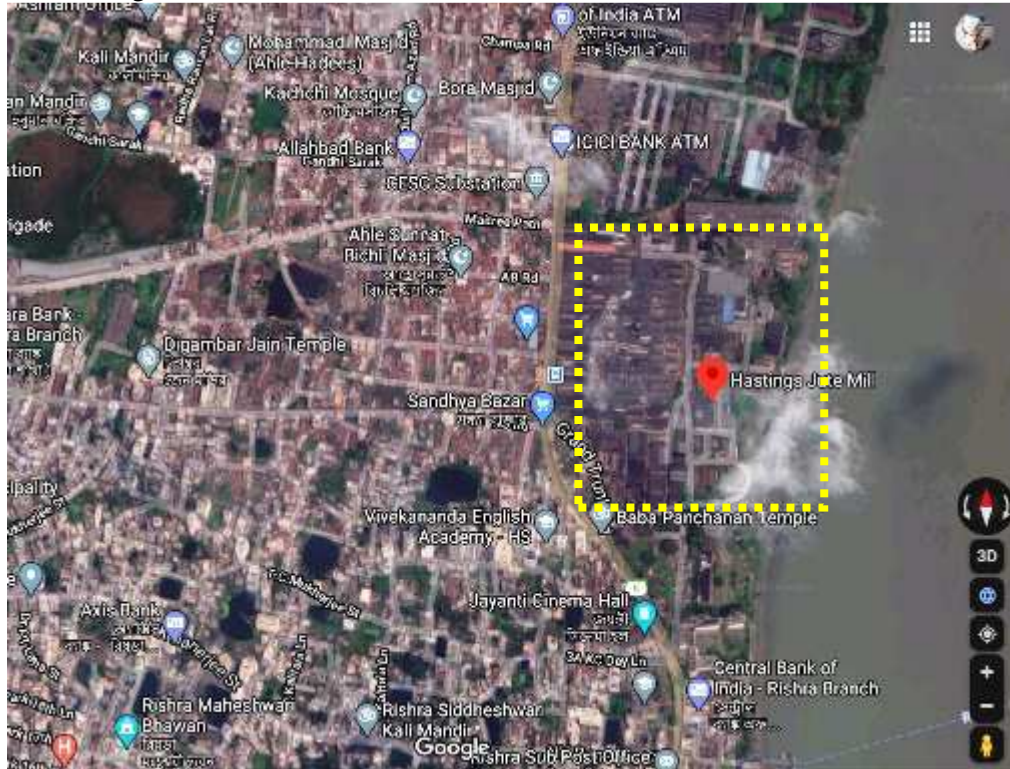
14. References

Reference notes



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Hastings+Jute+Mill+1/@22.7265556,88.3537229,344m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m3!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89b724171b6ad:0x6971496094e39ea812sHastings+Jute+Mill,+Bangur+Park,+Rishra,+West+Bengal+712202!3b1!8m2!3d22.7254162!4d88.3548955!3m4!1s0x39f89b723764c819:0x48da865e0743271a!8m2!3d22.7259209!4d88.3549187>
<https://www.zaubacorp.com/company/HASTINGS-JUTE-MILL-PRIVATE-LIMITED/U70101WB2006PTC109577#:~:text=Directors%20of%20Hastings%20Mill%20Private,its%20registration%20number%20is%20109577.>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name SoumikSarkar
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 22/08/2020
Reviewer Name GopaSen & SuchandraBardhan
Address Kolkata

Lister Name SoumyajitKar
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****DAW BARI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**DAW BARI (RESIDENCE OF DAW's)
/ DAW ESTATE**

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 43' 17.15" N

Longitude:

88° 21' 8.60" E

Address:

24, SastiTala Street (W.B.),
Rishra, Hooghly Pin: 712248

Approach:

Sastitala street

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential/Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not found

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i. <http://rishramunicipality.org/history/>ii. <https://maps.mapmyindia.com/explore/rishra+siddheswari+kali+mandir-rishra-west+bengal-o3sgie>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

The Daw Family

Address:

JorasankoDaw Bari
22 A, Vivekandanda Road, Kolkata 700006**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

Use

Present use:

Temple

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

The Daw family is the oldest family in the India who are into Gun business for almost 200 years as of now. The forefathers of this family are early descendants from Kotulpur in Bankura. Members of the GandhaBanik community, spice trade had initially been the main business of this family. Later, Late ShriNrisingha Prasad Daw traveled to Rishra on the banks of Hooghly for business. He took up the challenge of continuing the business in spite of the more powerful English traders and Portuguese pirates operating in the Hooghly river belt and succeeded greatly. The family business shifted to a different form of spices - gun powder. Alongside was a more expanded trade market - Guns. Over time and as of today, N C Daw and Co. is one of the leading gun merchants in the country.



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Aaat chala temple architecture and various other
 Site & Surrounding: Large area at the middle of the town
 Plan: Various
 Façade: Traditional temple and other buildings with colonial influence
 Decorative Feature: Pillars and iron railings
 Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
 Construction techniques: Brick Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: no sign of distress
 Structural Problem: none
 Additions & alterations: not known
 Repairs and Maintenance: adequate
 Threats to the property: none

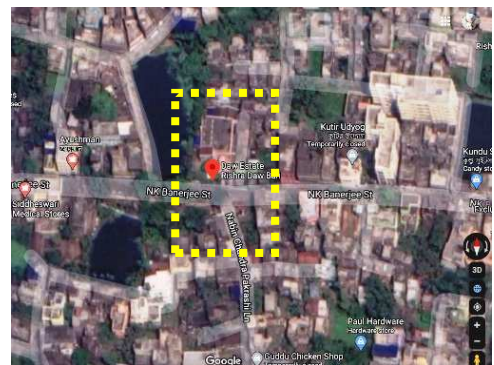
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: A
 Historical: B
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: IIB



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Talpokur+Kali+Mandir/@22.721318,88.353302,568m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xe9832cdf8b57a0ae!2sDaw+Estate+Rishra+Daw+Bari!8m2!3d22.7214039!4d88.3523444!3m4!1s0x39f89b45f7d2bf11:0xa2f35b3484d198e9!8m2!3d22.7235026!4d88.3336562>

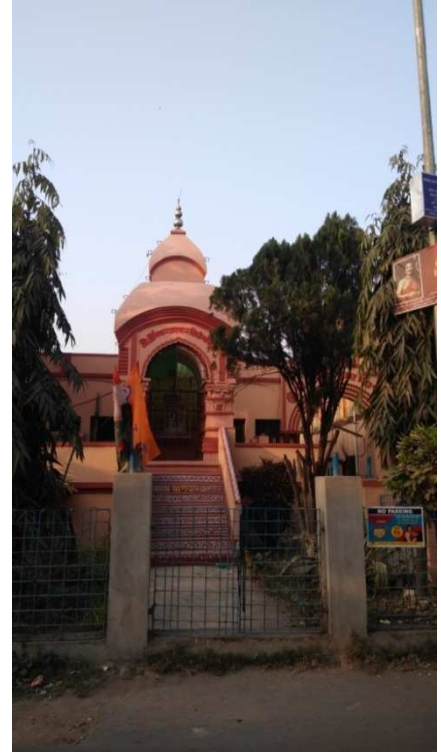
Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name SoumikSarkar
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 22/08/2020
Reviewer Name GopaSen & SuchandraBardhan
Address Kolkata

Lister Name SoumyajitKar
Address Kolkata



Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-03****SIDDHESWARI KALI MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SIDDHESWARI KALI MANDIR

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 43' 17.4" N

Longitude:

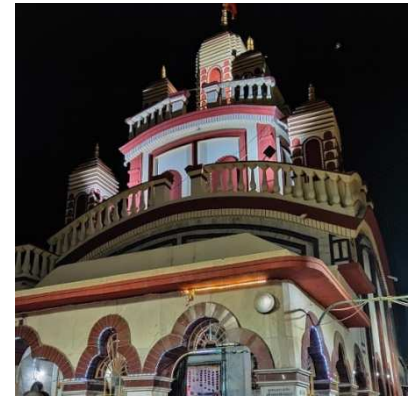
88° 21' 1.8" E

Address:

7, Nk Banerjee Street, Bangur Park,
Rishra, West Bengal, 712248

Approach:

from N.K. road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1200 CE / 611 BS

Source of information:

Internet

i. <http://rishramunicipality.org/history/>ii. <https://maps.mapmyindia.com/explore/rishra+siddheswari+kali>
[+mandir-rishra-west+bengal-o3sgie](#)**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

in use

Present use:

Temple

Past use:

-Do-**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

A temple of SreeSreeMaaSiddheswari Kali established more than 800 yrs ago by Sri JatadharPakrashi. (Beng. - 611 BS).

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

The temple is very old and considered holy by many people.

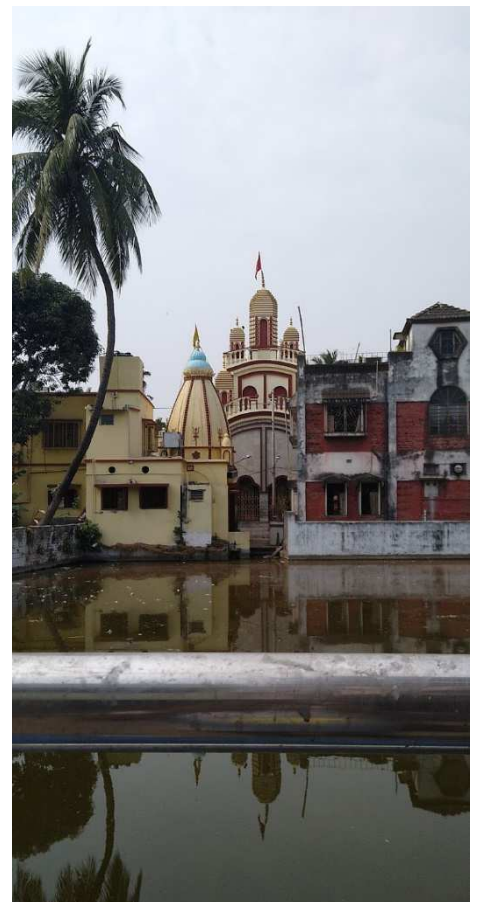
Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A 'navaratna' temple with 'pidhadeul's, the main temple has curved parapets on all four sides of the two tiers giving a 'chala' impression,





a beautiful departure from the 'dalan' style of the contemporary temples.

Site & Surrounding: river and vegetation.

Plan: Square in plan, the temple is south facing and has about 6' high plinth.

Façade: Five arched symmetrical façade with coffered wall & prominent corners. The pidhadeuls are pancharatha in character. The nat-mandir has twin engaged columns of Ionic order and a highly ornamental frieze.

Decorative Feature: Stucco work of oriental design, coffered panels on walls, quoin corners, round pilasters beside doors etc.

Building material and: Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi

Construction techniques: Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: no sign of distress

Structural Problem: none

Additions & alterations: not known

Repairs and Maintenance: adequate

Threats to the property: none

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

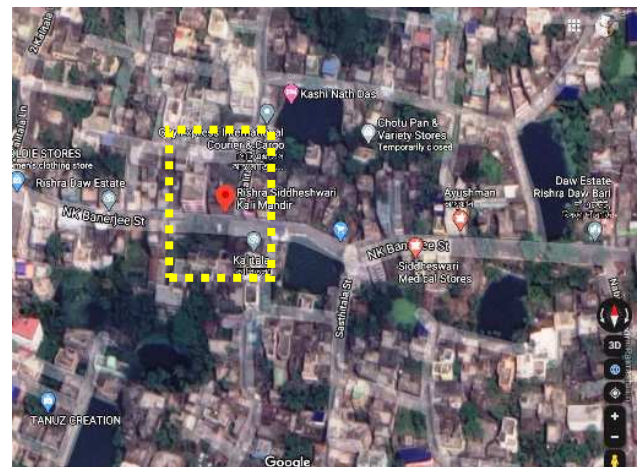
Architectural: B

Historical: B

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: IIB



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Rishra+Siddheshwari+Kali+Mandir/@22.7213004,88.352563,494m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x36d0b8a582941875!8m2!3d22.7215363!4d88.3505405>

Maps/plan/Drawings

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 22/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |



11. KONNAGAR MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1853

Historical Background:

Konnagar has a rich old history dating back to 15th century. Mention of Konnagar was found in ancient as well as modern literature. It has many institutions of pride & heritage e.g. Konnagar High School (established in 1854), Konnagar Hindu Girls' High School (established in 1860), Konnagar Public Library & Free Reading Room (established in 1858), BrambhoSamaj (established in 1879) & some others like this, founded by a great man, Sri ShibchandraDev, a product of the Young Bengal. With his tireless effort Konnagar post office was established and also Konnagar Railway Station. Konnagar is proud of the fact that it is the ancestral abode of Rishi Aurobindo.



At the time of independence, Konnagar was a thinly populated urban town /village. After independence due to the surge of displaced person from East Pakistan its population increased geometrically.

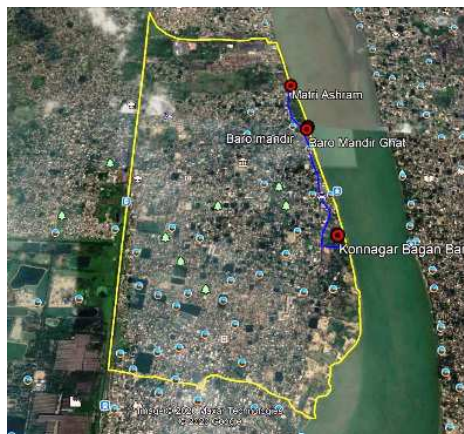
The town had been visited by the greats of Tagore, Mahasweta Devi and many others. Tagore was believed to be just a child when he and his family came to this town to escape the onslaught of Dengue which hit Kolkata. He revisited the town again when he was 19. He came to visit the BrahmasomajGhat along with his father MaharshiDebendranath. ShibramChakraborty used to live here for a brief period of time in his childhood near G.T.Road beside Konnagar High School. SriAurobindo's father and famous Indian geographer ShashiBhusanChatterjee happened to be a pupil of Konnagar High School established in the 19th century. And the town though got recognition chiefly due to the initiatives of Sib Chandra Deb, its antiquity can hardly be denied. Its reference is there even in the 500-year-old Mangal-Kāvya.

Konnagar is well known for its Shakuntala Kali Temple. This temple is considered to be very sacred and people from various parts of West Bengal pay a visit. This is a Puja that was started by the Chakraborty Bari Zamindars and today it has become an important event in Konnagar's calendar. The annual Puja is held in the Bengali calendar month of Boisakh (April). A very interesting fact about this Puja is that the idol is completed on the day of Puja itself. There are grand Fairs organised on the grounds adjacent to the temple.

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Name of the site | Typology |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Matri Ashram Ghat | Religious/ Social |
| 2. BaroMandirGhat | Assembly/Social |
| 3. Baromandir | Religious |
| 4. KonnagarBagan Bari / Bagan Bari of AbanindraNath Thakur | Residential |

Source: Google Earth



**Serial No.-01****MATRI ASHRAM GHAT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MATRI ASHRAM GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°42'40.79"N

Longitude:

88°21'25.12"E

Address:

AL Banerjee Street, Konnagar,
West Bengal 712248

Approach:

from G.T road

3. Property TypePrecinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:
precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Social

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1330 BS

Source of information:

Internet

i. <https://www.facebook.com/matriashram>ii. <https://konnagarcity.wordpress.com/2013/10/06/konnagar-matri-ashram-ghat/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

single

Public/Private

private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

in use

Present use:

ashram/old age home

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

The Ashram provides basic humanitarian needs for people in need for help and preferably to those who are being ignored by their family, specifically senior citizens who will receive shelter so their remaining journey may be respectful as well convenient. Ashram also provides a spiritual environmental for discovering their inner-being Objectives Old age is universal true.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style:
 Site & Surrounding: river and vegetation.
 Plan: the ashram contains a building associated with famously called matri ashram ghat. Several small temple like structure present in the precinct.
 Façade:
 Decorative Feature:
 Building material and: Brick and concrete
 Construction techniques: local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: no sign of distress
 Structural Problem: none
 Additions & alterations: not known
 Repairs and Maintenance: adequate
 Threats to the property: none

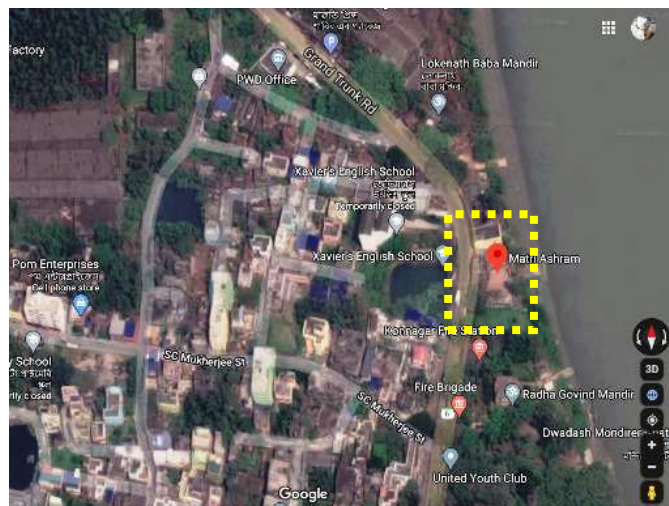
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: III



14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Matri+Ashram/@22.7113138,88.35697,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x58837f942b117c43:8m2!3d22.7113138!4d88.35697>

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 17/8/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | GopaSen & SuchandraBardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

**Serial No.-02****BAROMANDIR GHAT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BAROMANDIR GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°42'24.84"N

Longitude:

88°21'29.59"E

Address:

KonnagarPrantika, Konnagar, West Bengal 712235

Approach:

from G.T road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

structure

Subtype:

River Ghat

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

Not found

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ESTgTH7kgAY>ii. <https://www.facebook.com/baromondirghatKonnagar/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

single

Public/Private

private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

temple committee

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: in use

Present use:

religious/recreational

Past use:

-Do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

the place is famous for religious as well as recreational activities.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

river, building and vegetation.

Plan:

the ghat contains a colonnaded structure or a pavilion. The area is associated with twelve temples famously called baromandir.



Façade: single storied structure with plain columns and elongated stairs towards the river.

Decorative Feature:
Building material: Brick, lime, surkhi
Construction techniques: local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values :

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: no sign of distress
Structural Problem: not known
Additions & alterations: not known
Repairs and Maintenance: adequate
Threats to the property: none

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance good

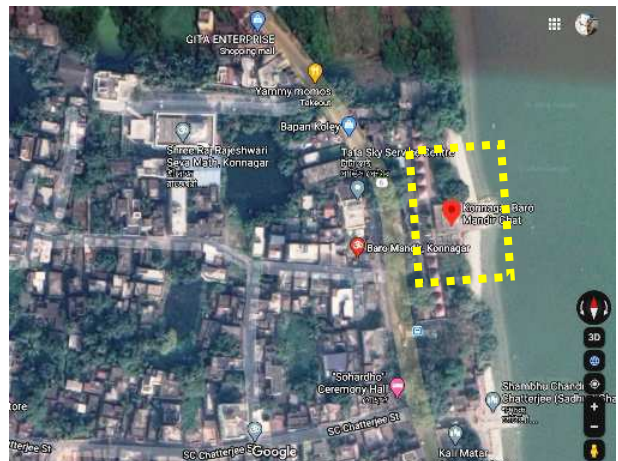
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Konnagar+Baro+Mandir+Ghat/@22.7068034,88.3565344,241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBaro+mandir+13m4!1s0x0:0x2dedc142424ca4f6!8m2!3d22.7068616!4d88.358186>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name SoumikSarkar
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 17/08/2020
Reviewer Name GopaSen & SuchandraBardhan
Address Kolkata

Lister Name SoumyajitKar
Address Kolkata



Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-03**

Map Reference:

BARO MANDIR

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BARO MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°42'23.93"N

Longitude: 88°21'29.14"E

Address: 3A, Grand Trunk Rd, Konnagar, Hooghly, West Bengal 712235

Approach: from G.T road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Structure

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1821

Source of information:

**Internet**i. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ESTgTH7kgAY>ii. <https://www.facebook.com/baromondirghatKonnagar/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple: single

Public/Private: private

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: temple committee

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: in use

Present use: Hindu Mandir

Past use: -Do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance: Baro Mandir (Twelve Temples) was built in 1821, a place visited by all the devotees. The place is a sanctified place and is very religious.

Social Significance: Recreational space and a place for Hindu rituals

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Bengal Vernacular Temple Architecture with Aat-chala style

Site & Surrounding: River, building and vegetation.



Plan: The precinct is associated with twelve temples situated on a large raised platform and a ghat beside a serene river. the temples have their ornamentation with 'Chala' or roof that resembles with temple architecture of Bengal. The site has a large monument of the holy cow and some other landscape elements.

Façade: single storied structures with wall motif, 'chala' or roof .

Decorative Feature:

Building material: brick, lime-surkhi

Construction techniques: local masonry



9. Associated Intangible values : baromandirghat, statue of a holy cow.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: no sign of distress

Structural Problem: not known

Additions & alterations: not known

Repairs and Maintenance: adequate

Threats to the property: none

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Nothing as such observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

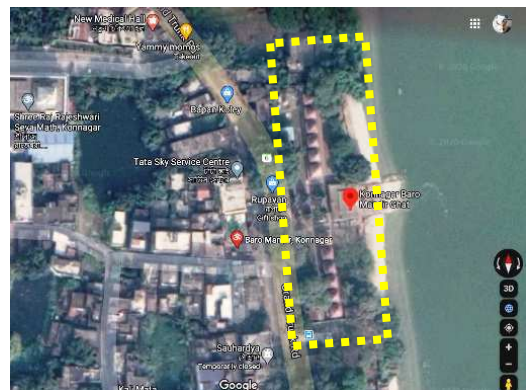
Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: IIB



14. References

Reference notes

[i.https://www.google.com/maps/place/Konnagar+Baro+Mandir+Ghat/@22.7068817,88.3571679,171m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBaro+mandir+!3m4!1s0x0:0x2dedc142424ca4f6!8m2!3d22.7068616!4d88.358186](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Konnagar+Baro+Mandir+Ghat/@22.7068817,88.3571679,171m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBaro+mandir+!3m4!1s0x0:0x2dedc142424ca4f6!8m2!3d22.7068616!4d88.358186)

Maps/plan/Drawings

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Liste Name | Soumyajit Kar |
| Address | Kolkata | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 17/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |



Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-04****KONNAGAR BAGAN BARI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**KONNAGAR BAGAN BARI / BAGAN BARI OF
ABANINDRA NATH THAKUR**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°41'47.78"N

Longitude:

88°21'35.59"E

Address:

2, Mirpara Lane, Rammohan Place,
Konnagar, West Bengal 712235

Approach:

from G.T road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Site & Building

Subtype:

residential building or garden house of Tagore
family**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

not known

Approximate Date:

before 1871 (before the birth of Abanindranath
Tagore)

Source of information:

Internet

i. <https://sthatpatya.co/protecting-our-heritage-abanindranath-tagores-konnagar-garden-house/>ii. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CaYOoYTv3uo>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Govt of west Bengal (heritage commission)

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

in use

Present use:

tourist spot

Past use:

residential/garden house

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Located at 2 Mirpara Lane, Rishra, Hoogly, this precinct was declared as a heritage on the 28th of May, 2007 by the West Bengal Heritage Commission. Originally belonging to the father of the master artist Abanindranath Tagore, this house is the seat of an innumerable number of memories for a young child who took his first lessons in painting and art while here. Sitting just beside the river Ganges, this vast plot of land is richly canopied by a variety of indigenous species like mango, jackfruit and coconut trees. This house finds mention in Rabindranath Tagore's biography and the garden house was one of Tagore's favourite. In the



book JorasakorDhare, it is said that Abanindranath Tagore, who later on became an internationally acclaimed artist, learnt to draw the first 'hut,' while in this house

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: This place was declared as a Heritage Place on 28th May, 2007 by West Bengal Heritage Commission. This house is related with the history of Tagore Family.



Local Legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial Bungalow Architecture

Site & Surrounding: River and vegetation.

Plan: The Victorian architecture of the house gives it an old-world charm with shaded windows and a huge garden of mango, coconut and other trees. Location of the house is also picturesque, with it being on the bank of the Ganges. The precinct has been renovated later.

Façade: a single storied structure with the architectural elements resembles Victorianera.

Decorative Feature: iron railings and the windows.

Building material and: brick, lime and surkhi

Construction techniques: local masonry



9. Associated Intangible values: swimming pool, pavilion and monument.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: no sign of distress

Structural Problem: found

Additions & alterations: renovated

Repairs and Maintenance: adequate

Threats to the property: not known



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks **Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission**

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: B

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: B

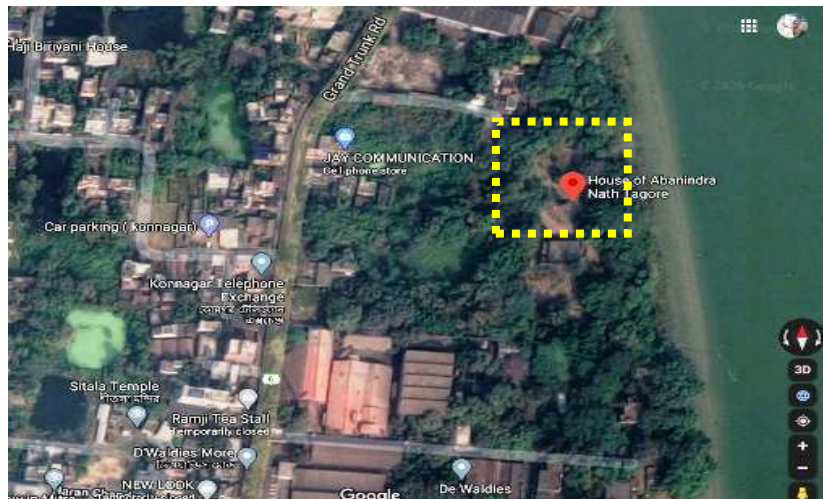
Final Grading: **IIB**

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/House+of+Abanindra+Nath+Tagore/@22.6972178,88.3600429,344m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89c864e9b47fd:0x560f43faca53e8cf18m2!3d22.6969362!4d88.3600306>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name

Address

Date of Listing

Reviewer Name

Address

Soumik Sarkar

Kolkata

17/08/2020

Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Kolkata

Lister Name

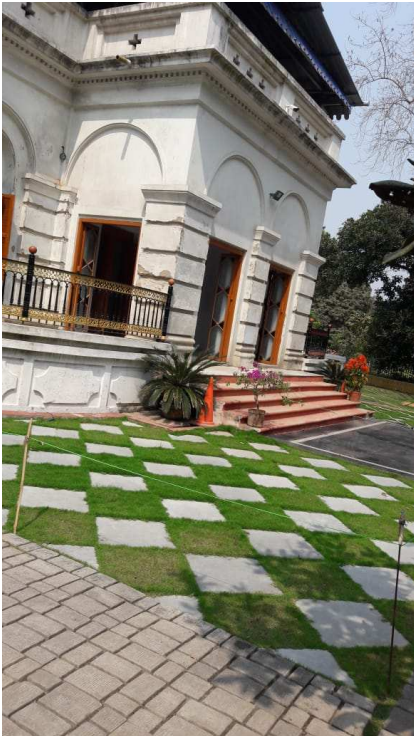
Address

Soumyajit Kar

Kolkata



Field photographs taken in February 2021





12. UTTARPARA KOTRONG MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1853

Historical Background:

The Year 1704 AD - a Zaminder of famous SabarnyaChowdhury clan, ShriRatenswarRoychowdhury left his ancestral village near Barrackpur of 24 pargans district for a new residence on the banks of river Hooghly - Ootarpara. In those days, village Ootarpara was northern part of village Bally (in Bengali, Ootarpara literally means Northern Part), forming part of SheorafullyZamindary. ShriRatenswar exchanged his ancestral property for Ootarpara and moved there with his family and followers.

Ootarpara, in those days was marshland - bereft of decent human settlement. Only fishermen of Patni, Malo castes and a few Muslims lived there. Their trade was fishing, marketing fishing equipments, ferry service and dacoity.

The compulsion of Kaulinya system made Ratneswar, who was a Brahmin, to bring other Brahmin families for matrimony. Gradually, many Brahmin families like DurgaCharn Banerjee, RamtanuChatterjee, RamnidhiChatterjee, Nandalal Mukherjee etc. migrated and settled at Ootarpara through matrimonial relation (Gharjamai system) with decedents of RatneswarRoychowdhury. Many of these families afterwards took leading role in intellectual and spiritual development of Uttarpara (we do not know how and when 'Ootarpara' became more sober sounding Uttarpara).

During the period 1800-1900, this tiny village gradually turned to a small town of 0.8 sq. mile with the help of Ramhari Roy, great grandson of Ratneswar, Joykrishna Mukherjee, Rajkrishna Mukherjee grandson of Nandalal and others. They constructed or took leading role in the construction of palatial buildings whose majestic contours still dot the skyline of Uttarpara, broad roads, modern sanitary system, Tension Bridge across Bally Khal, hospitals, schools, municipality, public library, Police Station, Post Office, Uttarpara Railway Station etc. Residents of today's Uttarpara are now enjoying fruits of that sound foundation.

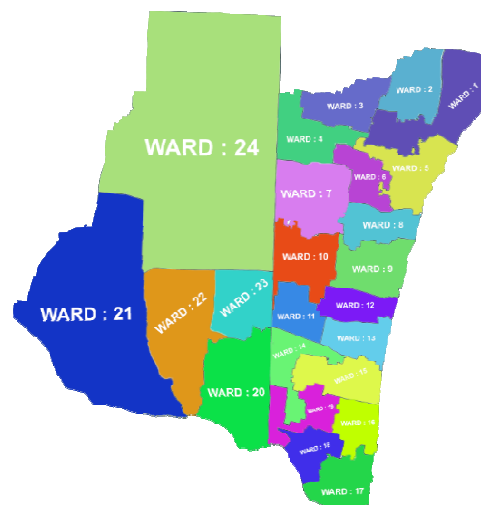
During this period, Sir Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Welington), John Lawrence, Lord Canning and great Indian personalities Iswar Chandra VidyaSagar, Sir SurendraNath Banerjee, KesabSen, Swami Vivekananda, SreeArabindo, NetajiSubhas Chandra Bose and many others visited this place several times.

Uttarpara, or rather its illustrious sons, took leading role in the struggle for independence during 1900 - 1947. The youth of Uttarpara responded to calls from Gandhi's non-violence and Surya Sen's armed struggle with equal enthusiasm. So, we see revolutionaries like DhrubeshChattopadhyay, AmarendraNathChattopadhyay, Chaitanya Deb Chattopadhyay and many others sacrificing their lives in Cellular jail in The Andamans as also ShaheedSmritishBandopadhyay, who lost his life while preaching Gandhiji's non-violence during Hindu-Muslim riot in 1945.

Revolutionary AmarendraNathChattopadhyay was forerunner in the struggle for independence. Many firebrand youths of Uttarpara and surrounding area got inspired and joined in freedom movement.

Upto 1843, Uttarpara was part of 24-parganas district, under police station Baidyhati. In the year 1795 Hooghly District was carved out of Burdwon District. Baidyhati Police Station became part of Hooghly District in the year 1814 and thus Uttarpara came under Hooghly District. Baidyhati Police Station was latter included to Serampore Police Station. In the year 1916 separate Uttarpara Police Station was established. The geographical location of Uttarpara is 22 degree 40 minutes North latitude and 88 degree 22 minutes longitude.

To relieve hazardous journey by boat and easy communication with Kolkata - a tension bridge was constructed, bringing to an end the boat ferry service from Uttarpara to Bally. The bridge was formally opened for public on 14th February, 1846.





First rays of Bengali Renaissance enlightened Uttarpara. Joykrishna, brother Rajkrishna and many others realised the value of modern education and appealed to the British for an English school in Uttarpara. Zamindars of Uttarpara, especially Joykrishna and his family, never hesitated to donate liberally for just cause. So, in his appeal, Joykrishna offered to donate one of his palatial buildings as also liberal aid for setting up the school. Not just Zamindars, but other residents of Uttarpara were equally forward looking. So, people of Uttarpara and Bhadrakali collected a fund of Rs. 2000 and Rs. 220 respectively for this purpose. The school was opened on 15th May, 1846. Mr. Robert Hord was its first Head Master. Later Sri Ramtanu Lahiri (1852 - 1856) took over as Headmaster and laid the foundation of one of the greatest schools of West Bengal - Uttarpara Govt High School.

In 1848-49 Joykrishna and his brother Rajkrishna approached the government for setting up a modern hospital. True to their spirit - again Joykrishna offered to donate one of his palatial buildings that will earn Rs. 1800 per year for the Hospital. The hospital started from May 1851. Its first incharge was Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dr. Dayalchand Basak.

Source of Information:

1. <http://www.kalyanimunicipality.org/index.html>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalyani,West_Bengal

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (NORTH TO SOUTH)

| Name of the site | Typology |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Hindustan Motors Ltd. Factory | Industrial |
| 2. Laxmi Narayan Temples | Religious |
| 3. Uttarpara State General Hospital | Hospital / healthcare |
| 4. Uttarpara Jaikrishna Public Library | Institutional |
| 5. Taratirtha, Mandir Bati | Religious |
| 6. Uttarparagovt high school | Institutional |



Source: Google Earth

**Serial No.-01****HINDUSTAN MOTORS LTD. FACTORY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HINDUSTAN MOTORS LTD. FACTORY

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°41'3.31"N

Longitude:

88°20'22.65"E

Address:

Hindmotor, Konnagar, Uttarpara,
West Bengal 712233

Approach:

from hindmotor factory road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1948

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i. <http://www.hindmotor.com/uttarpara.asp>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Hindustan motors

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use (Production stopped)

Present use:

factory

Past use:

factory

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Hindustan Motors Limited was established during the pre-Independence era at Port Okha in Gujarat. Operations were moved in 1948 to Uttarpara in district Hooghly, West Bengal, where the company began the production of the iconic Ambassador. The first and only integrated automobile plant in India, the Uttarpara factory, popularly known as Hind Motor, also manufactures automotive and forged components.

Cultural Significance:

Social Significance:

the iconic Ambassador became the face of Indian Bureaucracy and Parliamentary affairs, as it was vastly used by the govt officers by a long era.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Industrial Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

building, roads, vegetation and water body.



Plan: Rectangular in plan
 Façade:
 Decorative Feature:
 Building material:
 Construction techniques :

9. Associated Intangible values 10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: not known
 Structural Problem: not known
 Additions & alterations: not known
 Repairs and Maintenance: Not known
 Threats to the property: nothing found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

i.<https://www.google.com/maps/search/Hindustan+Motors+Ltd.+Factory,+Uttarpara/@22.6841184,88.3337821,1445m/data=!3m1!1e3>



Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name Soumik Sarkar
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 17/08/2020
Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Listers Name Soumyajit Kar
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLES

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°40'56.61"N

Longitude:

88°20'0.71"E

Address:

Hindmotor, Konnagar, Uttarpara, West Bengal 712233

Approach:

from netajisubhas road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Precinct& Building

Subtype:

Religious

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

Not found

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

<https://www.google.com/maps/contrib/110165783074525088963>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

single

Public/Private

not known

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

not known

Address: -

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Laxmi Narayan Temple

Past use:

-Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Cultural Significance:

Social Significance:

a well-known place for religious activities.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Indian Temple Architecture with Navaratna on Top

Site & Surrounding:

Building, roads, vegetations and water body.

Plan:

The structure is single-storied with decorative shikhara. the temple is further detailed with a red horizontal band, the front porch has columns with moldings.

Façade:

The facade has some decorative motifs, small shikharas along with larger ones. Prominent features include some red horizontal bands.

Decorative Feature:

shikharas, columns.

Building Material:



Construction techniques: brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: no sign of distress
 Structural Problem: not known
 Additions & alterations: not known
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: nothing found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance nothing as such observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Laxmi+Narayan+Temple/@22.6816874,88.3461972,1804m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89cc800c966ff:0x3c3c4c7ac2f1e4c1!8m2!3d22.6824253!4d88.3335338>



Lister Name Soumik Sarkar
 Address Kolkata
 Date of Listing 17/08/2020
 Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Lister Name Soumyajit Kar
 Address Kolkata
 Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-03****UTTARPARA STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

UTTARPARA STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'47.46"N

Longitude:

88°20'36.64"E

Address:

RPM Road, Uttarpara, Hooghly,
West Bengal 712258

Approach:

from Lawrence st

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Precinct, Building

Subtype:

Medical

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

before 1851

Source of information:

Internet

i. https://www.nhp.gov.in/hospital/uttarpara-state-general-hospital-hugli-west_bengalii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Uttarpara+State+General+Hospital/@22.6632009,88.3413209,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89cde2093494f:0xbe252f160933ea63!8m2!3d22.6632009!4d88.3435096>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Govt of West Bengal

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hospital

Past use:

Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local Legends:

**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:

Colonial Architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Building, roads, vegetations.

Plan:

The front facade has classical columns along with a bold pediment which is accessible through an elongated stairway. The building has decorative pilasters, classical doors, and windows. The indoor spaces are designed for free movement, adequate ventilation.



Façade: Front facade is two storied structure with Greek columns and decorated pediment.

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Bricks and lime-surki Roof.

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not known

Structural Problem: Not known

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Not Adequate

Threats to the property: As such nothing found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Nothing as such found

12. Other Remarks Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: IIA

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name SoumikSarkar

Address Kolkata

Date of Listing 17/08/2020

Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata

Lister Name SoumyajitKar

Address Kolkata



Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-04****UTTARPARA JAIKRISHNA PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference

1. Name

Present Name:

**UTTARPARA JAIKRISHNA
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'41.66"N

Longitude:

88°20'59.49"E

Address:

229, Grand Trunk Road, P.O. Uttarpara,
Hooghly District, West Bengal

Approach:

from G.T road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Building

Subtype:

Educational

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

15th April 1859

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarpara_Public_Libraryii. <https://www.facebook.com/tourismwb/photos/a.546229552092762/1306997722682604/?type=3&theater>iii. http://www.sriurobindoinstitute.org/saioc/Sri_Aurobindo/calcutta/uttarpara_jaykrishna_library**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Govt of west bengal

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Library

Past use:

-Do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The Uttarpara Jaykrishna Public Library is not only the first free public library in India, but probably also in Asia as well. It opened its door to the public in the year 1859. Founded by Jaykrishna Mukherjee, a prominent Bengali landlord and a reformist over an acre of land and a palatial building which had cost him Rs.85,000; the library initially had 3000 books and other periodicals, all from Jaykrishna's personal collection. famous visitors in this library included Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, Michael Madhusudan Dutta, John H. S. Cunningham; Rev. James Long; Sir Arthur Wellesley; Sir Ashley Eden; Sir Edwin Arnold; Sir Rivers Thompson; Marquis of Dufferin and Ava Dufferin; Keshab



Chandra Sen; S N Banerjee; Bipin Pal; and Swami Vivekananda amongst others.

Cultural Significance:

Social Significance:

The library is a symbol of the intellectual advancement of Bengal, the first free public library of the country also probably in Asia. The building has witnessed the presence of prominent personalities such as Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar as mentioned before. Sri Aurobindo had given his famous speech in 1909 in this library which marked its social significance.

Associational Significance:

Local Legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Colonial Architecture.

Site & Surrounding:

building, roads, vegetations, river.

Plan:

A colonnaded structure with bold pediment associated with the front staircase standing in the site, the structure is marked for its architectural excellence. Ordained with classical elements such as louvered verandah, detailed work of railings, classical fenestrations, indoor spaces with black and white flooring, etc are the details detectable in the structure.

Façade:

A two-storied building decorated with heavy columns and bold pediment at the front. The colonnaded structure is accessible with a straight staircase.

Decorative Feature:

Column with flutes and capital, bold pediment, horizontal bands, decorative railings, doors and windows, louvers, statues.

Building material:

Bricks and lime-surki Roof.

Construction techniques:

Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

no sign of distress

Structural Problem:

not known

Additions & alterations:

not known

Repairs and Maintenance:

Adequate

Threats to the property:

nothing found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Nothing as such found

12. Other Remarks

Listed as Heritage Building by West Bengal Heritage Commission

13. Grade

Archaeological:

B

Architectural:

A

Historical:

A

Associational:

A

Social/Cultural:

A

Final Grading:

I

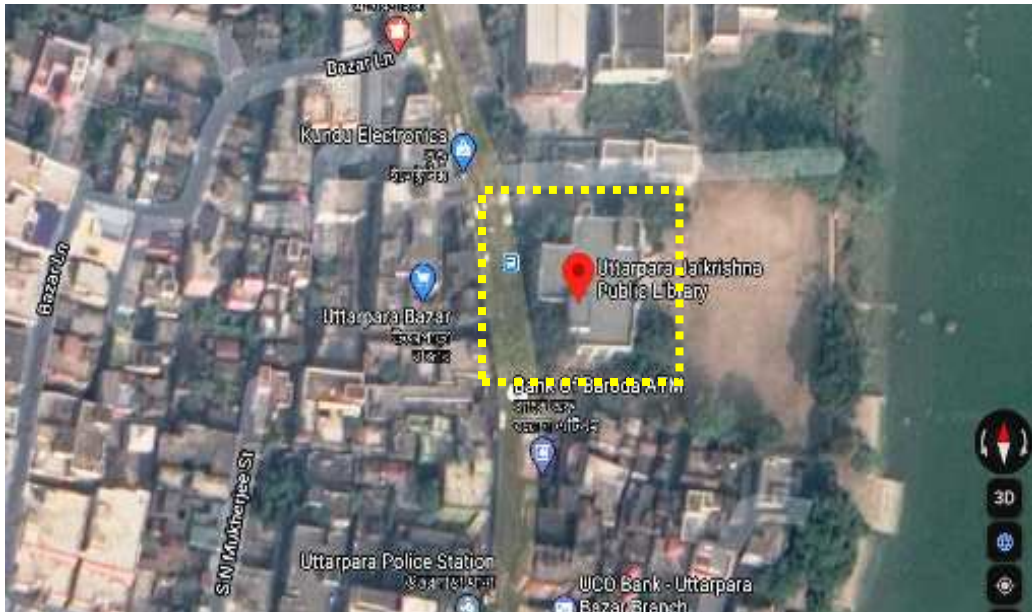
14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Uttarpara+Jaikrishna+Public+Library/@22.6615709,88.3501589,253m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xe5a24d22171db233!2sUttarpara+Jaikrishna+Public+Library!8m2!3d22.661594!4d88.349859!3m4!1s0x0:0xe5a24d22171db233!8m2!3d22.661594!4d88.349859>



Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar |
| Address | Kolkata | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 17/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | | |
| Address | Kolkata | | |

Field photographs taken in February 2021



**Serial No.-05****TARATHIRTA SHIVA TEMPLES, UTTARPARA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

TARATIRTHA SVHIVA TEMPLES

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'38.82"N

Longitude:

88°20'59.54"E

Address:

152, G.T. Road, Uttarpara, 712258

Approach:

from GT road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Structure

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1201 BS

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

i. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/02/11/terracotta-temples-of-uttarpara/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Shiv Temple

Past use:

Temple

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The temples were founded by Late PanchananBandopadhyay, son of Late DurgacharanBandopadhyay on the auspicious day of Shivaratri in the year 1201 according to Bengali calendar; which when converted to Gregorian comes to 1795. All the temples are in a raised platform possibly to get relief from the tide water as the temples are close to the Ganges.

Cultural Significance:

Social Significance:

a well-known place for religious activities.

Associational Significance:

Local Legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Bengal's vernacular Aatchala temple Architecture (PanchaRatna)

Site & Surrounding:

building, roads, vegetation.

Plan:

All the three temples contain terracotta decorations but the pancharatna temple contain exquisite terracotta works. The terracotta depict stories from the Ramayana specially the battle scene. It also portrays stories of Krishnalila. The original foundation plaque of the pancharatna temple is hard to decipher though it exists but



thanks to two stone plaques towards the base of the temple – one comparatively old in the left and another new on the right from which it becomes easy to ascertain the year of foundation of the temple. There is also a stone bull in the elevated complex.

Façade: the facade is deplete with ornamented columns, detailed motifs and horizontal bands. Also, floral murals, religious symbols are seen on the walls.

Decorative Feature: floral motifs, murals etc.

Building material: Bricks and lime-surki Roof.

Construction techniques: brick, lime surkhi, Terracota panels

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: no sign of distress
 Structural Problem: not known
 Additions & alterations: no such addition
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: nothing found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Nothing as such observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Taratirtha,+Mandir+Bati/@22.6607777,88.3476864,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89ce243aba6d7:0xc33196a32bb9350b!8m2!3d22.6607777!4d88.3498751>

Maps/plan/Drawings



| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lister Name | Soumik Sarkar | Address | Kolkata |
| Lister Name | Soumyajit Kar | Address | Kolkata |
| Date of Listing | 17/08/2020 | | |
| Reviewer Name | Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan | Address | Kolkata |

**Serial No.-06****UTTARPARA GOVT HIGH SCHOOL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

UTTARPARA GOVT HIGH SCHOOL

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'21.54"N

Longitude:

88°20'54.74"E

Address:

262, G.T. Road, Uttarpara, Hooghly,
West Bengal-712258

Approach:

from amarendra sarani

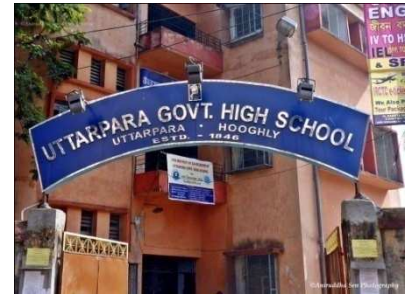
**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site:

Precinct, Building

Subtype:

Institutional

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

16 May 1846.

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarpara Govt. High School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarpara_Govt._High_School)<http://www.uttarparagovtschool-esa.org/ourschool/ourschool.htm>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner: -

Govt of west Bengal

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

School

Past use:

-Do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The school was established in 1846 after a relentless effort of Sri Jai Krishna, a well-known educator of the precinct who wanted to open a school in the region as nearest school was six miles away, also over time, the demand of English language had increased day by day made it impossible to apply for any jobs without knowing English. Hence, the school became a mere hope for all in Uttarpara made it historically as well as culturally significant.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local Legends:



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial Architecture
 Site & Surrounding: building, roads, vegetations, river.
 Plan: The old building is a two-floor structure with decorative features. The colonnaded front, elongated steps along with louvered windows. The new building has three floors having box windows and massing.
 Façade: There are certain architectural elements present in the facade like a colonnaded passage, front louvered windows. The new building is a three storied structure with vertical and horizontal bands of massing.
 Decorative Feature: massing, wall murals
 Building material and: Bricks and lime-surki Roof.
 Construction techniques: Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: no sign of distress
 Structural Problem: not known
 Additions & alterations: addition of new building
 Repairs and Maintenance: not known
 Threats to the property: nothing found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

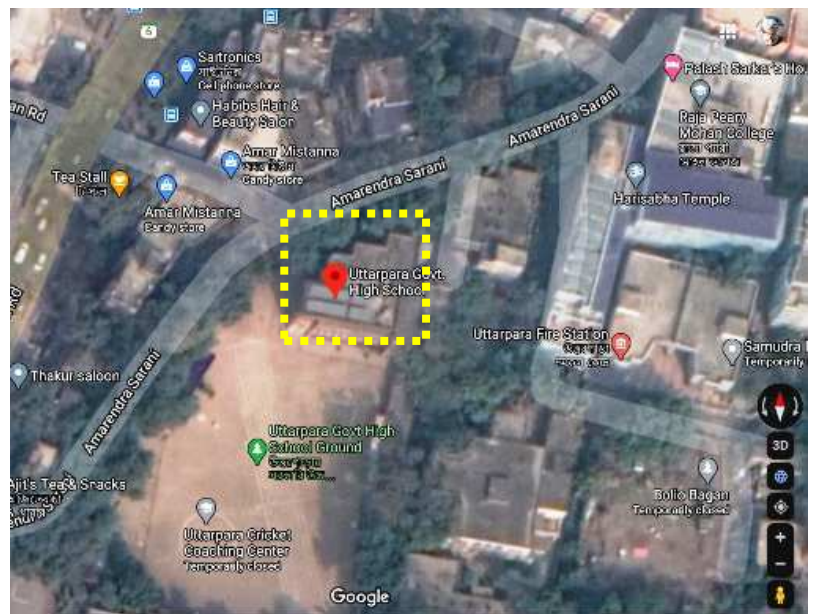
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: IIA

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name Soumik Sarkar
 Lister Name Soumyajit Kar
 Address Kolkata
 Date of Listing 17/08/2020
 Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan
 Address Kolkata