

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

2021

**Final Report on Architectural Heritage
Documentation of 24 Pgns. (N), W.B.**



The Designers

539A Block –N, New Alipore, Kolkata 700053

5/10/2021



GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Chronicling the Ganga – from Source to Mouth



Architectural Heritage Documentation

WEST BENGAL

110 KM

Final Report- Phase II (i)

Part-I & II



INTACH



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Final Report on

DISTRICT NORTH 24 PARGANAS, W.B.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

This report is part of the Architectural Heritage documentation work being carried out in seven districts of the state of West Bengal through which the River Ganga flows before meeting the Bay of Bengal down south. The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) project is, in turn, a larger cultural chronicle of the River Ganga- the single-most significant spiritual-cum-cultural spine and vital life force of Indian land and people.

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. Preliminary report was submitted in June 2020 with the work carried out prior to the lockdown as field research and the rest as desk research. In this Final report further work has been done and selected sites have been visited. Some site visits had to be called off due to massive second wave of the pandemic started from April 2021. Unfortunately few of our field workers got infected.

1.2 Scope of Work (Architectural Heritage Documentation)

Visual documentation of architectural/ archaeological/ other built heritage within 5.0 kms of River Bhagirathi-Hooghly in SEVEN districts of W.B., by identifying these from various secondary and primary sources and present these as per the given format provided by INTACH.

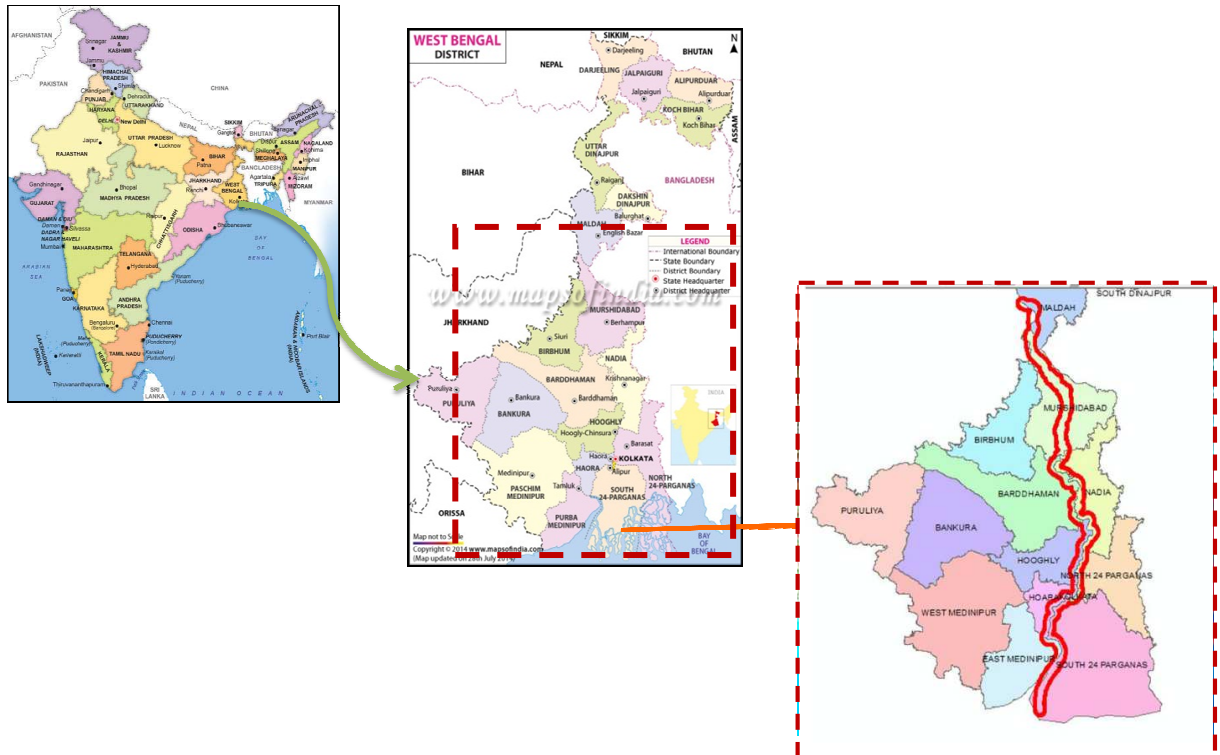


Fig. 1 Location of the Gangetic plains of Lower Bengal with respect to India



1. South 24 Parganas
2. North 24 Parganas
3. Purba (East) Medinipur
4. Nadia,
5. Hooghly,
6. Kolkata and
7. Howrah



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/BLOCKS		Final REPORT SUBMISSION [Days/Months]
2	NORTH 24 PARGANAS 42 KM	1	Baranagar	120 4 th month
		2	Dum dum	
		3	Khardaha	
		4	Titagarh	
		5	Barrackpore	
		6	Noapara	
		7	Jagatdal	
		8	Naihati	
		9	Bijpur	

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

North 24 Parganas extends from latitude 22°11'6" north to 23°15'2" north and from longitude 88°20' east to 89° east. It is bordered by Nadia in the north, by Bangladesh (Khulna Division) in the north and east, by South 24 Parganas and Kolkata in the south and by the River Hooghly in the west. Barasat is the district headquarters of North 24 Parganas. It is the tenth largest district in the State by area and third most densely populated district (3,781/km² as of 2007 census).

Ancient History: According to Ptolemy's Treatise on geography, written in the 2nd Century A.D., the ancient land of Gangaridi was stretched between the rivers Bhagirathi-Hoogly (lower Ganges) and Padma-Meghna. The modern-day 24 Parganas was the southern and the south-eastern territory of that legendary kingdom. Archaeological excavation at Berachampa village in Deganga PS proves that though the area was not directly attached to the rule of the Guptas, yet it could not shun their cultural influence. Xuanzang (c. 629-685) visited 30 Buddhist Biharas and 100 Hindu Temples in India and some of these were in the Greater 24 Parganas region.

The district was not a part of Shashanka's unified Bengali empire known as Gauda, but it is assumed that the district which was the south-west frontier territory of ancient Bengal, was part of the empire of Dharmapala (estimated c. 770-810). The Pala rule may not have been very strong as it is not supported by archaeological evidence (of Buddhist Pala antiquities) compared to the Sena period, as many Hindu Sena sculptures have been found.

Middle Ages: In the middle of 16th century, Portuguese pirates began to invade and plunder many of the waterways and prosperous human settlements in the lower delta region. People are assumed to have fled from the region like the present day Basirhat sub-division.

Maharaja Pratapaditya, a Bhuiyan king (one of the 12 feudal lords of Bengal who declared their sovereignty from the Mughal Empire) of Jessore, Khulna, Barisal and Greater 24 Parganas, fought and resisted the Portuguese in the early years of 17th Century. Maharaja Pratapaditya declared independence of South Bengal (Jessore, Khulna in north, Sundarbans,

¹ <http://www.north24parganas.gov.in/>



Bay of Bengal in South, Barisal in east and River Ganges in west) against the Mughal Empire of India.

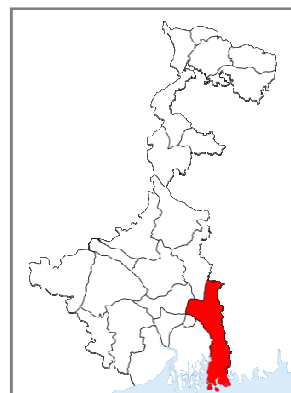
When he was defeated by the Mughals, Lakshmikanta Majumdar of Barisha, a subordinate of the king, won the favor of fortune. While establishing the famous Kali Temple at Kalighat, Majumdar got some help of Raja Basanta Roy, Pratapaditya's uncle who was later killed by his ever-suspicious nephew. Yet Majumdar played for Abdul Rahman Khan, the Mughal Subbadar (governor of Mughal provinces). Pratapaditya lost the battles of Salka and Magrahat and was captured by the Mughal. Later he died in prison on the way to Delhi. Majumdar was rewarded the zamindari of Magura, Paikan, Anwarpur and Kalikata for his treason against his own sovereign from Jahangir in 1611. Later his grandson was bestowed the Zamindari of Khulna and Greater 24 Parganas (partially) by Murshid Quli Khan, the Nawab of Bengal. Dhumghat was once the capital of Raja Bikramaditya and Maharaja Pratapaditya. Later it was transferred to Ishwaripur (originated from the name Jashoreshwaripur). Jashoreshwari Kali Temple (built by Pratapaditya), Chanda Bhairab Mandir at Ishwaripur (a triangular temple, built during the Sena period), Five domed Tenga Mosque at Banshipur (Mughal period), two big and four small domed Hammankhana (constructed by Pratapaditya) at Bangshipur, Govinda Dev Temple at Gopalpur (built by Basanta Roy, uncle of Maharaja Pratapaditya in 1593), Jahajghata Port (Khanpur).

British era: The territory of Greater 24 Parganas were under the Satgaon (ancient Saptagram, now in Hoogly district) administration during the Mughal era and later it was included in Hoogly chakla (district under post-Mughal Nawabi rule) during the rule of Murshid Quli Khan. In 1757, after the Battle of Plassey, Nawab Mir Jafar conferred the Zamindari of 24 parganas and janglimahals (small administrative units) to the British East India Company. These were Amirpur, Akbarpur, Balia, Birati, Azimabad, Basandhari, Baridhati, Bagjola, Kalikata, Garh, Hatiagarh, Islampur, Dakshin Sagar, Kharijuri, Khaspur, Ikhtiarpur, Madhyamgram, Magura, Medanmalla, Maida, Manpur, Muragachha, Pechakuli, Paikan, Rajarhat, Shahpur, Shahnagar, Satal and Uttar Pargana. Since then, this entire territory is known as Twenty four Parganas.

In 1751, the Company assigned John Zephaniah Holwell as zemindar of the District. In 1759, after the battle of 1756-57, the Company assigned it to Lord Clive as a personal Jaghir (zamindari) and after his death it again came under the direct authority of the Company. In



1793, during the rule of Lord Cornwallis, entire Sunderbans were in Twenty four Parganas. In 1814, a separate collectorate was established in Twenty four Parganas. In 1817, Falta and Baranagar and in 1820, some portions of Nadia's Balanda and Anwarpur were encompassed to it. In 1824, portions of Barasat, Khulna and Bakhargunge (now in Bangladesh) were also included to it. In 1824, the district Headquarter was shifted from Kolkata to Baruipur, but in 1828, it was removed to Alipore. In 1834, the district was spilt into two districts – Alipore and Barasat, but later these were united again. In 1905, some portion of this district around the Sunderbans was detached and linked to Khulna and Barishal. These parts remained in Pakistan (later Bangladesh territories where Jessore's Bangaon was joined to Twenty four Parganas after the 1947 partition.



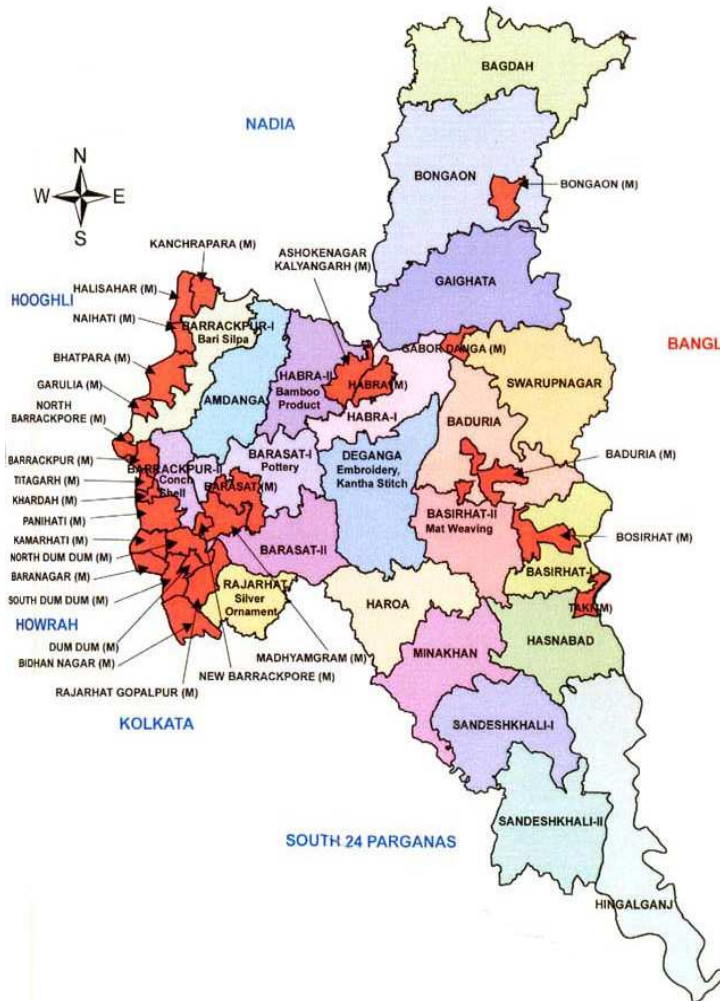
Post Independence: In 1983, an administrative reform committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Ashok Mitra suggested to split the district into two districts – North and South 24 Parganas were created. The North 24 Parganas which was included to the Presidency Division has been formed with five sub-divisions of the Greater 24 Parganas namely Barasat (Headquarter), Barrackpore, Basirhat, Bangaon and Bidhannagar (a satellite township of Kolkata, popularly known as Salt Lake).

Table 2: Administrative profile of the North 24 Pgns District

Area	4094 Sq. Km.
No. of Subdivision	5 nos.: Bangaon, Barasat, Bidhannagar, Barrackpore, Basirhat
Blocks/Municipalities/ Cantonment Board	Nos. of Blocks: 22, Nos. of Municipalities: 27, Cantonment Board : 1.
Urban Bodies	4 nos: NKDA, HIDCO, Naba Diganta, Bidhannagar Municipal Corporation
Ferry Ghats on River Ganga	Naihati, Jagatdal, Shyamnagar, Garulia, Ichhapur, Halisahar, Barrackpore, Titagarh, Khardah, Panihati, Ariadaha, Baranagar.
Visiting Places	Ramprasad's Vita-Halisahar, Dakshineswar Kali temple, Adyapith, Sarada Math, Gandhi Ghat/ Gandhi Museum-Barrackpore, Bankim Institute-Naihati, Panihati-Mahotsab Tala Ghat, Mangal Pandey Uddyan, Maha



Milan Math- Dakshineswar, Baro Mandir Ghat- Panihati, Khardah - Lakshmi Narayan Mandir, Rasmandir- Khardah, Gobinda Home- Panihati, Ramakrishna Mission Boys Home - Rahara, Annapurna mandir - Barrackpore.



1.5 River Ganga through the district

Ganga passes through the following Blocks of North 24 Pgs

1. Barrackpur I
2. Barrackpur II

And following Municipalities (from north to south):

1. Halisahar
- 1a. Kanchrapara
2. Naihati
3. Bhatpara
4. Garulia
5. North Barrackpore
6. Barrackpur
7. Titagarh
8. Khardah
9. Panihati
10. Kamarhati
11. Baranagar
- 11a. South DumDum

Fig-3 River Ganga through North 24 Pgs

<http://www.wbkvib.org.in/index.php/homepage/about-us/districts-profiles/117-north-24-pgs>

1.6 Number of sites listed in each Municipality

1. Halisahar	9
1a. Kanchrapara	2
2. Naihati	13
3. Bhatpara	21
4. Garulia	4
5. North Barrackpore	2
6. Barrackpur	18
7. Titagarh	9
8. Khardah	13
9. Panihati	15
10. Kamarhati	21
11. Baranagar	24
11a. South DumDum	1
TOTAL	152

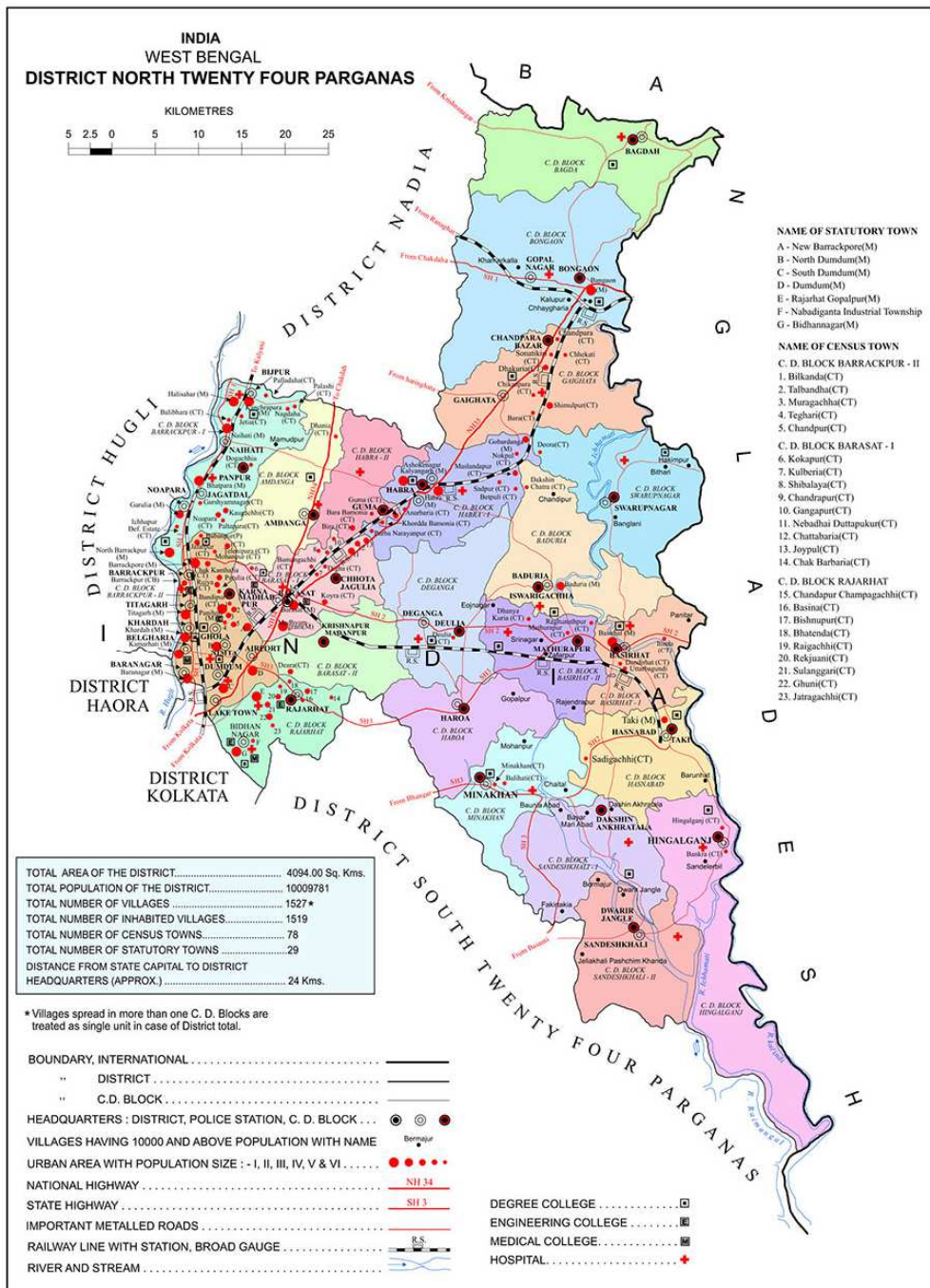


Fig- 4 Administrative Units of North 24 Parganas



**DOCUMENTATION SHEETS FROM NORTH TO SOUTH
PART-I**



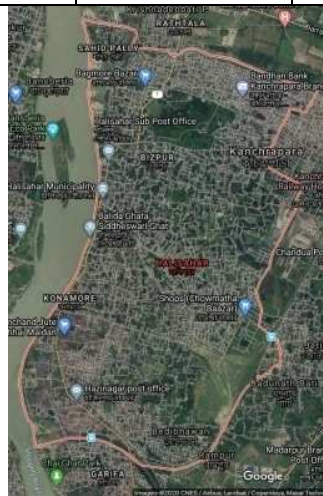
1. HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1903



LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name of the site	Typology	Name of the site	Typology
1. Rani Rashmani Janmo Bhita and Kali Temple	Religious	5. Ramprasad Bhita and Kali Temple	Religious
2. Rani Rashmani Ghat and Temple	Religious	6. Nando Kishor Terracotta Temple	Religious
3. Chaitanya Doba and Temple	Assembly-social	7. Siddheswari Kali Temple	Religious
4. Assam Bangio Saraswata Math	+ Religious	8. Chasma Shah Baba ka Mazar	Religious
	Assembly-social	9. Naihati Jute Mills	Industrial



Historical Background:

Halisahar is believed to exist from Indian early middle ages since the reign of Sultanates and was known as is a city of palaces (*Haveli Shahar*) during the Bengal Governorship of Ikhtiar ud din Bakhtiar Khilji in early 13th Century. One can find references of this township in Abul Fazal's Ain-e-Akbari drafted in late 16th century as Halisahar. It is also believed that earlier the area was known as Kumarhatta according to a school of historians specialists in post Sashanka (one of the greatest rulers of Bengal) period. It is the birthplace of many renowned spiritual and political leaders like Sripad Iswarpuri – The Guru of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Sadhak Kabi Shri Ramparasd Sen, Lokmata Rani Rashmani, Freedom fighter Shri Bipin Bihari Ganguly and others.

<http://www.halisaharmunicipality.org/>

**Serial No.-01****RANI RASHMONI BHITA and KALI TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SHRI SHRI GOLOKESWARI KALI BAARI

Past Name:

RANI RASHMANI BHITA AND KALI TEMPLE**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 57' 10" N

Longitude:

88° 24' 56" E

Address:

Halisahar, Kanchrapara,
West Bengal 743134

Approach:

From Rani Rashmoni Ghat Rd

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct and Building

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Akshya Tritiya, 1362 BS

Approximate Date:

1956 CE

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://www.tripoto.com/places-to-visit/in-west-bengal/rashmoni-ghat>
2. <http://www.halisaharmunicipality.org/about-us/>
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AMakytbWTOE>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Fanibhusan Chatterjee
Late Sibaprasad Chatterjee
Halisahar, Kanchrapara,
West Bengal 743134

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Kali Temple

Past use:

Kali Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Rani Rashmoni (28 September 1793 – 19 February 1861) was the founder of the Dakshineswar Kali Temple, Kolkata, and remained closely associated with Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa after she appointed him as the priest of the temple.

She was born on 28 September 1793. Her father, Harekrishna Das, lived in Kona village, in present-day Halisahar, North 24 Parganas. Her mother Rampriya devi died when she was just seven years old.





It is believed that, the temple is built on the very ground where her ancestral home was previously situated.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

The temple is built almost 100 years after her death by Fanibhusan Chatterjee and Late Shibaprasad Chatterjee. It is believed that, there was a small temple along with the ancestral house of Rani ma, which was lost along with the house eventually.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A very small precinct, having two separate structures, of Kali temple.

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Both of the buildings of the temple complex are small, relatively new, built only about 60 years ago. Both of them have pitched roof of char-chala style. The relatively bigger building is the main temple.

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Bricks and Concrete Roof

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:

as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Nothing as such observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:

C

Architectural:

A

Historical:

B

Associational:

B

Social/Cultural:

B

Final Grading:

IIB

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kali+Maa+Temple/@22.9525131,88.4144565,334m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xc35ecc89f044cce2!2sRashmoni+Ghat!8m2!3d22.952576!4d88.4153412!3m4!1s0x39f8948ea3eba4bb:0x16f666018f1469f2!8m2!3d22.9528258!4d88.4157854>



Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name

Soumyajit Kar

Address

Kolkata

Date of Listing

17.05.2020

Reviewer Name

Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address

Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****RANI RASHMONI GHAT AND TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RANI RASHMANI GHAT AND TEMPLE

Past Name:

RANI RASHMANI BHITA AND KALI TEMPLE**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 57' 10" N

Longitude:

88° 24' 56" E

Address:

Halisahar, Kanchrapara,
West Bengal 743134

Approach:

From Rani Rashmoni Ghat Rd

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct and Building

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Akshya Tritiya, 1362 BS

Approximate Date:

1956 CE

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://www.tripoto.com/places-to-visit/in-west-bengal/rashmoni-ghat>
2. <http://www.halisaharmunicipality.org/about-us/>
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AMakytbWTOE>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Fanibhusan Chatterjee
Late Sibaprasad Chatterjee
Halisahar, Kanchrapara,
West Bengal 743134

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Kali Temple

Past use:

Kali Temple

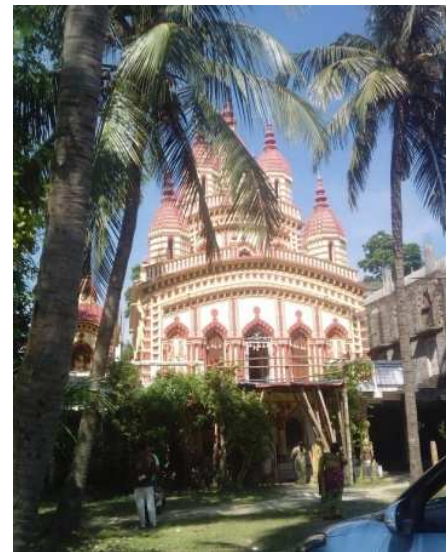
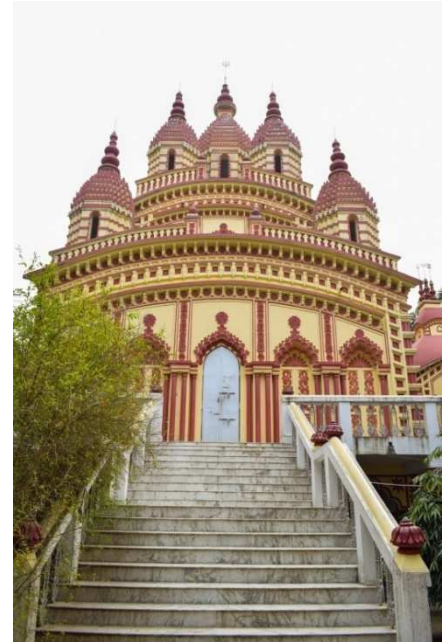
7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Rani Rashmoni (28 September 1793 – 19 February 1861) was the founder of the Dakshineswar Kali Temple, Kolkata, and remained closely associated with Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa after she appointed him as the priest of the temple.

She was born on 28 September 1793. Her father, Harekrishna Das, lived in Kona village, in present-day Halisahar, North 24 Parganas. Her mother Rampriya devi died when she was just seven years old. It is believed that, the temple is built on the very ground where her ancestral home was previously situated.

Culture Significance:





Social Significance: The temple is built almost 100 years after her death by Fanibhusan Chatterjee and Late Shibaprasad Chatterjee. It is believed that, there was a small temple along with the ancestral house of Rani ma, which was lost along with the house eventually.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The relatively bigger building is the main temple. Very similar to Bhabatarini Kali Temple at Dakhines war with grand stairs. Nabaratna temple of Bengali vernacular Architecture with ornamentations on the external surfaces.

Site & Surrounding: A very small precinct, having two separate structures, of Kali temple. River & settlements with vegetation

Plan: Both of the buildings of the temple complex are small, relatively new, built only about 60 years ago. Both of them have pitched roof of char-chala style.

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Bricks and Lime Concrete

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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

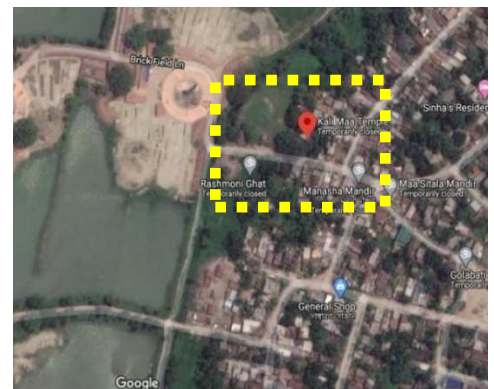
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Nothing as such observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kali+Maa+Temple/@22.9525131,88.4144565,334m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xc35ecc89f044cce2!2sRashmoni+Ghat!8m2!3d22.952576!4d88.4153412!3m4!1s0x39f8948ea3eba4bb:0x16f666018f1469f2!8m2!3d22.9528258!4d88.4157854>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	17.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-03****CHAITANYA DOBA & TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHAITANYA DOBA & TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 56' 44" N

Longitude:

88° 24' 59" E

Address:

Halisahar, Kanchrapara,
West Bengal 743134

Approach:

From Bangao-Kulpi Road and Rishi Bankim Chandra Road,
near Bijpur Satsang Bihar**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

The pond was founded at the time of Mahaprabhu's journey towards
Puri

[Approximately 0916 BS / 1510 CE]

Approximate Date:

The Temple was built Clearing a jungle area in 1342 BS / 1935 CE

Source of information:

Internet

1. <http://henabasu.blogspot.com/2016/04/kisoridasa-babaji-sricaitanyadoba.html>
2. <https://www.thegaudiyatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/11/caitanya-doba-halisahar-irthplace-isvara-puri/>
3. <https://gaudiyahistory.iskcondesiretree.com/tag/isvara-puri/>
4. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/NjRjMDk4MWIwNzE0YzVhNWY5MjhhNzViYzQzZjQxNGQ0OGE5N2M1YWUxNWUwMjdlYjZkNjQ2ZGUxY2EyMzQzNDBiMzQzOGJmM2E4ZGFjM2Q0ZTZiMG11Mjk0MGViN2ZkY2QyZGY3MmEwMDlmOGI0MzVhNTk0MTNkMzg3MzViMDVwa2F5cERiYnMvTDhoSDY2dTZ6VTk3a25GNlhlb1pCWDIranZwNGtlWE5vPQ==

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private (Trusty Board)

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner: Srisri pranakrishna bhakti mandir

Address: -

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Sri Sri Radhavinod &

Sri Nitai Gaur Temple and adjacent pond

Past use:

Sri Sri Radhavinod & Sri Nitai Gaur Temple and adjacent pond

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Ishvara Puri's birthplace is popularly known by the name "Chaitanya Doba." The word doba means "a pool of water". When Chaitanya Mahaprabhu passed through Kuymara Hatta on His way to Puri, He showed respect for His spiritual master by picking up some earth from the place of his birth, wrapping it in His cloth and taking it with



Him. Thousands of pilgrims have since followed His example, thus forming a pit that has since filled with water.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: Ishvara Puri is a sannyas name. Though his name prior to taking sannyas is unknown, we do know that his father's name was Shyamasundara Acharya. Ishvara Puri took initiation from Madhavendra Puri, the embodiment of nectarine devotional love. Madhavendra Puri was pleased with Ishvara Puri's guileless, sincere and affectionate service and thus showered him with blessings, so that he too became immersed in the ocean of love for Krishna. If a disciple can satisfy his spiritual master, then he will be fortunate and attain all auspiciousness and the fulfillment of all his desires. On the other hand, if the guru is unhappy with his disciple, then he will only know inauspiciousness.

Mahaprabhu is the Supreme Personality of Godhead and has no need of any teacher. Even so, He wishes to teach the world that it is absolutely necessary to take shelter of a bonafide spiritual master. For this reason, He played the role of a disciple by taking initiation from Ishvara Puri when He met him at Gaya. This in itself shows beyond a doubt Ishvara Puri's greatness and importance.

Local legends:

Then the Lord went to Gaya where he met Ishvara Puri. After taking initiation from him, He started to display the signs of love of God, and when He returned to His homeland He began to engage in the pastimes of divine love. (Chaitanya Charitamrita 1.17.8-9)

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A very simple structure, just to serve the purpose of restoring the history of a very important period of Bengal renaissance. The place is beyond the identity of a temple and a water body only, but also signature of a socio cultural revolution.

Site & Surrounding:
Plan:

River & settlements with vegetation

Simple basic structure, with separate rooms/ grihas for idols and common area (naatmandir) serving as sitting space for disciples/common people. The roof is supported by concrete columns, spread over the entire area. This is a single storied structure.

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and:

Bricks and concrete structure and lime-concrete Roof

Construction techniques

Brick masonry



**9. Associated Intangible values**

The water body (Doba) was created during chaitanya era, but it was properly restored and the temple was made by cleaning the space in the year 1935.

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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance As such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks**13. Grade**

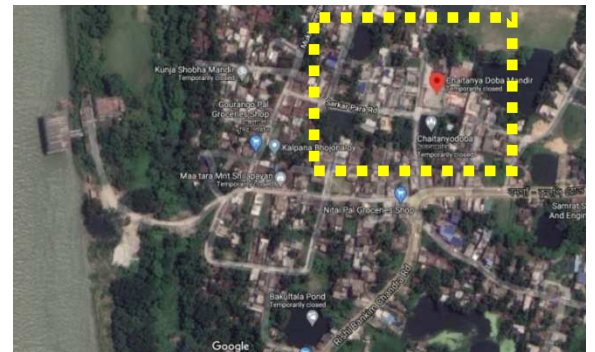
Archaeological: A
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/search/chaitanya+doba,+Halisahar,+Kanchrapara,+West+Bengal/@22.9452542,88.4158073,180m/data=!3m1!1e3>



Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	17.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-04****ASSAM BANGIYA SARASWAT MATH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **ASSAM BANGIYA SARASWAT MATH**
 Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 55' 60" N
 Longitude: 88° 24' 45" E
 Address: p.o.: Halisahar,
 North 24 parganas, West Bengal,
 743134

Approach: From Bazarpara Main Road,
 near Halisahar Sub-Post Office

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Precinct and Building
 Subtype: Religious, Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
 Approximate Date: 23rd December in 1930

Source of information:
 Internet

- https://www.google.com/search?xsrf=ALeKk03MSco_NIwaueJd3oICz0yp8iIe2g%3A1589784540991&ei=3C_CXpCGPL3iz7sP6_mh8AM&q=asam+bongiyo+saraswat+math+halisahar&oq=asam+bongiyo+saraswat+math+halisahar&gs_lcp=CgZwc3ktYWlQAzIFCAAQzQI6BggAEAcQHjoICAAQCBAHEB5QkqLHBlil_McGYIb_xwZoAHAAeACAAe4BiAGrHpIBBjAuMjUuMZgBAKABAaoBB2d3cy13aXo&scIent=psy-ab&ved=0ahUKEwiQ5Nb26LzAhU98XMBHet8CD4Q4dUDCAw&uact=5
- <http://demomathhalisahar.weebly.com/halisahar-west-bengal.html>
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Assam-Bangiya_Saraswat_Math,Halisahar_-_panoramio.jpg

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple : Single
 Public/Private : Private
 Any other (specify)
 Name of owner: Assam Bangiya Saraswat Math
 Address: P.o.: Halisahar, N 24 Parganas, West bengal

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
 Present use: Various Social Service
 and regular culture of religious thinking
 Past use: Various Social Service
 and regular culture of religious thinking

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Swami Nigamananda Paramhansa Deva registered a Trust-deed in the Sub-Registry office of Jorhat in Assamiya Language on the date of 23rd December in 1930 A.D. At that time he was the founder





Trustee and he appointed eleven (11) members of the Trust among whom five (5) trustees were among Sanyasi / Brahmachari, five (5) Grihee trustees and with one (1) Gurudham Sevayet Trustee.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Assam Bangiya Saraswat Math (previously known as Shanti Ashram) is a monastic organization founded by Srimat Swami Nigamananda Saraswati Paramahansadev in 1912 AD. Now it has near about 50 branches (Saraswat Ashrams) in all over India and abroad.

Associational Significance:

Swami Nigamananda Paramahansa (born Nalinikanta Chattopadhyay; 18 August 1880 – 29 November 1935) is a Sadguru, Hindu yogi, guru and mystic well known in Eastern India. Nigamananda was born into a Bengali Brahmin family in the hamlet of Kutabpur in Nadia district (at present Meherpur district Bangladesh). He was a sannyasi from Shankar's cult. After his ordination as a sannyasi, he came to be known as Paribrajakacharya Paramahansa Srimat Swami Nigamananda Saraswati Deva

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Different buildings were constructed during different period, some with typical Indian style temple Architecture with chura and prayer spaces, others are simple structure, mostly 2 storied.

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Bricks and Concrete Roof

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:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Nothing as such observed





12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

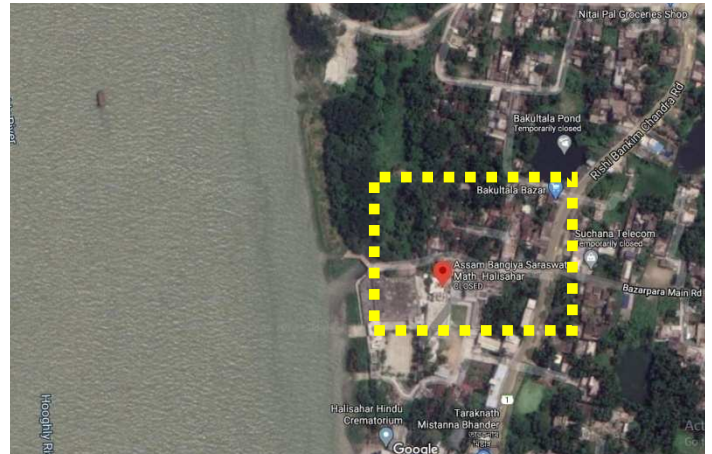
Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	B
Historical:	B
Associational:	B
Social/Cultural:	B
Final Grading:	III

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Assam+Bangiya+Saraswat+Math+/->

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Assam+Bangiya+Saraswat+Math+/-/@22.9431074,88.4142163,334m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sSankar+Math+near+Halisahar,+Kanchrapara,+West+Bengal!3m4!1s0x0:0x46148775f3300926!8m2!3d22.9427358!4d88.4144172>



Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	17.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-05****RAMPRASAD VITA AND TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RAMPRASAD VITA AND TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 56' 21" N

Longitude:

88° 25' 13" E

Address:

RAM PRASAD VITA, HALISAHAR,
Barrackpore-I ,
NORTH 24 PARGANAS,
West Bengal, 743134

Approach:

From Barendra Gali, near Jora Shiv Mandir

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious (Temple)

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

by Ramprasad Sen
[Approximately 1129-1181 BS /
1723-1775 CE]
Later Reconstructed in 1957 by
Local People

Source of information:

Internet

1. <http://maasiddshwari.weebly.com/history-of-halisahar.html>
2. http://www.north24parganas.gov.in/places_of_interest
3. <https://pincode.net.in/halisahar-ram-prasad-vita-halishahar-barrackpur-i-north-24-parganas-west-bengal-743134>
4. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/YjkyZTRkYzA2Yjk4MWYyNjZiMmU0YzUxZTEwMDQlZWZjZmZiMTM0Zjk3NjlkYTc0ODZiOWUxZWQ4MjYxZjg5YjQ3NzUxNDhlOTdkNjNiZWJmZmZmNjI1MjU1NWExOTFIN2Q4MzMyMmUxMGJmZTZjOWRIYTJmNmYwODI3MDc3ODQ0UXFaMFVBZFBncVh0U1FGRmppaWUyR2d5cmJNMDDhb2hlczhmQzA1OFNrPQ==

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Pvt.

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Mandir Trust Committee

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Kali Temple

Past use:

Kali Temple

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

"Ramprasad Vita" which was the cottage of Sadhak Ramprasad, where he was born. He was a sakta sadhak and wrote more than 500



devotional songs. The place of his meditation was the Panchamundasana at Panchabati, located at his sadhanpith adjacent to the Ramprasad Vita.

Ramprasad was born here in 1720 and also died in Halisahar in 1775. His grandfather Rameswar Sen settled in Halisahar. However, after his death his Bhita was abandoned. In 1884, the local people re-identified the site and there after annual Kali puja was performed in the site. In 1930, with the donation of Satyacharan Gupta and Pulin Behari, the current dalan style temple was set up in 1957, it was turned into a permanent Kali temple when the idol of Prasadmayee Jagadiswari Kali was established in the temple.

Culture Significance:	Ramprasad is remembered for the songs and poems he composed which is known as Ramprasadi Sangeet. The Ramprasadi tune known for its distinctness, had influenced numerous later day poet-composers including Rabindranath.
Social Significance:	Halisahar is mostly known for being a home to Sadhak Ramprasad Sen. For this reason the city witnesses many worshipping programs of mother Kali of whom Ramprasad was devotee.
Associational Significance: Local legends:	Ramprasad was a close friend of Maharaja Krishnachandra of Nadia.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	The original thatched hut of Ramprasad does not exist anymore. In that space a new flat roofed temple has come up under the initiative of the local trust and it is well maintained. The fabled banyan tree or Panchabati under which Ramprasad conducted his Sadhana exists beside the temple and receives regular worship by the people.
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	
Façade:	
Decorative Feature:	
Building material and: Construction techniques	Bricks and Concrete Roof 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:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

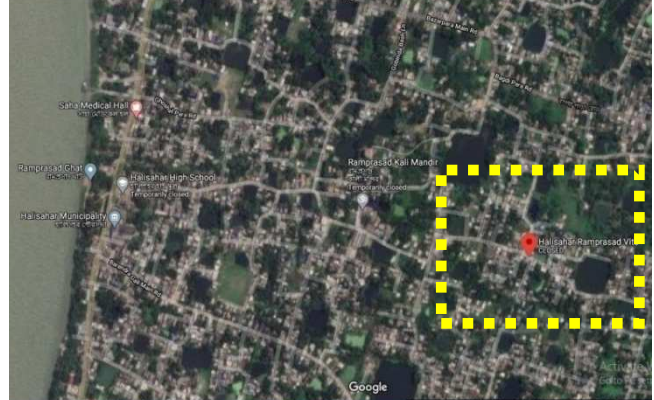
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Fair
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	Nothing as such observed



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Halisahar+Ramprasad+Vita/@22.9384477,88.419266,834m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8946717f011bb:0x2ff5d3555a7e92318m213d22.9373925!4d88.422471>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-06****NANDO KISHORE TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NANDO KISHORE TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 56' 13'' N

Longitude:

88° 24' 50" E

Address:

Barendra Gali, Halisahar,
Kanchrapara, West Bengal 743134,

Approach:

From Barendra Gali, near Jora Shiv Mandir

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Religious (Temple)

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

by Local Landlord Madangopal Roy
[Approximately 1149 BS / 1743 CE]

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Temple_of_Nandkishore_ar_Halisahar.jpg
2. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/next-weekend-you-can-be-at-halisahar/cid/1283615>
3. <https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/07/24/halisahar-and-kanchrapara-temples-and-pilgrimage/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Undertaken by West Bengal Govt

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

W B State Archeology Department

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Shiva Temple

Past use:

Shiva Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The temple was built by Local landlord Madan Gopal Roy, in the year 1743. It is almost 280 years old and a fine example of earlier terracotta temples in Bengal. The basic structure is an AATCHALA SHIVA TEMPLE with terracotta panels all over it, which is described in the Architectural description of the temple.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: The temple is a part of Temple complex, popularly known as the Baranda Gali r Shiv Mandir. The complex houses four temples, two



of which have been restored by the West Bengal State Archeology Department and a blue board proudly declares it as a protected monument. Sadly the complex is badly maintained and the vegetation removed by the archeologist has re-grown making the entire temple complex almost inaccessible.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

River & settlements with vegetation

Both temples are square in plan.

Façade:

The front surface of the temple is entirely covered with intricate terracotta panels. The arch panel above the single arched entrance contains an elaborate battle scene from the Ramayana, where the two armies are separated by an image of Garuda. The side panels contain several interesting panels including a multi headed Shiva on a Nandi Bull. The base panels are no less elaborate with battle & court scenes complete with horses, chariots and palanquins. Sadly the base panels have overgrown with vegetation and are almost inaccessible.

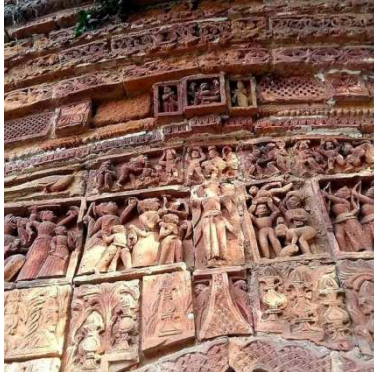
Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Described in the Architectural Style

Bricks and lime-surki Roof along with terracotta panels

Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

The other two temples of the complex are totally overgrown with vegetation and are on the verge of collapsing.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

Structural Problem:

Additions & alterations:

Repairs and Maintenance:

Threats to the property:

Found

Found

No document available

Not Adequate

the growing vegetation is almost decaying the main structures and destroying the terracotta panels, which needs immediate attention and proper scientific conservation



11. State of Conservation

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

Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced state of decay

12. Other Remarks

The temples are on d verge of collapsing & overgrown with thick vegetation. They need immediate attention and proper restoration.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Nandokishore+Terracotta+Temple/@22.9369615,88.4123136,722m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f894644c521819:0xf9ab241e74f75153!8m2!3d22.9369566!4d88.4145023>

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

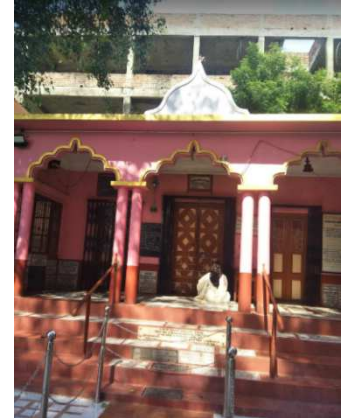
**Serial No.-07****SIDDHESWARI KALI TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name:
Past Name:**SIDDHESWARI KALI TEMPLE**
-DO-**2. Location**Latitude: 22° 55' 60" N
Longitude: 88° 24' 45" EAddress: Halisahar Station Road, Kanchrapara,
NORTH 24 PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL,
743134

Approach: From Rishi Bankim Chandra Road, near Bolidaghata Bus Stand

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Subtype: Precinct
Religious (Temple)**4. Date of Construction**Precise Date:
Approximate Date: In Seventeenth Century
Source of information:
Internet

1. <http://maasiddshwari.weebly.com/>
2. http://www.north24parganas.gov.in/places_of_interest
3. <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Siddheswari-Kali-Mandir-Bijna-halisahar/725045527932875?nr>
4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hG8BXndqgSA>
5. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/next-weekend-you-can-be-at-halisahar/cid/1258556>

**5. Ownership**Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Mandir Committee
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: -
Address: -**6. Property Use**Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Kali Temple
Past use: Kali Temple**7. Significance**

Historic Significance: Way back in early seventeenth century, Siddheswari Kali Temple was established in Balidaghata, Halisahar {Previously known as 'Kumarhatta' Halisahar} just on the banks of river Bhagirathi [the Ganga]

Culture Significance:
Social Significance:



Associational Significance: With the enthusiasm of the local people and with the patronage of Halisahar Municipality, gradually the main temple, Shiva Temple and the Nat Mandir were all renovated fully keeping the structure of the original construction. The temple is now one of the most visited pilgrim place in the town. Thousands of devotees offer their 'Puja' and prayer every day. The adjoining bathing ghat has also been renovated artistically with decent lighting. Geographically it is situated on the banks of the Ganga and well-connected with the Railway stations.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Historically, it is believed that the idol of Ma Kali was carved on a black-stone which was brought out by the Bidhyadhar Roychowdhury who belonged to the famous Zaminder dynasty of "Sabarna Roychowdhury" from the river bed of the Ganga. The temple was reconstructed in later days. After the original idol was stolen in early sixties, in 1998 a new idol of mother Kali was established.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation
Plan: There is a main temple of Ma Kali, and at the front there is a 12 pillar Natmandir, both are rectangular in plan.

Façade:
Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style
Building material and: Bricks and Concrete Roof
Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: With the enthusiasm of the local people and with the patronage of Halisahar Municipality, gradually the main temple, Shiva Temple and the Nat Mandir were all renovated fully keeping the structure of the original construction
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.





11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration **Fair**
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance **nothing as such observed**

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

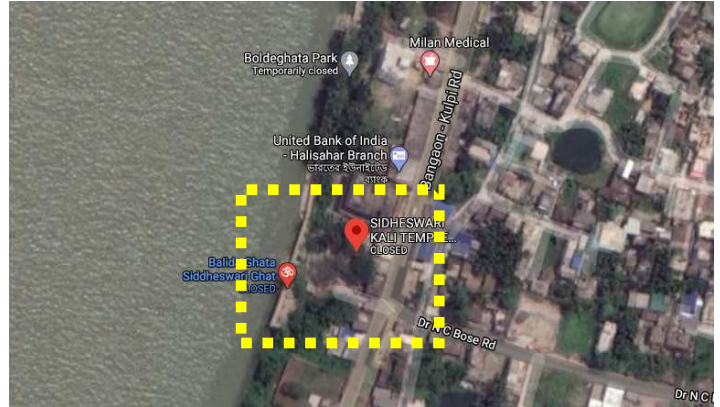
Archaeological: A
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Halisahar+Ramprasad+Vita/@22.9384477,88.419266,834m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8946717f011bb:0x2ff5d3555a7e92318m2!3d22.9373925!4d88.422471>



Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-08****CHASMA SHAH BABA KA MAZAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**CHASMA SHAH BABA KA
MAZAR / DARGAH**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°55'10"N

Longitude:

88°24'42"E

Address:

P.O.: HALISAHAR, Marwarikal, BISCHPUR,
NORTH 24 PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL,
-743134

Approach:

From Dwarik Jange Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious, Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not Available

Approximate Date:

Not Available

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://www.news18.com/news/politics/how-politics-robbed-barrackpore-of-its-alag-mazhab-ek-biradri-legacy-2131461.html>
2. https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk03MScO_NiwaueJd3olCz0yp8iIg2g%3A1589784540991&ei=3C_CXpCGPL3iz7sP6_mh8AM&q=asam+bongiyo+saraswat+math+halisahar&oq=asam+bongiyo+saraswat+math+halisahar&gs_lcp=CgZwc3ktYWlQAZIFCAAQzQI6BggAEAcQHjoICAAQCBAHEB5OkqLHBl1_McGYIb_xwZoAHAeACAAe4BiAGrHpIBBjAuMjUuMZgBAKABAAoBB2d3cy13aXo&scient=psy-ab&ved=0ahUKEwiQ5Nb26LzAhU98XMBHet8CD4Q4dUDCAw&uact=5
3. <https://www.indianplaces.review/o/chasma-baba-dargah/5a018eRb8cfa6d5d3e40f2da1/>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Dargah Committee

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

As a religious and secular place for devotees

Past use:

As a religious and secular place for devotees

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Yosuf Kamal, popularly known as Chasma Baba, was a *pir* believed to have supernatural powers and the Dargah is open to both Hindus and Muslims. It was also the epicentre of a series of communal incidents at Hajinagar and Halisahar.



Culture Significance:
Social Significance:

The Mazar, built by a Hindu businessman from Gujarat, ensured peace by operating on the basis of unwritten traditions and agreements. The agreement: that only Hindu family rituals would be allowed on the road outside the Dargah and the sacrifice of cows or sale of beef was prohibited in the area.

Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Islamic Architecture
Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation
Plan: Rectangular
Façade: Islamic Arches
Decorative Feature:
Building material and: Bricks and Concrete Roof
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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance nothing as such observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

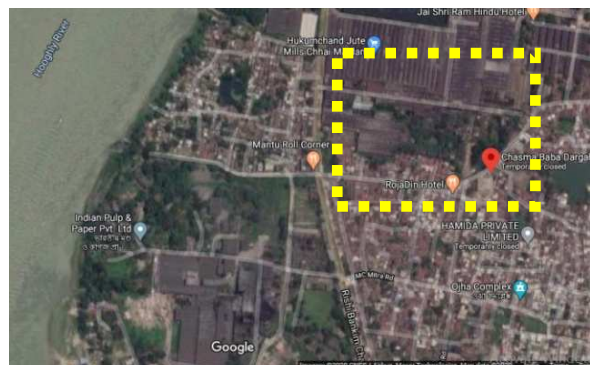
Archaeological: C
Architectural: B
Historical: B
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chasma+Baba+Dargah/@22.9193001,88.4064731,794m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f8940d7e313ccd:0x495f7b5797803b99!2sChasma+Baba+Dargah!8m2!3d22.9190473!4d88.4112505!3m4!1s0x39f8940d7e313ccd:0x495f7b5797803b99!8m2!3d22.9190473!4d88.4112505>



Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-09****NAIHATI JUTE MILLS CO. LTD.**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name:
Past Name:**NAIHATI JUTE MILLS CO. LTD.**
-DO-**2. Location**Latitude: 22° 54' 48" N
Longitude: 88° 24' 14" E
Address: Hazi Nagar, Halisahar, Kolkata,
West Bengal 743135
Approach: From Naihati Jute Mill Road**3. Property Type**Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Building
Subtype: Industrial (Factory)**4. Date of Construction**Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1905 CE
Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://www.naihatijute.com/>
2. http://www.north24parganas.gov.in/places_of_interest
3. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/next-weekend-you-can-be-at-halisahar/cid/1258556>

5. OwnershipSingle/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner:
Address:**6. Property Use**Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Jute Industry (Factory)
Past use: Jute Industry (Factory)**7. Significance**

Historic Significance: The Naihati Jute Mills Co. Ltd. was established in the year 1905. Its manufacturing unit is situated at Hazinagar, Dist 24 Parganas (North) on the bank of the river Hooghly in West Bengal (INDIA). It was taken over by the Bhagat family in the year 1958 and being run for more than 6 decades under the leadership of Mr. J.K.Bhagat who is "Chairman cum Managing Director" of the Company.

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



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Bricks and Concrete Roof

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations:

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: As such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Fair

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

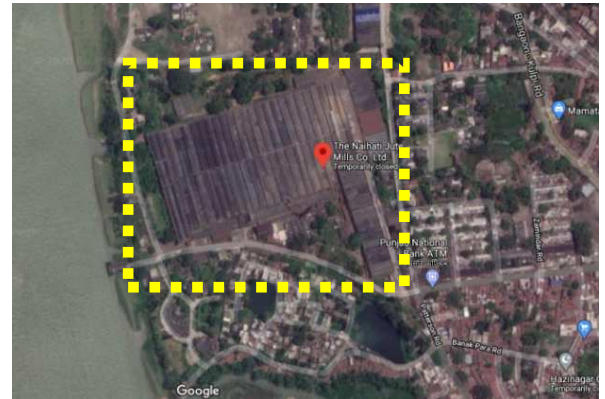
14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Naihati+Jute+Mills+Co.+Ltd./@22.9129713,88.4048487,562m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x71ea51fe727b7d6a!2sThe+Naihati+Jute+Mills+Co.+Ltd.!8m2!3d22.9134025!4d88.4064778!3m6!1s0x0:0x71ea51fe727b7d6a!8m2!3d22.9134025!4d88.4064778!9m1!1b1>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata





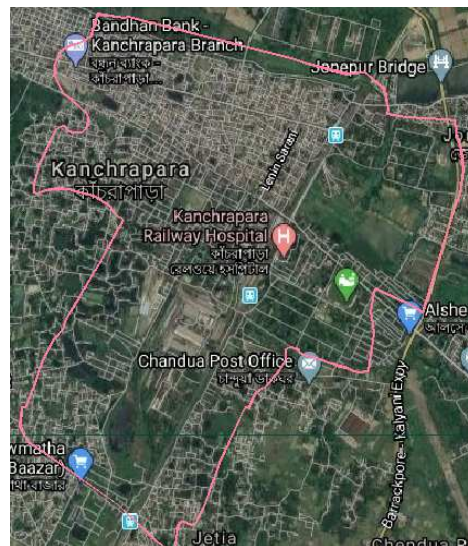
1a. KANCHRAPARA MUNICIPALITY

(Established in 1917)



LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name of the site	Typology
1. Dakat Kali Temple	Religious
2. Railway Workshop, Kanchrapara	Industrial





Historical Background:

From early historical period, geographically, this area had been full of swamps, natural riverside lake, low land, and water bodies' sparse village-settlements surrounded by deep jungle infested with wild animals of all kinds. Barring a few pockets, the area was considered unfit for human habitation.

However, around this area, there were several dozen villages more or less prosperous, such as Mallickbaag, Kanchanpalli or Kanchrapara, Bhawanipur, Ghoshpara, Chandua and Kampa. This area underwent development from 1862- the Sealdaha Kusthia Broad Gauge Railway Line, through 1863- construction of a 132000 m² locomotive workshop and railway station on the northernmost tip of Bizpur Mouza, undertaken by Eastern Bengal State Railway. In 1914 a carriage and wagon shop were added. Subsequently, a planned Railway Township was laid and built to the East & South West of the Workshops with a wide range of infrastructure - roads, drains, bridges, street lights, internal Railway lines, parks, Institutes, Administrative Buildings, Technical School, Hospital, Co-operative shopping stores, Bazaar, playgrounds for football, Tennis, golf, theatre attached to each institute (Hind Marsh Institute, Bell Institute, Spalding Institute), Officers' Club etc. The resulting population increase caused the construction of huts and pucca buildings, necessitating the expansion of Municipal infrastructure beyond the Railway area.

This city was named Kanchrapara since the Railway Station at Bijpur was named after the then village Kanchanpalli or Kanchrapara.

Administrative Boundaries:

Kanchrapara is bounded by Kalyani and Gayespur in Nadia district on the north, Jayanpur, Palladaha, Kanpa, Srotribati, Chandua and Jetia on the east and Halisahar on the south and west. Bijpur is a neighbourhood in Kanchrapara.

Kanchrapara is located at 22.56°N 88.26°E.

Overview:

Kanchrapara is a municipal town, consisting of 24 municipal wards & 62 nos of slum, 48 km. From Kolkata and located at the northern most tip of north 24 parganas district in west bengal, between latitude 88.42` e to 88.47` e and longitude 22.92` n to 22.96` n with an area of 9.07 sq. Km and a population of 1, 29, 576.

Source of Information:

1. <http://www.kanchraparamunicipality.org.in/Home.aspx>
2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanchrapara>

**Serial No.-01****DAKAT KALI TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DAKAT KALI TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 56' 21" N

Longitude:

88° 26' 58" E

Address:

743145, Kanchrapara - Haringhata Rd, Kanchrapara Loco,
Kanchrapara, West Bengal 743145

Approach:

From Kanchrapara Haringhata Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Worship Place/ Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not Available

Approximate Date:

1420-1450 CE

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://indiapl.com/west-bengal/dakat-kali-mandir-624478>
2. <https://juprojectblog.wordpress.com/2016/08/22/dakat-kali-mandir-at-kanchrapara/>
3. <https://www.thestatesman.com/bengal/600-year-old-dakat-kali-temple-still-a-crowd-puller-22722.html>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Trustee Board

Name of owner:

Dakat Kali Unayan Samiti (Trust)

Address:

same as temple

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Kali Temple

Past use:

Kali Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Purana block at Kanchrapara is a well known place for the devotees of Kali. This Kali temple was established by the village head of Raghuraaz almost about six hundred years ago, and the deity of this temple has earned the name of **Dakat Kali**.

This statue of Kali has golden eyes and in this temple there is not only Maa Kali statue in fact other god and goddess are also placed. There are different temples or wide space for other god and goddess statues like lord Shiva, lord Hanuman, lord shri Krishna and Radha.

Culture Significance:

On the evening of the Kali Puja, a Tubri (A base fire work ejecting colorful sparkles at a great height) competition is organised, competitors from nearby districts also take part with great enthusiasm.





Social Significance: Kali worship is performed daily at the Devi Mandir as part of Comic Puja. A grand Kali Puja festival is held on the new moon night of the month of Ashwin. For this puja, Shree Maa decorates the temple with paintings of red coloured feet. These represent Divine Mother Kali entering our Temple to be worshiped. An incredible evening of Kali worship ensues with the chanting of Mother Kali's thousand names. There are special offerings prepared, and many songs are sung.

Associational Significance:

Local legends: The legend dates six centuries back, when Purana Block in Kanchrapara was covered with thick forest. In those days a notorious dacoit name Madan used to plunder and loot the zamindars and the pilgrims. On many occasions pilgrims were abducted for a human sacrifice to please goddess Kali. On one such occasion, Maa Sarada Moyi of Dhakineshwar on her way from Kumarpukar to Dhakineshwar was obstructed by Madan. The dacoit was spellbound and horrified to find a furious live Kali at the back of Maa Sarada Moyi. Soon after the incident the village head Raghuraaz founded the Kali Temple on the same spot where Goddess Kali had appeared in her real self. From that day the deity of goddess Kali in this temple is known as Dakat Kali after Madan dacoit who is repentance for his sinful ways transformed into a pious, ardent devotee of goddess Kali taking care of the pilgrims

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The present building is not 600 years old. It is a single one roof building with multiple no of room, serving as different temples of different gods/goddesses.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan: The Plan of the building is rectangular in shape and the bigger arm lies along with the road side. It has a small courtyard type garden attached to the building.

Façade: The main façade has cylindrical columns, decorated with arches and features. It has been locally restored and painted in regular interval.

Decorative Feature: There is tower like structure over the main temple, which can be seen from far end. The structure has a number of decorative churas.

Building material and Construction techniques: Brick and Concrete/lime roof, Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Nothing Found

Structural Problem: Nothing Found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate and regular

Threats to the property: Nothing as such observed



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration No signs of deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance NA



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

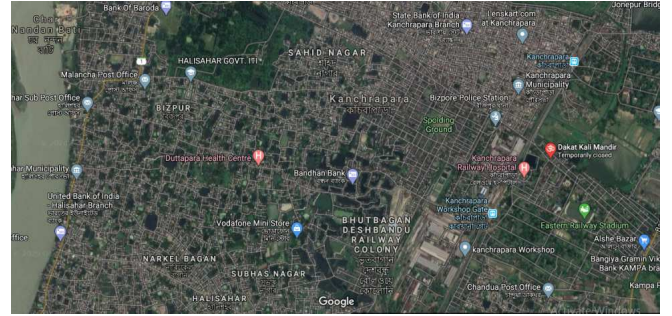
Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	B
Historical:	A
Associational:	B
Social/Cultural:	B
Final Grading:	IIA

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/search/Dakat+Kali+Mandir/@22.9402851,88.4336731,2672m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name

Soumyajit Kar
03.06.2020
Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****RAILWAY WORKSHOP, KANCRAPARA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RAILWAY WORKSHOP, KANCHRAPARA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude: 22° 56' 12" N

Longitude: 88° 25' 37" E

Address: Kanchrapara Loco, Kanchrapara, West Bengal 743145

Approach: From KANCHRAPARA WORKSHOP GATE Railway station and from Halisahar Station Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Subtype: Workshop/ Industrial Factory

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: Not Available

Approximate Date: 1863 CE

Source of information:

Internet

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanchrapara_Railway_Workshop
- https://er.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?fontColor=black&backgroundCc&id=0,1,265,446,560,562
- https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Kanchrapara_Railway_Workshop

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple: Single
 Public/Private: Public
 Any other (specify):
 Name of owner: Eastern Railway
 Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use: In use
 Present use: Railway Workshop
 Past use: Railway Workshop

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Kanchrapara Workshop is one of the oldest Railway workshops in the country. It was set up by the then Eastern Bengal Railway during the year 1863 at the present Loco Complex site in Kanchrapara. It was developed as an integrated shop to carry out repairs to Steam Locomotives, wooden body Carriage and Wagons. The management of the workshop was taken over by the state on 1st July, 1884. In the year 1914 a separate carriage and wagon shop was completed. This shop has displayed high level of flexibility by adapting to the changing environment and product-mix from time to time. During World Wars, the workshop served the Defense Department for repairs to aircrafts and manufacture of armored cars and hand-grenade shells.

Culture Significance:

A commemorative





stamp was issued in 2013 by India Post to mark 150 years of service given by Kanchrapara Workshop for building the nation.

Social Significance: Eastern Railway Kanchrapara Workshop achieved “Green-Co silver” rating from M/s Confederation of Indian Industries in the month of November 2019. This workshop already implemented various concepts in environmental friendliness in our operations as well as put tremendous efforts throughout the process of Green Co-rating system implementation, set up a standard benchmark to maintain our environment, preserve our resources, exploring the possibilities of recycling of waste, reuse the waste material and also motivate our suppliers and customers, saving Of energy, enhancement of using alternative source of renewable energy.

Associational Significance: Its mention can be found in Satyajit Ray's short story "Patol Babu Filmstar"

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The main complex carries the essence of Industrial Architecture, and looks like a factory shed of a big industry house. There are other several buildings within the complex, for office and recreation purpose. Like an important structure is Railways Officers Club. It is primarily meant for conferences and railway cultural events. It includes sports facilities like Lawn Tennis (turf), Badminton (wooden court), Billiards, swimming pool, etc. for railway employees only. Officers' Rest House is a part of it and can be used by any officer of Govt. of India for official/private purpose.

Apart from Railway Officers' Club, various other institutes with sports and cultural facilities have been established by railways. Like Bell Institute, Kazi Nazrul Institute, Khudiram Bose Institute etc.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation
Plan: The campus is huge and there are several buildings inside this. The growth of the campus over time is organic but in a planned manner. Shapes of the plans of the most of the buildings are rectangular.

Façade: Mostly industrial and factory sheds

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Bricks, lime-surki Roof, Concrete roof, MS Structure, MS Sheets, Corrugated Sheets

Construction techniques Industrial

9. Associated Intangible values

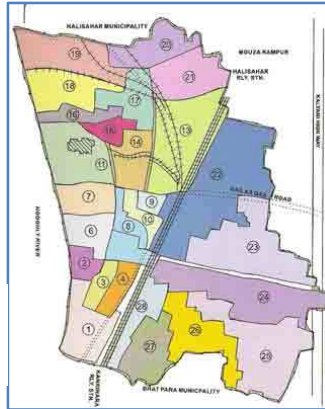
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Nothing Found
Structural Problem: Nothing Found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate and regular
Threats to the property: Nothing as such observed



2. NAIHATI MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1869



LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name of the site	Typology	Name of the site	Typology
1. Jubilee Bridge	Engg. Structure	7. Naihati Mahendra High School	Institutional
2. Kesab Pathagar	Institutional	8. Rishi Bankim Chandra College	Institutional
3. Gouripur Jute Mill	Industrial	9. Sri Sri Radhaballav Jeur Mandir	Religious
4. Garifa High School	Institutional	10. Rishi Bankim's Residence	Residential
5. Naihati Sarkar bari	Residential	11. Bankim Bhavan Gaveshana Kendra Museum	Institutional
6. Naihati Bankim Pathagar	Institutional	12. Nuddea Jute Mill	Industrial
•		13. Ghaats	



Historical Background

Naihati, previously known as Nabahatta was a seat of learning and scholarly activities, particularly in Sanskrit since 17th c. This place is associated with the likes of Vidyadhar Bhattacharya (Dewan at Jaipur court & credited with the planning of Jaipur city), Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya (composer of 'Vande Mataram'- the national song of India), Pt. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sri Keshab Chandra Sen and Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri as well as more contemporary luminaries like author Samaresh Basu, singer Shyamal Mitra etc. In 1857, the Eastern Bengal Railway (EBR) was formed to lay the tracks along the eastern bank of the Hooghly River to Kushtia, now in Bangladesh and then farther across the river to Dhaka. The municipality formed in 1869 is one of the oldest in the country, though the European mill managers themselves served as their Chairpersons till 1871. The Jubilee Bridge (rail bridge) linked Naihati with Bandel on the western bank in 1887, so that up country freight traffic could run through to Kolkata port.

**Serial No.-01****JUBILEE BRIDGE, NAIHATI**

Map Reference

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

JUBILEE BRIDGE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°54'25.8"N

Longitude:

88°24'15.7"E

Address:

Halisahar-Hooghly

West Bengal 743166

Approach:

Garifa station on the east

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Bridge

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1887

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

- i. Ajeetkumar, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=178UBpAiwUI>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Eastern Railways

Address:

6. Property Use

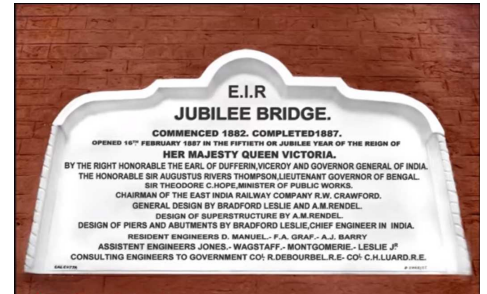
Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Past use:

Rail bridge over river Ganga

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The **Jubilee Bridge** is a now abandoned rail bridge connecting the Naihati and Bandel sections of Eastern Railway across river Hooghly. It connected the Garifa railway station on the east to the Hooghly Ghat station on the west. It was opened on 16 February 1885 to mark the golden jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign (1837-1901). Construction began in 1882 and was completed in 1887. The Chief Engineer in charge of construction works was Lt Col. Arthur John Barry, nephew of Sir John Wolfe-Barry, project engineer of the London Tower Bridge. The Bridge was designed by Sir Bradford Leslie, Chief Engineer in India and Alexander Meadows Rendel.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

It has been decommissioned from service in April 2016 when a new bridge named Sampreeti Setu or new Jubilee bridge, constructed 22 m downstream of this bridge, was opened.



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	The Jubilee Bridge is a cantilever truss bridge, constructed entirely by riveting, without any nuts or bolts used in the construction. One unique feature of this bridge is the cast Iron pendulum bearings.
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Total length approx. 400 m.
Façade:	Steel arches & angular ties
Decorative Feature:	NA
Building material and:	Steel structure
Construction techniques	cantilever truss bridge



9. Associated Intangible values

The Bridge has the distinction of being first permanent crossing over the Hooghly, which was considered unbridgeable owing to difficult foundation conditions at that time.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
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	-

12. Other Remarks One of the oldest rail bridges in India and the oldest in eastern India. Its 129 years of journey ended with the last train Teesta-Torsha Express on 17th April 2016, which also marked the beginning of the new Bridge.

13. Grade

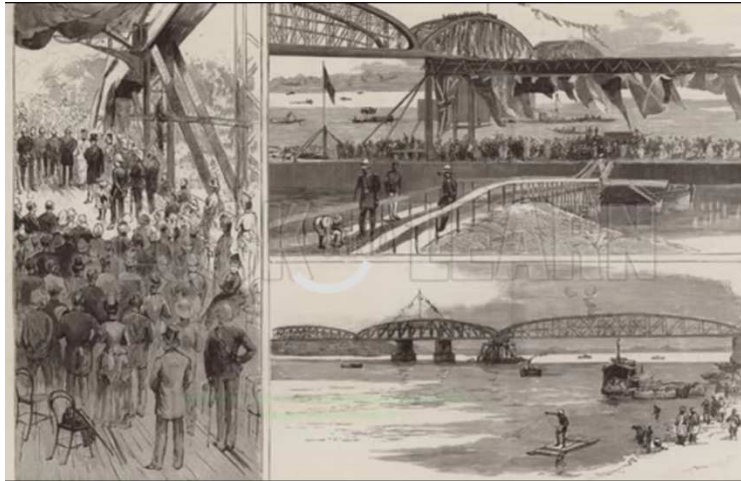
Archaeological	B
Architectural:	B
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	B
Final Grading:	IIA

14. References

Reference notes

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jubilee_Bridge_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jubilee_Bridge_(India))
- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/128-year-old-Jubilee-Bridge-to-go-under-the-hammer/articleshow/47932939.cms>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fpN62tKr3X4>
- <https://www.mageba-group.com/ch/en/1023/Asia/India/45117/New-Jubilee-Bridge-Kolkata.htm>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	09.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****KESAB PATHAGAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KESAB PATHAGAR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°54'23.03"N

Longitude:

88°24'53.97"E

Address:

30, RamkamalSen Rd., Garifa, Naihati
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal 743165

Approach:

2.6 km distance from Naihati rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1930

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <http://www.wbpublibnet.gov.in/townlib/districts/uttar-24-parganas/keshab-pathagar.html>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Not Found

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Library

Past use:

Library (Lending Services)

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Keshab Pathagar was established in 1930 by the freedom fighters & the revolutionaries to carry on their activities from here. It was the epicenter of Bengali culture & revolutionary movement. Its association with the freedom struggle makes it a significant historic place.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A single storied ordinary building

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighbourhood

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

High floor height with an array of windows

Decorative Feature:

None

Building material and:

Brick and RCC

Construction techniques

Frame structure

9. Associated Intangible values**10. Condition Description**



Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations:
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: As such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing 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.co.in/maps/place/Kesab+Pathagar/@22.9064149,88.4128028,707m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f8941bc9d0f3a9:0x71578d1d2421056!8m2!3d22.9064149!4d88.4149915>



Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	09.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-03**

Map Reference

GOURIPUR JUTE MILL

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name:
Past Name:**GOURIPUR JUTE MILL**
GOUREPORE JUTE MILL**2. Location**Latitude: 22°54'3.49"N
Longitude: 88°24'43.58"E
Address: Garifa, Naihati, North
24 Parganas, West Bengal - 743165
Approach: About 550 m from Baisnab Para Ferry**3. Property Type**Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Industrial**4. Date of Construction**Precise Date: 1862
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

- i. [Jute Mills in Bengal: The emerging phase of 1855 to 1892. Thesis chapter: https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/137056/7/07_chapter_04.pdf](https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/137056/7/07_chapter_04.pdf)

5. OwnershipSingle/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify):
Name of owner: Gauripur Jute Co. Ltd. (Goyal Group)
Address: Naihati, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal**6. Property Use**Abandoned/In use: Abandoned / closed down
Present use:
Past use: Jute Mill**7. Significance**Historic Significance: Naihati was once known as Gauripur. This factory was founded in 1885 over an area of 600 acres. This area housed Containers Closers (CC Co.), Gauripur Thermal Station as well as the entire property of Jenson & Nicholson. Jardine, Skinner & Co. managed this jute mill from 1862-77 while Barry & Co. took over thereafter. It had 160 looms and at least 22000 workers used to work here. It had permanent residential housing for thousands of workers, coolie lines, officers' quarters & the huge Gauripur market. Like many other such mills, the ownership changed many times till it was closed in December, 1997 and went to liquidation in 2001.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:**8. Architectural Description**Architectural Style: Neo-classical style
Site & Surrounding: Dense neighbourhood

**Serial No.-04****GARIFA HIGH SCHOOL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

GRIFA HIGH SCHOOL

Past Name:

GARIFA M. E. SCHOOL**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°54'0.27"N

Longitude: 88°25'1.97"E

Address: 449, RBC Rd., Naihati, N 24 Parganas
West Bengal 743166

Approach: About 1.5km distance from Naihati rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Educational

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1845

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. https://bn.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A6%97%E0%A6%B0%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%AB%E0%A6%BE_%E0%A6%89%E0%A6%9A%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9A_%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%8D_%E0%A6%AF%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%AF%E0%A6%BC

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Department of Education, GoWB

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Educational

Past use:

Educational

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Garifa M.E. School was started when education was yet to be officially governed. The history of its origins is inaccessible because most of the ancient documents are no longer found today. However, it is believed that children of some reformed families of the region, such as Sen, Roy etc. who had learnt English in Calcutta, later came back to the village and set up the school to teach English to local boys, realizing the importance of the language. Garifa M.E. School which is now known as Garifa High School is a product of such initiatives.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A simple two/ three storied building, that probably grew with time.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighbourhood

Plan:

Rectangular blocks with one sided pillared verandah

Façade:

Simple arrangement of windows with chajja



Decorative Feature: None
 Building material and: Brick and concrete
 Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values Marks local initiatives in education

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: -
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: As such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. [https://www.google.com/search?xsrf=ALeKk01wUxxQH6pzqibTBJuhFr3Xp86YQ:1591502453472&q=historical+places+in+north+24+parganas&psic=0&rflfq=1&rlha=0&rllag=22674401,88552361,14950&tbn=lcl&ved=2ahUKEwimv5fT6O7pAhV56nMBHXk0DD0QtgN6B AgMEAQ&tbs=lr:!!m4!!u3!2m2!3m1!!e1!!m4!!u2!2m2!2m1!!e1!!m4!!u16!2m2!!6m1!!e1!!m4!!u16!2m2!!6m1!!e2!2m1!!e2!2m1!!e16!2m1!!e3!3s!AE,lf:1,lf_ui:1&rldoc=1#rifi=hd::si:16083993505315566702:mv:\[\[22.901133502708422,88.41972446513856\],\[22.898603388972408,88.41464972568238\],null,\[22.899868451739792,88.41718709541047\],18\]](https://www.google.com/search?xsrf=ALeKk01wUxxQH6pzqibTBJuhFr3Xp86YQ:1591502453472&q=historical+places+in+north+24+parganas&psic=0&rflfq=1&rlha=0&rllag=22674401,88552361,14950&tbn=lcl&ved=2ahUKEwimv5fT6O7pAhV56nMBHXk0DD0QtgN6B AgMEAQ&tbs=lr:!!m4!!u3!2m2!3m1!!e1!!m4!!u2!2m2!2m1!!e1!!m4!!u16!2m2!!6m1!!e1!!m4!!u16!2m2!!6m1!!e2!2m1!!e2!2m1!!e16!2m1!!e3!3s!AE,lf:1,lf_ui:1&rldoc=1#rifi=hd::si:16083993505315566702:mv:[[22.901133502708422,88.41972446513856],[22.898603388972408,88.41464972568238],null,[22.899868451739792,88.41718709541047],18])



Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	07.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-05**

Map Reference

NAIHATI SARKAR BARI

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

NAIHATI SARKAR BARI

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°53'29.9"N

Longitude:

88°24'55.1"E

Address:

37/1, Robertson Rd. (Barada Rd.),
Naihati, West Bengal 743165

Approach:

Beside Naihati Katyayani Girls school

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Residential

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

1699

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Sarkar family Durga Puja photographs on Google maps

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Sarkar family

Address:

Naihati, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Residence

Past use:

-do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Sarkar Bari is one of the oldest houses in the locality. The earliest ancestor who established business and settled here is Ramananda De Sarkar, descendant of Shashanko Mohan Deb, the Zaminder of Karnasubarna village. The Lohaghat, a Cast Iron ghat on the river belongs to this family that had played an important role in their trade and subsequent fortune. The approach road to this house has been named after Atal Bihari Sarkar of this family. Sri Hara Prasad Shastri's house was also nearby in Shastri Para and it is said that when his family was going through financial stress after the death of Haraprasad Shastri's eldest brother Nandakumar, neighbor Tarak Sarkar of the Sarkar family had helped them to stride over the crisis. Haraprasad had remembered this help forever and though they had different

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational
Significance:

Local legends:

'barna's (Tarak Sarkar was Kayastha while they were Brahmins), they used to act as a united family.

The Sarkar.s had been celebrating Durga Puja in this house since 1700 and completed 320 years of the festival in 2019. One special custom is to perform Ganga Puja on the MahaDashami day at their Lohaghat.



8. Architectural Description

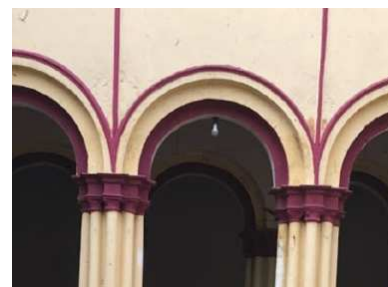
Architectural Style:	European style
Site & Surrounding:	Dense neighbourhood
Plan:	Simple rectangular with N-S longer axis and a courtyard in front of the south facing 'Thakurdalan'; entry to this courtyard is through an entranceway facing the road on the east.
Façade:	The Thakurdalan is a five-bay single storied flat-roof 'dalan' structure with a verandah in the front and two rows of semi-circular archways, each flanked by five round pilasters in a triratha arrangement. The side-most archways have three pilasters towards the wall. The pilasters have a semblance of Ionic capitals. The perpendicular walls to the thakurdalan still have two Venetian doorways on the ground floor, but rest of the building has undergone lot of additions/alterations. Both ground and first floors had verandah but is now walled up. Both ground & first floor has twin columns with corbelled capital, over-all resembling the character of the Bawali Rajbari to some extent, albeit of much smaller scale.
Decorative Feature:	Arches, columns, cornice, mouldings
Building material and:	Bricks, lime mortar & concrete, later cement concrete
Construction techniques	

9. Associated Intangible values

 Direct/indirect association with stalwarts of Bengal Renaissance

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Somewhat
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	As mentioned under 'Façade'
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not known



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

The Naihati Katyayani Girls' High school was founded by members of this Sarkar family in 1947 just south of this house.

13. Grade

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



14. References

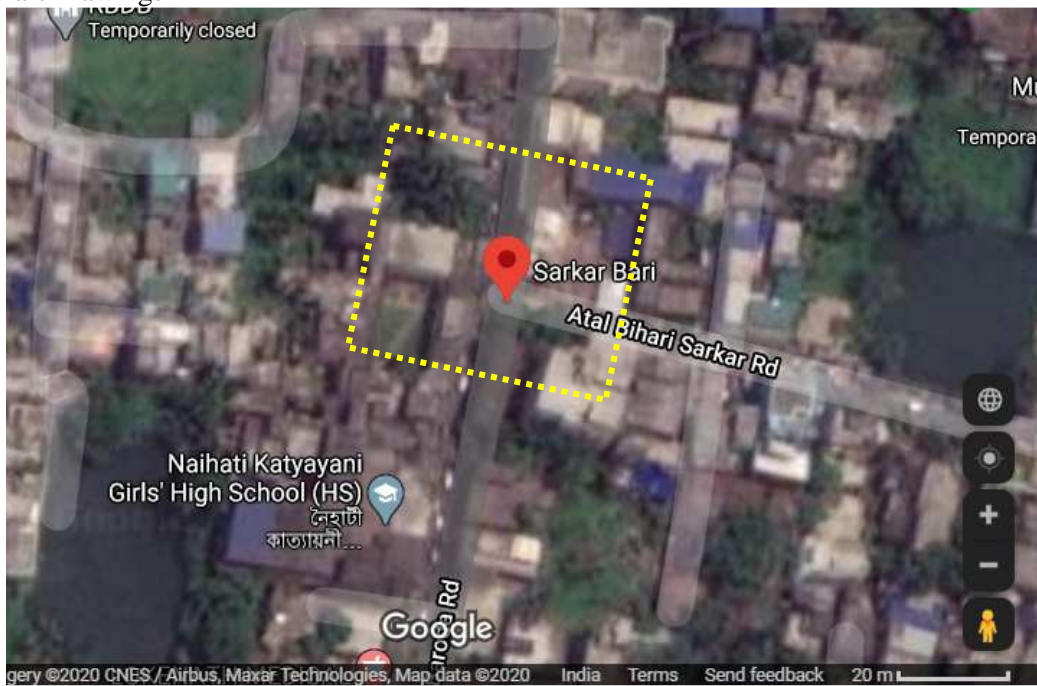
- ii. Thesis in shodhganga, Chap.1- Life and works of Haraprasad Shastri, author unknown. Retrieved on 16.06.2020.
- iii. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wvtJe-kFpH0>
- iv. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sarkar+Bari/@22.8916431,88.4148703,82m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f896a41b8b0e19:0xff28b54d7f19801!2sSarkar+Bari!8m2!3d22.8916792!4d88.4153261!3m4!1s0x39f896a41b8b0e19:0xff28b54d7f19801!8m2!3d22.8916792!4d88.4153261>

Reference notes:



Loha ghat of the Sarkars

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-06**

Map Reference

NAIHATI BANKIM PATHAGAR

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name:
Past Name:**NAIHATI BANKIM PATHAGAR
KISHORE SAMITY****2. Location**Latitude: 22°53'28.32"N
Longitude: 88°25'0.35"E
Address: 5, AtalBihari Sarkar road, Naihati,
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal
Approach: 0.4 km distance from Naihati rail station**3. Property Type**Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Building
Subtype: Institutional**4. Date of Construction**Precise Date: Formally, 10th January, 1921
Approximate Date:
Source of information:i. <http://www.wbpublibnet.gov.in/townlib/districts/uttar-24-parganas/naihati-bankim-pathagar.html>**5. Ownership**Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Harihar Mukhopadhaya
Address: Naihati, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal**6. Property Use**Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Library
Past use: Informal literature club**7. Significance**Historic Significance: In early 20th c., some local young boys of Naihati established a club named 'Kishore Samity' in Mitra Para where they maintained a small library and published a hand written magazine named 'Janani' on patriotic lines. The club was closed after their arrest by the British Police. Later, these boys raised funds & established a library named 'Bankim Pathagar' (named after Sri Bankim Chandra Chattopadhaya, the creator of Vande Mataram mantra & a resident of the area) on 10th January, 1921 in the house of Late Harihar Mukhopadhaya with Roy Bahadur Baradakanta Mitra, the then Chairman of Naihati Municipality as the President. Land was purchased in 1926-27 followed by registration in 1933 and building construction in 1956. The library got the sponsorship of West Bengal Government from 1981. Currently the library has more than 22,000 books including rare books that are more than 100 years ago.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style: No particular style of significance



Site & Surrounding: Dense neighbourhood
 Plan: Simple rectangular with N-S longer axis, north facing
 Façade: Ordinary façade with pitched roof on top & regular array of windows.
 Decorative Feature: None
 Building material and: Bricks, RCC, Metal roof
 Construction techniques: Conventional

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: Community hall added at first floor level
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: As such nothing observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration: Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: as such nothing observed

12. Other Remarks

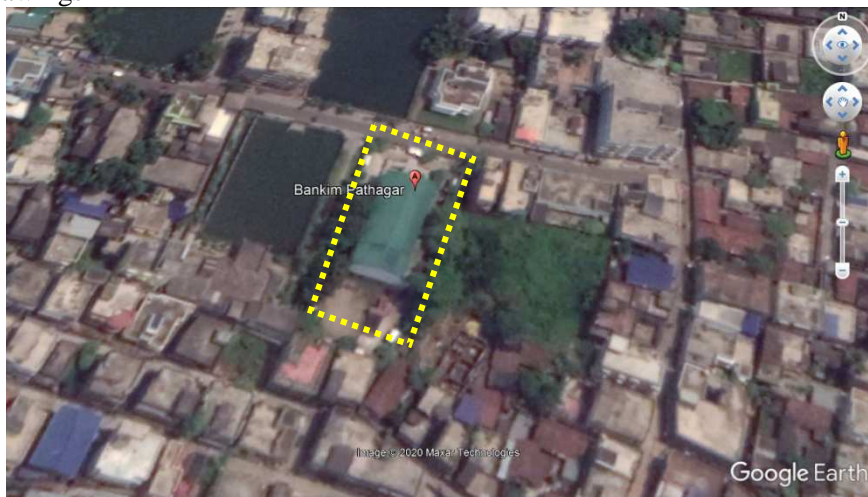
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	07.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-07****NAIHATI MAHENDRA HIGH SCHOOL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **NAIHATI MAHENDRA HIGH SCHOOL**
 Past Name: **-DO-**

**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°53'12.25"N
 Longitude: 88°24'59.90"E
 Address: Naihati Urban, Naihati, Kolkata
 West Bengal 743165
 Approach: Adjacent to the west side of Naihati rail stn.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Precinct
 Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1868
 Approximate Date:
 Source of information:
 i. <https://schools.org.in/north-twenty-four-pargana/19113100403/naihati-mahendra-high-sch.html>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
 Public/Private: Public
 Any other (specify):
 Name of owner: Department of Education, GoWB
 Address: Kolkata

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use: In use
 Present use: Educational
 Past use: Educational

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance: The foundation of this Bengali medium boys' school was laid on 3rd
 Culture Significance: January, 1868 by Pt. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. Sri Haraprasad Shastri
 Social Significance: was the first Secretary of the school, while he was still a student and was
 Associational: staying with Vidyasagar. The busts of Pt. Vidyasagar and Sri Shastri
 Significance: have been put up in the school compound to preserve the legacy. It is
 Local legends: currently under the Department of Education.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The old building is European in style, the new one is non-descript
 Site & Surrounding: Railway station on the east and dense neighbourhood on other sides
 Plan: The old building is rectangular and east facing, new one is U-shaped
 Façade: The old building has tall French windows with transom window and
 segmental lunette on top, all set within segmental arches with a
 prominent keystone on top. The mid-western part of the first floor
 has a pillared verandah covered with sloped metal/asbestos roof. The



first floor and roof are finished with corbelled cornices. The new building is a three storeyed austere structure with cantilever verandahs on all three sides.

Decorative Feature: French windows, keystones, cornices
 Building material and: Brick, lime mortar/concrete, RCC
 Construction techniques Brick masonry for the old building, RCC frame structure for the new

9. Associated Intangible values Associated with Pt. Ishwar Ch. Vidyasagar & Sri Haraprasad Shastri

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: Certain changes in the old building
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: As such nothing observed



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: A
 Final Grading: IIA



14. References

Reference notes



- i. https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Ishvar_Chandra_Vidyasagar,_a_story_of_his_life_and_work
Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	07.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-8****RISHI BANKIM CHANDRA COLLEGE**

Map Reference

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name:
Past Name:**RISHI BANKIM CHANDRA COLLEGE**
-DO-**2. Location**Latitude: 22°53'2.45"N
Longitude: 88°25'4.21"E
Address: RBC College Road East, East Kanthal
Naihati, North 24 Parganas
West Bengal 743165
Approach: 900 m from Naihati rail station**3. Property Type**Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Educational**4. Date of Construction**Precise Date: 1947
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. <https://www.rbccollege.ac.in/about.html>**5. Ownership**Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Higher Education Dept.,
GoWB
Address: Kolkata**6. Property Use**Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Educational (3 shifts: Morning, Day and Evening)
Past use: Educational**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational
Significance:
Local legends:

The College was founded in 1947 riding on the wave of nationalist pride to commemorate the long awaited Independence of the country, by a group of local educationists and visionaries, for providing quality education to the masses. Inspired by local resident Rishi Bankim's 'Vande-Mataram' song (now the national song of India), the Steering Committee of the college decided to name the college after him as 'Rishi Bankim Chandra College' in its First Meeting held on 2nd November, 1947. The college has since grown to become a premier institution of its kind in the district. Classes started at the Naihati Mahendra High School on January 15, 1948 and the day has ever been observed as the college Foundation Day. The college shifted to its present premises near Rishi Bankim Chandra's ancestral home at Kantalpara in June 1948.

8. Architectural Description



Serial No.-9

**SRI SRI RADHABALLAV JEU.R MANDIR,
RISHI BANKIM'S RESIDENCE PRECINCT**

Map Reference

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name: **SRI SRI RADHABALLAV JEU.R MANDIR**Past Name: **-DO-****2. Location**

Latitude: 22°52'59.7"N

Longitude: 88°24'59.9"E

Address: SH 1, Naihati Urban, Naihati,
West Bengal 743165

Approach: 1 km from Naihati rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1772

Approximate Date:

Source of information: Plaque on the temple

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public (Previously it was Private)

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Radhaballav mandir Trust?

Address:

Naihati Urban, Naihati, West Bengal - 743165

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational

Significance:

Local legends:

Built in 1772, the temple belonging to Rishi Bankim's family who were devout Hindu Brahmins is in his ancestral estate. It has the idol of Sri Radhaballav,ji and is regularly worshipped following tradition. The descendants of the Chattopadhyaya family now reside in a building north of this temple. The *Rathayatra* is still celebrated and a wooden *ratha* (chariot) is used for this purpose. The chariot is made of Neem wood and is said to have been brought from Tamluk of Purba Medinipur. It is worth mentioning that Bankim Chandra was once posted in that region in official capacity. The first *ratha* was pulled by the senior-most lady member of the family and this custom is still followed.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A 'dalan' style temple

Site & Surrounding:

Family houses with a pond in the east and shanties of millworkers

Plan:

Rectangular with N-S longer axis, west facing. There is a verandah in the front and probably continues on all sides.



Façade: A flat roof single storeyed symmetrical building with five-bays separated by twin round columns having straight common capital. The floor height is substantial and wooden louvers descend as drop-chajja from ceiling to lintel level in all the bays. There is another verandah inside and barring the central bay, the other bays are closed with about 400 mm high sill. The roof is projected on all sides. The parapet wall has three triangular pediment like features with the central being the highest, which also bears the foundation plaque.

Decorative Feature: The twin columns

Building material and: Brick and lime mortar/concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Age-old customs and traditions still continue

10. Condition Description

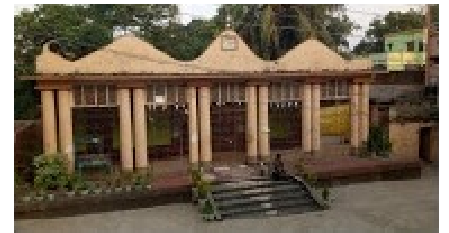
Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

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 None

12. Other Remarks The pond on the east, if belongs to the temple, must be cleaned & maintained.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I



Sri Jagannath's Rath (chariot)

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.alamy.com/bijoy-radhaballav-mandir-at-ancestral-estate-of-bankim-chandra-chatterjee-naihati-west-bengal-india-image212623299.html>
- ii. <https://soumyajyotibiswas.blogspot.com/2019/02/a-trip-to-naihati-house-of-bankim.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Radhaballav+Mandir/@22.8831866,88.4163228,88m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1s+RISHI+BANKIM%E2%80%99S+RESIDENCE,+Naihati+Urban,+Naihati,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!3m4!1s0x39f896bc7d846ee9:0x7d039f3b12b4e5b9!8m2!3d22.8832601!4d88.4166364>



Lister Name SoumikSarkar

Address Kolkata

Date of Listing 07.06.2020

Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-10****RISHI BANKIM CHANDRA
CHATTOPADHYAY'S RESIDENCE**

Map Reference

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**RISHI BANKIM CHANDRA
CHATTOPADHYAY'S RESIDENCE
-DO-**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22°52'59.62"N

Longitude:

88°24'58.39"E

Address:

RBC College road, Naihati Urban, Naihati,
West Bengal 743165

Approach:

1 km distance from Naihati rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Late 18th c. or early 19th c.

Source of information:

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public (Previously it was Private)

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Naihati Municipality or GoWB?

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Heritage building, museum & library on Rishi Bankim

Past use:

Residence of Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

This is the ancestral house of Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, one of the great novelists of Bengali literature and composer of our National Song 'Vande Mataram' that inspired a whole generation of patriots and freedom fighters in British India. He was born in this house on 27th June 1838. The cottage where he was born (labour room) has been preserved in the campus as a *char-chala* hut. It is said that Vande Mataram was sung here in a meeting presided by Pt. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in presence of other eminent personalities. The building has been restored around 2003 and is used as a museum to showcase spaces used by Rishi Bankim. A part of the residence also houses a library and a research centre. However, some land parcel of the estate had been taken over for expansion of the rail yards.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational

Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

European style, but introvert



Site & Surrounding:	Rail yard on the western side and residential neighbourhood including mill workers' colony on other sides
Plan:	The over-all layout of the building is an irregular 'H' with semi-enclosed courts on the east and the west within the winged blocks. There is an Aatchala Shiva temple attached to the south-east corner of the building. The previously mentioned Sri Radhaballav Mandir is on the eastern side of this building across the estate road.
Façade:	A double storeyed flat roof building with continuous verandah on both floors overlooking the courtyards in the inside whereas the exterior has large arched French windows with lunettes and slatted (kharkhari) shutters. The first floor verandah has twin round columns with common capitals beautifully corbelled while the ground floor has engaged columns with arches in between. Exterior has twin rectangular pilasters with ornamental capitals. The entablature has a projected architrave, plain frieze, modillion course and cornice on both floors. The roof parapet has deep inset corbelled panels with a circular opening in the middle.
Decorative Feature:	Beautiful proportions and features mentioned above
Building material and:	Bricks, lime mortar/concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry and wooden joist-lath (beam-batten) floors

9. Associated Intangible values

Association with Rishi Bankim and other 19th c. Bengali Luminaries

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	The boundary wall & Labour room
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	None



Birth place of Rishi Bankim

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



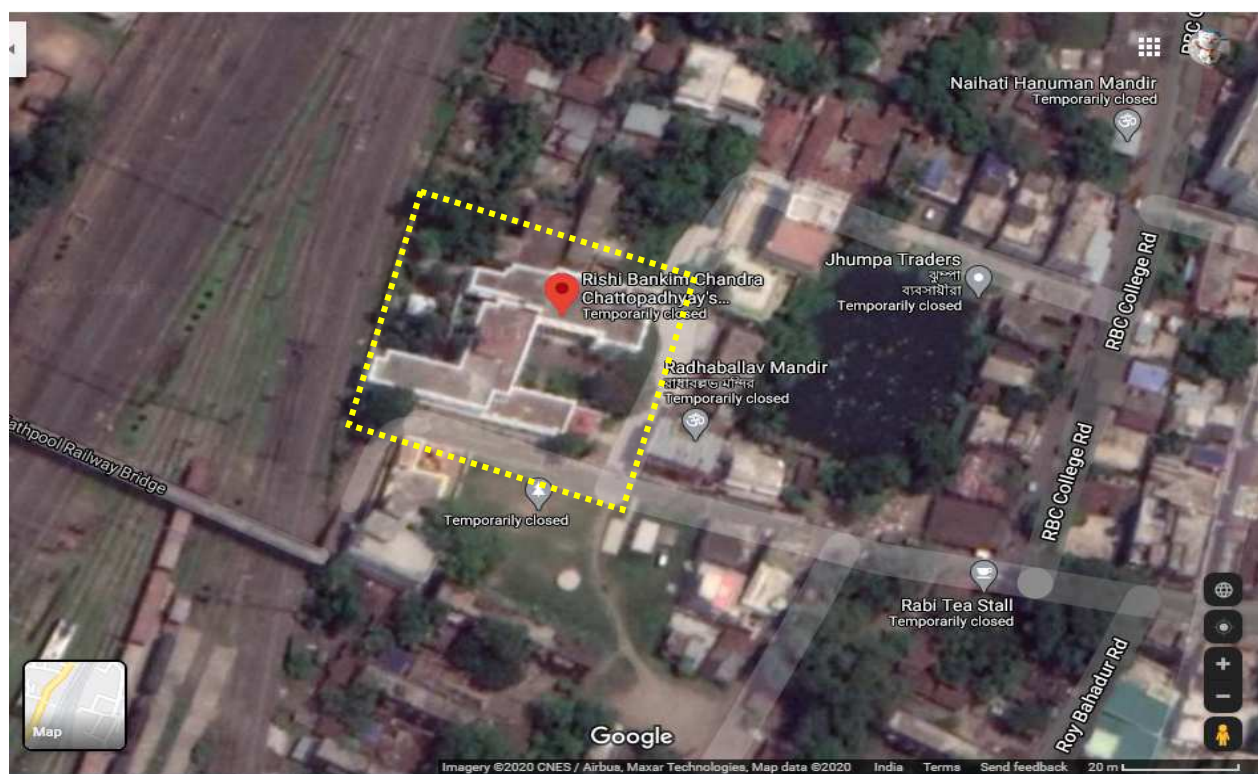


14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://soumyajyotibiswas.blogspot.com/2019/02/a-trip-to-naihati-house-of-bankim.html>
- ii. <https://www.hindujagruiti.org/hinduism-history/heroes-bharatiya-war-of-independance/bankim-chandra-chattopadhyay>
- iii. <https://maps.me/catalog/attractions/tourism-museum/rishi-bankim-chandra-chattopadhyay-s-residence-and-museum-9223372037411199377/>
- iv. <https://www.ixigo.com/rishi-bankim-chandra-heritage-house-naihati-india-ne-1319175>
- v. <https://www.justdial.com/photos/rishi-bankim-chandra-chattopadhyay-s-residence-and-museum-naihati-north-24-parganas-museums-ke5exw796y000066-pc-148316591-sco-99dyi4agbcd>
- vi. https://www.barrackpore.gov.in/HTM/sdobkp_Heritage_site.htm#Residence%20of%20Rishi%20Bankim%20Chandra%20Chattapadhaya
- vii. https://www.google.com/maps/uv?hl=en&pb=!1s0x39f896bc80912e9f%3A0xa9693a58cf7cd3a3!3m1!7e115!4shttps%3A%2F%2Fh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipMM21m8cZPxfAlpd2Xn6AusIYzmFO00iBSnIB3%3Dw213-h160-k-no15sRishi%20Bankim%20Chandra%20Chattopadhyay%E2%80%99s%20Residence%20and%20Museum%20established%20year%20-%20Google%20Search!15sCgIgAQ&imagekey=!1e10!2sAF1QipN8Tc5-8y1jMuv7uxS_20Oh4_jTS0m6TxIkdoM&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi2pu_M1drpAhVUmuYKHY5zBtcQoiowCnoECA4QBg
- viii. <https://indiapl.com/west-bengal/rishi-bankim-chandra-chattopadhyays-residence-and-museum-505684>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	07.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-11****BANKIM BHAVAN GAVESHANA KENDRA MUSEUM,
RISHI BANKIM RESIDENCE PRECINCT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

Bankim Bhavan Gaveshana Kendra Museum

Past Name:

Rishi Bankim Granthagar O Sangrahasala**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°52'59.20"N

Longitude:

88°24'58.10"E

Address:

Rishi Bankim Road, Naihati Urban,
Naihati, West Bengal 743165

Approach:

1 km from Naihati rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1954 (1359 BS)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. https://wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/NAIHATI_BANKIM_SANGRAHASHALA

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public (Previously it was Private)

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Naihati Municipality or GoWB?

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Bankim-Bhavan Gabeshana Kendra Museum

Past use:

Residence (House of Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay)

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Bankim Sangrahashala is the library- museum on Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (1838-1894) in his Kanthalpara estate, Naihati. The

Culture Significance:

museum building is a part of his large ancestral property. Here Rishi Bankim presented the national song of India, 'Vande Mataram' in presence of Pt. Vidyasagar and it is also here that other great personalities of pre-independent India like Rishi Aurobindo Ghosh, Chittaranjan Mitra, Keshab Chandra Sen etc. used to meet and exchange nationalist ideas.

Social Significance:

Associational

Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

European style building and pancharatna Shiva temple

Site & Surrounding:

Part of Rishi Bankim's residence precinct; faces the rail yard on the west

Plan:

An 'L' shaped gated building with N-S longer axis and a square in plan Shiva temple in the north-east corner, all within a boundary wall. Entry to the campus is from north, east and west sides.



Façade:	A single storeyed flat roof building having segmental-arched French windows of slatted (kharkhari) shutters on the west while flat lintel windows on the east, each with individual corbelled cornices held by ornamental brackets at two ends. The north face has a Venetian door/window. Roof also has a minor cornice but no parapet. Corners are with prominent quoins. The pancharatna Shiva temple has five triratha pidha deuls.
Decorative Feature:	Cornice and brackets
Building material and:	Bricks, lime mortar/concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Seedbed of sonic nationalism

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	
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:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	IIB

14. References

Reference notes

- <https://www.justdial.com/photos/rishi-bankim-chandra-chattopadhyay-s-residence-and-museum-naihati-north-24-parganas-museums-ke5exw796y000066-pc-148316591-sco-99dyi4agbcd>
- https://www.barrackpore.gov.in/HTM/sdobkp_Heritage_site.htm#Residence%20of%20Rishi%20Bankim%20Chandra%20Chattapadhyaya

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Rishi+Bankim+Granthagar/@22.8829994,88.4161297,353m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1s+RISHI+BANKIM%E2%80%99S+RESIDENCE,+Naihati+Urban,+Naihati,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!3m4!1s0x0:0xf1a51e21b8358b9d!8m2!3d22.882895!4d88.4160892>



Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	07.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-12****NUDDEA JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name:
Past Name:**JAI JUTE & INDUSTRIES LTD.**
NUDDEA MILLS CO. LTD.**2. Location**Latitude: 22°52'54.50"N
Longitude: 88°24'47.72"E
Address: 60, Rishi Bankim Chandra Rd, Kantalpar...,
Naihati, West Bengal - 743126
Approach: Nearest to Naihati 73 Bus Stand**3. Property Type**Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Industrial**4. Date of Construction**Precise Date: 1920
Approximate Date:
Source of information: Stucco script on building

- i. Chakrabarty, D. (1983). *The 'Working Class' in a Pre-Capitalist Culture: A Study of The Jute Workers of Calcutta, 1890-1940*. PhD Thesis. Australian National University: pp 23.

5. OwnershipSingle/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Bahubali Traders (P) Ltd. (Sikaria Group of Companies)
Address: 4D, Chaitan Sett street,
Kolkata-700007, West-Bengal**6. Property Use**Abandoned/In use: Closed since July 2017
Present use: Currently closed
Past use: Jute Mill**7. Significance**Historic Significance: The Nuddea Jute mill was formed in 1920 after the jute industry in
Culture Significance: Bengal saw enormous profits during the First World War (1914-
Social Significance: 1918). The new jute mills formed along-side Nuddea jute mill were
Associational Significance: set up by European managing agencies of pre-war mills. In this case,
Local legends: Gourepore jute mills sponsored Nuddea Jute mill, though its reserves
were much smaller compared to Gourepore.**8. Architectural Description**Architectural Style: European
Site & Surrounding: River on the west, railway tracks on the east and mostly residential
neighbourhood on north and south.
Plan: Rectangular in plan, oriented with longer axis in the E-W direction
Façade: The mill factories are single storied with architectural characteristics
very similar to Gourpore mills (mentioned at sl. no. 3 of this series).
There are a couple of other buildings, may be administrative/
residential that are three storied tall with large rectangular openings,

Stucco script on building



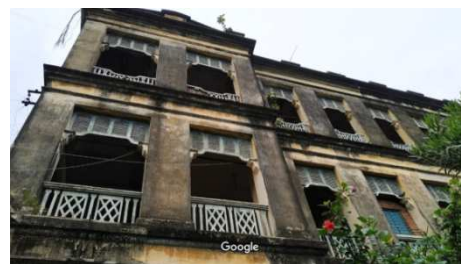
beautiful wooden louvers as drop chajja resting on ornamental brackets & wooden railing. The Mill guest house is more ornamental double storeyed building closer to the river bearing the same features along-with prominent pilasters , segmental arches with long key stones reaching up to the beam soffit and simple cornice.

Decorative Feature: As mentioned above
 Building material and: Bricks and lime mortar/concrete, wood
 Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Related to 19th C. Industrial heritage in India, in general jute industry, in particular.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: Not known
 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 None

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.sikariagroup.net/promoters.htm>
- ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/@22.8831627,88.4106845,634m/data=!3m1!1e3>
- iii. <https://www.facebook.com/jutemilldays/photos/click-from-vicinity-of-nuddea-jute-mills/998724586848103/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/The+Naihati+Jute+Mills+Co.+Ltd./@22.8809625,88.4123042,1413m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sNUDDEA+MILLS+CO.+LTD,+Naihati!3m4!1s0x0:0x71ea51fe727b7d6a!8m2!3d22.9134167!4d88.4064674>



Lister Name Soumik Sarka
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 09.06.2020
Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata



Serial No.-13

GHAT ON RIVER GANGA/ HOOGLHY

Bhulubabu's Ghat, Lichubagan, Naihati

Latitude 22°53'07.9"N

Longitude 88°24'42.2"E

Address: Lichu Bagan Ghat, Freir Rd, Naihati, West Bengal 743165

Location: To the immediate north of Nuddea Mills





3. BHATPARA MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1899

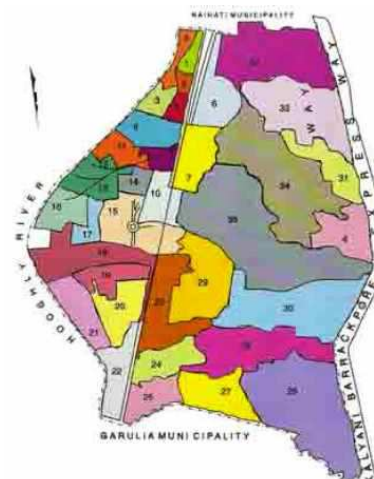
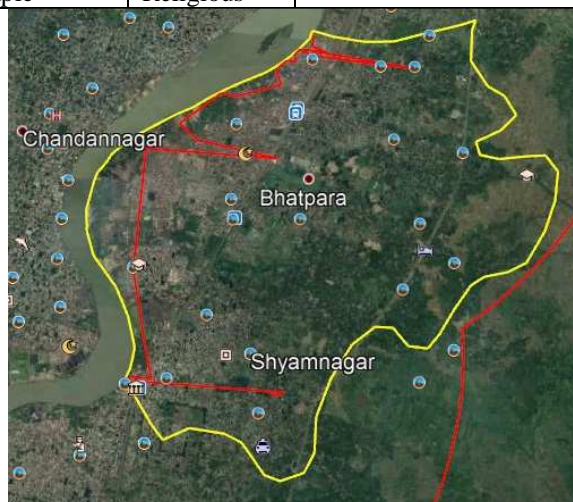
Historical Background

The name 'Bhatpara' originates from the ancient name "Bhatta-Palli", where 'Bhatta' denotes a sect of Brahmin scholars having Sanskrit proficiency and 'palli' denotes locality. It was a seat of Sanskrit learning-cum-practice and had many Sanskrit tolls. Some century old educational institutions still exist. Later in 1873 the pandits of Bhatpara and Nabadwip (Nadia district) supported and took part in the 'Swadeshi' movement. The Bhatpara municipality was formed in 1899 after being separated from the Naihati municipality (1869) and is currently the most populous one in the entire district. Mulajore is one notable place in this town due to its connection with Bharachandra Ray Gunakar (1712-1760), the author of Annadamangal and court poet of Maharaja Krishnachandra. In the British era and afterwards, localities like Jagatdal, Kankinara, Shyamnagar etc. emerged as hotspots of jute industry.

[Source: Census of India 2001, District Census Handbook, N-24 Pgns, Series 20, pp. 7, 9, 24]

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name of the Site	Typology	Name of the Site	Typology
1. Balaram Sarkar Ghat	Assembly	12. Rupdas Ghat	Assembly
2. Jora Mandir	Religious	13. Reliance Jute Mill	Institutiona
3. pole Shib Mandir	Religious	14. Athpur Jora Shib Mandir	Religious
4. Bhatpara Amarkrishna Phathsala	Institutional	15. Sri Sri Siddheswari Mandir & Sri Sri Dwadosh Shiv Mandir	Religious
5. Madral Hanuman Temple	Religious	16. Mulajor Kalibari Temple	Religious
6. Panch Mandir	Religious	17. Shiv Temples, Mulajor Kalibari Temple	Religious
7. Sri Sri Setola Matar Mandir	Religious	18. Teen Shiv Mandir	Religious
8. Bangha Badha Ghat	Assembly	19. Rahuta Jora Shiv Temple	Religious
9. Bakul Tala Ghat	Assembly	20. Shalbagan Shiv Temple	Religious
10. Sadhu Ashram (Taraknath Dham)	Religious	21. Mulajore Bharatchandra Granthagar	Religious
11. Roopeshwara Shiva Temple	Religious		



**Serial No.-01****BALARAM SARKAR GHAT 1**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BALARAM SARKAR GHAT

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°52'38.21"N

Longitude:

88°24'29.32"E

Address:

Jagatdal, Bhatpara
North 24 Parganas, W B – 743123

Approach:

About 130 m from Bhatpara High School

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat with Pavilion

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Late 18th c.

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Bhatpara Municipality?

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use (partly)

Present use:

Ghat with Pavilion

Past use:

Ghat with Pavilion

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Built by Ramdulal De Sarkar (1752-1825), a wealthy merchant of British India, in memory of his father Balaram Sarkar. There is an adjacent temple to the Divine Mother locally known as Bhatpara Kali Mandir.

**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:

Semblance of European style

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Single storeyed flat roof structure with a central projected bay of triple archways and two side wings of pillared hall of square pillars, all with simple corbelled capitals. The south wing is adjacent to the Bhatpara Kali temple and in use while the north wing is dilapidated. New round columns seem to have been added to the south wing for structural stability.

Decorative Feature:

Cornice

Building material and:

Bricks, lime concrete

Construction techniques

Conventional





9. Associated Intangible values -

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: Substantial
 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: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ucnuWEC6nI0>
- ii. <https://puronokolkata.com/tag/ramdulal-sarkar/>
- iii. <https://www.google.com/maps/search/balaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara/@22.8769606,88.4077886,342m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****JORA MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

JORA MANDIR

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°52'31.94"N

Longitude:

88°24'28.20"E

Address:

129, Rishi Bankim Chandra Road,
Bhatpara, Jagatdal, North 24 Parganas
West Bengal – 743123

Approach:

About 750 m from Kankinara rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Late 18th or early 19th c.

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 temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

The precinct consists of a pair of Shiva temples set within a nook of the residential neighbourhood. The twin temples are one of the oldest in the locality.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Aatchala Bengal Vernacular temple style

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

Plan:

Temples are square in plan and share the same plinth with verandah on all sides, with common plinth steps in between the temples

Façade:

Typically symmetrical design with central cusped arched doorway flanked by round pilasters and bordered with coffered panels & corners substantiated with equally spaced twin brick tiles. The top of the doorway had beautiful terracotta artwork, few remnants of which still exist.

Decorative Feature:

Cusped arch, stucco artwork

Building material and:

Bricks, lime-surkhi, lime concrete



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 Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks**13. Grade**

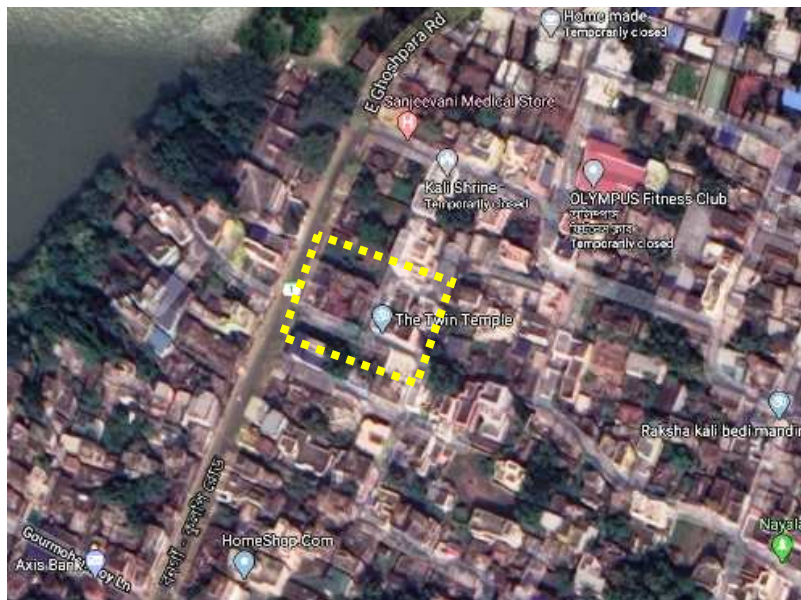
Archaeological: C
Architectural: A
Historical: B
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: **IIB**

14. References

Reference notes

[https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Twin+Temple+\(%E0%A6%9C%E0%A7%8B%E0%A6%A1%E0%A6%BC%E0%A6%BE+%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B0\)/@22.8753671,88.4073929,403m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbalaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara!3m4!1s0x39f89734e9763c21:0xf7215631dc168307!8m2!3d22.8755778!4d88.4078481](https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Twin+Temple+(%E0%A6%9C%E0%A7%8B%E0%A6%A1%E0%A6%BC%E0%A6%BE+%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B0)/@22.8753671,88.4073929,403m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbalaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara!3m4!1s0x39f89734e9763c21:0xf7215631dc168307!8m2!3d22.8755778!4d88.4078481)

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-03**

Map Reference:

KATHPOLE SHIB MANDIR

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KATHPOLE SHIB MANDIR

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°52'28.02"N

Longitude:

88°24'36.36"E

Address:

Bhatpara, Jagatdal
North 24 Parganas, W B – 743123

Approach:

About 1.1k m from Kankinara rail station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Late 18th or early 19th c.

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

None

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The temple is one of the oldest in the locality.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Navaratna Bengal Vernacular temple style

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

Plan:

Square in plan

Façade:

Nine triratha 'pidha deul's and curved roof at corners, with no parapet, in two tiers giving a 'chala' impression. The doorways are no longer visible due to an attached structure. Some of the pidha deuls are deformed due to bad repair works.

Decorative Feature:

Most ornamentations are lost except for a modillion course

Building material and:

Burnt bricks and Lime-surkhi, lime concrete

Construction techniques

Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: A nat-mandap like structure seems to have been added in front
 Repairs and Maintenance: Inadequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Botched-up repair with signs of deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Degraded appearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kathpole+Shib+Mandir/@22.8745766,88.4091944,239m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!1m1!1sbalaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara!3m4!1s0x39f896b7e0baf7db:0x3f39bdc6ebfab5d0!8m2!3d22.8744731!4d88.4100998>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-04****BHATPARA AMARKRISHNA PATHSALA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BHATPARA AMARKRISHNA PATHSALA**
 Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°52'30.56"N
 Longitude: 88°24'23.12"E
 Address: 6, Bhanga Bandha Ghat Road, Bhatpara
 North 24 Parganas, W B – 743123
 Approach: About 1.1k m from Kankinara rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Building
 Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: School in 1926, temples older
 Approximate Date: Late 18th or early 19th c.
 Source of information:

Internet

i. <https://www.icbse.com/schools/bhatpara-amar-krishna-p-h-s-qn2loz>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
 Public/Private Public
 Any other (specify) -
 Name of owner: Government of WB
 Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use: In Use
 Present use: Institutional
 Past use: Institutional

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance: This school belongs to the pre-independence era and is
 Culture Significance: approaching its centenary year in a few years in 2026.
 Social Significance:
 Associational Significance:
 Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Aatchala Bengal Vernacular temple style
 Site & Surrounding: Dense neighborhood
 Plan: The two Shiva temples are located within the courtyard of the school
 and are square in plan, sharing a low plinth with wide verandah on all
 sides. The temples are south facing and are quite wide apart.
 Façade: Simple arched doorway with terracotta 'Om' & reverse swastika
 artworks as wall-relief on the two sides of the front door in one
 temple, while the other temple door has a Shivalinga & a trishul on
 its sides. Some interesting other stucco art adorn portions above the



door as well as the coffered wall panels bordering the front wall. The modillion course under the curved cornice and corners add to the richness. Other three sides of both temples also have some artworks.

Decorative Feature: Terracotta artworks, corbels, cornice
Building material and: Bricks, lime-surkhi, lime concrete
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: Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

[https://www.google.com/maps/place/BHATPARA+AMARKRISHNA+PATHSALA+\(H.S.\)+Govt.+Sponsored+-+Official+Website/@22.8751901,88.4060162,206m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbalaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara!3m4!1s0x0:0xf0eb53992ad8b6!8m2!3d22.8752052!4d88.4064064](https://www.google.com/maps/place/BHATPARA+AMARKRISHNA+PATHSALA+(H.S.)+Govt.+Sponsored+-+Official+Website/@22.8751901,88.4060162,206m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbalaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara!3m4!1s0x0:0xf0eb53992ad8b6!8m2!3d22.8752052!4d88.4064064)

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name

Soumik Sarkar
16.06.2020
Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address
Address
Kolkata
Kolkata

**Serial No.-05****MADRAL HANUMAN TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MADRAL HANUMAN TEMPLE

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°52'17.89"N

Longitude:

88°25'24.12"E

Address:

Madral Road, Finga Para
Jagatdal, Bhatpara
North 24 Parganas, W B – 743126
About 1 km from Madral High School

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

250 years old

Source of information:

Internet

- i. <https://vymaps.com/IN/Madral-Hanuman-Mandir-1105967/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Hanuman Mandir Trust ?

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

This temple was built about 250 years ago, although the present structure may have been built afresh. The idol of Lord Hanuman.ji is in lying position and placed in a sanctum that is a few feet below the floor level. There is also a Shiva temple nearby. Vaishnav, Kali and Vishwakarma temples are also there.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

'Dalan' type of temples of mixed oriental characteristics

Site & Surrounding:

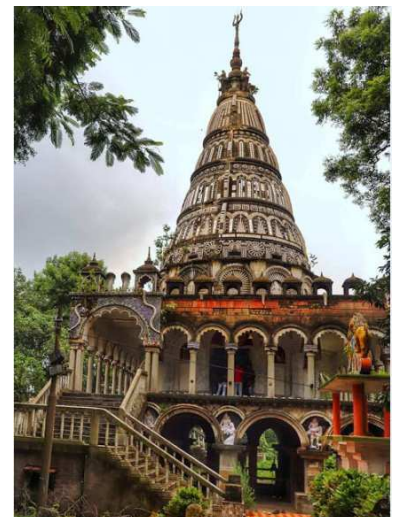
Settlement with vegetation

Plan:

Rectangular/ square

Façade:

Asymmetrical entrance through large multi-foil arch on one side with a grand flight of steps to access the first floor prayer hall. There are smaller multi-foil arches (six to eight in nos.) supported by round columns of ornamental capitals, which are inscribed within semi-circular ones. The roof has series of chhatris with larger ones at the four corners. The spire is conical and has floral/foilage patterns in





white. Red stone cladding is on the exterior. Myth based statues of Lord Shiva are put in the spandrel of the ground floor arches.

Decorative Feature: Arches, column capitals and the spire
Building material and: Bricks, RCC, stone
Construction techniques: Conventional

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

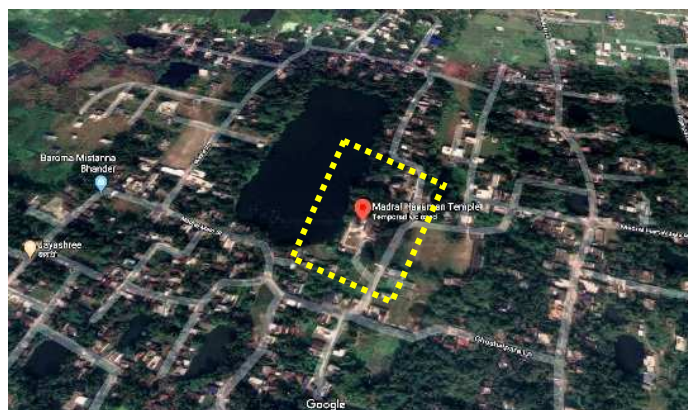
14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://wiki2.org/en/Bhatpara>
- ii. <http://tourindiadetails.blogspot.com/2011/05/bhatpara-tourism.html>
- iii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Madral+Hanuman+Temple/@22.8719152,88.4214763,577m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbalaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara!3m4!1s0x39f896eafe6a6111:0x7d66df92fbb73f4d!8m2!3d22.8716775!4d88.42337>



Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-06****PANCH MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

PANCH MANDIR

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°52'26.54"N

Longitude:

88°24'30.46"E

Address:

Bhatpara, Jagatdal, Bhatpara
North 24 Parganas, W B – 743126

Approach:

About 1.1 km from Kankinara rail stat

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

400 years old

Source of information:

Interneti. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhatpara>**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:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Panch mandir is a complex of five temples constructed about 400 years ago. Some portions of these temples were decorated with terracotta art. Each of these were funded by affluent individual families. The temples are either navaratna or pancharatna temples and are grouped amidst a dense residential area. The 5th temple has to be located on site.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Navaratna and Pancharatna styles of Bengal Vernacular temple architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

Plan:

Two temples are square in plan and the third has a porch attached to the square sanctum.

Façade:

Nine/ five triratha 'pidha deul's and curved 'chala' roof s is common to all temples, although the facades are not same for all. One of the navaratna temple's façade is austere with an intriguing central Tudor arch doorway flanked with two blind archways (these may have been a



later alteration). The panchratna temple with a porch has cusped arch entrance ways but the Tudor arch is visible at the upper level. The arches of the smaller pidha deuls are also interestingly square-headed. The porch has beautiful lattice work on top of Ionic pillar supported central arch flanked by two flat lintel openings. Some beautiful terracotta works adorn the facades of most temples.

Decorative Feature: As mentioned above
Building material and: Burnt bricks and Lime-surkhi, lime concrete
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 Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks

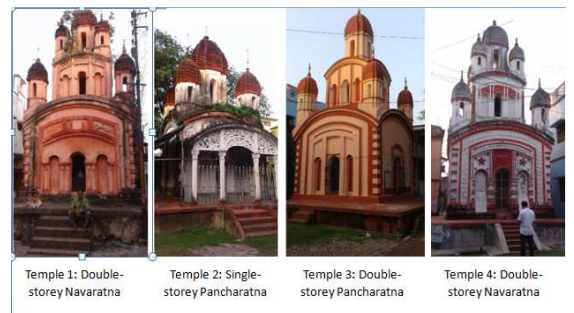
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.findglocal.com/IN/North-24-Parganas/1410339255898261/Bhatpara---%E0%A6%AD%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%9F%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%BE%E0%A7%9C%E0%A6%BE>
- ii. <https://wiki2.org/en/Bhatpara>
- iii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Panch+Mandir/@22.8741762,88.4077102,242m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbalaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara!3m4!1s0x39f896c9d64b648f:0xc6cf27fa28152e29!8m2!3d22.8741514d88.4083524>



Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name: Soumik Sarkar
Address: Kolkata
Date of Listing: 16.06.2020
Reviewer Name: Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan
Address: Kolkata





Serial No.-07

SRI SRI SETOLA MATAR MANDIR

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SRI SRI SETOLA MATAR MANDIR

Past Name:

-Do-

2. Location

Latitude: 22°52'27.02"N

Longitude: 88°24'28.45"E

Address: Naihati, Kankinara, SH 1
Bhatpara, Jagatdal, Bhatpara
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal – 743123

Approach: About 1.1 km from Kankinara rail station



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1134 BS (1727-28), renovated in 1413 BS (2007)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

- i. https://www.google.co.in/maps/uv?hl=en&pb=!1s0x39f896b620a1c11b%3A0xa7d45f9e530e17b8!3m1!7e115!4shhttps%3A%2F%2F5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNG2F-99X9WgHOReTmb0Ioi5UbcUt6XmdLiqox%3Dw260-h175-n-k-no!5sSetola%20Matar%20Mandir%2C%20Bhatpara%2C%20West%20Bengal%20-%20Google%20Search!15zO2dJZ0FRPT0&imagekey=!e10!2sAF1QipOSfy048TUDY_rvsYFNidHjm0COBMn3yw6BRQr8



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

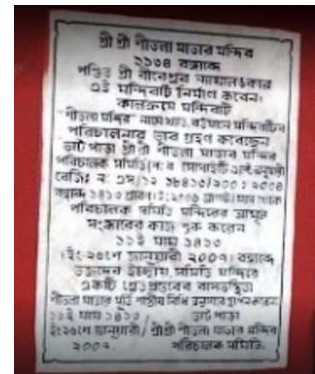
-

Name of owner:

Bhatpara Sri Sri Setola Matar Mandir
Porichalok Samity

Address:

Bhatpara



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

This temple was built by Pandit Sri Vireshwar Baghol in

Culture Significance:

1134 BS (1727-28) and had been built six times. Eventually

Social Significance:

it came to be known as Setola Mata temple.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Aatchala Bengal Vernacular temple style

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood



Plan: The twin Shiva temples are square in plan, sharing the same plinth
 Façade: Façade, as seen now, is simple and without much ornamentation
 Decorative Feature: curved cornice
 Building material and: Bricks, lime-surkhi, lime concrete
 Construction techniques: Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: Repair and renovation work with face lifting in 2007
 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: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: **IIIB**

14. References

Reference notes

i. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Setola+Matar+Mandir/@22.8741993,88.4072939,242m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbalaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara!3m4!1s0x39f896b620a1c11b:0xa7d45f9e530e17b8!8m2!3d22.8741413!4d88.4078977>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-08****BANGHA BADHA GHAT - 2**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BANGHA BADHA GHAT

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°52'30.70"N

Longitude: 88°24'21.53"E

Address: 13, Gourmohan Roy Ln, Bhatpara, Jagatdal
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal – 743123

Approach: About 1.2 km from Kankinara rail station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat with Pavilion

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:

Bhatpara Municipality

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Ghat with Pavilion

Past use:

Ghat with Pavilion

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Bangha Badha Ghat was built by the Zamindar of Narail. The house of the Zamindar was near the ghat but no longer exists at present. It is popularly known as Rajbari Ghat.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

European

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

The ghat pavilion is a flat roof single storeyed eight by four pillared hall. The columns are of Doric order and the entablature is simple. The parapet-less roof has a crown in the middle of the riverfront side.

Decorative Feature:

Roof crown

Building material and:

Burnt bricks and Lime-surkhi, lime concrete

Construction techniques

Brick masonry, beam-batten roof 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: C
 Architectural: B
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

I



[https://www.google.co.in/search?tbm=lcl&sxsrf=ALeKk00_-hICQn1E7gsVB0C1T9-bdFHoaA%3A1592483650068&ei=Ql_rXtLIA7HVz7sPioWz6AE&q=Panch+Mandir%2C+Bhatpara%2C+Jagatdal%2C+Bhatpara%2C+West+Bengal&oq=panch+mandir%2C+West+Bengal&gs_l=psy-ab..1.0.38.1467067.1470484.0.1472938.12.12.0.0.0.0.224.1692.0j11j1.12.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..0.9.1314...0i7i30k1j0i13k1j0i13i5i30k1j0i8i7i10i30k1.0.ceMpHBtKOjw#rlfi=hd::si:5837082447863887615:mv:\[22.875847830071507,88.40756525955364\],\[22.873020688881844,88.40249052009746\],null,\[22.874434266833376,88.40502788982555\],18\]](https://www.google.co.in/search?tbm=lcl&sxsrf=ALeKk00_-hICQn1E7gsVB0C1T9-bdFHoaA%3A1592483650068&ei=Ql_rXtLIA7HVz7sPioWz6AE&q=Panch+Mandir%2C+Bhatpara%2C+Jagatdal%2C+Bhatpara%2C+West+Bengal&oq=panch+mandir%2C+West+Bengal&gs_l=psy-ab..1.0.38.1467067.1470484.0.1472938.12.12.0.0.0.0.224.1692.0j11j1.12.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..0.9.1314...0i7i30k1j0i13k1j0i13i5i30k1j0i8i7i10i30k1.0.ceMpHBtKOjw#rlfi=hd::si:5837082447863887615:mv:[22.875847830071507,88.40756525955364],[22.873020688881844,88.40249052009746],null,[22.874434266833376,88.40502788982555],18])
 ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bhanga+Badha+Ghat+and+Park/@22.8749585,88.4057612,212m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbalaram+chandra+ghat,+bhatpara!3m4!1s0x39f896b5e5d17ca1:0x51017b8f659836ff!8m2!13d22.8751904!4d88.4059793>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-09**

Map Reference:

BAKUL TALA GHAT - 3

Photo Reference:

**1. Name**

Present Name:

BAKUL TALA GHAT

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°52'28.22"N

Longitude:

88°24'18.60"E

Address:

13, Gourmohan Roy Ln, Bhatpara, Jagatdal
North 24 Parganas, W B – 743123

Approach:

About 1.1 km from Kankinara rail station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat with Pavilion

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:

Bhatpara Municipality

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Ghat with Pavilion

Past use:

Ghat with Pavilion

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:

European style

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

A three-bay simple pavilion with central bay having high flat soffit while the side bays have lower openings of square-headed/shouldered flat arch. The roof has balustrade parapet and a central ornamental crown with name plaque. Columns are very slender (to check if these are of encased Cast Iron).

Decorative Feature:

Crown on roof-top

Building material and:

Bricks, lime mortar/concrete

Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values**10. Condition Description**

Sign of Distress:

Not found



Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: A structure has been added to the north side of the ghat
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: As such nothing observed.

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

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bakultala+Ghat+%26+Park/@22.8744623,88.4049492,216m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f896ca72bd14d5:0xc18d37953c3ab4a2!2sSadhu+Ashram!8m2!3d22.8734061!4d88.4051706!3m4!1s0x39f896b5f3476769:0x7ddce2659fdb3919!8m2!3d22.8744595!4d88.4052001>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-10****SADHU ASHRAM (TARAKNATH DHAM)**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SADHU ASHRAM (TARAKNATH DHAM)**
 Past Name: **-Do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°52'24.13"N
 Longitude: 88°24'18.61"E
 Address: 13, Gourmohan Roy Ln, Bhatpara, Jagatdal
 North 24 Parganas, West Bengal – 743123
 Approach: About 1km from Kankinara rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Precinct
 Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
 Approximate Date: Early 20th c.
 Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
 Public/Private: Private
 Any other (specify): -
 Name of owner: Ashram Trust (check)
 Address: 13, Gourmohan Roy Ln, Bhatpara, Jagatdal
 North 24 Parganas, West Bengal – 743123

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use: In Use
 Present use: Hindu temple
 Past use: Hindu temple

7. Significance

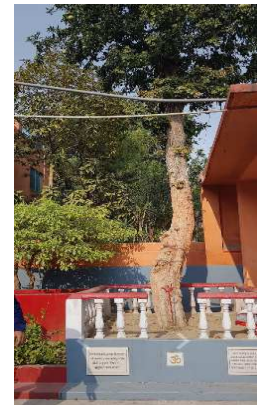
Historic Significance: Sadhu Ashram, Upasanalaya, was established by Sri Taraknath
 Culture Significance: Bhattacharya of Bhatpara. As per local legend, there is a Bael (Wood
 Social Significance: apple) tree in the campus which is believed to have been sanctified by
 Associational significance: Lord Sri Krishna himself, who appeared to witness the initiation
 Local legends: ceremony performed by Sri Thakur Taraknath baba.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Mixed
 Site & Surrounding: Dense neighborhood
 Plan: Rectangular ashram building with a fore court
 Façade: A prominent squatting dome, otherwise a non-descript
 facade
 Decorative Feature: Dome finial
 Building material and: Bricks, cement concrete
 Construction techniques: Conventional

9. Associated Intangible values The legend of Sri Krishna**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

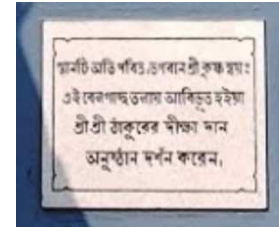
11. State of Conservation

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: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III

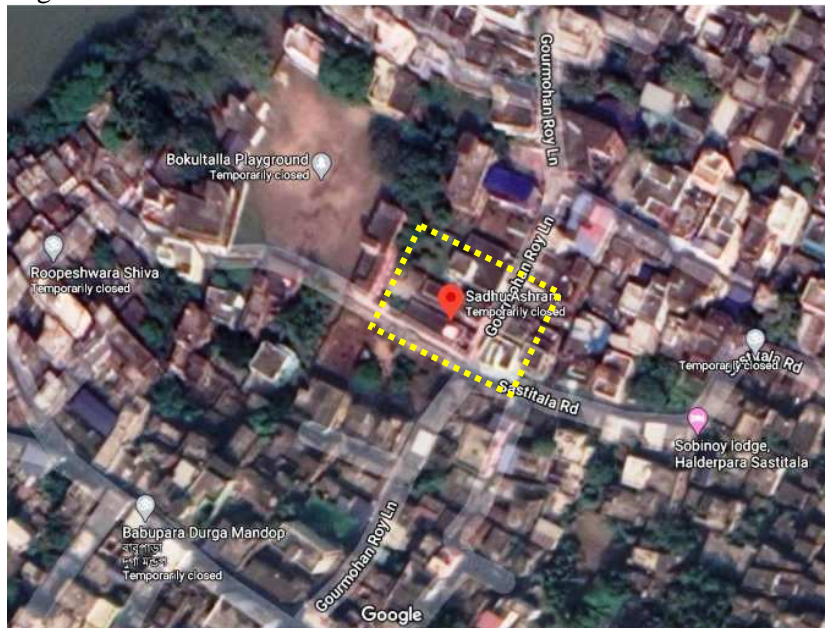


14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://wikimapia.org/685270/Sadhu-Ashram>
- ii. <https://www.google.co.in/maps/uv?hl=en&pb=!1s0x39f896ca72bd14d5%3A0xc18d37953c3ab4a2!3m1!7e115!4sh3A%2F%2Fh5.googleusercontent.com%2F%2FAF1QipVpZpFyQV3w3adbaPe8rWq5pJyaK3!UgRyupkv%3Dw260-h175-n-k-no!5ssadhu%20ashram%2C%20bhatpara%2C%20West%20Bengal%20-%20Google%20Search!15zQ2dJZ0FRPT0&imagekey=!1e10!2sAF1QipNryRil9vF6fnwvcF4B7rtFbL29pwpQRul3ICRi%20Google%20Search!15zQ2dJZ0FRPT0&imagekey=!1e10!2sAF1QipNryRil9vF6fnwvcF4B7rtFbL29pwpQRul3ICRi>
- iii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sadhu+Ashram/@22.87375,88.4046917,215m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f896ca72bd14d5:0xc18d37953c3ab4a2!8m2!3d22.8734061!4d88.4051706>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-11**

Map Reference:

ROOPESHWARA SHIVA TEMPLE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ROOPESHWARA SHIVA TEMPI

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°52'24.71"N

Longitude:

88°24'14.84"E

Address:

Babupara, Bhatpara, Jagatdal
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal – 743126

Approach:

About 1 km from Kankinara rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1908

Source of information:

Interneti. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhatpara>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Radhakanta Mukherjee

Address:

Babupara, Bhatpara, Jagatdal
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal – 743126**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Shiva temple

Past use:

Hindu Shiva temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

This is the ancient Shiva temple, which was established about 100 years ago and more. Shiva is worshiped here every day. The temple was founded by Mukherjee family, where Radhakanta Mukherjee established this temple by dedicating it to his father Late Rupdas Mukherjee. The Shiva temple is located on the banks of river Ganga, which still carries the ancient tradition.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

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 None

12. Other Remarks

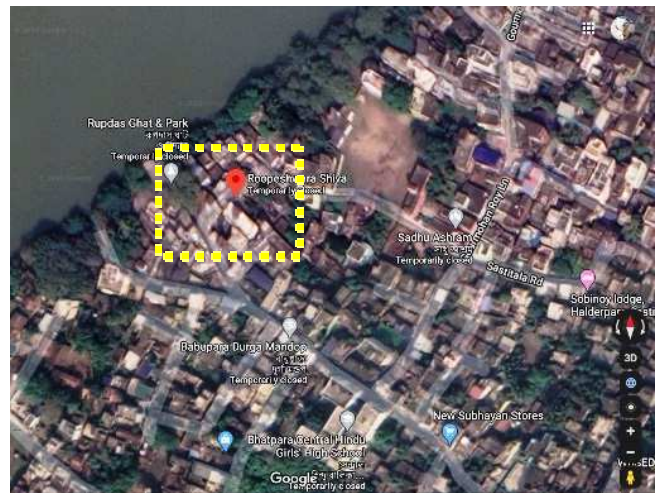
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhatpara>



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Roopeshwara+Shiva+Temple++%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%82%E0%A6%AA%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%B6%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%B0+%E0%A6%B6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B0/@22.8736475,88.4037601,220m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f896ca72bd14d5:0xc18d37953c3ab4a2!2sSadhu+Ashram!8m2!3d22.8734061!4d88.4051706!3m4!1s0x39f897c4e0bb8c4b:0x6723b119a4d46b7b!8m2!3d22.8735513!4d88.4041212>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-12**

Map Reference:

RUPDAS GHAT - 4

Photo Reference:

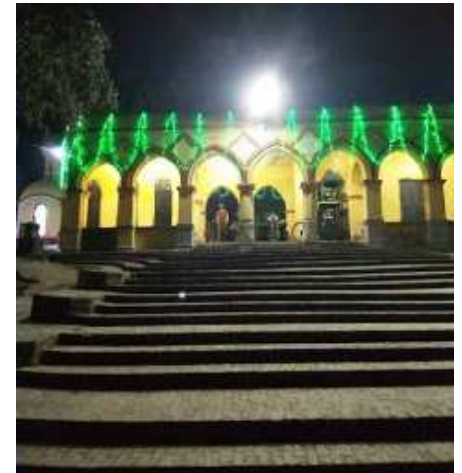
1. Name

Present Name:
Past Name:

RUPDAS GHAT
-Do-

2. Location

Latitude: 22°52'24.98"N
Longitude: 88°24'13.69"E
Address: Jagatdal, Bhatpara
North 24 Parganas, W B – 743123
Approach: About 1 km from Kankinara rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat with Pavilion

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1908
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Interneti. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhatpara>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Radhakanta Mukherjee

Address:

Jagatdal, Bhatpara
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal –
743123

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Ghat with Pavilion

Past use:

Ghat with Pavilion

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

It is one of the oldest ghats, belonging to the Mukherjee family. The ghat was built by Radhakanta Mukherjee more than 100 years ago in 1908 and was dedicated to his father, the Late Rupdas Mukherjee, on the banks of river Ganges. Apart from that, there is a Ganga-Nasi house here (for Antajali Yatra).

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

It has a basic columned structure, built with simple features to give the place an identity.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

Plan:

It is rectangular in plan, having columns at regular interval in proper grid.

Façade:

The columns are connected with simple Arches in a regular manner.

Decorative Feature:

Described in façade.

Building material and:

Brick and Concrete Panels



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

13. Grade

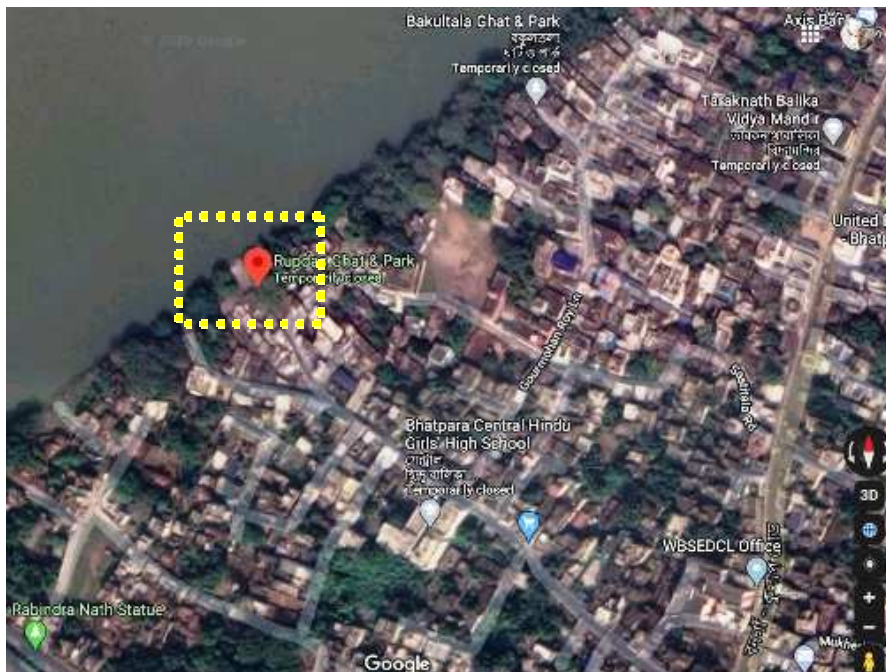
- Archaeological: C
- Architectural: B
- Historical: B
- Associational: B
- Social/Cultural: B
- Final Grading: **III**

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhatpara>
- ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Rupdas+Ghat+%26+Park/@22.8736475,88.4037601,220m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f896ca72bd14d5:0xc18d37953c3ab4a2!2sSadhu+Ashram!8m2!3d22.8734061!4d88.4051706!3m4!1s0x39f8979d63931bbd:0x85a98b414af8682e!8m2!3d22.8736187!4d88.403806>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-13****RELIANCE JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RELIANCE JUTE MILL

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°52'12.39"N

Longitude:

88°24'10.10"E

Address:

SH 1, Bhatpara, Jagatdal
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal – 743126

Approach:

About 800 m from Kankinara rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1906

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Interneti. <http://www.reliancejute.com/aboutus.htm>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Reliance Jute Mills (International) Limited

Address:

Ideal Plaza, South Block, 4th Floor, 11/1, Sarat Bose Road
Kolkata, West Bengal – 700020**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Jute Mill

Past use:

Jute Mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Reliance Jute Mills (International) Limited is located at Bhatpara on the banks of the river Ganges in West Bengal. The mill was established in 1906, when it was under British management. But, it was later handed over to the Kanoria family in 1963.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

There two old buildings in the campus, which is there from the time of inception of this mill. The buildings are now functions as staff quarters. The Architectural style of the buildings is purely colonial.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood



Plan: The buildings are rectangular in plan, having three storied structure. There is a long linear passage at the street side, which connects to the residential rooms through it.

Façade: The façade depicts the colonial ensembles purely. Long columned structures connected by round arches and decorations.

Decorative Feature: Grooves in the plasters and use of key stone line features through plaster at the top of the arches are the key features.

Building material and Construction techniques: Brick and Lime concrete.

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

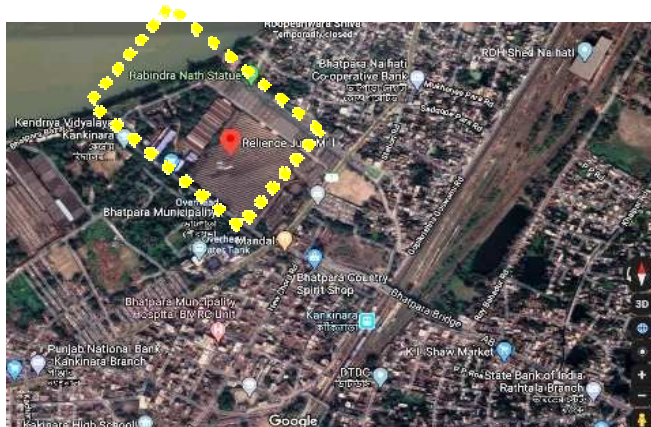
Architectural: B

Historical: B

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: III



Maps/plan/Drawings

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.reliancejute.com/contactus.htm>
- ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Reliance+Jute+Mill,+SH+1,+Bhatpara,+Jagatdal,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+743126/@22.8697841,88.3997628,1605m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f896ca72bd14d5:0xc18d37953c3ab4a2!2sSadhu+Ashram!8m2!3d22.8734061!4d88.4051706!3m4!1s0x39f896cb054d9263:0x109972e03b88d919!8m2!3d22.8703454!4d88.4022101>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-14****ATHPUR JORA SHIB MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name:
Past Name:**ATHPUR JORA SHIB MANDIR**
-Do-**2. Location**Latitude:
Longitude:
Address:22°50'41.55"N
88°22'46.81"E
Athpur, Shyamnagar, Bhatpara
North 24 Parganas, W B – 743128
About 2.1 km from Shyamnagar
rail station

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Subtype:

Precinct
Religious**4. Date of Construction**Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information:Late 18th c.- early 19th c.**5. Ownership**Single/Multiple
Public/Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner:
Address:Multiple
Public
-
Athpur Rajbari Jora Shiv Mandir Committee
Athpur, Bhatpara**6. Property Use**Abandoned/In use:
Present use:
Past use:In Use
Hindu Shiva temple
Hindu Shiva temple**7. Significance**Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

The twin Shiva temples were built by the Athpur zamindars or royal family and were part of their estate, as suggested by the name. The field in front is also known as Athpur Rajbari playground. But the Rajbari doesn't exist anymore. The temples seem to have been built at different time periods as apparent from their difference in architectural style.

8. Architectural DescriptionArchitectural Style:
Site & Surrounding:
Plan:

Aatchala Bengal Vernacular temple architecture

Dense neighborhood

Temples are square in plan and are at right angles to each other, unlike the more common type of side-by-side layout, such that one faces south while the other west

Façade:

The south facing temple has a central single arched doorway and the south facing one has triple cusped archways supported by thick pillars and a more ornate façade with coffered panel borders. However,





the ‘repair & renovation’ work with tile cladding & other additions have erased the fine details of both the temples.

Decorative Feature: Cusped arch & other wall ornamentations
 Building material and: Bricks, lime-surkhi, lime concrete
 Construction techniques: Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: As mentioned above
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration: Good, but temple characteristic has changed
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: None

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/Athpur+Jora+Shib+Mandir/@22.8448231,88.3792242,304m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x62517edf0e0d5a68!2sNafarchand+Jute+Mills!8m2!3d22.8601899!4d88.402082!3m4!1s0x39f890e127c7a24d:0xc29171a88bbefcba!8m2!3d22.8448906!4d88.3796668>



Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	23.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No. 15****SRI SRI SIDDHESWARI MANDIR &
SRI SRI DWADOSH SHIV MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SRI SRI SIDDHESWARI MANDIR &
SRI SRI DWADOSH SHIV MANDIR**
Past Name: **-Do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°50'6.44"N
Longitude: 88°22'51.78"E
Address: 21/20, SH 1, Shyamnagar
North 24 Parganas, W B – 743128
Approach: About 800 m from Shyamnagar rail station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: Restored in 2016
Approximate Date: Early 19th c.
Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Temple Trust ?
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Hindu Shiva temple
Past use: Hindu Shiva temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The temple complex with 12 Shiva temples and of Divine Mother
Culture Significance: Siddheswari was founded by Radhakanta Mukherjee and dedicated
Social Significance: to his father Rupdas Mukherjee. The Shivalinga.s are named after
Associational Significance: the 12 Jyotirling.s There is also a 'ghat' on the river called Satighat
Local legends: for ablutions/holy bath. Locally, the complex is called Shyamnagar
Baro Shiv.er mandir.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Aatchala Bengal Vernacular temple architecture
Site & Surrounding: Dense neighborhood
Plan: Six square temples in a row sharing the same plinth flank the north
and south sides of the central temple hall
Façade: Richly adorned facade with central doorway /s of multi-foil arches &
its variations, flanked by round pilasters as well as figurines and
bordered with rows of coffered panels. Beautiful stucco artworks
occupy the upper parts of some of the doorways.
Decorative Feature: Multi-foiled arches, stucco artwork, figurines, corners





Building material and: Bricks, lime-surkhi, lime concrete
 Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: A platform seems to have been added to the southern wing on the river-facing front
 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: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: **IIB**



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shyamnagarh+12+Shiv+Mandir/@22.8351407,88.3805226,331m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x62517edf0e0d5a68!2sNafarchand+Jute+Mills!8m2!3d22.8601899!4d88.402082!3m4!1s0x39f890e8354bbe77:0x9e5542a9b7e8d87e!8m2!3d22.835155!4d88.381047>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name Soumik Sarkar

Date of Listing 23.06.2020

Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata

Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-16****MULAJOR KALIBARI TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MULAJOR KALIBARI TEMPLE

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'48.62"N

Longitude:

88°22'44.21"E

Address:

4, Tagore Temple Road, Shyamnagar
Bhatpara, North 24 Parganas, W B – 743127

Approach:

About 280 m from Shyamnagar rail station.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

31 Baishakh, 1219 BS (1812 CE)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

ii. <https://hubpages.com/travel/Shyamnagar-Mulajor-Kali-temple>iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shyamnagar,_West_Bengal**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Srijit Kumar Thakur

Address:

Pathuriaghat Street, Near Natunbazar
Kolkata**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Kali & Shiva temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali & Shiva temple

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational

Significance:

Local legends:

Gopimohan Thakur, son of DarpaNarayan Thakur of the famous Tagore family's Pathuriaghata branch founded this Brahmomayee Kali temple complex on the 31st Baishakh, 1219 BS (1812) on a supernatural exposure after her daughter Brahmomoyee's accidental death. The idol of the Goddess was recovered from the jungles in the area and is older than the temple. Initially the priests had to be brought from Bankura as the local Brahmin community had reservations against the consecration of the temple. Later Gopimohan established a Sanskrit college with hostel in the premises & students took *Prasad* in the temple itself. Ramkumar Chattopadhyaya, elder brother of Sri Ramakrishna Paramhans, is said to have studied in this college. This building has now been replaced with an auditorium.

8. Architectural**Description**

Architectural Style:

'Navaratna-dalan' style of architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

Plan:

Square in plan with verandah in front, river facing

Façade:

Nine triratha 'pidha deul's and flat 'dalan' type two-tier roof with triple cusped archways supported by round engaged columns. Triple simple arch doors of the sanctum sanctorum are inset in cusped blind arches



with fanlights in the lunette area. Some beautiful stucco diamond patterns, lotus and figurines adorn the facade. The nat-mandapa is a flat roof pillared hall is in the front of the Kali temple. An open platform as a forecourt is approached through a 'simha-duar' or lion-gate having foundation plaques on both sides.

Decorative Feature: As mentioned above
 Building material and: Burnt bricks and Lime-surkhi, lime concrete
 Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values A one-month long poush-mela is held on the complex grounds every year.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: Sri Radha-Krishna temple seems a later addition
 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: A
 Historical: A
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: **IIA**



14. References

Reference notes

- https://www.barrackpore.gov.in/HTM/sdobkp_Heritage_site.htm
- <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mulajor+Kaali+Baari+Temple/@22.8302609,88.378925,180m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x62517edf0e0d5a68!2sNafarchand+Jute+Mills!8m2!3d22.8601899!4d88.402082!3m4!1s0x39f890ebbbcfb9c5:0xa7569dbeded901d4!8m2!3d22.8301812!4d88.3789453>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	23.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-17****SHIVA TEMPLES, MULAJOR KALIBARI TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SHIVA TEMPLES, MULAJOR KALIBARI TEMPLE

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude: 22°49'48.62"N

Longitude: 88°22'44.21"E

Address: 4, Tagore Temple Road, Shyamnagar Bhatpara
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal – 743127

Approach: About 280 m from Shyamnagar rail station

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date: 31 Baishakh, 1219 BS (1812 CE)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. <https://hubpages.com/travel/Shyamnagar-Mulajor-Kali-temple>ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shyamnagar,_West_Bengal**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Srijit Kumar Thakur (Tagore family of Pathuriaghata)

Address:

Pathuriaghat Street, Kolkata

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Kali & Shiva temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali & Shiva temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Same as Mulajor Kalibari temple

Social Significance:

Associational

Significance:

Local legends:

**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:

Aatchala & Pancharatna vernacular temple architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighborhood

Plan:

Both type temples are square in shape but sizes vary

Façade:

One very interesting aspect of the 12 Shiva temples in this complex is that the two extreme i.e. the north-most & south-most Shiva temples are of 'panchratna-chala' style while the rest five temples of





each wing are of 'aatchala' style. The aatchala temples have very ornate multi-layered cusped arch doorways flanked by two different styles of round pilasters in the three 'paga'.s and stucco motifs on top of the door with typical border of coffered panels. The panchratna temple has a central 3-in-1 (cusped-tudor-semi-circular) arch doorway with two smaller blind side doors and stucco ornamentation on the façade. The five deul.s on top are of triratha pidha type.

Decorative Feature: As mentioned above
Building material and: Burnt bricks and Lime-surkhi, lime concrete
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: Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: None

12. Other Remarks Two different temple styles for the same deity

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mulajor+Kaali+Baari+Temple/@22.8303245,88.3783778,203m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x62517edf0e0d5a68!2sNafarchand+Jute+Mills!8m2!3d22.8601899!4d88.402082!3m4!1s0x39f890ebbcfb9c5:0xa7569dbeded901d4!8m2!3d22.8301812!4d88.3789453>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name: Soumik Sarkar Address: Kolkata
Date of Listing: 22.06.2020
Reviewer Name: Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan Address: Kolkata

**Serial No. 18****TEEN SHIV MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name:
Past Name:**TEEN SHIV MANDIR**
-Do-**2. Location**Latitude: 22°49'46.58"N
Longitude: 88°22'43.15"E
Address: 4, Tagore Temple Road, Shyamnagar
North 24 Parganas, WB – 743127
Approach: About 290 m from Shyamnagar rail station**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Subtype:

Precinct
Religious**4. Date of Construction**Precise Date: 1219 BS (1812 CE)
Approximate Date:
Source of information: Temple plaque**5. Ownership**Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: may be same as Mulajore Kalibari
Address:**Temple Plaque****6. Property Use**Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Hindu Shiva temple
Past use: Hindu Shiva temple**7. Significance**Historic Significance: This temple apparently shares the same history as the Mulajor Kalibari, being built in the same year of 1219 BS i.e. 1812 CE and also following the same alignment-cum-orientation, as evident in the map. It has been recently restored by Srijit Kr. Thakur, custodian of the adjacent Mulajor Kalibari. Locally, it is called Trimurti Shiva Mandir.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:**8. Architectural Description**Architectural Style: Pancharatna-dalan style of Bengal architecture & Indo-Saracenic
Site & Surrounding: Dense neighborhood
Plan: The three east-facing sanctums consist of one central square attached with two smaller squares on north & south through a short vestibule
Façade: The façade is a unique experimentation with Indo-Saracenic features like four-centred arch becoming ogee near the apex, overhanging eaves with twin brackets & flat-roof lofty solid lower body. The upper level has pancharatna pidha deuls on top of the central temple while the two smaller side temples have a single vaulted eka-ratna deul. The corners are accentuated with pilasters having concave



projecting capitals and wide grooves with wave patterns along their height. The mixed style is truly bold and exceptional.

Decorative Feature: Eaves, brackets, pilasters, arches, deuls
 Building material and: Bricks, lime mortar/concrete
 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: Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

- I. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Trimurti+Shiva+Mandir/@22.8297711,88.3783312,170m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x62517edf0e0d5a68!2sNafarchand+Jute+Mills!8m2!3d22.8601899!4d88.402082!3m4!1s0x39f890eba23c41a7:0xf15d8d22b792a4e9!8m2!3d22.8295935!4d88.3786489>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	23.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-19****RAHUTA JORA SHIV TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RAHUTA JORA SHIV TEMPLE

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'37.67"N

Longitude:

88°24'5.68"E

Address:

Gurdah, Shyamnagar, Rahuta P,
North 24 Parganas, W B – 743127

Approach:

About 1.4 km from Basudevpur Bus Stop

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Early 19th c.

Source of information:

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Bhatpara Municipality

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Shiva temple

Past use:

Hindu Shiva temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Aatchala Bengal Vernacular temple style

Site & Surrounding:

Settlement with vegetation

Plan:

Temples are square in plan and share the same plinth with verandah on all sides

Façade:

Typically symmetrical design with central doorway & corners substantiated with equally spaced twin brick tiles. The side faces are plain without ornamentation.

Decorative Feature:

Nothing much

Building material and:

Bricks, lime-surkhi, lime concrete



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 Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

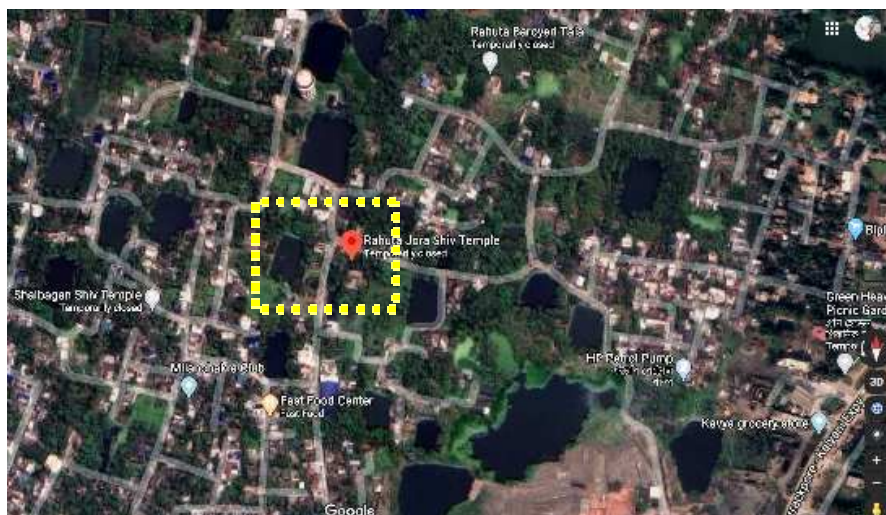
Archaeological: C
Architectural: B
Historical: B
Associational: B
Social/Cultural: B
Final Grading: **IIB**

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Rahuta+Jora+Shiv+Temple/@22.8271867,88.4004547,399m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x62517edf0e0d5a68!2sNafarchand+Jute+Mills!8m2!3d22.8601899!4d88.402082!3m4!1s0x39f890caad5666f9:0xcdbe795d5b687cf7!8m2!3d22.8271455!4d88.4015811>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-20****SHALBAGAN SHIV TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SHALBAGAN SHIV TEMPLE

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'36.11"N

Longitude:

88°23'58.96"E

Address:

Gurdah, Shyamnagar

North 24 Parganas, West Bengal – 743127

Approach:

About 1.3 km from Basudevpur Bus Stop

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

- i. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhatpara>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Bhatpara Municipality ?

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Shiva temple

Past use:

Hindu Shiva temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Aatchala Bengal Vernacular temple style

Site & Surrounding:

Settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Square in plan with a wide verandah on all sides, south facing

Façade:

Typically symmetrical design with central four-centred pointed arched doorway on south and east flanked by round pilasters and corners substantiated with four rows of equally spaced twin brick tiles with vertically aligned diamond pattern in plaster below (like Mulajor Kalibari). The south face has stucco floral pattern & plaques on sides & cock fighting figurines on top of the doorway while east



South facade





side has an eagle figurine on top & conch shell relief on sides of the door. Interestingly, the upper storey has three blind cusped arches.

Decorative Feature: As mentioned above
 Building material and: Bricks, lime-surkhi, lime concrete
 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: Good
 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: **IIB**

14. References

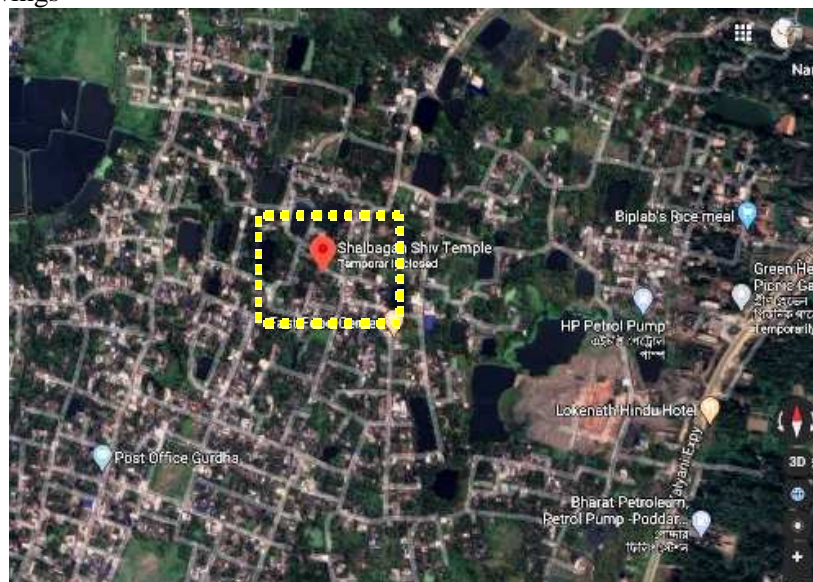
Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shalbagan+Shiv+Temple/@22.8267295,88.3965381,949m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f890ca84f4f83f:0x52d876efd6c486c7!8m2!3d22.8267116!4d88.399713>

Maps/plan/Drawings



View from S-E corner



Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-21****MULAJORE BHARATCHANDRA GRANTHAGAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MULAJORE BHARATCHANDRA GRANTHAGAR

Past Name:

-Do-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°49'47.2"N

Longitude:

88°22'55.4"E

Address:

110 Bharatchandra Ray Path,
Shyamnagar, N- 24 Pgns, WB- 743127

Approach:

250 m from Shyamnagar Rly Stn.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1906

Approximate Date:

Source of information: Erstwhile signboard

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Bhatpara Municipality ?

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Library

Past use:

-do-

**As modernized in 2017-18****7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational

Significance:

Local legends:

This century old library is named after Bharatchandra Ray (1712-1760), the court poet of Maharaja Krishnachndra (1710-1783) of Nadia. He is notable for his work 'Annadamangal' of 'Annapurnamangal'. He was conferred with the title Ray Gunakar as well as large parcels of land here in Mulajor, an erstwhile village of Shyamnagar, by the king. This library was founded by Rishi Bankim Chandra Chatopadhyay along with 11 other members in 1906 on nationalist lines and has many old and rare manuscripts.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Mixed modern

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighbourhood

Plan:

Somewhat square in plan, west facing

Façade:

Originally a single storeyed structure with four distinct columns in the front façade has now been modernized with an added upper storey finished in steel and glass.



Decorative Feature: Column capitals
 Building material and: Bricks, lime-surkhi, lime/ cement concrete
 Construction techniques Brick masonry & later, conventional

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: First floor has been added
 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: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <http://www.wbpublibnet.gov.in/townlib/districts/uttar-24-parganas/mulajore-bharat-chandra-granthagar.html>
- ii. <https://english.kolkata24x7.com/century-old-library-gets-new-look-in-barrackpore.html/>
- iii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mulajore+Bharatchandra+Granthagar/@22.8298113,88.3805842,336m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f890c02aa0413d:0x8cf51dab2e7f9c15!8m2!3d22.8297752!4d88.3820835>

Maps/plan/Drawings

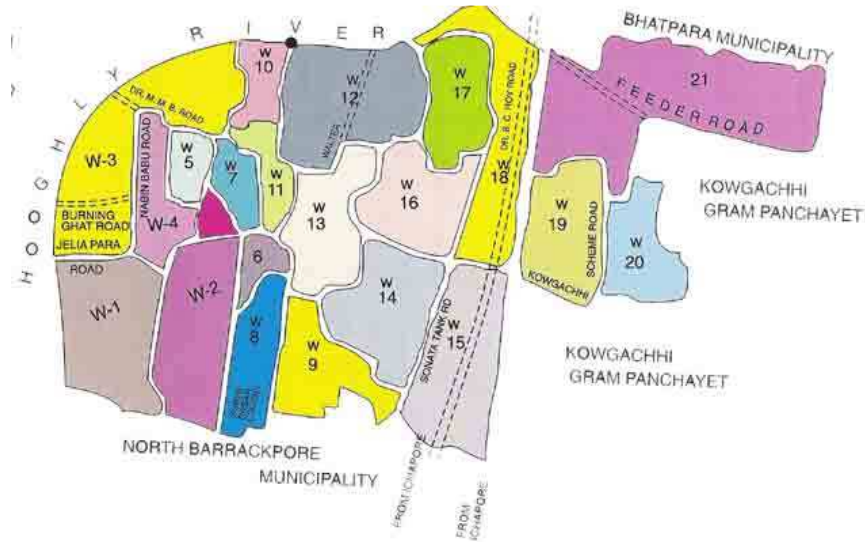


Listers Name	Soumik Sarkar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



4. GARULIA MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1869



LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name of the site	Typology
1. Annapurna Cotton Mills Ltd	Industrial
2. Shree Shree Siddheswari Kali Mandir	Religious
3. Harisava	Religious
4. Garulia Gangar Ghats	Ghats



**Serial No.-01****ANNAPURNA COTTON MILLS LTD.**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ANNAPURNA COTTON MILLS LTD.

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°82'47"N

Longitude:

88°38'65"E

Address:

Ganguli Para, Shyamnagar,
West Bengal 743127

Approach:

Feeder Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

15th.August 1945

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. Internet** <https://www.zaubacorp.com/company/SRI-ANNAPURNA-COTTON-MILLS-INDUSTRIESLTD/U17115WB1945PLC012539>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Premchand Dhandhanian,
Sitaram Dhandhanian,
Ajit Kumar Deb, .

Address:

P-36, India Exchange Place Extn.,
2nd Floor , Room No. 44 Kolkata
700001**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles.

Past use:

Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles.

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Typical Industrial Shade

Site & Surrounding:

Near Shyamnagar Railway Station

Plan:

Rectangular Shade

Façade:

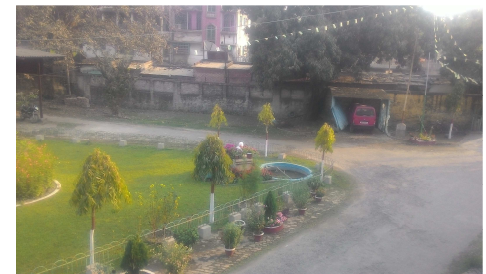
Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Brick and Lime surki, Metal shade on truss

Construction techniques:

Brick Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Found
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations	New structures added
Repairs and Maintenance:	Maintained by owner
Threats to the property:	Not 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: C
 Historical: B
 Associational: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: **III**

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.zaubacorp.com/company/SRI-ANNAPURNA-COTTON-MILLS-INDUSTRIESLTD/U17115WB1945PLC012539>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Annapurna+Cotton+Mills+Ltd./@22.82479,88.3860282,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sGarulia+historical+place!3m4!1s0x39f890bf416909f9:0x27119eb3a26bb4aa!8m2!3d22.8250182!4d88.3865581>



Listers Name
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name

Gopa Sen
 05.06.2020
 Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata
Address Kolkata

**Serial No-02****SHREE SHREE SIDDHESWARI KALI MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SHREE SHREE SIDDHESWARI
KALI MANDIR

Past Name:

DO

2. Location

Latitude:

22°82'29"N

Longitude:

88°36'14"E

Address:
743133

584, Nabin Babu Rd, Bichali, Garulia,W.B

Approach:

Bhupal Babu Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/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:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques:

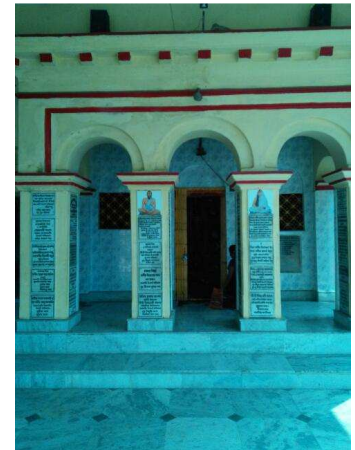
9. Associated Intangible values**10. Condition Description**

Sign of Distress:

Not Found

Structural Problem:

Not known

**Shree Shree Siddheswari Kali****Shree Shree Siddheswari**



Additions & alterations
Repairs and Maintenance: Well Maintained
Threats to the property:

11. State of Conservation

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

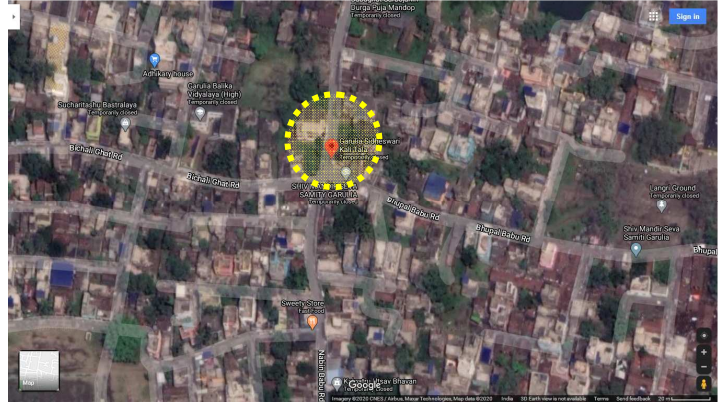
12. Other Remarks

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.co.in/maps/place/Shree+Shree+Siddheswari+Kali+Mandir/@22.8228671,88.3614167,660m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89061b465c7b1:0xa0dfde6021114e10!8m2!3d22.8228637!4d88.3614385>
- <https://closelocation.com/hindu-temple/shree-shree-siddheswari-kali-mandir-hindu-temple-in-garulia-west-bengal-2-20198-1587-101>

Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	05.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-03****HARISAVA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

HARISAVA

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°81'58"N

Longitude:

88°39'91"E

Address:

Kawgachi, Shyamnagar
Kolkata, West Bengal 743127

Approach:

Harisava Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/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:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

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 known

Additions & alterations





Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained

Threats to the property:

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

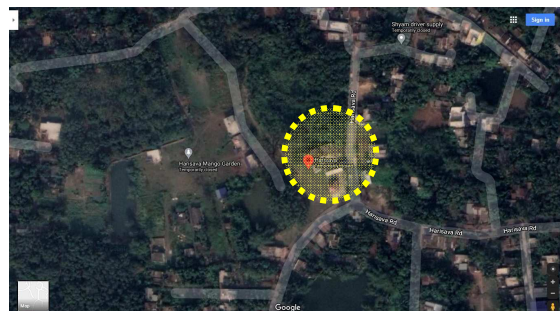
Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Harisava/@22.815746,88.3990899,82m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1shari+sa+va+mandir+garulia+municipality!3m4!1s0x0:0x91072748dd4f4c2c:8m2!3d22.815814!4d88.3991658>



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	05.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-04****GARULIA GANGAR GHATS****1. RATNESWAR GHAT**

Ratneswar Ghat Rd, Noapara, Shyamnagar,
West Bengal 743127

Latitude: 22°82'68"N

Longitude: 88°37'40"E

**2. GARULIA BABUGHAT**

Babughat , Dr. MM Banerjee Road
Garulia, West Bengal 743127

Latitude: 22°82'56"N

Longitude: 88°36'09"E



Listers Name
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name

Gopa Sen
05.06.2020
Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address
Address

Kolkata
Kolkata

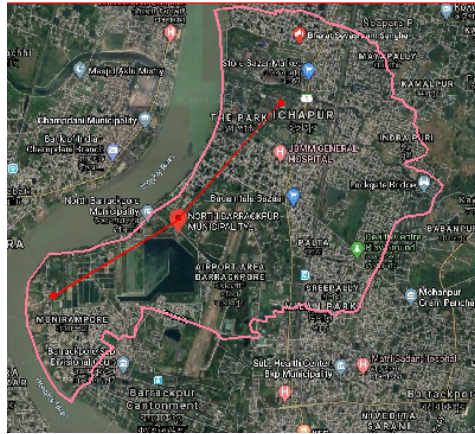


5. NORTH BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

(Established in 1869)

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name of the site	Typology
1. Rifle Factory Ichapore (Ichapore)	Industrial
2. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Barrackpore	Institutional



<https://www.northbarrackporemunicipality.org/maps-gis/>

Historical Background:

North Barrackpore Municipality was established on 1 April 1869 under British Rule in India. After prolonged struggle and on the basis of persistent demand for formation of Local Self Government, the freedom fighter achieved the goal and resulting thereby Rastraguru Surendra Nath Bandopadhyay founder of Local Self Government, was elected Chairman of this Municipality in the year 1885. He was the first Indian Elected Chairman and he held that chair in this Municipality for long 34 years from 1885 to 1889 and 1891 to 1921.

<https://www.northbarrackporemunicipality.org/>

**Serial No.-01****RIFLE FACTORY ISHAPORE (ICHAPORE)**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RIFLE FACTORY ISHAPORE

Past Name:

DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 48' 36" N

Longitude:

88° 22' 12" E

Address:

Ichapur park, North Barrackpur, West Bengal 743144

Approach:

Line bazaar

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct and Building

Subtype:

Workshop and Administrative building

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Clock Tower: 1869, Ordnance Technical School: 1927
 Main Gate: 1907, Ishapore Club: 1905, Factory: 1904, Laboratory:
 1836, Dutch Tower: 1722-1733

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://ofb.gov.in/unit/pages/RFI/our-history1>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rifle_Factory_Ishapore
3. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/ordnance-factory-staff-to-go-on-month-long-strike-to-protest-privatisation/story-wiuURkHjk87aWZobTInh4H.html>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Undertaken by Govt of India

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Ordnance Factory Board

Address:

10, Shahid Khudiram Bose Rd, B.B.D. Bagh, West Bengal 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Weapon Factory

Past use:

Weapon Factory

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Towards the end of the 18th century, the East India Company planned to set up a Gun Powder Factory of their own. Hence, the factory was started, became one of the famous ordnance factory in the country since then. During the World War I & II, the factory produced large quantities of .303 Bolt Action Rifles to meet the war requirements. In addition to this, repair works for Light Machine Guns like MAXIM, LEWIS, HOTCHKISS and VICKERS were also carried out. The Ishapore was rightly christened as the 'Enfield of India'.

A Deed dated 28th April, 1778 was made between the Maharaja and the Governor General of United Company, Warren Hastings. In exchange for Noapara and certain other villages belonging to the



estate of the Maharaja, the Company awarded him talookdari of several villages situated in Calcutta, containing bazaar Sootaloottee, Subah Bazar, Charles Bazar, Baugh Bazar etc.

From the editorial note of the Statesman dated 8 July 1901, it is revealed that one Captain Moore of the Indian Ordnance department was assigned the task of creating facilities at Ishapore for turning out 25,000 rifles and carbines annually on the lines of an existing factory at Sparkbrook near Birmingham. The site of gun powder factory was selected for setting up this factory. On completion of the work, production started from 20th September 1904. The factory was renamed as Rifle Factory, Ishapore. It is known from the marble plaque on the main gate of the factory that the work for setting up the Gun Powder factory Ishapore, commenced sometime in 1787 under J. Farquhar, Agent and production started from 1st January 1791 and continued for more than a hundred years till 1st June 1902.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The precinct consists of several structures having unique architectural style.

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

1. The Clock Tower: The plinth area of the Clock Tower is approximately 3x3 meter and a height of about 29.6 meter.

2. The Main Gate Building: This structure is of strategic importance with a height of about 10.5 meter (approx)

3. The Ordnance Technical School: The OTS is rectangular on plan and has inclined roof.

4. Ishapore Club: Rectangular in shape and can be identified with the dome structure.

5. Laboratory Building: rectangular in shape, with a plint area of approx 2900 sq-ft.

6. The Dutch Tower: Conical in shape

Façade:

1. The specialty of **the Clock Tower** was that people could see the time from inside and outside the factory.

2. **The Main Gate Building** was erected in such a manner that a substantial portion of the inside & outside of the Factory was visible from the top of the Gate.

3. The special features of the **Ishapore Club building** is Wooden Badminton Court, supported on springs and a central dome with large size glass panes to provide for natural ambient light.

4. The 'Dome' shape of the **Laboratory Building** was given to minimize the effect of bombing in case of war. Lime, Surki Mortar along with water proofing compound like Molasses Bael fruit, Methi etc. were used which had excellent heat resistance and water proofing effect.

5. In **the Dutch Tower**, the inclination of the wall is roughly between 22" to 23". It was used as a magazine for gun powder.

Decorative Feature:

Described in the Architectural Features and facade



Architectural Style

Building material and: various
Construction techniques: various



1. CLOCK TOWER
4. MAIN GATE

2. ISHAPORE CLUB
5. ORDNANCE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

3. LABORATORY
6. DUTCH TOWER

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No sign of distress
Structural Problem: nothing as such observed
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Regular
Threats to the property: nothing as such observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Not Shown.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

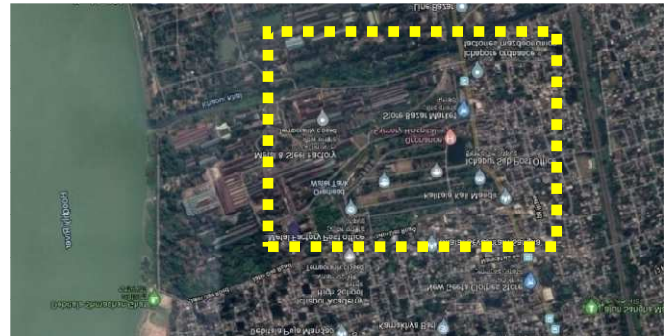
14. References



Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bipul+variety+stores/@22.8037855,88.3614849,16z/data=!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sDUTCH+TOWER+RFI+ISHAPORE!3m4!1s0x39f890828b9759bf:0x58365a5070726b9e!8m2!3d22.8025416!4d88.3705657>



Listers Name
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name

Soumyajit Kar
06.06.2020
Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata
Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****CENTRAL INLAND FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE BARRACKPORE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CENTRAL INLAND FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 46' 16" N

Longitude:

88° 23' 44" E

Address:

Monirampur (Post), Barrackpore,
West Bengal 700120
from Barrack road

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct and Building

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

17 March 1947

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://www.edufever.com/cifri-barrackpore/>2. https://www.justdial.com/Kolkata/ICAR-Central-Inland-Fisheries-Research-Institute-Monirampur-Barrackpore/033P9999153_BZDET**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Undertaken by Govt of India

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner: -

ICAR

Address:

Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare & President of
the ICAR Society, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi 110 001**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use:

Research Institute

Past use:

-do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Barrackpore (CIFRI Barrackpore) is a Prestigious Research Institute established on 17 March 1947 at Barrackpore, Kolkata. The Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Barrackpore is established by the government of India under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The precinct consists of several facilities including library, lab, cafeteria, hostels and many more.

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation





Plan: The building is a typical example of educational structure. The campus is decorated with vegetation and pavement. There is open green lawn and a well defined entrance to approach to the site.

Façade: The front facade consists of fenestrations, vertical and horizontal lines.

Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and: Brick and RCC

Construction techniques: RCC structure

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No sign of distress

Structural Problem: Nothing as such observed

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Regular

Threats to the property: Nothing as such observed

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: C

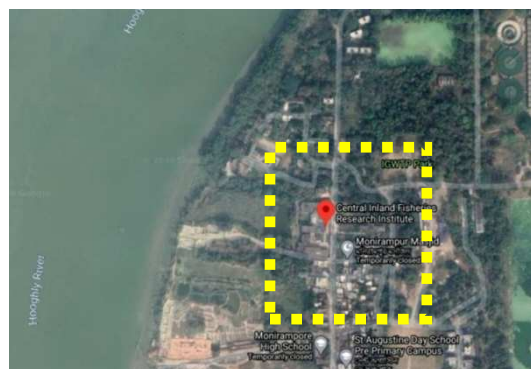
Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Central+Inland+Fisheries+Research+Institute/@22.7810782,88.3358993,669m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a028c9a30d64021:0x993576b870d72ee6!2sCentral+Inland+Fisheries+Research+Institute!8m2!3d22.780868!4d88.3361729!3m4!1s0x3a028c9a30d64021:0x993576b870d72ee6!8m2!3d22.780868!4d88.3361729?hl=en>

Maps/plan/Drawings

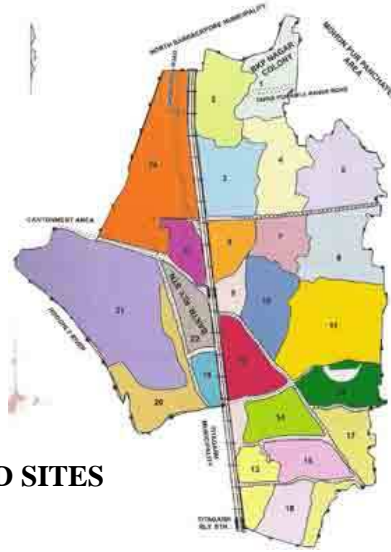


Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	06.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



6. BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1916



LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name	Type/ sub-type	Name	Type/ sub-type
1. House of Rastraguru Surendra Nath Banerjee	Residential (now Institutional)	10. Railway Station, Barrackpore	Religious
2. Barrackpore race Course/ RCTC Ground Barrackpore	Assembly /	11. Mangal pandey Memorial Park	Assembly
3. Sri Siddheswari Kali temple	Landscape	12. Flag House, Governor of West Bengal	Assembly / Landscape
4. Old Kothi of East India Co.	Assembly/ Religious	13. Memorial Hall/ Banqueting Hall, Barrackpore / Cenotaph - The Temple of Fame	Assembly / Institutional
5. Hazarat Sayed Rahabar Sha Rahamatulla Majar	Non-ex. Residential	14. The Govt. House, Barrackpore	Assembly/ Religious
6. Gandhi Museum / Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalay	Religious	15. Lady canning graveyard	Assembly/social
7. Sri Aurovinda Bhawan	Institutional /	16. Gandhi Ghat	Landscape
8. Berthalomew Church	Assembly	17. Barrackpore Govt. High School / Barrackpore Rastriya Vidyalay	Landscape / Assembly
9. Jam-e Masjid, Barrackpore	Structure	18. Thakurbari of Mutty Lall Seal	Assembly
	Assembly		Institutional
	Religious		Assembly/ religious





Historical Background:

Barrackpore has a long timeline of historical evidences. The earliest reference to this part of the country is found in the writings of the Greek navigators, geographers, chronicles and historians between the first century B.C. and the third century A.D. All of them have referred to the country of a people variously called the Gangaridae, Gangaridai, Gandaritai etc.

During Mughal reign Akbar the great divided Subeh-Bangla in some Sarkar'and 'Mahal' for collection of revenue. His minister Todar Mal was the initiator of this proposal. The name of Barbuckpur is mentioned as a 'Mahal' in 'Ain-e-Akbari' which denotes the original name of Barrackpore.

Mentioned in the early Bengali Literature, Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu passed through it in the 15th Century while proceeding to Puri. Nawab Sirajuddolla must have passed its streets to reach Kolkata to teach the British East India Company officials a lesson in the 18th century and Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore often traveled by train through Barrackpore Railway Station while going to Sealidaha, presently in Bangladesh. The oldest British Barrack or cantonment in the Country came up here. Some opinion mentions that the name Barrackpore came from the Barrack. After the Crown's take over the sprawling Government House and the Government Estate was built here, more-famous as Lat Bagan, where a Zoo was also established at one k.m. north from the station, which was shifted to Alipore. The First War of Independence was triggered here by Sepoy Mangal Pandey in the Year 1857. In the year 1824 an earlier Sepoy Mutiny also occurred here under Sepoy Binda Tiwary.

The name of the town, derived from the terms Barrack, is due to the fact that troops have been stationed here since 1772. The Indian name for it is chank, this is sometimes said to have been derived from Job Charnock who had a country-house here. There appears, however to be no authenticity of this derivation, for the name dates back to a common village name of Bengal. It may almost certainly be identified with the village of "Tajannok" entered in van den Broucke's map of 1660 and referred to by him as "the small town of Tajannok". Historically, the place is interesting as the scene of two mutinies of the Bengal Army- in 1824 and 1857.

During Mughal period possibly during the reign of Akbar the Great, "Chanak" village was named as "Barbakpur". In the book "Aine-e-Akbari " written at the time of Akbar, Barbakpur was mentioned with the villages of Jafarpur, Babanpur, Murgimahal, Chapparmahal etc. In and around 1711, employees of East India Company misspelt "Barbakpur" as "Barakpur". The Military cantonment of British rulers was established in 1770-71 and it will be entirely wrong if the name of Barrackpore is related with the Military Barracks.

Source of Information:

3. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barrackpore>
4. <https://www.wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/barrackpore>
5. <http://bkpmuty.in/>

**Serial No.-01****HOUSE OF RASTRAGURU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: MahadevaNanda College (Netaji Open University)
 Past Name: House of Rastraguru Surendra Nath Banerjee

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 46' 12" N
 Longitude: 88° 20' 24" E
 Address: 23, SN Banerjee Rd, Sardar Bazar, Barrackpore, West Bengal 743122
 Approach: via S. N. Banerjee Road, Sardar Bazar

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Precinct and Building
 Subtype: Institutional Residential (Past)

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
 Approximate Date: Late 19th Century
 Source of information: Internet

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surendranath_Banerjee
- https://www.google.com/maps/uv?hl=en&pb=!1s0x39f89ac6a5024981:0x8e64287bb5358ed2!3m1!7e115!4shttps://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipPj6qkZeh0-Xnkp4vir99CFxnmBoXxYqdmXbwNW%3Dw213-h160-k-no!5shouse+of+rastraguru+surendranath+bandyopadhyay+barrackpore+-+Google+Search!15zQ2dJZ0FRPT0&imagekey=!1e10!2sAF1QipPj6qkZeh0-Xnkp4vir99CFxnmBoXxYqdmXbwNW&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4h_ST0fbpAhXOzigGHARqAkAQoiowE3oECBEQBg

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple: Single
 Public/Private: Public
 Any other (specify)
 Name of owner: - Govt. of West Bengal
 Declared as heritage property by West Bengal Heritage commission
 Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
 Present use: Institutional
 Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The house of Surendranath Banerjee (Bandopadhyay) is situated at Monirampur in Barrackpore. Sir Surendranath Banerjee was one of the earliest Indian political leaders who went against the British Raj. Surendranath, known by the





title of Rashtraguru (the teacher of the nation) was born in Calcutta (Kolkata) and after the racial discrimination he faced; firstly during his ICS examination and later when he was dismissed from his service, he decided to rise against the British Raj.

Surendranath loved to stay amidst peaceful atmosphere, which would provide him relief from the stress that he had to face in active public life. Thus he built a mansion in the late 19th Century, away from the chaos of Calcutta, in the outskirts of Barrackpore, in Monirampur, on the banks of Ganges. Not only his mansion, Rashtraguru Surendranath also built the Barrackpore Library in 1912 and the library was finally transferred to his house in 1956 (1362 C.E.) and later on renamed and converted as Rastraguru Surendranath Institute commemorating his name

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: Surendranath was cremated within the compound of the house, on the banks of the Ganges, and later a Samadhi was raised on the spot, which still stands today. His house is now also the abode of Netaji Open University.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	The house comprised of a designed garden complete with fountains and tanks spawned over 10 bighas of land and the building is a double storied structure with a portico in front and long pillared porches in both floors.
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Total Site area is over 10 bighas of land, where the house occupies only a part of it. Rest of the portion comprises of landscape garden.
Façade:	The building is a double storied structure with a portico in front and long pillared porches in both floors
Decorative Feature:	fountains and tanks
Building material and:	Brick and Concrete/Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Local masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Nothing Found
Structural Problem:	Nothing Found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate and regular
Threats to the property:	Nothing as such observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Fair
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	Nothing as such observed

12. Other Remarks

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/House+of+Rastraguru+Surenranath+Banerjee/@22.7730065,88.3355221,669m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89ac6a5024981:0x8e64287bb5358ed218m2!3d22.7727778!4d88.3377778>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****BARRACKPORE RACE COURSE/ RCTC GROUND BARRACKPORE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BARRACKPORE RACE COURSE/ RCTC GROUND

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°46'32"N

Longitude:

88°21'1"E

Address:

Cantonment, Barrackpore, W B 700120

Approach:

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Site

Subtype:

Race course

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

27 January 1928

Approximate Date:



Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Calcutta_Turf_Club

2.

https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk02hTTGjyqmcilTKtYs6tAlgQv7pbA:1591775233671&source=univ&tbm=isch&q=rctc+ground+barrackpore&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjH1_Xq4PbpAhWTwTgGHRa7AqcQsAR6BAGJEA&biw=1366&bih=608**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:-

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use (Partially)

Present use:

Only for Army recruitment

Past use:

Racecourse

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

In the early 1920s the RCTC became concerned about the lease of the course at Maidan and looked around for an alternative. An obvious choice would be to expand the existing Tollygunge course, but once the possibility became known the price of adjacent land became exorbitant. In 1922 a site to the north in Barrackpore, which included a race course, became available at an acceptable price. The RCTC decided to build a modern facility with new stands, stables and two courses, one round and one with six straight furlongs. The large grand stand would at first be partitioned between members and the public, and if the course was successful a separate members-only grand stand





would be built. The railway agreed to provide a spur line to the course that could carry both horses and spectators. The new facility was inaugurated on 27 January 1928

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural style:

The sit consists of a large ground and a pavilion. The pavilion has seating for the spectators with adequate shading, facing the racing ground.

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Not Available

Façade:

Not Available

Decorative Feature:

Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and:

Construction technique

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

Seen

Structural Problem:

Yes

Additions & alterations:

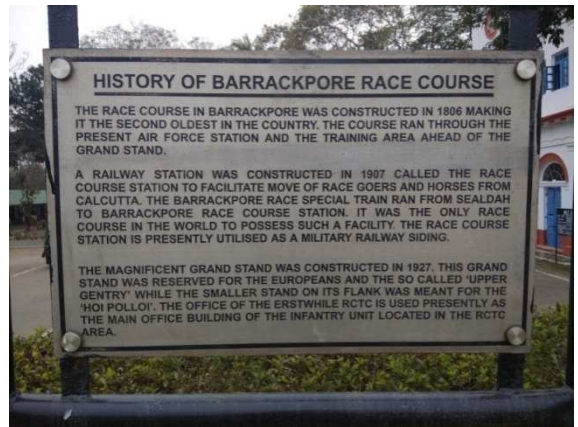
No document available

Repairs and Maintenance:

Not Regular

Threats to the property:

Yes



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:

C



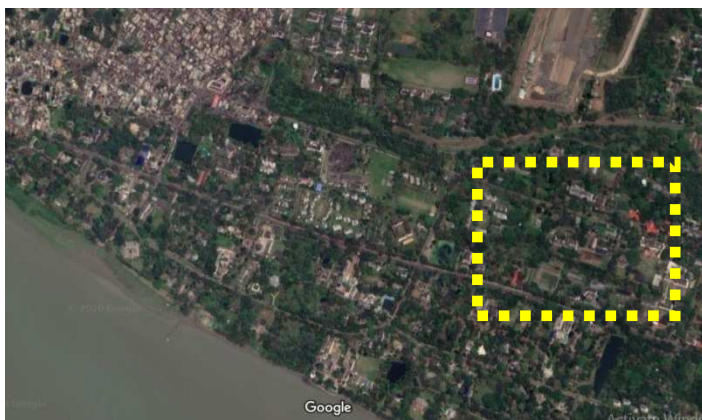
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Rctc+Ground+Barrackpore/@22.7711064,88.3502132,669m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89aee171599b3:0xfdee53f41665d252!8m2!3d22.7710866!4d88.3523804>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	14.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-03****SRI SIDDHESHWARI KALI MATA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

Present Name:**SRI SIDDHESHWARI KALI MATA**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 45' 30" N

Longitude:

88° 13' 48" E

Address

Ganeshpur, Sewli Telinipara,
Barrackpore, West Bengal 700121

Approach

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct and Building

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1651 CE

Source of information:

Internet

1. http://www.north24parganas.gov.in/blocks/barrackpore_ii/places_of_interest

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Trust Board

Name of owner:-

Mandir Trust Board

Address:

Same as temple

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Religious

Past use:

Religious

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The temple is more than 350 years old, and as per govt documentation, it was constructed in the year 1651. Though the original building was dismantled, and a new temple was constructed later on.

Culture Significance

Social Significance:

Place for religious daily activities, social gathering during rituals.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

The temple building is rectangular in plan with a decorative chura on its top.

Façade:

The temple has a very simple façade, consisting of various columns holding a single roof to form a natmandir type area.





Decorative Feature: Chura on top
 Building material and: Brick and concrete
 Construction techniques: Modern

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

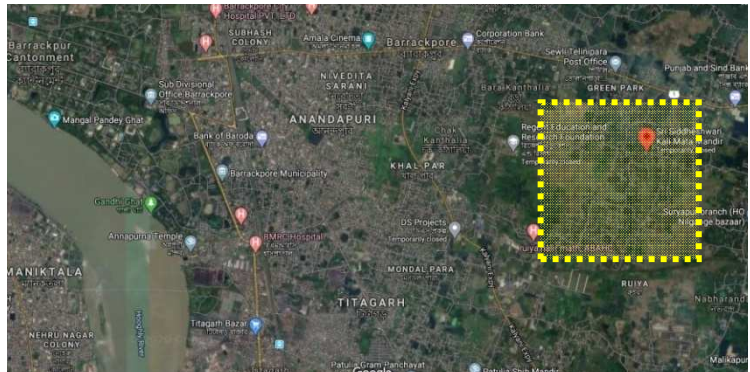
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sri+Siddheshwari+Kali+Mata+Mandir/@22.7550917,88.3836245,4089m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m14!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xfbc82dfd9f537f1c12sSri+Siddheshwari+Kali+Mata+Mandir!8m2!3d22.7582402!4d88.410003!3m6!1s0x0:0xfbc82dfd9f537f1c18m2!3d22.7582402!4d88.410003!9m1!1b1>



Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	14.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-04****OLD KOTHI OF EAST INDIA COMPANY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference

1. Name

Present Name:

**OLD KOTHI OF EAST INDIA
COMPANY
DO**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22° 46' 12"N

Longitude:

88° 22' 12" E

Address:

Lalkuthi Masjid, Lalkuthi, Chakraborty Para, Barrackpore,
West Bengal 700122

Approach:

via Barrack Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building (abandoned)

Subtype:

Residential

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1690-1698

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://www.mysoultravels.com/india/west-bengal/barrackpore-trip-guide/>
2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vhHT_QY_GAo

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Founded by Macintosh Stevenson

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Previously owned by East india Co.

Name of owner:-

Ratan Lal Das and associates

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Abandoned

Past use:

residential

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

This british bungalow was founded by Macintosh Stevenson between the year 1690-98 and at the beginning he used to live there. Gradually the Kothi became a part of property of East India Company and later Robert Clive came to live there for 8-9 months, before moving to newly constructed kothi near the River and Govt place. Then it was being used by the compny as one of their office premise.

The place was abandoned for nearly 100 years. Later when PALTA WATER WORKS started (Presently Indira Gandhi Water Works), some officers used to live there, and it was use as officer's mess. Later it was abandoned again and lastly as per some unconfirmed sources, the property now belongs to some local company.

Culture Significance:



Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends: Local people believe that this place is haunted .

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The Kothi bears the resemblance of Colonial bungalow with entrance porch, portico, and spacious rooms.

Site and surroundings: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan: Rectangular in shape, consisting of multiple rooms with different roof height.

Façade: The building bears the style of colonial bungalow, with exact mirror façade from the front end.

Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and: Bricks and lime concrete, joists

Construction techniques:

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Yes

Structural Problem: Yes

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: No Maintenance

Threats to the property: The property is in ruins

11. State of Conservation

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

Showing Signs of Deterioration
Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade



Archaeological: A

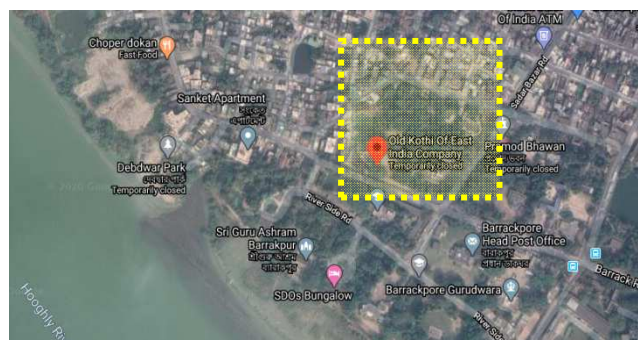
Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I





14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Old+Kothi+Of+East+India+Company/@22.7693056,88.3390947,669m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x93aea5cd47a67c54!8m2!3d22.7695529!4d88.3413907>

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-05****HAZARAT SAYED RAHABAR SHA RAHAMATULLA MAJAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**HAZARAT SAYED RAHABAR
SHA RAHAMATULLA MAJAR
DO**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22° 46' 12" N

Longitude:

88° 20' 24" E

Address:

Sadar Bazar, Barrackpore,
West Bengal 743122

Approach:

Sadar Bazar

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PvYk9BWpG8E>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

-

Public/Private

-

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:-

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Religious Place

Past use:

Religious Place

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

a place to visit to perform religious acts.

social gatherings from Islam community occur during several events.

Associational Significance:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Example of Islamic architecture. There are place of ablution area, courtyard, well defined space for prayer, well maintained garden with paved pathways. The precinct is an ideal place of Islamic beauty and serene atmosphere. One can identify the typical Islamic elements such as dome, minaret, pillared hall etc.

Site and surroundings:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:



Building material and:
Construction techniques



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	no sign of distress
Structural Problem:	no such problem
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	not known

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	no signs of decay

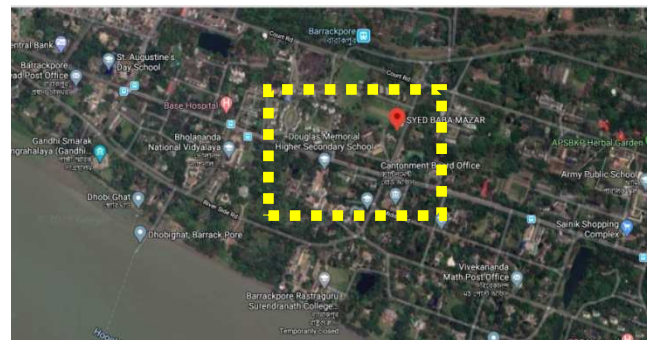
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/SYED+BABA+MAZAR/@22.7650863,88.3485253,1215m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89ae5521a162b:0x1f11be9c2e3e51bf!8m2!3d22.7672974!4d88.3518962>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-06****GANDHI MUSEUM / GANDHI SMARAK SANGRAHALAY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference

1. Name

Present Name:

GANDHI MUSEUM / GANDHI SMARAK SANGRAHALAY

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 45' 36" N

Longitude:

88° 52' 12" E

Address:

14 Riverside Road,
Barrackpore; 24 Parganas (N);
West Bengal

Approach :

from riverside road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

7th May, 1966

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. <http://www.gandhimuseum.in/url/history.html>
2. <https://gandhimuseum.org/site/gandian-institute/national/gandhi-museum-berrakpur/>
3. <https://www.mkgandhi.org/museum/calcutta.htm>
4. <https://barrackporeonline.com/listing/1007/>
5. <http://gandhiworld.in/english/gandhimemorialwestbengal.php>

**6. Date of Construction**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Autonomous Institution

Name of owner:

Managing Committee, Gandhi
Smarak Sangrahalay

Address:

14 Riverside Road, Barrackpore; 24
Parganas (N); West Bengal**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Museum

Past use:

Museum

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

After the demise of Mahatma the then National Leaders, both in the Government and the Constructive work-field, decided to raise a Memorial Fund by public contributions to carry on the national-reconstruction work the Father of the Nation was continuing even after independence. Gandhi National Memorial Trust or Gandhi Smarak Nidhi was thus instituted subsequently.





Among other programmes the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi decided to establish a Memorial Museum at the national level to collect, preserve and display materials connected with the memory of the Mahatma and in 1949 the first Gandhi Memorial Museum or Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya was inaugurated in New Delhi. Later on, in consonance with Mahatma's idea to reach everybody, it was decided to establish Regional Museums Board or Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya Samiti was started and under it four regional Gandhi Memorial Museums or Gandhi Sangrahalayas came up.

The Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya for the Eastern Region came up at Barrackpore in the year 1961 and after initial endeavours was thrown open to the public on the 7th May, 1966. The gate is not charged here and every service it renders is free of any charge.

Culture Significance:	The building is a famous example of biographical museum and memorial of Mahatma Gandhi. The Gandhi Memorial Museum or the Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya was established with the motive to collect, preserve and display materials connected with the memory of the Mahatma, and the collections particularly focus on his connection with Bengal and Orissa.
Social Significance:	The objective of the museum are to collect, preserve and display materials connected with the memory of the Mahatma, disseminate his life, thoughts, activities and programmes for public benefit through different museum-processes and depict also his relations with the Eastern Regional Provinces including the North Eastern States. From the year 1971 the Barrackpore Sangrahalaya has become an autonomous institution run by a Managing Committee.
Associational Significance:	Apart from managing the Gandhian Museum, The Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya at Barrackpore, also is pro-active in organising many seminars and programmes to further the cause of the Museum as well as Gandhian Studies and Research.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	This is a 19th century bungalow type building with well furnished interior.
Site and surroundings:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	The building consists of gallery showcasing historical archive of Mahatma Gandhi also there is other functional spaces such as library.
Façade:	There is a well defined front portico with colonnaded passage.
Decorative Feature:	The interior has a flavor of vernacular architecture along with the values and principle of mahatma.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Bricks and RCC Modern



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	No sign of distress
Structural Problem:	No such problem
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	nothing as such observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	No signs of decay

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

[https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gandhi+Smarak+Sangrahalaya+\(Gandhi+Memorial+Museum\)/@22.7663143,88.3426039,334m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89ae801f3d811:0x44d923ba2912e0fe!8m2!3d22.7664701!4d88.3433817](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gandhi+Smarak+Sangrahalaya+(Gandhi+Memorial+Museum)/@22.7663143,88.3426039,334m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89ae801f3d811:0x44d923ba2912e0fe!8m2!3d22.7664701!4d88.3433817)

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-07****SRI AUROBINDO BHAVAN**

Map Reference

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SRI AUROBINDO BHAVAN

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Longitude:

88° 23' 18" E

Latitude:

22° 46' 3" N

Address:

13, River Side Rd, Cantonment,
Barrackpore, West Bengal 743101

Approach:

from River side road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct & Building

Subtype:

Ashram

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://motherandsriaurobindo.in/_StaticContent/SriAurobindoAshram/-04%20Centers/India/West%20Bengal/Relics%20Centres/Sri%20Aurobindo%20Bhavan,%20Barrackpore/default.htm**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private (Trust)

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:-

Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust, Pondicherry.

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Ashram and social place

Past use:

Ashram and social place

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

On the occasion of the birth centenary celebration of Sri Aurobindo in the year 1972, a National Committee was formed and the then Prime Minister of India, Late Indira Gandhi, was the chairperson. As part of the Programme of the Centenary Celebrations, the Government of West Bengal established the Sri Aurobindo Samiti and the Sri Aurobindo Bhavan by a Special Act (West Bengal Act XXXIV of 1972). The Governor of West Bengal is the ex-officio Chairman of Sri Aurobindo Samiti and the Chief Minister of West Bengal is an ex-officio member. The membership of Sri Aurobindo Samiti is composed of nominees of the State Government and Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust, Pondicherry.

The trust later started many ashrams, of which the barrackpore premise was one. The Bhavan houses a permanent exhibition of photographs and portraits depicting the lives of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother.

Culture Significance:



Social Significance: The Ashram, a public charitable trust, is open to all. No distinctions of nationality, religion, caste, gender, or age are observed. Members come from every part of India and many foreign countries.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural style

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques:

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No sign of distress

Structural Problem: Minor problem

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Nothing as such observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Nothing as such observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C

Architectural: B

Historical: C

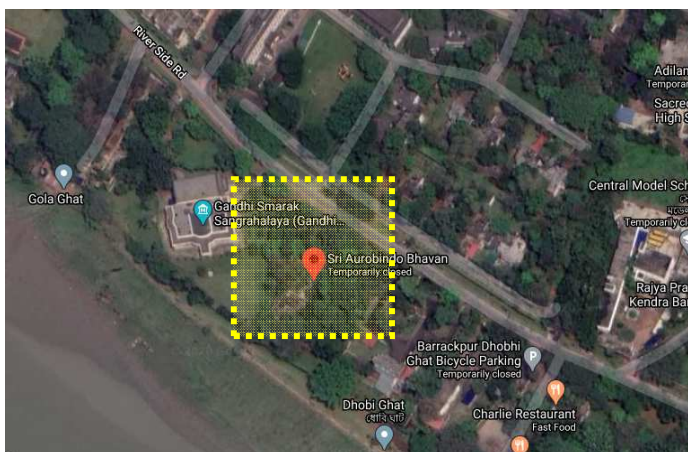
Associational: A

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sri+Aurobindo+Bhavan/@22.7663081,88.3443859,669m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89ae7fccb8a71:0x33fae81c427fd2c1!2sSri+Aurobindo+Bhavan!8m2!3d22.7661659!4d88.3440453!3m4!1s0x39f89ae7fccb8a71:0x33fae81c427fd2c1!8m2!3d22.7661659!4d88.3440453>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name Soumyajit Kar Address Kolkata

Date of Listing 04.06.2020

Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-08****ST. BERTHALOMEW CHURCH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**ST. BERTHALOMEW CATHEDRAL
CNI PROTESTANT CHURCH**

Past Name:

ST. BERTHALOMEW CATHEDRAL**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 45' 36" N

Longitude:

88° 20' 60" E

Address:

6, RiverSide Rd & 85 Middle Rd,
Cantonment, Barrackpore, W B 700120

Approach:

from Riverside Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Building

Subtype:

Religious (Church)

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1831 CE-1847 CE

Source of information:

**Internet**<https://web.archive.org/web/20100926052013/http://www.cbbarrackpore.org.in/Vd1.htm><https://www.mysoultravels.com/india/west-bengal/barrackpore-trip-guide/><https://www.flickr.com/photos/23268776@N03/3105019768/in/photostream/>https://wbtourismgov.in/destination/attractions_activities/Barrackpore<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=Gz4xAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA119&lpg=RA1-PA119&dq=saturday+magazine+publication+about+barrackpore&source=bl&ots=e3xspmjRz1&sig=ACfU3U30gmNdaUi4oybs5lQFQmUqYjx0vQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj3-TtkPrpAhVnwTgGHcS7DSEQ6AEWAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=saturday%20magazine%20publication%20about%20barrackpore&f=false><https://books.google.co.in/books?id=Gz4xAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA119&lpg=RA1-PA119&dq=saturday+magazine+publication+about+barrackpore&source=bl&ots=e3xspmjRz1&sig=ACfU3U30gmNdaUi4oybs5lQFQmUqYjx0vQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj3-TtkPrpAhVnwTgGHcS7DSEQ6AEWAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=saturday%20magazine%20publication%20about%20barrackpore&f=false><https://books.google.co.in/books?id=Gz4xAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA119&lpg=RA1-PA119&dq=saturday+magazine+publication+about+barrackpore&source=bl&ots=e3xspmjRz1&sig=ACfU3U30gmNdaUi4oybs5lQFQmUqYjx0vQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj3-TtkPrpAhVnwTgGHcS7DSEQ6AEWAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=saturday%20magazine%20publication%20about%20barrackpore&f=false>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:-

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Religious (Cathedral/church)

Past use:

Religious (Cathedral/church)

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Built in 1831 and completed in 1847 is Bartholomew Cathedral of Barrackpore. The gothic architectural style of Bartholomew has captivated the minds of many travelers visiting Barrackpore. It is reckoned as one of the finest monuments built during British Era.

In an 1836 article published in the "Saturday Magazine", a publication of the catchily-named General Committee on Literature





and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the church is described as a "very pretty building, divided into aisles by two rows of Doric pillars, and capable of containing a numerous congregation. It is now filled by a large and very attentive assemblage, composed of the European regiments, the officers and their families, and some visitors from Calcutta."

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Colonial building, inspired by Doric architecture

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Brick and lime concrete, MS Joists

Construction techniques:

Brick masonry and lime

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

No sign of distress

Structural Problem:

Nothing as such observed

Additions & alterations:

No document available

Repairs and Maintenance:

Regular

Threats to the property:

Nothing as such observed

11. State of Conservation



Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

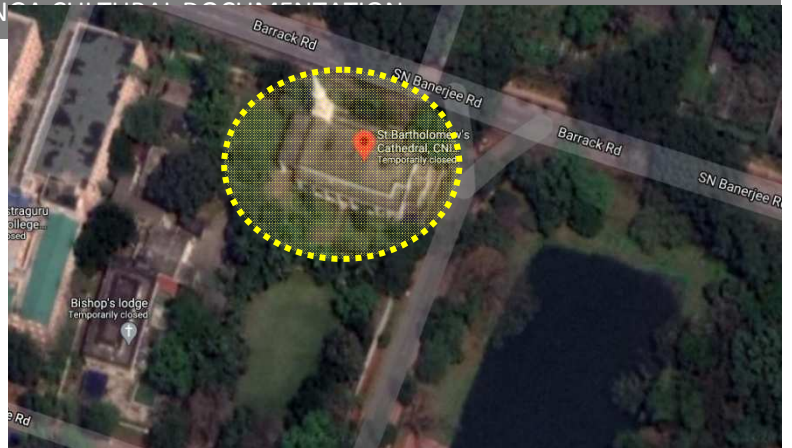
Not known

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/St.Bartholomew's+Cathedral,+CNI+Protestant+Church/@22.7648924,88.3549622,669m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89afa474939db:0xf346999f399ca1f3!8m2!3d22.7644571!4d88.3567003>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-09****JAM E MASJID BARRACKPORE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

JAM-E-MASJID

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Longitude:

88° 23' 17.88" E

Latitude:

22° 46' 2.64" N

Address:

Ghoshpara Rd, Lalkuthi, Barrackpore, Chakraborty Para,
Kolkata, West Bengal 700122**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Religious (Masjid/Mosque)

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

**Internet**

1. https://www.cybo.com/IN-biz/barrackpore-jam-e-masjid_1K
2. https://www.allbiz.in/barrackpore-jam-e-masjid_1K-085778-65063
3. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/23268776@N03/3105019768/in/photostream/>
4. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barrackpore>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:-

Wakf Board, West Bengal

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Religious (Masjid/Mosque)

Past use:

Religious (Masjid/Mosque)

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Example Of Islamic Architecture.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan: Rectangular in plan





Façade:

Decorative Feature: Small scale structure with the presence Of Minaret, Dome.

Building material and: brick and lime concrete

Construction techniques: brick masonry and concrete, framed structure

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No sign of distress

Structural Problem: nothing as such observed

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: regular

Threats to the property: nothing as such observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Showing signs of deterioration

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: **IIB**

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Barrackpore+Jam-E-Masjid/@22.7646891,88.3634034,1892m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89a5a53e46075:0x15db419083ccfd8f!8m2!3d22.7691569!4d88.3697151>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-10****BARRACKPORE RAILWAY STATION**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BARRACKPORE RAILWAY STATION

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Longitude:

22° 45' 36" N

88° 22' 48" E

Address:

Barrackpore Trunk Road (State Highway 1), Barrackpore, Pin - 700120, Dist - North 24 Parganas

Approach:

from B.T. Road

Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Railway Station

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1862 CE

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barrackpore_railway_station
2. <https://indiarailinfo.com/station/map/barrackpore-bp/2656>
3. <https://www.irfca.org/faq/faq-hist.html>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Indian railways

Any other (specify)

Eastern Railway

Name of owner:-

Eastern Railway

Address:

17,Netaji Subhas Road, Fairlie Place,Kolkata -700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Railway Station

Past use:

Railway Station

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Barrackpore is a railway station in North 24 Parganas district in the Indian state of West Bengal, which serves the city of Barrackpore. It lies on the Sealdah-Ranaghat Line and is part of the Kolkata Suburban Railway system and is under the jurisdiction of Eastern Railway

The Sealdah-Kusthia line of the Eastern Bengal Railway was opened to railway traffic in the year 1862. Eastern Bengal Railway used to work only on the eastern side of the Hooghly River. Barrackpore has been serviced by rail since 1862. The Sealdah-Ranaghat sector was electrified in 1963–65.





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

. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: An example of British colonial architecture.

Site & Surrounding: **Road and Buildings.**

Plan: The platform is very much well sheltered. It has many facilities including water and sanitation. There is a proper approach road to this station. It is in proximity to the BT Road.

Façade: The building consist of some intricate details, typical in British architectural style, elements such as roman arch, long arcade as a front façade. There is truss and other frames as a part of structural remembers.

Decorative Feature: Combination of red and white color, use of cornices and horizontal bands.

Building material and: Brick, RCC, MS Truss

Construction techniques:

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No sign of distress

Structural Problem: Not known

Additions & alterations: None.

Repairs and Maintenance: Regular

Threats to the property: None.



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance As such nothing observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C

Architectural: A

Historical: B

Associational: A

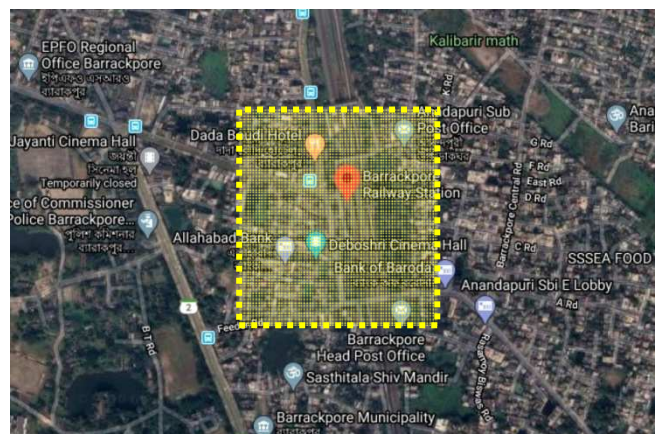
Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes

<http://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/170806/john-edward-sache-barrackpore-railway-station-prussian-british-1864-1868/>





Maps/plan/Drawings



Artist/Maker: [John Edward Saché](#) (*Prussian or British, born Prussia, 1824 - 1882*)

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-11****MANGAL PANDEY MEMORIAL PARK**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**MANGAL PANDEY
MEMORIAL PARK
DO**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22° 45' 36" N

Longitude:

88° 22' 12" E

Address:

Barrackpur Cantonment,
Beside Surrendarnath College, Barrackpore, West Bengal 700120

Approach:

from Mangal Pandey park road.

Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Recreational

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

before 1813

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://trip101.com/article/mangal-pandey-park-barrackpore>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Ls8OuCBiIM>
3. <https://puronokolkata.com/2016/12/20/barrackpore-story-of-a-little-calcutta/>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:-

Barrackpore Municipality

Address:

B.T. Road, P.O.: Talpukur
Dist: 24 PGS (N), West Bengal**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Public Park

Past use:

Public Park

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Barrackpore was the center of military activity during the British colonial era and it is also home to the oldest cantonment or police headquarters in India. There were several conflicts during the colonial era that took place in Barrackpore, the culmination of which was the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Hence, to honor one of the greatest heroes of the same, Mangal Pandey, the park was built. There is also Lady Canning's Tomb and a Memorial hall erected by Lord Minto in 1813 "to the memory of the brave".



Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: The Park is an ideal place for recreational activities such as spending quality time with family and friends, small gatherings, picnic etc.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques:

River & settlements with vegetation

Public Landscape Park planned with organic pathway system and several small structure and street furniture.

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Landscape material

Landscape design and maintenance

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

Nothing Found

Structural Problem:

Nothing Found

Additions & alterations:

No document available

Repairs and Maintenance:

Adequate and regular

Threats to the property:

Nothing as such observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:

Architectural:

Historical:

B

Associational:

B

Social/Cultural:

B

Final Grading:

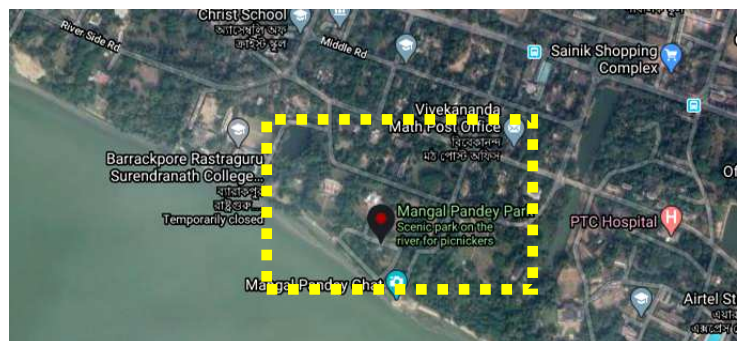
III

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mangal+Pandey+Park/@22.7628733,88.3486712,1446m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89ae4b1094f41:0xf0b48cce477e560b!8m2!3d22.7613423!4d88.3526731>

Maps/plan/Drawings





Listers Name
Date of Listing
Reviewer Name

Soumyajit Kar
04.06.2020
Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address **Kolkata**
Address **Kolkata**

**Serial No.-12****FLAG HOUSE, GOVERNOR OF WEST BENGAL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

FLAG HOUSE,
GOVERNOR OF WEST
BENGAL

Past Name:

-DO-

2. Location

Latitude:

22° 46' 03" N

Longitude:

88° 23' 18" E

Address:

Barrackpur Cantonment,
Barrackpore
North 24 Pgs.
West Bengal 700120

Approach:

from Mangal Pandey park road.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residence

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Between 1863 and 1865



Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=buPI7I1nDRg>
2. <https://greenjaydeep.tumblr.com/post/31781627724/flagstaff-house-replete-with-history/amp>
3. <http://rajbhavankolkata.gov.in/html/renovation.html>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:-

Governor of West Bengal

Address:

Rajbhan, Kolkata - 700 062

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Residential (by Governor Only)

Past use:

Residential (by Governor Only)

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Flag Staff House presently is the Governor's Barrackpore residence. This bungalow was earlier the residence of the Private Secretary to the Governor General during British rule.

The house, built between 1863 and 1865, owes its name to the flagstaff erected nearby; the flagstaff was actually the mast of HMS Kent, the flagship of Admiral Watson which was so badly damaged during the bombardment of Chandernagore in 1757 that





“she had to be beached and broken up at Barrackpore”. It may be worth pointing out that Barrackpore was one of the oldest British Cantonment and derived its name from the huge barracks set up to house the armed forces.

Culture Significance:	Philip Davies in his excellent book "Splendours of the Raj", described the Flafstaff House as, "...here on the banks of the Hooghly stand King George V, Peel, Minto, Mayo, Landsdowne, Roberts, Woodburn and Lord Napier of Magdala, as if about to participate in some Viceregal handicap."
Social Significance:	Some Historians claim that this may have acted as a model for the Lutyens-designed staff bungalows at New Delhi.
Associational Significance:	
Local legends:	The former Governor, Mr Gopalkrishna Gandhi during one of his frequent visits to Barrackpore, had observed that “the Raj statues were the house’s true residents.”

8. Architectural Description

Architectural style:	The building was an example of colonial architecture
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Typical bungalow with front courtyard, and colonnaded passage. 'Bungalow' is an Anglo-Indian word derived from Bengali to mean a cottage style dwelling of only one storey. This house is also one storied structure, with colonial façade with porch and portico.
Façade:	Of the original staff bungalows possibly the most significant is Flagstaff House, residence of the Governor’s private secretary and later Commander-in-Chief (pictured, left). This is a simple stuccoes Palladian bungalow embellished by a Tuscan entrance portico with a second portico in the form of a projecting loggia on the garden front, overlooking the river.
Decorative Feature:	Around the great house, in the lawns, stands King George V, ably accompanied by Lord Mayo, Minto and Curzon, and others who had once ruled the empire in India for the royalty. Twelve statues, 11 in bronze and one in marble, of British personages, had once adorned the city before they were somewhat ingloriously removed in 1969 to Flagstaff House. Since then, they have been suitably rehabilitated on the picturesque grounds of the Flagstaff House.
Building material and:	Brick, Lime Concrete, Joists
Construction techniques:	Local masonry with colonial engineering style.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	No sign of distress
Structural Problem:	Nothing as such observed
Additions & alterations:	No document available



Serial No.-13

**MEMORIAL HALL/ BANQUETTING HALL,
BARRACKPORE / CENOTAPH - THE TEMPLE OF FAME**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**MEMORIAL HALL/ BANQUETTING HALL, BARRACKPORE
/ CENOTAPH - THE TEMPLE OF FAME**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 45' 39" N

Longitude:

88° 21' 20" E

Address:

Mangal Pandey Park Rd,
Cantonment, Barrackpore,
West Bengal 700120

Approach:

from Mangal Pandey park road.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Memorial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1813 (by Ar. GR Blane)

Source of information:

Internet

1. <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/photocoll/b/019pho0000247s4u00038000.html>
2. <https://puronokolkata.com/2017/02/18/barrackpore-house-its-english-park-1803-1912/>
3. <https://www.lutyenstrust.org.uk/portfolio-item/special-india-edition/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:-

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Memorial

Past use:

Memorial

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Memorial Hall, also known as 'The Temple of Fame' was built in 1813 by Captain George Rodney Blane, this cenotaph is located in Barrackpore, approximately 24 km north of Calcutta along the Hooghly River. It was built in commemoration of the soldiers, who died during the conquest of Java and Mauritius in 1810-1811.

Culture Significance:

Screening Government House from Flagstaff House is the Temple of Fame of 1813 designed by GR Blane. It has hexastyle Corinthian porticos at each end and colonnades to the flanks as a memorial to the dead of the 1811 conquest of Java and Mauritius.



The latter contains a tablet commemorating the 1843 Gwalior Campaign. Around the buildings now stand statues of George V and Viceroys, Governors-General, Governors, military leaders and politicians that formerly graced Calcutta.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural style:

Built by the Earl of Minto and designed by Captain George Rodney Blane (Bengal Engineers), this elegant Greek temple commemorates the 24 British officers who had fallen in the campaigns to conquer Java and Ile de France (Mauritius) in 1810-1811. According to Philip Davies in his incomparable opus "The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India: Volume II: Islamic, Rajput, European", the memorial chamber is a simple barrel vault with four black commemorative plaques and an inscription over the entrance: 'To the Memory of the Brave'.

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Not Available

Façade:

Not Available

Decorative Feature:

The pedimented portico is the highlight.

Building material and:

Brick, Lime Concrete

Construction techniques:

Brick Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

No sign of distress

Structural Problem:

Nothing as such observed

Additions & alterations:

No document available

Repairs and Maintenance:

Regular

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:

A

Social/Cultural:

A

Final Grading:

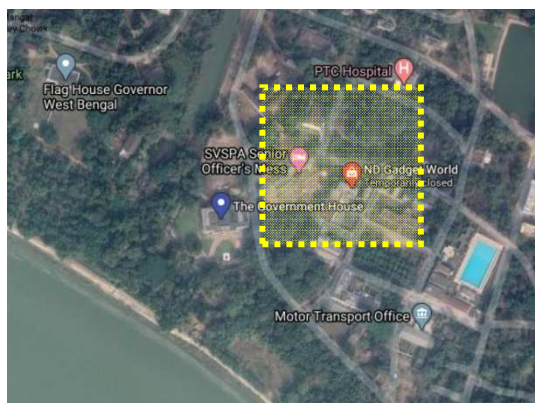
I

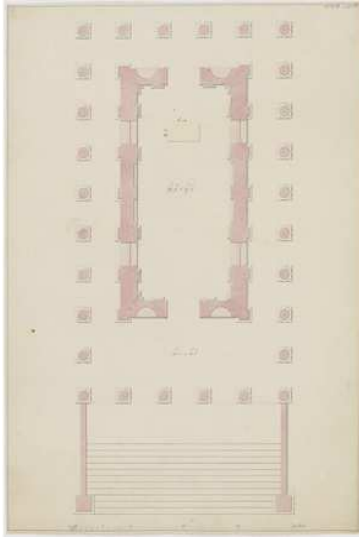
14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Cenotaph+-+The+Temple+of+Fame/@22.7611775,88.3546693,334m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b12814e21bd:0xd0cc3183bb119d4a!8m2!3d22.7608399!4d88.3554257>

Maps/plan/Drawings





Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-14**

Map Reference:

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BARRACKPORE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**THE
GOVERNMENT
HOUSE,
BARRACKPORE
-DO-**

Past Name:

**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 45' 49" N

Longitude:

88° 21' 38" E

Address:

S. N. Banerjee Road
Cantonment, Barrackpore,
West Bengal 700120
from S. N. Banerjee road.

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Residential/Institutional

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/photocoll/g/019pho0000247s1u00056000.html>
2. <https://www.thehindu.com/society/history-and-culture/rise-ruin-and-renewal-of-barrackpore-british-indias-first-retreat/article29668672.ece>
3. <https://puronokolkata.com/2017/02/18/barrackpore-house-its-english-park-1803-1912/>
4. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/house-proud/articleshow/68119849.cms>
5. <https://twitter.com/MonabiMitra/status/1166040245239857154/photo/2>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:-

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Museum

Past use:

Residential, Hospital, Office

**7. Significance**



Historic Significance:	Lord Wellesley was the first to find Barrackpore a great place for peaceful living; and it was he who desired to build a government palace amidst an English park. On 31st December 1800, Wellesley advised Sir Alured Clark, the Commander-in-Chief, that his official residence was intended to resume for the use of the Governor-General, and the day after Wellesley appeared on the scene. In the meantime, a smaller house was also built, which he could use in meantime. Unfortunately, the dream house was never built and a lot of its trace with time. Later, the subsequent genera for the love of Wellesley started developing the smaller house and added architectural details to it. Thus, a smaller version of the originally planned government house was built. It was Hastings who shaped the house into its final form and took interest in glorifying the building with appropriate decorations.
Culture Significance:	
Social Significance:	The house has always been used as a place of relaxation and recreation. Within the house there have been balls and entertainments, and also services were being held at the large central drawing room before Barrackpore Church was established in 1847.
Associational Significance:	Commenced as a weekend retreat by the Governor General Richard Wellesley in 1801, from 1813 it was developed by Captain Thomas Anbury for his successor Lord Hastings into a double-storeyed classical mansion with an impressive portico and colonnaded verandahs. Located near an enormous banyan tree, beautiful parkland was laid out around it. With the relocation of the capital to Delhi in 1912, the importance of the estate waned. In 1947 it was adapted for use by the State Police Training Academy and the main building became the Police Hospital.
Local legends:	In 2017, under the enlightened guidance of Soumen Mitra, ADG Training Branch, and with funds from the West Bengal Heritage Commission, work began to restore the dilapidated main house. The result is a revelation. With the completion of the first phase, a permanent exhibition has been created in the former service area on the ground floor. This explores the history of the Park with an audio-visual room, an arms gallery and a lounge. Conservation of the northern and western sides of the building is now complete.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural style:	The Governor's House (or Government House) was begun in 1801 by the Marquis of Wellesley, enlarged during 1805-1807 and enlarged again to designs by Captain Thomas Anbury in 1813. Government House has a Tuscan entrance portico with a shallow pediment that overlooks the river and colonnaded verandas enclosing the other three sides. This design somewhat echoes the central body of Government House in Calcutta.
Site & Surrounding:	River, buildings and vegetation.
Plan:	While constructing his dream palace, Wellesley stayed in a temporary accommodation he had made with three large bedrooms opening on to a wide verandah to the North-West. This bungalow happened to be the nucleus of the future Barrackpore House. The three rooms made up the central block of the new building. Sir George Barlow (1805-1807) erected small rooms at every corner of



the southern verandah. Lord Hastings (1813-1823) added side wings, a Portico, and the upper Entrance Hall that was used later as a billiard room. These structural changes, however, ruined the prospect of its being a good summer residence. What needed was “a series of rooms which will catch the South breeze at night” – this condition was fulfilled by the original three-roomed house. It was Hastings who shaped the house into its final form, and took interest in glorifying the building with appropriate decorations.

Façade: Previously it was a one storied building. Lord Hastings, by doubling the building area he also ensured a comfortable accommodation for the Governor and their family members and some guests as well. No other structural changes were attempted ever since, except for some minor modifications and additions of certain features. Lord Auckland (1835 – 1842) added the balcony on the Western side; Lord Lytton (1876-1880) replaced the unseemly iron staircase on the South front. Lord Ripon (1886-1884) installed a wooden porch In front. Lord Minto (1905-1910) equipped the building with electric light, laid the floor in the drawing room and redecorated the entire house.

Decorative Feature: The lovely lotus basin and the marble fountain installed in front of the South entrance were two such decorative pieces he brought from Agra.

**Building material and:
Construction techniques:** Brick, Lime Concrete, Joists

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No sign of distress
Structural Problem: Nothing as such observed
Additions & alterations: Last Renovated on 2017
Repairs and Maintenance: Regular
Threats to the property: None

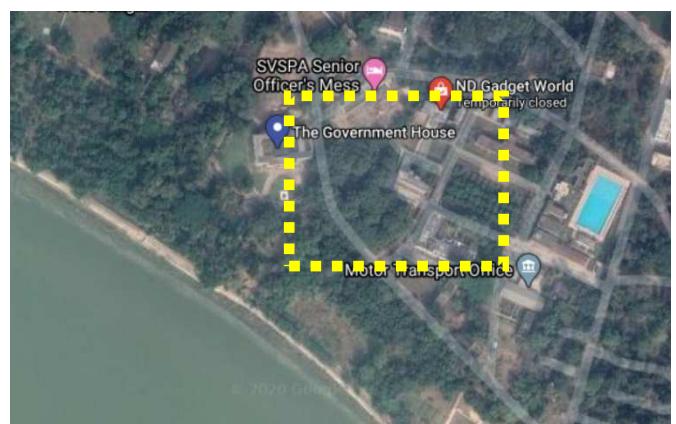
11. State of Conservation

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:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	I



14. References

Reference notes



<https://www.google.com/maps/search/1.+The+Government+House,+Barrackpore/@22.7667342,88.3545645,15z/data=!3m1!4b1>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-15****LADY CANNING GRAVEYARD**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

Present Name:

**LADY CANNING
GRAVEYARD**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude: 22° 45' 24" N
 Longitude: 88° 21' 35" E
 Address: Cantonment,
 Barrackpore,



Approach:

West Bengal 700120
from Park (Latbagan)**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Landscape

Subtype:

Grave (Memorial Structure)

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1861

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/888765?seq=1>
2. <https://puronokolkata.com/tag/lady-cannings-tomb/>
3. <https://www.facebook.com/intachcalcutta/posts/barrackpore-park-cannings-cornerlady-charlotte-elizabeth-canning-wife-of-earl-ca/2265507693489162/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple -

Public/Private -

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:-

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Grave (Memorial Structure)

Past use: Grave (Memorial Structure)

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Canning, wife of Earl Canning, first viceroy of India who died in Malaria at Government house, Calcutta, on 18 November 1861 was interred in a secluded spot of the Barrackpore Park where she loved to sit and watch the glittering waves of the river. She was one of the India's prolific artists and had produced more than three hundred and fifty water colors out of her four major tours in India. She was the first Vicereine of colonial India. The polygonal enclosure formed by a low deeply -



molded parapet supporting wrought iron railings having her initials,



‘CC’ now been excavated which was buried beneath the earth. Since the original tomb, designed by his sister, Lady Louisa Waterford was too intricate and artistic to stand the weather of Barrackpore, it was decided to transfer the same to St Paul’s Cathedral, Kolkata by Lord Northbrook in 1873 and the present plain marble platform what we see today at Barrackpore was raised on the grave. From St Pauls it was again shifted to St John's Church where we can see it now. However, the mortal remains are still in Barrackpore.

Culture Significance: She was one of India's most prolific women artists – two portfolios in the Victoria and Albert Museum contain some 350 watercolours by her, the result of four major tours in the country. Her husband was Charles Canning, who served as Governor-General of India from 1856 to 1858 and then as Viceroy of India until 1862.

Social Significance: Lady Canning's death was widely reported in England, where it "generated an extraordinary, unanimous demonstration of patriotic grief." She was exemplified as a symbol of feminine virtue across the British Empire, and her death was said to have "cast a gloom over Calcutta.

Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural style: The polygonal enclosure formed by a low deeply - molded parapet supporting wrought-iron railings having her initials, famous for its intricate details. Later the original one was transferred to Kolkata, therefore, the present tomb is made of marble platform.

Site & Surrounding: River, buildings and vegetation.

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and: Brick and Marble

Construction techniques:



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No sign of distress



Structural Problem: Nothing as such observed
 Additions & alterations: Last Renovated on 2017
 Repairs and Maintenance: Regular
 Threats to the property: None

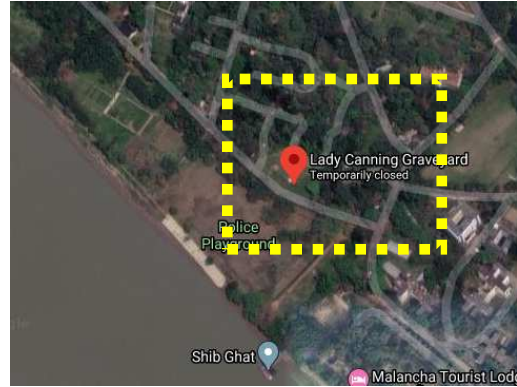
11. State of Conservation

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



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Lady+Canning+Graveyard/@22.7569991,88.3598614,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x11624dddad4a3ac6!8m2!3d22.7569991!4d88.3598614?hl=en>

Maps/plan/Drawing

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-16**

Map Reference:

GANDHI GHAT

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

GANDHI GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 45' 9" N

Longitude:

88° 21' 44" E

Address:

Cantonment, Barrackpore,
West Bengal 700120

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Memorial Structure

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

January 15, 1949

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. <https://architexturez.net/doc/az-cf-177919>
2. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/how-bauhaus-built-india/story-RFAN9rPFbQtMtkFe57tj9N.html#:~:text=%E2%80%9CRahman%20made%20Gandhi%20Ghat%20in,completed%20in%20the%20'60s.%E2%80%9D>
3. (<http://wikimapia.org/182556/Gandhi-Ghat>)

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:-

Barrackpore Municipality

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Memorial Structure

Past use:

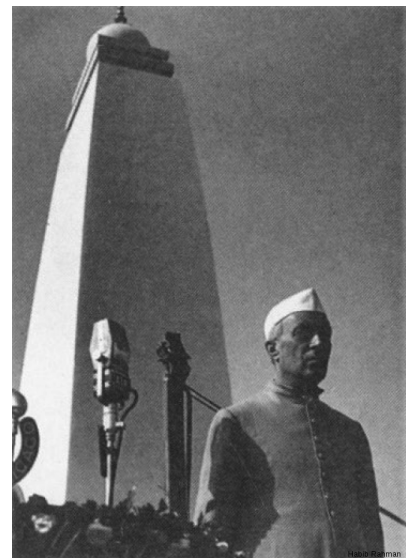
Memorial Structure

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

This was the first structure to be built as a memorial to the Father of the Nation designed by famous Habib Rahman, One of the very first memorials in modernist India.

A tomb in the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, a lush green garden dotted with 120 varieties of roses, exquisite plants and trees, a picturesque sunset and an exciting riverfront ' the Gandhi Ghat package is good enough to entice you to break free from crowded Kolkata and set off for Barrackpore.





Culture Significance: Built in 1948 (the year the father of the nation died), the monument on the banks of the river Hooghly and the sprawling garden, Jawahar Kunj ' maintained by the state forest department ' can offer a day's respite to city-dwellers. It was inaugurated by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The structure was an example of modernist buildings depicting Bauhaus style. A tower, a simplified profile of temple sikhara, capped with an Islamic dome and a horizontal projecting cantilevered slab projecting out. The Gandhi Ghat was one of the first Bauhaus signatures on India's official buildings. It became the memorial style for India; the essence of a man's life captured in a conceptual idea.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Brick and RCC

Construction techniques: RCC structure

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No sign of distress

Structural Problem: Not known

Additions & alterations: None

Repairs and Maintenance: Regular

Threats to the property: None



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: IIA

14. References

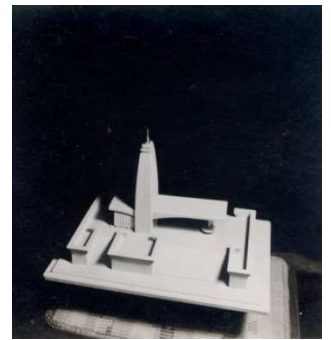




Reference notes

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gandhi+Ghat/@22.7520344,88.3639979,1338m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b0072443aa9:0xa17d0ab0ccdbf7b3!8m2!3d22.7526887!4d88.3622665>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-17****BARRACKPORE GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference

1. Name

Present Name:

**BARRACKPORE GOVT.
HIGH SCHOOL**

Past Name:

Eden School
Vice-regal School
Viceroy's Park School
Governor's School**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 45' 03" N

Longitude:

88° 22' 10" E

Address:

BT Road, Talpukur, Barrackpore,
North 24 PGS
Kolkata, West Bengal 700123

Approach:

From Barrackpore Trunk Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct & Building

Subtype:

Educational Institution

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

2nd January, 1837

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barrackpore_Government_High_School
2. https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/NTFmOWYzNDNhODUzOTQwMjViNzcyM2NhZjFmMTg2ZGM1MDJjMTc2MGFIMTg5N2FIOTM2Y2RhNGI5ZDdiNWYwMzRhNDhIZTRhZjM0ZjYxZDAxNjc5NTZjYTlxMjUwZTM5NTFIOGI1NGM3YmRkMWVjM2E2OWRmYmE1MDQyNWFKODZQWTVxYVBYXWWhCYnZXWjdLdmlHWmx6d1h0cUZpVUMrazkzUkdFTU5kY1hZPQ==
3. https://www.facebook.com/pg/BarrackporeGovtHighSchool/posts/?ref=page_internal

**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:

In use

Past use:

Educational Institution

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Barrackpore Government High School is situated on Barrackpore Trunk Road near Talpukur in Barrackpore, India and was established in 1837. Until recently it was believed that the school was established



by Emily Eden. However, research gives credit to her elder brother George Eden, 1st Earl of Auckland the then Governor-General of India. He opened and ran the school at his own expense. The school continues to run from the heritage central building which is highly reminiscent of Collegiate Neo-Gothic architecture typical to nineteenth century British constructions.

The school has been referred as Eden School, Vice-regal School, Viceroy's Park School, Governor's School, Barrackpore Government Park School in government archives, newspapers and journals. It is now referred as Barrackpore Government School or Barrackpore Government High School.

Culture Significance:

The school was set up to teach English to the impoverished children of the local Bengali neighborhoods. The school started with a handful of local boys. The earl was so enthusiastic that he used to distribute pens, books, papers for free amongst the enrolled pupils. He arranged a stipend for the advanced students who are able to teach the beginners so that economically backward families would be encouraged to send their children to the school. Caste discrimination had no place in Lord Auckland's school where all the boys had to considering the time study together irrespective of their caste and creed — which was exceptional.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

From the notable alumni list, we can mention:

- Dr. Bholu Nath Bose – one of the foremost Indian doctors to pass MRCS from Britain in 1846. He donated all his possessions, even the gold medal that he had received in medical college for his outstanding performance, to build a hospital to serve the poor of colonial India. A hospital is named after him – 'Dr. B.N. Bose Hospital' – that stands on the opposite side of the school.
- Kshirode Prasad Vidyavinode – playwright of the late nineteenth century and professor of chemistry at General Assembly's Institution, Kolkata (later known as Scottish Church College).
- Pradip Ghosh – recitation artist.
- Swami Nityananda – founder and secretary of the Ramkrishna Vivekananda Mission.
- Ritwick Chakraborty - renowned Bengali film and stage actor.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The oldest structure of the school is the centrally located Neo-Gothic architecture. The main architecture of the structure is almost unchanged with the exceptions of minor changes of design on top of the pinnacles. The building is still in use as the head master's offices. The building that spans the left flank of the school is old architecture. The right flank that spans along the BT Road is relatively new. The northwest side building is also new and is the Science building and all the laboratories are there. The building just beside that is old. It was probably first used as a student hostel.

The recent addition of the school is the multi-story building on the north-west corner of the campus.

Site and surroundings:

Plan:

The building that spans the left flank of the school is old architecture. The right flank that spans along the BT Road is relatively new. The



northwest side building is also new and is the Science building and all the laboratories are there. The building just beside that is old. It was probably first used as a student hostel. The right flank of the building that spans along the BT Road is relatively new along with the northwest side building. The science building and all the laboratories are there. The building just beside the science building is old and was probably used as the student hostel. In 2017 the school was declared as heritage.

The recent addition of the school is the multi-story building on the north-west corner of the campus.

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

The central building of the school is a mark of heritage with its highly reminiscent of collegiate neo-gothic architecture typical to the nineteenth century British structures which remains unchanged except few minor changes on top of the pinnacles. It is currently used as the office of headmaster. The top of the pillars of the school is in same design.



Building material and:
Construction techniques:

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No

Structural Problem: No

Additions & alterations: The recent addition of the school is the multi-story building on the north-west corner of the campus.

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 No Sign Of Decay

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

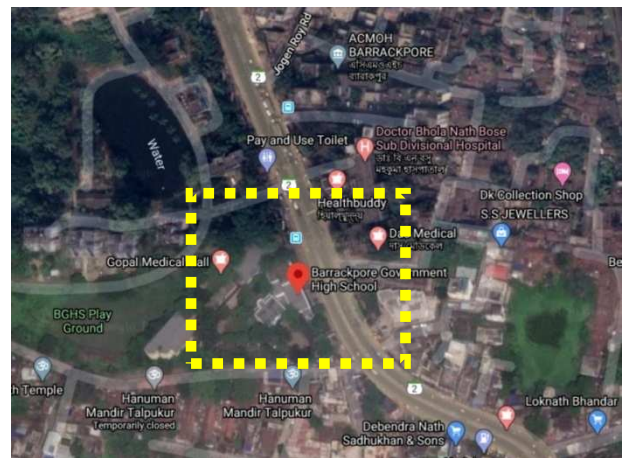
Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Barrackpore+Government+High+School/@22.7509243,88.370553,15z/data=!4m2!3m1!1s0x0:0x47276eaf8013a220?sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi-ZL-5YDqAhXL_XMBHXinCH4Q_BIwC3oECBkQCA

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-18****THAKURBARI OF MUTTY LALL SEAL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference

1. Name

Present Name:

**THAKURBARI OF MUTTI
LALL SEAL**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22° 39' 49" N

Longitude:

88° 22' 32" E

Address:

38, B T Rd,
Cantonment, Barrackpore,
West Bengal 700120

Approach:

from B T Road, near Rathtala

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1841 CE

Source of information:

Internet

1. <http://www.motilalseal.com/msp/thakurbari/>
2. <https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=269792403040053&set=a.269792196373407>
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutty_Lall_Seal?fbclid=IwAR06ARmqEoGFVZkvqhGeLnLw9oOzuT_ShW6ZGpW31voncNXFAFmAebsw_v4
4. <https://puronokolkata.com/tag/mutty-lall-seal/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:-

Mutty Lal Seal trust

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Religious (Temple)

Past use:

-do-**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

It was an almshouse of famous Mutty Lal Seal, businessman and philanthropist of Bengal. During his lifetime, an average of 500 to 1000 people was fed daily. In 1864, when Bengal suffered a disastrous famine, his son, Baboo Heera Loll Seal, ensured food and clothing to an average of three thousand people every day. The Almshouse and Thakurbari is currently maintained and administered





by the Mutty Lal Seal Trust and still provides free food for people from the poor and unprivileged sections of society, irrespective of class or religious faith. The aim is to adhere to Mutty Lal Seal's liberality and reflect his sympathy for the destitute.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

The house has been a place for philanthropic activities by Mutty Lal Seal and his predecessor which showcased not only the magnanimity of the famous personality but also marked an important chapter of heritage Kolkata.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The house is a combination of almshouse and thakurbari , located in Rathtala, then a popular and well known hamlet, where people from different corners used to assemble to celebrate Rath Yatra .The temple is situated in the middle of a vast stretch of land with an extensive fish-pond. The pond is lined by fruit trees and the fruit is dedicated to the daily worship performed in the temple. The shrine of the temple houses the image of Jagannath and Gour Nitai .Apart from this, there are two different courtyards of the temple with separate and well-designed and demarcated places for image worship and others.

Site & Surrounding:

River, buildings and vegetation.

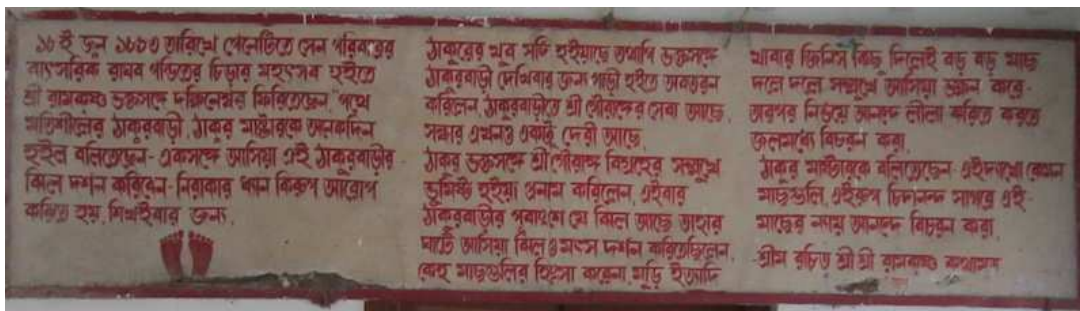
Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques:



9.

Associated Intangible values Fish Pond, lined by fruit trees .

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

No sign of distress

Structural Problem:

Not known

Additions & alterations:

No document available

Repairs and Maintenance:

Threats to the property:



11. State of Conservation

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

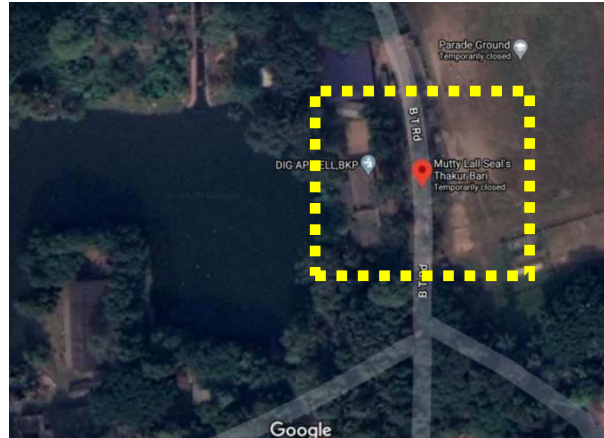
Good
nothing as such observed

12. Other Remarks

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?q=38,+B+T+Rd,+Cantonment,+Barrackpore,+West+Bengal+700120&um=1&ie=UTF-8&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjipms-PHpAhVixjgGHWFhA-sQ_AUoAXoECA0QAw

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Soumyajit Kar	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



**DOCUMENTATION SHEETS FROM NORTH TO SOUTH
PART-II**



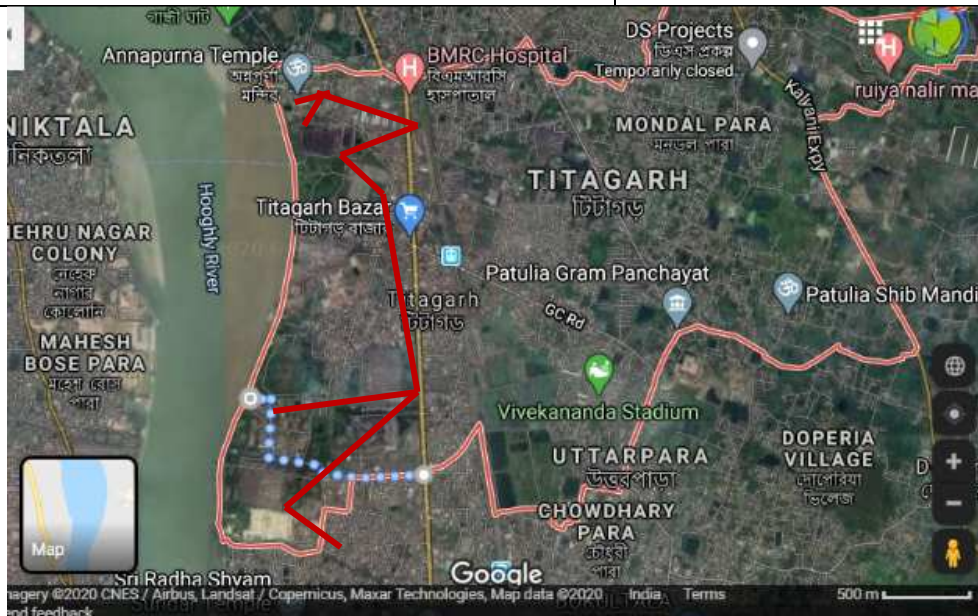
7. TITAGARH MUNICIPALITY

(Established 1895)



**LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES
(North To South)**

Name of the site	Typology
1. Rani Rasmoni ghat-1	Assembly-social
2. Shiva-Shakti Annapurna Temple	Religious
3. Shiva temples, Annapurna temple precinct	Religious
4. Rani Rasmoni ghat-2	Assembly-social
5. Empire jute mill	Industrial
6. Kelvin Jute mill	Industrial
7. Kinnison jute mill	Industrial
8. Titagarh jute mill no.2	Industrial
A. Titagarh jute mill (NJMC)	Assembly-social + Religious
9. Bari Masjid	Religious



**Serial No.-01****RANI RASMANI GHAT-1, TITAGARH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **RANI RASMANI GHAT, TITAGARH**
 Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°44'56.9"N
 Longitude: 88°21'54"E
 Address: Local Road, Talpukur, Titagarh, Barrackpore,
 West Bengal 700120

Approach: 50-60 m. from Shiva-Shakti Annapurna temple

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Structure
 Subtype: Ghat with pavilion

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1875
 Approximate Date:
 Source of information:

Internet**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple Multiple
 Public/Private Private (check)
 Any other (specify) -
 Name of owner: Titagarh Municipality/Devottar estate
 Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
 Present use: Ghat with pavilion
 Past use: Ghat with pavilion

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This ghat with pavilion was built in memory of Rani Rashmoni (1793-1861)
 Culture Significance: by her youngest daughter Jagadamba in 1875 as the river-ghat of the Shiva-Shakti Annapurna temple 100 m inland, also built by her.
 Social Significance:
 Associational Significance:
 Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The ghat pavilion is designed in Indo- European style with 17 cusped arches supported by quadruple short round pillars placed on high pedestals to support the architrave above.
 Site & Surrounding: River, temple and settlements
 Plan: Rectangular in plan
 Façade: The pavilion is a single storied flat roof open hall enclosed with centrally aligned three arch openings flanked by side bays with twin-arched openings set within a larger 25 cusped arch of recessed masonry (like a





lunette). Rectangular engaged columns with grooves support the architrave, which has distinct cornice and dentils.

Decorative Feature: Cusped arches, parapet wall with foiled ventilators and crown with beautiful stucco work.

Building material and: Bricks and lime-surkhi

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Associated with the family of Rani Rasmani

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Paint has worn off

Structural Problem: Not known

Additions & alterations: The side bays have been partially walled up, presumably to act as changing room.

Repairs and Maintenance: Occasionally

Threats to the property: Ill-considered additions by locals

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed

12. Other Remarks Locals use this ghat for holy bath, religious and recreational purpose

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical B

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: **IIB**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****SHIVA-SHAKTI ANNAPURNA TEMPLE, TITAGARH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name: **SHIVA-SHAKTI ANNAPURNA TEMPLE**Past Name: **-DO-****2. Location**

Latitude: 22°44'57.4"N

Longitude: 88°21'57.8"E

Address: Park Road, Talpukur, Titagarh, Barrackpor
West Bengal 700120

Approach: About 850 m from Talpukur bus stop on BT Rd.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of ConstructionPrecise Date: Consecrated on 12th April, 1875 (30th Chaitra, 1281 BS)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. Census of India 2011, District census handbook North 24 parganas, Series 20, Part XII.

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner: Shiva Shakti Annapurna temple & Devottar Estate

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Hindu temple complex

Past use: Hindu temple complex

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This temple was commissioned by Jagadamba Devi, the youngest daughter of

Rani Rashmoni (1793-1861) and wife of Mathura Mohan Biswas, Rani's trusted

son-in-law. Built as a close twin of the famous Dakshineswar temple, this

Culture Significance: temple has Mother Annapurna- a form of Divine Goddess and Lord Shiva as the

principal deities. Construction work started around 1870 and was completed in

Social Significance: five years. It is said that the same craftsmen of Dakshineswar temple were

deployed here. The land area is about 55 bigha. It is sometimes referred as the

Associational Significan second Dakshineswar temple and also Chanak Annapurna temple, as the

original name of this place was Chanak

Local legends: The precinct also has a nat-mandir and six Shiva temples with a set of three on

either side of the western edge of the complex. The entrance gateway on the

eastern side has a lion's statue on top and this became the centre of a legal

battle between the temple management and the British, who claimed the lion

to be solely their symbol. However, the latter lost the case and the lion was

upheld as a 'piece of art'.

8. Architectural Descript The temple was consecrated by Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa Dev on the request



Architectural Style:

A 'navaratna' temple with 'pidha deul's, the main temple has curved parapets on all four sides of the two tiers giving a 'chala' impression, just like the Dakshineswar temple. Raised on an approximately 4' high plinth, it is slightly taller than Dakshineswar temple, but smaller in terms of the quadrangle size. Flanked by a single storied natmandir to its south and six Shiva temples on the west i.e. river-side, the whole compound is enclosed with a cloister of service rooms along the perimeter.



Secondary structures include the bathing ghat (chandni) a little far west and two *nahabatkhana.s* (two-storey pavilions for playing live music), now dilapidated and the main gate (simha duar) to the east. The entry gate with the simha (lion) statue is European in style with a central high archway and two smaller side arches, topped by a common architrave and the previously mentioned lion statue.

Site & Surrounding:

River & dense neighbourhood

Plan:

The complex is a rectangular quadrangle with entry from the east with the square temple at the centre having steps from all three sides other than east and rectangular natmandir to the south of the temple.

Façade:

Five cusped archways on all sides, some of these are 'blind' doors with slatted (khar-khari) design in plaster.

Unusual parapet design of Natmandir draws attention.

Decorative Feature:

Stucco ornamentation of oriental design, coffered panels on walls, wall corners, round pilasters beside doors etc.

Building material and:

Bricks, lime-surkhi mortar & lime concrete

Construction techniques

Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

Associated with Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa Dev, who visited this site at least four times.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

Not found

Structural Problem:

Not found

Additions & alterations:

The MS railing on the sides of the temple verandah seem to be a later addition

Repairs and Maintenance:

Well maintained

Threats to the property:

Visual pollution: Surrounding incoherent buildings



Dilapidated Nahabatkhana

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance The nahabatkhana structures are in advanced state of decay, need immediate restoration

12. Other Remarks

A traditional Bengal temple architecture with very little European influence, but planned and executed by the same Mackintosh Burn & Co. of Dakshineswar temple fame.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A/B/C

A

Architectural: A/B/C

A

**Serial No.-03****SHIVA TEMPLES, ANNAPURNA TEMPLE PRECINCT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name: **SHIVA TEMPLE, SHIVA-SHAKTI ANNAPURNA**Past Name: **-DO-****2. Location**

Latitude: 22°44'57.3"N

Longitude: 88°21'56.8"E

Address: Same as Shiva-Shakti Annapurna Temple

Approach: Same as Shiva-Shakti Annapurna Temple

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1875

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner: Same as Shiva-Shakti Annapurna Temple

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Hindu temple

Past use: Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

The Shiva temples share the same history as the Shiva-Shakti Annapurna Temple. The six Shiva temples here are dedicated to Kalyaneswar, Kambeswar, Kinnoreswar, Kedareswar, Kailasheswar and Kapileswar.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Six Aatchala Shiva temples, with three on either side of the river-facing Iron gate are placed on about 4' high continuous plinth.

Site & Surrounding: River & dense neighbourhood

Plan: Square in plan

Façade: Each has two cusped arched doorways on east and west sides.

Oriental ornamentations articulate the façade.

Decorative Feature: Stucco work

Building material and: Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Same as Shiva-Shakti Annapurna Temple



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: None
 Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
 Threats to the property: New buildings coming up close to the temples



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks Same as Shiva-Shakti

Annapurna Temple

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. Same as Shiva-Shakti Annapurna Temple

ii. https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/05/05/annapurna-mandir-barrackpore/stale_thumb_1cb7/#main

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Annapurna+Temple/@22.7492061,88.3651681,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89babdb5c7d79:0xcd26206dddc6efc2!8m2!3d22.7492185!4d88.366123>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-04**

Map Reference:

RANI RASMANI GHAT-2, TITAGARH

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RANI RASMANI GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°44'53.9"N

Longitude:

88°21'54.9"E

Address:

11/3, Baranashi Ghosh Rd, Titagarh,
West Bengal 700120

Approach:

100 m. from Rasmani Ghat no.1

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat with pavilion

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1875

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdikike3B2M>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Titagarh Municipality

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Ghat with pavilion

Past use:

Ghat with pavilion

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

This ghat with pavilion was also built by Jagadamba Devi in 1875 along-with the other ghat of the Shiva-Shakti Annapurna temple which is about 100 m north of the present ghat. Both these ghats are connected by a river-front promenade with a guard-wall of masonry balusters. Currently, there is a ferry service close to the ghat called Titagarh ferry ghat.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

This ghat pavilion is designed in pure European style with arched openings on east and west and one large arch each on north and south.

Site & Surrounding:

River, temple and settlements

Plan:

Rectangular in plan

Façade:

The pavilion is a single storied flat roof open hall with five semi-circular arches of recessed repetitions, springing from stout rectangular piers on the longer façade and oculus porthole windows in the spandrel areas alternating the central voussoirs of the arches. The entablature is





complete with an ornamental frieze, modillions, dentils and cornice. The quoin corners and panel designs in plaster are prominent.

Decorative Feature: Discrete & ornamental projected key stones, parapet wall with capped pillars & the central crown of Makarvahini Ganga on the river-front face.

Building material and: Bricks and lime-surkhi mortar, lime concrete
Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa Deva is said to have opened this ghat for devotees

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: None
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: Some internal wall dividers seem to have been added
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 as such nothing observed

12. Other Remarks This ghat is more masculine in appearance compared to the ghat no.1

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Rasmani+Ghat/@22.749639,88.3648516,707m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sRANI+RASMANI+GHAT,+TITAGARH!3m4!1s0x0:0xd963caa041846ea6!8m2!3d22.7490679!4d88.3649053>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-05****EMPIRE JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **EMPIRE JUTE MILL**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°44'53.6"N
Longitude: 88°22'14.8"E
Address: 15, B.T.Road, Talpukur, Titagarh,
West Bengal 700120

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype: Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1912

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Interneti. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titagarh>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private (check)
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: The Empire Jute Company Limited
Address: 21A, Shakespeare Sarani
Kolkata – 700017, West Bengal

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Jute mill
Past use: Jute mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Established in 1912 in Titagarh, then an industrial hub, it employed 3000
Culture Significance: people.
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Continuous factory sheds of sloping CGI sheet roofs with typical industrial characteristics.
Site & Surrounding: Dense settlements with vegetation
Plan: Rectangular





Façade: Buildings within the mill campus display simple European style like windows of semi-circular arches, wrought Iron railings and louvred portico with neo-classical columns.

Decorative Feature: Plaster mouldings at spring level and titled metal drop-chajja in the verandah

**Building material and:
Construction techniques** Burnt bricks
Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Related to 19th c. Industrial heritage in India, in general and Jute industry, in particular. Also represents construction technology of the period.

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: Not known

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Mixed
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as mentioned before.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

- ii. <http://www.jutecomm.gov.in/Documents/List%20of%20Indian%20Jute%20Mills/List%20of%20Indian%20Jute%20Mills.pdf>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Empire+Jute+Mill/@22.747905,88.3700712,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sRANI+RASMANI+GHAT,+TITAGARH!3m4!1s0x39f89bae78b6c163:0x1a485b79e94a3bde!8m2!3d22.7485831!4d88.3703944>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-06****KELVIN JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **KELVIN JUTE MILL**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°44'49.6"N
Longitude: 88°22'06.4"E
Address: 29A, Jodhpur Park Rd, Titagarh, Barrackpore,
West Bengal 700120
Approach: From Park Road Brahmsthan crossing of BT Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: -
Approximate Date: Early 20th c.
Source of information:

Internet

i. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titagarh>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private (check)
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Trend Vyapaar Limited
Address: 24, N S Road,
Kolkata – 700001, WB

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: Not in operation
Present use:
Past use: Jute mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This mill is not declared as closed but not known to be in operation either.
Culture Significance: Information about this mill is not readily available.
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Continuous factory sheds of sloping CGI sheet roofs with typical industrial characteristics.
Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation
Plan: Rectangular
Façade: Non industrial buildings are double storied, simple and with projected eaves at roof level.
Decorative Feature: None





Building material and: Burnt bricks
 Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values Related to 19th c. Industrial heritage in India, in general and Jute industry, in particular.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not known
 Structural Problem: Not known
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: Not known

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Mixed
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as mentioned before.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kelvin+Jute+Mill,+Titagarh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700120/@22.7485212,88.3695152,354m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89bae78376465:0xfb46267bcf3390e0!8m2!3d22.7482913!4d88.3709763>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-07****KINNISON JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KINNISON JUTE MILL

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°44'42.9"N

Longitude:

88°22'10"E

Address:

Titagarh, Barrackpore,
West Bengal 700119

Approach:

Park Rd., off B.T. Rd.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1918

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

- i. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titagarh>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

The Kinnison Jute Mills Company
Ltd., under National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd., PSU,
Govt. of India

Address:

4 N.S. Rd., Kolkata-700001, W.B.

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Jute Mill

Past use:

Jute mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Kinnison Jute Mill Co. Ltd. incorporated in 1918, was nationalised in 1980 and made a part of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited. It was closed in 2004 and after implementation of a revival scheme Kinnison Jute Mill was reopened in 2011. In 2018, the Union Cabinet gave the green signal for the closure of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. (NJMC) along with its subsidiary Birds Jute and Exporters Ltd. (BJEL). NJMC had been incurring losses for several years and was under reference to BIFR since 1993. The Mills of NJMC which were proposed for revival, namely, Kinnison Mill at Titagarh, Khardah Mill at Khardah and RBHM Mill at Katihar were under suspension since August, 2016. NJMC is under Ministry of Textiles.



**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:	Continuous factory sheds of sloping CGI sheet roofs with typical industrial characteristics. The mill buildings are, however, very stately European styled bungalows.
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Rectangular and its variations
Façade:	Louvred verandah with twin columns and arched windows
Decorative Feature:	Varying
Building material and: Construction techniques	Burnt bricks

9. Associated Intangible values Related to 19th c. Industrial heritage in India, in general and Jute industry, in particular.

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:	Not known

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Mixed
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	as mentioned before.

12. Other Remarks**13. Grade**

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

14. References

Reference notes

- ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Jute_Manufactures_Corporation_Limited

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kinnison+Jute+Mill/@22.7449197,88.3692953,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89bae78376465:0xfb46267bcf3390e0!2sKelvin+Jute+Mill,+Titagarh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700120!3b1!8m2!3d22.7482913!4d88.3709763!3m4!1s0x39f89ba641ef8517:0xb16ce28e9a107e2e!8m2!3d22.7451503!4d88.3691774>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-08****TITAGARH JUTE MILL(s)**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name: **TWO JUTE MILLS (FROM NORTH TO SOUTH) ARE:**

- i. **TITAGARH JUTE MILL NO.2**
- ii. **TITAGARH JUTE MILL (NJMC)**

Past Name: Titagarh Jute Mill

2. Location

Latitude: 22°44'06"N, 22°43'45.5"N

Longitude: 88°22'15"E, 88°21'51.4"E

Address: Titagarh, Barrackpore,
West Bengal 700116

Approach: From B.T. Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype: Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1882

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

- i. Jute Mills in Bengal: The emerging phase of 1855 to 1892. Thesis chapter:
https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/137056/7/07_chapter_04.pdf

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Private (check)

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner: Loomtex Engineering Pvt. Ltd?

Address: 8 Ho Chi Minh Sarani, Kankaria Estate
Kolkata-7000071, West Bengal**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use: Not known

Present use: Not known

Past use: Jute mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

One of the pioneer jute mills of Bengal during the 1850.s, Titagarh (erstwhile Titagarh) Jute mill was managed by Thomas Duff & Co., which was formed and registered in Scotland in 1883 for carrying out the managing agency business for jute mills in Bengal. It marks the interest of Dundee, Scotland in the jute business in Bengal and it is known as the 'second Dundee concern' after Shvamnagar iute mill (erstwhile Samnuggar). It had 260 nos. looms.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Continuous factory sheds of sloping CGI sheet roofs with typical industrial characteristics.





Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Not Available
Façade:	Not Available
Decorative Feature:	Not available
Building material and: Construction techniques	Burnt bricks

- 9. Associated Intangible values** Has Scottish linkages other than being related to 19th c. Industrial heritage in India, in general and Jute industry, in particular.

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:	Not known

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Mixed
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	as mentioned before.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- ii. Chakrabarty, D. (1983). *The 'Working Class' in a Pre-Capitalist Culture: A Study of The Jute Workers of Calcutta, 1890-1940*. PhD Thesis. Australian National University: pp 23.

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Titagarh+Jute+Mill+Number+2/@22.7358189,88.3662,1415m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!1m7!1s0x39f89bae78376465:0xfb46267bcf3390e0!2sKelvin+Jute+Mill,+Titagarh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700120!3b1!8m2!3d22.7482913!4d88.3709763!3m4!1s0x0:0xeeda3722c30a7a2!8m2!3d22.7360316!4d88.369925>

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/National+Jute+Manufactures+Corporation,+Titagarh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal/@22.7282934,88.3643332,708m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b9f9808927d:0xc744762a3382d414!8m2!3d22.7296077!4d88.3643018>



[A] Empire Jute mill; [B] Kelvin Jute mill; [C] Kinnison Jute mill; [D] Titagarh jute mill no.2; [E] Titagarh jute mill / National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (NJMC)

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	05.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-9****TITAGARH BARI MASJID**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

TITAGARH BADI MASJID

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°43'38.4"N

Longitude:

88°22'02.6"E

Address:

MG Road, Titagarh, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700116

Approach:

From MG Road, near
Fakir Ghat Rd. crossing**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

-

Approximate Date:

Early 20th c.

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Mosque

Past use:

-do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The numerous jute mills of Titagarh (eight, at one point of time in the

Culture Significance:

1930.s) drew labour force from neighbouring states who eventually settled

Social Significance:

down in the vicinity. The mosque was built by the Muslim work force as a

Associational Significance:

place of their worship, most likely in the early 20th c.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The mosque is primarily an ordinary two storied building, except for the ornamental gate having Islamic architecture.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighbourhood

Plan:

Essentially a rectangular building

Façade:

Cusped arched ornamental entrance way with the inset five-foiled arch having holy inscriptions and the flat lintel door below is flanked by a set of three Corinthian pilasters. Larger Corinthian capitals adorn the lower storey of the octagonal minarets on both sides and the upper-storey semi-circular balcony above the entrance has an octagonal *chhatra* on top.

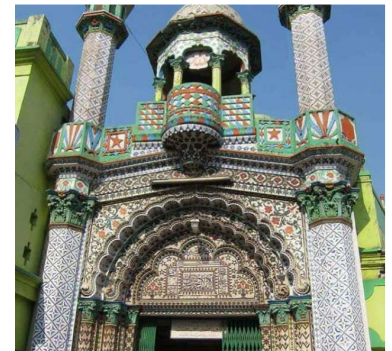
Decorative Feature:

The Oriel balcony and façade finish

Building material and:

Bricks and 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: as such nothing observed.

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: B
 Social/Cultural: B
 Final Grading: III

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings



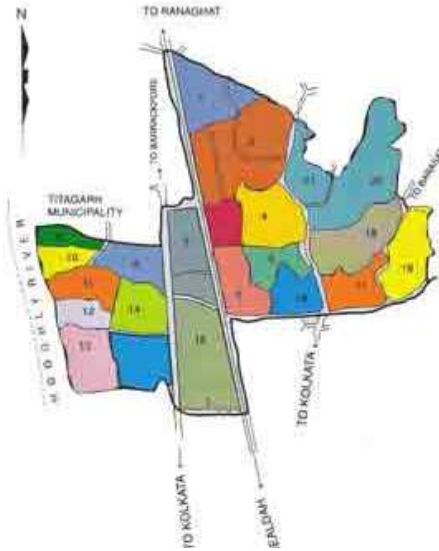
<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bari+Masjid/@22.7279425,88.3623326,708m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sLAKHI+GHAT+%26+SHIVA+SHRINES,+TITAGARH!3m4!1s0x39f89b9ed3c0dc37:0xde0cd13ba3dbe1a8!8m2!3d22.7272983!4d88.367387>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	05.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



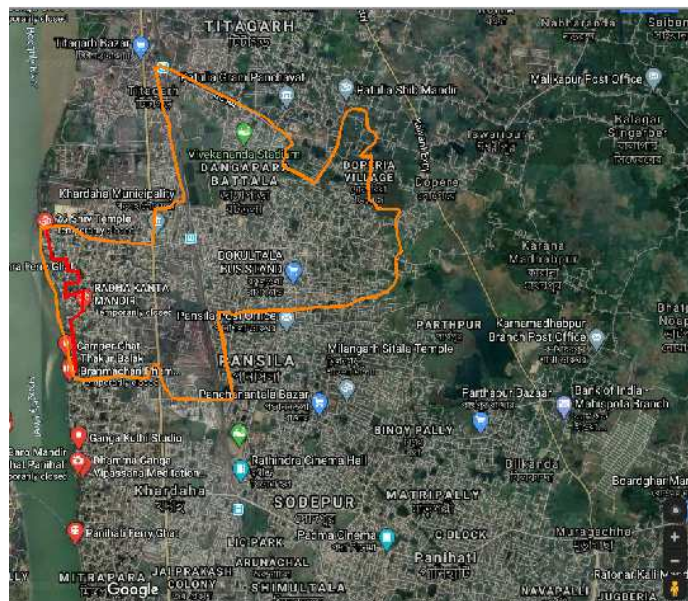
8. KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1920



LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name of the site	Typology	Name of the site	Typology
1. 26 Shiv Temple	Religious	7. Rashkhola Rash Mancha	Religious
2. Dol Mancha	Religious	8. Kshetrapal Thakur Bari	Religious
3. Kunjabati Temple	Religious	9. Radha Kanta Mandir	Religious
4. Gopinath Temple	Religious	10. Sonar Mandir	Religious
5. Madan Mohan Temple	Religious	11. Radha Govinda Mandir	Religious
6. Sri Radha Shyam Sundar Temple	Religious	12. Kathiya Babar Ashram	Religious
		13. Khradah Gangar Ghats	Ghats





Historical Background

Khardah is one of the most important sites of Vaishnava worship. Chaitanya's elder contemporary Nityananda stayed for some time in Khardah. The site where the house in which Nityananda stayed is still there and is known as Kunjabati. Near Kunjabati stands the 18th Century Aatchala temple of Shyamsundar. The main divinity of the temple is Shyamsundar Krishna with Radha and subsidiary icons include Jagannath and a number of Narayanas represented by *Anant Sila*. The most important festivals to be held in honour of Shyamsundar are *Phuldol and Rasyatra*. Besides this old temple complete with a ghat on Bhagirathi-Hughly *Dol and Rasmancha* etc, there are several other temples belonging to different Vaishnava sects not necessarily belonging to Gaudiya Bhakti cult.²

There is a centre of Ramanuj panthi Vaishnavas in Khardah where Lakshmi and Narayan are worshipped as principal divinities.³

Khardah became famous and earned name as *Sripat* with the advent of Sri Chaitanya's close associate Nityananda who gave up at his advice asceticism, married and settled down here to preach Vaishnavism. The new creed was preached and spread far and wide in Bengal by Nityananda who afterwards came to be regarded as God, coordinate with Sri Chaitanya. The permanence of Vaishnavism is mainly due to the organisation of the sect by Nityananda which came to be known as '*The sect of Khardah*'⁴

The Goswamis or Gossains of Khardah trace their origin from Nityananda's son Birbhadra. A large number of people gather here for *Dol* and *Ras* festivals. It is said that the stone image of Krishna in worship came floating to Khardah and was brought ashore by Birbhadra. The Ghat on to which the stone piece arrived is called *Syamsundar Ghat*. Three images namely those of *Syamsundar, Radhaballav and Nandadulal* were carved out of it and the remaining portion was left under a tree and is called *Baharkumari*.⁵

The seven lettered word "**KHARDAH**" bring us a snap of organically grown town developed through continuous process of migration. There are so many myths regarding the nomenclature of Khardah of which one is, once upon a time there was the dynasty of "Kharags" that's why the place was named as "Khardah" and another concept is that the term Khardah has been emerged from the land of "Khardwip". It is the place where Sri Rabindra Nath Tagore came by his PADMA Boat and stayed for fifty four (54) days in Shivali apartment. During his stay at Khardah he composed many songs and wrote many poems, one of which is "**Bhagaban Tumi Yuge Yuge Dut Pathayecho Bare Bare.**" Khardah is proud of having the foot prints of Sri Chaitanya, Sri Adwita, Sri Nityananda, Sri Ramkrishna, Maa Sarada, Vivekananda, William Jones, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay., Dr, Bidhan Ch. Roy, Dr. Nil Ratan Sarkar and many more. Sree Sree Radhyashyam Sunder Jew Temple is one of the renowned old temple who attracts one people throughout the state.⁶

Initially **Khardah** was a part of South Barrackpore and West Barrackpore municipalities established in 1877. South Barrackpore Municipality was renamed **Khardah** Municipality in 1920.

² West Bengal District Gazetteers-24 Parganas. Edited by Dr. Barun De, Former honorary State Editor- March 1994 –Page 176

³ West Bengal District Gazetteers-24 Parganas. Edited by Dr. Barun De, Former honorary State Editor- March 1994 –Page 177

⁴ West Bengal District Gazetteers-24 Parganas. Edited by Dr. Barun De, Former honorary State Editor- March 1994 –Page 447

⁵ West Bengal District Gazetteers-24 Parganas. Edited by Dr. Barun De, Former honorary State Editor- March 1994 –Page 663

⁶ <http://khardahmunicipality.in/>

**Serial No-01****26 SHIVA TEMPLES**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

26 SHIVA TEMPLES

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°72'54"N

Longitude:

88°36'24"E

Address:

Ram Hari Biswas Ghat Rd, Shibbati

Para, Bose Para, Khardaha,

West Bengal 700116

Approach:

Ram Hari Biswas Ghat Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Group of Temples

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

19th Century

Source of information:

<https://www.trodly.com/india/destination-6034/26-shiva-temples-khardah>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Is a protected monument under
Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) (Kolkata circle).

Name of owner:

Ramhari Biswas and his son Prankrishna.

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Past use:

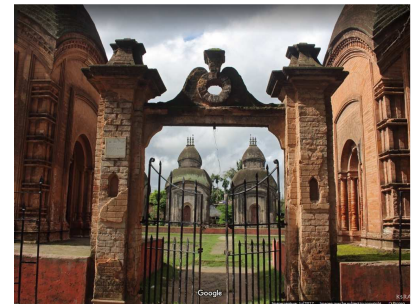
7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Fascinating complex of 26 *atchala* Shiva temples. These are mostly dilapidated but are being restored by the Archaeological Survey of India. They were constructed in the early 19th century by Ramhari Biswas and his son Prankrishna, whose ambition it was to establish a Ratnabedi like the one in Puri with one lakh Shiva *lingas*. He managed to gather about 80,000 before his death.. All of these temples are situated on the bank of the sacred river Ganga, and are arranged in two groups five facing Ganga and rest 21 arranged as a rectangle. Ramhari could build only 12 temples. Rest were built by his son Prankrishna.

Culture Significance:

At present only 6 temples facing the river is in use and regular puja takes place .





Social Significance: Local children use the inner courtyard of the 20 temples as their play ground.

Associational Significance: During Shiv Ratri and Neel Puja lot of devotees take a bath in the river before offering puja at the Shiva Temples.

Local legends: All the Shiva Lingas are made of touch stone.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: All 26 Shiva Temples are Aatchala type of traditional Bengal Vernacular Temple Architecture

Site & Surrounding: 6 temples are right on the bank of river Ganga. There is a ghat in front of the temples. Other 20 temples are placed around a rectangular green field.

Plan: Temples are square in shape with aat chalas. Temples are on a podium.

Façade: On the front cover brick temples have stucco work and cut-brick terracotta with two vertical rows of small bricks are built.

Decorative Feature: The ornamented door frames of the 26 temples are from the Gaur ruins

Building material and: Brick, Lime surki mortar and Lime concrete

Construction techniques: Local Masonry.



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Additions & alterations Not known

Repairs and Maintenance: ASI has done work

Threats to the property:

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing

12. Other Remarks:

ASI has done restoration work recently

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **IIA**



Ghat

14. References

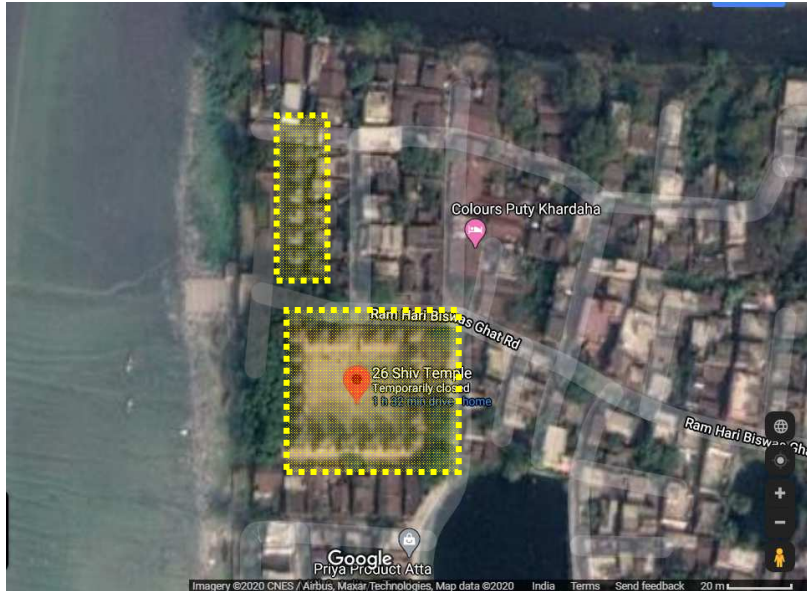
Reference notes

<https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/next-weekend-you-can-be-at-khardah/cid/1269493>

<https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/10/25/26-shiv-mandir-khardah/>

<https://www.trodly.com/india/destination-6034/26-shiva-temples-khardah>

Maps/plan/Drawings/www.google.co.in/maps/place/26+Shiv+Temple/@22.7251822,88.3614336,343m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b75f944f99b:0x4b7b89d0f86b649c!8m2!3d22.7251824!4d88.3625282?hl=en



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-02****DOL MANCHA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DOL MANCHA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°72'28"N

Longitude:

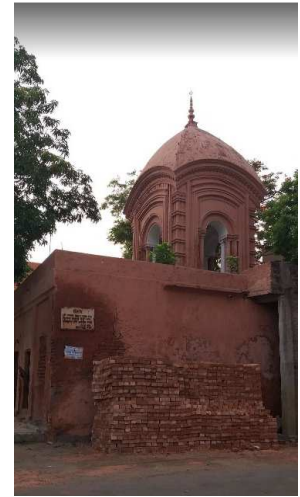
88°36'36"E

Address:

Dolmancha para, SS Ghat Rd, Khardaha,
Kolkata, West Bengal 700116

Approach:

S.S. Ghat Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Municipality/Zilla Parishad

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

It is said that about 250 years ago, a woman named Pateswari Ma Goswami had raised the famous Shyamsundar temple, that dominates Raskhola, after her husband, who had been imprisoned by Nawab Alibardi Khan, was released. The temple compound has a large kitchen and *natmancha*, and close to the Hooghly banks are the *ratha*-shaped *Rasmancha* and *Dolmancha*.



Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

On the day of Dol purnima shyam Sundar is worshipped here.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

On the day of Dolyatra, the idols of Radha Shyamsundar Jiu are taken out of the main temple and taken to the nearby beautiful brick-



coloured elevated *char-chala* (four-roofed) Dolmancha by a palanquin before dawn. First *devdol* is performed first at dawn.

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style: A single storied structure with a charchala dol mancha on the roof.
- Site & Surrounding: Very near the Shyamsundar Ghat
- Plan: Rectangular structure with arched openings There is a newly built staircase on one side.
- Façade: Do chala with arched openings like typical Bengal Vernacular Temple Architecture
- Decorative Feature: As described above. Corners have typical vertical bricks.
- Building material and: Brick, Lime Surki and Lime concrete
- Construction techniques: Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Not found
- Structural Problem: Not known
- Additions & alterations: Shops have come up
- Repairs and Maintenance:
- Threats to the property:

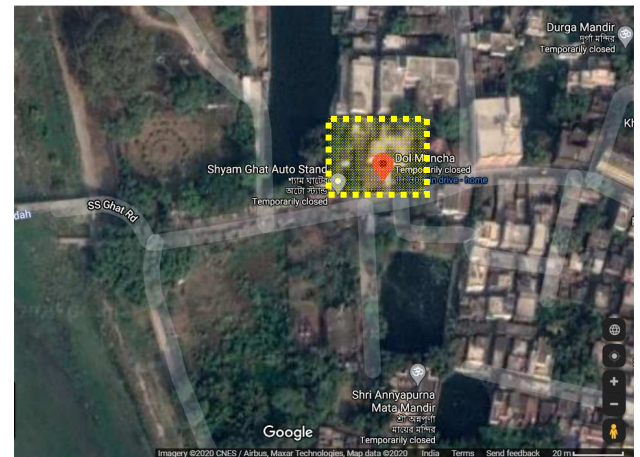
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

- Reference notes <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/06/05/shyamsundar-mandir-khardah/>
- <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/next-weekend-you-can-be-at-khardah/cid/1269493>
- <https://soumyajyotibiswas.blogspot.com/2020/01/a-trip-to-khardah.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Dol+Mancha/@22.7230839,88.3623771,172m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b9d9157fc4b:0x5467dcaa51859c08!8m2!3d22.7228624!4d88.3636587?hl=en>

Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-03**

Map Reference:

KUNJABATI TEMPLE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name

KUNJABATI TEMPLE

Past Name

-DO-

2. Location

Latitude:

22°72'25"N

Longitude:

88°36'54"E

Address:

Shyamsundar Thakur Bari Rd, Khardah
Kolkata, West Bengal 700117

Approach:

Shyamsundar Ghat Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple and Memorial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

16th Century

Source of information:

Web site of West Bengal Heritage Commission Kunjabati Temple

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Municipality/Zilla Parishad

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Temple and Memorial

Past use:

Nityananda Prabhu stayed here.His son
and daughter were born here**7. Significance****Historic Significance:**

At the order of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Sri Sri Nityananda Mahaprabhu selected Kunjabati for 'Harinam Sankirtan' at Khardah - the pilgrimage for Vaishnavites. Sri Purandar Pandit used to pray here. He donated 26 bighas of land to Nityananda Mahaprabhu for residential and preaching of Vaishnava ideology. From this time the descendants of Nityananda Mahaprabhu are following the practice for 500 years.

Culture Significance:

Birbhadra and Gangamani - the children of Sri Sri Nityananda Mahaprabhu, were born in this house. Every year, in the Bengali month of Magha, a Naamjagya is performed on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sri Nityananda Mahaprabhu.

Social Significance:

On the Eastern side of Kunjabati, there is an idol of Sri Nityananda Mahaprabhu and the burial ground of his wives Basudha and

**Kunjabati Memorial**



Jahnabi at the courtyard of the house. They were two daughters of Suryadas Sarkhel.

Associational Significance: There is a plaque near the entrance of the house that states that the Kunjabati was re-constructed in 1942 by A. Bite and J. Scott a company of Khardah.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Flat roof structure. There is a verandah all around with sloped roof and supported by brick piers. As stated it has been renovated in 1942.

Site & Surrounding: Populated area in the middle of the city.

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: As stated above

Decorative Feature: There is nothing much decorative.

Building material and: Brick, Lime surki and

Lime mortar

Construction techniques: Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Additions & alterations Not Known

Repairs and Maintenance:

Threats to the property:

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks The West Bengal Heritage Commission declared it as heritage in 2018.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

<https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/06/05/shyamsundar-mandir-khardah/>

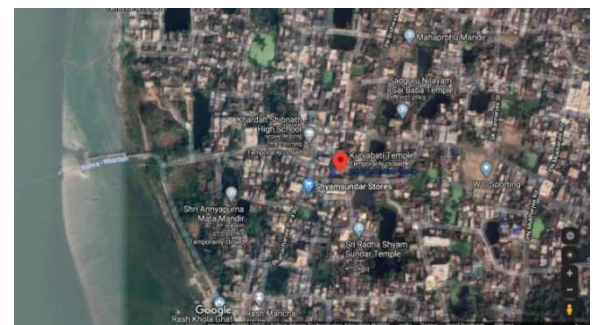
https://wbhc.in/home/place_list_all

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kunjabati+Temple/@22.7225185,88.3654725,86m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89b9c45d74e2b:0xbcc027240286e12e!2sKunjabati+Temple!8m2!3d22.7225386!4d88.3654809!3m4!1s0x39f89b9c45d74e2b:0xbcc027240286e12e!8m2!3d22.7225386!4d88.3654809?hl=en>



Entrance of Kunjabati



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-04**

Map Reference:

GOPINATH TEMPLE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name

GOPINATH TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°72'25"N

Longitude:

88°36'59"E

Address:

Shyamsundar Thakur Bari Rd, Bose Para,
Khardaha, Kolkata, West Bengal 700116

Approach:

Shyamsundar Ghat Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

17th Century.

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Temple and Rasmancha

Past use:

Temple and Rasmancha

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

It is a small but very beautiful temple of Lord Gopinathji located at khardah Shyamsundar Thakur Bari Road, a stone throw distance of Radhyashyam Sundar temple and just opposite of Kunjabai. Amongst many temples this temple also attracts the visitors round the year specially on the occasion of Hindu ceremonies like jhulan yatra, Rasyatra, Durgapuja etc As Lord Gopinath resembles Lord Radhyashyam, people comes here to offer puja after offering. Puja to Radhyashyamsundarji

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

**Rash Mancha of Gopinath Temple**



Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Temple is a plain Dalan type of Vernacular Temple Architecture of Bengal. The Rashmancha is hexagonal in shape with tiled roof verandah all around.

Site & Surrounding: Congested area in the heart of the city.

Plan: Temple is rectangular and Rashmancha is hexagonal.

Façade: As explained in Architectural Style

Decorative Feature: Rashmancha is an extremely proportionate beautiful structure

Building material and: Brick, Lime surki and Lime mortar

Construction techniques: Local Masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: 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/ Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

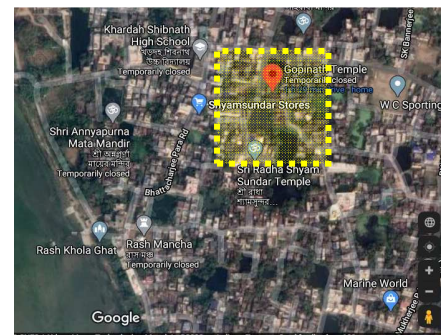
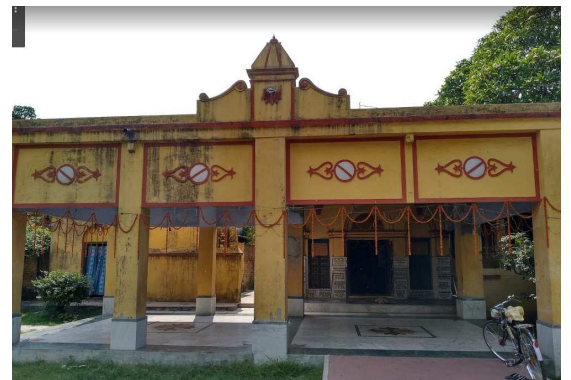
Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes https://wbhc.in/home/place_list_all

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Gopinath+Temple/@22.7225383,88.3659935,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m1!1e2!3m1!1sAF1QipM1qKyMwTA0-ML2jaAa976-0aArqk42um7sCCMz!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Fh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipM1qKyMwTA0-ML2jaAa976-0aArqk42um7sCCMz%3Dw203-h152-k-no!7i4000!8i3000!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b9c5acb8e77:0xfb7911d075fca9fc!8m2!3d22.7225383!4d88.3659936!hl=en>



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-05****MADAN MOHAN TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MADAN MOHAN TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-

2. Location

Latitude:

22°72'25"N

Longitude:

88°36'59"E

Address:

Shyamsundar Thakur Bari Rd,
Khardaha, Kolkata, West Bengal 700116
Shyamsundar Ghat Road

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information: WBHC

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Stone Plaque

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The place is sanctified with the footsteps of Sri Chaitanya and Sri Nityananda Mahaprabhu whom the Vaishnavites believed to be the reincarnations of Lord Krishna and his elder brother Lord Balaram. The temple of Sri Sri Madan Mohan Jiu is situated in this holy town of Khardah. It is near to the temple of Shyamsundar Jiu.

Culture Significance:

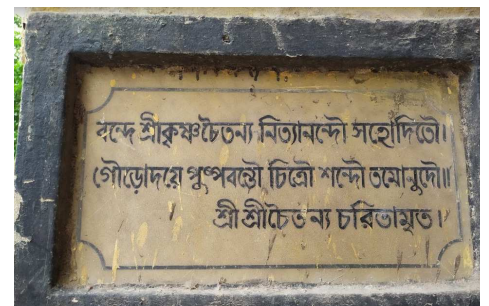
it is an important place for the Vaishnavites - the followers of Lord Vishnu and disciples of Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

Social Significance:

Several festivals like Baisakhi Purnima, Ful Dol, Jhulan in the Bengali month of Shraban, Janmastami and Radhastami in the Bengali month of Bhadra, Rasyatra and Annakut are organised in the temple.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-06****SRI RADHA SHYAM SUNDAR TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SRI RADHA SHYAM SUNDAR TEMPLE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°72'16"N

Longitude:

88°36'57"E

Address:

Shyamsundar Thakur, Kali Temple Road,
Goswami Para Rd, Khardaha, W B -700116

Approach:

Shyamsundar Ghat Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not Available

Approximate Date:

17th Century

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Shyamsundar Temple

Past use:

Shyamsundar Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Nearly 500 years ago in *Srichaitanyayug* once Sri Krishnavatar *Srichaitanya Mahaprabhu* called *Srinityananda* n said," I will conclude this birth very soon n again I will take birth as your son." Soon Sri Nityananda Mahaprabhu's house a divine child named *Veervadra Goswami* was born in 1457 AD in Khardah Kunjbaati-where *Srinitai* used to live with his wife *Vasudha Devi* . In his sadhana he got to know that a *Kasthipatthar* (a special type of black marbel stone) is there in Gaud Palace on which Krishna stood at the time of rajsua yagna by dharamraj Yudhisthir n washed charanas of the guests. He organized Vaishnavas and headed for Maldah doing harinaam sankirtan with them to get that piece of stone. Ultimately he got the stone and allowed it to reach Khardah while floating in Ganga. The ghat where the stone landed is known as *Shyamer Ghat*. The three idols of Radhaballav at Radhaballav Temple,Serampore Shyamsundar of ShyamSundar Temple at Khardah_and Nandadulal at Nandadulal Jiu Temple, Saibon)were





made out of the same touchstone. After the idol was made Birbhadra established the same at the Sree Mandir at Kunjabati in Khardah and made preparations for daily worship. Later , as per the wish of Janhaba Debi, wife of Nityananda Prabhu, an idol of Sri Radha was placed beside the idol of Shyamsundar. Much later in 17th Century, this temple was built .

Culture Significance: The three idols of Radhaballav at Radhaballav Temple, Serampore Shyamsundar of ShyamSundar Temple at Khardah and Nandadulal at Nandadulal Jiu Temple, Saibon)were established on the auspicious day of *Maghi purnima tithi*. For this devotees crowd these three temples on that day.

Social Significance: This temple has united all the branches of Hinduism. Along with Sri Krishna, Shiva and Durga is also worshipped. Even on Shymapuja Shyam sudar is being worshipped as Shyama. During Dol and Rash festivals, Khardah becomes, Vrindavan. A very important festival is *Kichuri Loot* , which happens on the last day of Rash festival where devotees take part.

Associational Significance: A stone plaque on the entrance to the temple states that the temple is renovated by P. C. Robertson who happens to be the manager of Khardah Jute Mills.



Stone Plaque

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Aatchala type of traditional Bengal Vernacular Temple Architecture

Site & Surrounding: Congested area within the city
Plan: Temple and Natmandir are rectangular in Shape . they are very close to each other with a gap of about 4ft

Façade: Both Temple and Natmandir have fixed

Louvers upto lintel height. Temple has a covered verandah all around

Decorative Feature: Fixed louvers as mentioned above

Building material and: Brick and lime surki mortar, Lime concrete

Construction techniques: Temple has lime concrete roof. Natmandir has typical flat roof of lime concrete over two layers of clay tiles placed on Beams and bargahs



Sri Radha Shyam Sundar Natmandir

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found



Structural Problem: Additions & alterations Not known
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property:

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

The West Bengal Heritage Commission declared it as heritage in 2018.

13. Grade

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



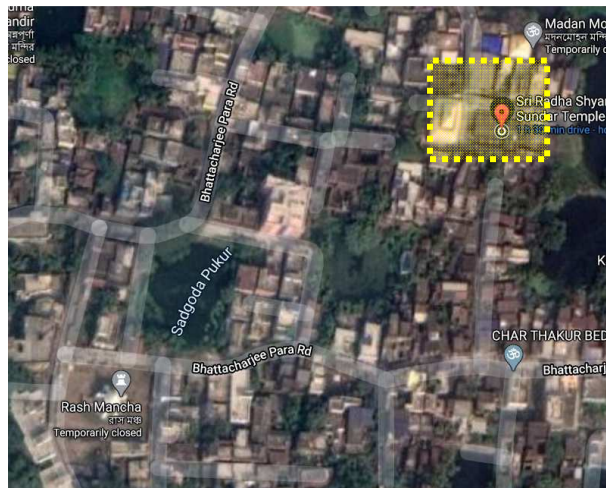
14. References

Reference notes

- <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/06/05/shyamsundar-mandir-khardah/>
- <https://www.speakingtree.in/discussion/pilgrimagesri-shyamsunder-mandir-khardah-wb>
- <https://www.facebook.com/khardahshyamsundarmandir/>
- <https://www.thegaudiyatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/10/sri-sri-radha-syamasundara-temple-khardaha/>
- <https://soumyajyotibiswas.blogspot.com/2020/01/a-trip-to-khardah.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sri+Radha+Shyam+Sunder+Temple/@22.7215644,88.3678219,687m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m6!3m5!1s0x39f89b9cf8dbd5b5:0x89a5c70d601a50b814b1!8m2!3d22.7216285!4d88.3657535?hl=en>



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-07****RASHKHOLA RASH MANCHA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RASHKHOLA RASH MANCHA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°72'28"N

Longitude:

88°36'36"E

Address:

Dolmancha para, SS Ghat Rd, Khardaha,
Kolkata, West Bengal 700116

Approach:

S.S. Ghat Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

17th. Century

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

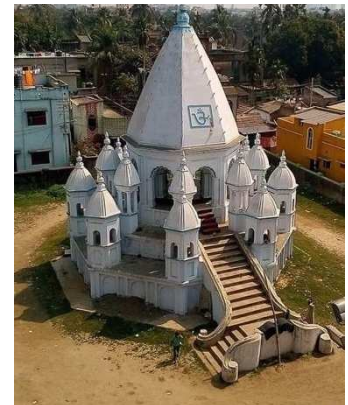
In Use

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

At the time of Rashyatra, which falls in the month of November, the idols of Radha Shyamsundar Jiu are taken out from the main temple and taken to the nearby Rashmancha. On the three days of the Rash festival, the idols of Radha Shyamsundar Jiu are placed in the Rashmancha during the late evening.. The beautiful octagonal white-coloured Rashmancha is situated in an open space. The turrets here are placed in a unique way. David McCutchion has described this rasmancha as of an “octagonal anomalous low design” type.

Culture Significance:

“Khardah is a favourite place of pilgrimmage for Vaishnavas” and the disciples visit it during the Rash fetival and it finds mention in Bengal District Gazetteer 24 Parganas by L.S.S.O’Malley (1914).

Social Significance:

A month-long fair is still held there and apart from the food stalls different types of household commodities are sold. It is decorated



with colorful light, Kadamba flower made of sola and birds during the Ras festival. In the evening of the day of Purnima (full moon), Sri Shyamsundar along with Radhika go to the Rash mancha riding on the Chaturdola. The scenic beauty takes a new height with the lighting and music. The devotees organise a procession. Every year fair is organised here on the occasion of the full moon of Bengali month of Baishakh, festival of Maghi Purnima and Rasyatra in the month of Kartick.

Associational Significance: It is a very holy and popular place. Sri Ramkrishna and Swami Vivekananda visited here. In 2018, West Bengal Heritage Commission declared it as heritage.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	The structure is of “anomalous low design” and octagonal. It has seventeen turrets following 8-8-1 style. The beauty of this Rasmancha is with its unique staircase. The first turrets are “at the corner of the plinth, and eight more at the corners of the next platform, clustering round a large central kiosk.”
Site & Surrounding:	There is a vast open area around this Rasmancha
Plan:	Octagonal in shape placed on a high podium with a grand straight flight of stairs
Façade:	Seventeen turrets each with arched openings and devoid of any ornamentation.
Decorative Feature:	Sixteen small rounded short towers rising from each corner of octagonal plinth in two levels with the large one at the centre gives it a very unique look.
Building material and:	Brick, Lime Surki mortar, Lime Concrete.
Construction techniques:	Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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



12. Other RemarksIn 2018, West Bengal Heritage Commission declared it as heritage.

13. Grade

Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A



Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: I

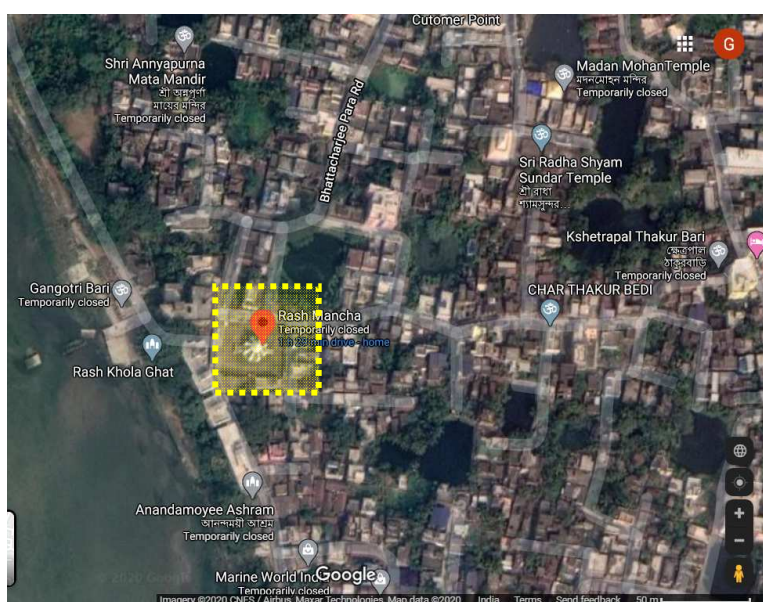
14. References

Reference notes

https://wbhc.in/home/place_details/ZDBhZTkWZjk3MTIhYWw3OGNkMjU3OTJhNDcxMTlkMWewZjViYWZkZTBiZGRkZDhNTI3ODQxNjcxOGQ5MGIyMGI4MzdhdhMTVhZTA2ODFkNzkWmE1N2ZmOTBjOGJhNDQ4OTA4NmIzMGQ3NjY0MTU4ZWVhNjg5YjIjM2IiODU2ZWZTTnh0aFFJVMlDN0w2QXo4VFFFNFFebTBwVldCM0UyZk1LZUVDeK4zQ2xRPO==
<https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/06/05/shyamsundar-mandir-khardah/>
<https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/11/12/rasmancha/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Rash+Mancha/@22.7206426,88.3641502,86m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1shistorical+places+khardaha,+west+bengal!3m4!1s0x39f89b9d140b50fb:0x8e464fb66ecc5911!8m2!3d22.72065!4d88.364228?hl=en>



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	27.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-08**

Map Reference:

KSHETRAPAL THAKUR BARI

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**KSHETRAPAL THAKUR BARI
DO**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22°72'11"N

Longitude:

88°36'67"E

Address:

Bhattacharjee Para Rd, Bose Para, K
Kolkata, West Bengal 700117

Approach:

Bhattacharjee Para Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

700 Years old

Source of information:

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kshetrapal+Thakur+Bari/@22.7208673,88.3660448,367m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89bf76cc7b70f:0x8ef4ec3d1433120d!8m2!3d22.7210409!4d88.3667211?hl=en>

5. Ownership

Single/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:

This place belongs to Khetrapal Thakur, who was a landlord many years ago. There is a shiv mandir here and local people living here mention the roots of this house are 700years old. Being such an old construction, this Jamidaar Baari still stand strong with thick pillars and strong foundation with a Shiv Mandir at the center. There is a very old Radha krishna temple

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:





Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style: Dalan Type
- Site & Surrounding: In a congested area
- Plan: Rectangular
- Façade: Both pointed and round arches
- Decorative Feature: Gate with posts.
- Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
- Construction techniques: Brick Masonry

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 Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

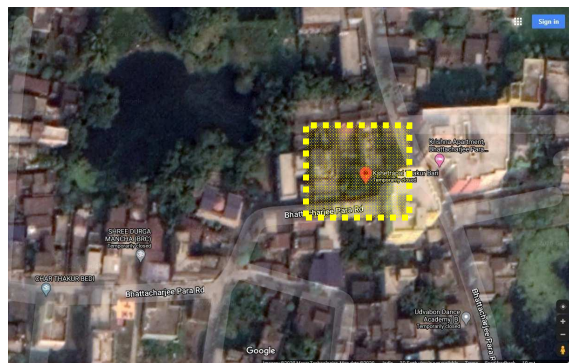
- Archaeological: B
- Architectural: B
- Historical: A
- Associational: A
- Social/Cultural: A
- Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kshetrapal+Thakur+Bari/@22.7208673,88.3660448,367m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89bf76cc7b70f:0x8ef4ec3d1433120d!8m2!3d22.7210409!4d88.3667211?hl=en>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	27.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-9****RADHA KANTA MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RADHA KANTA MANDIR

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°71'82"N

Longitude:

88°36'64"E

Address:

Nathu, S Pal Ghat Rd, , Khardaha,
Kolkata, West Bengal 70011

Approach:

Nathula Ghat Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

16th Century

Source of information:

Stone Plaque at the Temple

5. Ownership

Single/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:

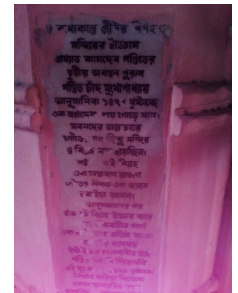
This hindu temple of Radhakanta in the oldest temple in khardah. It is learnt that this deity was kept in a jungle of Gour regeion by a saint when people of other community we're destroying the Hindu temple s and deities. Hearing some heveanly message, swami Kamdeb rescued this deity and founded this temple to worship Radhakanta. This temple is beautifully adroned with fresh flowers daily and arrangements of Seva is made for the devotes.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Stone Plaque at Radha Kanta Mandir



Architectural Style: Aatchala type of traditional Bengal Vernacular Temple Architecture
 Site & Surrounding: Congested area within the city
 Plan: Rectangular.
 Façade: Plain Façade with arched openings
 Decorative Feature: There is not much decorative features present.

Building material and: Bricks,Lime Surki , 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: Not known
 Threats to the property: Not known

11. State of Conservation

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

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.co.in/maps/place/RADHA+KANTA+MANDIR/@22.7173558,88.3677954,734m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b8347c48967:0xc6767a8887c8dd4e!8m2!3d22.7180219!4d88.3664891?hl=en>

Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-10****SONAR MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SONAR MANDIR

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°71'59"N

Longitude:

88°36'50"E

Address:

Siromoni Para Rd, Kulinpara, Khardaha,
Kolkata, West Bengal 700116

Approach:

Mandir Para Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Lakshmi Narayan Temple

Past use:

Lakshmi Narayan Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style: Flat roof on rectangular single storey structure. Feature like Nabaratna temple architectural over sanctum sanctorium.

Site & Surrounding: Large campus

Plan: Rectangular

Façade:



Decorative Feature:
Building material and: Brick and concrete
Construction techniques: Modern construction

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/ Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

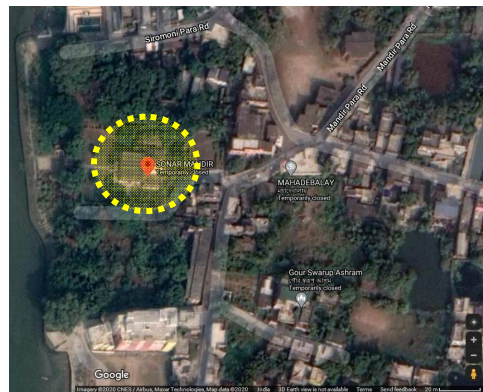
Archaeological: B
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/SONAR+MANDIR/@22.7159656,88.3644258,86m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89b82f9333d63:0xfd64458a1bf9a77e!2sSONAR+MANDIR!8m2!3d22.7158864!4d88.3650702!3m4!1s0x39f89b82f9333d63:0xfd64458a1bf9a77e!8m2!3d22.7158864!4d88.3650702>



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-11****RADHA GOVINDA MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RADHA GOVINDA MANDIR

Past Name:

PAIN THAKURBARI**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°71'18"N

Longitude:

88°36'51"E

Address:

Radha Govinda Mandir, Sukchar,
Jaiprakash Nagar, Khardaha, West Bengal

Approach:

Narashingha Dutta Ghat Road



Radha Govinda Mandir

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Past use:

7. Significance

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Dalan Type

Site & Surrounding: In congested area

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: Arched with pediment

Decorative Feature: Arches with decorative Stucco
Work

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques: Brick Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

Radha Govinda Mandir





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: Not known

11. State of Conservation

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

Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

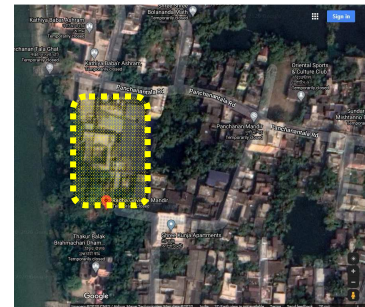
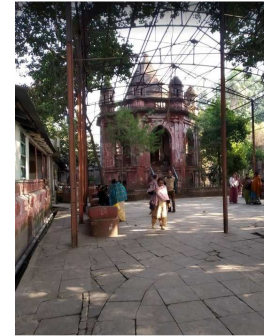
Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Radha+Govinda+Mandir/@22.711626,88.3655205,172m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89b8175f7b017:0xec117dd3efd3f374!8m2!3d22.7117523!4d88.3651554>



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-12****KATHIA BABAR ASHRAM**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KATHIA BABAR ASHRAM

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°71'29"N

Longitude:

88°36'50"E

Address:

Kathiya Babar Ashram, Kulinpara,
Khardaha, Kolkata, West Bengal 700110
Panchanantala Road

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Temple and Ashram

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

29th November 1963

Approximate Date:

Source of information: <http://www.sukcharkbashram.org/history/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Sukhchar Kathia Babar Ashram Trust.

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Hindu Temple and Ashram

Past use:

Hindu Temple and Ashram

7. Significance

Historical significance

Kathia Baba is an existing group promoting Vaishnava Doctrine of Dawita-Adwaita. Kathia Baba saints are symbolized by wearing a solid wooden belt at the waist which marked their abandonment of physical desire. Three imperishable dignitaries of this group are Swami Ramdas Kathia baba, Swami Santadas Kathia baba and Swami Dhananjoy Das Kathia Baba. Swami 108 Dhananjoy Das Kathia Baba, born on 15.11.1901 was conferred as Brajabidehi Sri Mahanta and was acknowledged as Sri Mahanta of all the four sects of Vaishnavas. His disciple masses arranged funds and bought this land to establish the Ashram on 29th November 1963.

Culture Significance:

Jugol Radha Krishna Idol is established there. At the feet of this idol statues of Santadas Kathia Baba and Ramdas Kathia baba are placed.

Social Significance:

A databyo chikitshalaya(Charitable Dispensary) is being run here. Affordable healthcare(Homeopathy and Allopathy) services are provided.

Associational Significance:

A pre school facility is run here in the name of Swami Dhanonjoy Das Kathia Baba Mission School.

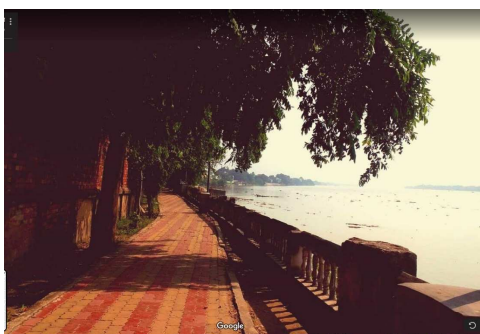


**Serial No.-13 KHRADAH GANGAR GHATS****1. Khardah Ferry Ghat/Shyam Sundar Ghat**

SS Ghat Rd, Khardaha, Kolkata, West Bengal
700116

Latitude: 22°72'33"N

Longitude: 88°36'23"E

**2. Rash Khola Ghat**

69/53/1, Bhattacharjee Para Rd, Bose Para,
Khardaha, Barrackpore, West Bengal 700117

Latitude: 22°72'06"N

Longitude: 88°36'36"E

**3. Shri Annyapura Ghat**

Shyamsundar Thakur, Kali Temple Road,
Goswami Para Rd, Khardaha, West Bengal
700116

Latitude: 22°72'16"N

**4. Camper Ghat**

Camper Ghat, Kulinpara, Khardaha, Kolkata, W
B 700116

Latitude: 22°71'37"N

Longitude: 88°36'46"E

**5. Panchanantala Ghat**

Kulinpara, Khardaha, Kolkata, West Bengal
700116

Latitude: 22°71'27"N

Longitude: 88°36'47"E

6. Paine Thakurbari Ghat

Jaiprakash Nagar, Khardaha, West Bengal
700115

Latitude: 22°71'16"N

Longitude: 88°36'48"E



7. Narashing Dutta Ghat

Jaiprakash Nagar, Khardaha, West Bengal 700115

Latitude: 22°71'14"N

Longitude: 88°36'48"E



8. Tior Para Ghat

Tior Para, Khardaha, Kolkata, West Bengal 700 116

Latitude: 22°70'97"N

Longitude: 88°36'49"E

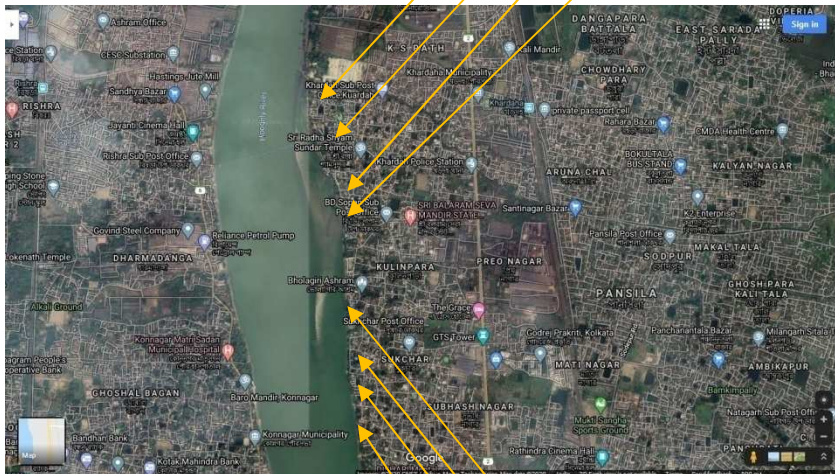


Khardah Ferry Ghat/Shyam Sundar Ghat

Rash Khola Ghat

Shri Annyapurna Ghat

Camper Ghat



Panchantala Ghat

Pain Thakurbari Ghat

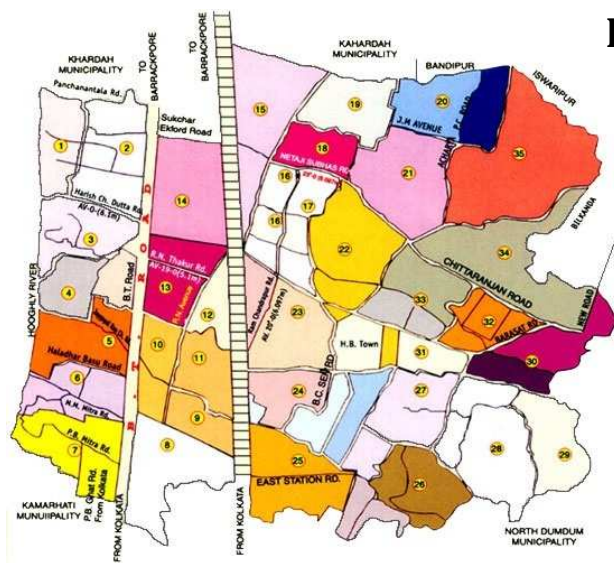
Narashing Dutta Ghat

Tior Para Ghat



9. PANIHATI MUNICIPALITY

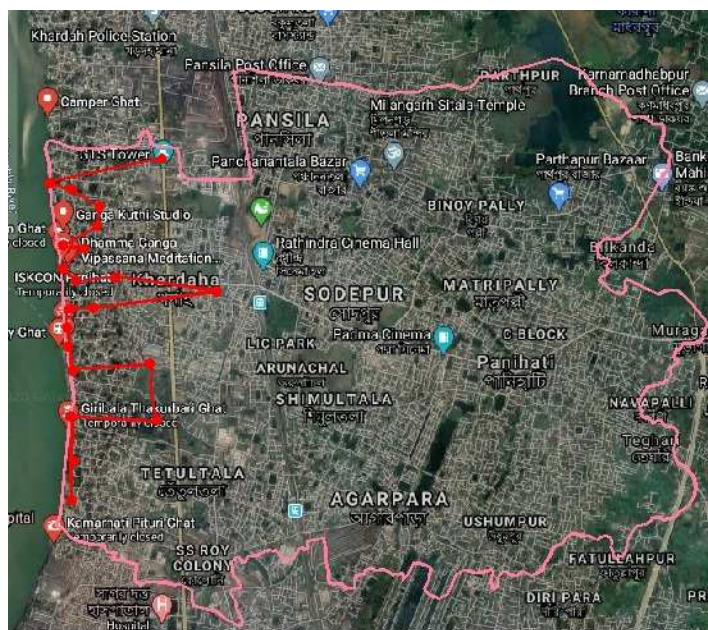
Established in 1900



Panihati Municipality have 33 Ghats on River Ganga . Beside most of the Ghats there are Ashrams and temples. It is said that other than Kashi/Varanasi there is no place other than Panihati, where there are so many Ghats along the River Ganga.

LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name of the site	Typology		
1. GTS Tower	Scientific -Tower	9 Raghav Bhaban (Pathbari)	Religious
2. Rasmancha with Four Aatchala Shiv Mandir	Religious	10 Panihati Mahotsavtala	Religious
3. Sukchar Sidheswari Kali Temple	Religious	11 BengalChemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Industrial
4. Baro Mandir Ghat	Religious	12 Giribala Thakurbari	Religious
5. Trananath Kalibari Ghat and Trananath Babu's Ghat	Religious	13 Shaheb Kutir	Residential
6. Thakur Nityagopal Ashram	Religious	14 Ananda Moyee Maa Ashram	Religious
7. Sodepor Khadi Ashram	Social	15 Panihati Gangar Ghats	Ghats
8. Satubabu's Garden House (Gobinda Home) Peneti r Bagan Bari	Social		





Historical Background

Legend says that towards the end of the 13th Century A.D., Maharaja Chandraketu of Deganga established a garh at Panihati. He placed an icon of Bhawani within the fort. The Bhawani Garh is somewhere in Ghoshpara to the north of Panihati, now as called Bhawanipur. Some says that the Kali image in the Pancharatna Temple of Trannath was once located in the palace of Chandraketu at Berachampa. During the Turko-Afghan raid some one had carried the image away and established the same here. The other version is that the idol belonged to the Gangulies of Baghbazar and was sent here during Maratha raids in the 18th Century

Naming of the Places/ villages under Panihati Municipality

Panihati

1. Panihati was known as a leading trade/ Business centre in early days when the river route was a main means communication and even trade with east Bengal - Jessore was made. The town was known as 'PANNYAHATI' (*Emporium for the Merchandise*). From that early name this place is said to be converted as PANIHATI later.
2. In another version, a special rice named PENETI was imported at this place from Jessore district and the name PANIHATI might have a link with PENETI.
3. Once this place was the centre of worship of the *Buddhist Tantricts, the Shaibas, the Kapaliks and the Nathas*. In the sixteenth century it was also known as a major centre of the *Baisnabas*. In that way, the place was very secret or PUNNYA-HATTA (Holy place) and later on converted to Panihati.

According to a famous linguistic expert and professor Dr. Paresh Chandra Majumder, the word PANIHATI was taken from the word PANYAHATTIC.

Agarpara

1. Once upon a time a community named AGHORE, who were specialized in boat making, used to live here.
2. Earlier this place was known as AGRRAPALLI from where the name has been changed into AGARPARA

Sukchar

1. Once this place was famous for producing home-based sugar (Sharkara). From this SHARKARA the place might have been renamed as SUKCHAR. There is a opinion that the place was made of the sand of the river i.e, "Char" which was later on converted to SUKCHAR. In another version, the inhabitants of this place were rich through manufacturing & business and the people used to live in " Sukh" or "happily". Name of Sukchar name might have been obtained form "Sukh".

Krishnapur

1. Earlier thisplace had a connection with the king of Krishnanagar, *Raja Krishnachandra*. From that connection the place might be known as KRISHNAPUR.
2. It is said that the holy idol of Radha-Krishna had been established here. Besides, the holy Brahmins used to live here which was responsible for KRISHNAPUR.



Natagarh

1. Earlier this place had nine *garhs* (forts); from which the place was known as NATAGARH.
2. During the Mughal dynasty the local Bhuinyan or the Jaminders had built some short height forts for security purpose. In local language 'NATA' means 'short'. Thus the place was named, short-heighten fort - NATAGARH.

Ghola

1. Earlier this place was connected with the Ganges through canals. The passengers used to refresh themselves with drinks made of Curds, named 'GHOL'. From this GHOL the place got its name Ghola.

Ushumpur

1. The name of this place USHUMPUR was taken from OSHMANPUR, which was adopted from the name of the local Jaigirdar OSHMAN ALI KHAN.

Tarapukur

1. The name TARAPUKUR was taken from TARA SHAH, who was the disciple of Mohiuddin Kader Gilani of Persia (now Iran). He used to live here, hence the place was known as TARAPUKURIA or TARAPUKUR.

Sodepur

1. Once a community named SAYYID used to live in this area from which the place was known as SAYYIDPUR or SODEPUR.

The Literary Link

The name of Sukchar, which belongs to Panihati Municipality was mentioned at the MANASA MANGAL KAVYA written by Bipradas Piplai in 1495 A.D.

Panihati was mentioned at the *CHAITANNYA MANGAL KAVYA* written by *Jayananda* and *Lochandras* in the sixteenth century

Panihati was mentioned at *SRI CHAITANNYA BHAGAWAT*, written by *Brindaban Das* in 1548 A.D

Panihati had been mentioned at *BANSI BISTAR*, by Nityananda

Panihati was mentioned at the *VAISHNAVA NAMDEVA* by Debaki Nandan

Panihati was mentioned at a book named *SRI CHAITANYA CHARITAMMURITAM* written by Krishnadas Kabiraj within 1580-1610 A.D

Panihati was mentioned at the ancient books like *BHAKTI RATNAKAR and CHAITANYA CHANDRODAY*

Source : <https://www.panihatimunicipality.in/html/origin-name.html>Source :
<https://www.panihatimunicipality.in/html/origin-name.html>

**Serial No-01**

Map Reference:

GTS TOWER PANIHATI

Photo Reference:

**1. Name**

Present Name:

GTS TOWER PANIHATI

Past Name:

GIRJA**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°70'97"N

Longitude:

88°37'42"E

Address:

100 B, BT Road Sidheswari Para, Kharadah
West Bengal 700 115**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure

/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Tower

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1831 CE

Source of information: Internet <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukchar>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

PWD

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Not Known

Present use:

Trigonometrical Survey Tower

Past use:

Trigonometrical Survey Tower

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

George Everest, after whom Mount Everest is named, had no interest in mountains - neither in climbing nor in measuring them. It was Andrew Scott Waugh who first suspected that Peak XV was the highest point on earth. Calcutta boy and mathematician Sikdar was the first Indian of rank in the Great Trigonometrical Survey (GTS), a giant initiative to map India. Waugh, who eventually succeeded Everest as the surveyor-general of India, asked "chief computer" Sikdar - - to come up with a formula to work out the height of a mountain from readings taken from a distance. Sikdar taught himself the theory of minimum squares and applied it to the calculations of Peak XV, thereby minimising error. When Waugh decided to name Peak XV after his "revered chief" Everest, Sikdar approved. In a letter to Sikdar dated August 25, 1856, Waugh writes, "I am glad that the name I have given to the highest

Everest had originally chosen an eight-mile stretch of country well outside the city... But it was found that three hundred trees would still need to be felled, numerous mud houses removed, and a succession of small ponds filled in."

To avoid this, a stretch was chosen along the straight and level Barrackpore Road, what we now call the B.T. Road. And that is when these two 75-metre high towers (One at Sukhchar and another at Paikpara) were built to mark the ends of this stretch. Readings were taken with a theodolite, a telescope-like device.



Local legends: There used to be a chapel at Sukhchar, and it is not clear whether the current name of this neighbourhood — Sukhchar Girja — is in memory of that place of worship, or whether it refers to the white tower constructed there.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: NA
Site & Surrounding: On B.T Road
Plan: The tower rises from a square base and tapers to a platform at the very top.
Façade: Plain tower . 75 ft high with 3 openings in each side
Decorative Feature: No decorative Feature
Building material and: Bricks, Lime Surki Mortar.
Construction techniques: Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Found
Structural Problem: Not Known
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property: Nothing as such

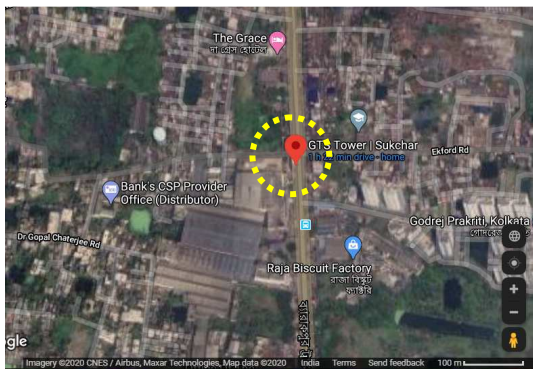
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance As such nothing

12. Other Remarks It has a twin 15 kilometres away at Paikpara

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.facebook.com/sodepurofpanihati/photos/a.702721016510939/707340382715669/?type=3&theater>
<https://www.telegraphindia.com/culture/people/how-they-got-to-the-mountaintop/cid/1667007>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No-02****PANIHATI RASMANCHA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**RASMANCHA WITH FOUR AATCHALA
SHIV MANDIR.**

Past Name:

PENITI DHAAM**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°69'40.48"N

Longitude:

88°36'70.78"E

Address:

171, Joy Gopal Roy Chowdhury Road
Ramkrishna Pally, Panihati

Approach:

Rai Bahadur Gopal Mukherjee Road
Near Ramchand Ghaat**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape

Precinct

Subtype:

Group of temples

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1770 CE

Source of information:

Internet

5. Ownership

Single/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

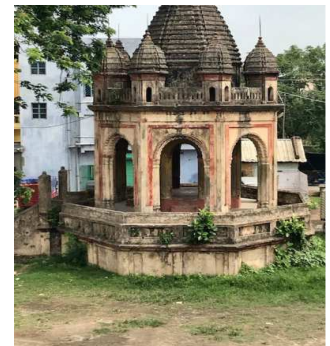
Historic Significance:

There is an old but beautiful eight pinnacled Rasmancha and just opposite to it there is a collection of four *aatchala* (eight roofed) Shiva temples

There is a two storied old building just opposite to the Rasmancha and it houses the (Panihati Rashbari) founded by Zamindar Gouri Charan Roy Chowdhury more than two hundred fifty years ago.

Culture Significance:

Every year during the period of *Rash purnima* (full moon) which normally falls in the month of November, a fair takes place in this ground. In the earlier days this *Rash* festival was very famous. Puppets and dolls made of gold were put to display and it attracted a large number of people from far off areas.



Rasmancha





Social Significance: Although the main festival is in Rash Purnima, Local people participate in other festivals like Janmashtami, Jhulan and Dolyatra which are performed here with much fanfare.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Rash Mancha is a Naba Ratna style open type podium. Four number Shiva Temples are Aatcha type traditional Bengal Vernacular Temple Architecture. There is two storied Building which houses



Four Aatchala Shiv Mandir

Site & Surrounding: Near Ramchandra Ghat

Plan: Rashmancha is octagonal in shape with eight arched openings. Shiva Temples are square in plan and the Temple of Radha Gobinda Jiew is a rectangular building.

Façade:

Decorative Feature: The pinnacles of the Rashmancha resembles Orrisa Temple Architectue.

Building material and: Bricks, Lime Surki Mortar.

Construction techniques: Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations No
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

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

<https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/05/01/panihati-rasmancha/>

https://panihatimunicipality.in/html/relig_bg.html

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/05/01/panihati-rasmancha/>

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/%E0%A6%B0%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B8+%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B0/@22.6938573,88.3668293,88m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sPANIHATI+RASMANCHA!3m4!1s0x39f89d7afbd757b:0xb44f6bc9f4146a10!8m2!3d22.6939708!4d88.3669183>

Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No-03****SUKHCHAR SIDHESWARI KALI TEMPLE.**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SUKCHAR SIDHESWARI KALI TEMPLE

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°41'47"N

Longitude:

88°22'0"E

Address:

Sukchar, Jaiprakash Nagar, Panihati, Kalitola WB-115

Approach:

Satsang Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype:

Temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1902 CE

Source of information:

Internet

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use:

Present use:

Kali Temple

Past use:

Kali Temple

7. Significance

Historical Significance:

Located at the bank of river Hooghly, this area is called kalitala. The temple was inaugurated in the year 1902. Every year on the eve of Bengali new year 'Charak Mela' takes place beside the temple. People from the adjacent areas enjoy the festive with great enthusiasm.

Cultural Significance:

Social Significance:

In 1902 a Kali temple was made and a Siddheswari Kali idol was set up beside the TUTESHWAR Shiva temple at the land of Raja Radhakanta Debbahadur.

Associational Significance: From 1944 the local Barowari Durga Puja was started at this place.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Chandni Type

Site & Surrounding:

Near River bank

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Pointed Arches

Decorative Feature:

Do

Building material and:

Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques

Brick Masonary





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/ Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

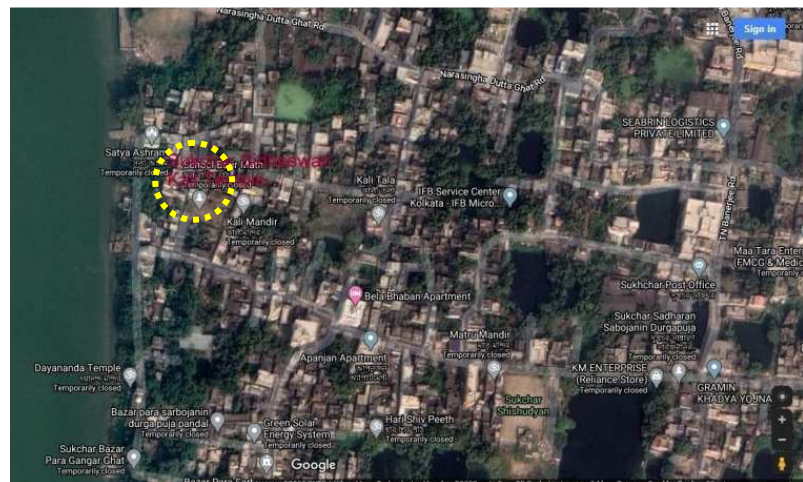
Archaeological:	C
Architectural:	B
Historical:	B
Associational:	B
Social/Cultural:	B
Final Grading:	IIB



Reference notes

- <http://panihatichidautsav.in/religious-places-around-panihati/>
- https://panihatimunicipality.in/html/relig_bg.html
- <https://www.thegaudiyatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/13/raghava-bhavan-panihati/>
- https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kali+Mandir/@22.7096251,88.3657837,3a,75y/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOOYY3mbmiC38R3mzepSnCswihbOB_Mw-rBAxVj!2e10!3e12!6shhttps:%2F%2Fh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOOYY3mbmiC38R3mzepSnCswihbOB_Mw-rBAxVj%3Dw203-h114-k-no!7i5344!8i3006!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sSidheswari+Kali+Temple,Panihati!3m4!1s0x0:0x6f4e24ca509d94ec18m2!3d22.7096251!4d88.3657837?hl=en

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name

Gopa Sen

Address

Kolkata

Date of Listing

15.05.2020

Reviewer Name

Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address

Kolkata

**Serial No-04****BARO MANDIR GHAT, PANIHATI**

MapReference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BARO MANDIR GHAT PANIHATI

Past Name:

BARO MANDIR GHAT PANIHATI**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°26'11.7"N

Longitude:

88°08'17.0"E

Address:

12, 19, Ramkrishna Pally, Ward no-3
Panihati, Sodepur, WB

Approach:

700 m north of Trannath Babu's Ghat



Shiva Temples at Baro Mandir Ghat

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Site

Subtype:

Ghat with Temples

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Data not found

Approximate Date:

1801

Source of information:

Internet, Site Visit

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Not known

Name of owner:

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Ghat and Twelve live Temples

Past use:

Ghat and Twelve live Temples

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

At Harish Ch. Dutta Road, Bhabanipur, Panihati. Founder- Nabin Chandra Dutta, in memory of father Harish Chandra Dutta, about 200 years back. 12 nos. Shiv Mandir and surrounding garden with many beautiful sculptures.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: This Ghat has been referred by The Calcutta Port Commissioner in 1924 after survey of the Ganges from Kalna to Gangasagar - "No other ghat down Kalna is so broad, so easy of ascent and so beautiful to look. It never turns dry even at the lowest ebb-tide.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style:	Ghat is Chandni Type Flat roofed Structure Six Shiva temples on each side of the Ghat are simple Atchala temple of Vernacular Bengal Temple Architecture. On each side there are steps to reach the Podium on which Shiva Temples are placed
Site & Surrounding:	Ghat has beautiful broad steps to the river Ganga. Approach is well paved and landscaped
Plan:	Ghat is rectangular facing the river. Temples on either side are more or less square placed on a continuous podium.
Façade:	Temples had beautiful ornamentation work in Lime mortar much of which has been destroyed.
Decorative Feature:	There are beautiful sculptures
Building material and:	Brick in lime surki mortar, Lime concrete.
Construction techniques	Natmandir has lime concrete flat roof over terracotta tiles on Beams and barghas. Temples are Aatchalas with Limeconcrete

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



Showing Signs of Deterioration

11. State of Conservation

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

13. Grade

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

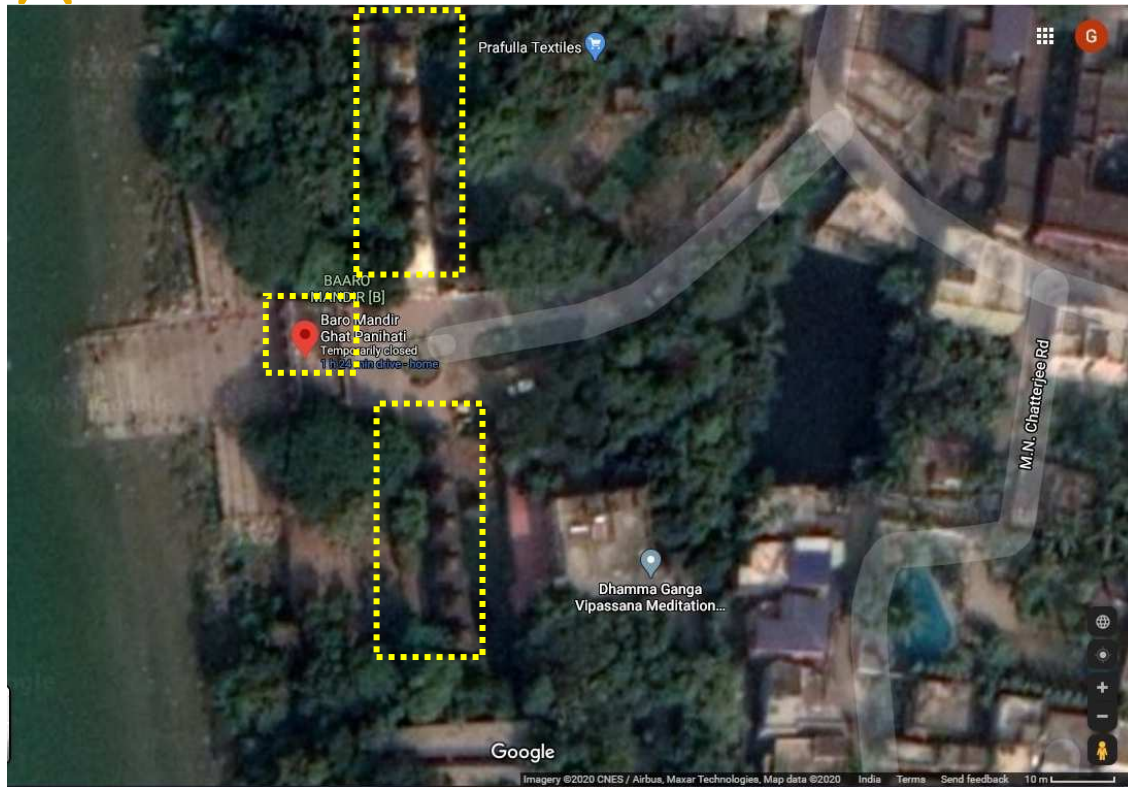
14. References

Reference notes

- https://panihatimunicipality.in/html/hertg_bath-ghat.html
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A5MSApyPeWw>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OMeZ4DOw8Nk>

Maps/plan/Drawings

- <https://www.facebook.com/tourismwb/photos/shiv-temples-of-baro-mandir-ghat-panihati/724789744236741/>
- <https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Baro+Mandir+Temples/@22.7028036,88.3660784,88m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sPANIHATI+RASMANCHA!3m4!1s0x39f89d4a6ebca2a3:0xd4ada521adde7f0d!8m2!3d22.70275714d88.3660828>



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-05****TRANANATH KALIBARI GHAT AND TRANANATH BABU'S GHAT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**TRANANATH KALIBARI GHAT
TRANANATH BABU'S GHAT**

Past Name:

DO

Trannath Babur Mandir

2. Location

Latitude:

22°41'58.4"N

Longitude:

88°21'58.1"E

Address:

Satsang Rd S, Ramkrishna Pally, Panihati,
West Bengal 700114

Approach:

700 m south of Baro Mondir Ghat

120 m from Trananth Babu's Ghat Ghat

Close to Anukul Thakur Ashram

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Ghat and Temple



Trannath Babur Mandir & Ghat

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

may be 1880.s

Source of information:

Site Visit**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Founder- renounced social worker and jute merchant of the area Sri
Trannath Banerjee

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple



Trannath Babur Ghat

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Raja Chandraketu of Berachampa-Deganga had established a fort at Panihati where he used to worship an idol of *Kali*, called '*BHABANI*'. The fort was called *GARH BHABANI* and since then that northern part of Panihati was called Bhawanipur. During the Muslim attack that *Kali* idol was lost and it was found by the famous Ganguly family of Baghbazar and they maintained it properly. Later the idol was set up by Trannath Bandopadhyaya beside the river Ganga along with 3 Shiva temples called *Mahakal* which is now a renounced holy place of Panihati.



a ghat with long stretch of steps to the river Ganga. There is Trananath Ghat just Ine minute walk from the mandir which was also built at the same time. This is now a major religious place for the locals and also a tourist attraction due its heritage value.

Local legends:

Tran nath Bandopadhya was a great philanthropist of Panihati . In April 1896, a school was started at the house of Gopinath Bandopadhya. The students, to draw attention of Tran nath Bandopadhya, painted poster saying that He has agreed to fund the school and pasted all over the town. Tran nath Babu understood the hint and happily agreed to provide fund and thus on 3rd August, 1896, Tran nath High School started.

8. Architectural Description**Architectural Style:**

Pancharatna Kali temple and 3 Siva temples near the ghat.

The Kali temple resembles Orissa Temple architecture. 3 Shiva temples are Aatchala temples. Ghat is Chandni Type Flat roofed Structure

Site & Surrounding:

On the riverbank with steps towards the Ganga.

Tran Babu's Ghat is next to the Temple Complex. This Ghat along with the Temple Complex creates a calm atmosphere

Plan:

Squarish shape Kali Temple and Shiva Temples. Ghat is rectungalar structure with columns and arch ways

Façade:

Plain façade with arched openings

Decorative Feature:

Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and:

Brick Wall with lime surki mortar and roof vaults in Lime concrete

Construction techniques

Load bearing structure with brick, Lime concrete and lime plaste

9. Associated Intangible**temple. values**

The Kali idol has a historical value which is much older than the

10. Condition Description**Sign of Distress:**

Not found

Structural Problem:

Not known

Additions & alterations:

-Not Known

Repairs and Maintenance:

well maintained

Threats to the property:

As such nothing observed.

**11. State of Conservation**

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration **NA**

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed

12. Other Remarks**13. Grade**

Archaeological: **B**

Architectural: **A**

Historical: **A**

Associational: **B**

Social/Cultural: **B**

Final Grading: **IIB**





14. References

Reference notes

https://panihatimunicipality.in/html/hertg_bath-ghat.html

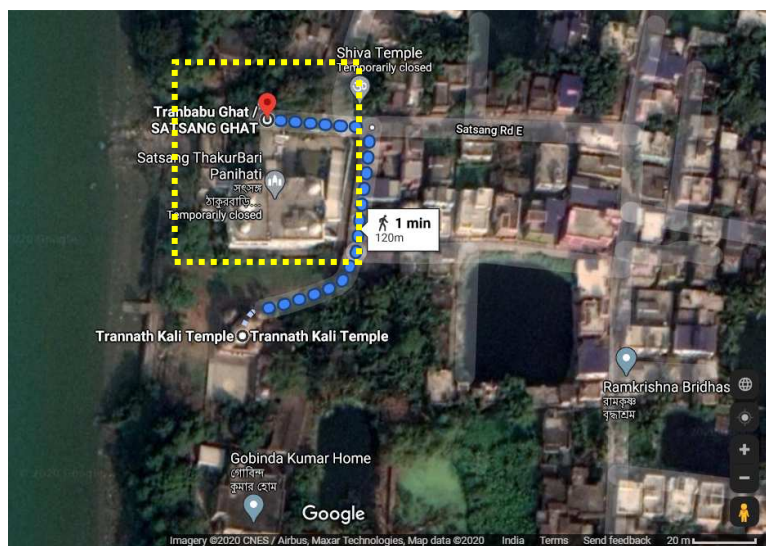
Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.facebook.com/pg/sodepurofpanihati/photos/?ref=page_internal

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w3MTUM3E4d4>

http://panihatichidautsav.in/wpcontent/uploads/2019/05/panihati_trannath_high_school_itikotha.pdf

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Trannath+Kali+Temple/@22.6993051,88.3639698,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89c7c413f7f7d:0x531c797b5a6d437!8m2!3d22.6993002!4d88.3661585>



Listers Name

Gopa Sen

Address

Kolkata

Date of Listing

18.05.2020

Reviewer Name

Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address

Kolkata

**Serial No-06****THAKUR NITYAGOPAL ASHRAM.**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KAIBALYA MATH, PANIHATI

Past Name:

THAKUR NITYAGOPAL**ASHRAM, PANIHATI****2. Location**

Latitude:

22°69'97.32"N

Longitude:

88°36'83.04"E

Address:

Satsang Rd, P.O, Panihati

Approach:

Satsang Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

19th.Century

Source of information:

Internet

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

The Math is run/maintained by
Calcutta Mahanirvan Math from the year 1928.

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

InUse

Present use:

Hindu Temple

Past use:

Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance

Earlier a saint Sri Nitya Gopal Mahaprabhu was born at Panihati Ghosh Para area. He was the contemporary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and was popularly known as *Srimat Abadhut Janananda dev.* His birth place was known as *Kaiballya Math*

Culture Significance:

Kaiballya Math in Ghoshpara, Panihati is the birth place of Shri Nitya Gopal Mahaprabhu who was the contemporary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and was popularly known as *Srimat Abadhut Jnanananda Dev.* He was born in 1855 AD. He died in 1911 AD.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Newly built structure

Site & Surrounding:

In a congested area

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Simple Facade



Thakur Nityagopal



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:
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 Good

12. Other Remarks

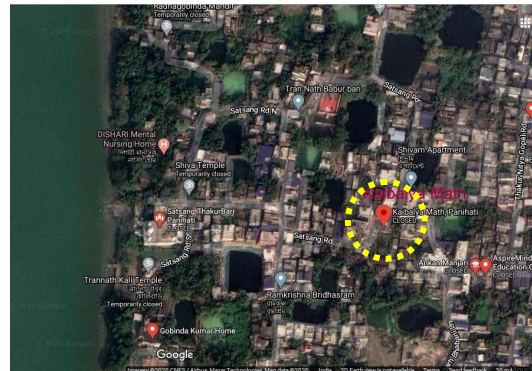
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kaibalya+Math,+Panihati/@22.6995743,88.3672498,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89c7bf2b73b31:0xe4a1d51b12215df4!8m2!3d22.6996956!4d88.3682959>

Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-07****SODEPUR KHADI ASHRAM**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**SODEPUR KHADI PRATISHTHAN,
GANDHI ASHRAM**

Past Name:

KALASHALA**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°70'00"N

Longitude:

88°37'91"E

Address:

Sodepur Government Housing Estate,
Sodepur, Khardah,
West Bengal 700114

Approach:

Ferry Ghat, Raja Ramchand Ghat Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Memorial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

2nd. January 1927

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Site visit

Internet

Website of Gandhi Ashram

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Public

Khadi Pratishthan was set up by Sri Satish Chandra Dasgupta- an expert Chemist and a Gandhian

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Gandhi Memorial Museum

Past use:

Khadi Pratishthan-Second Home of Gandhi ji

**7. Significance**

Historical Significance

Gandhiji inaugurated the Kalashala on 2nd January 1927. Sri Satish Chandra Dasgupta was a talented chemist working with Bengal Chemical Laboratory founded by Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy. A change of mind came when he met Gandhiji at Kokonad Conference. He wanted to devote himself for some constructive work for the poor and he inspired his co-workers in Bengal chemical to spin. Later he left Bengal chemical and build up his own organization in purely Gandhian line. Khadi pratishthan thus came into existence and became the biggest centre for all kinds of Cottage Industries. From 1927 when Gandhiji came here to inaugurate Kalashala , till 1947



Gandhiji had visited and stayed here for several times. Gandhiji used to say the this is his second home.

Culture Significance: Gandhiji used to spin charkha here . The Charkha is in display here

Social Significance: Khadi Pratishtan, Sodepur is the witness of a momentous decision taken by Subhash Chandra Bose to leave Congress in 1939. Here Subhash Chandra Bose addressed his last press conference as Congress President

Associational Significance: Leaders like Subhash Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Ballov Bhai Patel, Sarojini Naidu, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Dr Bidhan Chandra Ray, Dr P C Ghosh, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan etc visited the Ashram.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Simple single story structure with Tiled roof over verandah all around

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

Things used by Gandhiji are in display

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Building is in dire state and need Intervention urgently

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 Fair

12. Other Remarks

The West Bengal Heritage Commission has recommended for commencement of an efficient adaptive reuse of this heritage site as the main structure is seemed to be in good condition.

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

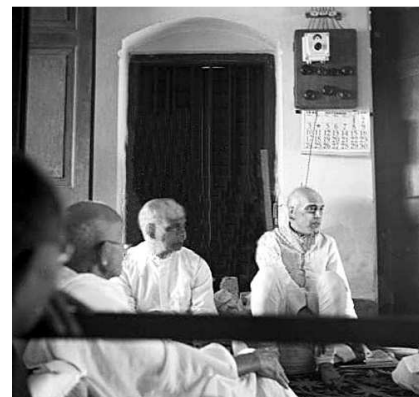
Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **IIA**



Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Sodepur Khadi Pratishtan



Charkha and bed used by Gandhiji is kept at Khadi Pratishtan

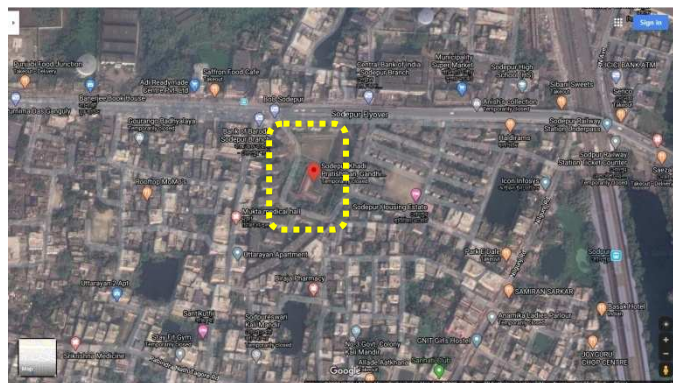




14. References

Reference notes https://gandhiashramsodepur.in/home/first_visit
<https://www.google.co.in/maps/search/SODEPUR+KHADI+ASHRAM/@22.700119,88.3791746,172m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en>
https://panihatimunicipality.in/html/hertg_place.html

Maps/plan/Drawings
<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sodepur+Khadi+Pratishthan,+Gandhi+Ashram/@22.700119,88.3791746,172m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89c7390aca8db:0x95687a99a8e58d35!8m2!3d22.6999887!4d88.3791057?hl=en>



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-08****SATUBABU'S GARDEN HOUSE (GOBINDA HOME)****PENETI R BAGAN BARI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**SATU BABU'S GARDEN HOUSE
(PENETI R BAGAN BARI OF
RABINDRANATH TAGORE)
GOBINDO KUMAR HOME**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22°41'57.3"N

Longitude:

88°21'58.4"E

Address:

Near, Panihati Mahatsabtala Ghat, Panihati, West Bengal 700114

Approach:

From Sodepur Station Autos are available for going to the place of Dada mahotsav or panihati Chida utsav. Walking distance from B.T Road. Bus Stop –Mina Cinema

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Garden House

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

Around 1800AD

Source of information:

Internet

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Single

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Home for destitute girls

Name of owner:

Board of Trustees from 29th March 1928

Address:

N.A.

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Home for destitute girls

Past use:

Garden House

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

This garden house at the bank of the Ganga was originally a property of Ramdulal De Sarkar of Kolkata, the pioneer in the field of Indo-US trade in the Eighteenth Century His son, Ashutosh De, popularly known as Satu Babu, had paid frequent visits in this ancestral house. He was married with a daughter of Ghosh family of this village in 1820. During his illness Ashutosh De, took rest at this house where he passed away on 29th January 1856. He has built a ghat on the Ganga at this house. His last rites were performed at this Ghat under a Bakul tree.



along with his female family members took shelter in this house from 14th May to 30th June. It was his first visit outside Kolkata. His brother Jotirindranath Thakur was with them. The poet had learnt swimming in a pond inside of this house. The poet in a separate chapter depicted the whole episode in Jibansmiriti

The second visit of the poet is associated with a political incident. On 13th April 1919 innocent people were brutally killed by General O-Dyre at Jalinwalabag at Punjab. The poet became very restless. At this time, he had paid a visit in this house along with Prasanta Chandra Mahalanbis, a noted statistician. The house was under the ownership of Banowarilal Sarker(Lalababu), He spent a few hours in this garden and then returned back to Kolkata. After a few days he had renounced his Knighthood.

On 29 th March, 1926, Sri Gopal Das Chowdhury, a landlord of Maymansingha, set up Gobinda Kumar Home in memory of his father Gobinda Das Chawdhury. It became a home for the Homeless and destitute girls. On 5th March, 1933 the poet along with Sarala Devi Chowdhurani attended a marriage ceremony of one inmate of the home and paid a visit in this house. Incidentally, the annaprasan of Sarala Devi was held in this house in 1872.

This house is associated with the revolutionary activities too. After 1914, a group of youth of Bengal looted Maujer pistols of Rada Company, which is known as Rada Armory Case. This garden was a property of Gobinda Das Chowdhury and was almost deserted. The caretaker of the house was a revolutionary. He had arranged this house for the distribution of those pistols

- Culture Significance:** Sukumar Roy along with his family including Satyajit Roy, his son, had lived in this house during his illness. Here he has drawn several pictures and this is noted in a memoir of Satyajit Roy
- Social Significance:** This house is an integral part of the heritage of Panihati, a prominent center of art and culture of Bengal
- Associational Significance:** Rabindranath's account of his stay is inscribed verbatim on a marble plaque installed next to the house with a tiled roof, under which stands a bust of the poet.
- Local legends:** Swami Vivekananda had selected this house for Sarada Devi in 1897 but due to its distance from Dakhineswar Kali Temple Sarada Devi had not approved this place

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style:** The big house, where the 85 girls live, looks brand new. The original house has been renovated . but those who have repaired it have done more damage to it than vandals possibly could.
- Site & Surrounding:** On the riverbank with large compound and water bodies.
- Plan:** Rectangular plan with twin pillars as a prominent feature

**Serial No-09****RAGHAV BHABAN (PATHBARI) PANIHATI**

Map Reference

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**RAGHAB BHABAN. .
PANIHATI PATBARI**

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°69'74.37"N

Longitude:

88°36'75.02"E

Address:

Baishnav Smriti Sanrakshan, O Sheva Samiti, Patbari Lane, Ramkrishna Pally, Panihati,

Approach:

Satsang Road

3. Property Type

Precinct

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Subtype:

Hindu Temples and Samadhi

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

1500 CE

Source of information: Internet

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Trust

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Presently under the management of
Pathbari Ashram

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use: Hindu temple site with rich Heritage includes

- Samadhi of Raghav Pandit under sacred Madhabi Tree
- Raghav panditia's worshipable Sri Radha Madana Mohana Deities
- Sri Raghunatha das Goswami's worshipable Sri Sri Radha Ramana Jiu deities

Past use:

Do

7. Significance

Historical Significance:

Lord Chaitanya has proclaimed that he eternally resides and manifests himself in four places of which one is the Residence of Raghav Panditia (Raghav Bhaban). In Chaitanya Charitamrita, it has been revealed that Raghav Panditia was an intimate associate of Lord Chaitanya and is said to have been the seventh branch of Mahaprabhu's desire tree of devotional services.

Culture Significance:

It is mentioned in Chaitanya Bhagvata that Chaitanya Mahaprabhu compared his visit to Raghav Bhaban as taking a refreshing bath in



Under madhabi tree Samadhi of Raghav Pandit,
Great Deciple of Chaitanya Deb





the holy Ganges. Simply by seeing the blissful face of Raghav Panditia, Mahaparabhu used to forget all his distresses.

Social Significance: When Nityananda Prabhu and his associates returned from Puri, they became guests at the house of Raghav Panditia. A grand sankirtan took place here where Nityananda Prabhu, his associates and the villagers took part overwhelmingly, being completely oblivious of their external consciousness. Thereafter Raghav took part in the *Abhisheka* of Nityananda Prabhu here.

Associational Significance: After taking Sanyas, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu moved to reside at Puri. Every year during Rathayatra, all devotees from Bengal would travel to Puri to reunite with the Lord. Damayanti Devi, sister of Raghav Panditia would cook innumerable items for Mahaprabhu with much love and devotion and then pack them in different bags. Raghav Panditia would carry these bags of delicious food during his annual visit to Puri and offer them to Lord Chaitanya. Subsequently these bags of delicious items came to be known as "*Raghaber jhali*" and they have special mention in Chaitanya Bhagvata and Sri Chaitanya Charitamrita.

Local legends: Panihati is renowned as *Sri Raghav Pandit Dham* where the *Abhishek Utsav* of Sri Nityananda took place. Here the *Radharaman idol* of Raghunath Majumder was kept for worship which is still being maintained with great care. The *Samadhi* of Raghav Pandit is also set up at this place.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: It is a plain structure with nothing much to say about style. The site is of immense Heritage value.

Site & Surrounding:

Plan: Rectangular single storied structures
Built on the Heritage site

Façade: Nothing noticeable

Decorative Feature: Madhabi Kunja over the Samadhi of Raghav Panditia is unique.

Building material and: Brick and concrete

Construction techniques Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

In Chaitanya Charitamrita it is noted that It was impossible to list down all the wonderful eatables contained in "*Raghaber jhali*" The love and devotion of brother and sister that made the food stuff more tasty. Some of the food items mentioned are *amra- kasandi, ada- kasandi, tail amra, ama- satta* to name a few. Shri Chaitanya relished





the food for one year when Raghav brought fresh food items in next Rathayatra.

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

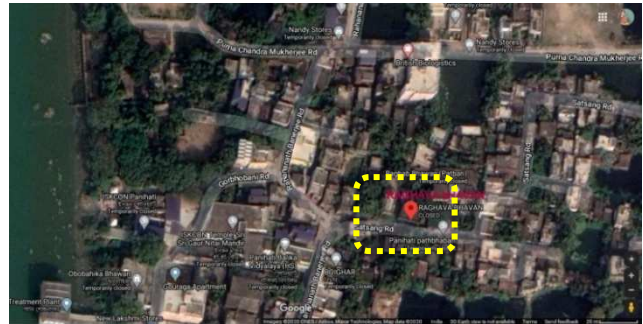
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

During the festival of colour *Pancham Dol* is still being celebrated at The *Dolmancha* of *Raghav Bhawan*. The commemorative festival recalling Sri Chaitanya's visit to Raghav Bhawan on his way back from Puri is celebrated since 1321 B.S. in the Bengali month Kartik.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.thegauidiatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/13/raghava-bhawan-panihati/>

<http://panihatichidaatsav.in/sri-chaitanya-mahaprabhu-sri-nityananda/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

[https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Raghav+Bhawan+\(Patbari\)/@22.6973904,88.3655332,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89c7b7d129193:0x7bcb017bcd17f54!8m2!3d22.6973855!4d88.3677219?hl=en](https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Raghav+Bhawan+(Patbari)/@22.6973904,88.3655332,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89c7b7d129193:0x7bcb017bcd17f54!8m2!3d22.6973855!4d88.3677219?hl=en)

Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

Field Photographs taken in April 2021





**Serial No.-10**

Map Reference

PANIHATI MOHOTSAVTALA

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

PANIHATI MAHOTSAVTALA

Past Name:

DO**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°69'65"N

Longitude:

88°36'61"E

Address:

Ferry Ghat, Raja Ramchand Ghat Rd,
Panihati, Kolkata, West Bengal 700114

Approach:

Ferry Ghat, Raja Ramchand Ghat Road



Mahotsavtala

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Subtype:

Ghat

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Temple/Ghat

Past use:

Temple/Ghat

**7. Significance**

Historical Significance

Sri Chaitanya halted at Panihati Mahotsavtala Ghat twice, once in A.D. 1515 on his way to Puri and another time when going to Vrindaban from Puri via Gaud. Sri Nityananda also came here in A.D. 1516 when he was on a missionary errand for spreading religion of love in Gaud. Raghunath Narayandev, a renowned zamindar of Saptagram met Nityananda under a Bat Tree by the Ganga. On Nityananda's advice, the zamindar distributed chira & curd to the pilgrims assembled there in the month of Jyaishta of 1517. The festival is celebrated still now and it's called Danda Utsav.

Culture Significance:

Panihati Mahotsav Tala is famous having the footsteps of Sri Chaitanya and Nityananda about 500 years back. Later on this place was further enriched with footsteps of Sri Ram Krishna



Paramahansa (who had high respect of this place and participated in the chira mahatsav number of times along with his disciples and bhakts). He had visited last time in 1885 before his mahasadhi in 1886. This Place is also marked of the visits Girish Chandra Ghosh, Rakhal (Swami Brahmananda, Narendra Nath Dutta (Swami Vivekananda), Kali (Swami Abhedananda), Swami Saradananda, Swami Premananda, Lata Maharaj, Mahaendra Gupta (Srima) the author of Ramkrishna Kathamrita and many others who used to accompany Shri Ramkrishna. Mahatma Gandhi had visited mahatsav tala in 1939 to pay homage to Shri Chaitanna Mahaprabhu

Social Significance: Annual festival and melas are held at this place which draws large nos. of devotees.

Associational Significance: The place has been referred to in different Vaishnava books, namely, Chityanya Mangal, Chaitanya Bhagavat, Chaitanya Charitamrita, Bhakti Ratnakar, Chaitanya Chandrodaya (drama), Bansi Bistar by Nityananda, Vaishnava Namdeva by Debaki Nanda and Vaishnava Achar Darpan

Local legends: Because of holy footsteps of Shri Chaitanna, Nityananda and subsequent movement, 'It is a great pilgrim centre of the Vaishnavas. There are the famous Asvattha and Bat trees on the bank of the river where Sri Chaitanya and Nityananda supposedly had rested for some time.

8. Architectural Description

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

9. Associated Intangible values

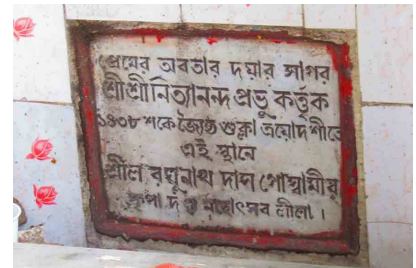
10. Condition Description

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

12. Other Remarks

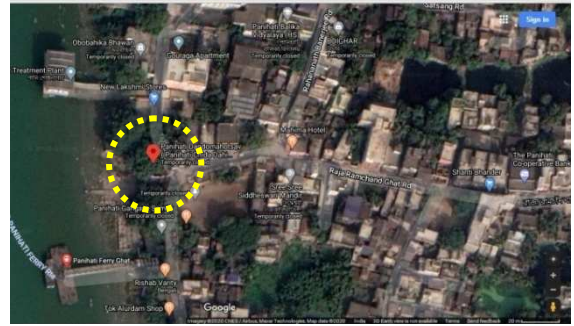


Site of Mahotsavtala



13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes <http://panihatichidautsav.in/about-us/>

https://panihatimunicipality.in/html/hertg_place.html

[https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Panihati+Dandomahotsav+\(+Panihati+Chida+Dahi+Utsav+\)/@22.6964366,88.3658021,172m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1spanihati+mahotsavtala!3m4!1s0x0:0xe61fb269a66c0786!8m2!3d22.6964527!4d88.3661387](https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Panihati+Dandomahotsav+(+Panihati+Chida+Dahi+Utsav+)/@22.6964366,88.3658021,172m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1spanihati+mahotsavtala!3m4!1s0x0:0xe61fb269a66c0786!8m2!3d22.6964527!4d88.3661387)

https://panihatimunicipality.in/html/hertg_place.html

Maps/plan/Drawings

Ref: West Bengal District Gazetteers – 24 Parganas,
 Edited By Dr. Barun De, March 1994

Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

Field Photographs taken in April 2021





**Serial No.-11****BENGAL CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**BENGAL CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD
PANIHATI**

Past Name:

BENGAL CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS WORKS LTD**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°69'03"N

Longitude:

88°37'50"E

Address:

Angles Nagar Colony, Kamarhati,
Agarpara, WB 700 110
B.T. Road

Approach

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure

Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1920 CE

Source of information:

Website of Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Government of India Enterprise

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

B.T. Road, Panihati, 24 Paraganas (North), West Bengal 700114

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Factory

Past use:

Factory

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

It was in search of a suitable piece of land to extend the manufacturing unit. The land for the second plant was found at Panihati, miles north of along Barrackpore Trunk Road. The government helped the company in acquiring it in 1920. It took about two years to start new lines of manufacturing at Panihati. By the end of 1922, the plant for distillation of coal tar was in operation. The production could start five years later. The manufacturing of alum on a large scale at Panihati began in 1924

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Under his inspiration other factories came up in the Panihati area: Basanti Cotton Mills, Prabhati Textiles (presently Guru Nanank Engineering & Dental College), Bangasree Cotton Mills etc. One may call Sir P. C. Roy the father of Industrialization at Panihati.





Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bengal+Chemical/@22.6888907,88.3729381,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBENGAL+CHEMICALS+%26+PHARMACEUTICALS+LTD,+panihati!3m4!1s0x0:0xcdda18b7b62b2566!8m2!3d22.6897838!4d88.3751399?hl=en>

Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-12**

Map Reference:

GIRIBALA THAKURBARI

Photo Reference:

1. Name:

Present Name:

GIRIBALA THAKURBARI

Past Name:

Shree Shree Radha-Gobindha Kunja**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°41'24"N

Longitude:

88°22'1"E

Address:

Haladhar Bose Road,
Angles Nagar Colony, Panihati

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinc

Subtype:

Temple Complex

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1318 BS

Source of information:

Internet, Site Visit**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

From 20th January,1985 these temples are maintained by the *Bholagiri Ashram* of Agarpara

Name of owner:

NA

Address:

NA

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple- Radha Gobindo Temple and six Siva Temple s

Past use:

Hindu temple- Radha Gobindo Temple and six Siva Temple s

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Earlier the grand daughter of Rani Rashmoni Devi from Janbazar, Calcutta, Giribala Dasi had established a *Radha Gobindaji Temple* like the temple of Dakshineswar. She also established 6 *Shiva temples* along with this.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

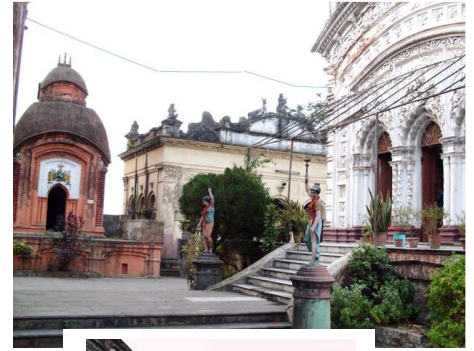
Associational Significance: Not known

Local legends:

Not known

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Pancha Ratna Temple with beautiful
Ornamentation on the outside wallSix Shiva Temples are simple Atchala temple of Vernacular Bengal
Temple Architecture

Giribala Thakur Mandir



Nat Mandir is a Dalan style structure with Flat roof supported by twin pillars	
Site & Surrounding:	Settlement with vegetations and water-bodies
Plan:	Main Temple , Six Shiva Temples and Natmandir are rectangular in shape with different types of roofs as described in Architectural Style
Façade:	Nat Mandir is a Dalan Style of Vernacular Bengal Temple Architecture
Decorative Feature:	Intrinsic decorative ornamentation in lime on the main temple wall, whitewashed. Natmandir has decorative features as per Dalan style with fixed wooden louvers up to lintel height.
Building material and:	Brick in lime surki mortar, Lime concrete.
Construction techniques	Natmandir has lime concrete flat roof over terracotta tiles on Beams and barghas

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not applicable
Structural Problem:	Not applicable
Additions & alterations:	Maintained by local people
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not applicable
Threats to the property:	As such nothing observed.



Giribala Thakurbari Nutmandir

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Not applicable
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

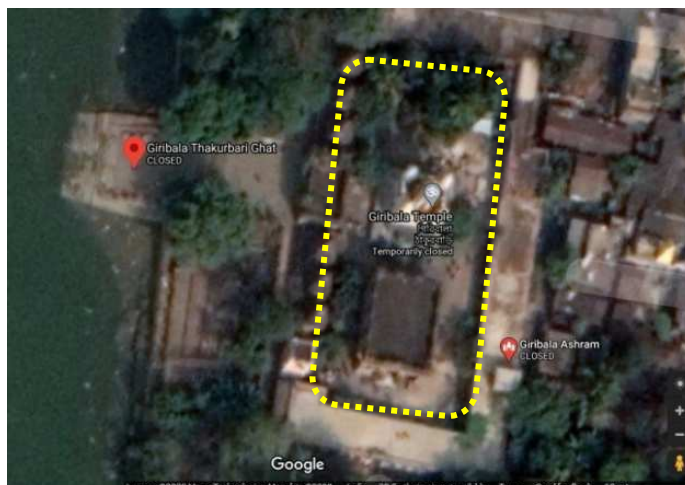
Reference notes

https://www.google.co.in/search?q=Giribala+Thakurbari&espv=2&source=Inms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwie4qGW8rfpAhWxyzgGHa6ZBTcQ_AUoA3oECA0QBQ&biw=1366&bih=588#imgrc=N8AX1KYIbV_qbM
<https://www.google.co.in/maps/search/Giribala+Thakurbari/@22.6895648,88.3662608,172m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en>



Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Giribala+Thakurbari+Ghat/@22.6891674,88.363838,1122m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89de0f2fcbf39:0xd44ed796f75d3a3b!8m2!3d22.6895895!4d88.3664579?hl=en>





Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-13****SHAHEB KUTIR. PANIHATI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SHAHEB KUTIR,PANIHATI

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°68'80"N

Longitude:

88°36'66"E

Address:

93,Angles Nagar Colony, Elias Road, K
Agarpara, Kolkata, West Bengal 700058

Approach:

Elias Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure Precinct

/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Villa

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Early 20th. Century

Source of information:

Internet

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:In use

Present use:

Past use:

7. Significance

Historical Significance

This was a cottage of elias shah....the founder of Prabantak..Kamarhati...and Agarpara jute mills.....the road connects it to BT road is called Elias road

Culture Significance:

On the bank of Ganga it was built in British era. Spacious rooms inside the bungalow. Beautiful garden.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Influence of Colonial Style

Site & Surrounding:

On the bank of River Hooghly

Plan:

Rectangular



Shaheb Kutir Lawn



Façade: The double-storeyed building with two large projecting bays connected by a single-storeyed section is protected from the sun by wooden louvres

Decorative Feature: . The lawns are manicured and the flower beds and surrounding trees are well looked after. The river is only a few yards away. A railing encircles the river bank.

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques `Brick Masonary

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: No
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations Not Known
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 Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/by-the-lazy-river/cid/1265369>

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/contrib/111682976357684197431/photos/@22.6878262,88.3666648,3a,75y/data=!3m7!1e2!3m5!1sAF1QipNzAsHaC9Hk3uLRionfGoSv7_F1gQ_4uiAaoEz!2e10!6shhttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNzAsHaC9Hk3uLRionfGoSv7_F1gQ_4uiA-aoEz%3Dw462-h260-k-no!7i1920!8i1080!4m3!8m2!3m1!1e1?hl=en-IN

Listers Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 28.05.2020
Reviewer Name Gopa Sen &
 Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata



**Serial No.-14****ANANDA MOYEE MAA.ASHRAM**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**ANANDA MOYEE MAA ASHRAM
DO**

Past Name:

1. Location

Latitude:

22°68'63"N

Longitude:

88°36'66"E

Address:

Kamarhati, Agarpara, Kolkata, West Bengal

Approach:

Satsang Road



Ananda Moyee Maa Jop Kuthir

2. Property Type

Precinct

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Subtype:

Temple and Ghat



Ananda Moyee Maa Ashram Ghat

3. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

12th April 1958

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Official website Shree Shree
Anandamayee Sangha

Internet

4. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Shree Shree
Anandamayee Sangha

Address:

Shree Shree Ma Anandamayee Ashram
Po. Kamarhati . Kolkata 700058**5. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In Use

Present use:

Temple with Ghat and Ashram

Past use:

Temple with Ghat and Ashram

6. Significance

Historical Significance:

Once Anandamayee ma came to the house of Bhupen Bose at Agarpara. Later a temple with ghat and Ashram was established here On 22nd September, 1960, in the newly-built temples, were installed the marble statue of Baba Bholanath, Ma's picture in the Durga mandapa and the images of Radha Madhava and Sitarama. After some time in April 1982, the marble statue of Shri Muktananda Giriji was installed in a newly built temple.



Culture Significance: Big festivals like the Birthday function, Durga Puja, Samyam Saptaha were performed in the holy presence of Ma. Durga-Puja is performed here every year. The place is regarded as a tirtha by Ma's numerous devotees in Bengal. A magnificent, new temple of Ma, known as 'Ananda Dhyan Peeth', was also constructed in the Ashram campus during Ma's Centenary Celebration (1995/96).

Social Significance: Meditation Camps are held here in vary serene and charged atmosphere

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

7. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: A big campus with a number of Buildings, Temples and ghat.No Specific style followed. Modern Architectural style

Site & Surrounding: A huge chunk of land right on the Bank of river Ganga

Plan: A number of buildings

Façade: Nothing special

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Brick, concrete.

Construction techniques Local masonry

8. Associated Intangible values

9. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:

Structural Problem:

Additions & alterations

Repairs and Maintenance:

Threats to the property:

10. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

11. Other Remarks

12. Grade

Archaeological: C

Architectural: C

Historical: B

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **IIB**

13. References

Reference notes

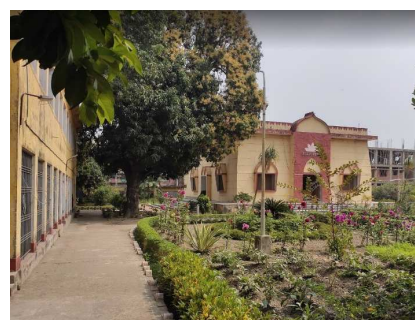
<http://panihatichidautsav.in/religious-places-around-panihati/>

https://panihatimunicipality.in/html/relig_bg.html

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Anandamayee+Ashram/@22.6859218,88.3666321,3a.75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNXpbpnbTzMtBt7W8nqSGCVRkv3w_Tpby



Ananda Moyee Maa Ashram Natmandir





https://www.googleusercontent.com/fp/2FAFIQipNXpbpnbfTzMtBt7W8nqSGCVRkv3w_Tpbyouj3J%3Dw203-h152-k-no!7i4128!8i3096!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sAnanda+Moyee+Maa+Ashram,+Panihati!3m4!1s0x0:0xd9c622ae8999ff25!8m2!3d22.6862902!4d88.3666792?hl=en

<http://shreeshreanandamayeesangha.co/Agarpara-Ashram.aspx>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Gopa Sen	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

Field Photographs taken in April 2021





**Serial No.-15****PANIHATI GANGAR GHATS****1. SUKCHAR BAZAR PARA GANGAR GHAT**

Bazar Para, Raja Rd, Sukchar, Sodepur,
Kolkata, WB 700 115

Latitude: 22°70'80"N
Longitude: 88°36'49"E

**2. NUTAN KALI BARI GHAT**

29, Sukchar, Panihati, Barrackpore, WB –700
115

Latitude: 22°70'80"N
Longitude: 88°36'49"E

**3. NIHARIKA GHAT**

43, 1, Sukchar, Panihati, Barrackpore,
WB 700115

Latitude: 22°70'49"N
Longitude: 88°36'55"E

**4. MAHENDRANATH THAKUR BARI GHAT**

Sukchar, Jaiprakash Nagar, Panihati,
WB-700 115

Latitude: 22°70'80"N
Longitude: 88°36'49"E

5.SAHEB BAGAN GHAT

Harish Chandra Dutta Rd, Panihati, WB-700 114

6. GARH BHABANI GHAT

Ramkrishna Pally, Panihati, Kolkata,



Latitude: 22°70'45"N
Longitude: 88°36'56"E



WB -700 110

Latitude: 22°79'79"N
Longitude: 88°36'58"E



7. RAMKRISHNA PALLY GHAT

Rahananath Banerjee Rd, Ramkrishna Pally
WB 700 110

Latitude: 22°69'61"N
Longitude: 88°36'60"E



8. PANIHATI FERRY GHAT

Trannath, Narendra Nath Banerjee Rd, Panihati,
WB 700 114

Latitude: 22°69'60"N
Longitude: 88°36'61"E





9. BOSER GHAT

Tran Nath Banerjee Rd, Panihati, Kolkata
WB 700 114

Latitude: 22°69'09"N
Longitude: 88°36'64"E



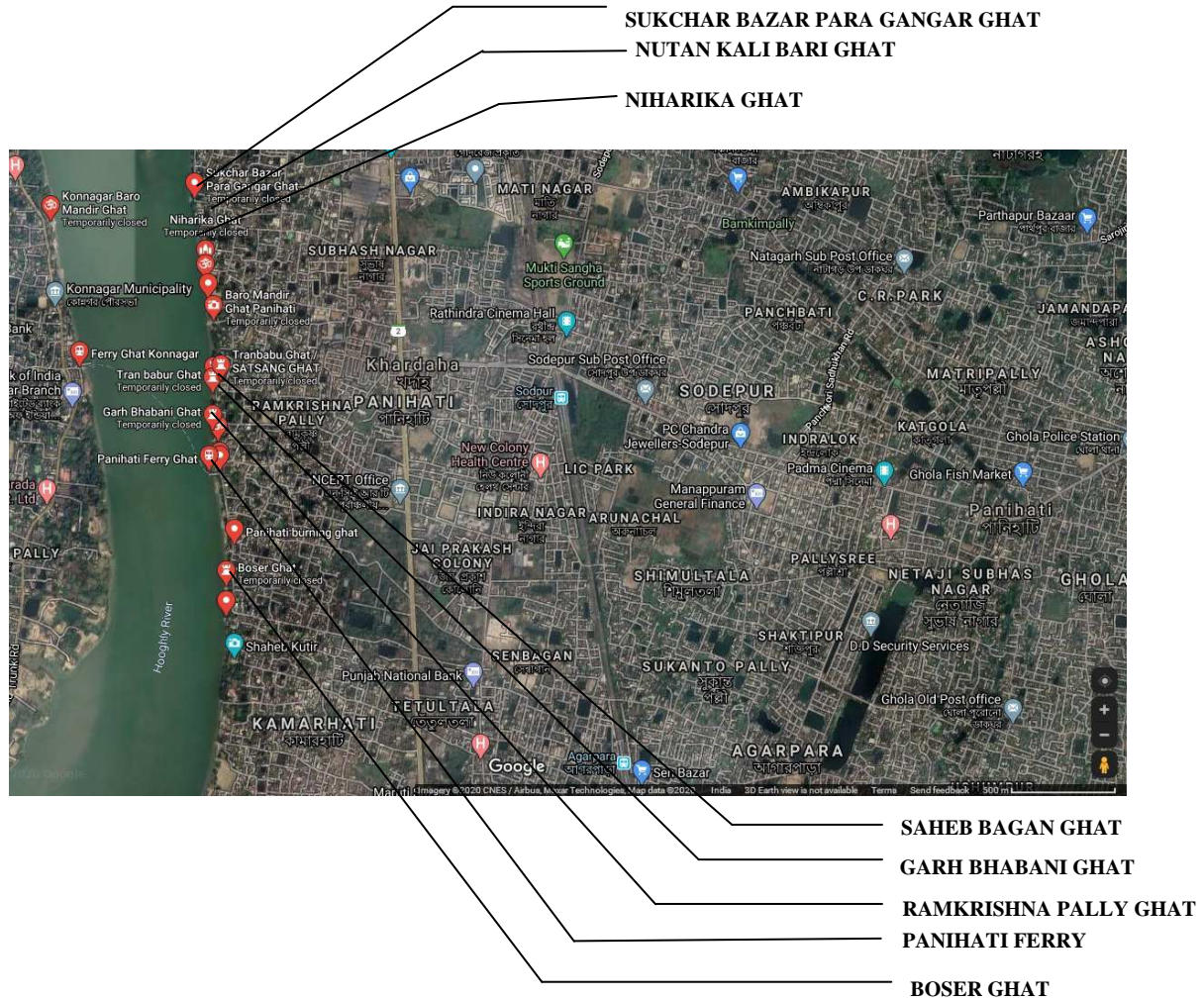
10 PAYARI BOSTOM GHAT

Rahananath Banerjee Rd, Ramkrishna Pally
WB 700 110

Latitude: 22°69'61"N
Longitude: 88°36'60"E



<http://panihatichidautsav.in/heritage-ganges-ghats-around-panihati/>





Field Photographs taken in April 2021



BOSER GHAAT



GAR BHABANI GHAAT

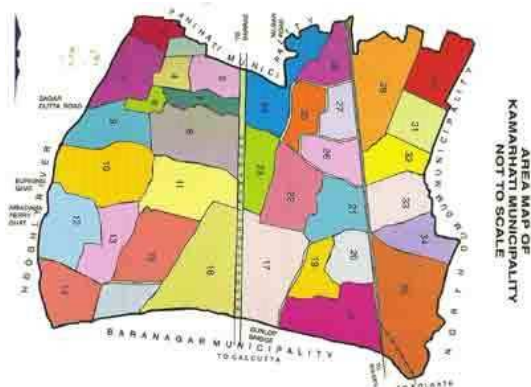


PANIHATI FERRY GHAAT



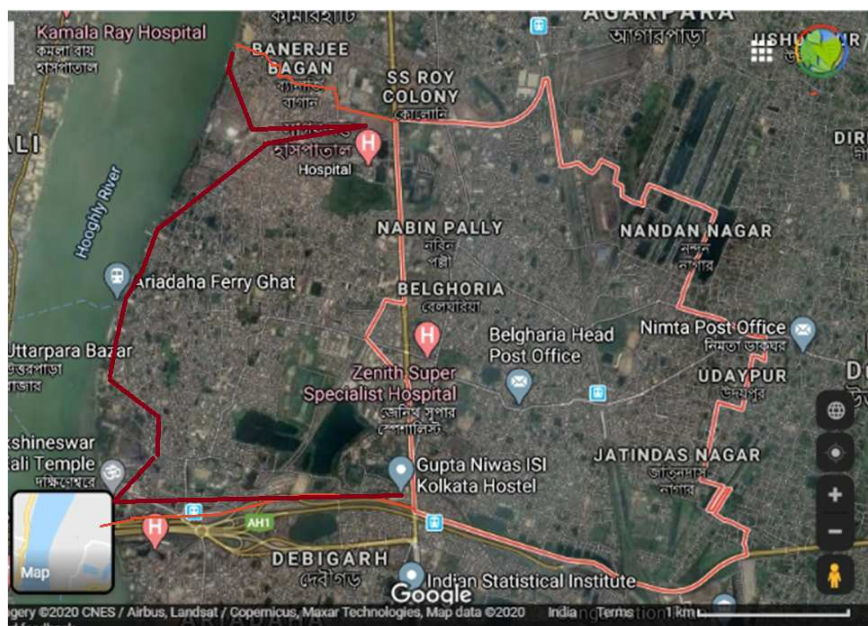
10. KAMARHATI MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1899



LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North to South)

Name	Type/ sub-type	Name	Type/ sub-type
1. Pituri ghat,	Assembly-social	11. Madhu Ray ghat with shrines	Assembly-social
2. Shiva temple	Religious	12. Yogada Math (Yogananda Mj)	Religious
3. Radha Gobindo temple (Gopaler Ma)	Religious	13. Sri Ramakrishna Sarada Math,	Religious
4. Kamarhati Jute Mill	Industrial	14. Adyapith	Religious
5. Agarpara Jute Mill	Industrial	15. Rasik Bhita	Institutional
6. Kamarhati Badi Masjid	Religious	16. Dakshineswar KaliBari & ghat	Religious
7. Char Mandir Ghat	Religious	17. Dakshineswar Shiva temple	Religious
8. Mallikbari	Utility/public	18. Dakshineswar Radha-Krishna	Religious
9. Ariadaha Pathbari,	Religious	19. Dakshineswar Kutthi bari	Residential
10. Dakshineswar Buro Shiv	Religious	20. Gupta Niwas	Disused residential
		21. Bally Bridge	Bridge



**Serial No.-01****PITURI GHAT, KAMARHATI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

PITURI GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°40'51"N

Longitude:

88°21'54"E

Address:

9, Kamarhati, Agarpara,
West Bengal 700058

Approach:

From Kali Gopal Mukherjee Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat with pavilion

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

Mid/ late 19th c.

Source of information:

Internet**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Kamarhati Municipality?

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Ghat

Past use:

Ghat

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

This is one of the oldest burning ghat in Kamarhati. People also use this for Ganga Snan or holy bath. Boat service is also available from here to Konnagar. The mention of this ghat and river ferry can be found in Sri Ramakrishna literature as one of the lady devotees had travelled from this ghat in 1884 to Dakshineswar to meet Ramakrishna Paramhans Dev. However, the ghat pavilion may have been built later.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The ghat steps follow the style seen at Dakshineswar of 1850.s. The pavilion is a simple modern structure and seem to be relatively recent.

Site & Surrounding:

River, temples and river-front linear park & promenade

Plan:

Rectangular pavilion

Façade:

columns

The pavilion is a single storied simple pillared hall with square and flat roof, devoid of any ornamentation. The columns are clad with red sandstone.

Decorative Feature:

None

Building material and:

Bricks and RCC

Construction techniques

RC Frame structure

9. Associated Intangible values

Association with Srimati Aghormani Devi or Gopaler Ma,





a lady disciple of Sri Ramakrishna

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Stone cladding is falling off
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Occasionally, may be by Kamarhati Municipality
Threats to the property: Not much

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks A spot of spiritual and historic significance

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kamarhati+Pituri+Ghat/@22.6807852,88.363,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89c5fb2f7e195:0xa990a940421c1a33!8m2!3d22.6807803!4d88.3651887>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****SHIVA TEMPLE, PITURI GHAT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SHIVA TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°40'50.2"N

Longitude:

88°21'54.5"E

Address:

Kamarhati Pituri Ghat, Kamarhati
West Bengal 700058

Approach:

From Kali Gopal Mukherjee Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known for current temple

Approximate Date:

Early 19th c., as apparent from the style

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

either by Municipality or Govinda Chandra Datta's temple trust

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

-do-**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Not much is known about the history of this temple, but as with the practice of the time, it must have been built by some local zamindar. Many burning ghats along river Ganga are associated with Shiva temples because of the obvious connections between Shiva (as Bhootnath i.e. Lord of all life forms), Ganga and death.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The temple consists of a stand-alone sanctum with Aatchala roof atop and fully arched doorways, i.e. there is no lunette formation. It faces the river on the west and on the southern side of the ghat.

Site & Surrounding:

River, ghat and park & promenade at a lower level

Plan:

Square sanctum, west facing

Façade:

Symmetrical design with central archway bordered with coffered panels & corners substantiated with equally spaced twin brick tiles - balanced composition of verticals & horizontals against the arch & roof curvature

Decorative Feature:

Cusped arch, door-side round pilasters, wall patterns

Building material and:

Bricks and lime-surkhi

Construction techniques

Conventional 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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Shive+mondir/@22.6807382,88.3643679,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89c5fb2f7e195:0xa990a940421c1a3312sKamarhati+Pituri+Ghat!8m2!3d22.6807803!4d88.3651887!3m4!1s0x39f89d6aff490aad:0xea03d1ab35fe5439!8m2!3d22.6805543!4d88.3650514>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



Serial No.-03

RADHA GOBINDO TEMPLE & GOPALER MAYER BARI, PITURI GHAT

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RADHA GOBINDO TEMPLE

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°40'49.7"N

Longitude:

88°21'55.2"E

Address:

Thakur Das Chatterjee Road, Kamarhati
West Bengal 700035

Approach:

Adjacent to Pituri Ghat

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1793 Saka, 1278 BS (1871-72 CE)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. Temple Plaque, pictured here

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Radha Govindo Temple trust

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

-do-

7. Significance

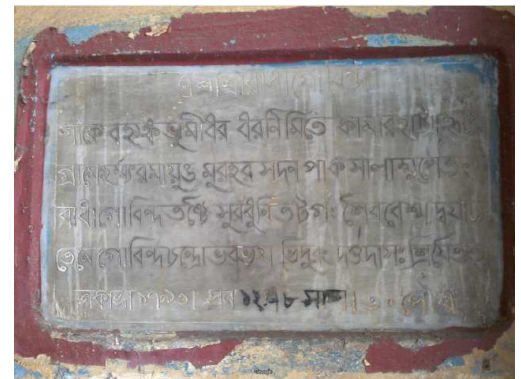
Historic Significance:

The temple was built by Govinda Chandra Datta of Pataldanga, a broker to a famous European house in Calcutta. He spent a large part of his wealth in virtuous activities and installed the holy images of Radha and Krishna with great pomp in his Kamarhati garden. After his death, his wife started staying here to take care of the religious services of the temple. The priest of this temple - Nilmadhab Bandyopdhaya- stayed nearby and his sister Aghormani Devi, a child-widow, used to accompany her brother to the temple. Aghormani was initiated into spiritual life by her husband's family, with the child Krishna as her Chosen Ideal, and was given the Gopala Mantra. Slowly she became close to the landlady and started residing in a room within the temple premises. This room was situated in the extreme south of the garden and offered a good view of the river Ganga. It had three windows on the south and two doors in the north and the west. Aghormani Devi observed great penance in this room in the worship of Child-Krishna or Gopal and came to be known as Gopal.er Ma for her great affection towards the Little Lord. She later became a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Dev and used to often visit him at Dakshineshwar by boat from the Pituri ghat.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: It is associated with Gopaler Ma, a well-known woman disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, who visited her in this temple at least twice, once accompanied by Swami Brahmananda, the latter with an interesting narrative of presence of spirits. Sri Ramakrishna used to call her '*Brahmani of Kamarhati*'.





Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: A flat roof 'dalan' type of structure and about 2' plinth, it is more of a 'temple-residence' with accesses from a courtyard-garden on the west. The central chamber is the sanctum sanctorum.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan: Rectangular in plan with a verandah in front, west facing

Façade: The front has five arched openings flanked by round pilasters and with a triangular pediment on the top, without much adornment.

Decorative Feature: Described above

Building material and: Bricks and lime-surkhi

Construction techniques Conventional brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Place sanctified by Sri Ramakrishna

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: as such nothing observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks An important site of 19th c. spiritual lives and life.

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

- https://www.ramakrishnavivekananda.info/sriramakrishna_thegreatmaster/srkgrtmaster_files/Sri%20Ramakrishna%20-%20The%20Great%20Master-50.html
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopaler_Ma
- <https://belurmath.org/gopaler-ma/>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-04**

Map Reference:

KAMARHATI JUTE MILL

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KAMARHATI JUTE MILL

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°40'39.4"N

Longitude:

88°22'2"E

Address:

Mill Approach Road, Kamarhati, Agart
West Bengal 700109

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1877 (i) 1879 (ii)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internetiii. <http://www.kamarhatty.com/aboutus.html>

iv. Jute Mills in Bengal: The emerging phase of 1855 to 1892. Thesis chapter:

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/137056/7/07_chapter_04.pdf**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Kamarhatty Company Limited

Address:

1, Graham Road, Kamarhatty
Kolkata – 700058, West Bengal**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Jute mill

Past use:

Jute mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

One of the pioneer jute mills of Bengal during the 1850.s, Kamarhati (erstwhile Kamarhatty) Jute mill was founded in 1879 and managed by James Jardine, Skinner and Co. It had 202 nos. looms. Mention of small oddments of workers' life in the mill include workers' revolts in 1895 & 1937, followed by communal tensions in the mills in 1938, 1939 and 1946-47. Regarding information on mill management, the managing agents had significant innovative ways of managing finances by owning several companies across various sectors and thus, this jute industry like many others, dictated enormous scale economies.

**8. Architectural Description**



Architectural Style:	Continuous factory sheds of sloping CGI sheet roofs with typical industrial characteristics, with brick built gable ended pitched roof at upper level, followed by lower level low-pitched slopes.
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Rectangular and linear
Façade:	Described in the Architectural Style
Decorative Feature:	- do-
Building material and:	Burnt bricks
Construction techniques	

9. Associated Intangible values Related to 19th c. Industrial heritage in India, in general and Jute industry, in particular. Also represents construction technology of the period.

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:	Not known

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Mixed
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	as mentioned before.

12. Other Remarks It is one of the oldest functioning composite jute mills in the world and is a source of employment for over 5000 and above people.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- v. Chakrabarty, D. (1983). *The 'Working Class' in a Pre-Capitalist Culture: A Study of The Jute Workers of Calcutta, 1890-1940*. PhD Thesis. Australian National University: pp 23.

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kamarhati+Jute+Mill/@22.6782436,88.365017,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89c5fb2f7e195:0xa990a940421c1a33!2sKamarhati+Pituri+Ghat!8m2!3d22.6807803!4d88.3651887!3m4!1s0x39f89c58b6d3ac37:0xacd6de19913b8162!8m2!3d22.6775109!4d88.3671952>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-05****AGARPARA JUTE MILL, KAMARHATI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **AGARPARA JUTE MILL**
 Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°40'39.2"N
 Longitude: 88°22'26.4"E
 Address: 28, Barrackpore Trunk(BT) Road, Kamarhati,
 West Bengal 700058
 Approach: Right on BT Road, north of
 Sagar Dutta Hospital

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Precinct
 Subtype: Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1926-27
 Approximate Date:
 Source of information:

Internet

- i. Chakrabarty, D. (1983). *The 'Working Class' in a Pre-Capitalist Culture: A Study of The Jute Workers of Calcutta, 1890-1940*. PhD Thesis. Australian National University: pp 23.

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple Multiple
 Public/Private Private (check)
 Any other (specify) -
 Name of owner: Agarpara Jute Mills Limited (Sarda Group)
 Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
 Present use: Jute mill
 Past use: Jute mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance: By 1926-27 several Indian traders made their way into jute manufacturing and
 Culture Significance: Agarpara Jute Mill owned by B.N. Elias and Company was one of the more
 Social Significance: prominent among the new mills. The geo-political tension of the 1940.s was
 Associational Significance: also palpable when in 1940 the government refused permission to 'the Hindus
 Local legends: of Kamarhati' to take out a religious procession 'at Kamarhati Agarpara Jute
 Mill [coolie] line'.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Continuous factory sheds of sloping CGI sheet roofs with typical
 industrial characteristics and some two/three storied buildings of
 scanty art deco semblance..
 Site & Surrounding: Dense neighbourhood
 Plan: Rectangular and linear
 Façade: Described in the Architectural Style
 Decorative Feature: -do-
 Building material and: Bricks and metal roofing
 Construction techniques

**9. Associated Intangible values**

Related to 19th c. Industrial heritage in India, in general and Jute industry, in particular.

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:	Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Mixed
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as mentioned before.

12. Other Remarks**13. Grade**

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

14. References

Reference notes

- ii. Jute Mills in Bengal: The emerging phase of 1855 to 1892. Thesis chapter:
https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/137056/7/07_chapter_04.pdf
- iii. <http://agarparajutemills.chandrakaladevitrust.com/groupCompany.html>



Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Agarpara+Jute+Mill/@22.6777066,88.3649419,1416m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89c5fb2f7e195:0xa990a940421c1a33!2sKamarhati+Pituri+Ghat!8m2!3d22.6807803!4d88.3651887!3m4!1s0x0:0x4bed0fe7d04ca06e!8m2!3d22.6773754!4d88.3744834>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-06****KAMARHATI BADI MASJID**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KAMARHATI BADI MASJID

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°40'34.9"N

Longitude:

88°22'03.3"E

Address:

New Line, Kamarhati,
West Bengal 700058

Approach:

From Sabji Bagan Road, 4 minutes walk from
Kamarhati Jute mill**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

-

Approximate Date:

Early 20th c.

Source of information:

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

-

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Mosque

Past use:

-do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

The mosque was built by the Muslim community comprising of the workers of
the Jute mills who settled in the neighbourhood, most likely in the early 20th c.**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:

Islamic architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighbourhood

Plan:

Essentially rectangular with semi-octagonal projected part on the east

Façade:

The mosque is topped with a semi-elliptical dome flanked by two tall
turrets attached to two holy 'Kaaba' replicas. There are two pairs of
medium-sized turrets on the west of the dome and four smaller turrets on
each of the north & south sides. The dome drum has false cusped arched
doors designed in plaster.

Decorative Feature:

As above

Building material and:

Bricks and concret

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: as such nothing observed.

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: **IIB**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kamarhati+Badi+Masjid/@22.6777066,88.3649419,1416m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m1!2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89c5fb2f7e195:0xa990a940421c1a33!2sKamarhati+Pituri+Ghat!8m2!3d22.6807803!4d88.3651887!3m4!1s0x39f89c5957fe6eb7:0x9e921699476e6ff1!8m2!3d22.67619!4d88.3675995>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-07****CHAR MANDIR GHAT, ARIADAHA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CHAR MANDIR GHAT, ARIADAHA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°40'15.3"N

Longitude:

88°21'37.7"E

Address:

30, Shree Gopal Mallick Rd, South Nowda
Para, Ariadaha, Kolkata, W B- 700057

Approach:

2.3Km from Kamarhati Municipality Office on
BT Rd. via MM Feeder Rd., near Dhrubashram**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Not known

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Ghat and temple

Past use:

Ghat and temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The precinct consists of two pairs of Shiva temples i.e. a total of four temples on both sides of the ghat, hence the name 'char mandir'.

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

sharing

Each temple is typically square in plan with Aatchala roof atop, the same raised plinth and is west i.e. river facing.

Façade:

Typically symmetrical design with central arch flanked by round pilasters and bordered with coffered panels & corners substantiated with equally spaced twin brick tiles. One interesting element is the lunette formation above the rectangular doorway set within the arch.

Decorative Feature:

cusped arched ornamental doorways with a flat corbelled architrave

Building material and:

Burnt bricks and Lime-surkhi

Construction techniques

Brick masonry





9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Unkempt surroundings
 Structural Problem: Not known
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Not known, may be looked after by Baranagar Pathbari Ashram
 Threats to the property: Both natural and man-made

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes



Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Char+Mandir+Ghat/@22.6698094,88.3597633,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sCHAR+MANDIR+GHAT,+ARIADHAHA+!3m4!1s0x0:0xce87b4f3f86ae68d!8m2!3d22.6709651!4d88.3605608>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-08****MALLIK BARI, KAMARHATI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MALLIK BARI, ARIADAHA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°40'12"N

Longitude:

88°21'37"E

Address:

24, Shree Gopal Mallick Rd, South Nowda
Para, Ariadaha, Kolkata, West Bengal 700057

Approach:

2.3Km from Kamarhati Municipality Office on
BT Rd. via MM Feeder Rd., next to Char Mandir ghat**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Residence

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Mid 19th c. (Being built by Raja Rajendra
Nath Mullik who had also built Marble Palace in 1835-40)

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

KMDA Baranagar Kamarhati Water works

(Pumping station)

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Garden House of Mallik family

Past use:

KMDA Guest house

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

This garden house is said to have been built by Raja Rajendra Nath Mallik (1819-1887) of the famous Mallik family of Pathuriaghata and later Chorbagan, where his famed Marble Palace (1835-40) stands. This was the time when the rich Calcutta gentry' owned large riverfront properties in the form of garden estates/ farm houses (*bagan bari*). Rajen Mallik belonged to the suvarnabanik community (gold merchants) of Adisaptagram who were followers of the Vaishnava cult. The proximity of this property to the Ariadaha Patbari - a Vaishnava religious precinct, may have been the reason for selecting the site.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Currently, the premises serves as a Raw water intake point for Baranagar Kamarhati Water treatment plant and drinking water boosting centre for Baranagar, Kamarhati & three municipalities of Dumdum. The garden is used as a picnic spot and the house as a guest house.





Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Essentially rectangular & river facing with projections towards the river
Façade:	It has twin Ionic columns on the first floor river-facing projected part. The first floor has cast iron columns in the south side verandahs. The distinct architrave with corbels, modillions and dentils complete the articulation. Lofty triple windows occupy the three bays in the front. Some portions of the river-facing ground floor as well as the crowning pediment on the roof parapet display certain art deco elements.
Decorative Feature:	Described in the Architectural Style
Building material and:	Burnt bricks and joist-lath floor construction
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Reflects the culture and lifestyle of 19th c. society as well as architectural space design/planning and construction materials & technology of that era.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	None found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	Some portions of the ground floor and the roof pediment appear later additions.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	None as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	as such nothing observed

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- <https://www.whatshot.in/kolkata/take-off-to-mullicks-farmhouse-for-a-royal-weekend-getaway-c-6751>
- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/Chorbagan-turns-into-a-cultural-hub/articleshow/13213008.cms>
- <http://astoundingbengal.blogspot.com/2013/10/the-marble-palace.html>
- <https://www.google.com/maps/@22.6704255,88.3598735,168m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kmda+Pumping+Station,+Mallik+Bari/@22.6698094,88.3597633,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sCHAR+MANDIR+GHAT,+ARIADHAHA+!3m4!1s0x39f89cf83a4f4f65:0xaba91a99c88796d18m2!3d22.6702495!4d88.360316>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-09****ARIADAHA PATBARI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**ARIADAHA PATBARI /
GADADHAR DAS SRIPAT
-DO-**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22°40'6.0"N

Longitude:

88°21'33.3"E

Address:

18, Path Bari Lane, South Nowda Para,
Ariadaha, West Bengal 700057

Approach:

Off Pathbari Lane, near Patbari Ghat

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known for current temple

Approximate Date:

Originally from Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's time,
Renovated in 1849

Source of information:

Internet

- i.
- <https://www.thegaudytreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/12/sri-gadadhara-das-sripat-ariadaha/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Private Trust of Mallick family

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Residence (Sripat) of Das Gadadhar

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Ariadah Patbari is the house where Das Gadadhar, a disciple of Sri Chaitanya MahaPrabhu and a close associate of Sri Nityananda used to stay with his chosen deity of Bal Gopal Jiu. The holy 'Pushpa Samadhi' of Das Gadadhar is also maintained within the Patbari campus under the custodianship of Mallick family (Jadulal Mallick's branch), who are the current 'sebaits' and trustees. The temple had been managed by several authorities in the course of the last 500 years till it was renovated by Madhusudan Mallick of Calcutta's Pathuriaghata in 1849, who had also arranged for the religious services to the deities in the temple.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

The nearby ghat to the river Ganga called 'Patbari ghat' was the likely alighting point of the riverine transports for reaching the Patbari.



Hiptage benghalensis: believed to be of supernatural origin



Associational Significance: Sri Ramakrishna Paramhans, the 19th c. mystic and saint, accompanied by devotees like Sri Bijoy Krishna Goswami etc. used to visit this site often. Pointing at an old painting of Sri Chaitanya in *sankirtana*, he would sometimes himself slip into divine ecstasy.

Local legends: This Ariadaha sripat (house) was gifted to Das Gadadhara by the Kazi of Navadwip. Another belief is that the plant *Hiptage benghalensis* (*Madhavi*) that covers the Pushpa Samadhi of Das Gadadhara has a supernatural origin as it sprung by itself from the spot where Sri Nityandanda Prabhu placed his cooking stick after cooking and feeding his devotees. It is thus a 500 year old plant.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	It is a single storied 'dalan' temple with flat roof and faces a courtyard on its south, which is enclosed on the other three sides with service rooms and wide pillared verandah.
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Rectangular building with a central courtyard, south facing
Façade:	Twin Doric columns support an unadorned architrave, while the triple arched doorways of the sanctum sanctorum are flanked by round pilasters. The arches are highlighted with mouldings. The plinth is about 2' high with steps on the sanctum side, while the arch foundations are visible on the other sides.
Decorative Feature:	As above
Building material and:	Bricks and lime-surkhi, lime concrete
Construction techniques	Traditional brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

Place directly associated with the 16th c. *Bhakti* movement as well as *Gaudiya* culture. Here, the 'dana-lila' was enacted by Das Gadadhara and Sri Nityananda Prabhu.

Srila Krishna dasa Kaviraja Goswami identifies Sri Das Gadadhara as the 23rd branch of Sri Chaitanya MahaPrabhu's desire tree for devotional service. He is also referred as 'sarvopari' i.e. topmost branch as he inspired the Kazi (Muslim Magistrate of Navadwip) to chant the holy names of Lord Hari: "*Sri Gadadhara Das sakha sarvopari, kazi ganera mukhe yenha bolaila Hari*".

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	Roof parapet on the temple side appears altered
Repairs and Maintenance:	Fair
Threats to the property:	Patchy repair works

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Shows signs of deterioration
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

A site of immense historic significance and spiritual heritage, it is also a textbook example of arch foundation construction of 18th-19th c.

**13. Grade**

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

14. References

Reference notes

- https://www.barrackpore.gov.in/HTM/sdobkp_Heritage_site.htm
- <https://kamarhatimunicipality.org/historical-places.php>
- <https://www.thegaudyatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/13/pious-mullicks-bengal/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Ariadaha+Pathbari/@22.6686313,88.3594468,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sCHAR+MANDIR+GHAT,+ARIADHAHA+!3m4!1s0x0:0x332c2f3ad145202f18m2!3d22.6683085!4d88.3592763>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-10****ARIADAHA BURO SHIBTALA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

**1. Name**

Present Name:

**ARIADAHA BURO SHIBTALA; SVAYAMBHU
SRI SRI DAKSHINESHWAR BURO SHIV**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'59.5"N

Longitude:

88°21'29.1"E

Address:

3, N. C. Chatterjee Road, Ariadaha
Dakshineswar, West Bengal 700057

Approach:

From MM Feeder Rd, beside Ariadaha Ferry Ghat

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Temple

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

-

Approximate Date:

1708; the Lingam is believed to be older.

Source of information:

Internet

- i. <http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2018/11/the-real-dakshineswar-temple.html>

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:

-do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

This is the original oldest Shiva temple known as 'Dakshineswar' from which the place borrowed its name Dakshineswar, which was once the farthest village towards south (i.e. dakshin) beyond which were the dense impermeable forests. The temple finds mention in the 'List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal' in 1896 in the Public Works Department publication of the Bengal government. The lingam is believed to have been recovered from a dense forest nearby that was called Deulpota and had a high mound and water-body, again believed to have been the legendary 'Baan Raja's garden'. Deulpota also had ruins of a 'temple' with scattered small bricks & partial brickworks, nothing of which exist now. The Lingam was found in the late 17th c.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

A local Brahmin once found his cow to be mysteriously emptying its milk on a Lingam in the nearby forest, following which the Brahmin dreamt of Lord Shiva instructing him to bring the Lingam to the river bank and erect a temple. Raja Suddharam Ghoshal, the local zamindar and his dewarn Sri Haranath Ghoshal helped it to be built in 1708.

**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:	It is a single storeyed flat roof 'dalan' type of shrine, resembling a pavilion more than a temple.
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Rectangular in plan, it is river facing (i.e. west). There is another door towards the crematorium i.e. on the south.
Façade:	It has stout circular twin columns with an intriguing capital of oriental design. The architrave also has oriental patterns (of petals) below the short eaves. It has a lofty ceiling and the setting sun lits up the interiors beautifully.
Decorative Feature:	As above
Building material and:	Bricks and mosaic or stone finish?
Construction techniques	Conventional brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values The real 'Dakhsineshwar Shiva' that gave the place its name.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	The current temple is the altered version of an old one.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Fair
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks A potent site that holds a lot of clue to the antiquities of Bengal.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- <https://kamarhatimunicipality.org/historical-places.php>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Shri+Shri+Svayambhu+Dakshineswar+Buroshib+Mandir/@22.6661297,88.3579689,88m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sCHAR+MANDIR+GHAT,+ARIADAHA+!3m4!1s0x39f89cf95e508a6d:0xacbb0f7de8bc970a!8m2!3d22.6662419!4d88.3581837>





Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	30.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-11****MADHU ROY GHAT (and shrines), ARIADAHA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

MADHU ROY GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'56.2"N

Longitude:

88°21'27.8"E

Address:

Haricharan Chatterjee St, Ariadaha.

West Bengal 700057

Approach:

From N.C. Chatterjee Road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat with pavilion

**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1850.s

Source of information: Conjectured from

i. Calcutta Review, Vol. 65, pg. 371

<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=ONXsrj8ilRsC&pg=PA371&lpg=PA371&dq=Babu+Madhusudan+Roy&source=bl&ots=Fg5iPCyNbi&sig=ACfU3U2ac-2xsL4R5J5epOkIHmEdGmaQGg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiu-qqeHwN3pAhUQILcAHbzLBN8Q6AEwDXoECAgQAO#v=onepage&q=Babu%20Madhusudan%20Roy&f=false>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Kamarhati Municipality

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Ghat

Past use:

Ghat

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

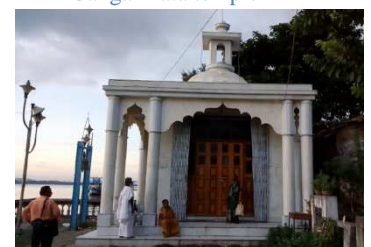
Local legends:

As with most of the ghats, this particular ghat with pavilion also must have been a benevolent and charitable act of Baboo Madhusudan Roy (or Ray), who was a banker at Burrabazar and started the English weekly named *Hindoo Patriot* in 1853 in Calcutta as its proprietor and first Editor. It was published from his Kalakar Street press in Calcutta. The *Patriot* was 'an organ of native opinion' but with 'loyalty to the British crown'. He continued in that capacity till his death in June 1861.

There is a shrine of 'Ma Abhaya' in a part of this ghat that was established in 1819, as written above the temple door. Whether the ghat rehabilitated this pre-existing shrine during its construction or whether it came into being after the ghat pavilion was built (in which case, the pavilion would date back to the early 19th c.), is not clearly known. From the life period of Madhu Roy, it seems the former event is a lot more likely. Another temple dedicated to Ma Ganga has come up to the north of this ghat in recent times.



Ganga Mata temple





8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The ghat pavilion is a beautiful structure with a tasteful Indo-European mix.

The new Ganga Mata temple is a south-facing rectangular single-storied structure having a pillared verandah and a lanterned dome on top.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan: Rectangular with projected bays towards the river on both ends

Façade: The projected bays have lower ceilings with low sill arched openings on the river-face while larger square-headed-arch-shouldered openings are on the sides. The main pavilion has a flat roof with *chhatris* on top of end bays as well as at the back at a higher level, making a total of four *chhatris*. The petalled parapet and the *charchala chhatri* add Indian architectural elements in an otherwise European styled pavilion. The central crown is an arched pediment with an intricate stucco work of *Makar-vahini Ganga*.

Decorative Feature: Chhatris, arched pediment, the petal motifs, stucco work

Building material and: Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi; marble for the new temple

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Not known

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: None

Structural Problem: Not known

Additions & alterations: Granite cladding done in some parts

Repairs and Maintenance: Not known, may be looked after by the

Municipality

Threats to the property: Nothing as such

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Nothing as such

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural B

Historical: A

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindoo_Patriot

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Ariadaha+Madhu+Roy+Ghat+%E0%A6%86%E0%A7%9C%E0%A6%BF%E0%A7%9F%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%B9+%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A7%E0%A7%81+%E0%A6%B0%E0%A6%BE%E0%A7%9F%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%B0+%E0%A6%98%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%9F/@22.6655567,88.3576296,88m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!1m1!1sCHAR+MANDIR+GHAT,+ARIADHA+!3m4!1s0x39f89d1eb1bf3337:0x415766eb63d8a0d9!8m2!3d22.6655792!4d88.3578108>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	30.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



Madhu Roy Ghat on the right and Ganga Mata temple on the left



**Serial No.-12****YOGODA MATH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

YOGODA MATH

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'48.1"N

Longitude:

88°21'26.3"E

Address:

21 U.N. Mukherjee Rd, Ariadaha,
West Bengal 700076

Approach:

Near Sarada Math

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1939

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. http://www.ysofindia.org/75_years_of_Dakshineswar/ii. <https://ysofindia.org/ashrams/yogoda-satsanga-math-dakshineswar>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Yogoda Satsanga Society of India

Address:

21 U.N. Mukherjee Rd, Ariadah,
West Bengal 700076**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu hermitage & monastery

Past use:

-do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The Yogoda Math is the headquarters of the Yogoda Satsanga Society in India and its schools, centres, and ashrams in various parts of India. It is founded by Sri Sri Paramahansa Yogananda,ji, widely regarded as the 'father of Yoga' in the west. The site, with its fruit trees and flowering plants on the bank of the Ganges was purchased on October 9, 1939 from Sri Nando Lall Koruri, a zamindar who besides being a noted merchant of Calcutta, also was a disciple

Culture Significance:

of the eminent Kriya Yogi Sri Panchanan Bhattacharya (a disciple of Sri Lahiri Mahasaya). The Math was originally a 'garden house' sprawling over two acres of land, with stables which were converted into working areas. There was a sizeable pond which is still being maintained. In recent years, a guest house, kitchen and dining areas were added for the visiting devotees from India and abroad.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	The main Math building is a double storied European styled house
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Rectangular, river facing
Façade:	The house has river facing pillared verandahs on both floors. The ground floor columns are of Corinthian order while those of the first floor are of Ionic order.
Decorative Feature:	As above
Building material and:	Bricks and concrete
Construction techniques	Conventional brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Place sanctified by spiritual and religious stalwarts like Sri Anandamoyi Ma (1958), Sri Shankaracharya Jagatguru Bharati Krishna Tirtha of Govardhan Math in Puri (1959) and many other dignitaries.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	New buildings in the campus have been added.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	as such nothing observed

12. Other Remarks A place of immense historic significance and Indian spiritual (esp. Yogic) heritage.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- <https://yssofindia.org/about/About-YSS-India>
- <https://yssofindia.org/ashrams/Yogoda-Satsanga-Math-Dakshineswar>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Yogoda+Satsanga+Society+of+India+-+Kolkata+Ashram/@22.66333,88.3564871,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89cfc3cb93c73:0x3cbaa808fd933a1!8m2!3d22.6633671!4d88.3573079>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-13**

Map Reference:

SRI SARADA MATH & SRI RAMAKRISHNA SARADA MISSION

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**SRI SARADA MATH AND SRI
RAMAKRISHNA SARADA MISSION
-DO-**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22°39'43.5"N

Longitude:

88°21'26.2"E

Address:

1 U.N. Mukherjee Rd, Dakshineswar,
West Bengal 700076

Approach:

Within 1 km of Dakshineswar temple

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

1950-1960.s

Source of information:

i. <https://kamarhatimunicipality.org/historical-places.php>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Sri Sarada Math and Sri Ramakrishna Sarada Mission

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple and monastery

Past use:

-do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Sri Sarada Math is a monastic organization for women named after Holy Mother Sri Sarada Devi, consort of Sri Ramakrishna- the 19th c. mystic. The Mission is a charitable organization carrying out various philanthropic, cultural, and educational activities, conducted primarily by the nuns of the Math. Both organizations are set on Sw. Vivekananda's ideologies and are similar to the Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission. Sarada Math was founded by Swami Shankarananda (Ramakrishna Mission), the seventh president of the Ramakrishna Order, in 1954. The math was conducted under the guidance of the Ramakrishna monks until 1959, at which time it became entirely independent. It currently has centers in various parts of India, as well as abroad. The main temple of Holy Mother was built in the 1960.s.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The temple is a slightly smaller version of the Sri Ramakrishna's universal temple at Belur Math, imbibing the typical elements of Hindu temple (columns, brackets etc.), a church (prayer hall and dome), Buddhist *Chaitya* (gable window), Islamic forts (battlement parapet &



	door surrounds) and Rajput Architecture (<i>chhatris</i> & projected eaves). The temple is placed on the first floor while service rooms occupy the ground floor.
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	Essentially rectangular with open verandah on all sides, south facing sanctum with an attached prayer hall
Façade:	Symmetrical front façade with a gable window on upper storey topped with both symmetrical & asymmetrical <i>charchalas</i> . The main sanctum has a semblance of 'navaratna' with the domical 'ratna's getting larger with height. The first level <i>ratna</i> s on top of the square projected bays at four corners of the sanctum are the smallest, the 2 nd level is the raised roof with four domical 'ratna's at four corners and intermediate asymmetrical <i>charchala</i> s. The largest one occupies the highest central position. All the <i>ratna</i> s are semi-elliptical ribbed domes.
Decorative Feature:	Projected <i>jharokha</i> , eave brackets, door-window surrounds, lattice work, corbels, wall reliefs and other ornamentations.
Building material and:	Bricks and concrete
Construction techniques	Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	None
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 A site of immense cultural, spiritual significance and universal values.



View of Sarada Math and temple from river Ganga

**13. Grade**

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sri+Sarada+Math,+Dakshineswar/@22.6619136,88.3572103,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89cfc3cb93c73:0x3cbaa808fd933a1!2sYogoda+Satsanga+Society+of+India+-+Kolkata+Ashram!8m2!3d22.6633671!4d88.3573079!3m4!1s0x3a0277391e39e9a7:0xd53eeab1236e9bb0!8m2!3d22.6620633!4d88.3572898>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-14****ADYAPITH**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ADYAPITH

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'38"N

Longitude:

88°21'48.3"E

Address:

DD Mondal Ghat Rd, Dakshineswar,
West Bengal 700076

Approach:

Within 1 km of Dakshineswar temple

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1340- 1375 BS (1933- 1969 CE)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

- i. Census of India 2001: District Census Handbook- Part A&B, North 24 Parganas, , Series 20, P.151
- ii. https://www.wbtourismgov.in/destination/attractions_activities/north_24_parganas
- iii. <https://kamarhatimunicipality.org/historical-places.php>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Dakshineswar Ramakrishna Sangha Adyapith

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance

Local legends:

Dakshineswar Ramakrishna Sangha Adyapith, founded in 1921 by Sri Annada Thakur is a religious centre with the universal temple of Divine Mother Adya (Goddess Kali) as the main focus. In 1914, Sree Annada Thakur was advised in a dream to build a temple for Adya Ma after restoring an idol of Adya Ma from a particular spot of the Eden Gardens of Kolkata, which was actually found. The construction was started in 1340 BS (1933 CE) and the temple was inaugurated on Makar Sankranti (last day of Bengali calendar month Poush) in 1375 BS (1969 CE).

There are three idols in the temple, vertically arranged in the altar with a replica of the Adya Ma idol found by Annada Thakur in the middle, Sri Radha Krishna on top and Sri Ramakrishna at the bottom.

**8. Architectural Description**



Architectural Style:	A modern temple in traditional style, the three tiered spires consist of the Shiva's Trident, the Moon & Star, the Cross and the Hand fan as the respective symbols of Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Buddhism.
Site & Surrounding:	Dense neighbourhood
Plan:	The south facing rectangular/ square sanctum sanctorum is situated at the first floor. The unique aspect is that the natmandir is also at the first floor level and separated from the temple by a pathway at the ground level, thus eliminating all ground disturbances. The floors below are service rooms for the Ashram.
Façade:	It comprises of a hierarchy of three temples attached to one another and fused into one whole, but with three discrete spires at three levels and continuous flat eaves at the base of each spire.
Decorative Feature:	As above
Building material and:	Bricks and RCC
Construction techniques	Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Associated with the life of Sri Annada Thakur- a contemporary spiritual practitioner.

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:	as such nothing observed

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	As such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks The Ashram extends spiritual and social services to general public.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Adyapeath+Temple/@22.6604161,88.3624514,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89cfc3cb93c73:0x3cbaa808fd933a1!2sYogoda+Satsanga+Society+of+India+-+Kolkata+Ashram!8m2!3d22.6633671!4d88.3573079!3m4!1s0x0:0x1b480d7f73a4921a!8m2!3d22.6602838!4d88.3633829>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-15****RASIK BHITA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

RASIK BHITA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'27.1"N

Longitude:

88°21'37.4"E

Address:

24/1 R.N. Tagore Road, Dakshineswar,
West Bengal 700035

Approach:

Very close to Dakshineswar Rly. Station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential turned Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Old 'bhita' (hut) replaced by new building in 2001

Approximate Date:

1800.s

Source of information:

Internet

- i. <https://www.srisaradamathrb.org>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Sri Sarada Math & Ramakrishna Sarada Mission (RKSM)

Address:

Dakshineswar

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use as a re-built building

Present use:

Institution

Past use:

House of Rasik

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

This was the site of Rasik's house where Sri Ramakrishna arrived and blessed him. Rasik was a low caste sweeper at Dakshineswar but his inner devotion and longing for Sri Ramakrishna drew the Master to his house, which he cleaned as a part of his 'sadhna' to rid himself of the ego of a Brahmin and set an example to the rigid caste driven society of that period. This incident, which took place at this place, was a Silent Revolution to remove caste system. This holy place was donated to Sri Sarada Math, Dakshineswar, where the Math authorities started an Educational and Cultural wing, 'Sri Sarada Math - Rasik Bhita' for empowerment of girls and women.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance
:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Rasik's original house has long been withered. Presently, it is a modern building designed to suit its institutional purpose. A north facing four storeyed building, it has lecture rooms and other ancillary spaces.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighbourhood





Plan: Rectangular, facing the road to its north
 Façade: Standard window arrangements with chajja
 Decorative Feature: -
 Building material and: Brick and RCC
 Construction techniques -RCC Column Beam, Brickwork

9. Associated Intangible values The site had been sanctified by Sri Ramakrishna’s visit.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: None
 Structural Problem: None
 Additions & alterations: None
 Repairs and Maintenance: None
 Threats to the property: None

11. State of Conservation

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

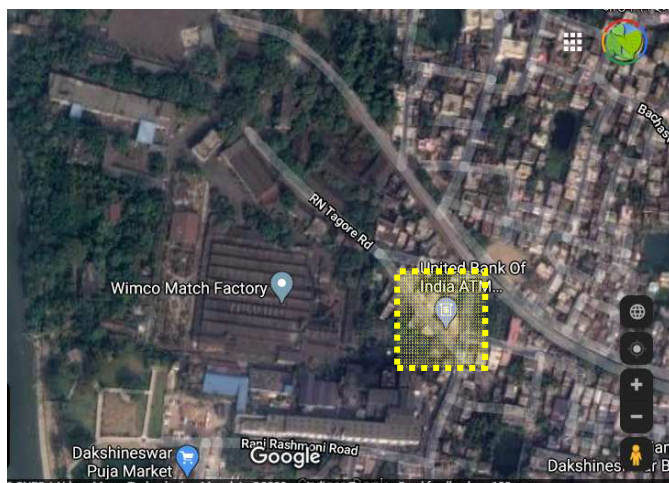
12. Other Remarks Culturally important site.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
 Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sri+Sarada+Math+Rasik+Bhita/@22.6575505,88.3600837,88m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89cfc3cb93c73:0x3cbaa808fd933a1!2sYogoda+Satsanga+Society+of+India+-+Kolkata+Ashram!8m2!3d22.6633671!4d88.3573079!3m4!1s0x3a02711553cd7063:0x6688f7362850f8a4!8m2!3d22.6574057!4d88.3603911>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-16****DAKSHINESHWAR KALI BARI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DAKSHINESHWAR KALI BARI

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'17.7"N

Longitude:

88°21'27.6"E

Address:

Dakshineswar temple, Dakshineswar,
West Bengal 700076

Approach:

About 500 m from Dakshineswar Rly Stn.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Consecrated in May, 1855 (Snanyatra day)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

- i.
- <http://www.dakshineswarkalitemple.org/history.html>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Dakshineswar Temple Trust

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Kali temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Dakshineswar Temple Complex and Kali temple was built by Rani Rashmoni (1793-1861) – wife of Babu Raj Chandra Das, the zamindar of Janbazar, Kolkata, as per divine instruction received in her dream on the eve of her Varanasi pilgrimage in 1847. Ma Kali is known here by Ma Bhabatarini. At that time, Dakshineswar was a small village named after a Shiva temple (believed to be Buro Shibtala temple). A part of the site was a garden house of Mr. James Hastie.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Other than the Goddess Kali temple, the complex also has twelve Shiva Temple and one Radha Krishna temple, thus assimilating all three branches of Hinduism-Shakta, Shaiva and Vaishnava on one single site.

Associational Significance:

The precinct is also endowed with natural resource like a Mango orchard, three water-bodies, Panchwati and a Beltala, which served as spots for Sri Ramakrishna's austere spiritual practices, both guided and self-directed.





Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa Dev, the spiritual master of Sw. Vivekananda and the role that this site played in Bengal Renaissance with the visits of Brahma Samaj stalwarts and the likes of Keshab C. Sen & others to meet Sri Ramakrishna in his room in the north western corner of the temple complex. This room, the stage where many an ecstatic exchange and divine song-dance took place, has been immortalized in the book 'Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna' and is now maintained as a shrine.

Local legends:

The site was chosen as the topography resembled a tortoise hump, which is said to be auspicious for Shakti worship and while a part of it belonged to a Christian's residence, the other part was a Muslim burial ground. So it was as if by providence that the site was later sanctified by Sri Ramakrishna who preached and proved 'As many faiths, so many paths'.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A 'navaratna' temple with 'pidha deul'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. Secondary structures include the bathing ghat (chandni), two *nahabatkhana*s (two-storey pavilions for playing live music), main gate (simha duar) and the old Kuthi bari of James Hastie, which predates the temple and where the zaminders stayed during their visit to the temple-estate. The entry gate has a slight European influence with a central high archway flanked with two smaller pedestrian gateways, topped by one north-facing lion on the central one.

Site & Surrounding:

River & dense neighbourhood

Plan:
plinth.

Square in plan, the temple is south facing and has about 6' high

Façade:

The temple is the tallest one in the large quadrangle with two symmetrical structures on north (Sri Sri Radhakanta temple) & south (Natmandir) and twelve Shiva temples on the west i.e. river-side. The whole compound is sandstone paved and enclosed with a cloister of service rooms forming the perimeter. Five arched symmetrical façade with coffered wall & prominent corners. The pidha deuls 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



Nahabatkhana (north): Holy Mother Sarada Devi resided in the ground floor



Chandni: The main river ghat of the temple complex for entry from river side



Entry gate (Simha Duar) for entry from road side, used by people coming from Kolkata

**9. Associated Intangible values**

Contemporary to two other temple-estates of local zamindars comprising of a Kali temple: the more famous Joy Mitra Kalibari (1850) and Pramanik Kalibari (1853), both of Baranagar. Also, the idol of Ma Bhabatarini is the third in the series made from the same touchstone or Kostipathar by sculptor Nabin Pal, with the first in Guha's Kali temple (1850) of Kolkata's Hedua as Ma Nistarini and the second being Ma Brahmomayee of Pramanik Kalibari.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No alteration in the temple but the precinct has undergone many modifications like addition of the memorial shrine of Rani Rashmoni, new <i>dala</i> arcade, parking area etc. for the devotees.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
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

A traditional Bengal temple architecture with very little European influence, but planned and executed by Mackintosh Burn & Co.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- ii. <https://kamarhatimunicipality.org/historical-places.php>
- iii. https://www.wbtourismgov.in/destination/attractions_activities/north_24_parganas
- iv. Bardhan S. (1995). *Arghya- Homage to a Heritage: Landscape Development of Dakshineswar Temple Environs*. PG Thesis report, New Delhi: SPA, Unpublished.

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Dakhineswar+Mandir/@22.6551913,88.357536,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89cfc3eb93c73:0x3ebaa808fd933a1!2sYogoda+Satsanga+Society+of+India+-+Kolkata+Ashram!8m2!3d22.6633671!4d88.3573079!3m4!1s0x39f883131acdb0e5:0x13945cf1afcbd8cb!8m2!3d22.6548933!4d88.3576405>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-17****SHIVA TEMPLES, DAKSHINESHWAR PRECINCT**

Map Reference:

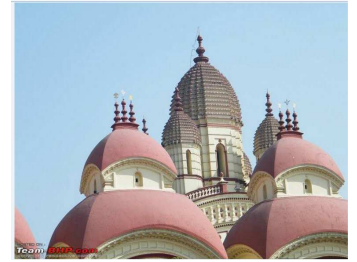
Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SHIVA TEMPLE, DAKSHINESHWAR PRECINCT**
 Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°39'18"N
 Longitude: 88°21'26.2"E
 Address: Dakshineswar temple, Dakshineswar,
 West Bengal 700076
 Approach: About 500 m from Dakshineswar Rly Stn.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Precinct
 Subtype: Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1855
 Approximate Date:
 Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple **Multiple**
 Public/Private **Private (check)**
 Any other (specify) -
 Name of owner: Dakshineswar Temple Trust
 Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: **In use**
 Present use: Hindu temple
 Past use: Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
 Culture Significance: Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple
 Social Significance:
 Associational Significance:
 Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The twelve Aatchala Shiva temples, with six on each side of the Chandni i.e. the river-facing ghat, are placed on about 6' high continuous plinth, thus forming a physical barrier between river and temple compound while ensuring access control & allowing entry only through the central chandni. They are names as Jaleshwar, Nadishwar, Nadeshwar, Nageshwar, Naageshwar...

Site & Surrounding: River & dense neighbourhood

Plan: Each temple is square in plan

Façade: Aatchala in style, each of these have two cusped arched doorways on east and west sides. Oriental ornamentations articulate the façade.

Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and: Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi

Construction techniques: Brick masonry





9. Associated Intangible values Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: None
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
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 Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple

Maps/plan/Drawings Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-18****SRI RADHAKANTA TEMPLE, DAKSHINESHWAR PRECINCT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SRI RADHAKANTA TEMPLE, DAKSHINESHWAR PRECINCT**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°39'18.7"N
Longitude: 88°21'27.5"E
Address: Dakshineswar temple, Dakshineswar,
West Bengal 700076
Approach: About 500 m from Dakshineswar Rly Stn.
Approach:

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1855
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Dakshineswar Temple Trust
Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Hindu temple
Past use: Hindu temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance: Sri Ramakrishna used to refer to this temple as 'Vishnu ghar'.
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: This temple is aligned on the north of the main Kali temple and balances a similar sized Nat-mandir on the south and is a 'dalan' type i.e. flat roof temple.

Site & Surrounding: River & dense neighbourhood

Plan: A west facing three-chambered rectangular temple with wide verandah

Façade: The pillared verandah comprises of seven cusped arched openings and beautiful oriental ornamentation on the façade. Set on about 4' high plinth, it is accessed by a flight of steps at the centre of the temple. The three other sides have blind doors to maintain the similarity in architectural expression. The top parapet is crowned over the central bay.





Decorative Feature: As above
 Building material and: Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi
 Construction techniques: Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: None
 Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
 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 Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Radha+Krishna+Temple+%E0%A6%B0%E0%A6%BE%E0%A7%E0%A6%BE+%E0%A6%95%E0%A7%83%E0%A6%B7%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A3+%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B0/@22.655101,88.3575923,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89d03d95ebb19:0xca5a31b5a8a8ade!8m2!3d22.655147!4d88.3576432>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-19****KUTTHI BARI, DAKSHINESHWAR PRECINCT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name:

Present Name: **KUTTHI BARI, DAKSHINESHWAR PRECINCT**
 Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°39'20.8"N
 Longitude: 88°21'27"E
 Address: Dakshineswar temple, Dakshineswar,
 West Bengal 700076
 Approach: About 500 m from Dakshineswar Rly Stn.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Precinct
 Subtype: Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: -
 Approximate Date: Early 19th c.
 Source of information:
 i. <http://www.dakshineswarkalitemple.org/history.html>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple Multiple
 Public/Private Private
 Any other (specify) -
 Name of owner: Dakshineswar Temple Trust/ Debottar estate
 Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
 Present use: Residence
 Past use: Residence with Police camp

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The kutthi bari, originally built by Hastings, was the garden house of Mr. James Hastie during 1840.s and pre-dates the temple complex. The picturesque details by J C Marshman in the January 1845 issue of Calcutta Review mentions "A little higher up we have the village of Dukhinsore, remarkable chiefly for the country seat, mapped down in the map of Hastie's Garden, but which has repeatedly changed hands during the last thirty years." After the purchase of the land, this was retained as the owners' residence.

Associational Significance: Sri Ramakrishna stayed in this kutthi bari from 1855 to 1870 before being allotted a separate room in the temple cloister. It is here that he had once longed for the pure souls of Kolkata to visit him. It is from this house again that Rani Rashmoni's son-in-law MathuraMohan Biswas saw Sri Ramakrishna Dev as both Shiva and Kali, walking up & down in the opposite verandah.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: This house is a typical European styled one storied building with a lofty ceiling, porch on the east side (i.e. city side) and Doric columns on the facades. Designed to counter the sultry Indian summer, it has airy halls on all sides. Louvred screen fill the gaps between the columns and descend up to lintel level.



Site & Surrounding: River & dense neighbourhood
 Plan: Rectangular with projected central hall towards river
 Façade: Described in the Architectural Style
 Decorative Feature: -do-
 Building material and: Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi
 Construction techniques: Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values As mentioned under Associational Significance

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: None
 Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
 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

A well-preserved prototype of the European Kutthi.s that is mostly lost.

13. Grade

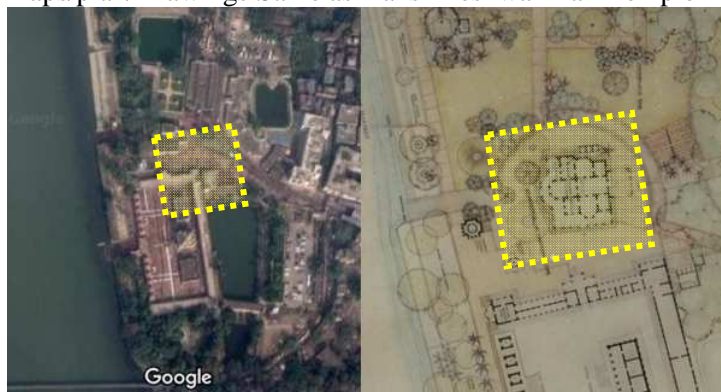
Archaeological: A/B/C A
 Architectural: A/B/C A
 Historical: A/B/C A
 Associational: A/B/C A
 Social/Cultural: A/B/C A
 Final Grading: I/IIA/IIB/III I

14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Nat+Mandir/@22.6556752,88.3571873,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x78fb145d1f13bcaf!8m2!3d22.6557426!4d88.3574836>

Maps/plan/Drawings Same as Dakshineswar Kali Temple



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-20****GUPTA NIWAS**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

GUPTA NIWAS

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'20"N

Longitude:

88°22'32.5"E

Address:

ISI Kolkata Hostel, R.N. Tagore Road,
Dunlop, West Bengal 700058

Approach:

From BT Rd, Dunlop More, beside Santhi Nagra Colony

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

Early 19th c.

Source of information:

Conjectured from the architectural characteristics

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Not in use

Present use:

Part of hostel campus of ISI, Kolkata

Past use:

Garden house (bagan-bari)

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

This house originally belonged to the family of Dr. Dwarkanath Gooptu of Jorasanko that gave its name Gupta Niwas. It was rented by Sri Abanindra Nath Tagore in 1942 after his '5 no. Bari' at Jorasanko was demolished. His wife passed away in this house a year after. According to Amitendranath Tagore, son of Abanindranath's eldest son, Alokendra, Abanindranath had painted a fresco of Shiva's family in the Himalayas on a wall of Gupta Niwas, which later washed away during monsoon.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

An European styled building with pillared verandah with louvers on the southern side and Cast Iron columns. The southern verandah is about 50' long and 15' wide and the house must have been preferred by Abanindranath for this similarity with the famous 'dakshiner baranda' of the demolished Jorasanko house. Rectangular and double storied building, a part of it is not in very good shape now.

Site & Surrounding:

Settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Described in the Architectural Style

Decorative Feature:

-do-



Building material and: Burnt bricks, lime-surkhi , Cast Iron
 Construction techniques Brick masonry and joist-lath-tile floor construction

9. Associated Intangible s value Association with Sri Abanindra Nath Tagore, Rabindra Nath Tagore, P .C Mahalanobis and many other great personages

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Natural weathering effect
 Structural Problem: In certain parts
 Additions & alterations: Not known
 Repairs and Maintenance: Inadequate
 Threats to the property: Risk of severe damage if left unattended

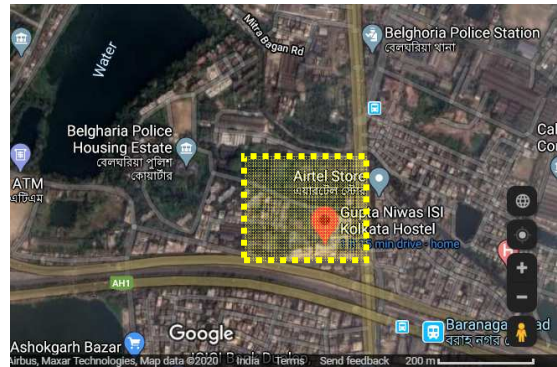
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Signs of deterioration
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance In dire need of restoration

12. Other Remarks Represents an important architectural and cultural heritage, alongside a building style of which only a few remain.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/house-where-tagores-lived-lies-in-neglect/cid/1270473>
- ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwarkanath_Gooptu
- iii. <https://baranagarbiswarup.weebly.com/about.html>
- iv. <https://somethingspecialbyadity.wordpress.com/2014/03/21/quintessentially-bengali-the-gooptu-housecalcutta/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Gupta+Niwas+ISI+Kolkata+Hostel/@22.6542222,88.3724926,1416m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89d30e24cd757:0x4048b0c8db6c3d07!8m2!3d22.6550935!4d88.3763013>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-21****BALLY BRIDGE/ VIVEKANANDA SETU**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

VIVEKANANDA SETU

Past Name:

BALLY BRIDGE**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'11.2"N

Longitude:

88°21'13.4"E

Address:

PWD Rd, Bally,
West Bengal 700076

Approach:

Left from Dunlop More on BT Rd.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Bridge

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

December, 1930

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internetv. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vivekananda_Setu**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

PWD

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

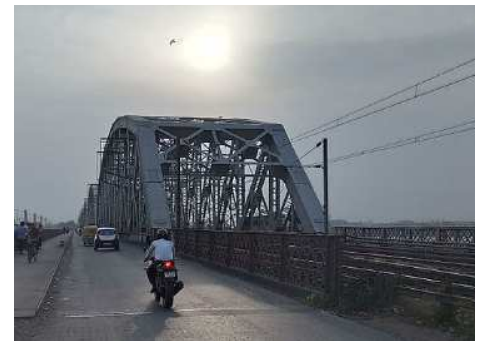
In use

Present use:

River bridge with road and rail

Past use:

-do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Vivekananda Setu (also called Willingdon Bridge and Bally Bridge) is a bridge over the Ganga (or Hooghly) river linking Kolkata with Howrah at Dakshineswar between the Kamarhati (in the north) and Baranagar (in the south) Municipalities. The iconic Dakshineswar temple complex is situated to the immediate north of this bridge on the eastern bank of the river. Constructed between 1926-1930 and opened on 28 December 1930, it is one of the five bridges & the 2nd oldest bridge linking Howrah and Kolkata (the first is the Jubilee Bridge at Naihati).

The erection of the bridge was done by noted railway contractor and Industrialist Rai Bahadur Jagmal Raja of Gujrat's Kutch region, whose nameplate is placed on each girder and fabrication was done at the Braithwaite & Co. works in then Calcutta. The bridge was originally named Willingdon Bridge after Freeman Thomas, 1st Marquess of Willingdon, and the 22nd Viceroy of India, who had inaugurated it.

Recently, a new bridge named Nivedita Setu has been constructed in 2007 barely 50m south of this one to share significant amount of its traffic load.



- Associational Significance: This Railway bridge is also important in annals of History of Railway in India because the Railway for the first time crossed the river to reach the eastern bank of Calcutta at Sealdah Terminus.
- Local legends: The first train that ran across the bridge was named Jagmal Raja Howrah Express by the British, acknowledging the feat of Rai Bahadur Jagmal Raja.

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style: It is a multi-span steel bridge and was built to provide road and rail links between Howrah and then Calcutta. The foundation laid with 100 ft deep wells into the river beds, girding, and erection of abutments & arching were all done by Jagmal Raja.
- Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation
- Plan: The Bridge was built with eight spans laid at distance of 300 ft each. The length of bridge is almost half mile with 10 km approach roads on both sides.
- Façade: Steel arches, vertical, angular & diagonal ties
- Decorative Feature: **NA**
- Building material and: Steel structure with concrete deck
- Construction techniques multi-span steel bridge

9. Associated Intangible values Indian Railways crossed the Hooghly river for the first time

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: **Not found**
- Structural Problem: **Not found**
- Additions & alterations: The Braithwaite Burn and Jessop (BBJ) Construction Company Ltd. (a Govt. of India enterprise) has recently repaired the bridge structure.
- Repairs and Maintenance: **Adequate**
- Threats to the property: **as such nothing observed.**

11. State of Conservation

- Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration **Good**
- Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance **as such nothing observed.**

12. Other Remarks The bridge construction cost was Rupees One Crore in the 1930.s.

13. Grade

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

14. References

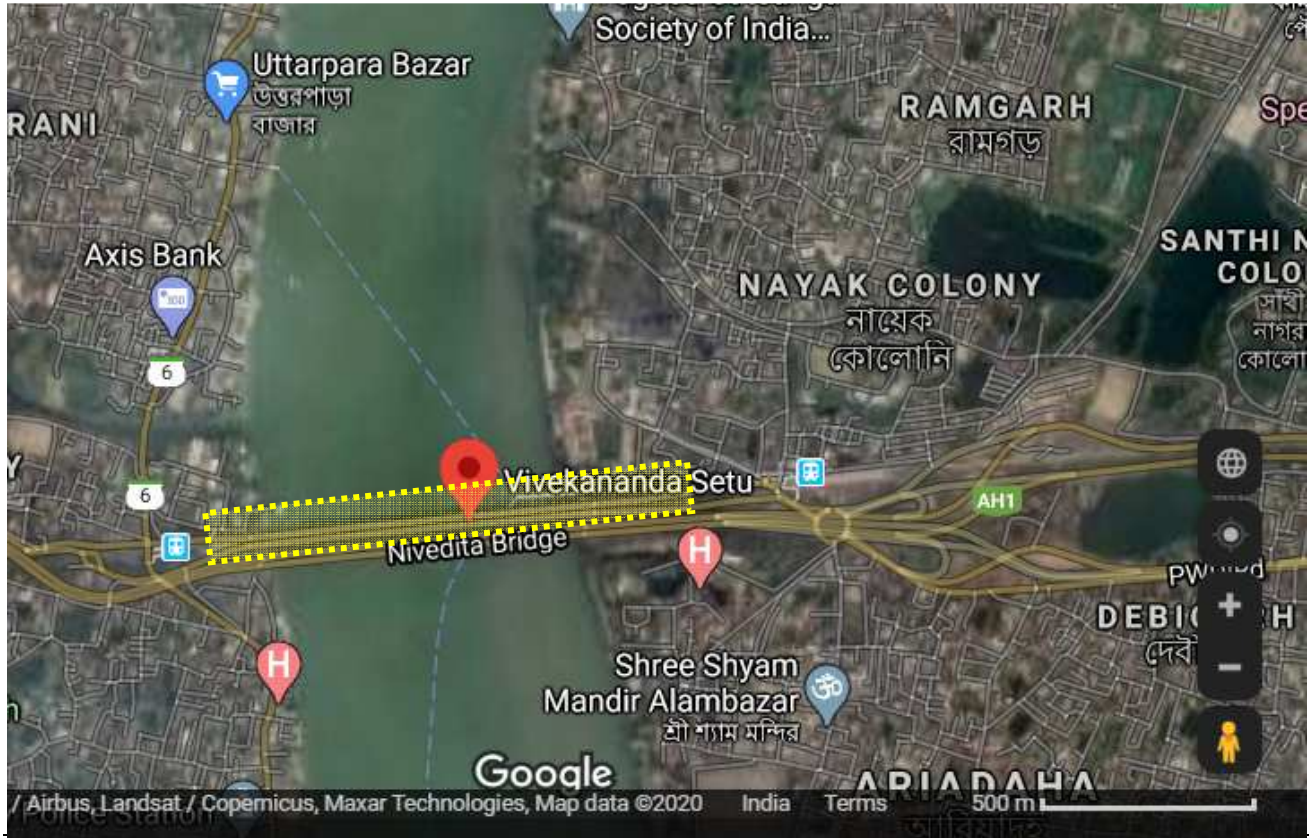


Reference notes

- vi. <https://bbjconst.com/bridge-repairs.html>
- vii. <https://www.kolkataonwheels.com/post/car-bridge>
- viii. <https://www.expedia.co.in/Bally-Bridge-Dakshineswar.d6106968.Attraction>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bally+Bridge/@22.6530737,88.3571932,1416m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89d30e24cd757:0x4048b0c8db6c3d07!2sGupta+Niwas+ISI+Kolkata+Hostel!8m2!3d22.6550935!4d88.3763013!3m4!1s0x39f89d182c6f43ab:0xba215ead12286df3!8m2!3d22.653319!4d88.3566374>

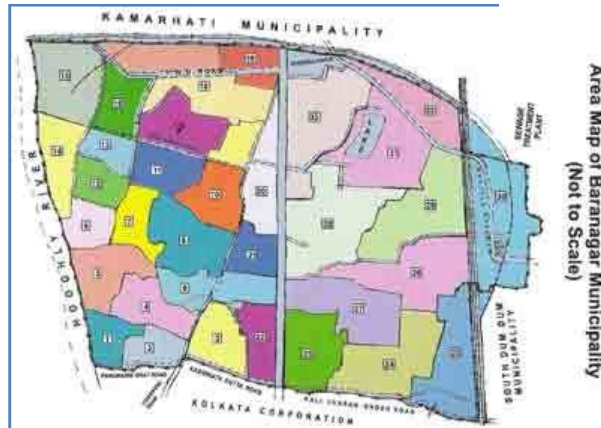


Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	02.06.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



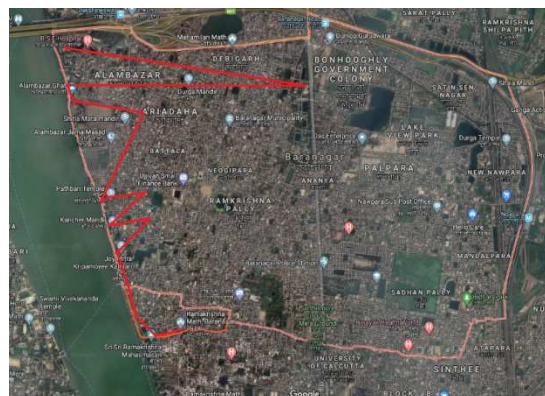
11. BARANAGAR MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1889



LIST OF DOCUMENTED SITES (North To South)

Name	Type/ sub-type	Name	Type/ sub-type
1. Tagore Villa	Residential	14. Joy Mitra Shiva temple	Religious
2. ISI 1	Institutional	15. Katha Dhari Math	Religious
3. ISI (Amrapali)	Residential	16. Dutch Kuthi	Non-existent residential
4. Ramlochan Ghosher Ghat,	Assembly	17. Kuthi ghat	Assembly
5. Dwadosh Shiva Mandir	Religious	18. Baranagar Victoria school	Institutional
6. Alambazar Old Math	Religious/Institutional	19. Satidaha ghat	Assembly-social
7. Baranagar Jute mill	Industrial	20. Pramanik Kalibari	Religious
8. Anand Bhandar Ashram	Religious	21. Baranagar RKM Math	Religious-Institutional
9. Gouranga Ghat,	Assembly/ religious	22. Siddheswari Kali Mandir-1	Religious
10. Pathbari temple	Religious	23. Siddheswari Kali Mandir -2	Religious
11. Paduka Bhawan,	Religious	24. Kouleshwar Shiv Mandir	Religious
12. Kancher Mandir	Religious		
13. Joy Mitra Kalibari,	Religious		



**Serial No.-01****TAGORE VILLA**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

TAGORE VILLA

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°39'06.6"N

Longitude:

88°21'31"E

Address:

72BN, Alambazar Tagore Villa,
West Bengal 700035

Approach:

2 km westward from Dunlop bus stand on BT Rd.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Residential turned Military

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

1800.s

Source of information:

Internetii. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/saved-by-the-bsf/cid/1261369>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Border Security Force (Seema Suraksha Bal)

Address:

-

**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

BSF Compound

Past use:

Garden house (bagan-bari) of the Tagore family of Pathuriaghata

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Tagore Villa was acquired by Gopal Lall Tagore and later extended by Raja Prafulla Nath Tagore of the Pathuriaghata branch of Tagore family, who had a penchant for expensive cars. This used to be their garden house with occasional visits paid by family members especially during wedding events. Raja died here in 1938 and willed this property to his eldest son Purnendra Nath Tagore, a barrister who lived here with his family from 1952-1970. The property had extensive English styled gardens including lawn and fountains. The three ponds were connected by bridges. Purnendra nath had employed 100 gardeners. It had two houses, one for women, known as Ranikuthi. However, the Naxalite movement of 1970.s threatened the property and it was sold to the BSF in 1971. However, his widowed daughter still resides in the *debuttar* part of the property having a temple of family deity Mohan Gopal.

8. Architectural Description

The Villa on 112 bighas is a three-storeyed colonial styled mansion that once had opulent furniture and accessories like double-petal chandeliers. It also had a lift. It is a beautiful example of neo-classical architecture.



Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan: A largely rectangular building with semi-circular/ rounded sections projecting on north, east and south sides, it has the main entry- both pedestrian and vehicular on the east.

Façade: The garden facing south façade is the most elaborate with wide verandahs on the two upper floors and a pair of half-round staircase descending into the garden from the first floor, which had a dance hall, to reach the lawn and the elaborate fountain in front. The ground floor is shorter in height, probably meant for services, while the taller upper floors housed living spaces to tap both the breeze and the view of the river. The first floor of the south facade has Corinthian columns and the second floor had ionic columns, the latter no longer existing now. The ornate cast iron railings, however, still adorn the verandahs.

Decorative Feature: Columns, staircase and railings

Building material and: Burnt bricks, lime-surkhi

Construction techniques Brick masonry and joist-lath-tile floor construction

9. Associated Intangible values Represents the lifestyle of the elite and affluent Bengali babu.s

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: A part of the southern roof & south side ionic column have disappeared

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks Contemporary to Raj Bhawan, Kolkata & evident in architectural style

13. Grade

Archaeological: C

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

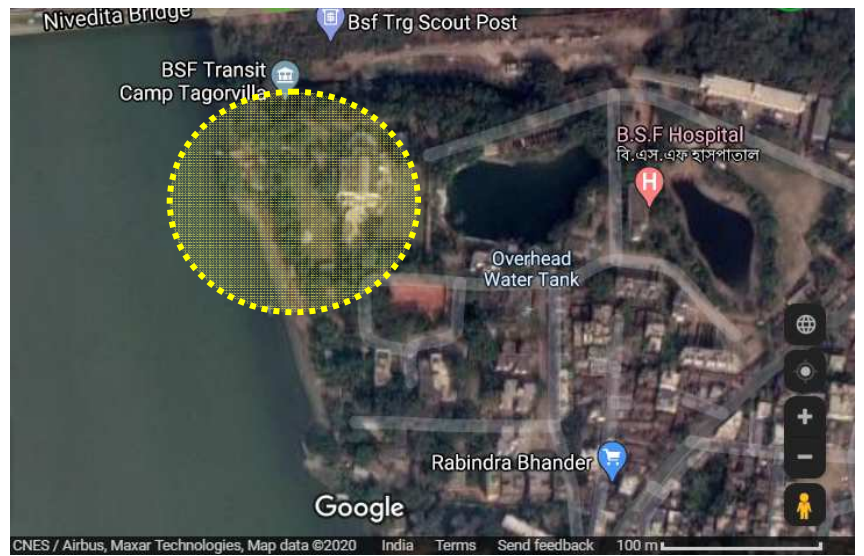
- iii. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/saved-by-the-bsf/cid/1261369>
- iv. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/palace-of-seven-mahals/cid/1263753>
- v. <https://www.team-bhp.com/forum/pre-war/37279-classic-rolls-royces-india-147.html>
- vi. <https://baranagar.wordpress.com/2011/10/>
- vii. <https://www.casemine.com/judgement/in/5609aaf0e4b014971140b462>





- viii. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/22%C2%B039'06.6%22N+88%C2%B021'30.9%22E/@22.6514241,88.3565416,469m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m14!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89db1b59942e9:0xf47e70d981ac209!2sBaranagar,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.6437356!4d88.3776948!3m5!1s0x0:0x0!7e2!8m2!3d22.6518386!4d88.3585897>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	13.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-02****INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, BONHOOGHLY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE**
 Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°38'53.4"N
 Longitude: 88°22'36.4"E
 Address: 201 to 206, BT Road, BonHooghly,
 Baranagar, West Bengal 700108
 Approach: Right on Barrackpore Trunk (BT) R

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Subtype: Precinct
 Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1932
 Approximate Date: -
 Source of information:
Internet

i. <https://www.isical.ac.in/content/the-professor>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
 Public/Private Public
 Any other (specify) -
 Name of owner: Indian Statistical Institute
 Address: 203 BT Road, Baranagar, W.B.-700108

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
 Present use: Institutional
 Past use: A garden

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Originally started as a Statistical Laboratory by Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in the Physics Department of the Presidency College in 1920s, the institute was relocated to the 30 acre Baranagar estate of Prof. Mahalanobis. Formerly, this place was known as 'Nainan's Promode Kanan' (Nainan's pleasure garden).
 Culture Significance: Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa is said to have visited the garden. A film studio also existed on this site. RA Fisher Bhavan is the old ISI building in the campus. The institute became an Institution of National Importance by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1959.
 Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:





8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	The principal buildings in the office complex are the Main Building, the Geology Building, the Library Building, the Administration Building and the Amrapali. The institutional buildings are modern styled simple rectangular multi-storeyed structures devoid of ornamentation – similar to Bauhaus style.
Site & Surrounding:	Arterial road and dense neighbourhood
Plan:	Mostly rectangular
Façade:	Geometrical and minimalist with array of windows
Decorative Feature:	None; purely functional
Building material and:	Bricks and concrete
Construction techniques	Modern RCC frame construction

9. Associated Intangible values Brain of nation-building: knowledge hub of national importance

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	-
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- <https://www.isical.ac.in/content/museum-archive-0>
- <https://baranagar.wordpress.com/2011/10/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Statistical_Institute

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Indian+Statistical+Institute/@22.6487819,88.3748223,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89dba10e4e79f0xace4e14eedf0ec!8m2!3d22.648777!4d88.377011>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	13.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-03****AMRAPALI, ISI PRECINCT, BONHOOGHLY**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**AMRAPALI, INDIAN
STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
-DO-**

Past Name:

2. Location

Latitude:

22°38'48.7"N

Longitude:

88°22'36.8"E

Address:

203, BT Road, BonHooghly,
Baranagar, West Bengal 700108

Approach:

Right on Barrackpore Trunk (BT) Rd.

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Residential turned Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

-

Approximate Date:

Early 19th c., but renovated in 1940.s

Source of information:

Internet

- i. <https://www.isical.ac.in/content/the-professor>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Indian Statistical Institute

Address:

203 BT Road, Baranagar,
W.B.-700108**6. Property Use**

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Museum

Past use:

Residence of P.C. Mahalanobis

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Prof. Mahalanobis and his wife Rani Mahalanobis enjoyed Rabindra Nath Tagore's affection, who named their new house 'Amrapali' as it was in a mango grove. Initially it was an old garden house, purchased by Prof. Mahalanobis and then remodeled. Prof. Mahalanobis passed away in 1972 and his wife in 1981. The building was donated to the 'Brahmo Samaj' by Prof. Mahalanobis. On the eve of the birth centenary of Prof. Mahalanobis in 1993, the Institute purchased back the building and set up the museum & archives in his memory. It has many galleries and a skeleton of a 47' long "Sauropod" from the early Jurassic period, discovered by ISI geologists from Pranahita-Godavari valley in 1958. It has been named *Barapasaurus tagorei* in Tagore's honour on his birth centenary in 1961.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Mixed modern architecture: with Pilasters of ornamental corbelled capital and large windows, it has a semblance of both Rajput architecture and Edwardian style. The entry doorway is unusually highlighted with relief work in plaster.





Site & Surrounding: Arterial road and dense neighbourhood

Plan: Essentially rectangular

Façade: A three storeyed house of continuous eaves and longer axis north-south, it is a north facing building set in lush greenery.

Decorative Feature: Pillars

Building material and: Bricks and concrete

Construction techniques: Modern RCC frame construction

9. Associated Intangible values RabindraNath Tagore named this house

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: As needed to suit the changed purpose

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.



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

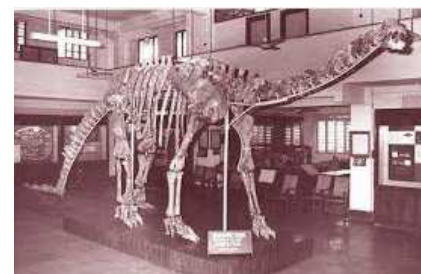
Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: I



14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.isical.ac.in/content/museum-archive-0>
- ii. <https://baranagar.wordpress.com/2011/10/>
- iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Statistical_Institute

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Amrapali/@22.6469203,88.3764807,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89dba0514a19f:0x9a75eefbaa2db226!8m2!3d22.6469166!4d88.376934>



Listers Name Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata

Date of Listing 14.05.2020

Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata

**Serial No.-04****RAMLOCHAN GHOSH.ER GHAT, ALAMBAZAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ALAMBAZAR GHAT

Past Name:

LOCHAN GHOSH ER GHAT**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'54.1"N

Longitude:

88°21'32.5"E

Address:

53, Kali Krishna Tagore Rd., Baranagar
West Bengal 700035

Approach:

North of Baranagar Jute Mill

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1812 CE (1219 BS)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. <https://baranagar.wordpress.com/category/history-news-information-of-baranagar/>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Municipality or KoPT

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Ghat

Past use:

-do-

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Ramlochan Ghosh of Pathuriaghata, an eminent businessman of the time and Dewan (clerk or revenue officer) of Warren Hastings, constructed this bathing Ghat in 1219 BS, which became popular as 'Lochon Ghosher Ghat' in the area. However, the marble plaque no longer exists. It is one of the most prominent ghats of the locality with a beautiful ghat pavilion. It is extensively used by locals for socio-religious purposes, including immersion

Culture Significance:

of Durga Puja idols. Of late, it is also being planned for ferry service.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A lofty pavilion with projected bays at the sides typical of European architectural style.

Site & Surrounding:

River & temple with vegetation



Plan:	'T' in plan i.e. rectangular with side bays
Façade:	A colonnaded pavilion with stately round columns tapering towards the top. The bases are bolstered with square pedestals almost up to waist height. Column capital is simple.
Decorative Feature:	Corbelled architrave with balustrade parapet wall on the roof
Building material and:	Bricks and tiles
Construction techniques	Brick pillars and Joist-lath/batten roof with tiles

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:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

Ghats with pavilions are a unique spatio-physical characteristic of the land river interface in British Calcutta, which this ghat also presents.

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.co.in/maps/place/Alambazar+Ghat/@22.6483764,88.3568315,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89d0616a814e5:0xb948002ad66831cc!8m2!3d22.6483715!4d88.3590202>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	14.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-05****DWADOSH SHIVER MANDIR, ALAMBAZAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

DWADOSH SHIVER MANDIR

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'(52.6" to 55.8") N

Longitude:

88°21'32.7"E

Address:

Kali Krishna Tagore Rd., Ramlochan Ghosh
ghat, Kathaltala, Alambazar, WB- 700035

Approach:

East of Alambazar Ghat

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

1861

Source of information:

- i. <https://baranagar.wordpress.com/category/history-news-information-of-baranagar/> -

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Municipality or Trust?

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Temple

Past use:

-do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Ramlochan Ghosh, the dewan of Gov. Gen. Warren Hastings (1732-1818) acquired Hastings's vast property along-with a decaying 'kuthi' at Baranagar around 1815.s. Ghosh spent lot of resources & converted the vacant land of that 'Kuthi' into a beautiful garden and constructed the 12 no.s Shiva temples or 'Dwadosh Shiv Mandir' along the river, seemingly symbolic of the 12 Jyotirling.s. The ghat pavilion in between the temples, mentioned just before, is part of the premises. Later, the labour quarter, esp. for the Jute mill, spoil the garden.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Aatchala vernacular temple architecture with square plans and arched doorways flanked with ornamental pilasters along-with richly textured





walls. These are dedicated to twelve different manifestations of Lord Shiva, as was the practice by devout founders of the time.

Site & Surrounding:	Ghat, river & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	A row of twelve Shiva temples aligned in the north-south axis parallel to the river flank both sides of the entry to the Ramlochan Ghosh ghat in a set of six on either side. Each set have a raised rectangular common plinth with the linear arrangement of six temples.
Façade:	Arched doorway with coffered panels on the walls and corner treatment typical of the style
Decorative Feature:	Described above
Building material and:	Bricks and lime surkhi, Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Representative of temple construction style of the era.

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:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes



- i. <https://www.google.com/maps/@22.6485873,88.358314,196m/data=!3m1!1e30>
Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Shiva+Temple/@22.6482028,88.3591624,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89d0616a814e5:0xb948002ad66831cc!2sAlambazar+Ghat!8m2!3d22.6483715!4d88.3590202!3m4!1s0x39f89d15eb38b55b:0x76bee5447e26adaf!8m2!3d22.6485225!4d88.3591278>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	14.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-06****ALAMBAZAR MATH (OLD SRI RAMAKRISHNA MATH)**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ALAMBAZAR MATH (MONASTERY

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'50.47"N

Longitude:

88°21'52.85"E

Address:

60/1, Ramchandra Bagchi Lane &
95 Deshbandhu Road, Tantipara, Alambaz
Baranagar, West Bengal 700035

Approach:

Off Deshbandhu Road, within 200 m eastward
from Alambazar Market**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

-

Approximate Date:

Before 1890.s/ late 19th c.

Source of information:

Interneti. <https://web.archive.org/web/20140110085118/http://alambazarmath.com/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Sree Ramakrishna Satyananda
Alambazar Math (since 1968)

Address:

95 Deshbandhu Rd., WB-700035

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu monastery & temple

Past use:

Hindu monastery

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Alambazar Math is the second Math of Sri Ramakrishna Movement. Here the direct disciples of Sri Ramakrishna lived, between February, 1892 and February, 1898. After the western conquest Swamiji returned to Calcutta on February 19, 1897 and the same day he came to Alambazar Math. He lived in this Math for one whole year with occasional trips to North India and Calcutta. Here, he inspired his brother monks and disciples to come out of their dream of individual liberation and dedicate their lives for the service of the human and convert the spiritual power of Sri Ramakrishna Movement into a global movement for elevation and purification of the world civilization. Here, Swamiji first gave the vow of Sannyasa to his disciples and also framed the rules of the future Ramakrishna Math. Thus the foundation of the worldwide Ramakrishna movement was laid in this house.

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style:	A two-storeyed house in European architectural style.
Site & Surrounding:	Dense neighbourhood
Plan:	Rectangular in plan
Façade:	Continuous pillared verandah on both floors with ionic columns.
Decorative Feature:	Entry door has semi-circular arch and ornamental pilasters on both sides.
Building material and:	Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

It is the second monastery (1892-1898) of Sri Ramakrishna movement, sanctified by the stay of Swami Vivekananda and his brother monks, who were direct disciples of Sri Ramakrishna Dev - the mystic sage, spiritual Guru and religious reformist of 19th c. Bengal Renaissance.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	The current building was acquired by the disciples of Sw. Satyananda in 1968, after much opposition and in these 70 years, the original character of the building may have changed.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Local building promoting businesses

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

The Government of India had officially recognized Alambazar Math as a national monument in 2012 and has supported the setting up of a Vivekananda Centre for Spiritual Culture. National Culture Fund (NCF), a wing of Ministry of Culture, Government of India and the Archaeological Survey of India had prepared a plan for restoration/reconstruction to be carried out by the Kolkata circle of Archaeological Survey of India. It is still ongoing.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- <http://alambazarmath.azurewebsites.net/about.html>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alambazar_Math
- <https://web.archive.org/web/20140110100322/http://alambazarmath.com/activities.html>

Maps/plan/Drawings

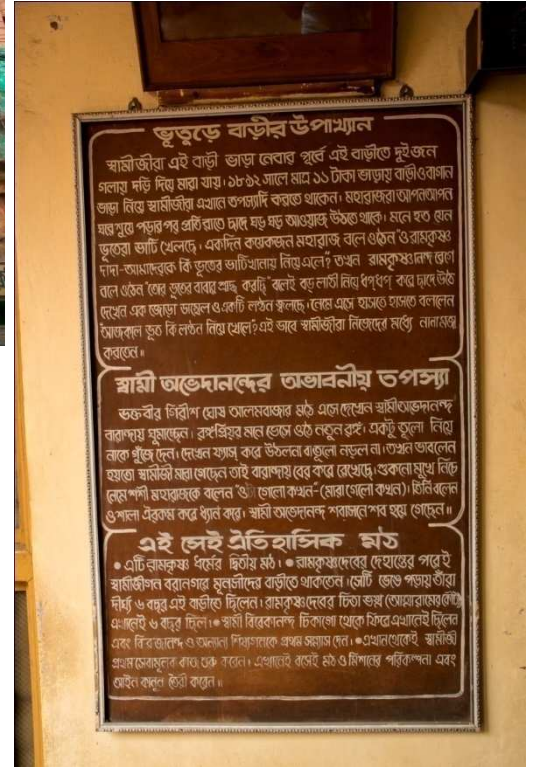
[https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Alambazar+Math+\(Old+Sree+Ramakrishna+Math,+Alambazar\)/@22.6471783,88.3645539,88m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89dbab5110e9f:0xe516d4ff669d6f50!8m2!3d22.6472984!4d88.3646176!5m1!1e4](https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Alambazar+Math+(Old+Sree+Ramakrishna+Math,+Alambazar)/@22.6471783,88.3645539,88m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89dbab5110e9f:0xe516d4ff669d6f50!8m2!3d22.6472984!4d88.3646176!5m1!1e4)



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	14.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-07****BARANAGAR JUTE MILL**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BARNAGORE JUTE FACTORY

Past Name:

BARANAGAR JUTE MILL**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'38"N

Longitude:

88°21'39"E

Address:

284, MNK Road, Baranagar,
West Bengal 700035

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Industrial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1859

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

- vi. Chakrabarty, D. (1983). *The 'Working Class' in a Pre-Capitalist Culture: A Study of The Jute Workers of Calcutta, 1890-1940*. PhD Thesis. Australian National University: pp 23.

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Baranagar Jute Factory (PLC)

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Jute mill

Past use:

Jute mill

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

During the colonial period, Baranagar became the centre for the extensive jute trade and manufacturing of gunny bags, due to its proximity to Calcutta (present day Kolkata), the then capital of British India and also to the jute producing regions of Bengal through road and river. The Baranagar Jute Mill was set up by the Borneo Company in 1859 and Thomas Duff of Dundee became the in-charge of the mill. It was sold to the Baranagar Jute Factory Ltd in 1872, after the former owners had got back their capital 'twice over'. By 1880, this factory had 516 nos. of looms, the highest among its contemporaries. Interesting snippets about people's lives during 19th c. can be known from its history e.g. labour movement of 1896 for increase in wages and shortage of labour in 1921 due to malarial outbreak.

8. Architectural Description

Baranagar Jute Mill still continues with jute manufacturing, with the workers' colony near the factory.





Architectural Style: Continuous factory sheds of sloping CGI sheet roofs with typical industrial characteristics. A Jute Mill bathing ghat with two nos. cuboidal pavilions and three/ four nos. European styled bungalows of colonial era seem architecturally significant, although nothing much can be found about these.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation
Plan: Rectangular and continuous linear
Façade: As mentioned under architectural style
Decorative Feature: Minimal
Building material and: Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi
Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Related to 19th c. Industrial heritage in India, in general and Jute industry, in particular.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Mixed- Adequate in factory area but ghat structures are dilapidated
Threats to the property: Since the decline of jute industry in India, this factory and their workers are now facing an uncertain future.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Mixed
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as mentioned before.

12. Other Remarks The site had seen some violent labour unrest in the last decade/s.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

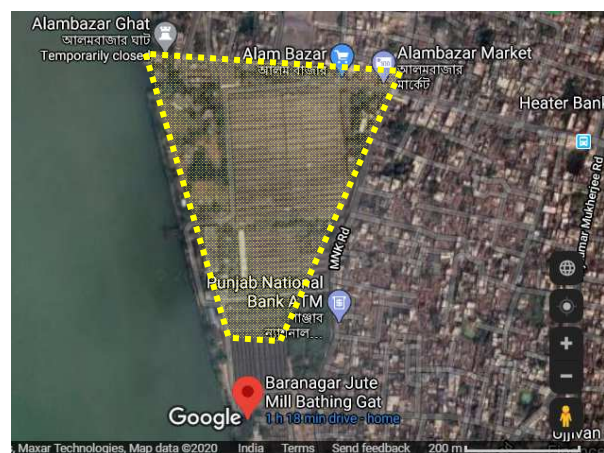
- i. Jute Mills in Bengal: The emerging phase of 1855 to 1892. Thesis chapter:

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/137056/7/07_chapter_04.pdf

- ii. <http://wikimapia.org/1434678/Baranagar-Jute-Mill>
- iii. <https://www.sahapedia.org/baranagar-jute-workers-colony>

Maps/plan/Drawings

<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Baranagar+Jute+Mill/@22.6460968,88.3594048,708m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89d988cbe0407:0x335da10647315ed7!2sBaranagar+Jute+Factory+Plc!8m2!3d22.6340707!4d88.3696911!3m4!1s0x39f89dd58d4ed4b7:0x92419b33820f9850!8m2!3d22.6448935!4d88.3596937!5m1!1e4>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	14.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-08****ANAND BHANDAR ASHRAM**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

ANAND BHANDAR ASHRAM

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'30.8"N

Longitude:

88°21'38.6"E

Address:

632/K, Chini Kutthi Lane, Baranagar,
West Bengal 700035

Approach:

Near Baranagar Jute mill's southern end

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Not known

Source of information:

Internet**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Anand Bhandar Ashram

Address:

As mentioned above

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Ashram temple

Past use:

Ashram temple**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A domed single storied structure facing the river. Architecturally may not be very significant.

Site & Surrounding:

River & crematorium

Plan:

Rectangular and river facing

Façade:

Simple with nominal design in plaster

Decorative Feature:

Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and:

Bricks

Construction techniques

Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

Memorial Samdhi.s of revolutionary Sri Prafulla Kumar Datta and artist-author Abanindra Nath Tagore, nephew of Rabindra Nath Tagore. They may have been cremated in the adjacent crematorium.





10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: No document available
 Repairs and Maintenance: Mixed- Adequate in factory area but ghat structures are dilapidated
 Threats to the property: Nothing as such.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Mixed
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as mentioned before.

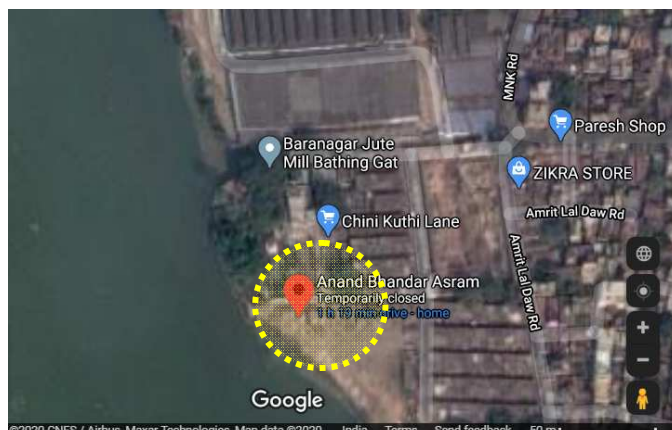
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/22%C2%B038'30.8%22N+88%C2%B021'38.6%22E/@22.6419044,88.3601358,168m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m3!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89d099adfada1:0x9c3d890de39074e6!2sSamsan+Office+Sahar!8m2!3d22.6421374!4d88.3608961!3m5!1s0x0:0x0!7e2!8m2!3d22.6418992!4d88.360711>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-09****SRI CHAITANYA/ GOURANGO GHAT, BARANAGAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SRI CHAITANYA GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'25.5"N

Longitude:

88°21'41.5"E

Address:

9, Amrit Lal Daw Rd, Barahanagar Jute Mill Area, Ashokgarh, West Bengal 700036

Approach:

From Kuthhi Ghat Road, near Jelepura playground^d**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat**4. Date of Construction**

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

Ghat existed since 1515, year of arrival of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

Source of information:

Internet

- iii. <https://www.thegaudyatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/11/sri-bhagavatacharyas-residencebaranagar-path-bari/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Not known

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Ghat

Past use:

Ghat

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

This is where Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu stopped by to visit devotee Sri Bhagavatacharya's home on his way to Nilachal Dham (Puri). The spot where he landed is, thus, named after him. An idol of Sri Chaitanya has been erected on the ghat. He is believed to have come here twice.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Stone steps may have been later construction along-side the commemorative gate. Not much architectural significance.

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

-

Façade:

-

Decorative Feature:

-

Building material and:

Burnt bricks and RCC

Construction techniques

Brick masonry





9. Associated Intangible values

Association with Mahaprabhu Sri Chaitanya and the 16th c. Bhakti movement

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress: Unkempt surroundings
- Structural Problem: Not known
- Additions & alterations: No document available
- Repairs and Maintenance: Not known, may be looked after by Baranagar Pathbari Ashram
- Threats to the property: Both natural and man-made

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks An extremely important spot of spiritual and historic significance

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FLrbeFroWgI>
Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Chaitanya+Ghat/@22.6402955,88.3615201,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89d0a165e9247:0xde6503221ba71bd3!8m2!3d22.6403289!4d88.3617079!5m1!1e4>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



**Serial No.-10****SRI SRI PATHBARI ASHRAM, BARANAGAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SRI SRI PATHBARI ASHRAM

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'25.7"N

Longitude:

88°21'43.9"E

Address:

25, Amril Lal Daw Road, Baranagar Jute Mill Area, West Bengal 700035

Approach:

Off Pathbari Lane, near Baranagar Jute Mill

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known for current temple

Approximate Date:

Originally from Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's time

Source of information:

- i. Goswami, RK. (2010). *Sri Nityananda with Sri Gouranga-Gadadhar*. New Delhi: Kalpaz, pp. 147
- ii. <https://www.thegaudiyatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/11/sri-bhagavatacharyas-residencebaranagar-path-bari/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Sri Sri Pathbari Ashram

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple & hermitage

Past use:

Residential cottage of Sri Raghunath Upadhyay

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

In 921 BS (1515 CE), Sri Chaitanya MahaPrabhu reached Barahanagar after Panihati, where Sri Raghunath Upadhaya, disciple of Gadadhar Pundit, lived. He listened to Raghunath Pundit's recital of *Srimad Bhagawat (patth)* and sang and danced the whole night in divine joy. Chaitanyadev blessed him with the name *Bhagavatacharya* and the house came to be known as Pathbari. The Sri Chaitanya Ghat is where Mahaprabhu is known to have landed.

Culture Significance:

Sri Bhagavatacharya kept the *Sri paduka* (wooden sandal) of *Sri MahaPrabhu*, *Salgram Sila* and a small idol of *Gopal (Lord Krishna)*, which are still served in the compound till this day. He had later compiled his commentaries on *Srimad Bhagawat* in a book called *Krishna Prema Tarangini*.

Social Significance

It is also believed that MahaPrabhu was passing by the river when he heard the sublime recital and explanations of *Srimad Bhagawat* by Raghunath Pundit and was drawn to his home. Ecstatic at his renditions, he mandated him to henceforth continue with the daily recital, which was adhered to.





Associational Significance:

After Sri Bhagavatacharya's *samadhi*, his house was destroyed in the ever shifting waters of the river. Centuries later, Kaliprasanna Chakraborty living in the area received orders from *Sri NitaiGaur* in his dream to excavate the place and unearth the belongings of Sri Bhagavatacharya and establish a temple with the idols of *Gaur Nitai* thus found.

Local legends:

This *Bhajan kutir* has a rich repository of books of *Gaudiya Vaishnava* literature in an extensive library called '*Grantha Mandir*' within the

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

A plain spire over the shrine with a rectangular large nata mandapa in the front for *Kirtana* and *Hari-sabha*. The library building and entrance gateway are also modern construction.

Site & Surrounding:

River & settlements with vegetation

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Described in the Architectural Style

Decorative Feature:

-do-

Building material and:

Bricks and concrete

Construction techniques

Conventional brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible

values

Place sanctified by Mahaprabhu Sri Chaitanya and directly associated with the 16th c. *Bhakti* movement as well as *Gaudiya* culture. Sri Bhagavatacharya himself is believed to have been one of the maids of Srimati Radharani in Vrindavan in his past life, according to *Gaura-ganoddesa-dipika*. He is the 76th branch of Sri Chaitanya MahaPrabhu's desire tree for devotional service.

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:

as such nothing observed.



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

An extremely important building with artifacts and narratives of immense historic significance as well as spiritual heritage.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A/B/C

A

Architectural: A/B/C

C

Historical: A/B/C

A

Associational: A/B/C

A

Social/Cultural: A/B/C

A

Final Grading: I/IIA/IIB/III

I

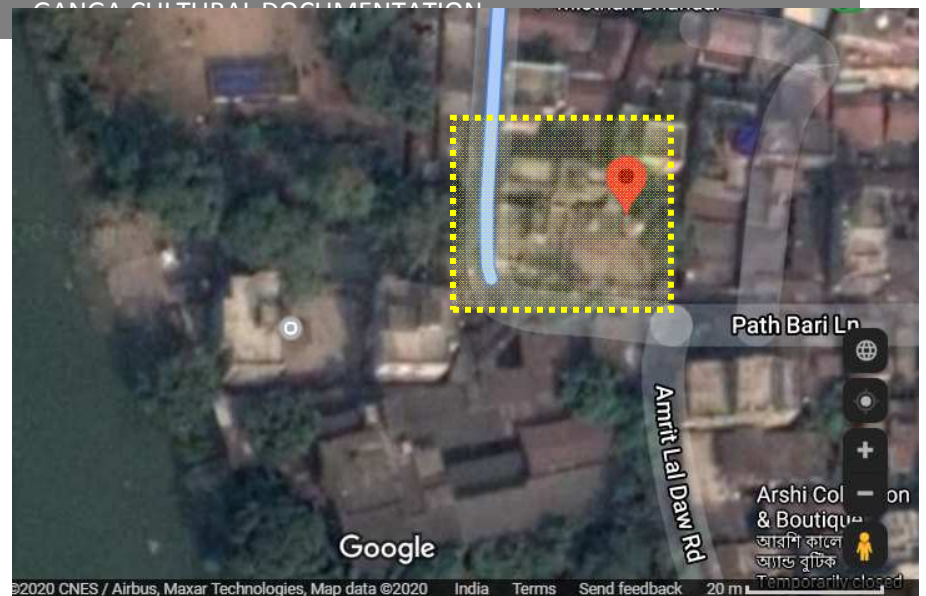
14. References

Reference notes



Maps/plan/Drawings

(check)



- i. https://www.wbtourismgov.in/home/search?q=Baranagar&site=search=http%3A%2F%2Fwbtourismgov.in%2F&client=pub-6169537368495656&forid=1&ie=ISO-8859-1&oe=ISO-8859-1&cof=GALT%3A%23008000%3BGL%3A1%3BDIV%3A%23336699%3BVLC%3A663399%3BAH%3Acenter%3BBGC%3AFFFFF%3BLBGC%3A336699%3BALC%3A0000FF%3BLC%3A0000FF%3BT%3A000000%3BGFNT%3A0000FF%3BGIMP%3A0000FF%3BFORID%3A1&hl=en&sa=&csrf_name=84ed729bf5036c58b1c998658f9ac594
- ii. https://www.barrackpore.gov.in/HTM/sdobkp_Heritage_site.htm

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.05.2020
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-11****PADUKA BHAVAN**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

PADUKA BHAVAN

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'30.0"N

Longitude:

88°21'53.0"E

Address:

Maharaja Nanda Kumar (MNK) Road,
Baranagar, West Bengal 700036

Approach:

Some 50 metres northward from Pathbari Lane
and MNK Rd. crossing**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Residential temple

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Present temple 1884

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Marble plaque in the temple

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Family of Sri Kedar Das

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Residential temple

Past use:

Residence

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Thakur Sri Sri Ramakrishna Paramhans Dev arrived in this house of Ishwar Kedar Das on 28th October 1884. It is said that Thakur had come for Kaviraji treatment and left his sandals for repair, which was never collected and is being worshipped by the family in the residence since then. The house eventually came to be known as 'Paduka Bhavan'.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

The house is an ordinary two /three storeyed residence of the time and is not of much architectural significance.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighbourhood

Plan:

Rectangular , west facing

Façade:

-

Decorative Feature:

-





Building material and: Bricks and lime-surkhi
 Construction techniques Local Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

Associated with the Ramakrishna movement of 19th c. it is also a strangely divine coincidence that 369 years apart and barely within a distance of 300 m, the two incarnations of Lord Vishnu left their ‘paduka’ s (Sri Chaitanya MahaPrabhu in Pathbari) and blessed their respective devotees.

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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration NA

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks Historically and devotionally significant

13. Grade

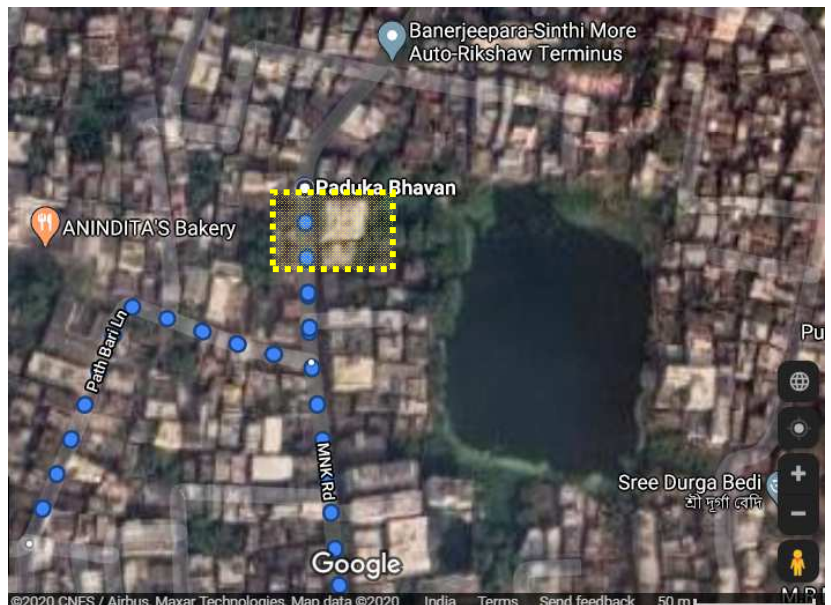
Archaeological: B
 Architectural: B
 Historical: A
 Associational: A
 Social/Cultural: A
 Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

[https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Paduka+Bhavan+\(%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%81%E0%A6%95%E0%A6%BE+%E0%A6%AD%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%A8\)/@22.6416909,88.3624855,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89d0b6f63f2f5:0xe5ff1eb1c80f1636!8m2!3d22.641686!4d88.3646742!5m1!1e4](https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Paduka+Bhavan+(%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%81%E0%A6%95%E0%A6%BE+%E0%A6%AD%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%A8)/@22.6416909,88.3624855,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89d0b6f63f2f5:0xe5ff1eb1c80f1636!8m2!3d22.641686!4d88.3646742!5m1!1e4)



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-12****KAANCHER MANDIR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KANCHER MANDIR (MONI MANDIR)

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'18.30"N

Longitude:

88°21'44.10"E

Address:

1, Pran Krishna Saha Lane, Barahanagar Jute Mill Area, Ashokgarh, Barada Basak Street, Ariadaha, West Bengal 700036

Approach:

200 m from Jelaypara playground

Bengal 700036

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1967 CE

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. <http://www.kolkatabengalinfo.com/2015/03/kancher-mandir-baranagar-kolkata.html>
- ii. <https://www.google.com/maps/@22.6386069,88.3615856,273m/data=!3m1!1e3>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Sri Sri Ramakrishna Sevaytan

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu temple

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

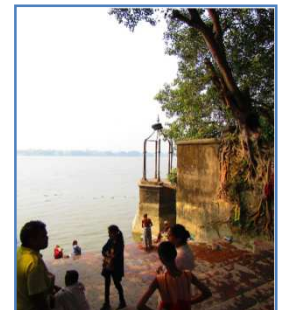
Also known as Mani Mandir, this glass temple was established by Sw. Satyananda.ji, ardent follower of Rev. Sw. Abhedananda.ji (a direct disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Dev) inside the premises of Baranagar Sri Sri Ramakrishna Ashram. It was inaugurated on 13th March 1967, the auspicious tithi-puja of Sri Ramakrishna. Some memorabilia of Sw. Satyanda.ji are also housed in the temple. The birth anniversaries of Sri Ramakrishna Dev, Holy Mother Sarada Devi and Sw. Satyananda.ji are celebrated in the temple. A river-ghat, two old Shiva temples and a boys' hostel are also there in the campus.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

**8. Architectural Description**

Architectural Style:

An octagonal shrine on a square base, the temple is a modern construction with the octagonal tapering spire of glass in-fills within RCC frame &



topped with a two-tier parasol. Shiva temples are older (exact date not known) with typical aatchala vernacular temple architecture.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation

Plan: Octagonal, north facing

Façade: Described in the Architectural Style

Decorative Feature: -do-

Building material and: Bricks, RCC and glass

Construction techniques: Frame structure

9. Associated Intangible values: Association with the Ramakrishna Order

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequately done by owners

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C

Architectural: B

Historical: C

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-13****JOY MITRA'S KALI BARI**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

JOY MITRA'S KALI BARI

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'14.1"N

Longitude:

88°21'46.5"E

Address:

39, Harakumar Thakur Strand, Baranagar,
West Bengal 700036

Approach:

From Kuthhi Ghat Road, near Jelaypara playground

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1257 BS (1850 CE)

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

- i. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/10/07/joy-mitra-kali-bari-baranagar/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Family of Joy Narayan Mitra

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Kali temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Joy Narayan Mitra of Shovabazar built this temple for Ma Kripamoyee (another name of Ma Kali) along with twelve aatchala Shiva temples flanking on both sides (separately listed). The temple was inaugurated on the Chaitra Sankranti of 1257 BS. A Nahabatkhana (pavilion where musicians play live music) and river-facing entry gate (Sinha duar) along with a ghat are there in the complex. One Nahabatkhana has collapsed.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: The well known sage Balananda Brahmachari,ji had come to the temple and while he was meditating, a goat brought for sacrifice sprang to his lap for shelter, following which the sage barred animal sacrifice in the temple, a practice that is still followed. A TulsiManch can be found with a marble inscription describing this incident. Normally Tulsi Manch is associated with Vishnu temples and not Shiva-Shakti temples.

Local legends:

The temple is believed to have been built on an old Dutch cemetery (Dutch settlements used to be there at Baranagar). Joy Mitra dreamt of a certain priest and the same person arrived a day before the inauguration from the far off Bankura district with a mandate to worship the Goddess.





8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Navaratna Kali temple with nine pidha deul shikhara.s. However, the main roof is traditional 'dalan' type flat roof. Venetian door with semi-elliptical fanlight design & side doors and fluted pilasters at corners on the upper storey indicate European influence. There is a natmandir in front.



The entry gate is distinctly European with an ornamental crown and lions on both sides.

Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation
Plan: Square with open verandah on all sides, facing south
Façade: Other than what is described in the Architectural Style, the eight ratna.s are tri-ratha while the central main ratna is a pancharatha pidha deul.
Decorative Feature: stucco work
Building material and: Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi
Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values Contemporary to two other temple-estates of local zamindars comprising of a Kali temple: the more famous Dakshineswar Kalibari (1855) and Pramanik Kalibari (1853).

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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks A blend of Eastern and Western architecture

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/22%C2%B038'14.1%22N+88%C2%B021'46.5%22E/@22.6373205,88.3609982,448m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m17!1m10!4m9!1m6!1m2!1s0x39f89d0a9e8302d9:0x3cd784f715cbdf74!2sJoy+Mitra+Kripamoyee+Kalibari,+Kamar+Para+Lane,+Barada+Basak+St,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700036!2m2!1d88.3629184!2d22.6372374!1m0!3e0!3m5!1s0x0:0x0!7e2!8m2!3d22.6372422!4d88.3629125>

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-14****SHIVA TEMPLE, JOY MITRA'S KALI BARI PRECINCT**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SHIVA TEMPLE, JOY MITRA'S KALI BARI PRECINCT**
 Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°38'14.1"N
 Longitude: 88°21'46.5"E
 Address: 39, Harakumar Thakur Strand, Baranagar,
 West Bengal 700036
 Approach: From Kuthhi Ghat Road, near Jelaypara playground

**3. Property Type**

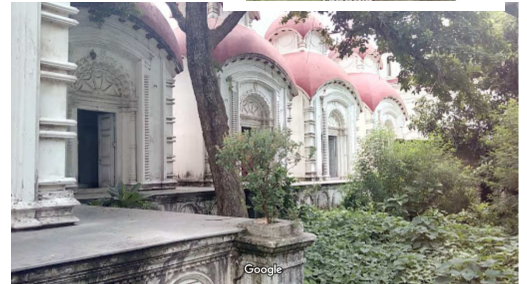
Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
 Precinct
 Subtype: Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1257 BS (1850 CE)
 Approximate Date:
 Source of information:

Internet

- i. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/10/07/joy-mitra-kali-bari-baranagar/>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple Multiple
 Public/Private Private (check)
 Any other (specify) -
 Name of owner: Family of Joy Narayan Mitra
 Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
 Present use: Hindu Shiva temple
 Past use: Hindu Shiva temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The twelve aatchala Shiv Mandir flanking on both sides of the main Kripamoyee Kali Temple are dedicated to Pashupatinath, Biswanath, Baidyanath, Chandranath, Amarnath, Bhubaneswar, Adinath, Taraknath, Somnath, Kedarnath, Umananda and Rameswar and share the same history as the Kali Temple.
 Culture Significance:
 Social Significance:
 Associational Significance:
 Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The Aatchala Shiva temples are on a raised plinth with designs in plaster and each accessed by a flight of steps, widest at the base.
 Site & Surrounding: River & settlements with vegetation
 Plan: Square in plan with extended plinth



Façade: Rectangular door openings of the 12 Shiva Temples within cusped arches forming lunettes with exquisite oriental ornamentations in the front and Venetian door design in plaster on the sides.

Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and: Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Twelve Shiva temples with a central Kali temple evolved as a tradition during this time.

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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.



12. Other Remarks A blend of Eastern and Western architecture

13. Grade

Field Photograph taken in April 2021

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: I

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/22%C2%B038'14.1%22N+88%C2%B021'46.5%22E/@22.6373205,88.3609982,448m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m17!1m10!4m9!1m6!1m2!1s0x39f89d0a9e8302d9:0x3cd784f715cbdf74!2sJoy+Mitra+Kripamoyee+Kalibari,+Kamar+Para+Lane,+Barada+Basak+St,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700036!2m2!1d88.3629184!2d22.6372374!1m0!3e0!3m5!1s0x0:0x0!7e2!8m2!3d22.6372422!4d88.3629125>

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-15****KANTHA DHARI MATH, BARANAGAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KANTHA DHARI MATH

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'00"N

Longitude:

88°21'50"E

Address:

7, Roy Mathur Nath (M N) Chowdhury Street,
Kuthihat, Baranagar, West Bengal 700036

Approach:

300 m south from Kuthihat jetty

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known for current temple

Approximate Date:

Originally from Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's time

Source of information:

- i. https://www.wbtourismgov.in/destination/attractions_activities/north_24_parganas

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Kantha Dhari Math Trust

Address:

7, MN Chowdhury St., 7000036

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu temple

Past use:

Hindu monastery

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

It is said that Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu visited the Math on his way to Nilachal (Puri), which would be in 1515 CE, as is known from the Pathbari Ashram. While leaving, he donated his rag (*kantha*) to the worshipper of this Math and since then the Math came to be known as Kanthadhari Math. According to the local history, this was used for wrestling practice by the revolutionaries during the freedom movement where the operation of gun etc. were also taught. On 26th August 1914, the arms were looted from Baranagar and 12 nos. of Mauser pistol from the looted arms were kept behind the idol of Gouranga within the wooden box by Sri Khagendranath Chatterjee, a close friend of Sri Bipin Behari Ganguli. In 2007, the Math was declared as heritage by the West Bengal Heritage Commission.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:





8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	The design looks like domestic period homes of late 18 th c. with arched door openings having fanlight over lintel and ornamental cornices.
Site & Surrounding:	River & settlements with vegetation
Plan:	The Puja room is a single storeyed river facing (i.e. west facing) rectangular hall with a verandah in front and service rooms on the sides.
Façade:	Described in the Architectural Style
Decorative Feature:	Thick mouldings in plaster adorn the top of the arches.
Building material and:	Bricks and lime-surkhi
Construction techniques	Conventional brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

Place sanctified by Mahaprabhu Sri Chaitanya and directly associated with the 16th c. *Bhakti* movement as well as *Gaudiya* culture.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Carried out by owners
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks This has been declared to be a protected heritage/monument under clause 2 of the West Bengal Heritage Commission Act 2001 (Act IX of 2001) in 2007.

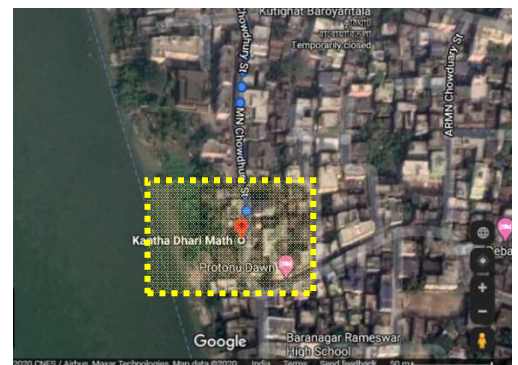
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-16****DUTCH KUTHHI, BARANAGAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name: **DUTCH KUTHI**Past Name: **-DO-****2. Location**

Latitude: NA

Longitude: NA

Address: Baranagar,
West Bengal 700036

Approach: Near Kuthhi ghat

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype: Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: Not known

Approximate Date: Late 18th c. to early 19th c.

Source of information:

Internet

- i. <http://asianheritagealertiaah.blogspot.com/2011/08/dutch-kuthi-of-baranagore-kolkata.html>

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: COMPLETELY REPLACED

Past use: Residence of Dutch Governor

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Although the building is DEMOLISHED, this is being listed to put on record a lost piece of history when Baranagar was under Dutch rule Late (18th c. to early 19th c.) and this house on the riverbank used to be the Dutch Governor's residence. There was a plaque with its name (first picture), which was later removed (second picture) [source: web link mentioned above]. The name of the ghat beside this house got its name from this building- Kuthhi ghat. The term 'kuthhi' is a local derivation of the word 'Cottage'.

It is to be noted that on 7th May 1825, the Dutch ceded the 'Baranagar estate' to the British.

8. Architectural Description

This used to be a three storeyed building with tall arched windows and other elements of European architecture.

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding: River & dense neighbourhood





Plan: -
 Façade: -
 Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style
 Building material and: Burnt bricks, lime-surkhi
 Construction techniques Brick masonry and joist-lath-tile floor construction

9. Associated Intangible values Represented the Dutch heritage of the area

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration NA

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance ALREADY DISAPPEARED

12. Other Remarks Many such Kuthhi.s used to dot the riverfront in late 18th -early 19th c.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- i. Sen, Ajit. *Ancholik Itihas: Baranagar Vol. 3*, Kolkata, pp. 28-29, 42
- ii. <https://baranagar.wordpress.com/tag/dutch/>
- iii. "District Census Handbook North Twenty Four Parganas, Census of India 2011, Series 20, Part XII A"
- iv. <https://cafedissensusblog.com/2016/04/30/kutighat-a-small-slice-of-the-past/>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	19.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-17****KUTHHI GHAT, BARANAGAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

KUTHHI GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'06.8"N

Longitude:

88°21'46.3"E

Address:

28, 40/1A, M.N. Chowdhury Street, Baranagar
West Bengal 700036

Approach:

From Kuthi ghat road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Late 18th C., during Dutch rule in Baranagar

Source of information:

- ii. <https://baranagar.wordpress.com/category/history-news-information-of-baranagar/>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Municipality or KoPT

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Ghat

Past use:

-do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Kuthhi Ghat is the ghat adjacent to the Dutch Kuthhi that existed till 2018-19. It got its name from the Dutch Governor's residence. It is an important

Culture Significance:

river transit point for ferry service between Bagbazar, down south and Belur Math, right across the river.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Chandni Type

Site & Surrounding:

River & dense neighbourhood

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

-

Decorative Feature:

Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and:

Bricks and tiles



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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

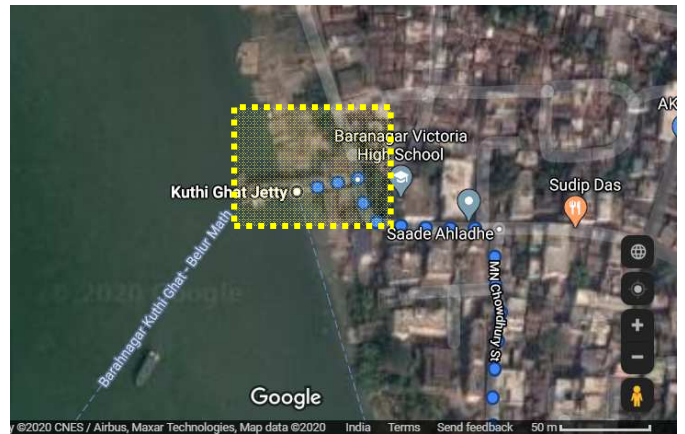
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baranagar#/media/File:Kuthi_ghat_baranagar.jpg

Table with 4 columns: Listers Name, Date of Listing, Reviewer Name, Address. Rows include Suchandra Bardhan, 26.05.2020, Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan, and Kolkata.

Field Photograph taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-18****BARAHANAGAR VICTORIA SCHOOL, BARANAGAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BARAHANAGAR VICTORIA SCHOOL

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'06.8"N

Longitude:

88°21'48.3"E

Address:

28, 40/1A, M.N. Chowdhury Street, Baranagar
West Bengal 700036

Approach:

From Kuthi ghat road

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype:

Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

1866

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i. Plaque on the wall of the school

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Municipality or some Trust

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

School

Past use:

School

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Founded in 1866

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

No particular Style. Functional Building

Site & Surrounding:

River & dense neighbourhood

Plan:

Rectangular

Façade:

Arched windows

Decorative Feature:

Stucco finish at the corners

Building material and:

Bricks and tiles

Construction techniques

Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values**10. Condition Description**



Sign of Distress: Not known

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Maintained

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: C

Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: B

Social/Cultural: B

Final Grading: **IIB**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name Suchandra Bardhan

Date of Listing 26.05.2020

Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan

Address Kolkata

Address Kolkata



Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-19****SATI DAHA GHAT, BARANAGAR**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SATI DAHA GHAT

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°37'56.4"N

Longitude:

88°21'50.8"E

Address:

118 M.N. Chowdhury Street, Baranagar
West Bengal 700036

Approach:

North Baranagar Rameswar High School

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Ghat

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

Around 1830.s

Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Municipality or KoPT?

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:

Satidaha used to be a funeral custom in the late wherein the widow was cremated alive along with her dead husband, thereby becoming a 'Sati', till this social evil was outlawed by the British in 1829, credit goes to a social movement led by Raja Rammohan Roy, the 'Father of Modern India' & founder of Brahma Samaj, and his sustained campaign against Satidaha since 1812. This had been the site for such practice. Raja Rammohan Ray is said to have witnessed an attempt of Satidaha at this spot and could intervene on time to stop the cruel practice.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

There is a platform at road level with a bust of Raja Rammohan Roy. The other structures are not of much architectural significance.

Site & Surrounding:

River & dense neighbourhood



Source: Anirban Ray,
<http://www.ETERNALLYCREATIVE.COM/licensing/>



Plan: -
 Façade: -
 Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style
 Building material and: Bricks
 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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration
Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance **None**

12. Other Remarks

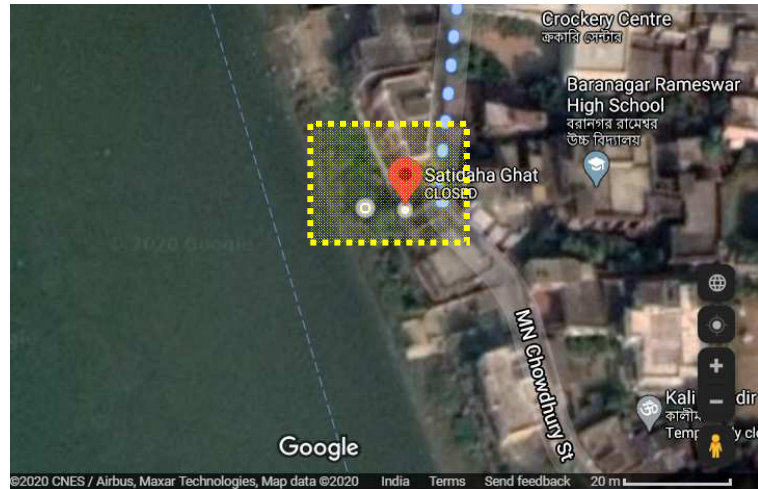
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

- i. <https://baranagar.wordpress.com/category/history-news-information-of-baranagar/Maps/plan/Drawings>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-20**

Map Reference:

PRAMANIK KALI BARI

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

PRAMANIK KALI BARI

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°37'54.6"N

Longitude:

88°21'54"E

Address:

225, Pramanik Ghat Road, Baranagar,
West Bengal 700036

Approach:

near Satidaha Ghat

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Maghi Purnima, 1259 BS (1853 CE)

Approximate Date:

-

Source of information:

Internet

i. Sen Ajit, Anchalik Itihas Baranagar, Vol. 8, Kolkata

ii. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/10/07/joy-mitra-kali-bari-baranagar/>**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Temple Trust

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Kali temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The temple was constructed by Durgaprasad Dey & Ramgopal Dey of Dey Pramanik family, comprising of the main temple of Ma Brahmamoyee Kali and four Shiva temples of Jamuneswar, Gangeswar, Dwarakeswar and Rameswar.

Culture Significance:

The idol is carved out of *kastipathar* (Basalt ?) by Nabin Pal, also known as Nabin Bhaskar. The history of this temple is closely connected with that of

Social Significance:

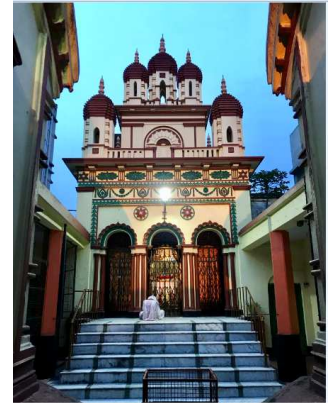
Dakshineswar Kalibari. It is said that this idol was originally sculpted for Dakshineswar temple, but it was found to be small in proportion to the shrine

Associational Significance

and so Nabin prepared two more idols from the same stone. The third idol is worshipped as Ma Bhavatarini at Dakshineswar. Since both the idols of these

Local legends:

two temples were made from the same stone, Sri Ramakrishna Dev, worshipper of Ma Bhavatarini used to refer Ma Brahmamovee as 'Masi' or aunt.

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style:	Navaratna Kali temple with nine 'triratha pidha deul' shikhara.s and two tiers of 'dalan' style flat roofs like Joy Mitra Kalibari. The main temple is 52' in height with raised plinth and three cusped arched doorways framed by round pilasters. It is flanked by two larger Shiva temples in the inner courtyard and the two smaller ones on the roadside – all of aatchala type.
Site & Surrounding:	Dense neighbourhood
Plan:	South facing rectangular/ square sanctum with wide verandah on the front accessed by six steps
Façade:	The lower storey of the main temple has distinct Greek entablature with architrave, frieze & cornice with modillions. The frieze, in turn, has the triglyphs and floral pattern in the metope segments. The rest of the areas have rich oriental design work in plaster. The upper storey has a Venetian door with fanlight design and the 'ratna deul's have lancet openings, while Joy Mitra Kalibari's were semicircular.
Decorative Feature:	stucco work of ornamental frieze with floral design, rinceaux or garlands
Building material and:	Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi, lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry
9. Associated Intangible values	Contemporary to two other temple-estates of local gentries: the more famous Dakshineswar Kalibari (1855) and Joy Mitra Kalibari (1850).

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:	as such nothing observed.

**11. State of Conservation**

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration	Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

`A blend of Eastern and Western architecture

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings

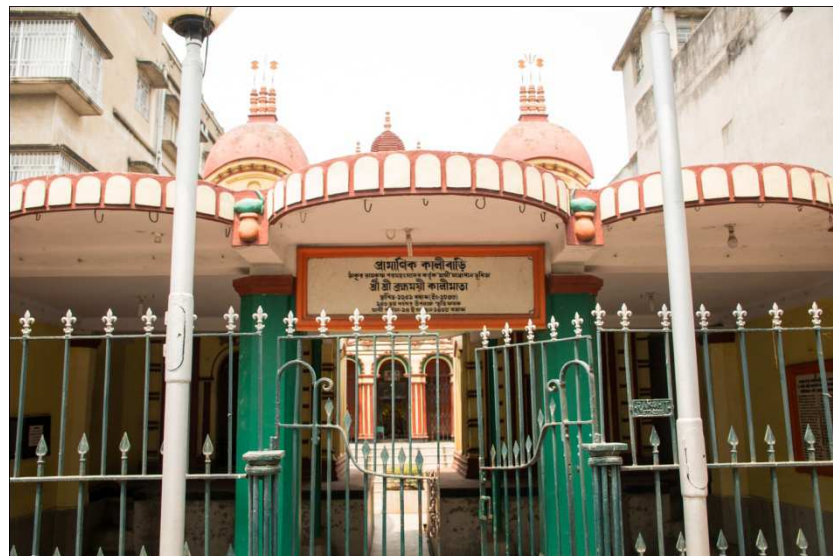
Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	26.05.2020
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan



Address	Kolkata
Address	Kolkata



Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-21****BARANAGAR MATH (OLD SRI RAMAKRISHNA MATH)**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

BARANAGAR MATH (MONASTERY)

Past Name:

NOT KNOWN**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°38'50.47"N

Longitude:

88°21'52.85"E

Address:

125/1, Pramanik Ghat Road,
Baranagar, West Bengal 700036

Approach:

Very close to Pramanik Ghat & Kalibari

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Building not known; Math in 1886

Approximate Date:

Building early to mid 19th c.

Source of information:

i. http://www.rkmbaranagar.org/start_math.phpii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baranagar_Math**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Ramakrishna Math, Baranagar- a branch centre of Belur Math

Address:

Belur, Howrah

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu monastery

Past use:

Residence

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

After the mahasamadhi of Sri Ramakrishna, his disciples led by Narendra nath (later Sw. Vivekananda) started looking for a suitable house so as to lead

Culture Significance:

pure monastic life as per Sri Ramakrishna's teachings. A dilapidated house near the river was hired at Rs. 11 per month from one Bhuvan Dutta , but the

Social Significance:

original owner was Sri Kalinath Munsu, a Taki landlord. In January 1887,

Associational Significance:

Narendranath Datta and his eight brother disciples took formal monastic vows at Baranagr Math and practiced renunciation. Eventually, eleven of the

Local legends:

sixteen Sannyasin disciples of Sri Ramakrishna became permanent inmates of this house. Baranagar Math is, thus, the FIRST monastery of Sri Ramakrishna Movement – from Sepp./Oct. 1886 to Feb. 1892, after which they shifted to the Alambazar Math, a little north of the same locality, described earlier. Thus the genesis of the worldwide Ramakrishna movement happened in this house. However, the original building doesn't exist now.



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	It was a two-storeyed house, rectangular in plan and pillared verandah on the first floor and semi-circular arch doorways in the ground floor, elevation character somewhat similar to Bawali Rajbari.
Site & Surrounding:	Dense neighbourhood
Plan:	Described in the Architectural Style
Façade:	-do-
Decorative Feature:	-do-
Building material and:	Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

It was the FIRST monastery (1886-1892) and origin of the now worldwide Ramakrishna Order.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	NA
Structural Problem:	NA
Additions & alterations:	The original Math building doesn't exist now.
Repairs and Maintenance:	NA
Threats to the property:	NA

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

Math has acquired the land after freeing from current owners and encroachers and rebuilding work is ongoing. Only two entrance gate pillars of old Math have survived the ravages of time.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	27.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



Field Photographs taken in April 2021



**Serial No.-22****SIDDHESWARI KALI TEMPLE-1**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. NamePresent Name: **SIDDHESHWARI KALI TEMPLE, KUTHI GHAT**Past Name: **-DO-****2. Location**

Latitude: 22°38'05.4"N

Longitude: 88°21'55.6"E

Address: B. K. Moitra Road, Baranagar,
West Bengal 700036

Approach: About 250 m before Kuthi ghat on BK Moitra Rd

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1843 CE

Approximate Date: -

Source of information:

Internet

- i. Sen Ajit, Anchalik Itihas Baranagar, Kolkata
- ii. Chattopadhyay Jawaharlal, Kutighat Siddheswari Kalibari
- iii. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/11/05/siddheswari-kalibari-kutighat/>

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private (check)

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Temple Trust

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Kali temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

The temple was built by zamindar Joy Narayan Bandopadhyay, a very pious and religious landlord, in 1843. A local road (Joy Narayan Banerjee Lane) is named after him. A locality in Baranagar is also called Banerjeepara. Goddess Kali, known here as *Ma Siddheswari*, is worshipped in a wooden idol.

Culture Significance:

Apart from daily worship, special Puja is performed on Deepawali i.e. Shyama Puja, Falaharini Kali Puja and Ratanti Kali Puja.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

It is said that Ramkrishna Paramahansadev visited this temple a number of



Local legends:

8. Architectural Description It is a modest one-storeyed building in traditional *dalan* (flat roofed) architecture with a pillared verandah with round columns in front. The central opening with a higher lintel provides access through 'moon-stone' type plinth steps and is topped by an ornamental crown in the roof that also has modillion block projections. The sanctum door with fanlight is flanked by similar windows on both sides. It has an open court in front.

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques

Dense enighbourhood

south-facing rectangular building

Described in the Architectural Style

-do-

Burnt bricks and lime-surkhi

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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

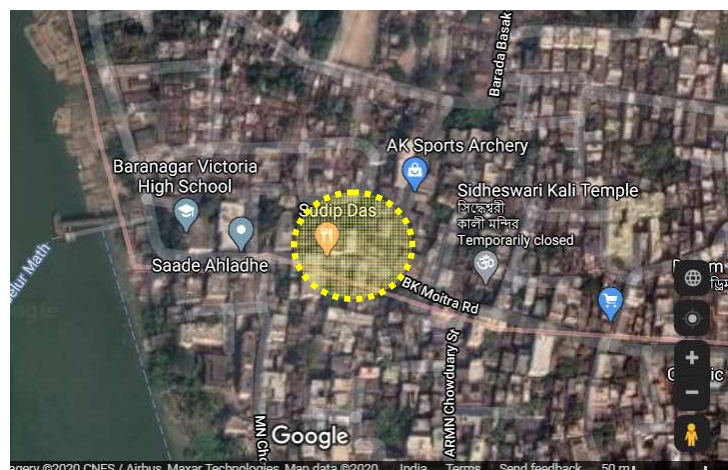
Archaeological: C
Architectural: B
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **IIA**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 27.05.2020
Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata



**Serial No.-23****SIDDHESHWARI KALI TEMPLE-2**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

SIDDHESHWARI KALI TEMPLE

Past Name:

DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°37'57.3"N

Longitude:

88°22'15.8"E

Address:

315, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Baranagar Bazar, Baranagar, West Bengal 700036

Approach:

At the crossing of Kashi Nath Dutta and Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Baranagar bazar

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Founded in 1781

Approximate Date:

-

Source of information:

Internet

- i. Sen Ajit, Anchalik Itihas Baranagar, Kolkata
- ii. Bhattacharya, R.C. Baranagar Alambazar Math
- iii. <https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/11/10/kalibari-baranagar-bazaar/>
- iv. <https://www.facebook.com/baranagar.siddhaswari.kalimandir.100/>

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Temple Trust

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Kali temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali temple

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

The Goddess Ma Siddheshwari was said to have been worshipped by one Nanu Thakur with great devotion and piety after daily bath in the river Ganga. He continued this practice from a very young age. The present *sebaitis* - the Chakraborty family, are his family descendants. It is also believed that

Culture Significance:

one of the ancestors of the present *sebaitis*, Sannayashi Charan Chakraborty was a priest of this temple about two centuries back. Previously this temple was inside a hut, the roof of which was made of *hogla* (Typha plant) leaves.

Social Significance:

Maa Siddheshwari, about six feet in height, made of clay of the Ganges (*ganga mati*) is there inside the temple along with idols of other gods and goddesses. The puja is performed according to tantric rituals.



Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The present temple is a rectangular double storeyed structure with three ornamental arch openings- not of much architectural significance.

Site & Surrounding: Dense neighbourhood
Plan: Described in the Architectural Style
Façade: -do-
Decorative Feature: -do-
Building material and: Bricks and concrete
Construction techniques: RCC Frame structure

9. Associated Intangible Visit by eminent personalities of 19th c. Bengal

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: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

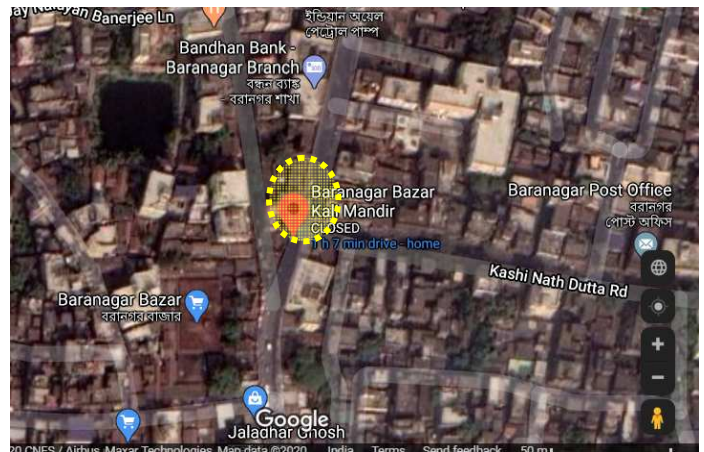
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata

**Serial No.-24****KOULESHWAR SHIVA & KOULESHWARI KALI TEMPLE**

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

**KOULESHWAR SHIVA AND
KOULESHWARI KALI TEMPLE**

Past Name:

-DO-**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°37'53.8"N

Longitude:

88°22'55"E

Address:

Pramanik Ghat Road, Baranagar,
West Bengal 700036

Approach:

On Pramanik Ghat Road, near PramanikKalibari

**3. Property Type**

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype:

Religious/ Secular

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

-

Approximate Date:

- mid-19th c

Source of information:

Internet

Sen Ajit, Anchalik Itihas Baranagar, Kolkata

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Private

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Temple Trust

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

In use

Present use:

Hindu Kali temple

Past use:

Hindu Kali temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

This small but beautifully proportioned temple is almost like a pavilion with 'dalan' type flat roof and a verandah in front. The verandah is accessed by plinth steps that run for the entire length.

Site & Surrounding:

Dense neighbourhood



Plan: rectangular, south facing
 Façade: It has four nos. twin ionic columns, each pair extending to become one larger ionic column beyond the lintel level. These are all angular ionic columns with floral stucco relief in between. The roof has two small chhatris on either sides that are square in plan with a domical spire built on a circular slab – almost like miniature version of ratna deuls. The central crown is ornamental with detailed designs, much of which is lost.
 Decorative Feature: Described above
 Building material and: Bricks and lime surkhi
 Construction techniques: Brick Masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
 Structural Problem: Not found
 Additions & alterations: A CGI Sheet has been added in front for the entire length for shade
 Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
 Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration: Good
 Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: as such nothing observed.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

- i. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kouleshwar+Shiv+and+Kouleshwari+Kali+Temple/@22.6315961,88.3652868,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNb33bUH00tmJ1kYuyMw2UAhUcYKreh-elrQ3dE!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNb33bUH00tmJ1kYuyMw2UAhUcYKreh-elrQ3dE%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4000!8i3000!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x39f89db1b59942e9:0xf47e70d981ac209!2sBaranagar,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.6437356!4d88.3776948!3m4!1s0x39f89d9ef7c00ee7:0xf818a9249419839b!8m2!3d22.6315961!4d88.3652868>



Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata



Field Photographs taken in April 2021





11a. SOUTH DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

Established in 1870

DOCUMENTED SITE

Name	Type/ sub-type
1. Clive House	Residential

**Serial No.-01**

Map Reference:

CLIVE HOUSE

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:

CLIVE HOUSE

Past Name:

DUMDUM HOUSE/ BURRA KOTHHI**2. Location**

Latitude:

22°37'35.2"N

Longitude:

88°24'58"E

Address:

Rashtraguru Avenue, Dumdum,
Nagerbazar, Kolkata, W B- 700028
450 m north from Nager bazaar More

Approach:

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Structure

Subtype:

Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Not known

Approximate Date:

17th c.-early 18th c.

Source of information:

Internet

- i. https://www.wbtourismgov.in/destination/attractions_activities/north_24_parganas
- ii. <https://vivatheritage.co.uk/clive-of-indias-house-at-dum-dum-calcutta/>
- iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Dum_Dum

**5. Ownership**

Single/Multiple

Multiple

Public/Private

Public

Any other (specify)

-

Name of owner:

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI),
Kolkata

Address:

-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:

Abandoned

Present use:

Protected monument

Past use:

Robert Clive's residence

**7. Significance**

Historic Significance:

Clive House, also known as Burra Kothi, is of both historic and archeological importance. This house was thought to have been acquired by Lord Clive either shortly before the battle of Plassey in 1757 as an operational base, or after his success during negotiations. Dum Dum House, 'an old property on a mound', is mentioned several times by contemporary historian Robert Orme (including a sketch diagram from 1756). It is thought of as the first *pucca* brick and cement building in North Kolkata area and was possibly built by the Portuguese. Some say that it was the hunting lodge of an Indian prince or nobleman. What is known is that it was used by British soldiers when they first entered the country. Later, Robert Clive renovated it, added a floor to the single-story building, and made it his country house around 1757-60, during his first term in Bengal.

Culture Significance:



- Social Significance:** The house was originally a single-storey structure equipped with underground chambers or cellars with even an underground tunnel leading up to another house in modern-day Mall Road area. Clive added a floor and extended the house. On the ground floor was his office, and on the first floor, the residential quarters and a nautch ghar. He also extended the grounds, laid out a manicured garden and added a portico to the new southern entrance.
- Associational Significance:** The house is located on raised ground in otherwise flat surroundings. When Clive House was excavated, a variety of artefacts were recovered, including coins, terracotta figures, sculptures, pottery and intelligence on a Portuguese fort. The articles found are believed to be of the Sena period (11-12th c.), or may alternatively have links with the ancient civilization unearthed earlier at Chandraketugarh, Berachampa, some 35 km east of this site.
- Local legends:** It may unearth a 1300-year old city beneath Kolkata, as the origin of the Clive House is still not clear.

8. Architectural Description

- Architectural Style:** Early English style, close to Georgian (1725-1780) with small porch, central entry and raised plinth
- Site & Surrounding:** Dense residential neighbourhood
- Plan:** Rectangular with a courtyard
- Façade:** A double storied brick building with a single storied entrance porch in the front having three arch ways and semi-circular flight of plinth steps. The corners are bolstered with three-tiered clasping type brick buttresses and roof parapet is with balustrades. Inner courtyard has double storied very thick circular twin brick columns, now free-standing, as the architrave has collapsed.
- Decorative Feature:** Described in the Architectural Style
- Building material and:** Burnt bricks, lime-surkhi, Cast Iron
- Construction techniques** Brick masonry and joist-lath-tile floor construction, clasping buttress

- 9. Associated Intangible values** Association with Robert Clive and beginning of British dominion of India.

10. Condition Description

- Sign of Distress:** Natural weathering effect
- Structural Problem:** In certain parts
- Additions & alterations:** Not known
- Repairs and Maintenance:** Restoration is ongoing
- Threats to the property:** Squatters inside and outside the structure pose difficulty in the restoration work.

11. State of Conservation

- Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Conservation work continuing under ASI
- Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Under restoration



12. Other Remarks A very important historic, architectural and cultural site that is a turning point in the history of this country.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

<https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/west-bengal/the-house-clive-did-not-build/cid/1411033>

Maps/plan/Drawings

Listers Name	Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.05.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	Address	Kolkata