



GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION, Murshidabad, WB

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of Murshidabad District, WB



Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage (INTACH)
71, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi- 110003
Tel: 24631818, 24632267, 24632269, 24692774, 24641304, 24645482
Fax: 0091-11-24611290 | Website: www.intach.org



INTACH
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted to:



Submitted by:





AH DIVISION

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

MURSHIDABAD

DECEMBER 2020

Submitted to



National Mission

for Clean Ganga





PREFACE

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

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

TEAM

To document the section of the River Ganga (Hooghly) in West Bengal (INTACH WB Chapter), the project was spearheaded by Mr. GM Kapur (Convenor) who appointed Historian Balaknath Bhattacharyya from Kolkata, West Bengal to undertake the Listing. The entire area of the Ganga across West Bengal was further divided in 5 zones and 5 teams were formed with local college students, engaging one supervisor for each team. The supervisors chosen were usually local academicians. One initial training and thereafter time-to-time trainings were conducted by Mr. Bhattacharya for each segment. In Murshidabad, the team was supervised by Mr. Bijan Ray. The report was further compiled by Sohini Pyne.





TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	3
TEAM	3
1. INTRODUCTION	10
1.1. Murshidabad District:	10
1.1.1 Berhampore.....	12
1.1.2 Jangipur.....	13
1.1.3. Lalbagh	14
1.1.4. Jiaganj – Azimganj.....	14
2. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND BOUNDARIES.....	16
2.1. Administrative Boundaries:	16
2.2. Geographical setting:	17
2.3. Ecology:	19
3. SIGNIFICANCE OF GANGA	20
4. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF MURSHIDABAD	21
4.1. Early history.....	21
4.2. Pala and Sena dynasty (625 AD – 1203 AD).....	21
4.3. Medieval Period (1203 AD – 1574 AD).....	21
4.4. Mughal Period (1574 AD – 1757AD).....	23
4.5. Colonial Period (1757AD – 1947 AD)	26
4.5. Post-Independence (1947 AD to Present)	27
5. SIGNIFICANCE OF MURSHIDABAD	30
5.1. Archeological and Historical Significance.....	30
5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance	32
5.3. Natural / Ecological Significance	32
5.4. Architectural Significance.....	33
6. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION	34
6.1. Architectural Typologies.....	34
6.2 Architectural Evolution.....	53
7. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY.....	56
7.1. Literature Study	56



Ganga Cultural Documentation – Listing of Built Heritage

7.2. Primary Site Survey 56

7.3. Filling Inventories and Data Compilation..... 57

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY 58

ANNEXURE..... 60

LISTING INVENTORIES..... 60



TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Watercolour painting of Murshidabad in West Bengal by Robert Smith, c. 1814-1815. 10

Figure 2 Location of Murshidabad District within West Bengal...... 11

Figure 3 Fort at Berhampore, West Bengal, c 1850...... 12

Figure 4 A pair of colonial style houses on either side of the river Bhagirathi at Jangipur.C 1812-1820. 13

Figure 5 A View of the Katra Mosque built by Murshid Quli Khan at Muxadavad by William Hodges, 1781. 14

Figure 6 A view of the Neminath Jain Temple at Azimganj...... 15

Figure 7 Map showing the administrative boundaries of Murshidabad district and its CD Blocks. 16

Figure 8 Map showing the river system of Murshidabad a) Ganga (R.Padma) b) R.Bhagirathi c) R. Jalangi. 18

Figure 9 The Nizamat Kila or Palace of Murshidabad, seen from the opposite bank of the Bhagirathi river with the Nawab's barge in the foreground. 20

Figure 10 Extent of Ilyas Shahi and Hussain Shahi Dynasty in the 15th Century...... 22

Figure 11 Location of Murshidabad within the Bengal Subah under the Mughal Empire...... 23

Figure 12 Cossimbazar - One of the major trading centres of Bengal...... 24

Figure 13 Region governed by the Independent Nawabs of Bengal prior to transfer of powers to British East India Company...... 25

Figure 14 District Moorshedabad with administrative boundaries and divisions c 1857...... 27

Figure 15 Murshid Quli Khan, the first Nawab of Bengal. 30

Figure 16 Cossimbazaar Choto Rajbari. 31

Figure 17 Murshidabad School of Painting. 32

Figure 18 Confluence of multiple cultures at Murshidabad reflected in its architecture...... 33

Figure 19 Plan of the Hazarduari Palace. 34

Figure 20 Kunjaghata Rajbari a) Palladian facade and b) Central Courtyard. 35

Figure 21 a) Yellow House and b) Wasif Manzil - two examples of bungalow typology in study area...... 35

Figure 22 a) Charchala roof over a square plan and b) octagonal roof over an octagonal plan temple. .36

Figure 23 Murshidabad style inverted lotus roof as seen in a) Bagicha Bari Temple and b) Raghunathgunj Bazaar Shiva Temple...... 36

Figure 24 a) Rajibeshwar Shiva Temple, Berhampore and b) Byaspur Shiva Templ, Berhampore having a square porch leading to a square Shrine room, topped by a variety of roofing typologies...... 37

Figure 25 Dalan style temple as seen at a) Bajitpur Gobinda Temple, Jangipur with a flat roof and b) Kripamoyee Shiva Temple, Berhampore with an Ektratna..... 37

Figure 26 Jor Bangla roof of Dayamoyee Kali Mandir. 38

Figure 27 Groups of temples of different typologies seen at a) Dus Shiva Mandir Temple complex and b) 38

Figure 28 Kherur Masjid built in the Sultanate style. 39

Figure 29 a) Katra Masjid and b) Chawk Masjid at Murshidabad. 40

Figure 30 Floor Plan and view of the White Mosque at Murshidabad. 40

Figure 31 The Nizamat Imambara in European architectural style...... 41

Figure 32 Spatial Layout of the Nizamat Imambara. 41



Ganga Cultural Documentation – Listing of Built Heritage

<i>Figure 33 St. John's Church, Berhampore and b) Armenian Church, Berhampore.....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Figure 34 a) Shri Neminathji Temple and b) Shri Chintamani Parasnath Temple at Azimganj.</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Figure 35 a) Krishnath School and b) Krishnath College at Berhampore.</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Figure 36 a) Nimakharam Deuri and b) Dakkhin Darwaza at Lalbagh.</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Figure 37 Clock Tower at Murshidabad.....</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Figure 38 a) Grant Hall and b) Mackenzie Park Community Hall.</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Figure 39 The Old Collectorate Office which was originally an Army Barrack.</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Figure 40 Old British Cemetery at Berhampore.....</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Figure 41 a) Plan and b) View of Tomb of Alivardi Khan and Siraj Ud Daulah.</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Figure 42 Jaffarganj Cemetery, Lalbagh.</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Figure 43 Swarnamoyee water works, industrial heritage.</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Figure 44 Figure 43 Nizamat Astabal.</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Figure 45 a) Sagar dighi and b) Sheikh Dighi at Jangipur, Murshidabad.</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Figure 46 Barrack Square, Berhampore.</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Figure 47 Pie Chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings as per its built use across the district</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Figure 48 Bar Diagram showing the distribution of identified heritage structures over different time periods.</i>	<i>55</i>





1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Murshidabad District:



Figure 1 Watercolour painting of Murshidabad in West Bengal by Robert Smith, c. 1814-1815. Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000002094u00000000.html>. Accessed online on 20th December 2020

Murshidabad is situated on the Eastern peripheral plains of the State of West Bengal and it is the Northern-most district of Presidency Division. It forms the Eastern international boundary of State bordering Bangladesh. River Padma creates the Northern and Eastern boundary, separating the district from the district Maldah to the North and Rajshahi Division of Bangladesh to the East. Districts Burdwan and Nadia are in the Southern side and Birbhum and the Pakur (Jharkhand) are on the Western side of the District¹. The main channel of the Ganges runs for a length of 94 km along the right bank of the district from downstream of Farakka Barrage to Jalangi. Known as the Bhagirathi in this region, the river divides the district in almost two equal halves. The district has an area of 5,341 km² with 5 Sub-divisions namely, Berhampore, Domkol, Jangipur, Lalbagh and Kandi, and 26 Community Development Blocks. The headquarters of the district are at Berhampore.

¹ Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal (2011). District Census Handbook: Murshidabad.. Calcutta.



Murshidabad district is named after Murshidabad town situated on the left bank of the River Ganga, the last Muhammedan capital of Bengal before beginning of the British Rule, which in turn is named after Nawab Murshid Quli Khan, the first Nawab of Bengal. Murshidabad assumed great importance as an administrative centre during the reign of the Nawabs of Bengal. After the defeat of Nawab Sirajud Daulah by the East India Company at the Battle of Plassey, located south of Murshidabad in Nadia district, it became the headquarters of the British EIC for a short duration before the administration was shifted to Calcutta (Kolkata). The district is very significant in the state, for its historical and architectural value.

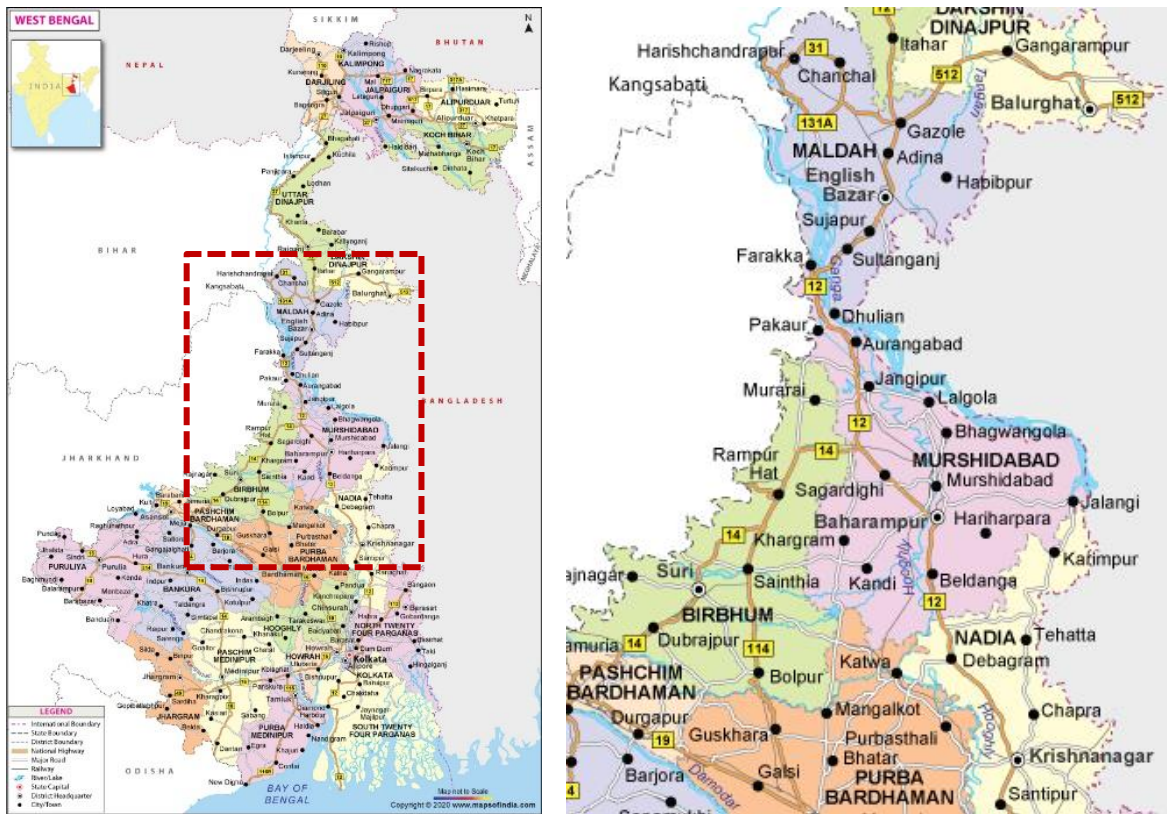


Figure 2 Location of Murshidabad District within West Bengal. Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/westbengal/westbengal-map.jpg>. Accessed online on 20th December 2020



1.1.1 Berhampore

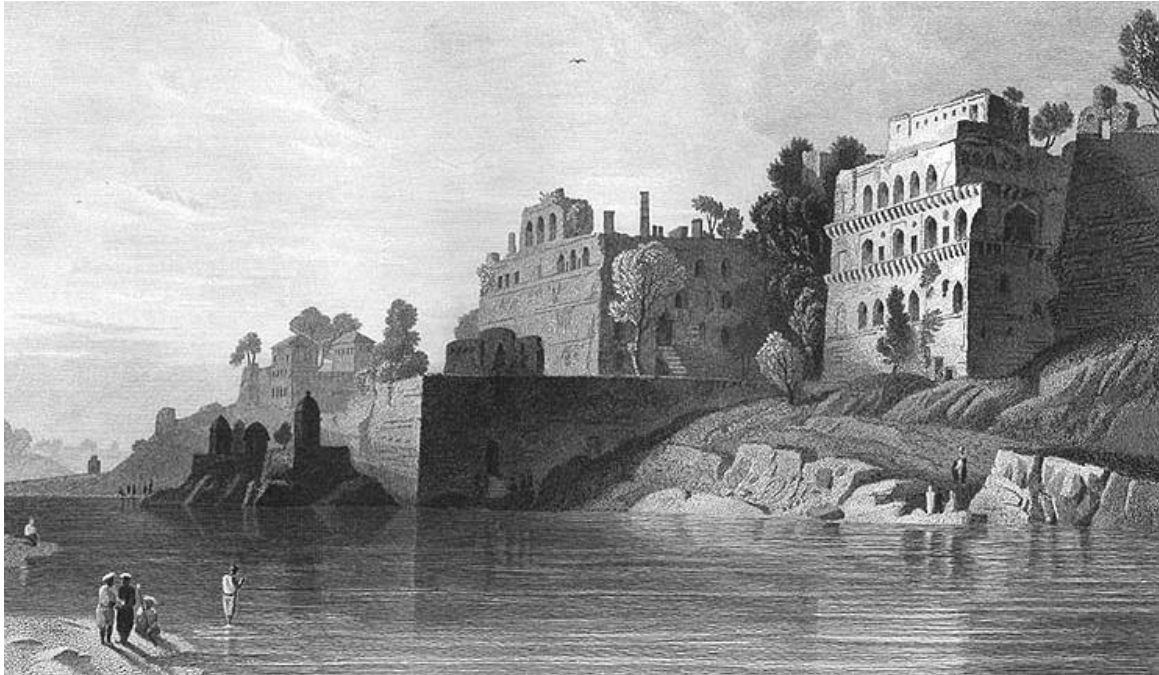


Figure 3 Fort at Berhampore, West Bengal, c 1850. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fort_at_Baharampur,_West_Bengal,_c_1850.jpg. Accessed online on 20th December 2020

Berhampore is a city and subdivision just south of the geographical centre of Murshidabad district at 24.1° N and 88.25° E. The city is situated on the eastern banks of the River Bhagirathi or Ganga. Berhampore was part of the Karnasubarna region whose history dates back to the 7th Century. It used to be known as Brahmapur because many of the Brahmin families that settled here. Berhampore includes the ancient city of Cossim Bazaar. It was one of the first centres of the British East India Company, in 1658 AD and also saw influx of traders from the Dutch and French East India Companies, making it the most important production hub in the region till the founding of Calcutta. Berhampore was fortified by the British EIC after their decisive win in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 AD and was used as a cantonment till the late 19th Century. Today, Berhampore is the administrative headquarters of the Murshidabad district.



1.1.2 Jangipur



Figure 4 A pair of colonial style houses on either side of the river Bhagirathi at Jangipur. C 1812-1820. Source: <https://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/addorimss/a/largeimage55316.html>. Accessed online on 20th December 2020

Jangipur is a Sub-division, city and municipality located in the Northern Rarh part of the Murshidabad district at 24.47° N and 88.07° E. It is situated on the banks of the River Bhagirathi. It is said to have been named after the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan who set up a Mughal army camp in the region, and was earlier named Jahangirpur. The area in and around Jangipur at Giria village was used as the battle field of two important battles in history, one between Alibardi Khan and Nawab Sarfaraj Khan in 1740 and the other between the English under Major Adams and the troop of Mir Qasim in 1763. During the early years of British rule, Jangipur was an important centre of Silk Trade. Much of the town has now been inundated by the River Bhagirathi.



1.1.3. Lalbagh



Figure 5 A View of the Katra Mosque built by Murshid Quli Khan at Muxadavad by William Hodges, 1781. Source: http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00routesdata/1700_1799/localrulers/murshidabad/murshidabad.html Accessed online on 20th December 2020

Lalbagh is a Sub-division of Murshidabad, located centrally in the district. It is spread over both the Rarh and the Bagri physiological regions from the Jalangi-Bhagirathi Interfluvium to the Ganges-Bhagirathi basin to the Nabagram plains². Lalbagh includes some of the most historically important towns and villages of the district, including Murshidabad Town, Jiaganj and Lalgola. Murshidabad town, named after Murshid Quli Khan, was the seat of the Nawabs of Bengal from 1704 AD, after the capital was shifted here from Dacca.

1.1.4. Jiaganj – Azimganj

Jiaganj-Azimganj are twin cities and a Municipality, established in 1896, in Murshidabad district, located on the East (Jiaganj) and West (Azimganj) of the Bhagirathi River. Jiaganj is located at 24.2452°N, 88.2685°E while Azimganj is located at 24.2362°N, 88.2585°E. The original name of Jiaganj was Baluchar which was changed to Jiaganj after the conquest

² Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal (2011). District Census Handbook: Murshidabad. Calcutta.



of Bengal by the Mughal Empire³. Azimganj was probably named after Prince Azimusshan, grandson of Aurangzeb⁴. The twin towns, being suburbs of Murshidabad, were important in the trading network from the reign of the Bengal Subah. The town is home to a community of Marwari Jain merchants, with Jain temples having a syncretic mix of architectural styles, dotting the landscape along the river. The community of bankers, merchants and financiers migrated here from Bikaner in the latter half of the eighteenth century while Murshidabad was a flourishing trade centre and quickly rose to prosperity. Though it is no longer such an important emporium as it was, Jiaganj is still a large depot where rice, jute, silk, bell metal etc., are collected for export⁵.



Figure 6 A view of the Neminath Jain Temple at Azimganj. Source: Primary Survey by Primary Survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jiaganj_Azimganj . Accessed online on 21.07.2021

⁴ Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal (2011). District Census Handbook: Murshidabad. Calcutta

⁵ Ibid



2. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND BOUNDARIES

2.1. Administrative Boundaries:

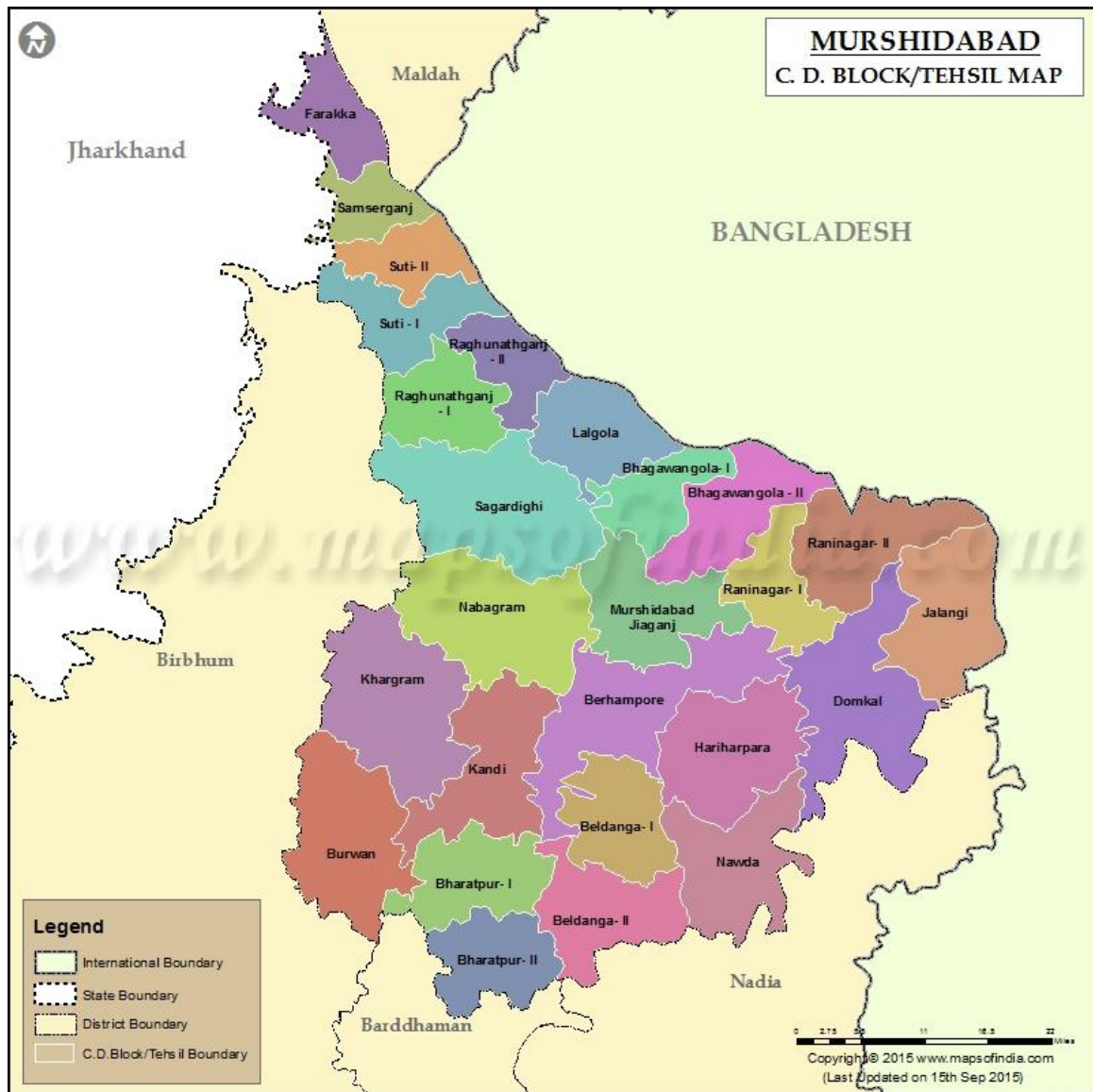


Figure 7 Map showing the administrative boundaries of Murshidabad district and its CD Blocks. Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/westbengal/tehsil/murshidabad.html>. Accessed online on 20th December 2020

Murshidabad district has 5 subdivisions – Berhampore, where the headquarters are located, Jangipur, Lalbagh, Domkol and Kandi. The district covers an area of 5,341 km² (2,062 sq. mi) and lies between 23° 43' N and 24° 52' N latitude and 87° 49' E and 88° 44' E longitude. Murshidabad shares borders with Malda district to the north, Jharkhand's Sahebganj district to the north-west, Birbhum to the west, Bardhaman to the



south-west and Nadia district to the south. It also shares an international border with Bangladesh's Rajshahi division to the east.

At the time the East India Company took over the Dewani of Bengal, the zemindaries of Birbhum and Vishnupur; which now form a large part of the present district of Birbhum and Bankura, were included in Murshidabad, but formed into an independent district in 1787. The present shape of the district has remained more or less constant since 1879. Within the district the subdivisions have had many changes in their boundaries, and the present limits have been retained more or less since 1941. On the eve of the Partition of August 1947 Murshidabad, before the details of the Radcliffe Award was published, was, for a very few days, provisionally allotted to East Bengal in Pakistan. But as soon as details of the Radcliffe Award were published the administration of Murshidabad was re-transferred to West Bengal.⁶

2.2. Geographical setting:

Murshidabad is bound by the River Padma along its entire Eastern length right from the extreme north to the south-eastern extremity. The Jalangi also flows between Murshidabad and Nadia districts in the South East. The Bhagirathi River or the Ganga also flows from the North to the South of the River, dividing the district into almost equal portions. This division is not just geographical in nature, but also has resulted in significant differences in their geology, agriculture and also religion. The tract to the west of the river is locally known as Rarh, and the tract to the east as Bagrinames which resemble the traditional division of Bengal into four tracts, i.e. Rarh to the south of the Ganga and West of the Bhagirathi, Barendra lying north of the Ganga, between the Mahananda and Raratoya rivers, Bagri or South 'Bengal and Banga or Eastern Bengal.

To the East of the Bhagirathi, the Bagri region, the district has a hot and humid climate with low-lying, fertile soil of rich, recent alluvium due to the constant flooding of the Bhagirathi, Padma, and Jalangi rivers along with their offshoots. The Kalantar Bil is a continuation of the Bagri in the south-eastern corner of the district and receives the

⁶ Mitra, A (1951). Census 1951 West Bengal – District Handbooks Murshidabad. Saraswati Press: Calcutta. p. i



drainage of the swampy rivers in the eastern part of the district. It is a saucer shaped depression of vast swampy tract of dark clay. To the West of the Bhagirathi, known as the Rarh region, the climate is hot and dry. The land surface is high and undulating, a continuation of the sub-Vindhyan region of hard laterite clay, greyish or reddish, mixed with lime and iron oxides. The rivers in this region do not flood the land surface for long periods of time and therefore does not lend much fertility to the soil⁷.

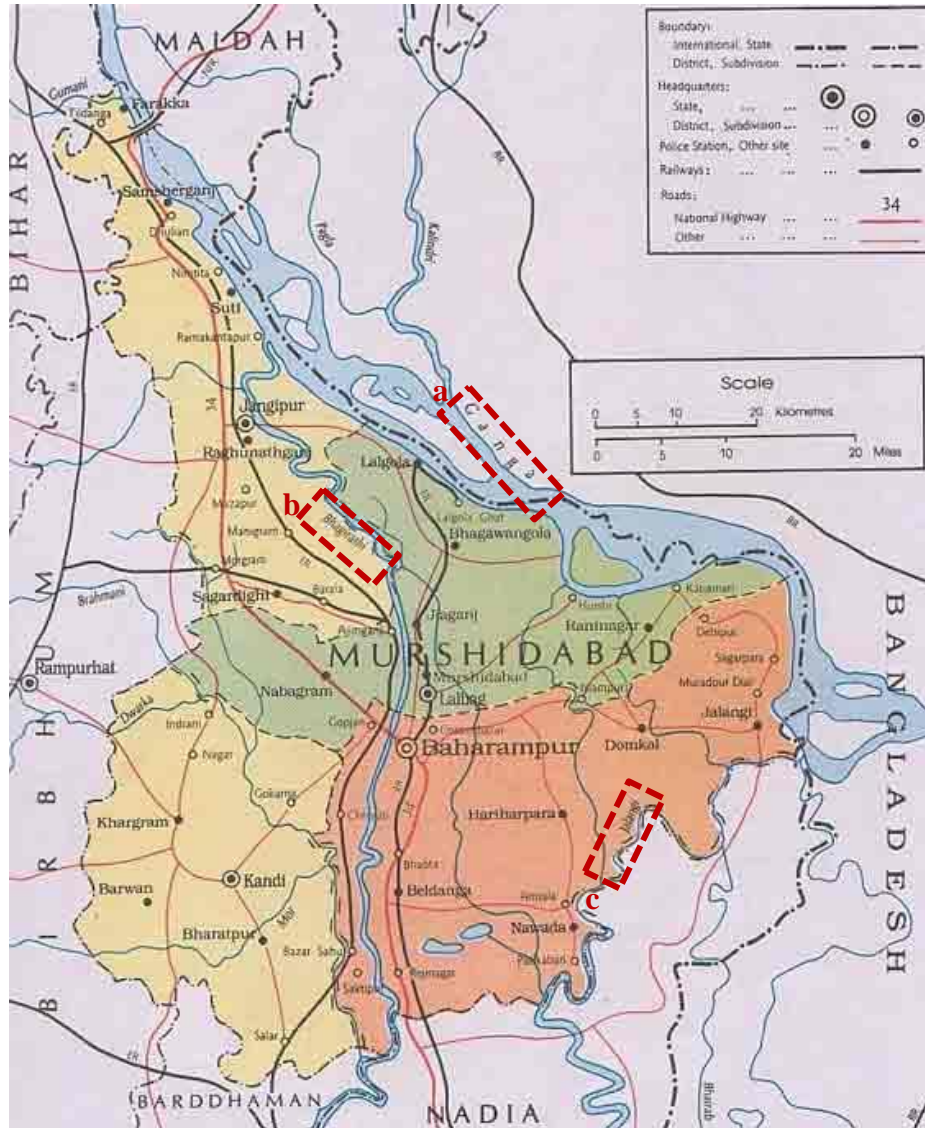


Figure 8 Map showing the river system of Murshidabad a) Ganga (R. Padma) b) R. Bhagirathi c) R. Jalangi. Source: <https://www.milligazette.com/dailyupdate/2005/murshidabad/map-murshidabad.htm>. Accessed online on 20th December 2020

⁷ Mitra, A (1951). Census 1951 West Bengal – District Handbooks Murshidabad. Saraswati Press: Calcutta. p. ii-iii



2.3. Ecology:

Due to the differences in soil and climatic condition, different parts of the district, differ in their ecology. The Eastern or Bagri region grows a variety of crops due to its extremely fertile soil. The largest produce is that of the early rice crops and jute, supplemented by cold weather crops in winter. In the Western region, the Rarh, is the winter rice, which unlike the rice grown in the Eastern region, does not depend upon early rain for a good harvest. Few cold weather crops like sugarcane, mulberry, tobacco, potatoes, and various vegetables are also grown. The Hijal region grows large stretches of tough and durable thatching grass and is also used for pasture. The Kalantar Bil area is good for growing rice, but does not support many other crops. There is very little forested area of only 0.77 thousand hectares of land, and most of the area is arable. Murshidabad has a reputation for its mango orchards, and the tract lying along the western bank of the Bhagirathi in the Jangipur subdivision abounds with *kul* trees, which used to be extensively cultivated for the propagation of lac.



3. SIGNIFICANCE OF GANGA

Ganga or Padma first touches the district of Murshidabad at its extreme Northern point and then flows in the South-East direction thereby forming the Eastern boundary with Bangladesh. The tributaries of Ganga or Padma are Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Bhairab along with an estuary of Mahananda located at Lalgola. Every year the Ganga is found to be creating and cutting away land along its course by a constant alteration of alluvium and diluvium. Large islands are continuously forming in the channel and some of them consist of several kilometres in length. The river Bhagirathi is bifurcated from the Ganga at Nurpur which is about 25 kilometres away from Farakka and then flows South-wards after running parallel to Ganga for about 2 kilometres. The river Bhagirathi divides the district into two almost equal portions; Eastern part ‘Bagri’ and the Western part ‘Radh’ resulting in vastly different characteristics in the two region. On the Eastern bank towns namely Jangipur, Jiaganj, Berhampore, Beldanga etc. are situated⁸.



Figure 9 The Nizamat Kila or Palace of Murshidabad, seen from the opposite bank of the Bhagirathi river with the Nawab's barge in the foreground. Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/largeimage68323.html>. Accessed online on 22nd December'20

⁸ Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal (2011). District Census Handbook: Murshidabad. Calcutta.



4. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF MURSHIDABAD

4.1. Early history

The history of Murshidabad district is largely unknown till before the beginning of the Muslim rule. Prior to that, the history of Murshidabad is largely the history of the Bengal region in general. During the 5th century AD some portion of the modern Murshidabad district i.e. Northern Radh and Bagri belonged to the territory of Gupta Empire. It is conjectured that the present village of Rangamati, six miles South West of Berhampore marks the capital of the ancient site of Karnasuvarna during the rule of King Sasanka whose kingdom spread over the entire Rarh region in the 7th Century AD. As per Hiuen Tsang, this kingdom included present day Murshidabad, Burdwan, Bankura and Hooghly.

4.2. Pala and Sena dynasty (625 AD – 1203 AD)

King Gopal, founder of the Pala dynasty consolidated the region under his rule after the anarchy which prevailed after the death of Sasanka. Dharmapal succeeded his father Gopal in around 770 AD. According to the Khalimpur copperplate inscription, one of the Mandals, Vyaghratati Mandal has been identified with the Bagri portion of Murshidabad, Nadia and North Twenty Four Parganas by Alexander Cunningham⁹. The rule of the Palas is commemorated in the district by the large Sagardighi Tank which is said to have been excavated by King Mahipala¹⁰. The Pal dynasty declined with the ascension of Madanpala to the throne in 1144 AD. Vijaysen, whose father had been instrumental in the defeat of Madanpala, took hold of the Pal territories in whole of Radh (Western Murshidabad) and Bagri (Eastern Murshidabad) and subsequently extended his territory to the whole of the central and Southern Bengal which he ruled over till the invasion of Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1203 AD.

4.3. Medieval Period (1203 AD – 1574 AD)

Invasion of Bakhtiyar Khilji laid the foundation stone of Sultanate rule in Bengal. The Radh portion of modern Murshidabad district was brought under the domination of

⁹ Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal. (2011). District Census Handbook: Murshidabad. Calcutta.

¹⁰ O'Malley, L.S.S. (1914). Bengal District Gazetteers: Murshidabad. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta.



Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1206 AD under the command of Muhammad Sheran and Ahmad Sheran. Whether the whole of Northern Radh was under the jurisdiction of the Sultanate is not known. The whole of Northern Radh was under control of the next Sultan Ghiyasuddin Iwaz Khalji (AD 1213-27) who wrested the last citadel of Hindu rule in Northern Radh. Bagri portion of the modern Murshidabad district was brought under Delhi Sultanate after Lakhnauti in 1259 AD was captured by an official of the Delhi Sultan. Bengal witnessed several types of political upheavals during the next three hundred years. The rulers were replaced in a very quick succession. Sometimes Bengal was centrally controlled by the Delhi Sultanate, sometimes the Governors appointed on behalf of the Sultanate declared themselves independent and waged wars with the Sultanate. Sometimes the Governors of different provinces were found to be at loggerheads with each other. Often a de-facto independent Sultan took possession of different Governorships under one command. After the culmination of the Sultanate rule there was a brief era of rule by the Shahi dynasties accompanied by a brief Hindu interregnum (Raja Ganesh). Two most famous dynasties of this period are the dynasties of Ilyas Shahi and Hussain Shahi. Thereafter Bengal witnessed a brief reign of Sher Shah Suri¹¹.

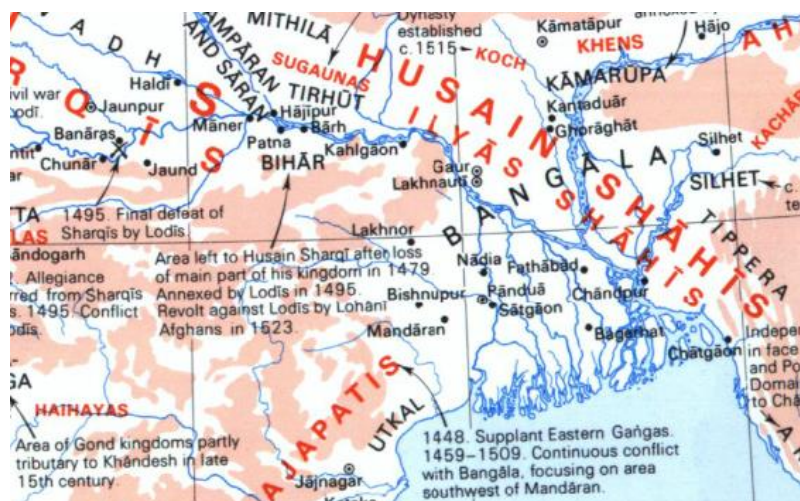


Figure 10 Extent of Ilyas Shahi and Hussain Shahi Dynasty in the 15th Century.

Source:

<https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/fullscreen.html?object=077Accessed> online on 22nd December 2020

¹¹ Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal. (2011). District Census Handbook: Murshidabad. Calcutta.



4.4. Mughal Period (1574 AD – 1757AD)

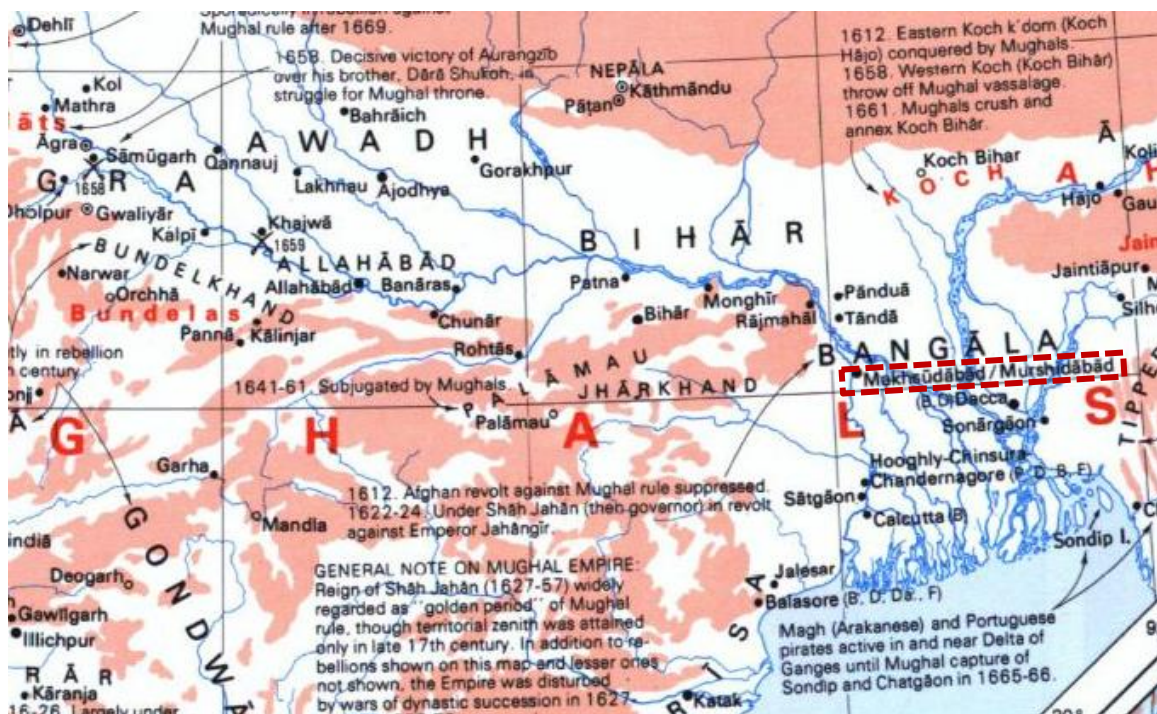


Figure 11 Location of Murshidabad within the Bengal Subah under the Mughal Empire. Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/fullscreen.html?object=083> Accessed online on 22nd December 2020

In 1574 AD Mughal rule commenced in Bengal under Akbar though it was merely an armed occupation rather than a settled administration. All of Bengal came under Mughal powers during Jahangir’s rule and finally took a concrete shape. From the early early 17th century, Murshidabad, then known as Makhsudabad, became an important commercial centre. The silk from this region enticed multiple European trading companies to set up factories. The English and the French has factories at Cossimbazaar. The Armenians had a factory at Saidabad. The Dutch had factories in Cossimbazaar and Kalkapur. The importance of the silk trade that existed in Murshidabad at thattime is well documented in the writings of both Bernier and Tavernier. The presence of the court, the army, artisans and merchants, both European and Asian, greatly increased the wealth of Murshidabad and owing to its administrative and commercial activities financial houses established their head offices there. The history of Murshidabad, then known as Makhsudabad, took a sharp turn in 1701 AD when Murshid Quli Khan was appointed Faujdar of Makhsudabad and the Diwan of Subah Bangla by Emperor Aurangzeb. The provincial revenue



headquarters was shifted from Dhaka in 1704 AD by Murshid Kuli Khan, to Makhsudabad and the town was renamed after the Diwan himself. Dhaka had lost its importance as a commercial centre, the maghs and the Portuguese were no longer dangerous and the banks of the Bhagirathi offered a more centralized position to govern the three regions of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The new city also sat on the important line of trade through the Hooghly with European traders and it also had control of the town of Cossimbazaar, where all the European companies had trading establishments.



Figure 12 Cossimbazar - One of the major trading centres of Bengal. Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/fullscreen.html?object=087> Accessed online on 22nd December 2020

After the death of Murshid Kuli Khan his son-in-law Shuja-ud-daulla (1725-39 AD) succeeded him as the Subedar of Bengal and Orissa. Shuja-ud-daulla was killed during the battle with Alibardi Khan, the then Deputy Faujdar of Bihar, at Giria. This usurpation of power was legitimized by the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah and after Shuja-ud-daulla's death, Alibardi became the Subedar and Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and his tenure lasted between 1739 and 1756 AD. During his reign an era of good administration prevailed. He had to encounter the invasion of the Bargi or Maratha. Although there were initial setbacks, he ultimately succeeded to hold his ground and eventually forced the Maratha to retreat from Bengal due to his able administration. In



1756 AD, Alibardi Khan's grandson Siraj-Ud-Daulah ascended the throne as Nawab of Bengal and Bihar. Siraj Ud Daulah soon became aware of the British interest of colonization and resented the British military presence in Bengal. The strengthening of the Fortification of the British East India Company in Calcutta greatly angered the Nawab. He recaptured Calcutta from the British in 1756 AD for a short while. In 1757, the famous betrayal and conspiracy of Mir Jafar, the Commander of the Bengal Army with the Robert Clive and the British East Indian Company in the Battle of Plassey, resulted in the change in administration to the hands of the British East India Company. He was captured by Mir Jafar's soldiers and executed in Murshidabad. The defeat of Siraj Ud Daulah saw the last Independent Nawab of Bengal. In 1757 AD, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal in the form of a puppet in the hands of the East India Company.

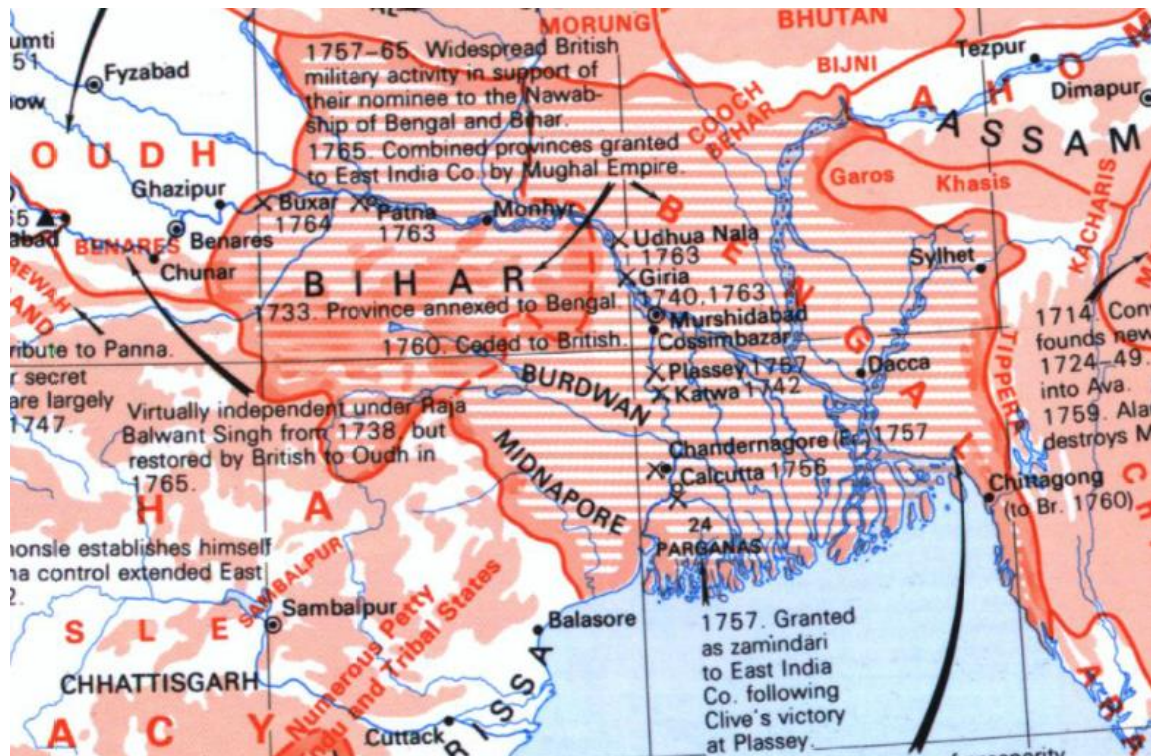


Figure 13 Region governed by the Independent Nawabs of Bengal prior to transfer of powers to British East India Company. Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/fullscreen.html?object=091> Accessed online on 22nd December 2020



4.5. Colonial Period (1757AD – 1947 AD)

Mir Jafar became the first dependent Nawab of Bengal of the British East Indian Company in 1757 AD after the Battle of Plassey. He received military support from the East India Company till he fell out of favour with them in 1760 AD. He was replaced by Mir Qasim, his son-in-law, who shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr. With the grant of the Diwani in 1765 AD, the revenue management of the whole of Bengal was handed over to the East India Company. The Council of the Company in Calcutta became the supreme revenue management authority and the centre of power in Bengal shifted from Murshidabad to Calcutta leading to the downfall of the royal status of Murshidabad into a mere district town. The famine of 1770 AD coupled with the transfer of Diwani office to Calcutta in 1772 marked the beginning of an era of rapid decline of Murshidabad.

The modern district of Murshidabad came into existence in 1787 AD though the borders were finalized in 1879 AD after which there was not much change. Prior to the partition in 1947 AD, as per the “3 June Plan” or “Mountbatten Plan”, Murshidabad district was supposed to fall under the jurisdiction of East Pakistan, modern day Bangladesh. However after the declaration of Radcliff award the district became a part of West Bengal and remained in India. It is remarkable to note that for 3 days Murshidabad unofficially remained a part of East Pakistan although it was officially a part of West Bengal¹².

¹² Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal. (2011). District Census Handbook: Murshidabad. Calcutta.



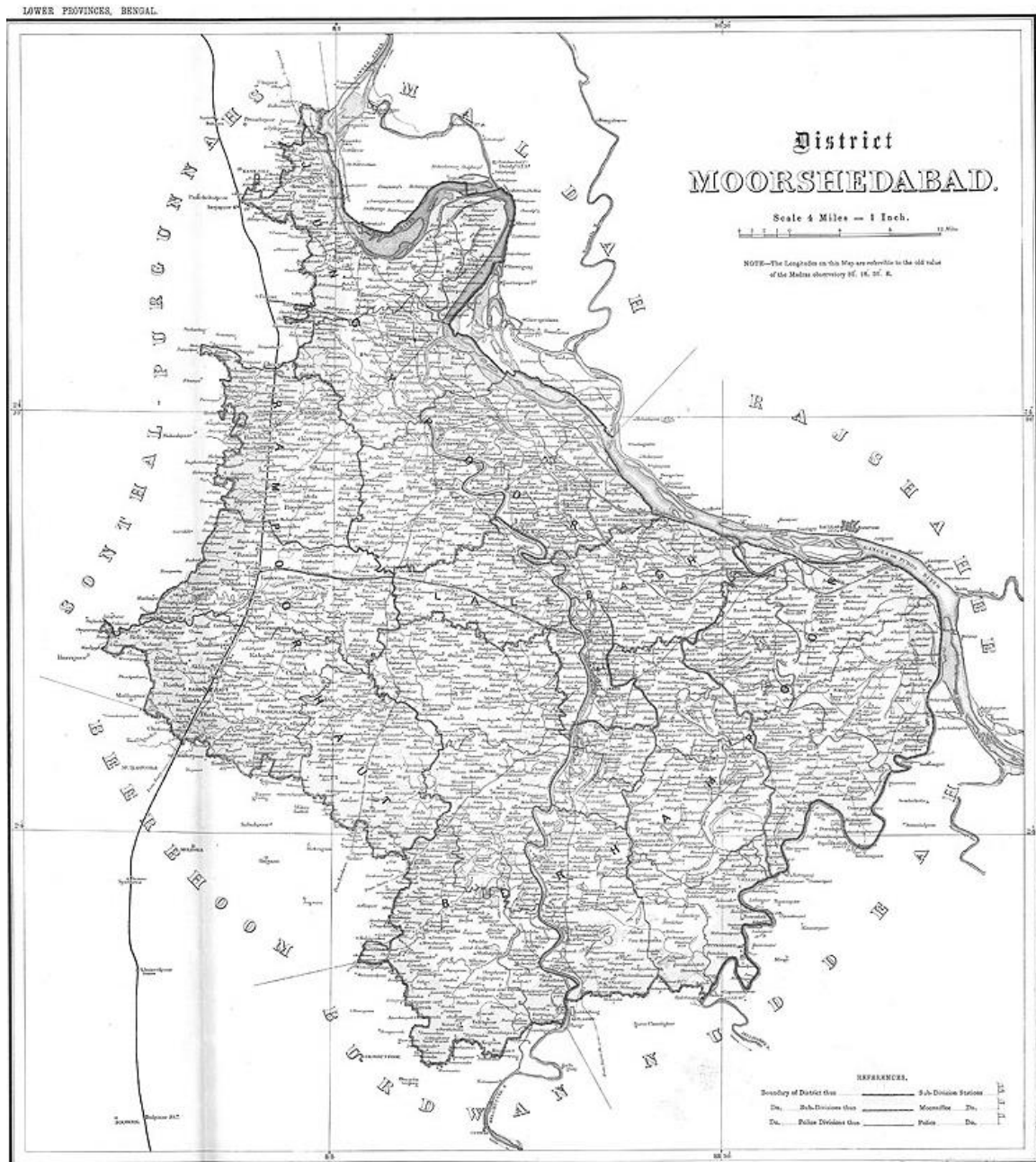


Figure 14 District Moorshedabad with administrative boundaries and divisions c 1857.
Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/maps/asia/ioruxu1182.html> Accessed online on 22nd December 2020

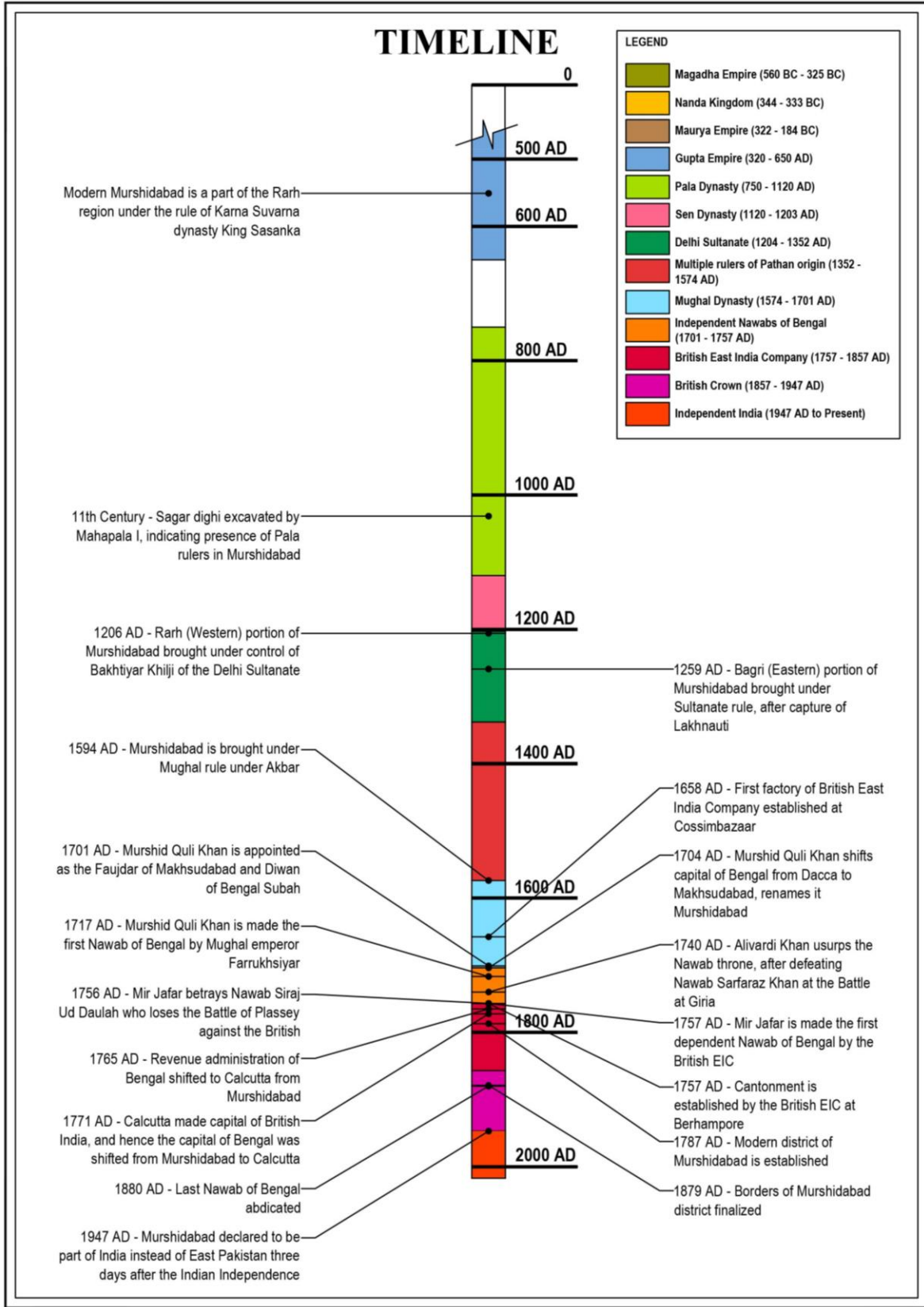
4.5. Post-Independence (1947 AD to Present)

The district has largely retained its form since Independence. There have only been changes within the district in terms of the administration. There were originally 4 districts, Berhampore, Jangipur, Lalbagh and Kandi. Domkal subdivision was added in 1999 and today the district is divided in 5 sub-divisions and 26 development blocks. The



district is primarily agrarian. Manufacturing is below desirable levels and has been identified as an industrially backward district. Road infrastructure is also being developed with various roads and bridges getting connectivity with Highways and National Highways. NH-34 and a number of State Highways pass through the district. The district is well connected to the neighboring districts by Rail Communication.





5. SIGNIFICANCE OF MURSHIDABAD

5.1. Archeological and Historical Significance

There is very little archaeological evidence dating back to pre-historical periods in Murshidabad with sites like Gitagram and Hatpara having Mesolithic remains. The most important historical archaeological site is that of Rajbaridanga, believed to be the capital of the erstwhile Karnasuvarna kingdom of the 7th Century, and is located about 9.6 km South-West of Berhampore town.



Figure 15 Murshid Quli Khan, the first Nawab of Bengal. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murshid_Quli_Khan. Accessed online on 22nd December 2020

Murshidabad truly gained historical significance in the 1700s when Murshid Quli Khan became the Dewan of Mughal Subah of Bengal, including present day Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Bangladesh. He transferred the capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad and became the first Nawab of Bengal. It was the seat of all the independent Nawabs of Bengal, till Siraj ud Daulah after which the administration of Bengal shifted to the hands of the British East Indian Company in 1756 AD. Clive on entering Murshidabad describes it thus: "This city is as extensive, populous, and rich as the city of London ..."¹³

The downfall of the district started with the shift in capital of Bengal to Calcutta in 1772 AD. Berhampur was proposed as the site of a cantonment by the EIC a few months after the Battle of Plassey in view of the fact that the factory at Cossimbazar had been demolished, and its fortifications dismantled by Siraj-ud-daula in the previous year. The proposal was raised in 1757 AD but was eventually abandoned. Barracks were built in Berhampore by 1767 AD, to house the Northern Frontier of the Bengal Army. In 1857 AD, these Barracks witnessed one of the first outbreaks in the Mutiny by the 19th regiment of native infantry, a detachment of native cavalry and a battery of native artillery against the British East India Company. After the Mutiny, European troops were again stationed at Berhampur, and it continued to be a cantonment

¹³ Mitra, A. (1953). District Handbooks Murshidabad, Census 1951. Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd.: Calcutta



till 1870, when it was finally abandoned as a military station. The city of Murshidabad was left only as the residence of the Nawab Nazim, who till 1882 only retained certain attributes of sovereignty within his palace.

Cossimbazar, a trading town in the district also had great historic and socio-economic significance. It was a great emporium attracting the trade of Lower Bengal. By 1658 AD, the English had established a factory at Cossimbazaar and before the end of the 17th century it had become the leading English commercial agency in Bengal. The Dutch, the French and the Armenians had also established factories at Cossimbazaar. Colonel Rennell again wrote (cir, 1759)-"Cossimbazar is the general market of Bengal silk and a great quantity of silk and cotton stuffs are manufactured here, which are circulated throughout great part of Asia; of the unwrought silk 300,000 or 400,000 lbs. weight is consumed in the European manufactories. The decay of Cossimbazar began from the early nineteenth century, due to change in its climate which was not favourable for the growth of Silk and for changes in the course of the Bhagirathi, which took a sudden sweep three miles to the west of its old channel, leaving a desolate stretch of stagnant water.



Figure 16 Cossimbazaar Choto Rajbari. Source: Primary Survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance

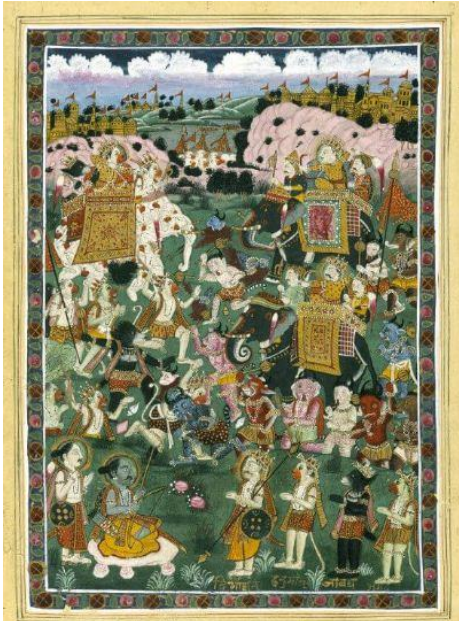


Figure 17 Murshidabad School of Painting.
Source:
<https://www.tallengestore.com/products/indian-art-murshidabad-school-miniature-painting-miniature-art-by-tallenge-store>. Accessed online on 22nd December 2020

Due to the overarching influence of Vaishnavism in the 16th and 17th Centuries in the neighbouring regions of Nadia and Burdwan, Murshidabad also had a host of Vaishnava poets and philosophers who have left indelible marks in Bengali Literature. Due to the long rule of the Nawabs which commenced from the 18th Century, Murshidabad is also home to a distinct Islamic culture, Islam being the most popular religion in the district. Though the population of Jains in the district is small, they had historically notable influence over the district,

owing to which there is a considerable stock of Jain temples in Murshidabad, adding to its cultural plurality. Murshidabad Painting a new school of painting with traditional Mughal *qalam* at its root

developed in Murshidabad. Murshidabad School was established under the direct patronage of its governors when dispersed court artists of the crumbling Mughal Empire took refuge at the court of Murshidabad in search of their livelihood. After the famine of 1769, famine stricken artists found patronage with the British and adapted to an Indo-European style which eventually came to be known as the Company Painting.

5.3. Natural / Ecological Significance

The natural and ecological characteristics of Murshidabad have been crucial in determining the history of the district. The geographical location, with the river Bhagirathi flowing across its entire length has shaped the rise and fall of its major towns situated along the river facilitating riverine trade and lending great economic prosperity to the region. The climate of Murshidabd, which greatly favoured the cultivation of silk, also impacted the socio-economic history of the region as one of the greatest silk trading centres of the Colonial world. The Bhagirathi-Padma-Jalangi river system along with its



multiple smaller channels creates a fertile tract of land in the Eastern half of the district (Bagri), favourable for agriculture.

5.4. Architectural Significance

Murshidabad district includes multiple historically significant towns which were centres of trade and commerce (Cossimbazaar and Saidabad), administrative seat of the Nawabs of Bengal (Murshidabad town) and important military posts (Berhampore). Hence, the socio-political, administrative and economic history of the district has directly influenced the architecture. The long rule of the Nawabs under the Mughal administration and subsequent change of powers to the hands of the British EIC and Crown are both reflected in its palatial architecture. The influence of other European trading powers like the French, the Dutch and the Armenians are also seen. Murshidabad is home to important Islamic religious structures as well a significant stock of religious heritage of the colonial power. Simultaneously, the architecture also reflects the local Hindu population, traditional Bengali spatial layouts, techniques and materials have also blended in. Owing to this, Murshidabad district possess a rich architectural heritage spanning multiple functional typologies and various architectural styles. The architecture of Murshidabad is a confluence of the multiple cultures that lived in the region.



Figure 18 Confluence of multiple cultures at Murshidabad reflected in its architecture. Source: Primary Survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



6. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

6.1. Architectural Typologies

i. Residential

There are three types of heritage residential structures seen in the study area – a) the Hazarduari Palace, residence of the second last Nawab of Murshidabad, b) the Zamindarbaris and Rajbaris of the influential business families and c) residences of officers of the British East India Company or British government employees.

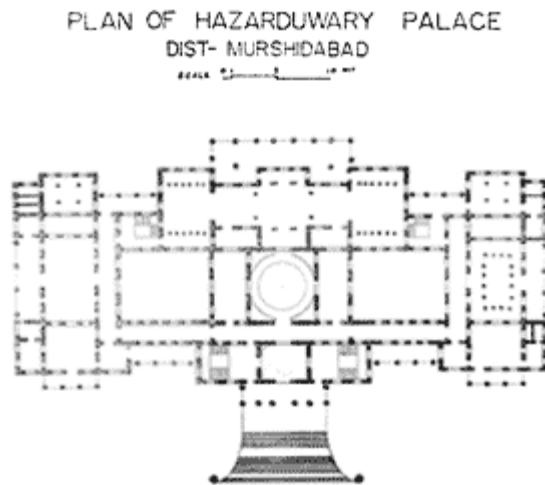


Figure 19 Plan of the Hazarduari Palace. Source: <http://www.asikolkata.in/murshidabad.aspx>. Accessed online on 22nd December 2020

The Hazarduari Palace was built on the site of the old Fort of Murshidabad which was demolished. It was built in 1829 AD in the Italian Renaissance style. The palace is rectangular in plan, three stories high measuring 424' x 200' x 80'. The building is divided into a wide central block and two narrow side blocks. At the centre of the central block, a grand flight of 37 steps lead up to the Portico on the

first floor. The Portico has 8 double heighted Doric columns supporting a large triangular pediment. There are no courtyards inside the structure.

The Rajbaris of the wealthy Zamindar or business families have a typical spatial layout with a large central courtyard. On one side of the courtyard there is usually a three, five or seven arched Thakurdalan, where the deity of the house is placed. On the other three sides of the courtyard, there is an overhanging balcony which leads into further rooms. There may be one or more ancilliary courtyards. The structures were usually built with European classicism, having a Palladian façade, classical orders and European ornamentation. Thus, while the spatial layout would follow the typically Indian courtyard planning, responding to the climate of the



region, the facades of the structures and the ornamentation would borrow heavily from Colonial styles.



Figure 20 Kunjaghata Rajbari a) Palladian facade and b) Central Courtyard. Source: Personal Visit by INTACH Team

The Bungalow style residences were largely built for the officers of the British East India Company or Crown or for the dependent Nawabs of the East India Company. These structures do not have a courtyard. They are usually single or double storied structures attached to a small garden or forecourt. They are constructed in the European Colonial style with extended front porches supported on columns of the Classical order.



Figure 21 a) Yellow House and b) Wasif Manzil - two examples of bungalow typology in study area. Source: Primary visit by INTACH Team

ii. Religious Architecture

a. Temples

Temples in Murshidabad are built in traditional Bengali architectural styles using brick and lime mortar with Terracotta panels on the exterior



facades. Temple may be of simple a square shaped plan with a single chamber for the shrine, usually roofed by a Charchaala or Aat Chala roof or by a hexagonal or octagonal in plan with a hexagonal or octagonal pointed roof. In Murshidabad, a distinct style of roof, with an inverted lotus shaped roof with petal shaped ornamentation on the base or drum, known as the Murshidabad Roof is also common. This is probably influenced by the Mughal Islamic architectural style.

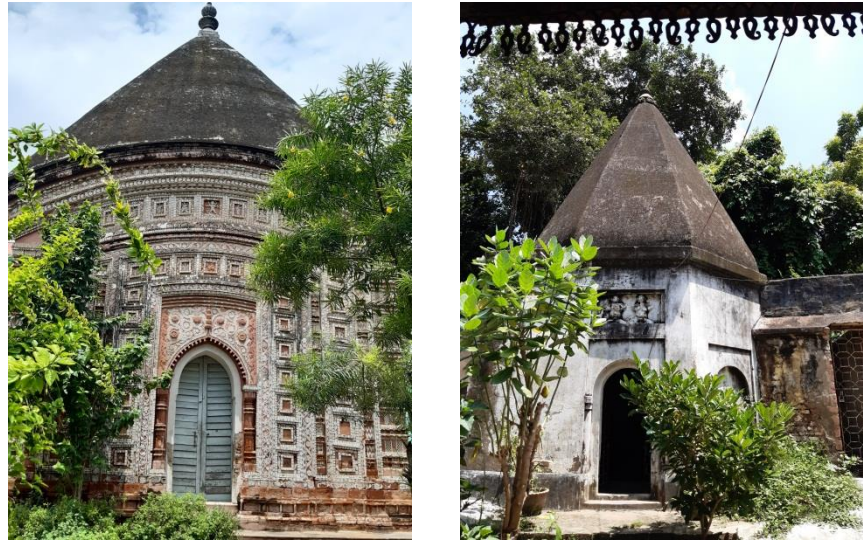


Figure 22 a) Charchala roof over a square plan and b) octagonal roof over an octagonal plan temple. Source: Primary visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya.

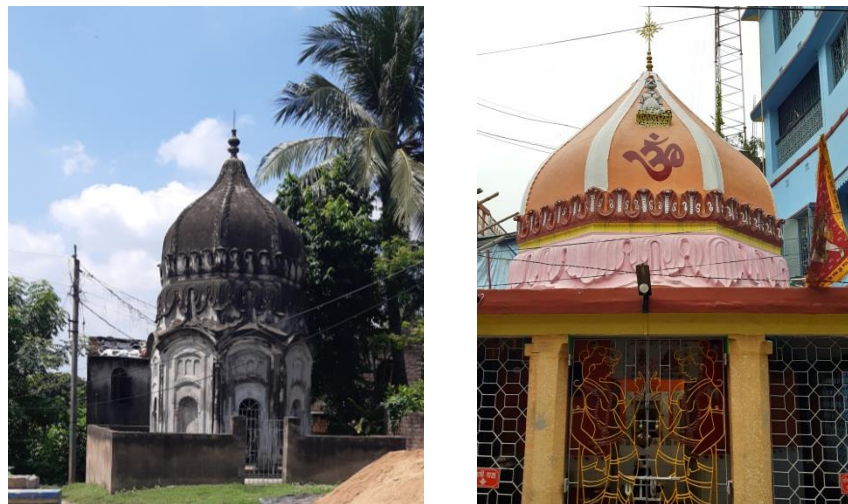


Figure 23 Murshidabad style inverted lotus roof as seen in a) Bagicha Bari Temple and b) Raghunathgunj Bazaar Shiva Temple. Source: Primary visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya





Figure 24 a) Rajibeshwar Shiva Temple, Berhampore and b) Byaspur Shiva Temple, Berhampore having a square porch leading to a square shrine room, topped by a variety of roofing typologies. Source: Primary visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

Two of the temples of the study area, have a square shaped porch like structure leading into a larger square shaped chamber, the shrine room. The roofs can be a combination of

flat roofs, Do-chaala, Char-chaala, Aat-chaala or Murshidabad style inverted lotus roof.

Dalan Style temples are rectangular in plan, with a flight of steps leading into an arcuated or colonnaded verandah which further leads into a chamber/s (Sanctum Sanctorum or Garba Griha) which houses the deity/ies. Dalan style temples are usually flat roofed and may have one or multiple Ratnas (pinnacles) rising above it.



Figure 25 Dalan style temple as seen at a) Bajitpur Gobinda Temple, Jangipur with a flat roof and b) Kripamoyee Shiva Temple, Berhampore with an Ektratna. Source: Primary site visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya.





Figure 26 Jor Bangla roof of Dayamoyee Kali Mandir. Source: Primary Visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

One temple in the study area is of the Jor Bangla type which has two twin structures, rectangular in plan standing over a common plinth. One structure usually serves as a verandah having a triple arched entrance while the second

structure serves as the shrine. Each structure has a roof of the ek-bangla (or do-chala) style, resembling the shape of a rural hut with thatched roof, with two curved segments that meet at a curved ridge.

In many cases, there are clusters of temples forming a temple complex. The temples may or may not follow a particular spatial typology or style of roofing and are largely varied.



Figure 27 Groups of temples of different typologies seen at a) Dus Shiva Mandir Temple complex and b) .Source: Primary Site visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya.



b. Mosques

The oldest mosque within the study area of 1494 AD, the Kherur Masjid in Jangipur is built in the Sultanate architectural style. It is a single domed chamber entered through a single aisled, triple bayed corridor topped by three domes. Since Islamic architecture in Bengal was heavily regional, the entire mosque was built in terracotta bricks. Terracotta panels with floral motifs are visible on the façade.



Figure 28 Kherur Masjid built in the Sultanate style. Source: Primary site visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

The Katra Masjid was one of the first Mughal structures in Murshidabad. It was built as a Jami Masjid and is a single aisled, five bayed mosque with five domes on each of the bay. It heavily uses pre-Mughal ornamentation like numerous niches on the facade. The dome also, is not as refined as the later Mughal domes. Surrounding the dome, there are cloistered chambers used as Madrasas, making it one of the largest Mosque complexes In Bengal. The Chowk Masjid, built about fifty years later, has more of Mughal traditions in its architectural vocabulary. The domes attains a more refined proportion, with five round domes and two end vaults over the seven bays, flanked by slender minarets¹⁴.

¹⁴ Asher, Catherine (2011). The New Cambridge History of India – Architecture of Mughal India. Cambridge University Press: New Delhi





Figure 29 a) Katra Masjid and b) Chawk Masjid at Murshidabad. Source: Primary site visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

Most of the mosques in the Lalbag area of the later Mughal period are of a similar architectural typology, rectangular in plan, single aisled, divided in three, five or seven bays, each bay topped by a typically Mughal ribbed bulbous dome with a pinnacle, with the central dome usually being larger in size. The structure is entered through multifoliated arched entrance, one at the centre of each bay, and there are niches or Mihrabs present on the rear Western wall. The corners of the mosque have octagonal minarets. Smaller minarets may also be present over the roof. The mosque may or may not be placed over a high plinth which acts as a basement floor.

WHITE MOSQUE, MURSHIDABAD, W.B.
SCALE - 1" = 10'

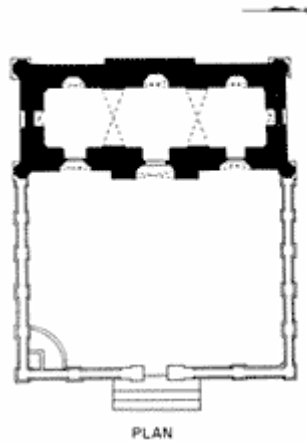


Figure 30 Floor Plan and view of the White Mosque at Murshidabad. Source: Primary site visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



c. Imambara



Figure 31 The Nizam Imambara in European architectural style. Source: Primary site visit by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

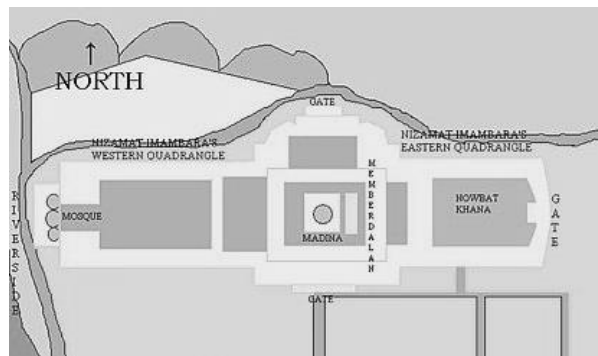


Figure 32 Spatial Layout of the Nizam Imambara. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizamat_Imambara. Accessed online on 22nd December 2020

Within the Hazarduari Palace complex is located the only found Imambara of the study area, the largest in Eastern India. The structure, though religious and Islamic in nature, is built in the Colonial style with European features in keeping with palace opposite it¹⁵. The structure has three large quadrangle blocks. In the central block there is Madina Mosque. The Eastern Hall of the

Central Block is called 'memberdalan' where there is a pulpit from where elegies are recited. There are side chambers for ladies. There is a similar hall and rooms in the western side of the Central block. The eastern quadrangle has a Nahabatkhana while the western quadrangle terminates in a two storied mosque.

¹⁵ Asher, Catherine (2011). The New Cambridge History of India – Architecture of Mughal India. Cambridge University Press: New Delhi



d. Churches



Figure 33 St. John's Church, Berhampore and b) Armenian Church, Berhampore. Source: Primary survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharya.

There are two churches in the study area in Berhampore, Murshidabad which are similar in spatial layout but have different architectural styles. The St. John's Church is Latin cross in plan with a square portico to the entrance, above which is a pyramidal bell tower. It is built in the Gothic style with pointed lancet arched openings all along the side facades. The Armenian Church also has a Latin cross plan with short transepts and an apsidal end. The structure is entered through a Porch on the front façade with an octagonal bell tower above. There are semi-circular arched openings along the entire length of its side facades.

e. Jain Temples

There are thirteen Jain temples, largely clustered in the twin towns of Jiaganj and Azimganj. The temples are an amalgamation of early medieval Rajputana¹⁶, Mughal as well as colonial influence. Most temples have a simple layout with a Sanctum or '*Moolaprasada*', surrounded by a circumambulatory path or '*Pradakshina Path*' and a *Mandapa* overlooking a courtyard. The roof is flat with a cluster of *Shikharas* with *Anga-shikharas* loftily rising over the *Mulaprasad*. Ornate cusped arches supported by slender and decorative columns are present in the colonnaded halls surrounding the courtyard.

¹⁶ <https://www.sahapedia.org/tracing-visual-culture-jains-early-modern-bengal>. Accessed online on 21.07.2021





Figure 34 a) Shri Neminathji Temple and b) Shri Chintamani Parasnath Temple at Azimganj. Source: Primary Survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



iii. Educational Institutions



Figure 35 a) Krishnath School and b) Krishnath College at Berhampore. Source: Primary Survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

The Krishnath College and the Krishnath School are the two Educational Institutes identified in the study area. Both the structures are built in the Colonial style. The buildings are U-shaped in plan, extroverted in nature, surrounding a quadrangle, and set in a large site. There are corridors running along the entire length of the U-shaped structure which further lead into rooms. Both structures have an imposing Porch. While the Krishnath School has a double heighted semi-circular porch with 6 Ionic columns, the Krishnath College has a stepped Gable over the Porch with a Rose window.

iv. Civic

a. Gateways

Two gateways from the 18th century, Nimakharam Deuri and Tripolia Gate, and one from the 19th Century, Dakkhin Darwaja, have been identified, all of Indo-Islamic architecture. They are rectangular in plan, double storied. While the Nimakharam Deuri and the Dakkhin Darwaza have a singular large multifoliated arched entranceway, the Tripolia Gate has three large pointed arched openings of equal size. There are usually smaller openings on the sides of the main arched entranceway. The



Tripolia Gate and the Dakkhin Darwaza have a Nahabat Khana on the upper floor with a triple arched opening. The Nahabat Khana is a space commonly planned above entrance gateways to host musical ceremonies.



Figure 36 a) Nimakharam Deuri and b) Dakkhin Darwaza at Lalbagh. Source: Primary Survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

b. Clock Tower



The Clock Tower in Lalbagh is of Colonial style, triple storied in height. The ground floor and first floor are square in plan with the first floor offsetted inside. The second floor is octagonal in plan with a reverse lotus like dome structure with petals spread on the eight sides of the second floor roof.

Figure 37 Clock Tower at Murshidabad. Source: Primary survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



c. Community Hall



Figure 38 a) Grant Hall and b) Mackenzie Park Community Hall. Source: Primary survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

The two community halls identified are both in Colonial architectural styles as the new typology developed after the coming of the British. Both the community halls, Mackenzie Park Hall and Grant Hall are single storied rectangular structures. While the Mackenzie Park Hall follows the Palladian style façade with a triangular pediment, Roman order columns and steps leading up to a front porch, the Grant Hall is built in the Gothic style with pointed arched openings and buttresses.

d. Ghat

The original architectural typology of the Ghat cannot be identified since it has been completely inundated and reconstructed multiple times.

v. Military

Two military weapons of the 16th and 17th centuries have been identified at Lalbagh made of Wrought Iron and Ashtadhatu metals respectively. With Berhampore being proposed as a cantonment in 1757 AD, after the win of the British East India Company against the Nawab Siraj Ud Daulah, Barracks were constructed to accommodate the Army Officers. The Old Collectorate Office was built as a Barrack, following the typical somber architecture of a Garrisons Mess.



It is rectangular in plan, double storied and devoid of much ornamentation with a series of openings on the façade.



*Figure 39 The Old Collectorate Office which was originally an Army Barrack.
Source: Primary survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya*

vi. Funerary

a. European Cemeteries

Large cemeteries of the officials of the British and Dutch trading companies or British administrative or military officials are located in Berhampore. The cemeteries are large sites with a low enclosure wall with multiple graves of Colonial character. Most of the graves have a built structure with it, along with an epitaph, varying from a plain plinth like structure to decorated tombstones, obelisks, memorial pillars. There are also graves with square shaped or octagonal superstructures which are roofed by domes, flat roofs or pyramidal roofs. The grave structures are characteristically colonial with Doric columns, cornices or decorative elements like festoons and the Crucifix.





Figure 40 Old British Cemetery at Berhampore. Source: Primary Survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya

b. Islamic Mausoleums or Tombs

There are multiple tombs and tomb complexes of the Nawabs and their families in Lalbagh, Murshidabad. The mausoleums are usually placed within a larger site and attached to a mosque. There may also be a gateway at the entrance to the site. The mausoleums are square planned structures of varying sizes and may hold one or multiple graves. There is also one large graveyard, Jafarganj Cemetery, with multiple tombs of different types. While some are just a rectangular platform above the graves, others are ornate structures – square in plan, topped by a ribbed dome with minarets on the four corners of the roof. There are also rectangular Dalan type structures with minarets for female members of the Royal family.



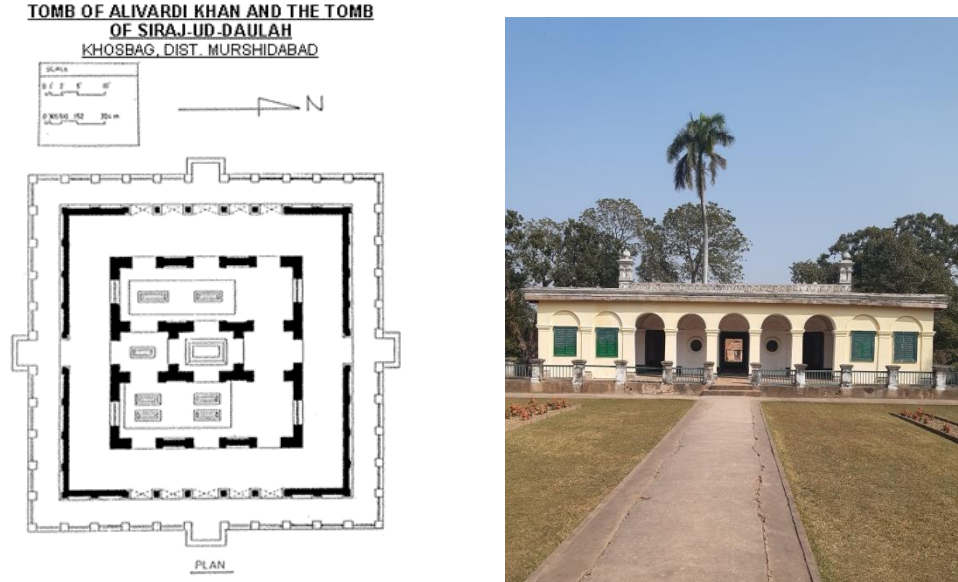


Figure 41 a) Plan and b) View of Tomb of Alivardi Khan and Siraj Ud Daulah. Source: a) <https://www.asikolkata.in/murshidabad.aspx>. Accessed online 22nd December 2020 and b) Primary Survey by Mr. BalaknathBhattacharyya



Figure 42 Jaffarganj Cemetery, Lalbagh. Source: Primary Survey by Mr. BalaknathBhattacharyya

vii. Industrial

Swarnamayee Water Works was designed to supply 200,000 gallons of water pumped from the Bhagirathi, daily to the town of Cossimbazaar. It was constructed by Maharani Swarnamoyee, queen of Cossimbazar to supply clean drinking water to the people of the city in 1896. There are small single storied



brick structures within the campus which were used for various purposes like storage of pumps or treatment of water.



Figure 43 Swarnamoyee water works, industrial heritage. Source: Primary Survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya.

viii. Utilitarian

The Nizamat Astabal or Stable is the only identified utilitarian structure. A large rectangular quadrangle surrounded by rectangular double storied buildings on all four sides, with each of the buildings have a colonnaded verandah with large Doric columns leading to chambers. The entire complex is walled and there is a Palladian style gateway at the front entrance. Two pairs of fluted columns, one on each side support a decorative entablature and a pediment with a coat of arms.



Figure 44 Figure 43 Nizamat Astabal. Source: Primary Survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya



ix. Natural Sites

a. Waterbody

Waterbodies or Dighis were dug by royals for charitable activity or to improve the infrastructure of their region. The Sagardighi was built in the 11th Century by a Pala king Mahipal I. There are ruins of multiple ghats surrounding the entire waterbody. The Sheikh Dighi was excavated by Sultan of Bengal Alauddin Hussain Shah in the 16th Century, along the Badshahi Sadak constructed by him, from Gaur to Puri as part of his philanthropic activities. There is a Mazhar on the side of the waterbody – a single storied structure, square in plan having a single chamber. The structure is topped by a dome and has four minarets emerging from the four corners of the roof.



Figure 45 a) Sagar dighi and b) Sheikh Dighi at Jangipur, Murshidabad. Source: Primary survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya.

b. Fields

The Barrack square was built as part of the Barracks in the proposed cantonment of Berhampore by the British East India Company. It is a large square field with Barracks for soldiers surrounding the field. The field was landscaped with 400 Mahogany trees of which only 20 remain.





Figure 46 Barrack Square, Berhampore. Source: Primary survey by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharyya.



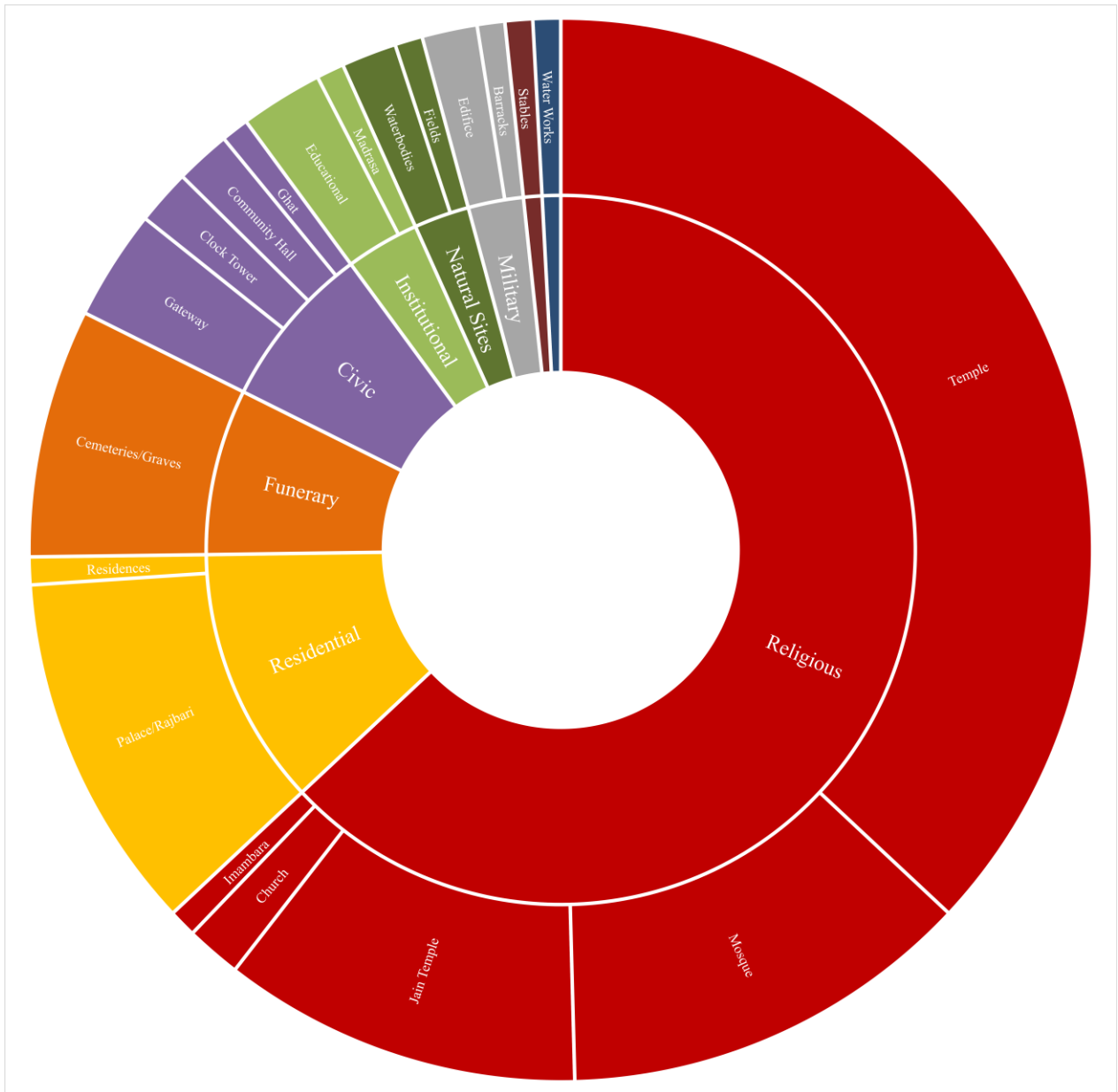


Figure 47 Pie Chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings as per its built use across the district. Source: As per primary survey done by INTACH

6.2 Architectural Evolution

The oldest existing structure listed within the study area is that of the Sagar Dighi excavated by Pala King Mahipal I in the 11th Century, along with ruins of the historic ghats surrounding the Dighi, which shows the influence of the Pala kings in Jangipur. A Shiva idol along with archaeological remains of the foundation of a Fort/palace and a



Vishnu metal idol along with pottery shards have also been found which date back to the 11th Century. This indicates the presence of the Pala dynasty in the region. Of the 15th Century are two mosques, Kherur Masjid and Karbala Masjid, of Sultanate Architectural style, of which only the historic structure of Kherur Masjid remains while the Karbala masjid has been altered greatly. The 16th century Sheikh Dighi, excavated by Sultan of Bengal Alauddin Hussain Shah, along with the Sheikh Dighi Mazhar is also a remnant of the Sultanate period. The Bacchawali Tope, a cannon found at the sand bank of Ganga, is also likely to be of 16th Century used by Sultanate rulers of Gaud. Similar cannon of the 17th Century of Dacca was also found in Murshidabad, brought by Murshid Quli Khan which marks the move of transferring the capital of Bengal from Dacca to Murshidabad. The Baliaghata mosque of the 17th Century is again a remnant of Sultanate architecture but largely altered.

Most of the structures listed within the study area are of the 18th – 19th centuries. With Murshidabad becoming the seat of the Nawabs of Bengal and with the transfer of capital from Dhaka, the history of this region really takes off from here which is reflected in the architectural evolution. The Islamic structures like Mosques evolve from the Sultanate style to a Mughal style and become more refined. However, it is not only Islamic religious structures but also numerous temples which are found of this period. The temples follow a spatial typology and roofing pattern, unique to Bengal as mentioned previously. During this period, due to the growing influence of the British East India Company and eventual colonization, we also see a large number of Colonial structures, both secular (administrative, institutional) and religious. In the latter half of this period, even prominent structures of the Nawabs, who were not Independent anymore, like the Hazarduari Palace and the Nizamat Imambara was built in the Colonial style. Temples built in the Dalan style, also begin to adopt Colonial elements like columns of the Roman order and ornamentation reflecting European classicism. Between this time, were built the great Zamindar houses or Rajbaris of the wealthy traders, as Murshidabad developed as one of the most important riverine trading centers. These residential structures typically used spatial planning suited the climatic conditions of the area, with a large central courtyard and an overhanging verandah leading to rooms surrounding it, but used



European classical elements in the facades. Columns of the classical order, Palladian facades and ornamentation were widely used. In the late 18th Century, the capital of Bengal was further transferred by the British East India Company from Murshidabad to the newly found Calcutta and by the end of the 19th Century, building activity considerably reduced. The trading port also lost its importance and soon led to the downfall of this region.

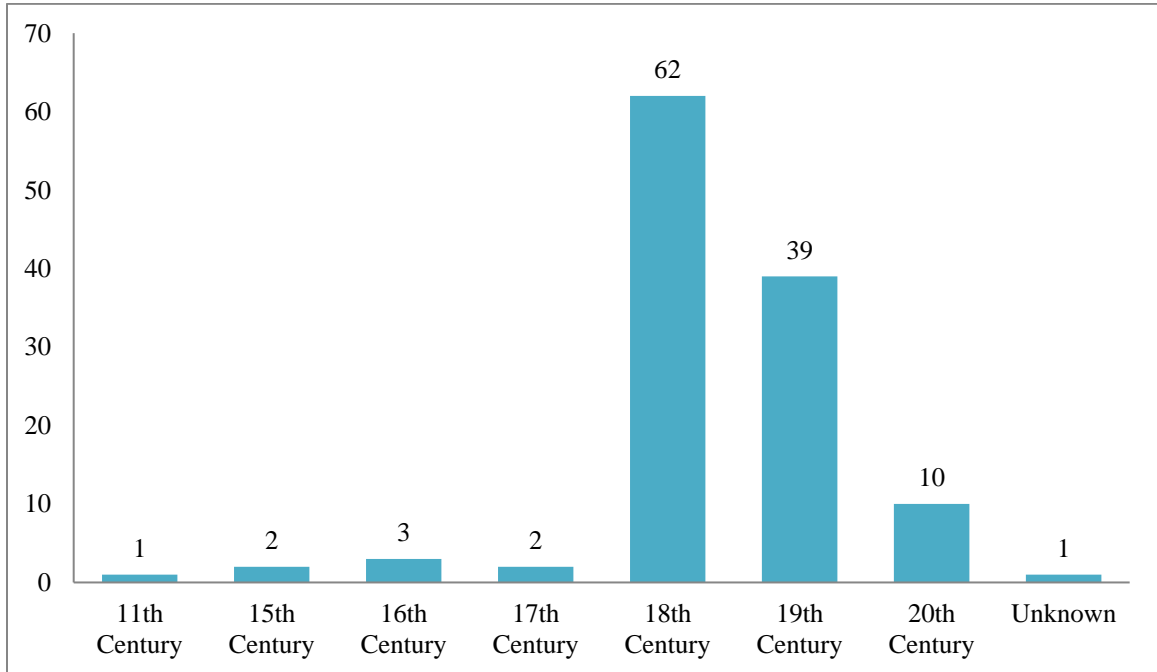


Figure 48 Bar Diagram showing the distribution of identified heritage structures over different time periods. Source: As per primary survey done by INTACH



7. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The length of the Project area, along the River Ganga, from Farakka to Nabadwip is about 200 km. For the convenience of study, the entire length was divided into five segments as follows:

- a) Farakka to Jangipur
- b) Jangipur (excluding Jangipur) to Lalgola (till before Berhampore)
- c) Berhampore
- d) Berhampore (Excluding Berhampore) to Katwa
- e) Katwa (excluding Katwa) to Nabadwip

The project was headed by Mr. Balaknath Bhattacharya. Five teams were formed with local college students, engaging one supervisor for each team. In Murshidabad, the supervisor for the team was Mr. Bijan Ray. One initial training and thereafter time-to-time training were conducted by the Project In Charge for each segment.

7.1. Literature Study

Relevant books (as mentioned in the Section 8: Bibliography) were referred to, for gaining adequate knowledge about the sites, prior to undertaking the actual survey work. These books were largely purchased, referred to from libraries or downloaded from the Internet, when available.

7.2. Primary Site Survey

Primary data was collected by the various teams as mentioned above using:

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



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

- Name of Town & Property
- Approachability & GIS Location
- Typology & sub-typology
- Brief historical and contextual description
- Cultural significance
- Architectural description
- Ownership & Management
- Uses both historic and current
- State of Conservation
- Association with Ganga (direct or indirect)
- Threats to the heritage property

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

7.3. Filling Inventories and Data Compilation

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



8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Asher, Catherine (2011). The New Cambridge History of India – Architecture of Mughal India. Cambridge University Press: New Delhi
- Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal. (2011). District Census Handbook: Murshidabad. Calcutta.
- Hunter, W.W. (1876). A Statistical Account of Bengal, Volume 9. Trubner and Co.: London.
- Hunter, W.W. (1881). Imperial Gazetteer of India, Volume 2. Oxford University Press: Oxford.
- Mazumdar, P.C. (1905). Musnad of Murshidabad (1704 – 1904). Saroda Ray: Murshidabad
- Mitra, A. (1953). District Handbooks Murshidabad, Census 1951. Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd.: Calcutta
- Mitra, A (1968). Paschimbonger Puja-parbon O Mela, Volume 2. <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.336859>. Accessed online on 20th December 2020
- Nandy, Somendra Chandra (1957). History of Cossimbazaar Raj. Kolkata
- Nandy, Somendra Chandra (1978). Life and Times of Cantoo Babu. Allied Press: Kolkata.
- O'Malley, L.S.S. (1914). Bengal District Gazetteer – Murshidabad. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Kolkata
- Ray, Nihilkanth (1903). Murshidabad Kahini. International Publishing: Kolkata
- Walsh, J.H.T (1902). History of Murshidabad. Jarrold and Sons: London.
- <https://www.sahapedia.org/tracing-visual-culture-jains-early-modern-bengal>. Accessed online on 21st July 2021
- <http://www.itihhasparikrama.com> . Accessed online on 20th December 2020
- <http://www.asikolkata.in/murshidabad.aspx>. Accessed online on 20th December 2020




Ganga Cultural Documentation – Listing of Built Heritage



ANNEXURE

LISTING INVENTORIES





BARRACK SQUARE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/01	Map No		
						
Past Name	Barrack Square / Square Field	Architectural description	<p>Square shaped field of 402 m length on each side. Historically, was home to 400 Mahogany trees of which only 20 remain. The circumferences of the existing plants are from 30 to 50 feet. In places of old mahogany trees, different inferior varieties of trees like Arjun (Terminilia Arjuna), Shirish (Albizia Lebbeck) and Gulmohor (Delonix Regia) have been planted.</p> <p>Barracks for Soldiers and officers are present surrounding the field which are single storied structures, with series of semi-circular arched openings on the façades.</p>			
Tehsil	Berhampore					
Location	24° 5' 46"N 88°15'0.71"E					
Address	Cantonment Road Berhampore, Murshidabad, WB -742101					
Approach	On Cantonment Road					
Approx date of construction	18th Century					
Precise date of construction	1767 AD					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Government					
Property Type	Site				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>After the Battle of Plassey and dismantling of the Cossimbazaar fort, a new fort was to be built here. This was abandoned after the shift of capital to Calcutta. Also the location of the revolt of native soldiers stationed here during the Revolt of 1857.</p>
Property Sub-type	Military					
Property past use	Training ground					
Property present use	Training ground, Fairs					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Colonial style					
Building Setting	Lined by trees on all four sides. Roads and varous government buildings on all four sides.					
Association with Ganga		<p>Ganga flows 200 meters from Barrack Square. Berhampore was developed by the EIC on the bank of Ganga to check any revolt. An army was established at Berhampore- 19th battalion of Bengal Native Infantry in 1767 and the Barrack Square was established to meet their needs.</p>				
State of conservation	Moderate					
Threats to the Property	Environmental pollution, security threats, lack of knowledge of maintenance of 150 year old Mahogany trees.					
Condition Description	Lack of informed maintenance of open field and structures					
Source of information	Primary Survey					
Archeological	NA			Religious	Low	
Historical	High			Social	Low	
Architectural	Medium			Natural	High	
				Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

YELLOW HOUSE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/02	Map No			
							
Past Name	District Collector's Bungalow	Architectural description	Double storied structure in Palladian style with a front portico supported by 10 Doric columns. The ground floor has a rusticated façade. The side façade of the upper floor is a continuous balcony with Cast iron railing and latticework interspersed with pairs of Doric columns. The structure has a protruding cornice on the first floor. A similar structure, single storied, having a similar portico is present to the right of the main building.				
Tehsil	Berhampore						
Location	24° 5' 43"N 88°14' 55"E						
Address	Residence of the District Magistrate DM Bungalow Rd, Berhampore 742101						
Approach	South West Side of Square field						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	1767 AD						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Government						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residence						
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence				Historical/ Cultural Value	The building was constructed in 1767 as a part of Barrack Square for establishment of an army head quarter of EIC few years after winning Battle of Plassey for use as residence by Military Personnel. Robert Clive and Warren Hastings resided here.	
State of Protection	Protected by Murshidabad Govt.	Association with Ganga	The River Ganga flows 150 m from the Building. Berhampore was developed by the EIC on the bank of Ganga and many such administrative offices were established in this area to keep a check on Mir Zafar and the other Nawabs of Bengal and prevent further revolts.				
Architectural Style	British Colonial (Palladian) style						
Building Setting	Barrack square, an open field, to the East, River Ganga to the West, constructions on the North and South.	State of conservation	Fair				
		Threats to the Property	Ill informed conservation techniques				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low				
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
		Condition Description	Addition of grills, GI sheet chajjas, inappropriate for historic buildings. Haphazard electrical lines.				
		Source of information	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KRISHNANATH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/03	Map No															
																			
Past Name	Krishnanath Collegiate School	Architectural description	<p>U-shaped double storied structure overlooking a quadrangle. Central wing has a semi-circular portico supported by 6 Ionic columns. Both the ground and the first floor have a continuous corridor along their entire length with wide pointed arches. Decorative concrete railing is present on the first floor. The entire structure has a projected cornice on the first floor with dentils. The structural system of the ceiling is of I-sections.</p> <p>The entire site is located on more than one acre of land and has about 30 rooms.</p>																
Tehsil	Berhampore																		
Location	24°5'59" N 88°15'4" E																		
Address	4 Krishnath Road, Berhampore, West Bengal 742101																		
Approach	On Krishnath Road																		
Approx date of construction	20th Century																		
Precise date of construction	1911 AD																		
Ownership	Private																		
Owners Name	Trust																		
Property Type	Building																		
Property Sub-type	Institutional				Historical/Cultural Value	<p>Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy, zamindar of Cossimbazar who granted huge sums for establishment of schools, colleges and libraries in Bengal, funded this structure. One of the oldest schools of Bengal, estd in 1853 is now housed here.</p>													
Property past use	Educational Institute																		
Property present use	Educational Institute																		
State of Protection	Unprotected																		
Architectural Style	Neo-Gothic style							Association with Ganga	<p>River Ganga flows 150 m from the Site. Since Berhampore was built on the banks of the river Ganga, most structures built by royals, nobles or zamindars were located near the river.</p>										
Building Setting	Grant Hall to the East, NH34 and Market complex to the South, commercial buildings to the West and residences to the North.																		
Archeological	NA										State of conservation	<p>Fair</p>							
Historical	Low													Threats to the Property	<p>Improper maintenance, lack of knowledge of repairs to historic buildings</p>				
Architectural	High																Condition Description	<p>Dampness in walls, flaking plaster.</p>	
Religious	Low	Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>																
Social	High																		
Natural	Low																		
Grade	IIB																		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

ST JOHN'S CHURCH		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/04	Map No		
						
Past Name	St. Johns Church	Architectural description	Single storied structure with a Latin cross plan having an Portico to the entrance. There is no spire but a small pyramidal bello tower with a Cross at the edge of the front façade of the structure. The structure is in exposed brick. Lancet windows are there on the side facades of the Church. The structure is set in the middle of a well landscaped site.			
Tehsil	Berhampore					
Location	24°5'57" N 88°15'13"					
Address	Krishnath Road, Berhampore , West Bengal- 742101					
Approach	On Krishnath Road, East of Grant Hall.					
Approx date of construction	20th Century					
Precise date of construction	1925 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Diocese of Barrackpore (CNI)					
Property Type	Building				Historical/ Cultural Value	The present building was erected in 1925-26 in place of a chapel established by London Missionary Society (LMS) which collapsed in 1828 AD. Several Bengali native Christians served here as Pastors and gives an insight to the rise of Christianity in Bengal.
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Church					
Property present use	Church					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Neo-Gothic style					
Building Setting	Grant Hall to West, NH 34 to South, commercial buildings to the East and residences to the North					
Association with Ganga		The Church is almost on the bank of River Ganga which flows only 100 meters away. Since Berhampore Town was developed on the banks of River Ganga, all the significant edifices directly or indirectly related to the river.				
State of conservation	Moderate					
Threats to the Property	Lack of periodical maintenance					
Condition Description	Dampness causing flaking of plaster and blackening of surfaces, algal and vegetation growth.					
Source of information	Primary Survey					
Archeological	NA			Religious	High	
Historical	Low			Social	Medium	
Architectural	Low			Natural	Medium	
				Grade	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

YOGENDRA NARAYAN MILONI / GRANT HALL		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/05	Map No				
								
Past Name	Grant Hall	Architectural description	Single storied structure, rectangular in shape, placed on a low plinth. The structure has exposed brick façade. Front façade is divided in three bays with the central bay being slightly wider and protruding out. The central bay has 5 pointed arches with buttressed pillars. There is a decorative pediment above with inscription of the date of erection. On the side there is a porico with similar arches and buttressed pillars. The inside comprises of one large hall.					
Tehsil	Berhampore							
Location	24°5'59" N 88°15'7" E							
Address	Netaji Road, Khagra, Berhampore, West Bengal 742101							
Approach	On Crossing of Netaji Road and Krishnath Road							
Approx date of construction	20th Century							
Precise date of construction	1911 AD							
Ownership	Public							
Owners Name	Municipality							
Property Type	Building							
Property Sub-type	Civic							
Property past use	Community Hall							
Property present use	Community Hall and library							
State of Protection	Protected by Municipality				Historical/ Cultural Value	Original structure constructed as a Town Hall was destroyed in an earthquake in 1897 AD. New structure was constructed in 1911 by Raja Rao Yogendra Narayan. It is also significant to the Bengal Renaissance movement.		
Architectural Style	Neo-Gothic style							
Building Setting	St John's Church to East, NH 34 to South, commercial buildings to the West and residences to the North							
Association with Ganga		River Ganga flows only 100 meters away. Since Berhampore Town was developed on the banks of River Ganga, all the significant edifices directly or indirectly related to the river.						
State of conservation	Fair							
Threats to the Property	Structure does not have many threats other than need for scientific conservation methods							
Condition Description	Dampness, vegetation growth, material deterioration							
Source of information	Primary Survey							
Archeological	NA			Religious				NA
Historical	Low			Social				Medium
Architectural	Medium			Natural				Medium
				Grade				IIB

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

OLD COLLECTORATE OFFICE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/06	Map No			
							
Past Name	British Army Barrack	Architectural description	Double storied rectangular structure, with the longer side abutting the main road. The ground floor has a rusticated façade with a series of semi-circular arched openings having prominent keystones. The central bay on the ground floor has four Doric pilasters between the openings supporting an entablature. The second floor has a series of similar openings but with flat arches. Louvered shutters have been used in all the fenestrations.				
Tehsil	Berhampore						
Location	24°5'38" N 88°15' 6" E						
Address	Cantonment Road, Gora Bazar, Baharampur, West Bengal -742101						
Approach	On Cantonment Road South Eastern side of Barrack Square						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	1768 AD						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Government						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Military						
Property past use	Barrack for British army officers						
Property present use	Office						
State of Protection	Protected by Municipality						
Architectural Style	Colonial	Historical/ Cultural Value	The building was erected along with erection of adjacent Barrack square in 1768 to accommodate soldiers of the British battalion (19th Bengal National Infantry). It is also associated with the Revolt of 1857.				
Building Setting	On western side Barrack Square, government buildings to the east and north, community hall to the south.						
Archeological	NA				Association with Ganga	Ganga is about 1 km from the site. Since Berhampore Town was developed on the banks of River Ganga, all the significant edifices directly or indirectly related to the river.	
Historical	High						
Architectural	Medium						
Grade	IIA						
Religious	NA				State of conservation	Moderate	
Social	Medium						
Natural	NA						
Threats to the Property	Improper addition and alterations, lack of scientific repairs.						
Condition Description	Use of inappropriate materials, dampness on surfaces causing algal growth.				Source of information	Primary Survey	
Source of information	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KRISHNATH COLLEGE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/07	Map No						
										
Past Name	Krishnath College	Architectural description	The structure is set within a large site with multiple ancilliary structures. The main building is a U shaped single storied structure with a a corridior running along its entire length. The corridors are supported by pointed arches. There are buttresses present on most of the external walls. The structure is topped by a combination of flat roofs and steep gabled roofs. The structure is Gothic in style with multiple spires, lancet windows, steep gables, pointed vaulted supports, and buttresses.							
Tehsil	Berhampore									
Location	24°5'29" N 88°14'45" E									
Address	Surya Sen Road, Berhampore, Murshidabad - WB 742101									
Approach	On junction between Surya Sen Road and Netaji Subhash Road									
Approx date of construction	19th Century									
Precise date of construction	1859 AD									
Ownership	Public									
Owners Name	Government of West Bengal									
Property Type	Building									
Property Sub-type	Institutional									
Property past use	College									
Property present use	College				Historical/ Cultural Value	Maharaja Krishnanath Ray of Cossimbazar, desired to found 'an extensive house of learning'. The institute, established after his death, was instrumental in spreading western education and is home to many famed freedom fighters and social reformers.				
State of Protection	Protected by Municipality									
Architectural Style	Neo-Gothic style									
Building Setting	Residential and commercial constructions to the North, South and East. River Ganga to the West.									
Association with Ganga		The college is on the bank of River Ganga, flowing just within 100 ft of the boundary wall of the site. Since Berhampore Town was developed on the banks of River Ganga, all the significant edifices directly or indirectly related to the river.								
State of conservation	Fair									
Threats to the Property				Improper maintenance, construction of modern structures within the precinct.						
Condition Description										
Source of information										
Archeological	NA							Religious	Low	
Historical	High							Social	High	
Architectural	High							Natural	Medium	
								Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BERHAMPORE RESIDENTIAL CEMETERY		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/08	Map No		
						
Past Name	Babulbona Residential Cemetery	Architectural description Large site with a low enclosure wall with more than 200 graves of Colonial character. Most of the graves have a built structure with it, along with an epitaph. Some of the graves have decorated tombstones, while others are memorial pillars. There are also graves with a square shaped or octagonal superstructures which are roofed by domes, flat roofs or pyramidal roofs. The grave structures are characteristically colonial with Doric columns, cornices or decorative elements like festoons and the Crucifix.				
Tehsil	Berhampore					
Location	24°5'49" N 88°15'45" E					
Address	Raninagar, Gora Bazar, Berhampore, West Bengal 742101					
Approach	About 100 meters from Babul Bona Road Berhampore					
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/Cultural Value Berhampore was fortified by the East India Company after the Battle of Plassey in 1757, and it continued as a cantonment till 1870. Many important officers of the EIC, were buried in this cemetery. It is a Monument of National Importance in West Bengal.			
Precise date of construction	1773 AD					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India					
Property Type	Site					
Property Sub-type	Funerary					
Property past use	Cemetery					
Property present use	Cemetery					
State of Protection	Protected - Archeological Survey of India					
Architectural Style	Colonial					
Building Setting	Urban residential and commercial construction to the North, East and West. Waterbody and attached vegetation to the South.	Association with Ganga After the decline of Satgaon, Cossimbazaar, on the banks of the Ganga was developed as the main river port of Bengal. Dutch, British, Armenian, and French traders established trade and factories here. The cemeteries were built for this community.				
			State of conservation Poor Threats to the Property Lack of maintenances, Pilferage, Vandalism, Lack of scientific conservation.			
				Condition Description Algal growth on decorative surfaces, material deterioration of details and inscriptions, vegetation growth.		
					Source of information Primary Survey	
Archeological	NA	Religious		Medium		
Historical	High	Social	High			
Architectural	High	Natural	Low			
		Grade	IIA			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

DUTCH CEMETERY		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/09	Map No
				
Past Name	Kalikapur Dutch Cemetery		Architectural description	The cemetery is enclosed by a low boundary wall on all four sides. Forty seven graves of different typologies exist here. Some of the graves have a plain plinth like structure above but many of them have an obelisk or a square shaped superstructure topped with domes, pyramidal roofs or flat roofs. There is one octagonal structure, double heighted about 30 feet high in the Neoclassical style. On the upper level, the octagon becomes circular and is topped by a rotunda. On the lower level there are semi-circular arches on four sides flanked by a pair of pilasters with Composite capitals. On the upper level there is a series of semicircular arched openings interspersed by similar pilasters. On both the levels there are projected, dentilated cornices. There are several black stone tablets with inscriptions depicting the introduction about buried persons.
Tehsil	Berhampore		Historical/Cultural Value	Upto 1781, the Dutch East India company continued trading in Cossimbazar, the main riverine port of Bengal post the decline of Satgaon. The Company established a factory here at Kalikapur in 1666 AD and the cemetery was located by its side.
Location	24°7'24" N 88°15'58" E		Association with Ganga	All trading activities of the Dutch along with other European traders were carried out through River Ganga. This cemetery houses graves of Dutch traders who had set up trade and factories on the river port town of Cossimbazaar.
Address	Kazi Nazrul Sarani, Raninagar, Cossimbazar, Berhampore, WB 742103		State of conservation	Moderate
Approach	100 feet from Netaji Subhash road , Kalikapur		Threats to the Property	Material Decay, lack of scientific conservation
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Condition Description	Algal growth over graves, decay of historic material
Precise date of construction	1721 AD		Source of information	Primary Survey
Ownership	Public			
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India			
Property Type	Site			
Property Sub-type	Funerary			
Property past use	Cemetery			
Property present use	Cemetery			
State of Protection	Protected - Archaeological Survey of India			
Architectural Style	Colonial			
Building Setting	Urban residential constructions on all sides			
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium	
Historical	High	Social	High	
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

OLD BRITISH CEMETERY		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/10	Map No
				
Past Name	Old British/Residency Cemetery	Architectural description	Medium sized rectangular site with a low enclosure wall on all four sides, with about 40-50 graves. Simple graves with a low plinth and a tombstone are most common. Some of the graves have a square shaped superstructure with pyramidal roofs are also present. The tombs are built in brick and lime mortar. There are multiple stone inscriptions at the site.	
Tehsil	Berhampore			
Location	24°7'25" N 88°16'33" E			
Address	Raninagar, Bhatpara, Cossimbazar, Berhampore, West Bengal-742103			
Approach	On Karbala Road, Cossimbazar			
Approx date of construction	18th Century			
Precise date of construction	1735 AD			
Ownership	Public			
Owners Name	Government of India			
Property Type	Site			
Property Sub-type	Funerary			
Property past use	Cemetery			
Property present use	Cemetery			
State of Protection	Protected-Archeological Survey of India			
Architectural Style	Colonial	Historical/Cultural Value	Small cemetery containing tombs of high ranking British officials who lived here at Cossimbazar and died between 1735 and 1780. The most notables graves are that of Warren Hasting's wife and daughter. The site is a Monument of National importance.	
Building Setting	Residential construction on all sides			
		Association with Ganga	The cemetery was built on the erstwhile banks of the Ganga. All military and trading activity carried out by these officials were carried out through the river Ganga.	
		State of conservation	Poor	
		Threats to the Property	Pilferage, Vandalism, Lack of maintenance, Weathering.	
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium	Condition Description
Historical	High	Social	Medium	
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIA	
		Source of information	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray




Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

ARMENIAN CHURCH		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/11	Map No			
							
Past Name	Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Architectural description	Single storied structure of 70' x 30'. It has a Latin cross plan with short transepts and an apsidal end. The structure is entered through a Porch on the front façade, punctured by a large semi-circular opening. There are two similar but smaller openings on its two sides. The entrance leads to a corridor which runs along the entire length of three sides of the Church building. The corridors have six arched openings on either side supported by stout rectangular pillars. The corridors have vaulted roofs. Above the front porch, there is a Tower like structure. It is square shaped with pointed arched openings on the four sides, which become octagonal in shape in the second level and is roofed by a pyramidal roof. The structure is entirely constructed in exposed brick masonry.				
Tehsil	Berhampore						
Location	24°7'21" N 88°15'24" E						
Address	Girjapara, Saidabad, Cossim Bazar – West Bengal-742103						
Approach	Girjapara, Saidabad						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	1758 AD						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Armenian Holy Church of Nazareth, Kol						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/ Cultural Value	Armenians began trade in Saidabad prior to the advent of Europeans. An Armenian colony was established here in 1665 AD by virtue of a royal firman issued by Aurangzeb. Khoja Petrus Arathun, head of the Armenian community in Kolkata, erected this church.	
Property past use	Church						
Property present use	Church						
State of Protection	Unprotected				Association with Ganga	Saidabad area is near to Cossimbazar and located on the bank of River Ganga. This church were built for Armenian traders and their family who came here for carrying out trade in silks, cottons, muslins, nitres. All the trading activities were carried out through the river Ganga.	
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	Urban developments on three sides and a large waterbody on the other side				State of conservation	Fair	
Archeological	NA						
Historical	High				Condition Description	Structure is largely in a fair condition	
Architectural	High						
		Religious	High				
		Social	Medium				
		Natural	NA				
		Grade	IIA				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KUNJAGHATA PALACE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/12	Map No			
							
Past Name	House of Maharaja Nandkumar	Architectural description	<p>Double storied palace structure, now largely in ruins. There are circular Doric columns supporting the hanging Veranda in upper floor. Decorative Cast Iron railing is present in the Verandah.</p> <p>The site is entered through an entrance gateway or Deuri. The gate has a multifoliated arch with floral decorations in lime stucco. It has a Nahabatkhana (for playing flute/sehnai) on the upper floor of the gate which is supported by wooden beams and boarding. The gate has a marble plaque inscribed therein "Here resided Maharaja Nanda Kumar in 1775 AD". Inside the precinct, there is a triple arched Durga Dalan which has been completely altered. There are also two twin Shive Temples, each square shaped in plan and 15' high, roofed by a Charchala roof.</p>				
Tehsil	Berhampore						
Location	24° 7' 38" N 88°15' 7" E						
Address	Kumar Durganath Lane, Mohan ray Para, Saidabad, Berhampore, WB - 742103						
Approach	100 meter from Maharaja Nand Kumar Road, Saidabad Berhampore						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	1758 AD						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Descendants of Maharaja Nandkumar						
Property Type	Building				Historical/Cultural Value	<p>Maharaja Nanda Kumar, was a titled member of the Mughal aristocracy and an influential person in Bengal's history. He was a faujdar of Hugli port during the Battle of 1757, diwan of Mir Jafar and loyal to the EIC, known as the Black Colonel.</p>	
Property Sub-type	Residential						
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial & regional						
Building Setting	Residential complexes on all sides of the palace complex.						
Archeological	NA	Association with Ganga	<p>Ganga flows 200m from the Palace complex. The palace and its inhabitants are extremely important to the history of Saidabad Town, which is built on the banks of the River Ganga.</p>				
Historical	High						
Architectural	Low						
Grade	IIA						
Religious	Low	State of conservation	<p>Signs of deterioration</p>				
Social	Medium						
Natural	Low	Threats to the Property	<p>Lack of funds for maintenance, lack of scientific repairs</p>				
Condition Description	Inappropriate additions and alteration, improper maintenance, loss of historic material						
Source of information	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SAIDABAD RAJBARI/ DISTRICT LIBRARY		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/13	Map No	
					
Past Name	Palace of Maharani Swarnamoyee	Architectural description It is a large double storied structure with most of the structure lying in an inaccessible dilapidated condition. There are four double heighted Corinthian columns supporting the entablature of the front Porch which has floral decorations in lime, above which is a decorative pediment with sculptures of two lions. The rear wall of the front porch is semi-circular in shape, along which runs an overhanging balcony supported Cast Iron brackets. The railing of the balcony is also in decorative CI. On the ground floor of the Porch, there is an ornamented wrought iron entrance door. To the right of the porch is a rectangular wing with a corridor leading into rooms. On the ground floor, the right wing has a rusticated façade and semi-circular arched openings. On the first floor, the corridor has four Cast Iron arched screens, interspersed by slender, twin CI columns between which is CI railings.			
Tehsil	Berhampore				
Location	24°7'21" N 88°14'55" E				
Address	MNK Road, Mohon Roypara, Saidabad, Cossimbazar -742103				
Approach	On Maharaja Nand Kumar Road				
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value Maharani Swarnamee Devi, Queen of Raja Krisnath of Cossimbazar spent her last days here before her death in 1897. The Palace was built by her son-in-law.		
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Municipality				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Palace				
Property present use	Library				
State of Protection	Protected by Murshidabad Municipality			Association with Ganga The palace was constructed keeping in mind due the proximity of the place to River Ganga. The Maharani also wanted to live her last few days in a Palace by the Ganga, and thus moved here in her last days.	
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial & regional				
Building Setting	Residential constructions on all sides	State of conservation At Risk Threats to the Property Abandonment, weathering of historic material due to lack of maintenance Condition Description Large part of the structure is in a dilapidated condition, only a small part is restored. Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA		Religious	Low	
Historical	High		Social	High	
Architectural	High		Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIA		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

DAYAMOYEE KALI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/14	Map No		
						
Past Name	Dayamoyee Temple	Architectural description	<p>The complex is entered through a semi-circular arched entrance leading into a Dalan type structure with five semi-circular arches supported on stout, rectangular pillars. The main temple is a Jor Bangla temple - 2 Dochala temples of about 15' height attached to each other longitudinally – one in front of another. The front temple serves as a Nat Mandir while the rear temple serves as sanctum sanctorum where the deity of Dayamoyee Kali is enthroned. Apart from the main temple, the complex has 13 Charchala Shiva temples (10' high) - 2 rows of 6 temples each and one temple built separately. All the temple facades were profusely decorated with terracotta panels depicting different deities (Durga, Saraswati, Lakshmi and others) along with floral and animal motifs. However, most of the terracotta panels have been replaced with cement plaster works during repairs.</p>			
Tehsil	Berhampore					
Location	24°7'21" N 88°15'17" E					
Address	Dayamoyee para, Dayamoyee Road, Saidabad, Murshidabad- 742103					
Approach	On Dayamoyee Road, Saidabad					
Approx date of construction	18th Century					
Precise date of construction	1759 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Precinct				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Temple was constructed by Krishnananda Hota, revenue collector of Nawab Alivardi Khan, as part of his temple building activities after adopting his daughter Karunamoyee. Also marks the revival of the Shakti cult in Bengal in the 18th Century.</p>
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Jor Bangla temple, Charchaala temples					
Building Setting	Residential buildings on all four sides					
Association with Ganga		<p>Ganga flows only 200 meters from the temple complex. Shiva and Shakti temples were usually built on the banks of the River Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.</p>				
State of conservation	Poor					
Threats to the Property	Complete repairs in cement plaster replacing the original terracotta artwork.					
Condition Description	Damage to historic material due to repairs and alteration in cement, dampness, blackening of surfaces due to algal growth					
Source of information	Primary Survey					
Archeological	NA			Religious	High	
Historical	High			Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium			Natural	Low	
				Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray




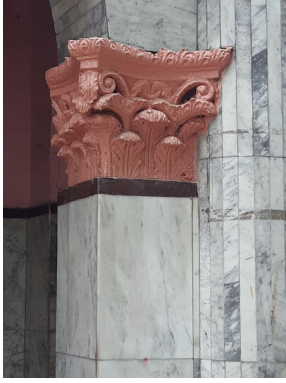
Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

MATRI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/15	Map No	
					
Past Name	Shiva Mandir	Architectural description Single storied temple, square shaped in plan and roofed by a Charchala roof. The structure is about 30' high and is placed on an elevated plinth of 5'. All the four walls are exquisitely decorated with terracotta panels as well as ponkh (Lime) panels. Motifs of Dasamahabidya (ten forms of devi Durga) and Krishnalila were depicted in the panels along with floral motifs. The lime panels were added during the repairs of 2007 carried out by the West Bengal Heritage Commission, wherever there were damaged terracotta panels. It was constructed as a Shiva Temple but after transfer of ownership of the temple this has been converted to Kali Temple.			
Tehsil	Berhampore				
Location	24°7'23" N 88°14'57" E				
Address	Maharaja Nandakumar Road Saidabad, Berhampore - 712103				
Approach	On Maharaja Nandakumar Road				
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/Cultural Value The temple was constructed by Krishnananda Hota, Gomosta (revenue collector) of Nawab Alivardi Khan and later of East India Company, who made immense fortune through his profession. He built several temples in Saidabad and Cossimbazar.		
Precise date of construction	1766 AD				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Family				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Charchala temple				
Building Setting	Urban residential construction on all four sides	Association with Ganga Ganga flows only 100 meters from the temple complex. Shiva and Shakti temples were usually built on the banks of the River Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.			
			State of conservation Moderate		
				Threats to the Property Lack of knowhow of scientific repairs, irregular maintenance	
			Condition Description Weathering of historic brick and terracotta, dampness, blackening of surfaces due to algal growth		
		Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA		Religious	High	
Historical	High	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BISHNUPUR KALI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/16	Map No
				
Past Name	Bishnupur Kali/Karunamoyee Kali Mandir	Architectural description The single sorted temple is of Dalan Type with a metallic, decorated pinnacle in the front over the entrance gate. The entrance gate has a semi-circular arched metallic door. The entrance door is flanked two square pillars, one short and one double heighted, on each side, with Corinthian capitals. The Temple was completely renovated by Raja Rao Jogendra Narayan of Lalgola, Murshidabad in 1916 AD. Only few evidences of the original temple remain.		
Tehsil	Berhampore			
Location	24° 5' 49" N 88°15'45" E			
Address	Bishnupur Road, Bishnupur, Cossimbazar, Murshidabad – 742102			
Approach	On Bishnupur Road about 500 meters from Babul Bona Road Baharampur			
Approx date of construction	18th Century			
Precise date of construction	1759 AD			
Ownership	Private			
Owners Name	Community			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Religious			
Property past use	Temple			
Property present use	Temple			
State of Protection	Unprotected			
Architectural Style	Dalan style			
Building Setting	Road and vegetation to the front, open ground to the left, Bishnupur beel (large waterbodies), urban construction to the right.			
Historical/Cultural Value	Temple was constructed by Krishnananda Hota, revenue collector of Nawab Alivardi Khan, as part of his temple building activities after adopting his daughter Karunamoyee. Also marks the revival of the Shakti cult in Bengal in the 18th Century.			
Association with Ganga	The temple is on the bank of Bishnupur Beel (large water body) which is an abandoned course of the River Ganga. The water of the beel considered as sacred as the water of river Ganga. At present Ganga flows within 1.5 Km from the temple.			
State of conservation	Fair			
Threats to the Property	Insensitive additions and alterations			
Condition Description	Completely altered structure due to new material additions.			
Source of information	Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium	
Historical	High	Social	Medium	
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray




Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KRIPAMOYEE MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/17	Map No		
						
Past Name	Kripamoyee Kali Mandir	Architectural description The site constitutes of a Kali Temple, a Shiva Temple and a Nat Mandir. The Kali temple is a hexagonal structure on a low plinth. There are multifoliated arches which lead to a circumbulatory verandah for Parikrama which further leads into the Sanctum Sanctorum. In front of this structure is the Nat mandir, a rectangular flat roofed pillared hall. The Shiva Mandir is placed on a high plinth and a flight of steps lead into a verandah, running all around the structure, which leads into the Sanctum Sanctorum. The Sanctum Sanctorum has a small conical roof with a pinnacles above.				
Tehsil	Berhampore					
Location	24°7'14" N 88°17'01" E					
Address	Cossimbazar Road, Raninagar, Bhatpara, Cossimbazar 742102					
Approach	About 200 Ft from Cossimbazar Road					
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/Cultural Value Temple was constructed by Krishnananda Hota, revenue collector of Nawab Alivardi Khan, as part of his temple building activities after adopting his daughter Karunamoyee. Also marks the revival of the Shakti cult in Bengal in the 18th Century.			
Precise date of construction	1760 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Community					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Dalan style temples					
Building Setting	Open ground on two sides, vegetative growth at the back and urban settlements to the right.		Association with Ganga The Temple is on the bank of the abandoned course of the Ganga which changed its course in the year 1888.			
Archeological	NA			State of conservation Poor		
Historical	High					
Architectural	Low					
		Threats to the Property Lack of maintenance, lack of knowhow on scientific repairs				
		Condition Description Improper maintenance with dampness, vegetation growth, blackening of surfaces due to algal growth, flaking of plaster.				
		Source of information Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium			
Historical	High	Social	Medium			
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low			
		Grade	IIB			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NABARATNA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/18	Map No			
							
Past Name	Nabaratna Temple	Architectural description The site is a cluster of 9 Shiva temples, placed on a 5' high plinth, with one bigger temple in the middle of about 45' height and eight smaller temples of about 25' height surrounding the large central temple. Each temple is square shaped in plan and roofed by a Charchala roof. Since there are 9 temples, it is known as Nabaratna temple. Though "ratna" means pinnacle in Bengali style of temple architecture, here it refers to the number of Shiva temples. The temples have a multifoliated arched entrance, flanked by circular pilasters.					
Tehsil	Berhampore						
Location	24°7'2" N 88°15'32" E						
Address	Dayanagar, Kashimbazar Station Road, Kashimbazar- 742102						
Approach	On Cossimbazar Station Road						
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value The temple was constructed by Gopaldas Niyogi Choudhury an influential zamindar of the area in 1757-58. Gives a glimpse into the Zamindari system and the position of Zamindars in British India.				
Precise date of construction	1757-58 AD						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Cluster of Charchala temples						
Building Setting	Residential Buildings all around		Association with Ganga The temple lies 500m from the abandoned course of the Ganga, and presently about 2km from the river. Shiva temples were usually built on the banks of the River Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.				
				State of conservation Fair			
					Threats to the Property Lack of scientific knowhow		
						Condition Description Insensitive additions and alterations undertaken during recent repairs to the gate and shrine which is now completely clad in tiles.	
Archeological	NA		Source of information Primary Survey				
Historical	Medium						
Architectural	Medium						
		Religious	Medium				
		Social	Medium				
		Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BYASPUR SHIVA		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/19	Map No		
						
Past Name	Byaspur Shiva Temple	Architectural description	The temple is of a peculiar architectural style with a square shaped base having tall walls above which is a reversed lotus octagonal shaped dome with eight petals placed on an octagonal base. The entire structure is about 65' high. The walls of the temple are exquisitely decorated. In front of the main temple there is a small Dochala structure with three multifoliated arched entrances on the three sides. The facades of this structure are profusely decorated with Terracotta panels. The structure serves as 'Jagamohan' (Hall of audience) to the main temple.			
Tehsil	Berhampore					
Location	24° 7' 19" N 88°16' 8"					
Address	Kazi Najrul Sarani, Cossim Bazar, West Bengal-742102					
Approach	On Kazi Najrul Sarani, Cossimimbazar					
Approx date of construction	19th Century					
Precise date of construction	1811 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Community					
Property Type	Building				Historical/Cultural Value	The temple was constructed by Ram Keshab Dev Sharmana father of the great scholar of 18th century Bengal Pandit Krishnanath Nyay Panchanon of Nabadwip.
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style					
Building Setting	Residential construction on all sides. A medium sized (70'x50') open ground is present to the front.					
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium			
Historical	Medium	Social	Low			
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low			
		Grade	IIB			
		Association with Ganga	It is located on the bank of the old course of Ganga, now known as Kati Ganga. The river presently flows 2.5km from the site. Shiva temples were usually built on the banks of the Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.			
		State of conservation	Moderate			
		Threats to the Property	Lack of knowhow of scientific conservation			
		Condition Description	Material deterioration, dampness, improper additions and alterations			
		Source of information	Primary Survey			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BARA RAJBARI OF COSSIMBAJAR		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Shripur Palace	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>It is a double storied structure located within a site of 8 acres. Along with the main palace, the complex comprises of multiple temples, stables, ponds, cow sheds, dancing halls, record rooms and gardens. The front façade of the Palace is 120' wide with a Front Porch. The porch has 6 double heighted Corinthian columns supporting an Entablature and a triangular pediment which has lion and floral decorations. Behind the portico is the main entrance to the structure having a rectangular iron gate with a semi circular arch above. Above this is the Nauhbatkhana with an overhanging balcony supported by Cast Iron columns and screens. The façade of the ground floor is rusticated with small semi-circular arched openings. The first floor is a continuous balcony interspersed by pairs of Corinthian columns and having Cast Iron railing and wooden louvered screens.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value</p> <p>Palace of the founder of the Cossimbazar Raj family. Cantoo Baboo was one of the richest and powerful people of Bengal in the latter half of eighteenth century, closely associated to the British EIC and Crown.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The entire history of Cossimbazar, its rise and fall is associated with the flow of Ganga. In the same manner the fate of Cossimbazar Raj is associated with the River. Though it was once located on the banks of Ganga now it flows 3 Km away from the palace.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Poor</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Lack of funds for maintenance of such a large structure</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Material loss, insensitive alterations. Dampness, algal growth, vegetation growth. Plaster flaking.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>	
Tehsil	Berhampore		
Location	24°7'28" N 88°16'33" E		
Address	Karbala Rd, Raninagar, Bhatpara, Cossimbazar, Berhampore, WB 742103		
Approach	On Karbala Road		
Approx date of construction	18th to 19th Century		
Precise date of construction	1765 to 1831 AD		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Family Trust		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Residential		
Property past use	Palace		
Property present use	Palace		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Colonial (Palladian)		
Building Setting	Large Ground in western and Northern side, residential construction to the South and East		
Archeological	NA	Religious	High
Historical	High	Social	High
Architectural	High	Natural	NA
		Grade	I

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

CHOTO RAJBARI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/21	Map No						
										
Past Name	Choto Rajbari	Architectural description	<p>The palace was initially constructed in 1740 with major extensions in 1850. The first floor was reconstructed in 1938 after demolition in the earthquake of 1897. The structure is entered through a flight of steps above which is a large triangular pediment supported by 4 pairs of Doric columns. The dentilated pediment has the royal family crest with two lions and the flag. The façade is entirely rusticated with a series of semi-circular arched openings on the front and wider openings flanked by slender pilasters to the rear and side wings. To the right side of the palace there is a Clock Tower atop a circular structure having a conical roof, with floral ornamentation below the dentilated cornice. The palace is placed within a large site. At the palace entrance there is a fountain placed on an octagonal base. Iron gates are present in east and west ends of the boundary wall.</p>							
Tehsil	Berhampore									
Location	24°7'29" N 88°16'15.1" E									
Address	12, Cossimbazar Rd, Raninagar, Cossimbazar, Kasim Bazar, WB 742102									
Approach	On Cossimbazar road									
Approx date of construction	18th Century									
Precise date of construction	1740 AD									
Ownership	Private									
Owners Name	Family Trust									
Property Type	Building				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Palace built by Dinabandhu Roy in 1740 AD, whose family gained massive wealth by exporting in silk and was influential in the history of the entire region. His son, became a Diwan of EIC, and the family was soon conferred with the title of Raja.</p>				
Property Sub-type	Residential									
Property past use	Palace									
Property present use	Guest House									
State of Protection	Unprotected									
Architectural Style	Colonial style Paladian structure									
Building Setting	Residential buildings on all four sides									
Archeological	NA	Association with Ganga The entire history of Cossimbazar, its rise and fall is associated with the flow of Ganga. In the same manner the fate of Cossimbazar Raj is associated with the River. Though it was once located on the banks of Ganga now it flows 3 Km away from the palace.	State of conservation Fair Threats to the Property Lack of scientific conservation techniques							
Historical	High							Condition Description A few incompatible additions and alterations, dampness.	Source of information Primary Survey	
Architectural	High									
		Religious	Low							
		Social	Medium							
		Natural	Low							
		Grade	IIA							

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

PATALESHWAR SHIV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/22	Map No			
							
Past Name	Pataleshwar Shiva Mandir/Satidaha Ghat	Architectural description	<p>The temple is a Bengali pancharatna (five spired) temple on a rectangular Dalan type plan. There are four spires in four corners of the roof of the Dalan with a central larger spire. The 30 feet high temple is located on an elevated base of about 4 feet height. There is parikromon path around the santum sanctorum where the Shivalinga - maximum portion of which is buried underground-is worshipped. The large temple complex is enclosed with a boundary wall. On one side, the site leads to a Ghat through a gateway from which a flight of steps descends down to the river.</p>				
Tehsil	Berhampore						
Location	24° 7' 21" N 88°16'54" E						
Address	Ranibagan, Cossimbazar, Murshidabad - 742102						
Approach	200 meter from Cossimbazar Chhoto Rajbari						
Approx date of construction	18th Cent /21st Cent						
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious and Funerary						
Property past use	Temple and Ghat						
Property present use	Temple and Ghat						
State of Protection	Unprotected				Historical/Cultural Value	<p>Temple has a half buried Shivalinga, known as Swayambhu Linga. The site is important for the practice of Sati Daha which was banned by Raja Ram Mohan Roy who came here in 1803 and witnessed the scenes of window burning in this Ghat.</p>	
Architectural Style	Modern architecture						
Building Setting	East and north enclosed by Kati Ganga (abandoned course of Ganga), western side is full of vegetation, residential buildings to the South.						
Archeological	NA	Association with Ganga	<p>The temple and associated Sati Daha Ghat is located on the bank of erstwhile flow of Ganga. The ghat associated with the temple was used for Sati Daha practice, beside the Ganga.</p>				
Historical	Low						
Architectural	Low						
Grade	IIB						
Religious	Medium	State of conservation	<p>Moderate</p>				
Social	Medium						
Natural	Medium						
Threats to the Property	Incompatible additions and alterations						
Condition Description	Incompatible additions and alterations	Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>				
Source of information	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KARBALA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/23	Map No			
							
Past Name	Karbala Masjid	Architectural description	Rectangular structure which was originally single storied and first floor added recently. There are 8 minarets, 4 at each corner and 2 on each side. The octagonal bases of the minarets are remnants of the original structure. The structure is flat roofed with the central bay having a small dome. Above this dome, a large semi-circular arch has been constructed recently. The inside of the mosque is collonnaded and on the west wall there is a Mihrab.				
Tehsil	Berhampore						
Location	24° 6' 25" N 88°16'30" E						
Address	Karbala Road, Cossimbazar, Murshidabad -741303						
Approach	100 feet from Karbala Road about 1.5 km East of Cossimbazar						
Approx date of construction	15th Century						
Precise date of construction	1490 AD						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Community						
Property Type	Building				Historical/ Cultural Value	It is one of the oldest mosques of Bengal established in 1490 AD during the rule of Sultan Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah of Habsi dynasty.	
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	The river Ganga flows within 3.5 Km of the site				
Architectural Style	Islamic						
Building Setting	Vacant lands and scattered residential buildings on all sides.						
State of conservation	Poor						
Threats to the Property	Insensitive additions and alterations, lack of scientific conservation						
Condition Description	Repairs in cement, completely altered structure and materials						
Source of information	Primary Survey						
Archeological	Low				Religious	Medium	
Historical	High				Social	Medium	
Architectural	Low				Natural	NA	
		Grade	IIB				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

DUS SHIVA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/24	Map No	
					
Past Name	Dus Shiva Mandir	Architectural description A cluster of five temple to the South and five temples to the West, within a large open ground. Each temple is placed on a 2.5' high plinth and is about 15' high. The cluster on the West have three temples on a continuous plinth and two temples on another plinth. All 5 are square shaped in plan with Charchala roofs. The cluster on the South are all placed on a continuous plinth with a small flight of steps in front of each temple. There is a square porch in each temple, which enters into a square shaped Sanctum Sanctorum. The first two temples have a flat roofed porch while the Sanctum has a conical roof over a hexagonal drum. The third and fifth temple have a Bangladhar roofed porch with an Aatchala roof over the Sanctum. The fourth temple has a Bangladhar roofed porch and a conical roof over a inverted lotus drum over the Sanctum.			
Tehsil	Berhampore				
Location	24° 7'33" N 88' 16' 21" E				
Address	Raninagar, Cossimbazar, Murshdabad - 742102				
Approach	200 feet from Cossombazar Chhoto Rajbari				
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/Cultural Value This cluster of temples was built by the Cossimbazar Roy Family in the 1760s. The late 18th and early 19th century saw a spree of Shiva temple construction due to the Maratha invasion, end of Islamic rule and the wealth amassed by the Zamindar families.		
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Family trust of Chhoto Raj family of Cossi				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Charchala, Aatchala temple architecture				
Building Setting	There is open land and vegetation in north, east and southern sides. In the western side there are residential constructions.		Association with Ganga Erstwhile flow of the Ganga is within 500 m and the present flow is within 2.5 km of the site. Shiva temples were usually built on the banks of the Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.		
				State of conservation Threats to the Property Poor Lack of maintenance, weathering	
		Condition Description Dampness, algal growth, vegetation growth, material decay, loss of plaster. Improper site maintenance Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA			Religious	Medium
Historical	High	Social	Medium		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIA		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

CHAR SHIVA TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/25	Map No		
 <p>Samsung Dual Camera Shot with mv Galaxv A30</p>		 <p>Samsung Dual Camera with mv Galaxv A30</p>				
Past Name	Char (Four) Shiva Mandir Saidabad	Architectural description	It is a cluster of four temples of about 15' height. Two front temples are located side by side and one to the left and another to the right hand side. All four temple stand on the same low platform which has a low railing running along the entire perimeter. They are square shaped in plan with a single chamber in each, having a Charchala roof.			
Tehsil	Berhampore					
Location	24° 7'16" N 88' 14' 53" E					
Address	Girja Para, Saidabad, Cossimbazar, MNK Road Murshidabad-742103					
Approach	50 ft from Maharaja Nand Kumar Road					
Approx date of construction	19th Century					
Precise date of construction	1854 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Community					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious	Historical/ Cultural Value	The Temple was constructed by Lakshmi Moni Barman, a commoner, in 1854. This indicates that while most temples were established by rajas, zamindars and affluent businessmen, common people also engaged in temple construction.			
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Charchala temple architecture					
Building Setting	Residential buildings all around					
Association with Ganga					Ganga flows within 200 meters of the site. Shiva temples were usually built on the banks of the Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.	
State of conservation	Fair					
Threats to the Property	Irregular maintenanc, addition of incompatible materials.					
Condition Description	Structures are in a fair condition other than addition of tiles and other incompatible materials inside the structures.					
Source of information	Primary Survey					
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium			
Historical	Medium	Social	Low			
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium			
		Grade	IIB			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

RAJIBESHWAR SHIVA TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/26	Map No				
								
Past Name	Rajibeshwar Temple	Architectural description	30' tall structure with a square shaped porch (Jagmohan) in front and square shaped Sanctum Sanctorum behind. The Jagmohan has four slender decorative columns supporting a flat roof with a decorative balustrade. The main structure is entered through a decorative gateway from the Jagmohan. It is made completely in red sandstone. The Santum is roofed by a steep Shikhara with multiple temple motifs. The temple is decorated with colourful floral motif work.					
Tehsil	Berhampore							
Location	24°7'16" N 88°14'53" E							
Address	Maharaj Nand Kumar Road, Saidabad, Cossimbazar , Murshidabad – 742102							
Approach	About 200 feet west from Maharaja Nanda Kumar Road, Ghat Bandar, near Baikuntha Bishram Ghat							
Approx date of construction	19th Century							
Precise date of construction	1891 AD							
Ownership	Private							
Owners Name	Trust							
Property Type	Building							
Property Sub-type	Religious							
Property past use	Temple							
Property present use	Temple				Historical/ Cultural Value	As per a will, the temple was constructed by Gokul Chandra Guha & Baikunthanath Sen, a renowned barrister, magistrate of Murshidabad, & chief legal adviser to Zamindars. He named the Shiva deity Rajibeshwar in the name of Rajib Lochan.		
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style							
Building Setting	A large play ground in front, a newly constructed Durga Temple (Dalan) to the right and residential buildings on all other sides.							
Archeological	NA	Association with Ganga	Ganga flows within 150 m of the site. Shiva temples were usually built on the banks of the Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.					
Historical	Medium							
Architectural	Medium							
Grade	IIB							
Religious	Medium	State of conservation	Fair					
Social	Medium							
Natural	Medium							
Condition Description	New constructions almost engulfing structure from one side, dampness, vegetal growth.		Threats to the Property	Urban encroachments				
Source of information	Primary Survey							

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

GRAVE OF KING BURMA/SERICULTURE COLLEGE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/27	Map No		
						
Past Name	Grave of king of Burma	Architectural description Five Graves present within a site having a boundary wall in a very dilapidated condition. It appears that one of the graves was renovated which is supposed to be the grave of King Thibaw Min the last King of Burma.	Historical/Cultural Value Believed to be the grave of the Last King of Kaun Baung Dynasty. In the 3rd Anglo-Burmese war the king was defeated and exiled to Ratnagiri with his family where he died. The queen, caught smuggling his last remains to Burma, was sent to Berhampore.	Association with Ganga Ganga flows within 3 Km from the site		
Tehsil	Berhampore					
Location	24°5'12" N 88°1'04"					
Address	6, S N Bagchi Road Chuapur, Berhampore , Murshidabad 742101					
Approach	Within the precincts of Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute, Near Berhampore Court Railway Station and NH 34					
Approx date of construction	20th century					
Precise date of construction	1919 AD					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Govt of West Bengal					
Property Type	Structure					
Property Sub-type	Funerary					
Property past use	Cemetery					
Property present use	Cemetery					
State of Protection	Protected by WB Heritage Commission.					
Architectural Style	No specific architectural typology					
Building Setting	Central Sericulture Institute on two sides, open land and vegetation on the other two sides. The site is demarcated by a boundary wall.					
Archeological	NA				Religious	Low
Historical	Low				Social	Medium
Architectural	Low				Natural	NA
		Grade	IIB			
		State of conservation	Advanced stage of decay			
		Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance			
		Condition Description	Completely covered by vegetation growth, material decay.			
		Source of information	Primary Survey			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SWARNAMOYEE WATER WORKS		Reference No	GaD/Mur/BER/28	Map No	
					
Past Name	Swarnamoyee Water Works	Architectural description The water is pumped up from the Bhagirathi, through a nine-inch pipe, 760 feet in length, from the engine-house to the bed of the river. The water is then pumped at the rate of 200,000 gallons in eight hours into the settling tanks. There are three settling tanks, each having a capacity of 229,000 gallons. There are two filters, into which the water passes from the settling tanks. The filtered water passes into the outlet chamber and from there into the "clear-water" reservoir. From here the water is pumped to the elevated reservoir, through a 9" pipe. After which the water flows through the main and distributary pipes, having a total length of twelve and a quarter miles for supply to the town. There are multiple exposed brick single storied colonial structures to house the water works in the site.			
Tehsil	Berhampore				
Location	24° 5'12" N 88' 15' 16" E				
Address	Maharaj Nand Kumar Road, PI Khagra, 742103				
Approach	100 meters from Berhampore Lalbagh Road at Faras Danga , North End of MNK Road				
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value Started by Maharani Swarnamoyee, queen of Cossimbazar in 1896 and completed by heir Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy in 1899. The original mechanism is still in use. The site adjoined a French factory in a French settlement.		
Precise date of construction	1899 AD				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Municipality				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Industrial				
Property past use	Water Supply to the city of Berhampore				
Property present use	Water Supply to the city of Berhampore				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	Scattered residential buildings and vegeation on open grounds on all sides		Association with Ganga Swarnomoyee Water Works pumped out water from the River Ganga nearby and after cleaning it supplied clean and pure Drinking water to the people of Berhampore.		
				State of conservation Poor	
		Threats to the Property Lack of maintenance			
				Condition Description Dampness, lack of regular maintenance	
		Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA		Religious	NA	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NIMTITA RAJBARI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/01	Map No							
											
Past Name	Nimtita Rajbari	Architectural description	<p>Double storied structure with a large internal courtyard. At the centre of the front façade is the entrance marked by a large triangular pediment supported by four pairs of double-heighted Corinthian columns. The dentilated pediment originally was ornamented which has now deteriorated. The entablature has floral relief. To the right and left of the entrance are collonnaded verandahs on the ground and first floor supported by twin columns on each floor. The verandah on the first floor had Cast Iron railing and timber louvered screen which are at risk. On entering into the courtyard, there is a double heighted Sathkhalan (seven arched) Thakurdalan. On all other sides are verandahs supported by twin columns on both floors, leading into the rooms. There is a Jalsaghar (hall for music and dance) in the first floor north western corner. Kari-barga structural construction used.</p>								
Tehsil	Jangipur										
Location	24°38'13" N 88°1'9" E										
Address	Nimtita Rajbari PO Nimtita, Dist Murshidabad - 742202										
Approach	About 300 meter from Nimtita Market										
Approx date of construction	19th Century										
Precise date of construction	1855 AD										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Multiple										
Property Type	Building				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The zamindars were great patronizers of Art and culture and established a theater hall having doyens of Bengali Theaters of Kolkata like Shishir Bhaduri, Khirod Prasad Vidya Binod acting on this stage. Satyajit Ray shot his widely acclaimed film Jalsaghar here.</p>					
Property Sub-type	Residential										
Property past use	Palace										
Property present use	Abandoned										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Colonial style with courtyard house plan	Association with Ganga	<p>Palace is located on the bank of the Ganga and intricately associated with it. The zamindars' trade flourished due to the river. The fateful destiny of the palace is also associated with the river. In the 1943-44 floods the structure collapsed. The bank has been stabilized now but may collapse again.</p>								
Building Setting	Bhagirathi River to the East and South and residential constructions to the North and West										
Archeological	NA							State of conservation At risk Threats to the Property Lack of maintenance, Vandalism, Natural calamities like earthquakes and floods, underutilization, incompatible materials.	Condition Description Structural deterioration, material loss, loss of ornamentation, vegetation growth, repairs in cement plaster, dampness.		
Historical	Medium										Source of information Primary Survey
Architectural	High										
					Religious	Medium					
					Social	Medium					
					Natural	Medium					
					Grade	IIA					

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KHERUR MOSQUE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/02	Map No	
					
Past Name	Kherur Mosque	Architectural description The mosque is rectangular in plan having a triple domed corridor, entered from the east through three arched openings leading into a single domed prayer chamber of 9mx9m. The vaulted corridor and prayer chamber have 2 subsidiary openings on the north and south. The dome of the prayer chamber collapsed in the 1897 earthquake. There were 4 minarets in 4 corners. Only the bases of two minarets on the southeast and south west corner exist. The quibla wall bears delicate brick relief works. The west exterior wall has triple horizontal mouldings with intricate designs at the base and richly embellished panels above. Similar paneled decoration in terracotta is still extant on the inner north and south walls and the left side of the facade. Traces of carved brickwork can be found on a lesser scale around the other exterior walls. The structure is made entirely in brick with some reuse of stone.			
Tehsil	Jangipur				
Location	24°24'6" N 88°4'39" E				
Address	Kherur, Sagardighi, Murshidabad - West Bengal 742237				
Approach	About ½ Km from Sahardighi -Kherur Road				
Approx date of construction	15th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value The mosque was constructed by Rafat Khan during the reign of Sultan Allauddin Hussain Shah on a 3' high mound. Excavations around the mound in 1992 revealed shards of Chalcolithic & microlithic period, Gupta & Post Gupta bricks, Pala period stone.		
Precise date of construction	1494 AD				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Mosque				
Property present use	Mosque				
State of Protection	Protected by ASI				
Architectural Style	Sultanate architecture of Bengal				
Building Setting	Placed in a large open ground with a few residential structures to the sides.				
Archeological	Medium	Religious	High	Association with Ganga Ganga flowed through this area as evident from the presence of large beels (water body formed due to abandonment of course by a river). The area was the administrative seat during early Sultanate period. Traders, preachers, travellers sailed here through the Ganga from West Asia and North India.	
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	I		
		State of conservation	At Risk	Threats to the Property Lack of maintenance, natural calamities	
		Condition Description	Material loss, material decay, dampness, structural instability, vegetation growth.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BALIAGHATA MOSQUE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/03	Map No		
						
Past Name	Balighata Jumma Masjid	Architectural description	It is a rectangular planned mosque of about 14 meter length, 10 meter breadth and 7.5 meter height having three domes. There are merlons or kangaroos on the drums of the domes and on the parapets. There are 4 minarets in four corners of the main structure. In front a double storied corridor has been recently constructed in Dalan style with an arched entrance. There is an inscription in black stone fixed in the wall.			
Tehsil	Jangipur					
Location	24°28'29" N 88°3'17" E					
Address	Balighata Road, Jahangir Nagar, Raghunath Ganj, West Bengal 742225					
Approach	On Rangunathganj Balighata Road, About 1 km north of Jangipur Court					
Approx date of construction	17th Century					
Precise date of construction	1664 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Mosque					
Property present use	Mosque					
State of Protection	Unprotected	Historical/Cultural Value	Constructed by Imam Muhammad Imajuddin Sayed Kashim in 1075 AH, 1664 AD who was the Son in law of Sayed Murtaza, famous sufi saint who composed a number of Padabolis (poems) related to Shri Chaitanya and Krishna Leela (life of Krishna).			
Architectural Style	Sultanate architecture					
Building Setting						
Association with Ganga		State of conservation	Ganga flows by the side of the mosque. Balighata, the name itself, signifies existence of trading activities here. Moreover as mentioned in history this locality was densely populated due to its riverine trading activities in the Islamic period and before.			
Threats to the Property						
Condition Description						
Source of information		Threats to the Property	Moderate Unscientific conservation techniques, insensitive additions and alterations			
Archeological	NA				Religious	Medium
Historical	Medium				Social	Medium
Architectural	Low				Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB	Condition Description	Dampness, Material Deterioration, Vegetation Growth, Nuisance of animals or birds	
						Source of information

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SHEKH DIGHI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/04	Map No			
							
Past Name	Shekher dighi	Architectural description	The pond is about 1 Km in length and 0.5 km in breadth. It is stated that there is a brick built enclosure of 200ft X 200 Ft in the middle of the pond within which water never dries up.				
Tehsil	Jangipur						
Location	24°22'11" N 88°2'26" E						
Address	Village Post Shaikhdighi, Sagardighi , West Bengal-742227						
Approach	On NH 34						
Approx date of construction	16th Century						
Precise date of construction	1514 AD						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Trust of Nabab Family of Murshidabad.						
Property Type	Natural				Historical/ Cultural Value	One of the many Dighis excavated by Sultan of Bengal Alauddin Hussain Shah, along the Badshahi Sadak constructed by him, from Gaur to Puri as part of his philanthropic activities. Saint Abu Sayed Tirmiz's Majar also exists on western bank of the dighi.	
Property Sub-type	Waterbody						
Property past use	Irrigation, fishery, bathing, washing						
Property present use	Irrigation, fishery.						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	NA						
Building Setting	Encroachment and modern construction on the banks of the waterbody						
Association with Ganga	Though there is no direct association with the river, the entire region developed as an important trading centre due to the presence of the Ganga, owing to which there were multiple construction activities by multiple rulers.						
State of conservation	Poor						
Threats to the Property	Encroachment of banks by commercial structures	Condition Description	Unchecked vegetation growth, multiple concrete encroachments.				
Archeological	NA				Source of information	Primary Survey	
Historical	High						
Architectural	NA						
Religious	NA						
Social	Low						
Natural	High						
Grade	I						

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SEKH DIGHI MAZHAR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/05	Map No	
					
Past Name	Mazhar of Abu Syed Tibriz	Architectural description Single storied structure, square shape in plan having a single chamber. The structure is topped by a dome and has four minarets emerging from the four corners of the roof. The entire structure is placed on a high platform which is alighted through a flight of steps, and has a low heighted parapet wall. A very old tree of Ficus, probably Ficus Microcarpa (Chinese Banyan) is present near the Mazhar which is greatly venerated by people. The tree trunk is about 4 feet in diameter and the trunk due to severe storm some 100 years back fell on the earth. It is now propped up by a brick column. The trunk has taken the shape of camel back and accordingly local people call it camel tree.			
Tehsil	Jangipur				
Location	24°22'11" N 88°2'26" E				
Address					
Approach	About 100 meter from Anuppur and about 600 meter from Badsahi Sadak, NH 34				
Approx date of construction	16th Century				
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Community				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Funerary		Historical/Cultural Value	Abu Sayed, a religious preacher came to this town from Tibriz – a town of central Asia, during the rule of Hussain Shah. According to legend, the saint helped Hussain Shah bring water to the Dighi. Impressed by him, the King dedicated the pond to the saint.	
Property past use	Grave		Association with Ganga	Though it has no direct link with Ganga but being located near the river, it has been greatly influenced culturally and economically by the contribution of river Ganga. Sailing through the Ganga, traders, religious preachers, foreign rulers, travelers made their way to this region.	
Property present use	Grave		State of conservation	Poor	
State of Protection	Unprotected		Threats to the Property	Unscientific repairs, insensitive additions and alterations	
Architectural Style	Islamic tomb		Condition Description	Structure has been wrapped in modern material like tiles. The original structure is not visible.	
Building Setting	Sekh dighi (large water pond) to one side and vegetative growth on other three sides.		Source of information	Primary Survey	
Archeological	Low		Religious	Medium	
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

CHANDANBATI SHIVA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/06	Map No		
						
Past Name	Chandan Bati Shiva Mandir/Chandaneswar	Architectural description	Square plan temple with a singular chamber, placed on a low platform. The temple is 15' high and roofed with a hexagonal pointed pinnacle like structure. The structure has a projected dentilated cornice which is a Colonial influence. The structure is made of bricks and lime with wooden and metal joist roofing. The main archeological attraction here is the large 11th Century Shiva Linga, 1.5 meter high, circumference is about 1.25 meter. The circumference of Gauripatta (the base of the Shivalinga) is about 6 meter.			
Tehsil	Jangipur					
Location	24.2777° N 88.0974° E					
Address	Chandan Bati, Post Chandan Bati, Sagardighi, Murshidabad, WB-742226					
Approach	500 meter from Sagardighi Chandanbati Road					
Approx date of construction	20th Century with 11th Century idol					
Precise date of construction	1927 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Local Community					
Property Type	Building				Historical/Cultural Value	The temple is located on a 12' high mound, which was excavated in 1927 unearthing the foundation of a palace/fort, a temple and a shivlinga. The bricks suggest it may be of the Pala period. The present temple was erected by Nirmal Singh Bahadur of Azimganj.
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style					
Building Setting	Agricultural field on all three sides and a lotus pond on one side.					
Association with Ganga	Though it has no direct link with Ganga but being located near the river, it has been greatly influenced culturally and economically by the contribution of river Ganga. Sailing through the Ganga, traders, religious preachers, foreign rulers, travelers made their way to this region.					
State of conservation	Moderate					
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions and alterations	Condition Description	Dampness, material deterioration, cracks on flooring, use of incompatible materials			
Archeological	Medium				Religious	Medium
Historical	Medium				Social	Low
Architectural	Low				Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB	Source of information	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

MONIGRAM VISHNU IDOL		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/07	Map No
				
Past Name	Basanti and Narayan Mandir	Architectural description	A modern construction of Ekkratna Style on a Dalan structure with three arched entrance- the middle arch being the largest, leading into averandah which further leads into the Sanctum Sanctorum. Inside there is an idol of blackstone of 4.5' x 2' dimension of a standing Vishnu on a Lotus. One hand is broken completely and in other hands there are Shankha (Conch) (Chakra (Disc) and Gada (Club). To the left side of Vishnu there is Saraswati standing on full bloomed lotus with the Veena in both hands. To the right is Bhu Devi (Mother Earth), also standing on a full bloomed lotus. Chakra Purush is there in between Saraswati and Vishnu and Shankha Purush in between Bhudevi and Vishnu.	
Tehsil	Jangipur	Historical/ Cultural Value	Site is historically significant for the carved Vishnu sculpture, showing the artistic ability of the artisans of Bengal of the 10th/11th Centuries. A metallic Vishnu idol, metallic Shiva idol, stone Vishnu idol & terracotta shards and pottery were also unearthed nearby.	
Location	23°24'24" N 88°22'9" E	Association with Ganga	Though it has no direct link with Ganga but being located near the river, it has been greatly influenced culturally and economically by the contribution of river Ganga. Sailing through the Ganga, traders, religious preachers, foreign rulers, travelers made their way to this region.	
Address	Basanti and Narayan Mandir, Dogachhi Road, Sagardighi, West Bengal -742237	State of conservation	Fair	
Approach	250 meter from Manigram Sagardighi Road (main road)	Threats to the Property	Incompatible interventions, Vandalism	
Approx date of construction	20th Century with 11th Century Idol	Condition Description	Structure is in a fair condition since it is a new structure. Safety and security threat for the Vishnu Idol.	
Precise date of construction	Unknown	Source of information	Primary Survey	
Ownership	Private			
Owners Name	Local Community			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Religious			
Property past use	Temple			
Property present use	Temple			
State of Protection	Unprotected			
Architectural Style	Modern structure on Dalan style plan			
Building Setting	Residential buildings on all sides with a large front court before the temple.			
Archeological	Medium	Religious	Medium	
Historical	Low	Social	Low	
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

RAJ RAJESWARI MANDIR BANGSA BATI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/08	Map No	
					
Past Name	Raj Rajeswari Temple, Bansabati	Architectural description The original structure of 18th Century has been completely destroyed with just the Altar remaining. Behind it is a completely new structure, built recently. The new structure is a 105' Dalan style temple roofed by three pinnacles, of which the central one is the largest (Triratna) in Murshidabad style. There are three arches, two semi-circular and a central Corbelled arch which lead into a verandah, enveloping the main chamber, Sanctum Sanctorum, on all four sides. The structure is placed on a plinth entered through a flight of steps leading to the two side arches. There is a decorated projected cornice.			
Tehsil	Jangipur				
Location	88.27025 N 24.18764 E				
Address	Vill Po Bansabati, PS Suti, Dist Murshidabad, WB-731221				
Approach	On Bansabati Main Road				
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value Original structure of 300 years associated with a fair of 10 days annually just after Saraswati Puja in Magh (February). The Devi is worshipped as "shoroshi" – a 16 year old girl, one of the ten forms of Durga (Dasa Mahavidya) and known as Rajrajeshwari.		
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Local Community				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style				
Building Setting	Residential constructions on all sides				
		Association with Ganga	Bansabati Village has been a thriving village from historical period. It was originally located on the banks of Ganga. The river has shifted course and moved east wards. The left river bed now has turned into a large water body – beel. It is called Bansabati Beel or Sheel Beel.		
		State of conservation	Moderate		
		Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance of original altar.		
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Condition Description Traces of old structure is poorly maintained with dampness and algal growth.	
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
		Grade	III		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BONYESWAR MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/09	Map No	
					
Past Name	Banyeshwar Shiva Temple	Architectural description The temple is square shaped in plan with a singular chamber for the deity. It is placed on a low platform with a railing surrounding it. The structure is roofed by a Charchala roof. The shivalinga is located in a pit in the middle of the floor of the temple (Garbha Griha). There is very little ornamentation on the facades. In front of the temple in south there is a fairly large pond called "Dadhisagar".			
Tehsil	Jangipur				
Location	24°22'11" N 88°1'11" E				
Address	Banyeswar , PO- Dakkhin Gram Sabitri West Bengal - 742226				
Approach	3 Km west from NH34				
Approx date of construction	18th Century				
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Community				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple		Historical/ Cultural Value Erected by Rani Bhabani, a famous zamindar of Bengal of the 18th Century. The Swayambhu Shivalinga deity is considered to have emerged on its own and is deeply venerated locally. A large fair in the month of Falguna during Shivratri takes place here.		
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga Shiv temples are located near the Ganga due to the belief that Ganga emerged on earth from the tangled hair of Lord Shiva.		
Architectural Style	Bengali Charchala style				
Building Setting	All three sides are vacant land and to the south is a large pond called Dadhisagar.		State of conservation Moderate Threats to the Property Lack of scientific conservation		
Archeological	NA			Religious	Medium
Historical	Low		Social	Medium	
Architectural	Low		Natural	NA	
			Grade	IIB	
			Condition Description	The structure is in a moderately fair condition with small incompatible additions and alterations.	
			Source of information	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SAGAR DIGHI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/10	Map No		
						
Past Name	Sagardighi	Architectural description	It is a rectangular pond of dimension 1.5 km X 1 Km, with 10 numbers of Brick built Pucca Ghats all around whose ruins are visible – 3 each on the longer two sides and 2 each on the other sides. A brick structure is observed in the middle of the pond while water is dried up. Some say it is a temple, some say it is a victory stand (Jayaskandhabar) of King Mahipal.			
Tehsil	Jangipur					
Location	24°17'24" N 88°5'1" E					
Address	Sagardighi, Murshidabad West Bengal -742226					
Approach						
Approx date of construction	11th Century					
Precise date of construction	1025 AD to 1030 AD					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Municipality					
Property Type	Natural					
Property Sub-type	Waterbody	Historical/ Cultural Value	The pond was dug by Pala king Mahipala I (988-1038 AD) as a penance for accidental death of a Brahmin boy. His capital was Mahipal an affluent village nearby. In a sloka engraved in a blackstone affixed in the floor of one ghat these legends are mentioned.			
Property past use	Fishery, Drinking, Irrigation					
Property present use	Fishery, Drinking, Irrigation					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Waterbody was associated ghats.					
Building Setting	Urban infrastructure and structures like roads, market, residential buildings beyond the banks .					
Association with Ganga					Though it has no direct link with Ganga but being located near the river, it has been greatly influenced culturally and economically by the contribution of river Ganga.	
State of conservation	Poor					
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, Pilferage of bricks and stones from original ghats.					
Condition Description	Banks need repair, unchecked vegetation growth, water covered with hyacinth, traces of the old ghats do not remain.					
Source of information	Primary Survey					
Archeological	Medium	Religious	Low			
Historical	High	Social	Medium			
Architectural	Low	Natural	High			
		Grade	I			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

DHULIYAN RAJBARI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/11	Map No
				
Past Name	Dhuliyar Rajbari Bara Taraf	Architectural description	Single courtyard Rajbari of double floors. The front façade of the structure is colonnaded with 8 pairs of circular columns on the ground and 1st floors. It is flanked by two bays with semi-circular arches on the ground floor and Jharokhas on the first floor. Above the first floor is a large triangular pediment. The structure is entered through the ground floor verandah through a large semi-circular arch with stucco work. The internal courtyard has a Durga Dalan on one side, with 4 pairs of double heighted Doric columns leading into a verandah which has a triple arched wall. The other three sides of the courtyard are surrounded by colonnaded verandahs leading into rooms on the ground and first floors. The building has an extension in the right side making it L shaped built in a similar style.	
Tehsil	Jangipur			
Location	24°40'22" N 87°57'20" E			
Address	Post Dhuliyar, Murshidabad, West Bengal - 742202			
Approach	On Dhuliyar Main Market			
Approx date of construction	19th Century			
Precise date of construction	1855-56 AD			
Ownership	Private			
Owners Name	Multiple			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Residential			
Property past use	Palace			
Property present use	Palace			
State of Protection	Unprotected	Historical/ Cultural Value	In the 18th Cent, Raghav Ray from Dhaka came to Farakka and earned immense fortune through Silk & Indigo trade with the British. Unable to keep up with the shifting river and bank collapse, Jagabandhu Ray shifted to this area & constructed this palace.	
Architectural Style	Colonial style, native courtyard Rajbari			
Building Setting	Urban structures like markets and residential complexes on all sides	Association with Ganga	Raghav Ray, founder of the family came from Dhaka and earned immense wealth through trade with European companies, carried out through Ganga. They purchased several Zamindari estates and had trading centres in Jangipur and Dhuliyar. The family is closely associated with the River.	
Archeological	NA			
Historical	High	Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, urban developmental pressure	
Architectural	Medium	Condition Description	Dampness, material deterioration, vegetation growth	
Religious	Low	Source of information	Primary Survey	
Social	Medium			
Natural	NA			
Grade	IIA			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

DHULIYAN RAJBARI MEJO TARAF		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/12	Map No			
							
Past Name	Dhuliyan Rajbari Mejo Taraf	Architectural description	It is a double storied structure. The structure is entire ththrough three steps leading into a continuos verandah running along the entire length of the front façade. The verandah is arched on the ground floor and collonnaded on the upperfloor. The ground floor has rectangular pilasters while the first floor has 8 pairs of circular columns with Corinthian capitals. Above the capital is a decorative entablature supporting a traingular pediment, The pediment has relief work in the centre.				
Tehsil	Jangipur						
Location	24°40'22" N 87°57'20" E						
Address	Post Dhuliyan, Murshidabad West Bengal 742202						
Approach	At Dhuliyan Market						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	1855 - 56 AD						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Multiple						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential	Historical/ Cultural Value	Jagabandhu Ray, descendant of Raghav Ray who had amassed tremendous wealth by trading with European companies, constructed this palace, along with two others, for various purposes necessary for maintaining zamindari in 1855-56 AD.				
Property past use	Palace						
Property present use	Palace						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	European Classical						
Building Setting	Residential constructions to the North and South. A pond to the East and open field to the West.						
Archeological	NA				Association with Ganga	Raghav Ray, founder of the family came from Dhaka and earned immense wealth through trade with European companies, carried out through Ganga. They purchased several Zamindari estates and had trading centres in Jangipur and Dhuliyan. The family is closely associated with the River.	
Historical	High						
Architectural	High						
Grade	IIA						
Religious	Low	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Poor Lack of scientific repairs and knowhow. Lack of maintenance.				
Social	Medium						
Natural	NA						
Condition Description	Repairs in incompatible material like cement plaster, material loss, missing decorative elements.						
Source of information	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BAZITPUR GOBINDA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/13	Map No	
					
Past Name	Bajitpur Gobinda Mandir	Architectural description Dalan type single storied structure, placed on a high plinth having a triple arched (Tin Khilan) entrance leading into a vernadah which further leads into the Sanctum. The Sanctum is entered through a set of three semi-circular arched openings supported by column clusters. There is beautiful stucco ornamentation on the front façade, over the arches and at the tympanum. There is ornamental pediment on the front edge of the roof. On the other sides of the courtyard are structures with pillared verandahs leading into rooms. Six hexagonal pinnacles were erected on a rectangular structure in a row. Six mahantos (Head of temple) were buried here. There is an entrance gate to the site, arched flanked by a cluster of pilasters. The pediment is ornamental with peacock, elephant and floral motif.			
Tehsil	Jangipur				
Location	24°36'27" N 88°12'19" E				
Address	Bajitpur, Po Aurangabad West Bengal -742201				
Approach	On Aurangabad Bajitpur Road				
Approx date of construction	18th Century				
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trust				
Property Type	Precinct/Group of buildings				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/Cultural Value	Site associated with the Sannyasi Rebellion, one of the several rebellions which eventually lead to the 1st Battle of Independence, 1857. Dasnami Giri sannyasis of North India settled in Bazitpur & erected this temple and residences of Mohantos.	
Property past use	Temple		Association with Ganga	The structure is located on the banks of the river since the Dasnami Giri Sect are devoted to the Ganga and wished to be in touch with the river. They were also buried on the banks of the river. The Dasnami Giri sect sannaysis were also involved in trade where Ganga played an important role.	
Property present use	Temple		State of conservation	Fair	
State of Protection	Unprotected		Threats to the Property	Unscientific conservation	
Architectural Style	Dalan style		Condition Description	Dampness, material deterioration, addition of tiles on wall surfaces.	
Building Setting	Urban developments on all sides	Source of information	Primary Survey		
Archeological	NA	Religious	High		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BRINDABON BIHARI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/14	Map No		
						
Past Name	Brindaban Bihari Mandir	Architectural description	<p>Temple complex comprises of a Dalan style temple and a Pillared Hall Natmandir, The temple is single storied and placed on a high plinth. The front façade has three bays with a wider central bay. There are Doric columns supporting an entablature, which was once decorated in lime stucco, and a triangular dentilated pediment on the central bay. The two side bays have a rectangular entrance flanked by a column on each side. The structure is entered through the verandah which then leads into the Sanctum Sanctorum. Here, deities of Krishna, Balaram and Subhadra are placed on a throne.</p> <p>In front of the temple is the rectangular Natmandir, flat roofed, supported by 6 circular columns on each side. Metal joists and wooden boarding have been used for the ceiling.</p>			
Tehsil	Jangipur					
Location	24°28'45" N 88°4'42" E					
Address	Babu Bazar, Sadar Ghat, Jangipur, Murshidabad –West Bengal - 742213					
Approach	About 100 meter from Jangipur Sadar ghat					
Approx date of construction	18th Century					
Precise date of construction	1763 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Family Trust					
Property Type	Building				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Temple erected by Kirtichand Dutta who worked in the Murshidabad Silk factories. Soon he became a Dewan, earned immense wealth, and started a Zamindari at Jangipur. After his son's death, he built this temple with idol of Brindaban Behari from Varanasi.</p>
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Dalan Style					
Building Setting	Abandoned course of river Ganga with dense overgrowth of vegetation on two sides and two sides urbanized.					
Association with Ganga	The structure lies 500 m from the Ganga. The founder Kirtichand Dutta worked under East India Company in one of their silk kuthi and involved in silk trade which activity is completely dependent upon river Ganga.					
State of conservation	Poor					
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance	Condition Description	<p>Severe dampness, algal and vegetation growth, material deterioration</p>			
Archeological	NA				Religious	High
Historical	High				Social	High
Architectural	High	Natural	Low	Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>	
		Grade	I			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

RAGHUNATH MANDIR		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Raghunath Mandir	Architectural description It is a double storied structure of Dalan style planning with 3 bays. The central bay has a semi-circular balcony on both the floors. The two side bays have slightly arched openings on the two sides with staircases which run up to the upper floor. The staircases lead into the upper balcony where the Sanctum, with deities of Ram, Laxman and Sita, are located. The upper balcony has circular columns with rectangular capitals. The structure is flat roofed with a projecting cornice supported by decorative brackets in the front façade. There are wooden beams and wooden joists supporting the ceiling. In front of the main temple is a Natmandir with CI pillars covered with a Tin roofing temporarily. On the four corners of the site are 4 Shiva temples, about 15' high having an octagonal plan and roofed with an octagonal conical structure above.	
Tehsil	Jangipur		
Location	24°27'46" N 88°4'21" E		
Address	Babubajar, Sadarghat, Jangipur, District Murshidabad -742213		
Approach	100 meter from Sadarghat		
Approx date of construction	18th Century		
Precise date of construction	1763 AD		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Multiple		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Temple		
Property present use	Temple		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Dalan style		
Building Setting	Urban developments on all sides		
Historical/Cultural Value	Raghunath temple was built in 1763 AD by Chetnan Singh, a Rajput Khetri, from Uttar Pradesh who came in search of better trade to Jangipur. He worked for zamindars, finally became rent collector and established a zamindari himself.		
Association with Ganga	The river flows 100m from the temple. Due to the proximity of Ganga, Jangipur became a trading centre of Silk and Indigo. This attracted many people, especially from northern India, like Chetnan Singh, a Rajput Khetri, who founded this temple.		
State of conservation	Poor		
Threats to the Property	Lack of scientific conservation knowhow, irregular maintenance.		
Condition Description	Repairs in cement done in lower balcony, defacing of ornamentation, dampness, algal and vegetation growth.		
Source of information	Primary Survey		
Archeological	NA	Religious	High
Historical	High	Social	Low
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium
		Grade	IIB

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

TULSI BIHAR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/16	Map No		
						
Past Name	Tulsi Bihar	Architectural description	The temple is a single storied rectangular Dalan type structure with a modern pinnacle in the centre of the roof . There is a continuous corridor running on all 4 sides of the temple surrounding the Sanctum. The original temple has been altered being recognition by multiple renovations year after year.			
Tehsil	Jangipur					
Location	24°27'50" N 88°3'57" E					
Address	Raghunath Ganj Market , Murshidabad, West Bengal					
Approach	In Raghunath Ganj Market					
Approx date of construction	18th Century					
Precise date of construction	1763 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Descendants of Diwan Kitichand Dutta					
Property Type	Building				Historical/ Cultural Value	Temple erected by Kirtichand Dutta who worked in the Murshidabad Silk factories. Soon he became a Dewan, earned immense wealth, and started a Zamindari at Jangipur. The deities of Brindabon Behari Temple are brought here during Vaisakh for 1 month.
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Modern architecture					
Building Setting	Open Space for daily vegetable market in front of the temple. Markets and residential complexes on all other sides.					
Association with Ganga		Since the temple has been constructed near Ganga, flowing 100 meters from the site, it assumes additional religious importance to devotees. The founder of the temple was involved in trading and manufacturing activities of silk production & manufacture which was facilitated by River Ganga.				
State of conservation Threats to the Property		Poor (completely renovated)				
Condition Description		Lack of scientific conservation, addition and alteration with incompatible materials, urban encroachments				
Source of information		Structure has been altered with very little historic material remaining				
Source of information		Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium			
Historical	Low	Social	Medium			
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium			
		Grade	IIB			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BAGICHA BARI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/17	Map No				
								
Past Name	Bagicha Bari Precinct	Architectural description	<p>The temple complex initially constituted of a large area with a boundary wall. There 4 Shiva Temples in 4 corners, octagonal in plan and about 30' high. It is topped by a decorative inverted lotus shaped pinnacle which is known as the Murshidabad ekratna style, which has lotus petals. The 8 faces of the temples have multifoliated arched openings flanked by slender pilasters.</p> <p>A large triple storied Ragunath Temple and a large Nat Mandir in front of the temple propped up by 8 (eight) columns were present at the centre of the site but has now been demolished. Two pillars of an entrance gate remains.</p>					
Tehsil	Jangipur							
Location	24°28'16" N 88° 4'43" E							
Address	Babu Bazar, Boltala, Chhoto Kalia, Jangipur Murshidabad-742213							
Approach	50 ft from Chhoto Kalia Road							
Approx date of construction	18th Century							
Precise date of construction	Unknown							
Ownership	Private							
Owners Name	Trust							
Property Type	Precinct							
Property Sub-type	Religious							
Property past use	Temples							
Property present use	Temples				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Temple erected by Kirtichand Dutta who worked in the Murshidabad Silk factories. Soon he became a Dewan, earned immense wealth, and started a Zamindari at Jangipur. He has erected several temples in the region.</p>		
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style							
Building Setting	Residential buildings on all sides							
Association with Ganga		State of conservation Threats to the Property						
State of conservation	Poor							
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, lack of funds for conservation, use of incompatible materials, encroachment							
Condition Description	Cementious repairs, algal growth							
Source of information	Primary Survey							
Archeological	NA			Religious				Medium
Historical	Medium			Social				Medium
Architectural	Medium			Natural				NA
				Grade				IIA

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SADAR GHAT		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/18	Map No												
																
Past Name	Sadar Ghat	Architectural description	The original Ghat structure has been washed away by the River. Modern slope type concrete construction with a flight of stairs running down to the river has been built presently by the municipality.													
Tehsil	Jangipur															
Location	23°24'24" N 88°22'9" E															
Address	Sadar Ghat, Jangipur, Dist Murshidabad - 742213															
Approach	From Sadar Ghat Road, Jangipur															
Approx date of construction	Unknown															
Precise date of construction	Unknown															
Ownership	Public															
Owners Name	Municipality															
Property Type	Structure				Historical/Cultural Value	Jangipur (named after Jahangir) was a trading centre for silk yarn and silk clothes from the Mughal period. 1/3rd of the gross revenue derived from Nadiya rivers, was from here. Jangipur was also a centre for Indigo trade. The trade was dependant on the River Ghats.										
Property Sub-type	Civic															
Property past use	Ghat															
Property present use	Ghat															
State of Protection	Unprotected															
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style															
Building Setting	River to the front and residential constructions to the East, South and West.															
State of conservation	Poor															
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, lack of scientific knowhow, natural calamities															
Condition Description	Incongruent additions and alterations	Association with Ganga	The Ghat is on the River Ganga and historically very famous during Mughal and British period for huge trading activities carried out through the ghat.													
Source of information	Primary Survey															
Archeological	NA	Religious	High	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Historical</td> <td>High</td> <td>Social</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Architectural</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Natural</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Grade</td> <td>I</td> </tr> </table>	Historical	High	Social	High	Architectural	Low	Natural	High			Grade	I
Historical	High	Social	High													
Architectural	Low	Natural	High													
		Grade	I													

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

MACKENZIE PARK		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/19	Map No			
							
Past Name	Mackenzie Park	Architectural description Precinct consists of a building (Community hall), a park and a Tank. The double storied building is rectangular in plan with the narrow side facing the front. There is a large triangular pediment supported by three pairs of Doric columns. No ornamentation is seen in the entablature or within the pediment. The structure is placed on an elevated platform - staircases are there from land base to enter the building.					
Tehsil	Jangipur						
Location	24°27'46" N 88°3'34" E						
Address	Mackenzie Park, Raghunath Ganj , Jangipur , Murshidabad						
Approach	About 100 ft from Mackenzie Park Road						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	1897 AD						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Jangipur Municipality						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Civic						
Property past use	Community Hall, Park						
Property present use	Godown of Gov. Electricity Dept.						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial (Palladian)	Historical/ Cultural Value Rao Jogendra Narayan Rai, Maharaja Of Lalgola constructed this precinct in honor of Mr A.Mackenzie - Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who was pivotal in conferring on him the 'Maharaja' title. On the occasion of Diamond Jubilee of ascension of throne by Queen					
Building Setting	Residential buildings around the Park						
Archeological	NA				Association with Ganga Jangipur & Raghunathganj, were famous for trading activities both for Silk and Indigo. European Merchants, Indian Zamindars and Businessmen made their residences here. Rao Jogendranarayan considered the place as appropriate to construct the community hall and park to serve the need of the people.		
Historical	Medium						
Architectural	Medium						
Religious	Low						
Religious	Low	State of conservation Threats to the Property Urban encroachments, misuse of property, lack of maintenance.					
Social	Medium						
Natural	NA						
Grade	IIB						
Condition Description	Vegetation growth, dampness, flaking plaster, material loss						
Source of information	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray




Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SESSIONS COURT BUILDING		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/20	Map No												
																
Past Name	Jangipur Civil and Criminal Courts	Architectural description	Double storied structure about 50' long. It is entered through a corridor supported by Doric columns. Timber louvered blinds hang in between the columns. The ceiling is supported by a framework of wooden beams and later additions of metal joists.													
Tehsil	Jangipur															
Location	24°28'15" N 88°3'45" E															
Address	Haridas Nagar, Fasitala Road, Raghunath Ganj, Jangipur, Murshidabad - 742225															
Approach	On Fasitala Road															
Approx date of construction	18th Century															
Precise date of construction	Unknown															
Ownership	Public															
Owners Name	Municipality															
Property Type	Building				Historical/ Cultural Value	Henry Mashik a Dutch Industrialist started indigo plantation in this area & soon erected his residential complex here with two large buildings. When the Jangipur Court Building was inundated, it was shifted to the present building sometimes in 1870s.										
Property Sub-type	Civic															
Property past use	Residence															
Property present use	Court room															
State of Protection	Unprotected															
Architectural Style	Colonial	Association with Ganga	Indigo factories were set up here due to two factors: a) flourishing trading activities over river Ganga b) conducive climate for indigo plantation which was also due to presence of river Ganga. For both reasons Indigo merchants made their residences here.													
Building Setting	Residential constructions, vegetation on North and South. Water bodies to the far East and West.															
Archeological	NA							State of conservation	Fair							
Historical	High										Threats to the Property	Lack of regular and scientific maintenance				
Architectural	Medium													Condition Description	Requires regular maintenance	
Religious	NA				Source of information	Primary Survey										
Social	High															
Natural	NA															
Grade	IIA															

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SDO COURT		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/21	Map No
				
Past Name	Jangipur SDO Court	Architectural description	Structure is rectangular in plan and is double storied. There is a flight of steps which lead to a corridor in front. The corridor is supported by 6 Doric columns, above which is a large triangular pediment. The entablature and pediment are not decorated. Between the Doric columns are wooden louvered screens. This part is single storied and forms the central bay of the façade which is flanked on two sides by two wings which are double storied and have a series of rectangular openings on the façade.	
Tehsil	Jangipur			
Location	24°28'15" N 88°3'45" E			
Address	Haridasnagar, Fasitala Balighat Road, Fasitala Raghunathganj , Jangipur 742225			
Approach	On Balighata Road of Raghunath Ganj			
Approx date of construction	18th Century			
Precise date of construction	Unknown			
Ownership	Public			
Owners Name	Municipality			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Civic			
Property past use	Residence			
Property present use	Institutional			
State of Protection	Protected			
Architectural Style	Colonial structure with Palladian façade			
Building Setting	Open Ground on three sides and Civil and Criminal Court Building on another side			
Historical/Cultural Value	Henry Mashik, a Dutch Indigo trader, started his Indigo plantation and factories in Jangipur. With this immense fortune he constructed several buildings here. This is one such building which was subsequently purchased by the British Government.			
Association with Ganga	Indigo factories were set up here due to flourishing trading activities over the Ganga and conducive climate for indigo plantation, also due to presence of river Ganga. For both reasons Indigo merchants made their residences here. The present structure was also a residence of an Indigo Merchant.			
State of conservation	Fair			
Threats to the Property	Improper maintenance, lack of scientific knowhow			
Condition Description	Cementious repairs, rising damp, plaster flaking, vegetation and algal growth.			
Source of information	Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA	Religious	NA	
Historical	High	Social	High	
Architectural	Medium	Natural	NA	
		Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

ZAMINDAR BARI OF SINGHAS		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/22	Map No			
							
Past Name	Zamindar Bari of Singhas/ Chhoto Raj Bari	Architectural description	Double storied structure, rectangular and introverted in plan. Front façade has a projected central bay and two recessed side bays. The central bay has two double heighted circular plain shafted columns with decorative capitals, supporting a decorative entablature and a decorative triangular pediment. There is a large opening on the ground floor at the centre and smaller openings on the ground and first floor on its two sides. The openings have a semi-circular arched tympanum which is well decorated. The two side bays have rectangular openings on the ground and the first floors.				
Tehsil	Jangipur						
Location	24°27'46" N 88°4'21" E						
Address	Babubajar, Sadarghat, PO Jangipur, District Murshidabad -742213						
Approach	100 meters from Jangipur Sadar Ghat						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Singh Family of Jangipur						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Residential	Historical/ Cultural Value	Bengal, an important Subah in the Mughal empire, saw many North Indian businessmen like Rajputs, Marwaris, Gujratis settling in the region. Khoshal Singh, a Khatri, built this palace after earning wealth as Diwan of Rani Bhabani and becoming a Zamindar himself.				
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial style with Baroque elements						
Building Setting	Raghunath Temple to the North, Sadarghat Road and residential buildings to the West, residential buildings to the South and East.						
Archeological	NA				Association with Ganga	The Ganga facilitated trade and commerce due to which people from different parts of the country and even from other regions came and settled here. This structure is a direct result of the trade facilitated by the Ganga.	
Historical	High						
Architectural	High						
Grade	IIB						
Religious	Low	State of conservation	At Risk.				
Social	Medium						
Natural	NA						
Grade	IIB						
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, lack of scientific repairs		Condition Description	Structural cracks, cementious repairs, inappropriate alterations, vegetation growth, material loss.			
Source of information	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SADAR GHAT SHIVA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/23	Map No	
					
Past Name	Sadarghat Shiva Temple	Architectural description The structure has a square shaped plan and consists of a single chamber. It is topped by an octagonal shaped drum from which rises an octagonal pinnacle. The temple is about 35' high. On the four external walls of the temple are arched openings. The entire temple is placed on a high platform.			
Tehsil	Jangipur				
Location					
Address					
Approach					
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value During the entire 18th century, numerous Shiva temples were constructed by affluent Hindu zamindars and traders in Bengal due to encouragement of temple construction by Nawabs of Bengal and to prevent attacks by Maratha Bargis who worshipped Shiva.		
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Singh Family of Jangipur				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Ekratna style of Murshidabad				
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded on all sides by new constructions. To the front is the Rajbari of the Singh family.		Association with Ganga Zamindar Singha family who were the founder of the temple were involved in trade and commerce which was facilitated by the River Ganga which flows only 50 meters away from the site.		
				State of conservation	
		Threats to the Property			Poor Lack of scientific repairs, encroachments
		Condition Description		Extensive cementious repairs, new structures built touching the historic walls	
		Source of information	Primary Survey		
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium		
Historical	High	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

DURGA MANDIR SINGH BARI		Reference No	Map No		
					
Past Name	Durga Temple - Zamindar Bari Precinct	Architectural description	Single storied Dalan style building of about 25ftX 15 ft X 10ft consisting of consists of a front corridor/Dalan and an inner sanctum sanctorum. The structure, placed on a high plinth, is entered through a flight of steps which leads into a verandah through a triple arched entrance, of which the central arch is the largest. The arches are decorative and made in Cast Iron. There are 4 circular fluted columns with decorative capitals in the centre and twin rectangular pilasters on the two sides. Between the Dalan and the Sanctum are another set of triple arches, the central one being the largest, supported by fluted circular columns. The area above the arches are profusely decorated in stucco. The ceiling is supported by wooden beams and joists.		
Tehsil	Jangipur				
Location	24°27'46" N 88°4'21" E				
Address	Babubajar , Sadarghat, PO Jangipur-, District Murshidabad -742213				
Approach	100 meter from Sadarghat				
Approx date of construction	Late 19th century				
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Singh Family of Jangipur				
Property Type	Building			Historical/Cultural Value	Though the temple was erected by a North Indian trader family, who migrated to Bengal Subah during the Mughal period since it was an important part of the Mughal empire, it shows the adaptation of Bengali culture by North Indian Khatri Rajputs families.
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Dalan style temple				
Building Setting	Zamindar bari to the East, Raghunath temple to the North, residential constructions on the other sides.				
Association with Ganga	The temple is within the Zamindarbari Precincts which is about 100 meters away from Ganga. Zamindar family which subsequently earned immense fortune were involved in trading activities which were facilitated by River Ganga.				
State of conservation	Poor				
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, urban encroachments, lack of scientific repairs.	Condition Description	Material loss, cementious repairs, dampness on walls, loss of plaster		
Archeological	NA			Religious	Medium
Historical	Medium			Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium			Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB	Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SHIV MANDIR OF RAGHUNATH GANJ MARKET		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JAN/25	Map No
				
Past Name	Raghunath Ganj market Shiva temple	Architectural description	Octagonal temple structure, topped by an inverted lotus spire, peculiar to Murshidabad District of Bengal. It is enclosed by a Dalan type single storied structure surrounding the sanctum sanctorum. The temple is about 15' high.	
Tehsil	Jangipur			
Location				
Address				
Approach				
Approx date of construction	Late 18th Century			
Precise date of construction	Unknown			
Ownership	Private			
Owners Name	Descendants of Diwan Kirtichand Dutta			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Religious			
Property past use	Temple			
Property present use	Temple			
State of Protection	Unprotected			
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style			
Building Setting	Modern construction on all sides	Association with Ganga	The founder of the temple Diwan Kirtichand Dutta was a trader for silk and silk products. River Ganga facilitated the trading activities of the founder. Ganga is about 100 meters away from the temple.	
Archeological	NA			
Historical	High	Threats to the Property	Unscientific repairs and conservation, urban encroachments	
Architectural	Medium	Condition Description	Insensitive additions and alterations, addition of services	
		Source of information	Primary Survey	
		Grade	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

HAZARDUARI PALACE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/01	Map No		
						
Past Name	Hazarduari Palace	Architectural description	<p>The palace is rectangular in plan, three stories high measuring 424' x 200' x 80'. At the centre of the front façade, a grand flight of 37 steps lead up to the Portico on the first floor. The Portico has 8 double heighted Doric columns supporting a large triangular pediment, at the centre of which is the Coat of Arms emblem of the Nawab. On either side of the grand staircase are statues of two seated masonry Victorian lions with stone slabs embedded in the wall behind them with inscriptions in English and Persian. The rest of the structure has alternating project and recessed bays with similar double-heighted columns. The whole building is divided into three blocks. The central block is joined with east and west blocks with rooms, corridors and 4 inner stair cases. There are 900 real and 100 false doors giving the palace its name of 1000 (Hazar) doors (Duar).</p>			
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°11'10" N 88°16'7.5" E					
Address	Siraj Ud Daulah Road, Lalbag, Dist Murshidabad-742149					
Approach	On Siraj Ud Daulah Road					
Approx date of construction	19th Century					
Precise date of construction	1829 to 1837 AD					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India					
Property Type	Building				Historical/Cultural Value	<p>Nawab Nazim Humayn Jah 14th Nawab of Bengal, descendant of Nawab Mir Zafar, reigned Bengal during 1824-38, under surveillance of British EIC. He laid the foundation in 1829 and it was completed by Colonel Duncan Mcleod in 1837.</p>
Property Sub-type	Administrative and Residential					
Property past use	Palace					
Property present use	Palace					
State of Protection	Protected by ASI					
Architectural Style	Italian Renaissance					
Building Setting	Within Kila Nizamat with open grounds and Imambara to the North, markets to the East, orchards to the South and R. Bhagirathi to the West.					
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low			
Historical	High	Social	High			
Architectural	High	Natural	Medium			
		Grade	I			
		State of conservation	Fair			
		Threats to the Property	Insensitive repairs and restoration			
		Condition Description	Rising damp, algal growth, incompatible additions and alterations			
		Source of information	Primary Survey			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

IMAMBARA		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/02	Map No	
					
Past Name	Imambara	Architectural description Rectangular, double storied structure, 680' x 300', largest in Bengal and second largest in India. The structure has three large quadrangle blocks. In the central block there is Madina Mosque constructed along with Imambara. The large single dome of the mosque is supported by massive pillars and arches between the pillars. Walls of the mosques and the top of the arches are decorated with texts of Quran. The Eastern Hall of the Central Block is called 'memberdalan' where there is a pulpit from where elegies are recited. There are side chambers for ladies. There is a similar hall and rooms in the western side of the Central block. The eastern quadrangle where there is a Nahabatkhana can be reached through a large gate from the street. The western quadrangle terminates in a two storied mosque, standing on the mint ghat rising almost from the river Ganga.			
Tehsil	Lalbagh				
Location	24°11'18" N 88°16'7" E				
Address	Siraj Ud Daulah Road, Lalbag, Dist Murshidabad -742149				
Approach	Within Killa Nizamat Campus				
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/Cultural Value Nizamat Imambara is a Shia Muslim Congregation Hall. Muharram is observed here by the Shia Muslims with great fanfare. Nawab Nazim Feradoun Jah, 16th Nawab of Bengal, built the present structure.		
Precise date of construction	1847 AD				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Association with Ganga The entire complex of Kila Nizamat sits on the banks of the Bhaagirathi (Ganga). This site was chosen due to its proximity and view of the River.		
Property past use	Imambara				
Property present use	Imambara				
State of Protection	Protected by ASI				
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Islamic & Colonial styles				
Building Setting	Within Kila Nizamat with open grounds and Palace to the South, markets to the East, road to the North and R. Bhagirathi to the West.	State of conservation Fair Threats to the Property Irregular maintenance Condition Description Rising damp, flaking plaster, algal growth. Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA		Religious	High	
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	I		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

MADINA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/03	Map No			
							
Past Name	Madina Masjid	Architectural description	Square shaped in plan and located on a high plinth, accessed by a flight of steps leading to a verandah running along the entire length of the structure. It is a single domed mosque structure, about 20' high, with four minarets emerging from the four corners of the roof. The projected ceiling of the Verandah is supported by slender Cast Iron columns and brackets which form pointed arches.				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°11'14" N 88°16'6" E						
Address	Siraj Ud Daulah Road, Lalbag, Dist Murshidabad, PIN-742149						
Approach	Within Killa Nizamat.						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	1756 AD						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/ Cultural Value	The only structure which survived the devastating fire that completely burnt the Imambara built by Siraj Ud Daullah. Sacred soil was brought from Karbala, Iraq. Only structure in the complex, predating the complex itself.	
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Protected by ASI				Association with Ganga	Site is located within the premises of Killa Nizamat which is located on the bank of river Ganga.	
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style						
Building Setting	Located in the Kila Nizamat complex. Imambara to the North, Palace to the South, Ganga to the East and Bacchawaloa Tope to the West.				State of conservation	Fair	
					Threats to the Property	No apparent threat	
Archeological	NA	Condition Description	Rising damp				
Historical	High						
Architectural	Medium	Source of information	Primary Survey				
		Religious	High				
		Social	High				
		Natural	Medium				
		Grade	I				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BACCHAWALA TOPE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/04	Map No															
																			
Past Name	Bachchawali Tope	Architectural description	<p>The canon consists of two separate pieces of different diameters. The smaller piece which is the chamber is 3' 7" long with a girth of 4' and the larger portion, the barrel, is 11' 6" long with a girth at the muzzle of 7' 9".</p> <p>The muzzle of the cannon is 1' 7". There are eleven rings fixed to the wrought iron barrel, the inner portion of which bears ample evidence of the gub's great antiquity. Petals are drawn on this iron cannon which decorate the muzzle and one of the rings resemble a string of beads. Near the muzzle, on the upper half of the barrel surface, are 14 lines (7 on each side). These lines are of brass. There are 8 smaller rings attached at various points on the cannon. The cannon weighs 7657 kg and requires about 18 kg of gunpowder for a single shelling.</p>																
Tehsil	Lalbagh																		
Location	24°11'14" N 88°16'7" E																		
Address	Siraj Ud Daulah Road, Lalbag, Dist Murshidabad, PIN-742149																		
Approach	Within Killa Nizammat																		
Approx date of construction	16th century																		
Precise date of construction	Unknown																		
Ownership	Public																		
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India																		
Property Type	Edifice																		
Property Sub-type	Military				Historical/Cultural Value	<p>The Cannon was built between 12th to 16th century AD probably by Muslim rulers of Gaud (Bengal). It was kept at the sand bank of Ganga at Ichha Ganj a nearby locality, for protection of the city from the attack from north west.</p>													
Property past use	Cannon																		
Property present use	Cannon																		
State of Protection	Protected by ASI																		
Architectural Style	Medieval Cannon																		
Building Setting	Located in the Kila Nizammat complex. Imambara to the North, Palace to the South,																		
Association with Ganga								State of conservation		<p>The Canon was once fixed on the sand bank of river Ganga to protect the town from the attack of enemies from the North West of the city. Now it is placed within 100 meters of river Ganga.</p>									
Threats to the Property												Condition Description		<p>Fair</p> <p>No apparent threat</p> <p>In a good condition.</p>					
Source of information																Source of information		<p>Primary Survey</p>	
Archeological	Low																		
Historical	High	Social	Medium																
Architectural	NA	Natural	NA																
		Grade	IIA																

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

CLOCK TOWER		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/05	Map No
				
Past Name	Ghari Ghar / Clock Tower	Architectural description	40' high structure of three floors with a square base of 15' x 15'. On the four corners of the roof of the ground floor there are four masonry shields supported by four masonry lions. The façade of the ground floor is rusticated. The first floor is also square in plan and the clock is placed in the top of the first floor wall facing the river Ganga. The second floor is octagonal in plan with reverse lotus like dome structure with petals spread on the eight sides of second floor roof. The pinnacle terminates in a rod to which a metallic fish of the form of the crescent was affixed.	
Tehsil	Lalbagh	Historical/Cultural Value	The Clock Tower was constructed at the time of the construction of Hazarduari Palace during 1829-37 AD. A Bengali artisan Shri Sagor Mistry, native assistant of Mr McLeod, architect of Hazarduari Palace designed and constructed the tower.	
Location	24°11' 14" N 88°16' 9.6" E	Association with Ganga	Site is located within the premises of Killa Nizamat which is located on the bank of river Ganga.	
Address	Siraj Ud Daulah Road, Lalbag, Dist Murshidabad-742149	State of conservation	Fair	
Approach	Approach Within Killa Nizamat Campus	Threats to the Property	No apparent threat	
Approx date of construction	19th Century	Condition Description	Dampness, algae growth	
Precise date of construction	1837 AD	Source of information	Primary Survey	
Ownership	Public			
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Civic			
Property past use	Clock Tower			
Property present use	Clock Tower			
State of Protection	Protected by ASI			
Architectural Style	Colonial			
Building Setting	It is within the campus of Killa Nizamat. To its North is the Imambara, to its south, the Hazarduari palace, and to its West, old Madina mosque.			
Archeological	NA	Religious	NA	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

JURUD MASJID/YELLOW MOSQUE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/06	Map No			
							
Past Name	Jurud Masjid	Architectural description The mosque structure is in two levels - the lower level acts as an elevated platform to the upper level. The lower level has a series of multifoliated arched openings on the ground floor and a low heighted decorative parapet with multiple small minarets above. The upper floor is where the prayers are performed. It is rectangular in plan and triple domed with the central dome being slightly larger. There are four minarets on the four corners of the roof and four smaller minarets, two each in east and west edge of the roof. The façade is divided in three bays with a multifoliated arched opening in each bay, the central one being larger in size. The western wall of the mosque appears to be emerged from the deep of river Ganga. The entire structure of two floors is about 25' high.					
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°11'12" N 88°16'4" E						
Address	Siraj Ud Daulah Road, Lalbag, Dist Murshidabad-742149						
Approach	Within Killa Nizamat complex						
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/Cultural Value The mosque was built by order of Nawab Siraj Ud Daulah in 1756 AD. This mosque along with the white mosque located 1.50 km south appears to be two crowns made of gold and silver adorning the embankment of river Ganga.				
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Protected by ASI						
Architectural Style	Mughal						
Building Setting	Imambara to the North, Palace to the East, River Ganga to the South and West.		Association with Ganga The mosque is located on the embankment of the River Ganga.				
				State of conservation Moderate			
					Threats to the Property Natural threat of bank collapse due to extreme proximity to the Ganga.		
						Condition Description Dampness, algae growth	
Archeological	NA	Source of information Primary Survey					
Historical	High						
Architectural	Medium						
		Religious	High				
		Social	High				
		Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIA				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SAFED MASJID/WHITE MOSQUE		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Safed Masjid	Architectural description The mosque occupies a rectangular site by the River Ganga, enclosed by a parapet wall. The mosque structure is at the Western most edge of the site. It is also rectangular in plan, single storied and topped by three domes. The façade is divided in three bays with the central bay being slightly projected. There are multifoliated arched openings in each bay. There are four larger minarets in four corners of the roof and two small minarets in two sides of the slightly projected entrance. The entrance door is enclosed with two stone pillars supporting another stone bar overhead. The stone pillars and bar is very beautifully decorated and with stucco work of vine and flower motifs.	
Tehsil	Lalbagh		
Location	24°10'54" N 88°16'07" E		
Address	Hazariduari Museum Road, Lalbagh Dist Murshidabad - 742149		
Approach	About 200 meter from Dakkhin Darwaja, on the bank of river Ganga.		
Approx date of construction	18th Century		
Precise date of construction	1756-57 AD		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/Cultural Value The mosque is situated near the South gate (Dakkhin Darwaja) towards Killa Nizamat on the bank of river Ganga and constructed by Nawab Siraj Ud Daulah in 1756-57.
Property past use	Mosque		
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Protected by ASI		
Architectural Style	Mughal	Association with Ganga The mosque has been constructed on the embankment of river Ganga and appears to emerge from the river. The foundation wall runs deep into the embankment. Along with the Zurud Masjid, they appear to be two crowns of silver and gold adorning the embankment of river Ganga.	
Building Setting	Hazarduari palace to the East, orchards to the North, river bank to the South and the River to the West.	State of conservation Poor	
Archeological	NA	Threats to the Property	Natural threat of bank collapse due to proximity to the River.
Historical	High	Condition Description	Rising damp, algae growth, flaking plaster.
Architectural	Medium	Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

DAKKHIN DARWAJA		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/08	Map No	
					
Past Name	Dakkhin Darwaja (South Gate)	Architectural description Rectangular in plan and triple storied structure, of 60' x 40' x 45'. The façade is divided in three bays. There is a large double heighted, arched entranceway in the central bay. On the two side bays are smaller arched openings, one on each floor. On the second floor, the wider central bay has three arched openings, and the two side bays have one arched opening each. All the arches have a decorative fan liked tympanum. There are small minarets on both the first and the second floor. The thoroughfare of the arch has small rooms on the first and second floors on each side of the entrance. The rooms have a triple arched wooden screen on both floors on each side. The ceiling has wooden beams and wooden joists.			
Tehsil	Lalbagh				
Location	24°10'50" N 88°16'10" E				
Address	Hazarduari Museum Road Murshidabad, Pin-742149				
Approach	At the south end of Hazarduari Museum Road				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1821-24 AD				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Civic				
Property past use	Entrance Gateway		Historical/ Cultural Value	The massive gateway is the entrance to Killa Nizamat from the south, thus called South Gate of Dakkhin Darwaza, built during the rule of Nawab Walah Jah in 1821-24 AD. It is surmounted by Nahabat Khana and is large enough to allow passage of the howdah.	
Property present use	Entrance Gateway		Association with Ganga	Ganga flows about 100 m from the Gateway.	
State of Protection	Protected by ASI		State of conservation	Moderate	
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Islamic & Colonial style		Threats to the Property	Irregular maintenance	
Building Setting	Wasif Manzil to the North, residential complex and markets to the East and South, River Ganga to the West.		Condition Description	Improper maintenance, dampness, algal growth	
Archeological	NA		Religious	NA	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIB		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

GRAVE OF SUJAUDDOULLA		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/09	Map No							
Past Name	Roshnibag, Grave of Suja Ud Daulah Khan	Architectural description The Mausoleum is located approximately in the centre of a large rectangular compound, the entrance of which is both from southern and northern side. The compound is bound by high boundary walls. In south east corner of the compound there is a Mazhar of a sufi fakir –Shah Sufi Rahamtullah who came from Bagdad. Another Mazhar of Datasahab fakir is also there in the east of the previous majar. The Masoleum is located on an elevated platform of about 3'. It is of about 36' length, 20' breadth and about 12' height excluding minarets from elevated platform and has veranda all around. It has three doors in northern side. The tomb is located inside of the middle door. There is a stone plaque pasted in the wall over middle door where it is written that "In 16th Jelhajja of 1151 Hijri, Tuesday Nawab Suja Ud Daulah reached the highest level of heaven".									
Tehsil	Lalbagh		Historical/ Cultural Value Suja-Ud Daulah, son in law of the 1st Nawab of Bengal Murshid Quli Khan, was titled Nawab of Bengal by Emperor Muhammad Shah. He is credited to have built many large structures and gardens in the area. He was buried in Roshnibag in 1739.								
Location	24°11'8.5" N 88°15'50" E			Association with Ganga The site is located on the banks of the Ganga. Various festivals associated with the site take place on the banks of the Ganga, with exhibition of lights, which is seen as a reflection on the river, from the opposite banks of the River, giving the site its name - Roshni Baug.							
Address	Dahapara, Murshidabad Pin- 742104				State of conservation Fair						
Approach	Crossing over to the other side of Ganga through Lalbagh Sadar Ghat, and turning right.					Threats to the Property No proper demarcation of site.					
Approx date of construction	18th Century						Condition Description Site is in a good condition, being frequently maintained by the ASI and is currently undergoing repairs.				
Precise date of construction	1739 AD							Source of information Primary Survey			
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India										
Property Type	Precinct										
Property Sub-type	Funerary										
Property past use	Grave										
Property present use	Grave										
State of Protection	Protected by ASI										
Architectural Style	Dalan style										
Building Setting	River Ganga to the East and residential constructions on all other sides										
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium								
Historical	High	Social	High								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	I								

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

WASIF MANZIL		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/10	Map No		
						
Past Name	Wasif Manzil	Architectural description	<p>Double storied palace with small turrets on the corners. The façade is divided in three bays. In the central bay, there is a large portico on the ground floor, supported by four pairs of Doric columns. There are louvered screens in between the columns. The entablature above is decorated with stucco flower motifs. On the first floor, there is a large semi-circular opening in the central bay flanked by slender pilasters, and a pair of rectangular openings on the two side bays. The corners of the bays have turrets which rise till the parapet level, below which there is profuse decoration with Festoons. Above there is a decorative pediment with the Nawab of Murshidabad coat of arms on it. There is a garden in front with a fountain and several marble statues, enclosed by a cast iron railing. The main entrance is a Norman arch with iron doors.</p>			
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°10'57" N 88°16'8.3" E					
Address	Hazarduari Museum Road Murshidabad, Pin-742149					
Approach	200 meters south of Killa Nizamat					
Approx date of construction	19th Century					
Precise date of construction	1895 AD					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Govt. of West Bengal					
Property Type	Building				Historical/Cultural Value	<p>Wasif Manzil, also known as New Palace, was built by Nawab Sir Wasif Ali Mirza Khan under supervision of Mr. Vivian, officer of the Public Works Dept, Nadia Rivers Division, as his residence. In the 1897 earthquake, the 2nd floor collapsed.</p>
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Palace					
Property present use	Palace					
State of Protection	Protected by Municipality					
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Islamic & Colonial style					
Building Setting	River Ganga/Safed mosque to the West, Commercial establishments to the North and Orchards to the South and East.					
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low			
Historical	High	Social	Medium			
Architectural	High	Natural	Low			
		Grade	IIA			
		Association with Ganga	<p>The palace is located on the bank of River Ganga. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.</p>			
		State of conservation	<p>Poor</p>			
		Threats to the Property	<p>Lack of maintenance, underutilization.</p>			
		Condition Description	<p>Vegetation growth, Algal growth, incongruent service lines, unkempt garden.</p>			
		Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

JAFRAGANJ CEMETERY		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/11	Map No
 <p>Samsung Dual Camera Shot with mv Galaxy A30</p>		 <p>Samsung Dual Camera Shot with mv Galaxy A30</p>		
Past Name	Jafraganj cemetery	Architectural description	50-60 tombs within a site with a low boundary wall. In the middle there are square plan, single domed tomb structures with short minarets on the four corners for male members. In west and north there are rectangular Dalan type structures with minarets for female members. There are also some plain graves without much decorations. Marble inscriptions were there in all the tombs identifying the person buried under the tombs. However, most of the inscriptions have disappeared today.	
Tehsil	Lalbagh	Historical/Cultural Value	50-60 graves of the descendants of Mir Jafar, Nawab of Bengal. All the Nawabs of the lineage of Mir Jafar and his father and their Begums were buried here, except Feradoun Jah.	
Location	24°12'02" N 88°15'52" E	Association with Ganga	Ganga flows about 500 meter from the site. Funerary sites for the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.	
Address	Rabindra Sarani, Ichhaganj, PO Nasipur, Lalbagh. Murshidabad 742149	State of conservation	Poor	
Approach	About 1 km north of Hazarduari palace, on Rabindra Sarani, Lalbagh	Threats to the Property	Improper maintenance, use of incongruent materials for repair, lack of scientific knowhow weathering and material decay	
Approx date of construction	18th Century	Condition Description	Cementitious repairs, dampness, vegetation growth, mutilation of ornamentation.	
Precise date of construction	1760 AD	Source of information	Primary Survey	
Ownership	Public			
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India			
Property Type	Site			
Property Sub-type	Funerary			
Property past use	Cemetery			
Property present use	Cemetery			
State of Protection	Protected by ASI			
Architectural Style	Indo-Islamic			
Building Setting	Residential buildings to the North and South, Namakharam Deuri and Mosque of Mirjafar to the West, orchards to the East.			
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium	
Historical	High	Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NIMAKHARAM DEURI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/12	Map No		
 <p>Samsung Dual Camera Shot with my Galaxy A30</p>		 <p>Samsung Dual Camera Shot with my Galaxy A30</p>				
Past Name	Namakharam Deouri (Gate of Traitors)	Architectural description Large structure, rectangular in plan and two stories high (25'). The façade is divided in three bays. It has a double heighted pointed arched entrance in the central bay and smaller arched openings on the ground and first floor of the two side bays. It was probably triple storied with a Nauhabat khana above which does not exist anymore. There are turret like structures on the two sides. The structure is entirely constructed in brick and lime plaster and has an arcuated construction system.				
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°12'7" N 88°15'52" E					
Address	Rabindra Sarani, Ichhaganj, PO Nasipur, Lalbagh. Murshidabad 742149					
Approach	About 1 km north of Hazarduari palace ,on Rabindra Sarani, Lalbagh					
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value Namak Haram Deorhi refers to the palace of Mir Jafar and the gate which leads to the palace. This was the residence used by Mir Jafar before betraying Sirajud Daulah at the Battle of Plassey. The last secret meeting between him and the EIC took place here.			
Precise date of construction	1745-50 AD					
Ownership	Unknown					
Owners Name	Unknown					
Property Type	Structure					
Property Sub-type	Civic					
Property past use	Entrance gateway			Association with Ganga Ganga flows about 500 meter from the site. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.		
Property present use	Entrance gateway					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Late Mughal					
Building Setting	Jafraganj Cemetery to East, Mir Jafar's mosque to South, ruined palace of Mir Jafar to North and open grounds to the West.		State of conservation At risk			
Archeological	NA		Threats to the Property Abandonement, disputed ownership leading to lack of maintenance			
Historical	High					
Architectural	Medium					
		Condition Description Structural destability, loss of historic material, vegetation growth, loss of plaster, cementious repairs				
		Source of information Primary Survey				
Religious	NA					
Social	Low					
Natural	NA					
Grade	IIA					

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

CHOWK MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/13	Map No		
 <p>Samsung Dual Camera Shot with mv Galaxv A30</p>						
Past Name	Chawk Masjid	Architectural description Large rectangular site entered through a hexagonal plan gateway, with minarets on the 6 edges and five small cuppolas on each of the six sides. It is entered through a pointed arched opening set within a larger multifoliated arch. This leads into the courtyard or the Chawk which is surrounded by shops. On the two sides of the site, the North East and South East corners, are Chhatri like structure, octagonal in plan. On the far western edge of the site is the 7 domed mosque, including the two chauchala-end-vaults at both sides of the mosque. There are 7 bays with arched entrance in each bay. Slender short minaret like structures divide the 7 bays. Four tall minarets are there in the four corners. The exterior and the interior of the mosque both are extensively decorated with panels having floral and geometric motifs in stucco.				
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°11'07" N 88°16'16" E					
Address	Hazarduari Museum Road, Lalbagh, Murshidabad- 742149					
Approach	South East of Hazarduari palace					
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/Cultural Value Mani Begum wife of Nawab Mir Jafar built this mosque on the site of 'Chehel Setun (forty pillar darbar hall) built by Nawab Murshid Kuli Khan. Mani Begum had done several acts of munificence to the EIC and was favoured greatly by them.			
Precise date of construction	1767 AD					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust of Nawab family					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Mosque					
Property present use	Mosque					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Mughal					
Building Setting	There is a large ground in front and on other sides there are market and residential complex.		Association with Ganga The Ganga is only 1km away from the Site. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.			
				State of conservation Poor		
					Threats to the Property Extensive cementious repairs, lack of scientific knowhow	
				Condition Description Cementious repairs which will cause further deterioration, dampness, algal growth		
		Source of information Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA		Religious	High		
Historical	High	Social	High			
Architectural	High	Natural	NA			
		Grade	I			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

TRIPOLIA GATE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/14	Map No		
						
Past Name	Tripolia Gate	Architectural description It is a double storied structure, rectangular in plan. The ground floor has three archways which are thoroughfares. The first floor is divided in three chambers. The central chamber is used as the Nahabatkhane and is semi-open with a triple arched, wooden screen on both sides of the space. While the other chambers are closed but have nan opening into the Nahabatkhane. They only have a small rectangular opening on the façade on each side. The ceiling is supported by Wooden beams and joists. There are four minarets in four corners of the roof of the first floor.				
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°11'09" N 88°16'17" E					
Address	Siraj Ud Daulah Road, Labagh, Murshidabad, PIN- 742149					
Approach	About 100 meter from Chawk Masjid and east of Killa Nizamat.					
Approx date of construction	18th Century					
Precise date of construction	Between 1725-1739 AD					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India					
Property Type	Structure					
Property Sub-type	Civic		Historical/ Cultural Value The Tripolia Gate surmounted with a Nahabatkhana is a massive gate built by Nawab Suja Uddin Khan, son in law of Nawab Murshid Kuli Khan who reigned from 1725 to 1739 AD. In the Nahbatkhana musical ceremonies took place frequently.			
Property past use	Entrance gateway					
Property present use	Entrance gateway					
State of Protection	Protected by ASI		Association with Ganga The Ganga is only 1km away from the Site. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.			
Architectural Style	Late Mughal					
Building Setting	Najaf Ali Khan Estate to the North-East, Market to the North, residential buildings and market to the South and West		State of conservation Fair			
				Threats to the Property Urban developmental pressures		
					Condition Description Structure is in a fairly good condition	
				Source of information Primary Survey		
Archeological	NA	Religious	NA			
Historical	High	Social	Medium			
Architectural	Medium	Natural	NA			
		Grade	IIA			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



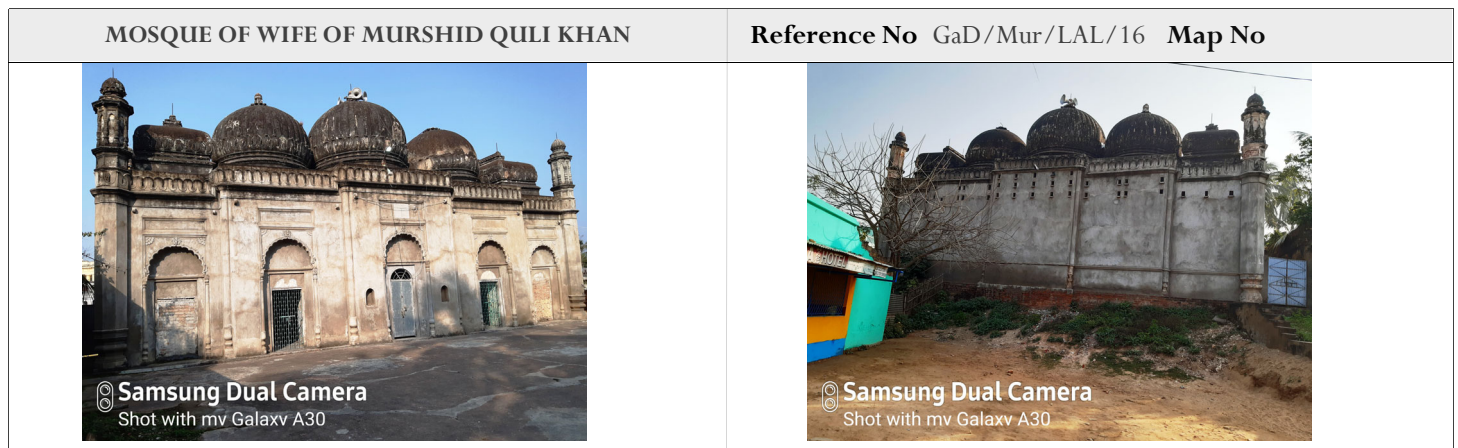
Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KHUS BAAG		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/15	Map No			
							
Past Name	Khusbagh, Tomb of Sirah Ud Daulah	Architectural description	<p>It is large grave yard complex over an area of 7.65 acres surrounded by 2741' long wall along with a massive dalan style gate structure in front with arched thoroughfare into the grave yard. Two numbers domed turrets are there on either side of the roof of the massive gate on two rectangular decorated base structures. The grave yard inside have three parts. The first part having an enclosure wall contains three tombs. The second part is at a distance of about 100 feet to the west in the middle of the complex there is the flat roofed mausoleum with two minarets in two sides of the roof. In front of this mausoleum in the open garden in the east there are three tombs. There are also 20 other tombs near boundary wall in the northern side of commoners. In the far west in the third part, there is a three domed mosque of about 2675 sq foot plinth area of about twenty feet height.</p>				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°9'39" N 88°15'28" E						
Address	Khosbagh, District Murshidabad, West Bengal-742149						
Approach	Located on the West Bank of Bhagirathi about 3 km from Lalbagh Sadar Ghat. Motijheel is opposite to Khosbag on the other side of the river						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	1740-1756 AD						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India						
Property Type	Site				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Khusbag or "Garden of Happiness" is the garden-cemetery of the Nawabs of Bengal of Afshar dynasty and their relatives, built by Alivardi Khan. The mausoleum inside was built by Siraj Ud Daulah.</p>	
Property Sub-type	Funerary						
Property past use	Graveyard						
Property present use	Graveyard						
State of Protection	Protected by ASI	Association with Ganga	<p>The Ganga is only 1km away from the Site. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.</p>				
Architectural Style	Colonial, Regional Islamic						
Building Setting	Local village and vegetation on all sides	State of conservation	<p>Fair</p>				
					Threats to the Property	<p>Irregular maintenance</p>	
Archeological	NA	Religious	High	Condition Description	<p>Structure is in a fair condition with some dampness and vegetation growth.</p>		
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	NA				
		Grade	I				Source of information

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya



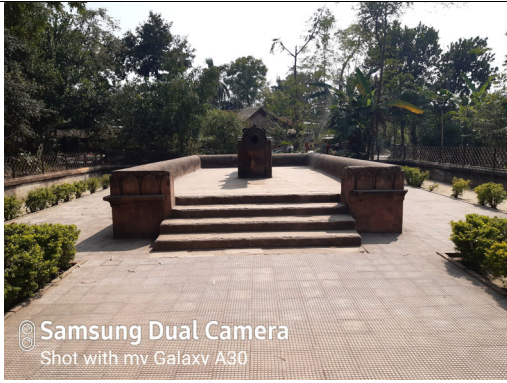
Past Name	Mosque of Begum Nauseri Banu	Architectural description	It is a five domed, single storied mosque, rectangular in plan, of about 60'x20' and 30' height with four minarets in four corners. The two domes on the two ends are shallow, almost like chauchala-end-vaults on square shaped drums. The domes are ribbed and onion shaped. The mosque was located on an elevated base of about 15' from the main road and 10' from the base of the eastern entrance gate. The façade is divided in five bays, with the central bay being most projected, and the two side bays progressively receding on each side. Each bay has a multi-foliated arched opening flanked by slender decorative columns on each side. There is a white marble stone fixed on the wall above the central door with inscriptions about the history of the mosque. Near the eastern entrance gate there are four graves of unidentified people.
Tehsil	Lalbagh	Historical/Cultural Value	Erected by Nauseri Banu, wife of Murshid Kuli Khan on the site of the palace founded by the Nawab which were later destroyed by Nawab Suja Ud Daulah. This mosque was rebuilt by Sadeq Ali Khan and completed by Nazir Ali Khan in 1850 AD.
Location	24°11'14" N 88°16'17" E		
Address	Siraj Ud Daulah Road, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, PIN- 742149		
Approach	About 100 ft north of Tripolia Gate, east of Hazar Duari Palace		
Approx date of construction	18th Century		
Precise date of construction	1732, Rebuilt in 1850 AD		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Trust		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Mosque	Association with Ganga	The Ganga is only 1km away from the Site. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Mughal	State of conservation	Poor
Building Setting	Nazaf Khan Estate to the North, residential buildings to the East, Tripolia Gate to the South and Siraj Ud Daulah Road to the West.		

Archeological	NA	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, lack of scientific conservation.
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	NA		
		Grade	IIA		
		Condition Description		Source of information	Structural destability, out of plumb walls, loss of historic masonry, cementious repairs

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

JAHANKOSHA KAMAN		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/17	Map No		
 <p>Samsung Dual Camera Shot with mv Galaxy A30</p>		 <p>Samsung Dual Camera Shot with mv Galaxy A30</p>				
Past Name	Jahan Kosha Kaman (Cannon)	Architectural description The Cannon is 17 feet and 6 inches in length and 3 feet in width. It has a girth of 5 feet at the touchhole end. The circumference of its mouth is more than one foot. The radius of the touch hole is one and a half inches. In order to fire this cannon once, 17 kilograms of gunpowder was needed. The bore is approximately 6 inches. The cannon is more than 7 tons in weight and is made of ashtadhatu or 8 metals, namely silver, gold, lead, copper, zinc, tin, iron and mercury.				
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°10'39" N 88°17'36" E					
Address	Village Topkhana, PO Jahan Kosha , Lalbag , Dist Murshidabad Pin- 742149					
Approach	About 50 meter from the crossing of State Highway 11A nd Lalbagh Hazar Duari Road at Topkhana and about 1 km west from famous Katra Masjid.					
Approx date of construction	17th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value The cannon was made in 1637 in Dacca and was named 'Great Gun' or 'Destroyer of the World' by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. It was brought here from Dacca by Murshid Quli Khan when Murshidabad was made the capital of Bengal.			
Precise date of construction	1637 AD					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India					
Property Type	Edifice					
Property Sub-type	Military					
Property past use	War weapon					
Property present use	War weapon					
State of Protection	Protected by ASI					
Architectural Style	NA					
Building Setting	Residential buildings, vegetation on all sides		Association with Ganga The Ganga is only 1km away from the Site. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.			
				State of conservation Fair		
					Threats to the Property No apparent threat	
				Condition Description Site is in a fairly good condition due to maintenance by ASI		
		Source of information Primary Survey				
Archeological	Low		Religious	NA		
Historical	High	Social	Low			
Architectural	Low	Natural	NA			
		Grade	IIA			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



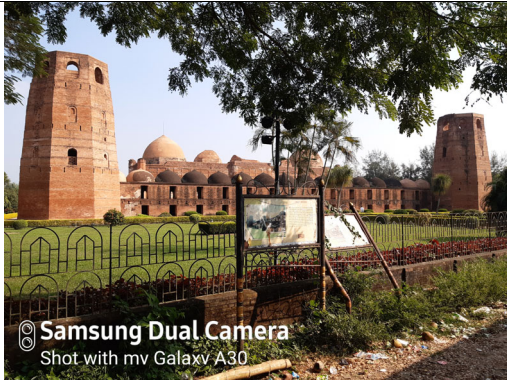

Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

FUTI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/18	Map No			
							
Past Name	Futi Masjid	Architectural description	It is a 5 domed mosque, rectangular in plan, 135 feet long and 38 feet broad. Two domes were completed and three domes remain incomplete. At the four corners are octagonal turret like structures with four spiral stairs surmounted by four cupolas. The mosque was profusely decorated with arches, pilasters, cluster columns, false arched door structures in outer walls as well as inner walls and decorated parapets.				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°11'9.6" N 88°16'50" E						
Address	Barwaritala, near Katra Masjid, Lalbagh, Murshidabad - 742149						
Approach	On the crossing of Futi Masjid Road (road connecting Tripolia Gate and Katra Masjid) and Sealdah Lalgola rail line, about ½ km East of Katra Masjid						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	1740 AD						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Municipality						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/ Cultural Value	In 1740AD, Nawab Sarfaraz Khan started the construction of the mosque and went to fight the battle with Alibardi Khan, the then ruler of Bihar. Sarfaraz Khan was defeated and killed in the battle and the incomplete mosque was left abandoned giving it its name	
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque (Abandoned)						
State of Protection	Unprotected				Association with Ganga	The Ganga is only 1km away from the Site. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.	
Architectural Style	Mughal with regional influence						
Building Setting	Railway Track to the East, sparse constructions and vegetation on all other sides	State of conservation Threats to the Property	At Risk Lack of maintenance, weathering				
Archeological	NA				Religious	Medium	
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	NA				
		Grade	IIA				
		Condition Description	Structural destability, material loss, loss of masonry, vegetation growth.				
		Source of information	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KATRA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/19	Map No									
													
Past Name	Katra Masjid	Architectural description	<p>The complex stands on a square plinth of about 19.5 acres. This mosque is rectangular in plan of 45m X 7m, divided into five bays, each with an arched entrance. The mosque had five domes. Three of them along with the top of the 4 minarets at the 4 corners of the mosque were destroyed in the 1897 earthquake. The interior of the mosque is a single hall with four transverse arches which spring from the side walls and divides it into five bays. Each bay contains three mihrabs on the qibla wall. The mosque is surrounded by a row of double storied domed cells on all 4 sides. Of the 4 large towers, octagonal in plan and tapering with height, at 4 corners of the complex two towers still exist. The complex is entered through the East with 5 arched gates on either side of the entrance gateway, below which the grave of the Nawab lies.</p>										
Tehsil	Lalbagh												
Location	24°11'05" N 88°17'17" E												
Address	Kadam Shariff, Barwaritala, Berhampore Lalgola SH, Murshidabad 742149												
Approach	In the crossing of Berhampore Lalgola State Highway no 11 A and Futi Masjid Road												
Approx date of construction	18th Century												
Precise date of construction	1724 AD												
Ownership	Public												
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India												
Property Type	Building				Historical/Cultural Value	<p>Murshid Kuli Khan, the first Nawab of Bengal Subah ordered the erection of this mosque along with a Ganj (market- Katra) and a learning centre for Islamic religion, towards the end of his life.</p>							
Property Sub-type	Religious												
Property past use	Mosque												
Property present use	Mosque												
State of Protection	Protected by ASI												
Architectural Style	Mughal with regional influence												
Building Setting	State highway and orchards in the East. Other sides are sparingly populated with vacant lands, vegetation and residential buildings.												
Association with Ganga	The Ganga is only 1km away from the Site. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.												
State of conservation	Fair												
Threats to the Property	Weathering, irregular maintenance	Condition Description	<p>Irregular maintenance leading to dampness, algal growth.</p>										
Archeological	NA				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Religious</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade</td> <td>I</td> </tr> </table>	Religious	High	Social	High	Natural	NA	Grade	I
Religious	High												
Social	High												
Natural	NA												
Grade	I												
Historical	High												
Architectural	High	Source of information	Primary Survey										

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

GRAVE OF DAUGHTER OF MURSHID QUILI KHAN		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/20	Map No		
						
Past Name	Jeebanta Samadhi- Zinda Kabar	Architectural description	<p>The mosque complex is located on an elevated platform. There is a single storied entrance gate, rectangular in plan, with a multifoliated arched entranceway at the site. In the pediment of the door of the entrance gate a black stone is fixed with Farsi inscriptions. This leads to steps to reach the raised platform of the mosque. Under these steps, the grave of the Azimunnisa is placed. Only one bay of the mosque remains. The decoration of the survived wall indicates that the mosque was profusely decorated.</p>			
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°11'53" N 88°15'53" E					
Address	Rabindra Sarani, Ichhaganj, PO Nasipur, Lalbagh. Murshidabad Pin 742149					
Approach	Near about 1 km north of Hazarduari Palace					
Approx date of construction	18th Century					
Precise date of construction	1734 AD					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India					
Property Type	Structure				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The mosque largely was constructed by Azimunnisa Begum, daughter of Nawab Murshid Kuli Khan and wife of Nawab Suja-Ud- Daulah Khan. Like her father she was buried under the staircase to the mosque.</p>
Property Sub-type	Funerary					
Property past use	Grave					
Property present use	Grave	Association with Ganga	<p>The Ganga is only 1km away from the Site. Structures built by the royals, nobles or Zamindars were built near the river.</p>			
State of Protection	Protected by ASI					
Architectural Style	Islamic with regional influence				State of conservation	<p>In ruins Irregular maintenance, weathering.</p>
Building Setting	Road to the East and agricultural fields and orchards to all the other sides	Threats to the Property	<p>Large part of structure is already ruinous. Material loss, dampness, algal growth, flaking plaster Primary Survey</p>			
Archeological	NA				Religious	Medium
Historical	High				Social	Low
Architectural	Medium				Natural	NA
		Grade	IIB	Source of information	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

GHANTA GHAR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/21	Map No			
							
Past Name	Ghanta Ghar	Architectural description	The structure comprises of a hexagonal tower built adjacent to a gateway like structure with a pair of Doric pillars on each side of a wide opening or entrance. Above the hexagonal tower and the adjacent pair of Doric columns are rectangular columns supporting a curved pediment. Below this, is a horizontal bar, supported on the rectangular pillars. The bell is supported on this bar. The hexagonal tower of 10' height has a staircase inside to reach the Bell. The entire structure is about 18 feet height.				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°10'51" N 88°16'9" E						
Address	Hazarduari Museum Road Murshidabad, Pin-7421489						
Approach	Near Dakkhin Darwaja At the south end of Killa Nizamat (Hazarduari Museum Road) and south of Wasif Manjil						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	1890s						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Civic						
Property past use	Clock Tower				Historical/ Cultural Value	Structure constructed by Nawab Wasif Ali Mirza along with the Wasif Manzil. Various palaces like Matimahahal, Sonamahahal, Rajmahahal, Rupmahahal etc. were built on the attached to Wasif Manzil. The bell was rung to alert the employees of these palaces about time.	
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Protected by ASI						
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style	Association with Ganga	The structure is located within the Kila Nizamat which is built on the banks of the River Ganga,				
Building Setting	To East, Dakkhin Darwaja, to West is the Ganga, to North are ruined palaces attached to Wasif Manzil, and to the south, sparse residential constructions.						
Archeological	NA	Religious	NA	State of conservation			
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		Threats to the Property		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low			Condition Description	
		Grade	III	Source of information			
					Advanced stage of decay Structural deterioration, weathering.		
						Structural deterioration, material loss, vegetation growth.	
				Primary Survey			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NASIPUR PALACE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/22	Map No				
 <p>Samsung Dual Camera Shot with mv Galaxv A30</p>								
Past Name	Nasipur Rajbari/ Palace	Architectural description	<p>Nasipur palace, built in the Palladian style, is a miniature replica of the Hazarduari palace. It is a double storied building, 30' high and of 50'. The ground floor is rusticated with a series of semi-circular arched openings. At the centre of the structure, about twenty staircases lead to the first floor veranda of the palace which has 6 fluted Doric columns supporting the large triangular pediment, ornamented with two lion motifs along with floral designs in stucco. Large louvered timber screens are present between the Columns. Crenelated parapet all around the roof resembling battlement is present above the cornice of the first floor.</p>					
Tehsil	Lalbagh							
Location	24°12'25" N 88°15'46" E							
Address	Rabindra Sarani (Hazarduari Lalbagh Road), Murshidabad, Pin- 742149							
Approach	About 1/2 Km north of Jafraganj Cemetery on Hazarduari Lalbagh Road.							
Approx date of construction	19th Century							
Precise date of construction	1864							
Ownership	Private							
Owners Name	Nasipur Raj Family Trust							
Property Type	Building							
Property Sub-type	Residential							
Property past use	Residence							
Property present use	Museum				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Debi Sinha, the founder of Nasipur Raj migrated to Bengal in 1756 to establish trade in the city. After Mirzafar's death he became Naib Nazim of Bengal Subah and the defacto ruler from 1765 to 1770. His descendant Raja Keerti Sinha built this palace.</p>		
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Colonial architectural style							
Building Setting	Market and residential complex to the West and South. Vegetation and agricultural fields to the East and North.							
Association with Ganga		<p>The palace is located 100 m from the banks of the Ganga. Debi Singh served under Reza Khan whose headquarters was Murshidabad, located on the bank of river Ganga. Debi Singh also constructed his palace on the banks of River Ganga.</p>						
State of conservation	Fair							
Threats to the Property	No apparent threats.							
Condition Description	Structure is largely maintained by the Trust.							
Source of information	Primary Survey							
Archeological	NA			Religious				NA
Historical	Medium			Social				High
Architectural	High			Natural				Medium
				Grade				IIA

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



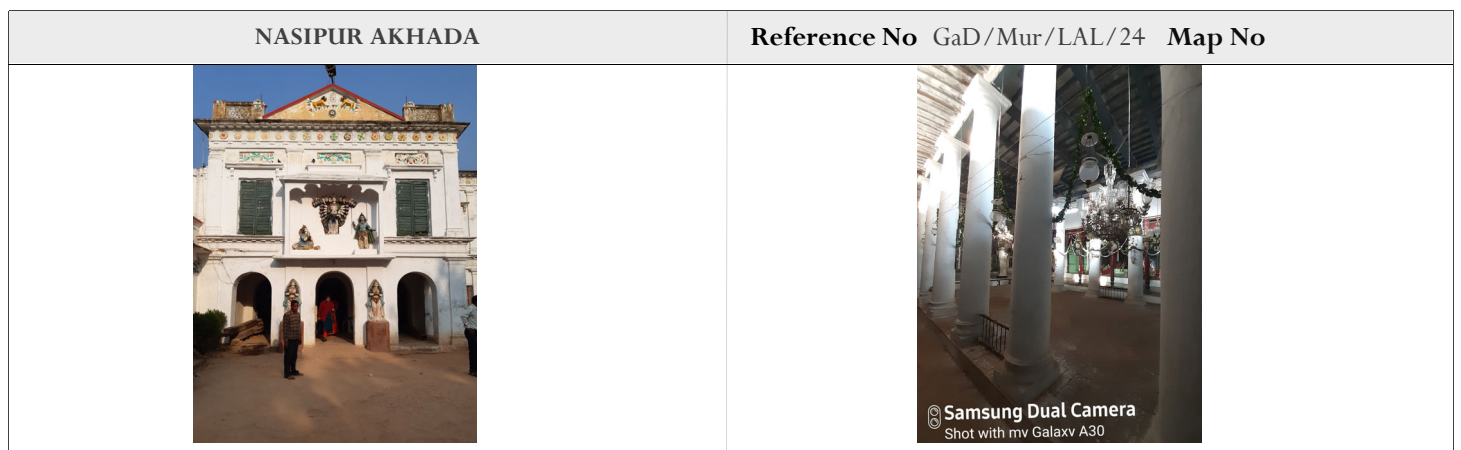
Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NASIPUR RAMSITA TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/23	Map No	
					
Past Name	Ram Sita Temple, Nasipur Palace	Architectural description	<p>It is a two storeyed structure having a Dalan typology plan on the ground floor with a Sanctum in the centre and a circumambulatory passage or "pradakshina path" around it supported by large rectangular columns, supporting arches. Above this on the first floor is a smaller Dalan chamber which is roofed by Shikhara. Around the body of the central large Shikhara, twenty four smaller Shikharas emerge. The projecting cornice of the first floor is supported by ornamental brackets. There is stucco work on the facades of both the floors. Adjacent to the temple is a collonnaded Nat Mandir with Doric columns on the exterior and stout ornamental columns supporting large arches in the interior.</p>		
Tehsil	Lalbagh				
Location	24°12'26" N 88°15'468 E				
Address	Rabindra Sarani (Hazarduari Lalbagh Road), Murshidabad, Pin- 742149				
Approach	Just Behind Nasipur Palace				
Approx date of construction	18th Century				
Precise date of construction	1793				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Nasipur Raj Family Trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				Historical/ Cultural Value
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style	Association with Ganga	<p>The temple is located 100 m from the banks of the Ganga. Debi Singh served under Reza Khan whose headquarters was Murshidabad, located on the bank of river Ganga. Debi Singh also constructed his palace and this attached temple on the banks of River Ganga.</p>		
Building Setting	Nasipur Palace to the West, residential complex to the South, Vegetation and agricultural field to the East and North.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	High	State of conservation	<p>Poor Lack of maintenance</p>
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIA		
Condition Description					Dampness, algal growth.
Source of information					Primary Survey

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Past Name	Nasipur Akhada	Architectural description	The precinct consists of a double storied Cutchery, four single storied buildings surrounding a courtyard and a double storied gateway apart from other smaller structures. The Cutchery has a Palladian frontage with a decorative triangular pediment. Below this is a verandah with semi-circular arches supported by rectangular piers on the ground floor and circular, fluted columns with cast iron railing and louvered screens on the first floor. The courtyard leads to the verandahs of four rectangular structures which further leads to chambers. The verandahs have a front colonnade of Doric columns and a second row of slender Cast Iron columns with ornate arched screens. The gateway is a Palladian style structure, well decorated with pilasters, decorated entablature and three arched thoroughfares into the temple. Idols of Lord Krishna and Arjun are projected above in the centre, flanked by two rectangular openings.
Tehsil	Lalbagh	Historical/ Cultural Value	In 1761, Mohanto Lochon Das, a monk of Ramanuj Sect came to Lalbag and satisfied Mirzafar by showing his divine powers. He asked for land for erecting a temple and Akhada which was donated to him by the Nawab.
Location	24°12'20" N 88°15'43" E		
Address	Rabindra Sarani (Hazarduari Lalbagh Road) Lalbagh, Murshidabad 742149		
Approach	About 200 Meters from Namakharam Deuri.		
Approx date of construction	18th Century		
Precise date of construction	1761		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Trust		
Property Type	Precinct		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Temple	Association with Ganga	The land allotted to the monk was located on the banks of the River Ganga, where the temple and Akhada stand.
Property present use	Temple		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Colonial architectural style	State of conservation	Fair
Building Setting	Road in front (West), River Ganga to the East, Residential Buildings in other sides		

Archeological	NA	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Irregular maintenance
Historical	High	Social	Medium		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIA		
		Condition Description			Weathering, dampness, algal growth
		Source of information			Primary Survey

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



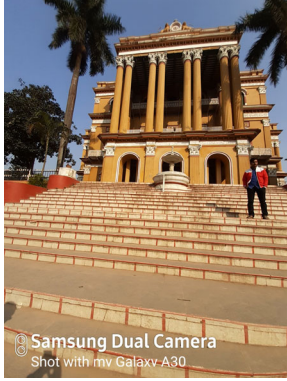

Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KATHGOLA PALACE ENTRANCE GATE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/25	Map No	
					
Past Name	Entrance Gate of Kathgola Palace	Architectural description Rectangular structure of 40' x 25', 40' high. The four corners of the gateway have tower like structures. Above them are four turrets. There is a large central semi-circular arched thoroughfare flanked by a narrow bays on each side. In each bay, there are arched openings or windows which are flanked by 2 pairs of Corinthian columns on each side (four pairs, eight columns). Above the central arch is a Nauhbatkhana, a space for musicians with five arched openings. The structure is heavily decorated in stucco work, lion sculptures, ornamental brackets, coloured glass tympanums, etc.			
Tehsil	Lalbagh				
Location	24°12'32 " N 88°16'1" E				
Address	Kathgola Bagan Connector Rd, Kathgola, Murshidabad, West Bengal 742160				
Approach	On Kathgola Bagan Connector Road				
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value The gate was constructed at the same time as the Kathgola palace and temple by Dhanpat Singh Dugar and Lakshmi Pat Singh Dugar of Jiaganj. It is the only entrance gate of a large 100 acres mango orchard, palace, Jain temples, a zoo, and 2 large tanks..		
Precise date of construction	1873				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trust				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Civic		Association with Ganga The site is close to the Ganga. Murshidabad due to its vicinity to Ganga was made the capital of Bengal and attracted traders from the 17th century. The fore fathers of Lakshmi Pat Singh and Dhanpat Singh Dugar being bankers similarly came from Kishan Garh of Rajputana in early 18th century.		
Property past use	Gateway				
Property present use	Gateway				
State of Protection	Unprotected	State of conservation Fair			
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style				
Building Setting	Agricultural fields on all sides.	Threats to the Property Weathering, dampness.			
Archeological	NA		Condition Description Dampness.		
Historical	Medium	Source of information Primary Survey			
Architectural	Medium				
		Religious	NA		
		Social	Medium		
		Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray




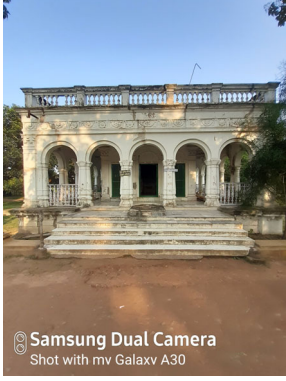
Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KATHGOLA PALACE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/26	Map No		
						
Past Name	Kathgola Palace	Architectural description The Kathgola Palace is a rectangular structure with an extruding front Porch on the West and two extruding Porches on the North and South sides. The building is triple storied and 45' in height. The front façade has three bays with the central bay having 3 semi-circular arched openings and fluted pilasters in between, above which are 4 pairs of double heightened Corinthian columns, supporting a decorative entablature and pediment with two lion sculptures facing each other. On the two side bays are semi-circular arched openings with a projecting balcony on the first floor. The building is highly ornamented with stucco work surrounding the arches and on the entablatures, decorative cast iron railings, cast iron brackets, wooden louvered screens, etc. The 100 acre site consists of a mango orchard, Jain temples, a palace and a zoo and an entrance gate.				
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°12'25" N 88°16' 01" E					
Address	Kathgola Bagan Connector Rd, Kathgola, Murshidabad, West Bengal 742160					
Approach	Four Km from Murshidabad station on Hazarduari road					
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value Built by wealthy merchant, banker brothers Dhanpat Singh Dugar and Lakshmi Pat Singh Dugar of Jiaganj as a retreat. Three days after the battle of Plassey Lord Clive met with Mirzafar & Ray Durlav here regarding payments of the amount stipulated for them.			
Precise date of construction	1870					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Residence					
Property present use	Museum					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Colonial architectural style					
Building Setting	The palace is located within a large mango orchard protected by a massive boundary wall.					
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Association with Ganga The site is close to the Ganga. Murshidabad due to its vicinity to Ganga was made the capital of Bengal and attracted traders from the 17th century. The fore fathers of Lakshmi Pat Singh and Dhanpat Singh Dugar being bankers similarly came from Kishan Garh of Rajputana in early 18th century.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium			
Architectural	High	Natural	Low			
		Grade	IIA			
		State of conservation	Good	Threats to the Property No apparent threats.		
		Condition Description	Structure is in a good condition.			
		Source of information	Primary Survey			

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KATHGOLA ADINATH MANDIR		Reference No	Map No			
						
Past Name	Adinath Mandir, Kathgola	Architectural description	<p>The temple is a single storied structure, almost square shaped in plan. Each side of the plan is divided in three bays, with the wider central bay extending out as a verandah. The verandah is collonnaded with fluted columns having ornamental capitals. The dalan type structure is flat roofed with the domical spire like structures rising above the Sanctum. There are three such spires with the central one being the largest, surrounded by 8 lotus buds in two tiers. On the four corners of the flat roof are small Chatri like structures with a domical spire. The temple is well ornamented in stucco work, decorative brackets, decorative capitals, wooden louvered screen, etc.</p> <p>The original temple is also a square shaped structure, with a central Sanctum surrounded by an open circumambulatory passage having semicircular arched openings on composite columns.</p>			
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°12'19" N 88°16'01" E					
Address	Kathgola Bagan Connector Rd, Kathgola, Murshidabad, West Bengal 742160					
Approach	About 250 feet west from Maharaja Nanda Kumar Road, Saidabad					
Approx date of construction	19th Century					
Precise date of construction	1873					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust of Dugar Family, Jiagan					
Property Type	Building			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Temple was erected by Lakshmi Pat Singh Dugar while constructing the Kathgola Palace. It is also known as Pareshnath Temple or Kathgola Temple. The temple is dedicated to Bhagavan Adiswar whose idol is believed to be 900 years old.</p>	
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Jain architectural style	Association with Ganga	<p>The site is close to the Ganga. Murshidabad due to its vicinity to Ganga was made the capital of Bengal and attracted traders from the 17th century. The fore fathers of Lakshmi Pat Singh and Dhanpat Singh Dugar being bankers similarly came from Kishan Garh of Rajputana in early 18th century.</p>			
Building Setting	It is within the premises of Kathgola Garden with orchard on all sides, a large pond to the north and Kathgola Palace towards East.					
Archeological	NA					State of conservation Good Threats to the Property No apparent threats
Historical	Medium					
Architectural	High					
				Condition Description Structure is in a good condition apart from slight dampness. Source of information Primary Survey		
Religious	High					
Social	High					
Natural	Low					
Grade	IIB					

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

PALACE OF RAJA JAGAT SETH		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/28	Map No			
							
Past Name	House of Jagat Seth	Architectural description	<p>The House of Jagat Seth Comprises of 3 monuments 2 palatial buildings and 1 temple. The residential structures are built in the Palladian style. There is a verandah encompassing the buildings whose roof is supported by pairs of serrated Doric columns. There is a central triangular pediment with the coat of arms of Jagat Seth family. The buildings are well decorated with stucco work, timber louvvered screens, cast iron railings, etc. The temple is a Jain temple of Lord Parasnath built in a mixture of Bengali Pancharatna style and Rajasthani style. It is a single storied rectangular structure of Dalan typology with a Porch in front, supported by Doric columns. There is a large octagonal conical dome with carination in the lower end and surrounding the four smaller domes around four corners. The temple is ornamented with stucco, dentilated cornice.</p>				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°12'33" N 88°15'45" E						
Address	Lalgola Jiaganj Road, Nasipur, Murshidabad-742149						
Approach	About 1 km North of Killa Nnizammat (Hazarduari Palce Complex)						
Approx date of construction	20th Century						
Precise date of construction	1901 AD						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Family Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential						
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Museum				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Constructed in 1901 with grant from the British Govt. by Golap Chand Seth, descendant of Mahatapchand Jagatseth, banker of the Nawab of Bengal and owner of Murshidabad mint, after demolition of original palaces in the earthquake of 1897.</p>	
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial architectural style						
Building Setting	Residential and commercial buildings on all side.						
Archeological	NA	Association with Ganga	<p>The new palace along with the temple was constructed due to destruction and submergence of the original palace and temple of Jagatseth' in the river Ganga at Mahimapur, a nearby village in 1897 due to an earthquake.</p>				
Historical	Low						
Architectural	Medium						
		State of conservation	<p>Fair</p> <p>No apparent threats</p>				
		Threats to the Property	<p>Structure is in a good condition apart from dampness and seepage problems and algal growth.</p>				
		Condition Description	<p>Primary Survey. Photos: Secondary research</p>				
		Source of information					

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray



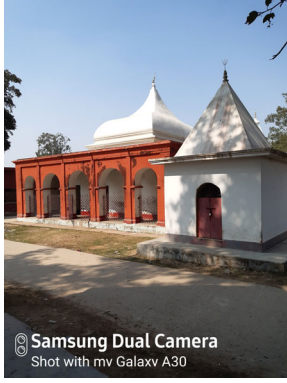

Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

DAHAPARA JAGABANDHU DHAM		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/29	Map No	
					
Past Name	Dahapara Dham	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>Due to large scale repairs, very little of the historic fabric of the temple remains. The temple is located on an elevated base of about 5' with a Circumbulatory path around the Sanctum. Above the Sanctum is a tall Shikhara like structure, one of the tallest in the district. The Nat Mandir in front of the temple is well decorated and accessed from all three sides through large arched entrances. There are three ornamental semi circular structures (the central one being larger) on the front parapet of the Nat Mandir.</p> <p>The temple complex is a large one consisting of one thatched shade, large pond several guest houses, adjoining vegetable farms etc. The triple storied entrance gate is well decorated with three Shikhara style structures.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value</p> <p>Prabhu Jagabandhu Sudar, founder of “Mahanam Sampraday“ sect, believed to be an incarnation of both Sri Krishna and Sri Gauranga, is worshipped as Hari Purush Jagat Bandhu Maha Uddharon here. The temple is erected by devotee Kunjanath Brahmachari.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Ganga is very near and baby Jagat Bandhu Sundar as per his devotees was discovered by Pandit Dinanath floating on river Ganga.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Good</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>No apparent threats</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Structure is in a good condition</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
Tehsil	Lalbagh				
Location	24°11'34" N 88°15'13" E				
Address	PO-Dahapara Dist Murshidabad Pin 742104				
Approach	About ½ a km from Dahapara Dham Station on Howrah Azimganj Line				
Approx date of construction	20th Century				
Precise date of construction	1929				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style				
Building Setting	River Ganga is about 500 meter from the temple to the eastern side. To the South is a market and on all other sides are agricultural fields.				
Archeological	NA		Religious	High	
Historical	Low		Social	Low	
Architectural	Low		Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KIRITESHWARI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/30	Map No			
							
Past Name	Kiriteshwari Temple	Architectural description	<p>The main Kiriteswari temple is a single storied structure with a square dalan plan of 35' X 35'. There is a Pradakshina Path (Circumbulatory pathway) surrounding the sanctum sanctorum. Above the sanctum there is an Islamic onion shaped dome structure. The covered veranda surrounding the sanctum can be accessed from all sides through khilan (arched openings) – five in each side.</p> <p>Other Shiva temples numbering more than ten scattered around within the complex are of Bengali charchala style.</p>				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°12'01" N 88°13'07" E						
Address	Village Kititikona, PO Kiriteswari, Murshidabad -742104						
Approach	It is about 5 km from Dahapara Dham railway station on opposite side of Lalbagh						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Believed to be one of the 51 peethas of Hindu mythology. As per stone inscriptions, the temple was first built by Raghunath, son of Shobharam in 1387 Sakabda (1465-66 AD) and was reconstructed by Darpanarayan Ray during Aurangzeb's reign.</p>	
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected				Association with Ganga	<p>The temple complex is situated near the Ganga. Many Durga temples were erected near the river, since Ganga is considered to be a reincarnation of Durga.</p>	
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style						
Building Setting	Kirtikona village to the North and East, agricultural land to the South and large tank to the West.	State of conservation	<p>Poor</p>				
Archeological	NA				Threats to the Property	<p>Structural deterioration, weathering, lack of maintenance, inappropriate repairs.</p>	
Historical	High	Condition Description	<p>Old temples are dilapidated with structural decay, material loss and vegetation growth.</p>				
Architectural	Medium				Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>	
		Religious	High				
		Social	Medium				
		Natural	NA				
		Grade	IIA				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

RADHA MADHAB MANDIR, KUMARPUR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/31	Map No			
							
Past Name	Radha Madhab Mandir	Architectural description	<p>The main temple is of two parts. The sanctum sanctorum is a dochala style structure with two sloping roofs on either side. Surrounding the sanctum there is a dalan type structure with flat roof. The front wall is decorated with a large pediment above supporting columns. There is circumbulatory path around the sanctum. There is an open courtyard in front of the temple and in on three sides, there are double storied guest houses for priests and devotees. In rear open space of the temple there is a large grove of Madhabilata creepers (Hiptage Bengalensis) which was originally here during 1609 CE in the year of construction of the temple.</p>				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°09'16" N 88°17'08" E						
Address	Kumarpara , PO Jiaganj, Murshidabad Pin 742123						
Approach	About 3 km south east of Murshidabad Railway station						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>In 1609, Shri Bangshibadan Goswami brought a blackstone image of Lord Krishna) from Vrindaban and installed it in this site in the sacred Madhabilata grove. The present temple complex was constructed by the Zamindar family of Chunakhali in 18th Cent.</p>	
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	<p>The temple was constructed here due to its proximity with river Ganges. The temple is on the bank of Motijheel lake which is a horse shoe lake formed due to abandonment of the course of River Ganga .</p>				
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style						
Building Setting	Rural habitation on all sides.	State of conservation	<p>Fair</p>				
Archeological	NA				Threats to the Property	<p>Weathering, inappropriate additions and alterations.</p>	
Historical	High	Condition Description	<p>Use of incompatible materials like cement, ceramic tiles, etc.</p>				
Architectural	Low	Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>				
		Grade	<p>IIB</p>				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray




Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

MOTIJHEEL JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/32	Map No			
							
Past Name	Motijheel Jama Masjid	Architectural description	<p>Fairly large triple domed mosque, located on a platform of about 3' high. It is a 30'x20' rectangular structure divided in three bays, with three arched entrance doors. There are four octagonal minarets at the four corners of the mosque. Façade of the mosque is decorated with niches and mouldings.</p> <p>The mosque along with a courtyard in eastern side is enclosed by a boundary wall with an entrance gate. There are four tombs inside the boundary wall and two outside.</p>				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°09'42" N 88°16'32" E						
Address							
Approach	Motijheel Lake and Mosque can be reached from Lalbag Berhampore Road by the side of river Ganga and about 3 Km south of Hazarduari palace						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	1740-41						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Archaeological Department						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/Cultural Value	<p>Constructed by Nawajis Muhammad Khan, son-in-law of Alivardy Khan. In 1756, Sirajud Daulah attacked Motijheel. In 1765 East India Company occupied the palace and Robert Clive stayed here to negotiate with Nawab for transfer of Dewani to EIC.</p>	
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Protected by State Archaeological Dept				Association with Ganga	<p>Motijheel Mosque along with a palace was constructed on the bank of Motijheel lake which is a horse shoe lake formed due to the abandonment of the course of the River Ganga. Presently, Ganga flows about one km to the west.</p>	
Architectural Style	Mughal architectural style						
Building Setting	Motijheel lake to the East, residential constructions to the North and West, orchard and parks to the South.	State of conservation	<p>Fair</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, weathering.</p>				
		Threats to the Property	<p>Lack of maintenance, weathering.</p>				
Archeological	Low	Religious	High	Condition Description	<p>Lmaterial loss, loss of ornamentation, loss of plaster, algal growth.</p>		
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
		Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BARANAGAR CHARBANGLA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/33	Map No	
					
Past Name	Baranagar Charbangla Mandir	Architectural description The temple complex consists of four temples of Dochala roofing style, surrounding the four sides of a square courtyard. The temples are rectangular in plan of 30x15x18 ft , each located on a high plinth of 4'. Each temple has three arched doors leading to three sanctums where three Shivalingas are placed.			
Tehsil	Lalbagh				
Location	24°15'4" N 88°14'37" E				
Address	Baranagar PO-Azimganj, Murshidabad-742122				
Approach	Opposite bank of Jiaganj, about 6 km north of Hazarduari Palace, about one km north of Azimganj station (Katwa Barharoa line of Eastern Railway)				
Approx date of construction	18th Century				
Precise date of construction	1753				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/Cultural Value Rani Bhabani, wife of Ramakanta Ray, zamindar of Natore, became landlord of large estates after the demise of her husband in 1748. She began to permanently reside in Baranagar henceforth and built more than 20 temples at here.		
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Protected by ASI	Association with Ganga The temples were constructed by Rani Bhabani on the banks of River Ganga (40-50m away) to make the place similar to Kashi (Benaras). Being a very pious lady Rani Bhabani intended to live by the side of sacred river Ganga.			
Architectural Style	Dochala architectural style				
Building Setting	River Ganga and forested land to the East, dilapidated Kutchery Bari of Rani Bhabani to North, and open land with sporadic constructions to the south.	State of conservation Poor Threats to the Property Natural threats, weathering.			
Archeological	NA				
Historical	Low	Condition Description Natural threats of bank erosion due to proximity to the Ganga, lack of maintenance, algal growth, material loss Source of information Primary Survey			
Architectural	Medium				
		Religious	Medium		
		Social	Medium		
		Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIA		

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BARANAGAR BHABANISHWAR SHIV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/34	Map No						
										
Past Name	Bhabaniswar Shiva Mandir	Architectural description	<p>Octagonal in plan, the temple is of reverse lotus type temple with an octagonal dome at the top which is also known as the Murshidabad style. Just below the top octagonal dome there are eight petals of the reverse lotus. The temple is 18m high. Around the sanctum sanctorum there is a circumbulatory path (pradakshina path). The spaces above all the eight arched entrances to the circumbulatory path along with front walls of the sanctum are extensively decorated with stucco work depicting Kaliya Daman (subjugation of Kaliya the snake by Krishna), Bastra Haran of Gopinis (stealing of clothes of Gopinis by Krishna), Radha Krishna, Kamale Kamini – Devi Chandi devouring elephant) etc.</p>							
Tehsil	Lalbagh									
Location	24°15'09" N 88°14'36" E									
Address	Baranagar PO-Azimganj, Murshidabad-742122									
Approach	About 300 m North West of Charbangla Temple Complex. About 2 km north of Azimganj Railway station.									
Approx date of construction	18th Century									
Precise date of construction	1755									
Ownership	Public									
Owners Name	State Archaeological Survey									
Property Type	Building									
Property Sub-type	Religious									
Property past use	Temple									
Property present use	Temple				Historical/Cultural Value	<p>Bhabaniswar Temple was built by Tara Sundari daughter of Rani Bhawani as a part of the grand design of Rani Bhawani to build a second Kashi here, dotting the banks of the Ganga with temples.</p>				
State of Protection	Protected by State Archaeological Dept									
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style									
Building Setting	Dilapidated temples to the south and west, sparse habitation to the north, Ganga to the East.									
Association with Ganga		<p>The temples were constructed by Rani Bhabani's daughter, Tara Sundari on the banks of River Ganga (50m away) to make the place similar to Kashi (Benaras). Being a very pious lady Rani Bhabani intended to live by the side of sacred river Ganga.</p>								
State of conservation										
Threats to the Property				<p>Poor</p> <p>Natural threats, lack of maintenance, weathering.</p>						
Condition Description										
Source of information										
Archeological	NA							Religious	Medium	
Historical	High							Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium							Natural	Medium	
								Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray




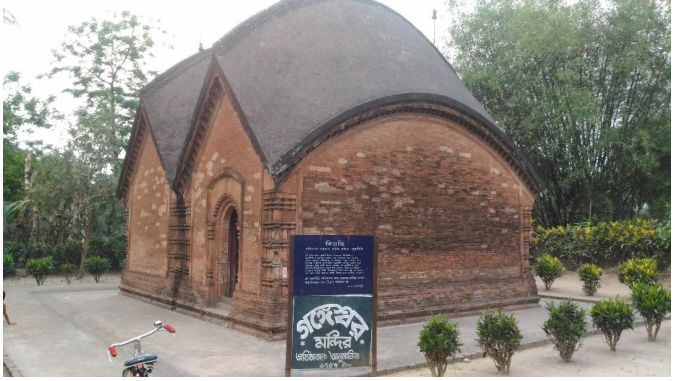
Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BARANAGAR PANCHAMUKHI SHIB MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/35	Map No		
						
Past Name	Panchanan Shiva Mandir – Baranagar	Architectural description	Rectangular structure placed on a low plinth roofed by a Dochala style roof. There are three arched entrances to the single chambered Sanctum. The façade of the structure is well decorated.			
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°14'45" N 88°14'46" E					
Address	Baranagar PO - Azimganj Murshidabad-742122					
Approach	One Km from Azimganj Railway Station and on Azimganj Baranagar Road					
Approx date of construction	18th Century					
Precise date of construction	Unknown					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Building				Historical/Cultural Value	Rani Bhawani and her descendants were erecting a number of temples in the 18th Cent. Hence, it can be inferred that the temple was constructed by Rani Bhawani's family. The main attraction of the temple is the Shiva Linga with 5 faces (panchamukhi).
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Dochala architectural style					
Building Setting	Children’s park and River Ganga to the East, vegetation to the West, residential construction on all other sides.					
Association with Ganga		The temples were constructed by Rani Bhabani on the banks of River Ganga (40-50m away) to make the place similar to Kashi (Benaras). Being a very pious lady Rani Bhabani intended to live by the side of sacred river Ganga.				
State of conservation	Good					
Threats to the Property	Natural threats.					
Condition Description	Bank collapse due to soil erosion by the strong current of Ganga may pose serious danger to the temple.					
Source of information	Primary Survey					
Archeological	NA			Religious	Medium	
Historical	High			Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium			Natural	Low	
				Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray




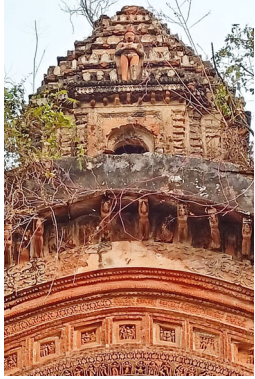
Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BARANAGAR GANGESHWAR MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/36	Map No
				
Past Name	Gangeswar Shib mandir/Jor Bangla mandir	Architectural description	The Jor Bangla temple is of 25'x22'x20' having two rectangular chambers joined back to back, each roofed by a Dochala. The first one serves as an entrance verandah or Jagmohan, while the second chamber serves as the Sanctum. The facades of the structure, as well as the brick columns supporting the triple arched entrance, are profusely decorated in terracotta panels.	
Tehsil	Lalbagh			
Location	24°15'18" N 88°14'32" E			
Address	PO Baranagar, West Bengal			
Approach	About 1 km north of Char Bangla Temple of Baranagar			
Approx date of construction	18th century			
Precise date of construction	1753			
Ownership	Public			
Owners Name	State Archaeological Department			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Religious			
Property past use	Temple			
Property present use	Temple			
State of Protection	Protected by State Archaeological Dept	Association with Ganga	The temples were constructed by Rani Bhabani on the banks of River Ganga (40-50m away) to make the place similar to Kashi (Benaras). Being a very pious lady Rani Bhabani intended to live by the side of sacred river Ganga.	
Architectural Style	Jorbangla architectural style			
Building Setting		State of conservation	Fair	
		Threats to the Property	Natural threats, weathering.	
Archeological	NA	Condition Description	Structure is in a fair condition with slight dampness and algal growth.	
Historical	High			
Architectural	Medium	Source of information	Primary Survey	
		Religious	Medium	
		Social	Medium	
		Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BHATTABATI RATNESHWAR SHIB MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/37	Map No			
							
Past Name	Ratneswar Shiva Mandir	Architectural description	<p>The temple has a square base of 8.75m. It is 10 m in height. The temple is entered through an arched entrance on the South. On all other faces there are similar blind arches. The facades are heavily decorated with Terracotta panels. Unique carved brackets support the overhang of the roof. There are 5 spires roofing the temple (Pancharatna) with a large central spire and four smaller spires on the four corners. The spires of the temple are of Kalinga style Peera (pyramid) type.</p>				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°10'01" N 88°13'08" E						
Address	Bhattabati , PO Bhattabati Murshidabad-742149						
Approach	About 5 km south of Lalbagh Sadar ghat opposite Bank (west bank) from Narkeldanga More of Lalbag Palsanda Road, near Bhattabati primary school						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Archaeological Department						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Temple was erected by either Jay Narayan or his Son Kalinarayan who lived in Bhattabati on the opposite banks of Murshidabad. They were Bangadhikari, Principal Kanungo of half of Bengal Subah during the rule of Nawab Murshid Quli Khan or Alivardi Khan.</p>	
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Protected by State Archaeological Dept				Association with Ganga	<p>The Ganga flows 1.5 km from the temple. Many Shiva temples were established near the Ganga due to the mythical associations of Ganga emerging onto Earth from Shiva's hair.</p>	
Architectural Style	Pancharatana architectural style						
Building Setting	Residential buildings all around except on the western side where there are agricultural fields	State of conservation Threats to the Property	<p>Poor Lack of maintenance, weathering</p>				
Archeological	NA				Religious	High	
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	NA				
		Grade	IIA				
		Condition Description	<p>Vegetation growth, material loss, loss of ornamentation.</p>				
		Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BHATTABATI SHIB MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/38	Map No			
							
Past Name	Shiva Mandir	Architectural description	Temple has a square base of 10'x10' raised on a low plinth. There is a single chamber entered through an arched entrance. The structure is roofed by a Charchala roof and is about 15' in height. The temple façade do not have much ornamentation except for moulding bands.				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°10'01" N 88°13'08" E						
Address	Bhattabati, PO Bhattabati, Murshidabad-742149						
Approach	5 km south of Lalbagh Sadar ghat, near Bhattabati primary school, opposite to the Ratneswar Shiva Temple.						
Approx date of construction	18th Century						
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Archaeological Department						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple				Historical/Cultural Value	Temple was erected by either Jay Narayan or his Son Kalinarayan who lived in Bhattabati on the opposite banks of Murshidabad. They were Bangadhikari, Principal Kanungo of half of Bengal Subah during the rule of Nawab Murshid Quli Khan or Alivardi Khan.	
State of Protection	Protected by State Archaeological Dept	Association with Ganga	The Ganga flows 1.5 km from the temple. Many Shiva temples were established near the Ganga due to the mythical associations of Ganga emerging onto Earth from Shiva's hair.				
Architectural Style	Char Chala architectural style						
Building Setting	Residential buildings all around except on the western side where there are agricultural fields	State of conservation	Fair				
					Threats to the Property	Weathering and ageing	
Archeological	NA	Religious	High	Condition Description			
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	NA				
		Grade	IIB		Source of information	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

ROSHNIBAG EKLINGA SHIV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/39	Map No			
							
Past Name	Eklinga Shiva Mandir	Architectural description	<p>The temple consists of a square chamber, the Sanctum, with an extruded front Porch. The Porch is open on all three sides, with the entrance opening framed by slender columns supporting a decorative arch. It is roofed by a flat roof with two square minarets at the two corners. The Sanctum is topped by an octagonal dome of reverse lotus style, also known as the Murshidabad dome. The drum of the dome is decorated with lotus petals.</p>				
Tehsil	Lalbagh						
Location	24°11'11" N 88°15'52" E						
Address	Rashni Bag, Dahapara, Nabagram , Murshidabad-742104						
Approach	Located at the North-East corner of the tomb complex of Sujauddin.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	1820						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Temple was erected by Ranganath Pandit, a Marathi. Maratha Bargis invaded Bengal between 1742-1751, and after the invasion a significant number of Marathas remained at Bengal. Maratha Bargis were Shaivas and established many Shiva temples in the area.</p>	
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	<p>Temple is situated on the bank of the Ganga in Dahapara which was occupied by Bargi invaders and served as a springboard to attack Murshidabad, capital of Bengal on the opposite bank. The Bargis built a colony here and built many temples in the area.</p>				
Architectural Style							
Building Setting	Southern side - Tomb Complex of Sujauddin, Northern side - vegetation , western side residential construction and in Eastern side River Ganga	State of conservation Threats to the Property	<p>Poor Lack of maintenance</p>				
Archeological	NA				Religious	Medium	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIB				
		Condition Description	Dampness, flaking plaster, algal growth.				
		Source of information	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

GIYASABAD SINGHESHWARI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/40	Map No		
						
Past Name	Giyasabad Singheswari Temple	Architectural description	It is a dalan style temple with five spires over a square dalan. The dalan is collonnaded with brick pillars supporting semi-circular arches. The central spire is an octagonal dome and the four corner spires are like turrets with small domes over it. In the first floor of the sanctum there was a deity of Singheswari which is now stolen. The temple had four entrance gates and was enclosed by high boundary walls with arched entrance gates.			
Tehsil	Lalbagh					
Location	24°17'49 N 88°13'24" E					
Address	Gaisabad , Ganja Sinheswari, Sagardighi Murshidabad-742122					
Approach	It is 4 km from Mahipal Road station of Katwa Barharoa line of Eastern Railway and 8 km north of Azimgang Railway station along the Ganges.					
Approx date of construction	19th Century					
Precise date of construction	1812-22					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Nasipur Raj family trust					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected	Historical/ Cultural Value	Giyasabad was a flourishing trade centre of Pala dynasty. In the Sultanate period, Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah destroyed the capital and changed the name to Giyasabad. Udmanta Singha erected the Singheswari temple here, at his ancestral house.			
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style					
Building Setting	River Ganga to the east, Giasuddin Mazar Shariff to the north west, vegetation and residential buildings to the south and west.					
Association with Ganga					It is located on the Ganga. During Nawabi period all the edifices constructed by the persons related with the administration of Nawab were near Murshidabad and consequently on the banks of River Ganga.	
State of conservation					Advanced stage of decay	
Threats to the Property					Lack of maintenance, weathering	
Condition Description					Vegetation growth, material loss, structural destability	
Source of information					Primary Survey	
Archeological	NA				Religious	Medium
Historical	Medium				Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium				Natural	Medium
					Grade	III

Listing done by Mr. Bijan Ray




Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

PANCHARATAN MANDIR RAY FAMILY		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/41	Map No			
							
Past Name	Pancharatan Shib Mandir, Nasipur Ray Bari	Architectural description	It is a five pinnacled (Pancha Ratna) building of about 45 ft height along with a large central pinnacle/spire and 4 smaller pinnacles/spires on the 4 corners, all being of reverse lotus type popular in Murshidabad. The pinnacles rest over a cuboid shaped structure of 25' square base having three arched entrance on all four sides along with two false arched doors.				
Tehsil	Lalbag						
Location	24° 12' 27 "N 88° 15' 40" E						
Address	Rabindra Sarani (Hazarduari Lalbagh Road) PO Nasipur Rajbari 742149						
Approach	Located inside road opposite to Nasipur Rajbari.						
Approx date of construction	Early 20th Century						
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Ray family						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/ Cultural Value	Indra Narayan Ray was the Dewan as well as personal secretary of Nawab Wasef Ali Mirza (1906-59 AD), founder of Wasef Manjil. Indra Narayan was the founder of the Ray family.	
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected				Association with Ganga	The Ganga flows within 500m of the Temple. Shiva Temples are located close to the River Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.	
Architectural Style	Pancharatna style						
Building Setting	Residential buildings to the North, Nasipur Palace to East, vacant agricultural land to the South, residential buildings to the West				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Poor Lack of maintenance, weathering	
Archeological	NA						
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
		Condition Description	Dampness, vegetation growth, algal growth, flaking of plaster				
		Source of information	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NASIPUR EK RATNA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/42	Map No									
													
Past Name	Nasipur Shiva Mandir	Architectural description	Murshidabad style Ek ratna Shiva temple having a reverse lotus type dome. The body of the main temple is on a square base and height of 25' with a single arched entrance on three sides. Attached to the fourth side is the Jagmohan, 15' high, with an onion dome with ribbed surface. The lotus petals emerge from the neck and spread upwards of the dome.										
Tehsil	Lalbag												
Location	24° 12' 23"N 88° 15' 40.15"E												
Address	Rabindra Sarani (Hazarduari Lalbagh Road) PO Nasipur Rajbari 742149												
Approach	Located inside road opposite to Nasipur Rajbari.												
Approx date of construction	Early 20th Century												
Precise date of construction	Unknown												
Ownership	Private												
Owners Name	Ray Family												
Property Type	Building				Historical/ Cultural Value	Indra Narayan Ray, Dewan and private secretary of Nawab Wasef Ali Mirza and founder of Ray Family of Nasipur erected the temple along with the larger Pancharatna temple nearby.							
Property Sub-type	Religious												
Property past use	Temple												
Property present use	Temple												
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	The Ganga flows within 500m of the Temple. Shiva Temples are located close to the River Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.										
Architectural Style	Ek ratna style												
Building Setting	Swamps and residential buildings to the North, Pancharatna Temple to the East, Nasipur Palace to the South.												
Archeological	NA							State of conservation Threats to the Property	Advanced stages of decay Weathering, lack of maintenance				
Historical	Low										Condition Description	Dampness, algal growth, vegetation growth, loss of material, plaster flaking	
Architectural	Medium												
Religious	Medium												
Social	Low												
Natural	Low												
Grade	IIB												

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NASIPUR JAIN MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/43	Map No	
					
Past Name	Mahimapur Jain Temple, Jagath Seth famil	Architectural description The main temple is rectangular in plan with a projecting porch-like/Jagmohan structure. The temple is topped by a flat roof with a large central hexagonal, pointed dome in the centre and four small spires at the four corners. The Jagmohan is supported by fluted columns, interspersed by louvered screens. There is a cornice with ornamental brackets running along the length of the structure. The temples show a mix of regional and colonial elements in its architectural style.	Historical/ Cultural Value The temple and erstwhile palace signify the advent of Jains in Murshidabad. The temple was originally built by Jagat Seth, the richest financier and merchant of the time, and rebuilt by his descendants when the temple was ruined in 1897.	Association with Ganga The original temple was inundated by the River Ganga. The new temple is also built close to the banks of the River.	
Tehsil	Lalbag				
Location	24° 12' 34"N 88° 15' 43"E				
Address	Jagat Seth's House Lalbagh Jiaganj Road, Nasipur, Murshidabad 742149				
Approach	It can be approached by taking the path in front of Nasipur Palace towards right side and erstwhile Mahimapur Jagatseth Palace.				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1899				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trustee of Jagatseth family				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Jain Temple				
Property present use	Jain Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Ekratna style				
Building Setting	Residential buildings on all sides				
State of conservation	Good				Threats to the Property No apparent threats
Condition Description	The buildings are in a fairly good condition.				
Source of information	Primary Survey				Condition Description The buildings are in a fairly good condition.
Archeological	NA				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIA		

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

LALJI MANDIR, ICHAGANJ		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/44	Map No	
					
Past Name	Shiva Temple of Lala	Architectural description The temple consists of a sanctum surrounded by a circumambulatory path and a small porch like extension/Jagmohan in the centre of the front façade. The Garba Griha is double storied while the rest of the structure is single storied. The Garba Griha, about 45' high, is surmounted by a reverse lotus type octagonal spire/dome in the centre and four small spires of similar type at the four corners with wide eaves supported by ornamental brackets. The circumambulatory path has semi-circular arched openings on all sides and was topped by a flat roof which has now collapsed. The Jagmohan also has a similar reverse lotus dome type structure above with wide eaves supported by ornamental brackets.			
Tehsil	Lalbag				
Location	24°11'47" N 88°15'56" E				
Address	Ichha Ganj, Lalbag, Murshidabad 742149				
Approach	Can be approached from Manindra Mohan Primary School through the lane opposite to the institution.				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Lalaji Family				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/Cultural Value	Constructed by Ratha Behari Lala, a merchant who migrated to Murshidabad, one of the most prosperous commercial centres in the East, from Bihar in search of fortune and amassed large sums of money.	
Property past use	Temple		Association with Ganga	The Ganga flows about 750 meters from the site. Shiva Temples are located close to the River Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.	
Property present use	Temple		State of conservation	Advanced stage of decay	
State of Protection	Unprotected		Threats to the Property	Lack of scientific intervention, lack of maintenance, weathering.	
Architectural Style	Ekratna style		Condition Description	Material loss (partial collapse of roof), reconstruction with modern materials.	
Building Setting	Residential buildings on all sides including vegetation		Source of information	Primary Survey	
Archeological	NA		Religious	Medium	
Historical	Medium		Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium		Natural	Medium	
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

MOHANLAL SHIV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/45	Map No	
					
Past Name	Shiva Temple of Mohanlal	Architectural description It is a pair of two temples placed on a 3' high elevated base. The first temple is in dilapidated condition having a rectangular shaped sanctum topped by an onion dome, and a Jagmohan resting on rectangular pillars attached to the front façade like a Porch. The ornamentations of the temple could not be identified due to the ruinous condition. The other temple, also has a similar plan but no Jamohan attached to it. There is a singular arched opening on the front façade. The corners of the walls also have surface decoration. The structure is topped by a Murshidabad style inverted lotus octagonal dome in the centre and four spires at the four corners. The dome has a base of petals. A wide eave supported by thin ornamental brackets runs along the roof level of the entire structure.			
Tehsil	Lalbag				
Location	24° 12' 21"N 88° 15' 42.4"E				
Address	Rabindra Sarani (Hazarduari Lalbagh Road) PO Nasipur Rajbari 742149				
Approach	By the side lane of Nasipur Akhada				
Approx date of construction	18th Century				
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Unknown				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is built by Swarna Devi wife of Raja Mohanlal, commander of Siraj Ud Daullah in the battle of Plassey. After defeat of Siraj Ud Daullah he fled to Dhaka rescuing the Siraj Ud Daullah's infant. His queen Swarna Devi lived in Murshidabad.	
Property past use	Temple		Association with Ganga	The Ganga flows about 200 meters from the site. Shiva Temples are located close to the River Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.	
Property present use	Temple		State of conservation	Poor	
State of Protection	Unprotected		Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, encroachments	
Architectural Style	Ekratna style		Condition Description	Material loss, structural destability, vegetation growth, dampness, algal growth, flaking plaster.	
Building Setting	Nasipur Akhada to the North, residential complex to the East and South and vegetation to the West.		Source of information	Primary Survey	
Archeological	NA		Religious	High	
Historical	High		Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium		Natural	Medium	
			Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NIZAMAT ASTABAL		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/46	Map No	
					
Past Name	Nawabi Astabal	Architectural description A large rectangular quadrangle surrounded by rectangular double storied buildings on all four sides, with each of the builsings have a collonaded verandah leading to chambers. The verandahs are supported by large Doric columns. The centre of the quadrangle used to have a large tank which has now been filled up. The entire complex is walled with a Palladian style gateway at the front entrance. Two pairs of fluted columns, one on each side support a decorative entablature and a pediment with a coat of arms.			
Tehsil	Lalbag				
Location	24° 10' 36"N 88° 16' 18"E				
Address	Panchraha More Netaji Road Lalbag - 742149				
Approach	It is situated at the North-east corner of the junction of five roads known as Panchraha More not far from Kila Nizamat.				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1830				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Lalbag Municipality				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian		Historical/ Cultural Value The stable was originally constructed in 1720 by Murshid Kuli Khan while the present structure was built by was constructed by Nawab Humayn Jah, who built the Hazarduari Palace.		
Property past use	Stable				
Property present use	Markets, Go-Down				
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The Stable is 300 m from the Ganga. Since the city was built on the banks of the river Ganga, most important structures of the city built by the Nawabs and merchants were located near the river.		
Architectural Style	Colonial style				
Building Setting	Market complex and residential complex all around	State of conservation Advanced stages of decay Threats to the Property Lack of maintenance, improper usage of structure Condition Description Loss of masonry, structural destability, loss of mortar, vegetation growth, rotting timber joists Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA		Religious	Low	
Historical	High		Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIA		

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KUTUBPUR MASJID/FELU KASAI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/47	Map No	
					
Past Name	Mosque of Felu Kasai	Architectural description Triple domed mosque, rectangular in plan, situated on a high plinth. The domes, with lotus finials above, are placed on an octagonal base. There are four minarets, with finials on top and ornamentation on the rest of the body, at the four corners of the mosque. The Mosque façade is heavily ornamented with inscriptions, most of which is now illegible. Inside the mosque, on the back wall, are three pointed arched Mihrabs with decorated pilasters. A flight of stairs from the entrance gateway leads to a well designed and decorated porch in front of the mosque constructed for accommodating the namazees.			
Tehsil	Lalbag				
Location	24° 10' 47" N 88° 16' 17" E				
Address	Bansgola, Kutubpur, Lalbag Murshidabad 742149				
Approach	It is in the Bansgola Mahalla of Lalbagh				
Approx date of construction	18th Century				
Precise date of construction	1769-70				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Community Trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/ Cultural Value The mosque is ascribed to the patronage of Piru Qasai or Felu Qasai and was established in the year 1178 AH / 1769-70 AD. Kasai refers to butchers and thus proves that people from society were permitted to construct mosques if resources were present.		
Property past use	Mosque				
Property present use	Mosque				
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The Mosque is located 400 m from the Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Islamic architectural style				
Building Setting	Residential complexes on all sides				
			State of conservation Threats to the Property Poor Inappropriate additions and alterations		
Archeological	NA	Religious		Medium	
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	NA		
		Condition Description Repairs in incongruous materials like cement.			
			Source of information	Primary Survey	
		Grade IIB			

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

JAMA MASJID/ASTABAL MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/48	Map No			
							
Past Name	Astabal Masjid	Architectural description The mosque is rectangular in plan, originally single storied with a double storied modern extension. The original portion of the mosque is roofed by triple domes. The domes are bulbous in shape and like many of the mosque of this region are placed on octagonal drums. It has four small minarets on four corners of the mosque. The main mosque has three entrances.					
Tehsil	Lalbag						
Location	24° 10' 38" N 88° 16 '14" E						
Address	Netaji road, Lalbag, Panchraha More						
Approach	North west side of the royal stable near Panchraha more						
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value The mosque was built by Abd-Allah in the year Ah 1194 AH / 1780 AD, who may have been a noble in the Murshidabad court. It is now known as Astabal Mosque due to its proximity with the Astabal.				
Precise date of construction	1780						
Ownership	Community						
Owners Name	Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Islamic architectural style						
Building Setting	Residential complexes on all sides		Association with Ganga The Mosque is located 200 m from the Ganga.				
				State of conservation Poor			
					Threats to the Property Insensitive additions and alterations, encroachment		
						Condition Description Horizontal and vertical expansion of mosque in incongruous materials, repairs in cement, lack of scientific knowhow.	
Archeological	NA		Source of information Primary Survey				
Historical	Medium						
Architectural	Low						
		Religious	High				
		Social	Low				
		Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIB				

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NISAR ALI KHAN MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/49	Map No		
						
Past Name	Zafraganj Mosque/ Nisar Ali's Mosque	Architectural description The rectangular planned mosque is entered by three recessed cusped archways .The fan motif, derived from European architecture, is in the central entrance arch. There are four minarets on four sides of the mosque which has chhatri shape design with metal finial on top of it. The mosque is topped by three domes, each placed on octagonal drums. Lotus finial can be seen on the top of the dome.				
Tehsil	Lalbag					
Location	24° 12' 3" N 88° 15' 50" E					
Address	Rabindra Sarani, Ichhaganj, PO Nasipur, Lalbagh, Murshidabad 742149					
Approach	Just opposite to Zaffraganj Cemetery and by the side of Nimakharam Deouri.					
Approx date of construction	18th Century					
Precise date of construction	1778-79					
Ownership	Community					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/ Cultural Value According to a stone inscription above the central entrance of the mosque, Shah Nishar Ali, a noble of Nawabi Court erected the mosque. The mosque was built in the conjunction with the cemetery.			
Property past use	Mosque					
Property present use	Mosque					
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The Mosque is located 500 m from the Ganga.			
Architectural Style	Islamic architectural style					
Building Setting	Nimakharam Deuri to the North, Jafraganj cemetery to the East, vacant land to the West, residential construction to the South.		State of conservation Fair			
Archeological	NA			Threats to the Property Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of heritage awareness		
Historical	Medium					
Architectural	Medium			Condition Description Dampness, algal growth, repairs in incongruous materials		
Grade	IIB	Source of information Primary Survey				
Religious	Medium					
Social	Medium					
Natural	Medium					

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KADAM SHARIF		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/50	Map No		
						
Past Name	Kadam Sharif	Architectural description The precinct consists of a mosque, a shrine and a Gateway. The mosque is triple domed and rectangular Dalan type in plan. The domes are ribbed and have tightly constricted necks, giving a bulbous appearance. The domes are placed on octagonal bands, with lotus petals. The lotus finial on the central dome is smaller in size than the other two. There are three arched entrances, the central one being cusped. The mihrabs are highly decorated with tiles. The Shrine, where the footprints of Hazrat Muhammad are kept, is also rectangular in plan but topped by a single dome. The south façade or the main entrance of this shrine has five arched entrances supported on molded piers. A small bulbous dome covers the otherwise low flat roofed structure. A stone inscription can be seen at the entrance. An arched gate is present at the south-western side of the mosque, which was used to enter the complex.				
Tehsil	Lalbag					
Location	24° 12' 20" N 88° 15' 46" E					
Address	Lalbagh Berhampore Road, Nasipur, Lalbagh, Pin 742149					
Approach	One km south of Katra Masjid					
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value Founded by Basant Ali Khan the chief eunuch in the service of Nawab family. He was the first motwali of the mosque and the attached Imambara. A revered stone bearing an impression of the feet of the Prophet Hazrat Muhamad is kept here.			
Precise date of construction	1780					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Precinct					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Mosque					
Property present use	Mosque					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Islamic architectural style					
Building Setting	Berhampore-Lalbagh Road to the East, water tank to the South West, vegetation and sparse modern constructions on all other sides.		Association with Ganga	The Mosque is located 600 m from the Ganga.		
Archeological	NA		Religious	High	State of conservation Poor	
Historical	High		Social	Medium		Threats to the Property Urban encroachments, lack of scientific knowhow, use of inappropriate materials
Architectural	Medium		Natural	Medium		
			Grade	IIA		Condition Description Use of incongruous materials for repair, material loss, loss of mortar, vegetation growth
		Source of information	Primary Survey			

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NAWAB BAHADUR's INSTITUTION, LALBAG		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/51	Map No	
					
Past Name	Nawab Madrasa	Architectural description Large double storied rectangular structure with a central courtyard. The East façade has an extended Porch like structure with five semi-circular arched openings supported by rectangular columns on the rusticated ground floor. On the first floor is a verandah with decorative parapets and wooden louvered screens interspersed by plain shafted circular columns on the first floor. Above this is a narrow pediment with dentilated cornice. The courtyard is surrounded by corridors on all sides which lead into rooms. The West Wing also has five semi-circular arched openings on the rusticated ground floor. The first floor is an open verandah leading into a circular room which has a large umbrella like dome above. Wide eaves supported by dentils run along the structure.			
Tehsil	Lalbag				
Location	24° 11' 26" N 88° 16' 5" E				
Address	Hazarduari, Lalbagh Murshidabad, West Bengal 742149				
Approach	About 400 meters north of Hazarduari palace				
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/Cultural Value Nawab Nazim Wala Jah in 1823 conceived the idea of establishing an institution for the wards of Nawab family. Nawab Humayun Jah, materialized this idea and a Madrasa and college was designed by Duncan Macleod, who also designed Hazarduari Palace.		
Precise date of construction	1825				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Government of West Bengal				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Institutional				
Property past use	Madrasa				
Property present use	School				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial style				
Building Setting	Vegetation to the North, roads to the East and West, playground to the South.				
			Association with Ganga	The institution is located 200m from the Ganga.	
			State of conservation	Fair	
			Threats to the Property	Uninformed repairs, additions and alterations.	
		Condition Description	Additions in modern materials.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium		
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIA		

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya




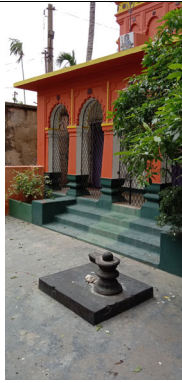
Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

ICCHAGANJ PANCHARATNA SHIV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/52	Map No			
							
Past Name	Ichhaganj Shiva Temple	Architectural description The temple is rectangular in plan, placed on an elevated platform, with a Garbagriha in the centre and verandahs on its three sides. The are three multifoliated arched openings in the front façade and two similar arched openings on each of the two side facades. The walls of the Garba Griha rises slightly above the flat roof of the verandahs and supports a large central bulbous dome on an octagonal base and four small spires or ratnas at the four corners. The tempe is well ornamental with surface decoration.					
Tehsil	Lalbag						
Location	24° 11' 32" N 88° 16' 1" E						
Address	Ichhaganj, Labag, Murshidabad 742149						
Approach	In the right side just after crossing the Nawab Bahadur Institution, Lalbag.						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Unknown						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Pancha Ratna style						
Building Setting	Residential complex on all sides						
					Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was erected in the mid nineteenth century. The name of the erector is not known but is believed to be a Hindu merchant or employee in the royal court of Nawab.	
					Association with Ganga	The Ganga flows about 200 meters from the site. Shiva Temples are located close to the River Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.	
					State of conservation	Good	
					Threats to the Property	Urban encroachment	
		Condition Description	Structure is in a good condition.				
		Source of information	Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIB				

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SAHANAGAR SHIV TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/LAL/53	Map No			
							
Past Name	Sahanagar Shiva and Singha Bahini Temple	Architectural description	<p>Double storey structure, about 45 ft height, rectangular in plan. A circumambulatory path runs around the sanctum having five cusped arched entrance doors in each side. The walls of the Garba Griha or sanctum rises above the flat roof of the circumambulatory path having five blind cusped arches on each side. Above this is a wide eave supported by ornamental brackets. Four small spires in four corners of the central spire in second floor roof stands over the cuboid structures. The central larger spire is octagonal and elongated onion shaped. The ground floor roofs are sloping on four sides.</p>				
Tehsil	Lalbag						
Location	24° 10' 33" N 88° 16' 10" E						
Address	Sahanagar, Labag, Murshidabad 742149						
Approach	On Sahanagar road near Sahanagar Kalibari						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	Unknown						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Bardhan family						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Pancha Ratna style	Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>After the Battle of Plassey, Hindu merchants became affluent under the patronage of British EIC and were financially capable to erect temples. The Bardhans was one such family who prospered through commercial activities and erected several temples in the vicinity.</p>				
Building Setting	Residential complex on all sides						
Archeological	NA				Association with Ganga	<p>The Ganga flows about 100 meters from the site. Shiva Temples are located close to the River Ganga due to the association of Shiva with Ganga, who is believed to have been released onto Earth from His tangled hair.</p>	
Historical	Medium						
Architectural	Medium						
Grade	IIB						
Religious	Medium				State of conservation	<p>Good</p> <p>Inappropriate additions and alterations</p>	
Social	Medium						
Natural	Medium						
Condition Description	Medium						
Source of information	Primary Survey				Threats to the Property		
Condition Description	Medium				Threats to the Property		
Source of information	Primary Survey				Threats to the Property		
Condition Description	Medium				Threats to the Property		
Source of information	Primary Survey	Threats to the Property					

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

KIRATBAG DADASTHAN JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JIA/01	Map No			
							
Past Name	Kiratbag Dadasthan/Dadabari	Architectural description The edifice is located on an elevated platform reached through a flight of steps. The courtyard is enclosed by a boundary wall. In every corner of the boundary wall there is a small domed turret like structure. The main temple has an inner sanctum surrounded by circumambulatory path. The walls of the inner sanctum rise above the flat roof of the circumambulatory path on which is supported the large ribbed dome. The flat roof of the circumambulatory path is supported by pairs of plain shafted columns with decorative capitals and decorative brackets. At the entrance of the Sanctum is a Chhatri with the image of Guru Jin Dutt Suri seated in Padmasana position.					
Tehsil	Jiaganj						
Location	24° 14' 57"N 88° 15' 47.9"E						
Address	Kiratbag, Jiaganj, Murshidabad 742 123						
Approach	Over the District Board Road						
Approx date of construction	18th Century		Historical/Cultural Value A Dadabari is a shrine, usually located near a Jain temple, and dedicated to one of the 4 Dada Gurus revered by the Kharatara Gaccha sect of the Svetambara Jains. This dadabari was erected in memory of Guru Jinadatta Suri by a resident of Jiaganj.				
Precise date of construction	1764						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Jain Temple						
Property present use	Jain Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional style						
Building Setting	Temples and waterbody to its North, main road to West, vegetation on all other sides		Association with Ganga The Shrine is located 700m from the banks of the Ganga.				
				State of conservation Fair			
					Threats to the Property Inappropriate additions and alterations		
						Condition Description Repairs with inappropriate materials like addition of tiles on walls.	
		Source of information Primary Survey					
Archeological	NA		Religious	High			
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

PARSWANATH JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JIA/02	Map No		
						
Past Name	Parswanath Temple	Architectural description It is a Deul type temple of about 50 ft height. The deul emerges from the roof of the sanctum. The entire deul is of pancharatha type and temple like anga shikharas are there in four corners. The roof of the sanctum has been extended in front giving it a Natmandir structure. There is a Veranda to the right side of the sanctum and the Natmandir, supported by pairs of Doric columns. The interiors of the temple are well decorated. The walls and pillars of the temple are adorned with specimens of ancient art and paintings.				
Tehsil	Jiaganj					
Location	24°14'57.7"N 88°15'48.7"E					
Address	Kiratbag, Jiaganj, Murshidabad 742 123					
Approach	Within the boundary of Dadasthan		Historical/ Cultural Value The temple was erected by Shri Sangha, an organisation formed by Jain Communities of Jiaganj. It is a Svetambar temple and the idol of the Lord is 38cm in height and is white in colour. The temple contains six stone images and two Ashtadhatu images.			
Approx date of construction	18th Century					
Precise date of construction	1773					
Ownership	Community					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Jain Temple					
Property present use	Jain Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga The Ganga flows 700 m from the site of the temple.		
Architectural Style	Regional style					
Building Setting	Within the compound of Dadasthan – vegetation and temples scattered all around.					
Archeological	NA		State of conservation Fair			
Historical	High			Threats to the Property Inappropriate additions and alterations		
Architectural	Medium	Condition Description Repairs in incongruous materials, insensitive additions and alterations use tiles, RCC, etc.				
					Source of information Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SAMBHAVNATH JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JIA/03	Map No		
						
Past Name	Sambhav Nath Temple	Architectural description	Single storied temple, rectangular in plan, raised on an elevated platform of about 8', which may be a part-basement. A flight of stairs at the centre of the platform lead to a verandah from the base of the temple. The front elevation is divided in five bays with the central and two end bays being slightly projected. The central bay has a wide cusped arched entrance with surface decoration, the two side bays have a Jali with geometric lattices and the two end bays have small openings with Rajasthani ornamentation surrounding it, opening into a semi-circular balcony. The building is topped by a flat roof having a central spire over the Sanctum. There are Chhatris over the roof parapet and a central projecting Jharokha. The wide eaves are supported by ornamental brackets. Inside, the temple has three stone images and eighteen images made of astadhatu.			
Tehsil	Jiaganj					
Location	24°14'10.1"N 88°15'52.9"E					
Address	Mahajan Patti, Post: Jiyaganj. District: Murshidabad 742123					
Approach	Near Netaji More, Jiaganj					
Approx date of construction	19th Century					
Precise date of construction	1827					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Building				Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple, erected by Mukhsudabad Shree Sangha, an association of Jain Communities of Jiaganj, is one of the "Panchtirthi" of Bengal. Several Jain families settled here from Rajasthan due to prosperous commerce in Murshidabad in the 18th Cent.
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Jain Temple					
Property present use	Jain Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional style					
Building Setting	Road to the North and East, a water body to the North West and vegetation on all other sides					
Association with Ganga	The Shrine is located 100m from the banks of the Ganga.					
State of conservation	Fair					
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions and alterations	Condition Description	Repairs in incongruous materials like cement			
Archeological	NA				Religious	High
Historical	Medium				Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium				Natural	Medium
		Grade	IIB	Source of information	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

ADINATH JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JIA/04	Map No											
															
Past Name	Adinath Jain Temple	Architectural description	The temple is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan. The ground floor could not be accessed but can be seen to be well embellished from the roof. The walls of the Sanctum rise above the flat roof of the ground floor and terminate in a Shikhara. There is one large octagonal central shikhara and smaller corner roof shikharas.												
Tehsil	Jiaganj														
Location	24°14'09.0"N 88°15'51.6"E														
Address	Baluchar, Lalbagh, PIN-742123, District Murshidabad														
Approach	Near Nimtalla ferryghat over Ganga and near Sambhabnath temple towards Ganga														
Approx date of construction	18th Century														
Precise date of construction	1787														
Ownership	Private														
Owners Name	Trust														
Property Type	Building														
Property Sub-type	Religious														
Property past use	Jain Temple														
Property present use	Jain Temple														
State of Protection	Unprotected														
Architectural Style	Regional style														
Building Setting	Residential complexes on all sides														
		Historical/Cultural Value	The temple was constructed by Shri Keshari Singh Chhajlani, a Jain merchant and banker. The principal deity of the shrine is Adinath Rishavdeva. There are eleven Ashtadhatu (eight metals) idols and one stone idols.												
		Association with Ganga			The temple was originally located on the banks of the Ganga. Presently residential buildings have been built all around.										
		State of conservation					Fair								
		Threats to the Property							Encroachment, lack of maintenance						
		Condition Description									Dampness, flaking plaster				
		Source of information											Primary Survey		
Archeological	NA	Religious													High
Historical	High	Social													Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural													Medium
		Grade													IIA

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

BIMALNATH JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JIA/05	Map No
				
Past Name	Bimalnathji Jain Temple	Architectural description Double storied Dalan like structure. From the central of the roof of the dalan there is a slender elongated octagonal spire. All around the shikhara ornamentation has been made by angashikhara like design.	Historical/ Cultural Value Erected by Chatarpat Singji Dugar, a scion of famous Dugar family of Jiaganj who erected several notable structures like Adinath temple, Kathgola, Sambhabnathji temple, Azimganj, Kathgola Palace, Bari Kothi, Shri Pat Singh College, Dhannyakumari Girls College, etc.	Association with Ganga The Shrine is located 100m from the banks of the Ganga.
Tehsil	Jiaganj			
Location	24°14'08.5"N 88°15'50.6"E			
Address	Netaji Road, Mahajanpatti, Lalbagh-742123			
Approach	Near Netaji statue on Netaji Road by the side of Sambhabnath Temple			
Approx date of construction	19th Century			
Precise date of construction	1892			
Ownership	Private			
Owners Name	Trust			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Religious			
Property past use	Jain Temple			
Property present use	Jain Temple			
State of Protection	Unprotected			
Architectural Style	Regional style			
Building Setting	Sambhabnath Mandir to the North East, road to the South and West, residential constructions on other sides.			
State of conservation	Fair			
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions and alterations			
Condition Description	Extension of temple has been done using incongruous materials.			
Source of information	Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	
		Grade	IIB	

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

MASTRAM AKHARA/ SADHAK BAG		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JIA/06	Map No
				
Past Name	Akhada of Mastram Auiya (Sadhak Bag)	Architectural description	<p>The building is a double storied building, rectangular in plan located within a low height enclosure wall. The narrow building has a singly loaded corridor along the entire length of its front façade. There are pointed arched openings with ornamental cast iron railings on the ground floor of the corridor. On the first floor corridor there are louvered timber screens, interspersed by short plain shafted columns having a Corinthian capital. Above the roof level, there is an ornamental parapet with battlements and turrets and a semi-circular pediment with an unspecified coat of arms.</p> <p>There is also a Samadhi within the premises. It is single storied, rectangular in plan and placed on a low plinth, accessed by a flight of steps. There are five semi-circular arches on each side of which the three central arches of the front façade are openings. There is a narrow eave on brackets at the roof level.</p>	
Tehsil	Jiaganj	Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Mohant Mastaram Auiya established the Akhada in 1646 with large chunks of land donated by the Mughals and later the Nawabs. Murshid Kuli Khan gave him the title of Aulia. The Akhada was inundated by the Ganga and a new Akhada was built in 1835.</p>	
Location	24°14'48.0"N 88°15'24.6"E	Association with Ganga	<p>The original Akhada was submerged in Ganga and a new one was constructed near the present flow of the Ganga which is 800m away from the site.</p>	
Address	Sadhakbag, Jiaganj Murshidabad 742123	State of conservation	<p>Fair</p>	
Approach	South of Sadhakbag playground	Threats to the Property	<p>Lack of scientific knowhow</p>	
Approx date of construction	19th Century	Condition Description	<p>The entire building has been repaired in cement.</p>	
Precise date of construction	1649/1835	Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>	
Ownership	Private			
Owners Name	Trust			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Religious			
Property past use	Temples and residences			
Property present use	Temples and residences			
State of Protection	Unprotected			
Architectural Style	Colonial style			
Building Setting	Open fields to the North East, roads and residential constructions to the South East and South West, a tank to the West.			
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIA	

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya




Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SHRIPAT SINGH COLLEGE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/JIA/07	Map No		
						
Past Name	Kothi of Dugar Family of Jiaganj	Architectural description The building is rectangular in plan, double storied. A long flight of steps lead from the ground level to a Porch like space on the first floor level where there are four pairs of plain shafted circular columns without any capitals, supporting a large triangular pediment with simple ornamentation in the tympanum. Both the ground and the first floor have rectangular window openings with louvered timber shutters. There is a gate like structure at the entrance also known as Singha Darwaza or Lion Gate. The opening is a segmental arched opening with a pair of Corinthian columns on each side of the opening on both the front and rear facades of the Gateway. The facades are rusticated. There is a dentilated cornice above which is the statue of a lion.				
Tehsil	Jiaganj					
Location	24°14'05.7"N 88°15'54.0"E					
Address	Mahajan Patti, Post: Jiyaganj. District: Murshidabad 742122, West Bengal					
Approach	Accessed through Jiaganj Main Road					
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value Originally the outhouse of the famed Dugar Family of Jiaganj. The Kathgola Palace and Adinath temple were built by Dhanpat Singh & Laxmipat Singh Dugar, the forefathers of Shri Pat Singh Dugar who donated the building for establishment of a college in 1949.			
Precise date of construction	Unknown					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Dept. of Education, Govt of West Bengal					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Institutional					
Property past use	Residential					
Property present use	Educational Institute					
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga The Ganga flows 100 m from the college premises.		
Architectural Style	Colonial style					
Building Setting	Maidan to the North East and residential construction on all other sides.		State of conservation Fair Threats to the Property No apparent threats Condition Description Construction of new structures in very close proximity Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA			Religious	Low	
Historical	High			Social	Medium	
Architectural	High			Natural	Medium	
			Grade	IIA		

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SHRI RAMBAGH DADAWADI		Reference No	GaD/Mur/AZI/01	Map No	
					
Past Name	Dadasthan, Azimganj	Architectural description The temple is placed on a 4' high elevation brick masonry platform. A large arched gate is there attached to the porch veranda. Left and right wall of the temple including windows are highly decorated. In the middle of the ground floor roof octagonal elevated platform having designs of lotus petal in all eight sides is there. In the central of the roof of this structure there is another smaller octagonal cylindrical structure having small shikhara structure with amalaka and pitcher(kalas). Four smaller shikharas in the four recesses made for the purpose around the shikhara.			
Tehsil	Azimganj				
Location	24°14'28.1"N 88°14'40.4"E				
Address	Shri Rambagh, Azimganj, West Bengal 742122				
Approach	Rambagh, North of Railway crossing, Azimganj				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1870				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/Cultural Value This temple of Dadaji Jin Dutta Suri (one of the 4 Gurus of Kharatara sect of Svetambar Jains) was erected by Shri Sangha association. The temple consists images of Cossimbazar Neminath temple, which was destroyed, and Parasnath images from Jangipur and Jiaganj.		
Property past use	Jain Temple				
Property present use	Jain Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The Ganga flows 700 m from the temple premises.		
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style				
Building Setting	Agricultural land on all sides with the Parswanath Jain Mandir to the East and Naihati-Azimganj Railway line to the South.		State of conservation Threats to the Property Poor Lack of scientific knowhow, inappropriate additions and alterations		
Archeological	NA			Condition Description Repairs with incongruous materials	
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Medium				
		Source of information Primary Survey			

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

AZIMGANJ PARESHNATH		Reference No	GaD/Mur/AZI/02	Map No		
						
Past Name	Sanwalia Pareshnath Mandir (Rambagh)	Architectural description Single storied large rectangular building with a long veranda in front having a semicircular porch. The verandah has cusped arched openings supported on ornamental rectangular pillars with pairs of pilasters on each side and an ornamental CI railing. A dentilated cornice runs along the roof level. There are four shikharas located above the sanctums of different Gods worshipped in the temple. The interiors are well ornamented with similar cusped arched openings supported on rectangular columns with slender pilasters on each side. A significant attraction of this temple is an altarpiece of jina chaturvimshatika or jina chauvisi, represents 24 jinas carved together. The Parsvanatha iconas Mulnayaka is on the top of the octagonal step, while the figures of the other 23 jinas are depicted in the parikara (surrounded) manner in diminutive forms.				
Tehsil	Azimganj					
Location	24°14'28.0"N 88°14'44.3"E					
Address	Rambagh, Azimganj, Pin-742122					
Approach	North of Railway Crossing at Azimganj					
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/Cultural Value This temple was erected by Shri Sangha (an association of Jain community) within the boundary of Dadabari Jiaganj. Main deity of the temple is Pareshnath.			
Precise date of construction	1870					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Jain Temple					
Property present use	Jain Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style					
Building Setting	Agricultural land on all sides with the Dadawadi to the West and Naihati-Azimganj Railway line to the South.		Association with Ganga The Ganga flows 700 m from the temple premises.			
Archeological	NA			State of conservation Poor Threats to the Property Lack of maintenance, lack of scientific knowhow		
Historical	Medium					
Architectural	Medium					
		Condition Description Cementious repairs, dampness in floors, walls and ceiling, flaking plaster Source of information Primary Survey				
Religious	Medium					
Social	Medium					
Natural	Low					
Grade	IIB					

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

CHINTAMANI PARASNATH		Reference No	GaD/Mur/AZI/03	Map No	
					
Past Name	Chintamani Parasnath Temple	Architectural description The temple has a simple layout, with an inner sanctum (Mulaprasad), circumambulatory path and mandapa (colonnaded hall) overlooking a courtyard. Surrounding the courtyard is a collonnaded verandah with delicate cusped arches over slender ornamental columns. All over the parapet of the ground floor roof there are small ornamental domes and in the four corners are chhatri like structures with onion domes. The sanctum rises above the flat roof of the circumambulatory path and mandapa to form a dalan like space with cusped arched openings. Over the mulaprasad rises a cluster of kalasha (pitcher)-shaped angashikharas. In front of the shikharas there are three Amalaka like structures of which the middle one is larger.			
Tehsil	Azimganj				
Location	24°14'27.6"N 88°15'14.1"E				
Address	Shri Chintamani Parshvanath Jain Mandir Azimganj – 742 122				
Approach	On station road				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1888				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/ Cultural Value The temple was constructed by Manhot Jain family of Azimganj. The main deity here is 23rd tirthankar Parswanathji popularly known as Chintamani Parasnath. There are 28 stone and 42 Astadhatu idols some of which are 400/500 years old.		
Property past use	Jain Temple				
Property present use	Jain Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The Ganga flows 100 m from the temple premises.		
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style				
Building Setting	Road in front and vegetation in all sides. Residential constructions beyond vegetation		State of conservation Fair Threats to the Property No apparent threats Condition Description Repairs in incongruous materials Source of information Primary Survey		
Archeological	NA			Religious	High
Historical	High			Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium			Natural	Medium
		Grade	IIA		

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya




Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SUMATINATH JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/AZI/04	Map No		
						
Past Name	Sumatinath Jain Mandir	Architectural description It is single storied dalan type construction. The building has minimal ornamentaion on the exterior. There are turrets in all four roof corners and battlement all around. A very small hexagonal cone like shikhara is present over the sanctum.				
Tehsil	Azimganj					
Location	24° 14' 29 "N 88° 15' 6" E					
Address	Jain Patty Azimganj Pin- 742122, Murshidabad					
Approach	On Rani Bhabani Road					
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value The Temple was built in 1856 by Uttam Chandji Nahar and rebuilt by Setab Chandji Nahar in 1897. Nahar family came from Rajasthan in late 18th century and prospered in commercial activities. The main deity of the temple is Sumatinathji.			
Precise date of construction	1856/1897					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Jain Temple					
Property present use	Jain Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style					
Building Setting	Road to the East and South, residential construction and vegetation on all other sides.		Association with Ganga The Ganga flows 100 m from the temple premises.			
				State of conservation Fair		
					Threats to the Property Inappropriate additions and alterations	
				Condition Description Cementious repairs		
		Source of information Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA		Religious	Medium		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium			
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium			
		Grade	IIB			

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

NEMINATH JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/AZI/05	Map No	
					
Past Name	Neminathji Temple	Architectural description Large rectangular structure with a ground floor and a part first floor. The temple site is entered through an ornamental arched gateway, leading into a courtyard. There is a low height parapet all over the ground floor roof with turrets on the four corners. There are two lotus bud like octagonal shikharas emerging from the ground floor roof on two sides of the first floor structure, with four smaller shikharas on four sides of each. The part first floor is rectangular consisting of the Sanctum and a Pradakshina Path. The flat roof of the Pradakshina Path is supported by Doric columns with timber louvered screens. There are turrets present on the four corners of the first floor roof too. A cluster of Shikharas emerge from the roof of the first floor Sanctum to create a lofty looking feature. The principal deity of Neminath, is in marble with silver and gold plates and placed on a pedestal.			
Tehsil	Azimganj				
Location	24°14'25.3"N 88°15'15.2"E				
Address	Jain Patty, Azimganj , Murshidabad - 742122				
Approach	On station road				
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value The present Neminathji temple was erected by Shri Sangha, a Trust constituting of Jain families of Azimganj & Jiaganj. The principal deity is of Shri Neminath Ji. It is the central panchayati temple around which the other Jain temples in Azimganj are located.		
Precise date of construction	1886				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Association with Ganga The Ganga flows 100 m from the temple premises. The original temple built in 1793 was inundated by the Ganga due to a change in the course of the river.		
Property past use	Jain Temple				
Property present use	Jain Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected	State of conservation Good Threats to the Property No apparent threats			
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style				
Building Setting	Residential constructions to the North, North East and North West. Vegetation on all other sides.	Condition Description The structure is in a good condition with slight missing ornamentation and flaking plaster Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA		Religious	Medium	
Historical	Low		Social	Medium	
Architectural	Medium		Natural	Medium	
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya





Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SAMBHABNATH JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Mur/AZI/06	Map No			
							
Past Name	Sambhab Nathji Jain Temple	Architectural description	The Sambhavnathji Jain temple is a rectangular structure with a large rectangular courtyard. Three sides of the courtyard is surrounded by a colonnaded verandah with cusped arches supported on slender ornamental columns. On one side, the verandah leads to an ancillary temple with, roofed by five octagonal domes. On the fourth side of the courtyard is the sanctum and the Pradakshina Path or circumbulatory path, placed on an 8' high elevated platform accessed by a flight of steps. The circumbulatory path has a flat roof which is supported by similar cusped arches on slender columns. The walls of the sanctum rise above the roof of the path and form a floor which is roofed by four octagonal domical structures on the four corners of the flat roof, each having four smaller turret like structures with a similar dome at its four corners.				
Tehsil	Azimganj						
Location	24°14'21.4"N 88°15'02.6"E						
Address	PO -Azimganj, West Bengal 742104						
Approach	About 600 meter from Azimganj city railway station towards west, near the railway crossing						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	1886						
Ownership	Community						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious				Historical/ Cultural Value	Rai Bahadur Dhanapat Singh Dugar, a famous merchant banker of the area erected the temple having the largest Swetambar Jain idol (8' high) in eastern India. He is also known for building the Kathgola Palace and financing a railway line from Nalhati to Azimganj.	
Property past use	Jain Temple						
Property present use	Jain Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style						
Building Setting	Vegetation to the North and South, a road to the East and vegetation beyond, and a tank to the West.						
					Association with Ganga	The Ganga flows 700 m from the temple premises.	
		State of conservation	Good				
		Threats to the Property	No apparent threat.				
Archeological	NA	Condition Description	The structure is in a good condition with regular maintenance.				
Historical	High						
Architectural	Medium	Source of information	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya

SHANTINATH JAIN TEMPLE AZIMGANJ		Reference No	GaD/Mur/AZI/07	Map No			
							
Past Name	Shantinath ji Temple	Architectural description	A single storied structure, rectangular in plan with a Dalan typology surrounding a central courtyard. 4 watch tower like turrets having small domes above are present in four corners of the flat roof. A deul like octagonal shikhara emerges from the middle of the roof. The roof has battlement on all four sides. The building is entered through a porch attached to the central door with an ornamental cusped arch. Over the porch roof there is a chhatri supported on slender pillars having a wide eave and three domes/cuppolas above.				
Tehsil	Azimganj						
Location	24° 14' 32" N 88° 15' 5.61" E						
Address	Azimganj, West Bengal 742122						
Approach	On station road, Jain Patty						
Approx date of construction	19th Century				Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was constructed by Gulab Kumari Bibi, a pious lady of Singhi Jain clan of Azim Ganj. The chief deity is Parswanathji. There are 4 stone, 2 astadhatu and 1 sphatik idol in the temple, of which the oldest is from 1497.	
Precise date of construction	1873						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Jain Temple						
Property present use	Jain Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional architectural style						
Building Setting	Residential construction on all sides						
Archeological	NA				State of conservation	Fair	
Historical	Medium						
Architectural	Medium						
Grade	IIB						
Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Repairs in incongruous materials				
Social	Medium						
Natural	Medium	Condition Description	Use of incongruous materials which do not match the historicity of the building				
Source of information	Primary Survey						

Listing done by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya



Reviewed by Mr. BN. Bhattacharyya