GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

2021

Final Report on Architectural Heritage Documentation of Kolkata, W.B.-Part-I



The Designers

539A Block –N, New Alipore, Kolkata 70005

4/20/2021

Chronicling the Ganga – from Source to Mouth

Architectural Heritage Documentation

WEST BENGAL

110 KM

Final Report- Phase III (ii)

Part-I

NAMAMI GANGE

INTACH

Contents

INTRODUCTION **2**
1.1 Background 2
1.2 Scope of Work (Architectural Heritage Documentation) 2
1.2.1 The detailed scope entails: 2
1.2.2 Coverage of Work 3
1.3 Key Aspects 5
1.4 Historical Background of the District 5
1.5 River Ganga through Kolkata (North to South) 7
1.6 Administrative divisions of Kolkata 8
1.7 Identification of Sites 9
1.8. No of documented sites 11
DOCUMENTATION OF SITES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH **12**
BOROUGH -I **13**
Ward -1 ..... **14**
Serial No.-1-01 RATAN ROY'S GATEWAY 15
Serial No.-1-03 RATANBABU GHAT 19
Serial No.-1-04 COSSIPORE BURNING GHAT 23
Serial No.-1-05 CHANDRAKUMAR ROY'S PANCHARATNA 27
Serial No.-1-06 THAKURBARI OF BAMANDAS MUKHERJEE 30
Serial No.-1-07 RAMKRISHNA MATH, COSSIPORE UDYAN BATI 34
Ward 2 ..... **39**
Serial No.-2-01 RABINDRA BHARATI UNIVERSITY - EMERALD BOWER CAMPUS 40
Serial No.-2-02 COSSIPORE CLUB 43
Ward 3 ..... **47**
Serial No.-3-02 DHURJOTI BHAWAN 48
Ward 4 ..... **53**
Serial No.-4-01 G.T.S. TOWER 54
Ward 5 ..... **57**
Serial No.-5-01 PARSWANATH UPAVAN WITH GATEWAY 58
Ward 6 ..... **63**
Serial No.-6-01 CLOCK TOWER AT GUN & SHELL FACTORY ENTRANCE 64
Serial No.6.-02 RANI DEBENDRABALA GHAT 68
Serial No.-6-03 MUSLIM BURIAL GROUND, SHAHAR BANGLA 71
Serial No.-6-04 ADI CHITTESWARI TEMPLE 74
Serial No.-6-05 SARBAMANGALA TEMPLE 77

Serial No.-6-06 BASRI SHAH MOSQUE 81
Serial No.-6-08 SWING BRIDGE (BAGBAZAAR TOLLY CANAL BRIDGE) 85
Serial No.-6-09 BARRACKPORE BRIDGE 88
Ward 7 91
Serial No.-7-02 BASUBATI – HOUSE OF PASHUPATI BOSE 92
Serial No. 7-03 DOCHALA SIVA TEMPLE OF JAGATRAM HALDER 97
Serial No. 7-04 TEMPLE COMPLEX OF VISHNURAM CHAKRABARTY 100
Serial No.-7-05 GOUDIYA MATH 103
Serial No.-7-06 SRI SRI MAYER BARI, SRI RAMAKRISHNA MATH, BAGBAZAR 106
Ward 8 109
Serial No.-8-02 HOUSE OF SISTER NIVEDITA 110
Serial No.-8-03 STATUE OF GIRISH CHANDRA GHOSH 113
Serial No.-8-06 HOUSE OF BALARAM BASU 115
Serial No.-8-07 THAKURBARI OF GOKUL MITRA 118
Ward 9 121
Serial No.-9-02 CHAMPATALA GHAT 122
Serial No.-9-03 KUMARTULI GHAT 125
Serial No.-9-09 RAMESWAR SIVA TEMPLE 129
Serial No. 9-10 BANESWAR SIVA TEMPLE 132
Serial No.-9-11 GOVINDARAM MITRA'S NAVARATNA 135
Serial No. 9-12 PUTUL BARI 138
BOROUGH II 141
Ward 10 142
Serial No.-10-01 CAST IRON FIGURES AT HARIN DUTTA'S HOUSE 143
Serial No.-10-03 MA BHABATARINI TEMPLE (KALI TEMPLE) 145
Serial No.-10-04 SOVABAZAR RAJBARI 147
Ward 11 150
Serial No.-11-01 STAR THEATRE 151
Ward 12 154
Serial No.-12-03 DESHBANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS'S STATUE 155
Ward 14 157
Ward 15 158
Serial No.-15-01 BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD 159
Serial No.-15-02 NAKHODA MUSLIM BURIAL GROUND 162
Serial No.-15-04 SRI SRI SITALNATHJI MAHARAJ TEMPLE 164
Serial No.-15-05 JAIN SWETAMBAR DADAJI'S TEMPLE 167

Serial No.-15-06 JAIN SWETAMBAR TEMPLE & GARDEN 170
Serial No.15-07 SREE SREE CHANDRA PRABHUJEE'S TEMPLE 173
Ward 16 176
Serial No.-16-01 SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL 177
Serial No.16-02 KASHIPRASAD GHOSH RESIDENCE 180
Serial No.-16-03 SATYENDRANATH BOSE RESIDENCE 182
Ward 17 184
Serial No.-17-01 RESIDENCE AND THAKURBARI OF RAMDULAL SARKAR 185
Serial No.-17-03 BHAR'S THAKURBARI 187
Serial No.-17-06 HOUSE OF H. M. BOSE 190
Ward 18 192
Ward 19 193
Serial No.-19-01 AHIRITOLLA GHAT 194
Serial No.-19-03 HOUSE OF BUTTOKRISTO PAUL 196
Ward 20 198
Serial No.-20-04 NIMTALA BURNING GHAT 199
Serial No.-20-06 SCOTTISH CHURCH SCHOOL (OLD) & 201
(FORMER JORABAGAN POLICE STATION) 201
Serial No.-20-07 DURGESWAR SHIV MANDIR 204
Serial No.-20-13 MORIBUND HOUSE OF GIRISH CHANDRA BOSE 207
BOROUGH IV 209
Ward -21 210
Serial No.-21-01 ADYA SHRADH GHAT 211
Serial No.-21-02 PRASANNAKUMAR TAGOR GHAT 214
Serial No.-21-03 MORIBUND HOUSE OF RAJCHANDRA DAS 217
Ward -22 219
Serial No.-22-01 CHOTELAL'S GHAT 220
Serial No.-22-02 RAMCHANDRA GOENKA'S GHAT 224
Serial No.-22-03 GUNPUT RAY KAYANI LADY'S GHAT 228
Serial No.-22-04 NEMAICHARAN MALLICK GHAT 230
Serial No.-22-05 BISSESSUR LALL HURGOBIND SRADH GHAT 233
Serial No.-22-07 JAGANNATH GHAT 236
Serial No.-22–08 OLD SILVER MINT 239
Serial No.-22-10 RABINDRA SETU 243
Serial No.-22-11 HOUSE OF LATE MAHARAJA SUKHAMAY RAY (POSTA RAJBARI) 246
Ward -23 249

Serial No.-23-01 THAKURBARI OF BANSIDAS MALLICK 250
Ward 24 252
Serial No.-24-02 PATHURIAGHATA MANSION 253
Serial No.-24-04 PATHURIAGHATA PALACE-KHELAT GHOSE BARI 255
Serial No.-24-05 TAGORE CASTLE 258
Serial No.-24–06 TAGORE PALACE (PALACE OF TAGORE FAMILY) 261
Serial No.-24-08 MALLICK BARI (JADUNATH MULLICK BARI) 264
Serial No.-24-09 GHARIWALA MALLICK BARI 267
Ward 25 270
Serial No.-25-03 LOHIA MATRI SEVA SADAN 271
Serial No. 25–04 JORASANKO THAKURBARI, ... 274
RABINDRABHARATI UNIVERSITY 274
Serial No.-25–05 BRAHMO PRAYER HALL & SADHARAN BRAHMO SAMAJ 277
Serial No.-25–06 SITANATH O BALAKNATH SHIV MANDIR 280
Serial No.-25-12 JORASANKO RAJBATI 282
Ward 26 285
Serial No.-26-02 HOUSE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA 286
Serial No.-26-06 CHRIST CHURCH 289
Serial No.-26-08 NISTARINI TEMPLE COMPLEX 292
Serial No.-26–10 BETHUNE SCHOOL/COLLEGE 294
Serial No.-26-19 MINERVA THEATRE 298
Ward 27 301
Serial No.-27-01 CLOCK TOWER AT MANICKTALA MARKET 302
Serial No.-27-06 SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGE 305
Serial No.-27-07 KOLKATA Y.M.C.A 309
Serial No.-27–09 KOLKATA POLICE MUSEUM 312
Serial No.-27–13 DUFF CHURCH 315
Serial No.-27–15 RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY 318
Ward 28 321
Serial No.-28–01 CALCUTTA DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL 322
Serial No.-28–02 ATHENAEUM INSTITUTION 325
Serial No.-28–03 BRAHMO BALIKA SIKSHALAYA 327
Serial No.-28–04 RAMMOHAN LIBRARY 330
Serial No.-28–06 CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY CEMETERY 333
Ward 38 336
Serial No.-38-02 RAJABAZAR. SCIENCE COLLEGE 337

Serial No.-38–03 CITY COLLEGE 341
Serial No.-38–04 HOUSE OF VIDYASAGAR 344
Serial No.-38–05 ACHARYA BHABAN 347
Serial No.-38–09 BHARATBARSHIYA BRAHMO SAMAJ 350
Serial No.-38–11 THANTHANIA RAJBATI 353
Serial No.-38–13 BOSE INSTITUTE 356
Ward 39 359
Serial No.-39–02 MAHAJATI SADAN 360
Serial No.-39–03 COLLEGE STREET MARKET 363
MAIDAN AREA 365
Serial No.-M -01 PRINSEP GHAT 366
Serial No.-M -02 GWALIOR MONUMENT 370
Serial No.-M -03 WATERGATE- FORT WILLIAM 373
Serial No.-M -04 LASKAR WAR MEMORIAL 376

Final Report on
DISTRICT KOLKATA, W.B.-Part-I

Submitted to:
Convener,
INTACH, W.B. Chapter
4C Chapel Road Hastings
Kolkata 700 022

Prepared by:
The Designers
539A Block-N New Alipore,
Kolkata- 700052

Team:
Ar. Gopa Sen
Dr. Suchandra Bardhan
Ar. Soumyajit Kar
Mr. Soumik Sarkar
Ar. Sreyosi Pramanik

October-November 2020
Revised and edited April 2021

Cover Picture Source: **Field photograph taken in March 2021**

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Scope of Work (Architectural Heritage Documentation)

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

1.2.1 The detailed scope entails:

a. Secondary/ desk research [Distt. Gazetteers, other relevant research, archival material]
b. Cover the points in Architectural Heritage Format [see Annexure I]
c. Study the reference reports provided by INTACH

1.2.2 Coverage of Work

ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, OTHER BUILT HERITAGE

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

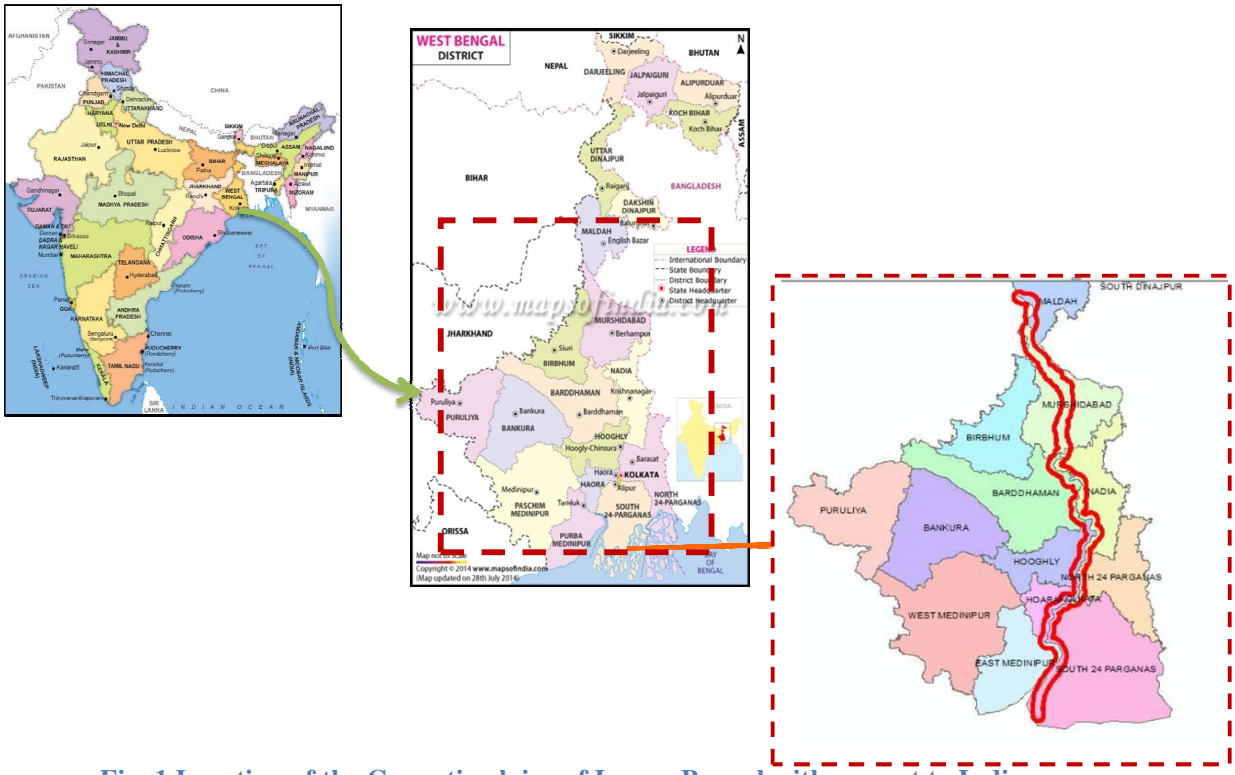


Fig. 1 Location of the Gangetic plains of Lower Bengal with respect to India

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

Note:

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



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

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

Sl. No	DISTRICTS with riverfront length	Boroughs		Wards
6	KOLKATA **20 KM**	1	16	144 10th month

1.3 Key Aspects:

i. **Project Name:** Ganga Heritage Documentation

ii. **Section:** Documenting **Architectural, Archaeological, Other Built Heritage**

iii. **Schedule:** Time frame Plan of Action for 12 months

iv. **Total No of Districts:** 07

v. **Buffer limit:** 5 Kms.

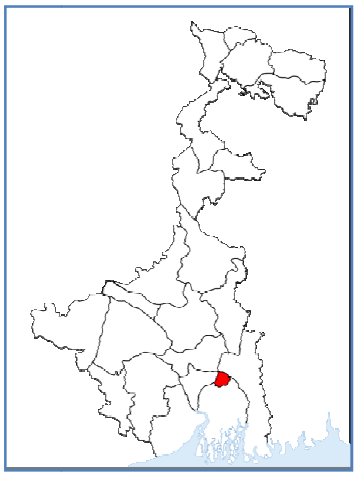
vi. **No of Phases:** Three

vii. **Phase I:** ONE District to be covered, i.e. Part of the Districts along river Bhagirathi-Hugli i.e. South (Dakshin) 24 Parganas.

viii. **Phase II:** THREE Districts to be covered, i.e. Part of the Districts along river Bhagirathi-Hugli i.e. North (Uttar) 24 Parganas, East (Purba) Medinipur & Nadia

ix. **Phase III:** THREE Districts to be covered, i.e. Part of the Districts along river Bhagirathi-Hugli i.e. Hooghly, **Kolkata** & Howrah

1.4 Historical Background of the District



Sutanati (northern part of the present city from Baghbazar to Barabazar), Kolikata (central part of the present city up to Esplanade) and Gobindapur (southern part of the present city up to Barisha) were three insignificant villages, when Job Charnock landed at Sutanati on 24th August, 1690, at a place now known as Hatkhola, on his return journey from Madras following rapprochement with the Mogul Fouzdar. At that time, the zamindari rights of these villages and the adjoining lands from Barisha to Halisahar were conferred upon the Savarna Ray Chowdhuri family of Barisha by Emperor Jahangir.

This family transferred the zamindari rights of the three villages of Sutanati, Kolikatta and Gobindapur to the East India Company for Rs. 1300/- on November 8, 1698 on the order of Prince Azim-us-Shan, grandson of Aurangzeb. The first Fort William was commissioned in 1697 and was completed in phases. Kolkata was made a separate presidency as early as 1707, the administration being entrusted to a council of four members headed by the President. There was, however, a zamindar (Collector of Kolkata) who was directly responsible for collection of taxes and settlement of disputes.

This was followed by acquisition of 38 neighbouring villages by the Company in 1717 and the first Corporation was set up on 4th September, 1726. After the battle of Plassey in 1757 between the then Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Dowla and the British, Dewani was granted to the Company in 1768 enabled

the English to establish suzerainty over the province of Bengal. Meanwhile another royal charter in 1763 redefined the powers and responsibilities of the Corporation to address the new scenario.

Clearance of the Maidan, construction of Fort William in the present site and the spread of European quarters at Chowringhee were the significant developments between 1757 and 1800.

At the intervention of Lord Wellesley a Town Improvement Committee was formed in 1804 with thirty members and the Lottery Committee was formed in 1817. The Town Hall, the Beliaghata Canal and a large number of roads were commissioned during this time. Thereafter, through more administrative changes in 1863, infrastructure (water supply and drainage system) improved in the city alongside the construction of New Market (1874) and Municipal Slaughter Houses (1866). The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act was passed in 1876, and in 1888 the Municipal boundaries were extended in the east and south.

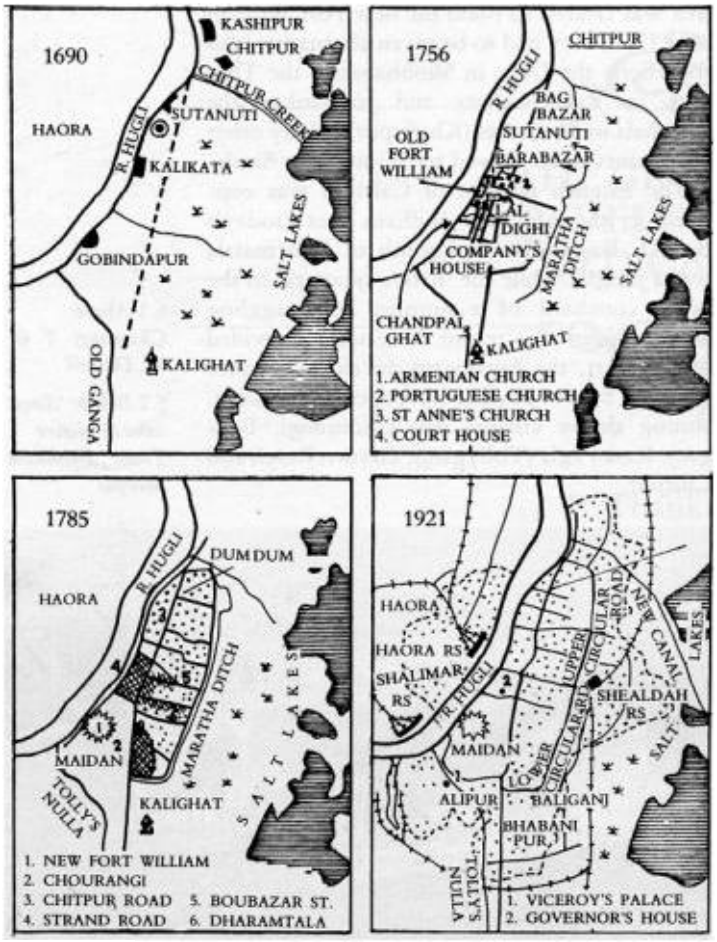


Fig 3: Kolkata and its evolution

Sir Surendranath Banerjee, who as the first Minister of Local Self-Government in Bengal was instrumental to enact the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923 and the adjacent municipalities of Cossipore, Manicktola, Chitpore and Garden Reach were amalgamated with Kolkata. However, Garden Reach was later separated. C. R. Das was the first elected Mayor and Subhas Chandra Bose his Chief Executive Officer. The evolution of the city from inception till early 1920.s is shown in figure 3.

The city was ruled under the Act till March 1948 when the State Government superseded the Corporation. Post independence, the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1951 came into force on 1st May, 1952. The expansion of the city continued in the meantime with number of wards increasing from 75 to 100.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act of 1980, which came into effect in January, 1984 turned the Corporation into an autonomous body. Currently, with the amalgamation of the erstwhile Municipalities

of Jadavpur, South Suburban, Garden Reach and Joka, the number of wards under 16 Boroughs stands at 144[1], as indicated in figure 4.

1.5 River Ganga through Kolkata (North to South)

River Ganga flows adjacent to about 16 municipal wards lying within the following SIX boroughs of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation area, with the Fort William and Maidan precinct in between:

I, II, IV, V, IX, and XV.

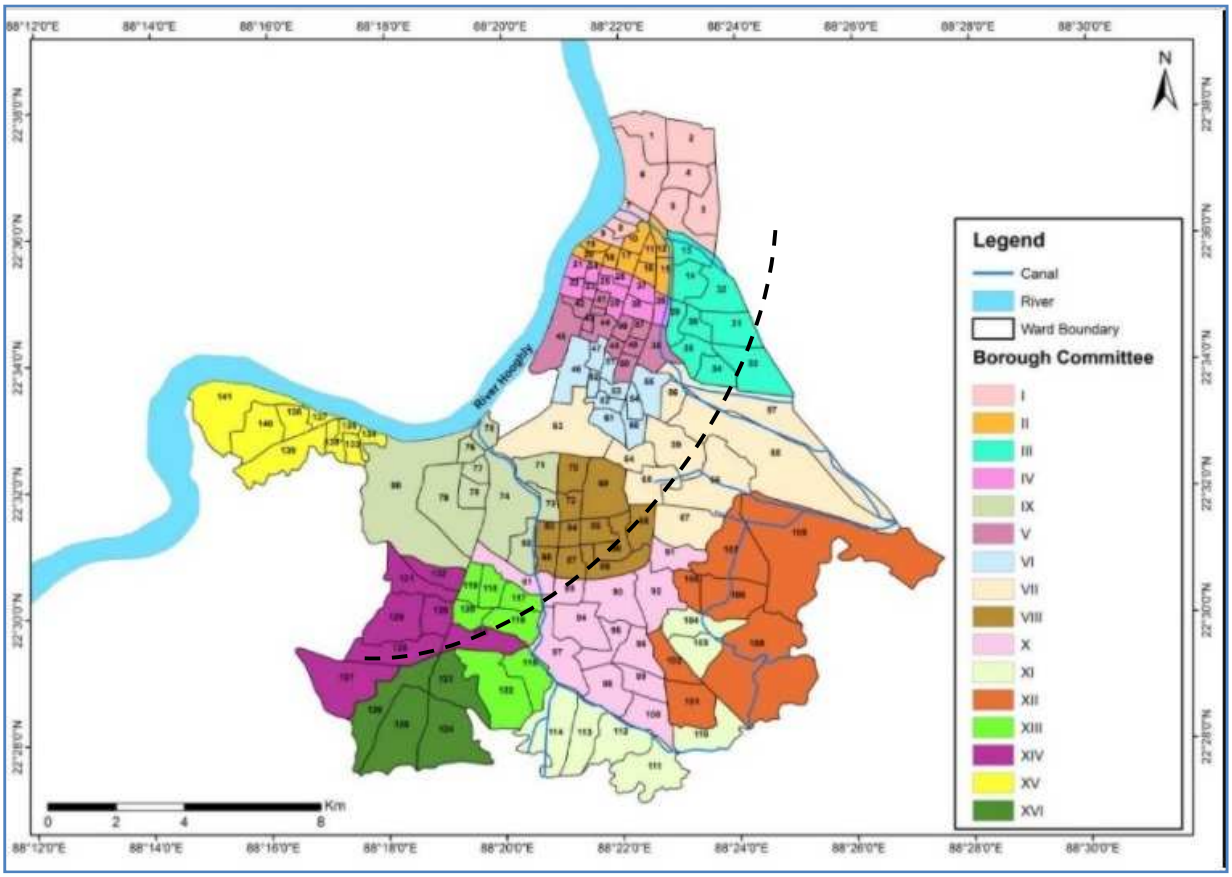


Fig 4: Kolkata Borough and ward map, 2016

Mukherjee, S.; Bebermeier, W.; Schütt, B. An Overview of the Impacts of Land Use Land Cover Changes (1980–2014) on Urban Water Security of Kolkata. *Land* 2018, *7*, 91.

The 5 km offset from the river bank covers these six boroughs along with Borough **VI** in entirety while parts of six other boroughs namely **III, VII, VIII, X, XIII** and **XIV** fall within this stretch. All these thirteen boroughs have high density of heritage buildings, duly graded by the Kolkata Municipal

[1] https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/jsp/MunicipalHistoryHome.jsp

Corporation, as indicated in Table 2. **Our documentation is based on this list and has been organized borough-wise in a north-to-south arrangement.**

1.6 Administrative divisions of Kolkata

Kolkata has 16 boroughs further sub-divided into 144 wards, as given in the table below. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) has extensively listed and graded the heritage buildings in all the wards, as recommended by its Heritage Conservation Committee and widely available in public domain.

Table 2: List of Boroughs and wards in KMC area[2] and the no. of Graded Heritage Buildings[3]

Borough	Ward Nos.	Office Address	No. of Graded buildings	In pending list	Borough Total
I	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 &9	10, B. T. Road, Kol - 02	70	38	108
II	10,11,12,15,16,17,18,19 & 20	79, Bidhan Sarani, Kolkata - 06	74	50	124
III	13,14,29,30,31,32,33,34 & 35	109, M. A. K. Azad Sarani, Kol - 11	19	02	21
IV	21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,38 & 39	213B, C. R. Avenue, Kolkata - 06	159	63	222
V	36,37,40,41,42,43,44,45,48,49 & 50	22, Surya Sen Street, Kolkata - 12	164	38	202
VI	46,47,51,52,53,54,55,60,61 & 62	1, Hogg. Street, Kol - 87	126	27	153
VII	56,57,58,59,63,64,65,66 & 67	9/1A, A. J. C. Bose Road, Kolkata - 17	125	25	150
VIII	68,69,70,72,83,84,85,86,87,88 & 90	172/5, R.B. Avenue, Kol - 29,	73	19	92
IX	71,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80 &82	11, Belvedere Road, Kolkata - 27	64	09	73
X	81,89,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99 & 100	28, Prince Anwar Shah Road, Kol- 33	22	02	24
XI	103,104,110,111,112,113 & 114	Baghajatin Stn. Road, Kolkata 86	01	00	01
XII	101,102,105,106,107,108 & 109	97 & 98, Garfa Main Road, Kolkata - 75	00	00	00
XIII	115,116,117,118,119,120 &122	516, Diamond	04	01	05

[2] https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/jsp/BoroughCommitte.jsp

[3] https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/downloads/Graded_List_of_Heritage_Buildings_Grade_I_IIA_IIB.pdf

		Harbour Road, Kolkata - 34			
XIV	121,127,128,129,130,131 &132	516, Diamond Harbour Road, Kol - 34	03	01	04
XV	133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140 & 141	E/3, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kol - 24	06	00	06
XVI	123,124,125,126,142,143 &144	Diamond Park, P.O. Joka,Kol- 104	03	00	03
	MAIDAN AREA		04	00	04
	TOTAL		**917**	**275**	**1192**

1.7 Identification of Sites

In this preliminary report, the graded heritage buildings(Grade-I) of Kolkata have been documented based on literature study as well as physical visits, to the extent possible, due to the COVID pandemic and intermittent lockdown in the city.

Source: www.censusindia.gov.in

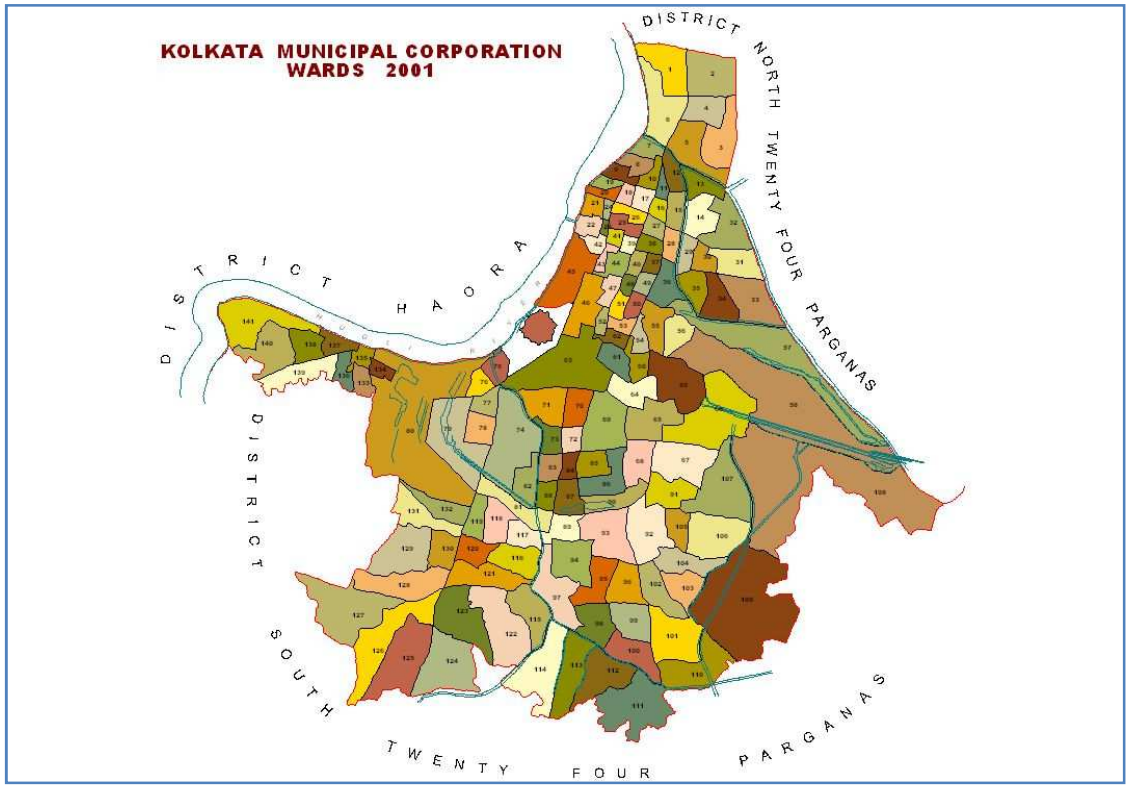


Fig 5 KMC Ward Map, 2001

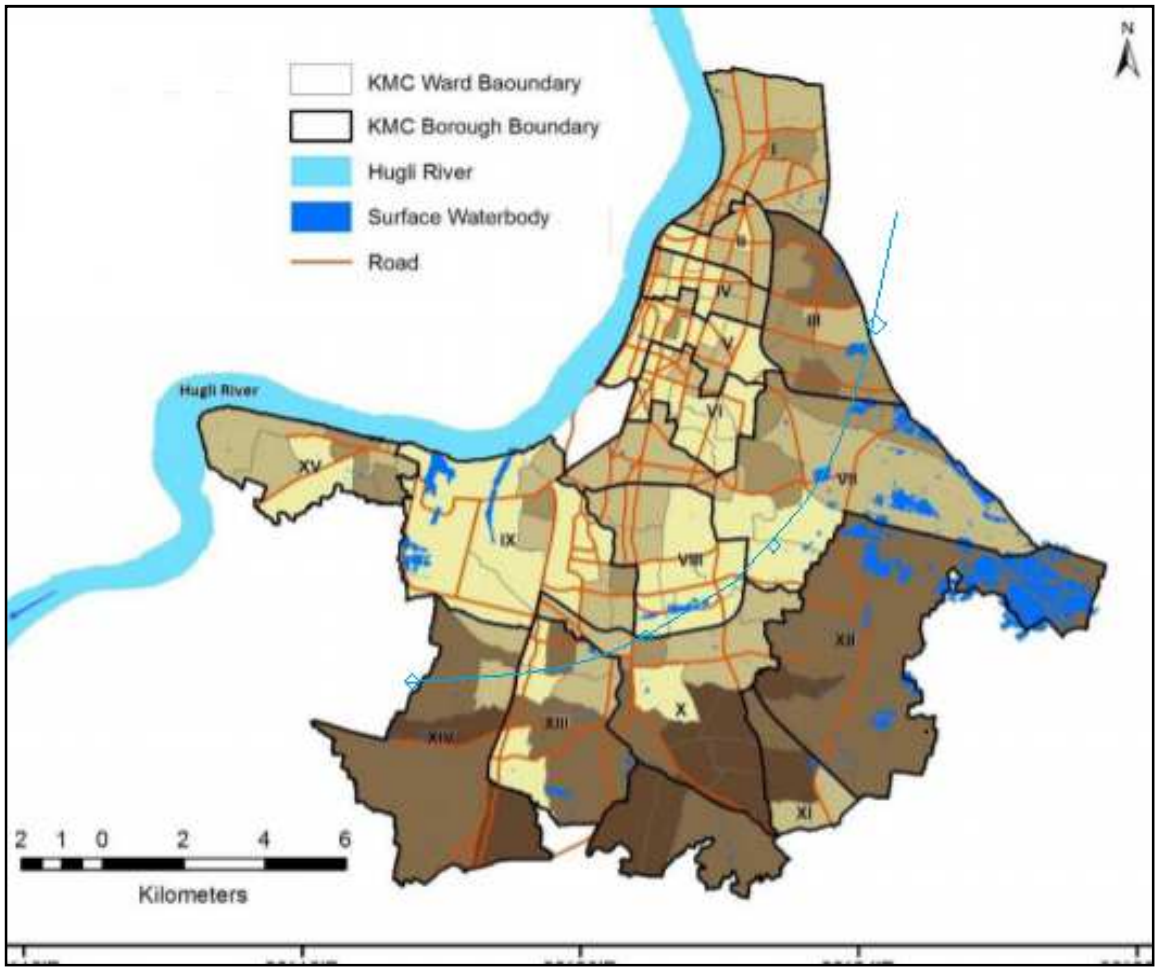


Fig. 6 : Blue line indicating 5 km zone from the river

Source: https://wbxpress.com/kolkata-police-stations/

1.8. No of documented sites

Borough -I	34
Borough -II	23
Borough -IV	49
Maidan Area	4
Total	**110**

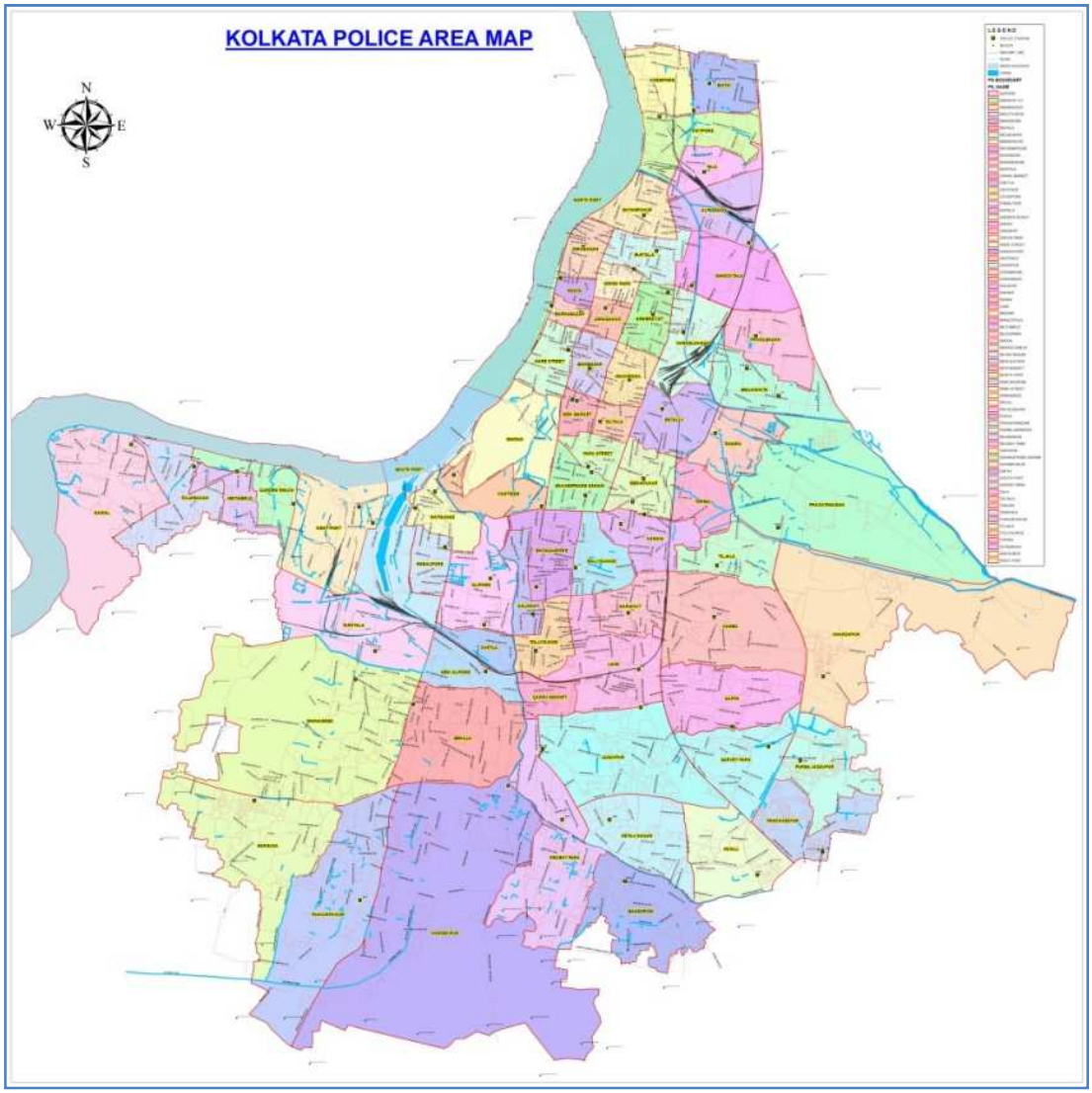
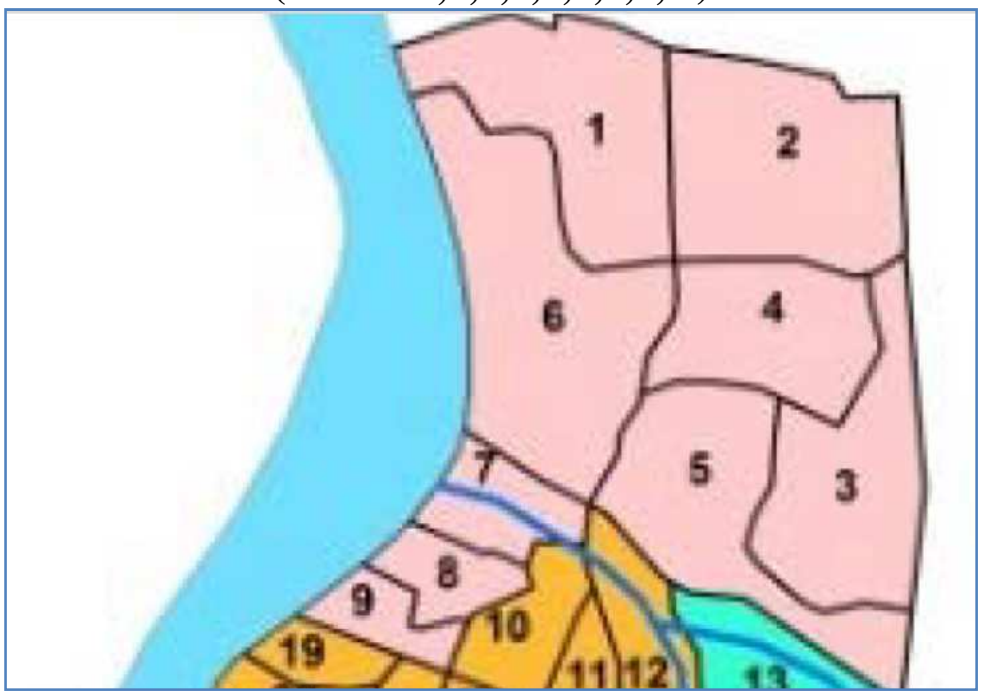


Fig-7 River Ganga through Kolkata
Source: https://wbxpress.com/kolkata-police-stations/

DOCUMENTATION OF SITES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH

BOROUGH -I

(Wards 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 9)



BOROUGH MAP OF KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA

Snapshot of documented buildings vis-à-vis total no. of Graded buildings

Ward Nos.	No. of Grade I bldgs.	No. of bldgs. documented
1	7	6
2	3	2
3	1	1
4	1	1
5	2	1
6	10	8
7	7	5
8	9	4
9	12	6
TOTAL	**52**	**34**

4

Ward -1

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

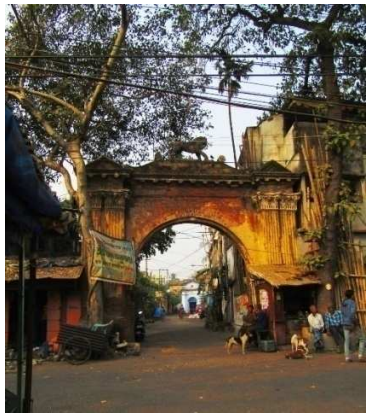
No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 01 - 02 CAST IRON GATE

Serial No.-1-01 RATAN ROY'S GATEWAY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name:	**RATAN ROY'S GATEWAY**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°37'48.44"N
Longitude:	88°22'1.74"E
Address:	Ratan Babu Rd Kutighat, Satchasi Para Kolkata, West Bengal 700002
Approach:	3.6km (45min drive) from DumDum Junction via DumDum Station Rd. and Cossipore Rd., nearest landmark is Rabindra Bharati University.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	-
Approximate Date:	1860.s
Source of information:	Correlated with Narail history

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Not known
Public/Private	Do
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Not known
Address:	-

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Gate complex
Past use:	Gate complex



Fig. Ras manch 100 m east of the gate

7. Significance

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

This is the main gateway (*simhadwar*) to the famous Narail House built by Pulin Bihari Roy, the *zamindar* of Narail (now in Bangladesh), for the purpose of staying during their Calcutta visit as part of *zamindari* work. The family dealt in indigo trade. Zamindar Ratan Roy was a philanthropist who built the Narail Collegiate School at Rupganj near Narail in 1857. The nearby ghat and the front road are also named after him. The house is dilapidated but a temple and a Ras mancha, 100 metres east, still stand strong. Bankim Ch. Chattopadhyay, the author of 'Vande Mataram' served as a Magistrate in Narail of Bangladesh and wrote a novel named 'Neelkuthi' on the forceful cultivation of indigo in the region by the British.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Colonial style of architecture found in Bengal.
Site & Surrounding:	Predominantly urban settlement with surrounding vegetation. River Ganga is approximately 200m from the site.
Plan:	Rectangular in plan and facing south.
Façade:	A central semicircular arch with twin square pilasters on both sides. The pilasters have fluted shafts with Corinthian capitals and are crowned by a small triangular pediment. Modillions under a projecting cornice and a dentil course add richness to the facade.
Decorative Feature:	A lion statue atop the gate adding to the grandeur. Ornamentation is floral. The entablature is simple.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick, lime plaster Arcuated form of construction with brick masonry.



The detail of column capital





The archway with the crumbled lion statue

9. Associated Intangible values *Azad Hind Fauj* led by Subhas Chandra Bose had once occupied a part of the Narail zamindar bari lying adjacent to Ratan Roy's gate.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Root proliferation from surrounding vegetation.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks Thorough investigated needs to be done through primary study.

13. Grade

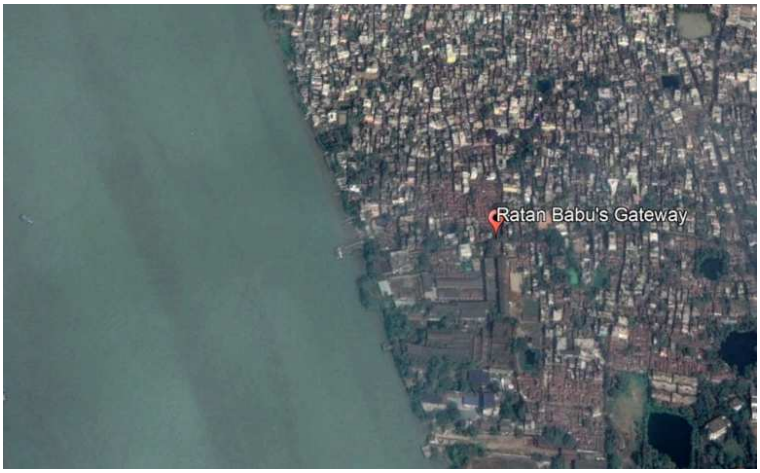
Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.taleof2backpackers.com/wikipedia-takes-kolkata-vi-kolkata-photowalk/
ii. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2017/05/31/sixth-wikipedia-kolkata-photowalk/#more-28248
iii. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ratan_Roy%27s_Gateway_05.jpg
iv. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LCxiEbBr94c (on Narail, Bangladesh)

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of River Ganga with respect to the site



Source: **https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ratan+Babu's+Gateway/@22.6300631,88.3672583,183m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x1ef79fdfcc075ac4!8m2!3d22.6300884!4d88.3672555**

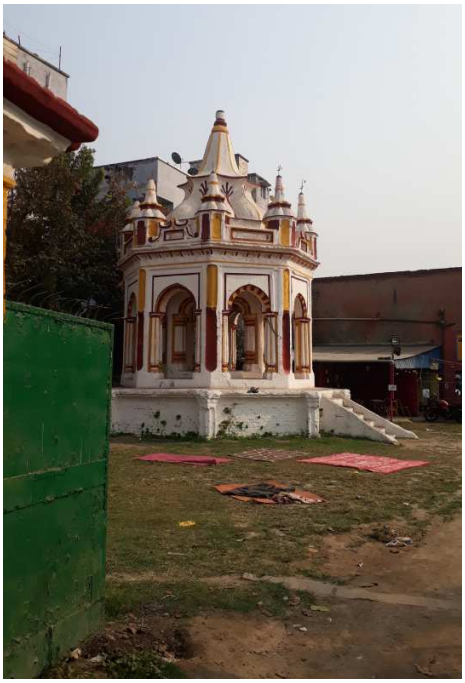
Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 26.09.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-1-03 RATANBABU GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RATANBABU GHAT**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°37'48.87"N
Longitude: 88°21'54.33"E
Address: Ratan Babu Rd, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002
Approach: 3.9 km (45min drive) from DumDum Junction via DumDum Station Rd. and Cossipore Rd., nearest landmark is Rabindra Bharati University.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1860.s
Source of information: Correlated with Narail history



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Bathing & ferry ghat
Past use: Bathing ghat

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Same as Ratan Roy's Gateway
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Adjacent to River Ganga, with urban surroundings.
Plan: Plan is rectangular and is south-west facing.
Façade: The ghat has a rectangular single storied flat roof pavilion with seven bays. The central one is wider with symmetrical three bays flanking on

both sides, each supported by circular columns on both sides. One-third of the openings are louvered.

Decorative Feature: Wooden louvers, decorative parapet wall
Building material and: Brick, lime plaster,stone
Construction techniques:Brick masonry.



9. Associated Intangible values Sri Sri Ramakrishna Kashipur (or Cossipore) Mahasmashan, a crematorium sanctified by the last rites of Sri Ramakrishna and a ferry service lies on either sides of the ghat.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks The Narail family erected a similar ghat, named Bandha Ghat, on Chitra river in their Bangladesh property of Narail. Interestingly, that ghat is also a seven-bay single storied flat roof structure with round columns.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.taleof2backpackers.com/wikipedia-takes-kolkata-vi-kolkata-photowalk/
ii. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2017/05/31/sixth-wikipedia-kolkata-photowalk/
iii. Graded List of Heritage Buildings -Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ratan+Babu+Ghat/@22.6301414,88.3644925,19.5z/data=!4m20!1m14!4m13!1m4!2m2!1d88.3957297!2d22.6085404!4e1!1m6!1m2!1s0x39f89d9eae42bf4f:0x1ef79fdfcc075ac4!2sRatan+Babu's+Gateway,+Ratan+Babu+Rd,+Kutighat,+Satchasi+Para,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700002!2m2!1d88.3672555!2d22.6300884!3e3!3m4!1s0x0:0x545fe1a22357d6fe!8m2!3d22.6299906!4d88.3648416

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 26.09.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021



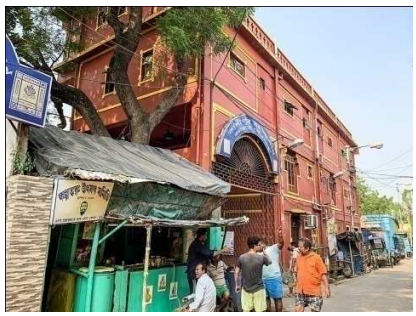




Serial No.-1-04 COSSIPORE BURNING GHAT

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **COSSIPORE BURNING GHAT**

Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°37'51.90"N

Longitude: 88°21'54.69"E

Address: Lane No .5, Chandra Kumar Roy Ln, Kutighat, Kasipur, Kolkata, West Bengal 700036



Approach: 4.1 km (15min drive) from DumDum Junction via DumDum Station Rd. and BT Rd. 4min walk from Ratan Babu's Gateway via Ratan Babu Rd.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Crematorium

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1874

Approximate Date:

Source of information: Kolkata Municipal Corporation



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Address: 5, S.N.Banerjee Road, Kolkata 700 013

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Crematorium (with electronic chimneys)

Past use: Crematorium (with wooden pyres)

7. Significance

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

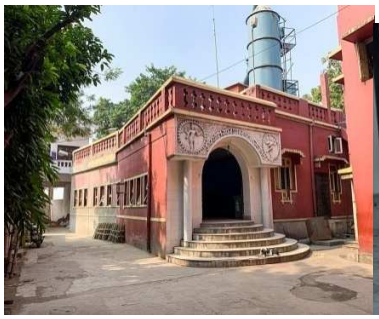
In the year 1874-1875, this burning ghat was erected by the then Municipal Commissioner for the use of the Hindu community in the then Calcutta suburbs, for cremation purpose. The land was gifted by the *zaminder of Narail,* Chandra Kumar Roy, son of Ratan Roy. The three buildings in the complex are the administrative block, the burning hall and the *samadhisthan* of Sri Ramkrishna. The Sri Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa Samadhi temple is located inside the complex, where devotees come to pay their homage.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Mixed colonial architecture.

Site & Surrounding: On the River Ganga with urban surroundings.

Plan:	All the three buildings in the complex have rectangular plan forms and are south-west facing.
Façade:	The administrative block is a simple two storey structure having the main entry. The burning hall is a single storey building with circular plinth steps and huge chimneys atop. The *samadhistan* has a separate entry housing few relics of Sri Ramkrishna Paramhans.
Decorative Feature:	Wooden louvers, decorative parapet wall
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



The burning hall



The electric chimneys



The samadhisthan

9. Associated Intangible values According to the register retrieved by the health department of Ramkrishna Mission from its record wing, *"the mortal body of Ram Kisto Paramhanso breathed his last on August 15, 1886. His body was taken to Cossipore burning ghat — popularly known as Ratanbabur Ghat — for cremation the next day*." It is thus a place of pilgrimage for devotees of Sri Ramakrishna. The sight of Belur Math right across the river adds to the sublime environment.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks The practice of using wooden pyre for cremation being harmful for the environment, the Kolkata Municipal Corporation modernized this old crematorium of the city with two new electric chimneys fitted with a pollution control device at Rs.30 lakhs in 2012.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/outside_jsp/Mordenization_Cossipore_crematorium.jsp

ii. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/133-yrs-on-Ramakrishna-Paramhansas-death-certificate-found/articleshow/70007206.cms

iii. Graded List of Heritage Buildings -Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sri+Sri+Ramakrishna+Mahasmasan/@22.6310077,88.3646651,153m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1scossipore+burning+ghat!3m4!1s0x0:0x1d8a39fd99cc1f31!8m2!3d22.6310333!4d88.3652151

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.09.2020		

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-1-05 CHANDRAKUMAR ROY'S PANCHARATNA

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

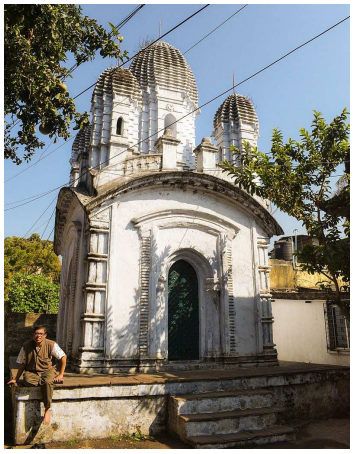


1. Name

Present Name:	**CHANDRAKUMAR ROY'S PANCHARATNA**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°37'50.35"N
Longitude:	88°22'6.16"E
Address:	28, Ratan Babu Rd, Baranagar, Kutighat, Baranagar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002
Approach:	4.1 km (15min drive) from DumDum Junction via DumDum Station Rd. and BT Rd. 4min walk from Ratan Babu's Gateway via Ratan Babu Rd.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	-
Approximate Date:	Late 19th c.
Source of information:	

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Private
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:	5, S.N.Banerjee Road,Kolkata 700 013

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Hindu Shiva Temple
Past use:	Hindu Shiva Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:	Chandra Coomer Roy, son of Ramratan Roy (Ratan Babu) of *Narail* family established this *Pancharatna* (five pinnacle) temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. A philanthropist like his father, he had established Narail Victoria College in Narail in 1886.
Culture Significance:	
Social Significance:	
Associational Significance:	
Local legends:	

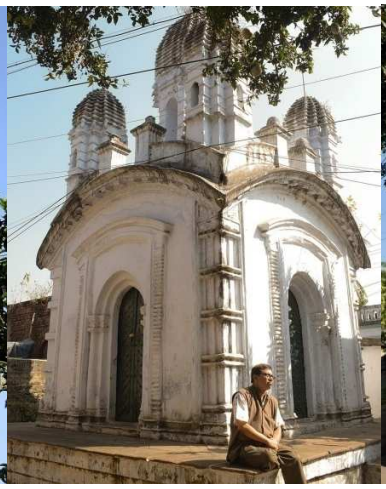
8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	*Pancharatna* style of Bengal temple architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. River Ganga is approximately 350m from the site.

Plan:	It is square in plan and neutral to orientation.
Façade:	The temple is crowned by five pinnacles *(pancharatna)*- four at each corner and one large central one. The central pinnacle is a pancharatha pidha deul and the four others are triratha pidha deul. There is an arched doorway on west and south sides of the temple along with accented corners. The temple is over a plinth and is approached by four steps.
Decorative Feature:	pinnacles, arched doors
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



The five pinnacles





Overall façade of the temple

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks The temple is a declared Heritage Site by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation and is in under satisfactory maintenance.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Pancharatna_Shiva_Temple,_Narail_House
ii. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2017/05/31/sixth-wikipedia-kolkata-photowalk/
iii. Graded List of Heritage Buildings -Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of the site with respect to River Ganga



Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shib+Mandir/@22.630745,88.3677832,153m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89d9eae42bf4f:0x1ef79fdfcc075ac4!2sRatan+Babu's+Gateway!8m2!3d22.6300884!4d88.3[illegible]!1s0x39f89d9946265597:0xf4df93c324551d43!8m2!3d22.6306318!4d88.368366

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 30.09.202

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-1-06 THAKURBARI OF BAMANDAS MUKHERJEE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **THAKURBARI OF BAMANDAS MUKHERJEE**

Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°37'41.69"N

Longitude: 88°22'17.76"E

Address: 85, Cossipore Rd, CIT, Satchasi Para, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002

Approach: 4.1 km (15min drive) from DumDum Junction via DumDum Station Rd. and BT Rd. 4min walk from Ratan Babu's Gateway via Ratan Babu Rd.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Religious





4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1904

Approximate Date:

Source of information: Temple plaque

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Private

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Bamondas Mukherjee Trust

Address: 85, Cossipore Rd, CIT, Satchasi Para, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Hindu Temple

Past use: Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

In 1894 Bamondas Mukherjee purchased 35 bighas of land from a British attorney named John Hurt where he built a thakurbari, Kali mandir and garden. In 1904 Bamondas built the *navaratna* (nine pinnacled) temple and installed the deities of Kali and Shiva there.

Culture Significance: The *Shiva lingas* inside the temple are named after his parents. To the left of Goddess Kali and by the side of the road is the Siva linga of Durgeswar and on the right is the Siva linga of Kshetreswar. All the three

deities are made from a single *kastipathar* (monolithic). Daily worship is performed here and the main festival is Kali Puja.

Social Significance: The temple is currently looked after by a trust set up by Bamondas himself in 1909. Bamondas gifted several of his properties in Calcutta and also zamindari rights of Howrah, Hooghly and Barddhaman to the trust for upkeep and daily worship of the deities.

Associational Significance: Bamondas Mukherjee (1845-1921) having lost his father at the age of seven was adopted by a widowed daughter of the Jorasanko Daw family. Later he struck a fortune when his colliery land at Sitarampur, gifted by Maharani Swarnamoyee of Cossimbazar, was found to have high quality coal reserve that earned him the title 'King of Black Diamond'. Bamondas was quite disinclined to make more fortune and instead took the task of renovation of natmandir at the Kali Temple of Kalighat.

Local legends: Nothing significant.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: 'Navaratna in 'dalan' style of Bengal temple architecture with some experimentations.

Site & Surrounding: Dense urban settlements with vegetation. River Ganga is approximately 650 m from the temple.

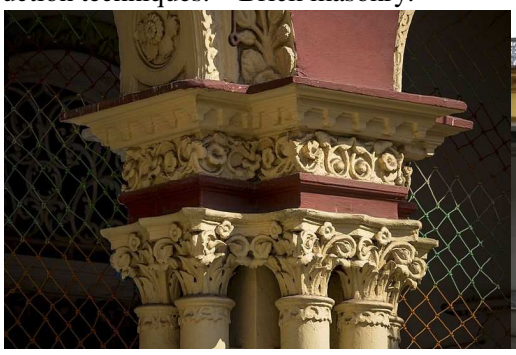
Plan: Plan is a square with a large central courtyard and is south facing.

Façade: The navaratna temple has nine pinnacles of eight-sided domed *chhatri*.s or pavilions seated on four corners of the two tier flat roof. The crown pinnacled pavilion is octagonal while the lower ones are square in plan. Raised on a three feet high plinth, the temple verandah has three semi-circular arched entryways with twin round columns having Corinthian capitals. The arches of upper tiers are pointed. The temple front has wall to wall steps facing the front courtyard. The surrounding cloister has twin cast iron columns in the verandah.

Decorative Feature: Cornice, arches, Corinthian columns and the cast iron columns

Building material and: Brick, lime plaster.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



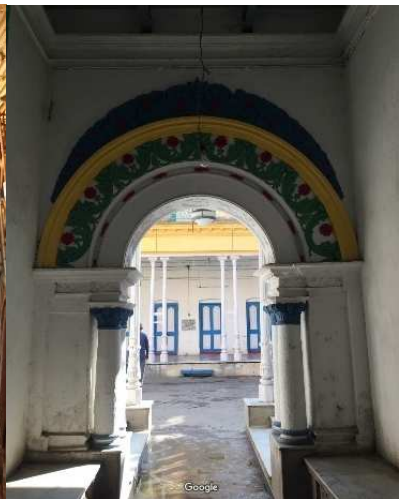
Corinthian capitals of the columns



Cast iron columns supporting the surrounding verandah



The temple porch



Entrance

9. Associated Intangible values Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was given a reception here in 1939 by the locals on being elected President of Indian National Congress, commemorated by a plaque outside the temple.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks The cast iron columns and steel joists in the temple are from Birmingham in England and the marbles from Italy.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2018/10/31/bamondas-mookerjee-kali-bari/
ii. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kali_Temple_of_Bamondas_Mukhopadhay,_Cossipore_-_About.jpg
iii. Graded List of Heritage Buildings -Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of the site with respect to River Ganga



Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bamondas+Mukherjee+Temple/@22.6282226,88.3714918,46m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sTHAKURBARI+OF+BAMANDAS++MUKHERJEE!3m4!1s0x39f89da8965689d1:0x3cd8a0d094481bf0!8m2!3d22.628235!4d88.3716145

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 30.09.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-1-07 RAMKRISHNA MATH, COSSIPORE UDYAN BATI

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RAMKRISHNA MATH, COSSIPORE UDYAN BATI**

Past Name: **COSSIPORE GARDEN HOUSE**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°37'34.65"N

Longitude: 88°22'21.62"E

Address: 90, Cossipore Rd, CIT, Cossipore, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002

Approach: 2.9 km (8 min drive) from DumDum Junction via DumDum Station Rd. and BT Rd. 15min walk from Rabindra Bharati Bus Stand on BT Rd.



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: -

Approximate Date: Late 19th c.

Source of information: Correlated from associated events

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Private

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Ramakrishna Math

Address: Belur, Howrah, West Bengal 711202

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Hindu Temple

Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Sri Ramakrishna was shifted from Dakshineshwar to Shyampukur for treatment of his illness in October, 1885 and after a little more than three months, he was brought to this garden house in the afternoon of 11th December 1885 at the suggestion of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar. It was then known as Cossipore Garden, owned by Gopal Lal Ghosh, son-in-law of Rani Katyayani. The devotees hired the house from him for the residence of Sri Ramakrishna on a monthly rent of Rs. 80. The site was a little more than eleven Bighas, four Kathas and two Chhataks in size. The place was surrounded on all sides by a high wall. This garden house was sanctified

by Sri Ramakrishna's stay with his disciples during the last few months of his life, as also by his *Mahasamadhi* in 1886.

Culture Significance: Sri Ramakrishna blessed his devotees by becoming a *kalpataru* (wish fulfilling tree) in this garden house by saying, "*What more shall I say to you? May you all be blessed with the spiritual awakening?* ". That very day,1st January 1886,the *Kalpataru Utsav* is celebrated every year.

Social Significance: The garden was free from stuffy and polluted atmosphere and the devotees were extremely happy when they saw that their master (Sri Ramakrishna) was pleased to find the fresh air and solitude of the place abounding in fruits and flowering plants. At present day, many welfare work by way of providing stipends to students, and milk and blankets to poor and needy people is conducted. Gadadhar Abhyudaya Prakalpa is a group of 100 poor children who are given training in basic computer operations. There is a library with 3671 books.

Associational Significance: Sri Ramakrishna was an Indian Hindu mystic, saint, and religious leader in 19th century Bengal. He experienced spiritual ecstasies from a young age, and was influenced by several religious traditions, including devotion toward the Goddess Kali, Tantra, Bhakti and Advaita Vedanta. As a priest at the Dakshineshwar Kali Temple, his mystical temperament and ecstasies gradually gained him widespread acknowledgement, attracting to him various spiritual teachers, social leaders, and lay followers; he eventually taught disciples, who would later form the monastic Ramakrishna Order.

Local legends: It is here that many significant events and miracles surrounding the stay of Sri Ramakrishna happened. The seed of the huge Ramakrishna Order was planted here.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Mixed style: European and indigenous architecture

Site & Surrounding: Dense urban settlements with vegetation. River Ganga is approximately one km from the site. Three water bodies and many fruit and flower trees are present within the site.

Plan: Plan is a rectangle with semi-circular projection on the western side, oriented along N-S axis. The entry to the walled complex as well as the building is from west. The administrative and library building lies on the eastern side of the complex. The building is somewhat similar to the Basu Vigyan Mandir in Falta, also built by the side of R. Ganga.

Façade: A partly double storey garden house with the central semicircular part dividing the building symmetrically. First floor is plain but lower floor has groove design of brickwork in plaster. The simple façade has tall French windows with slatted *(kharkhari)* shutters, presumably to admit the fresh breeze of the river.

Decorative Feature: Cornice

Building material and: Brick, lime plaster.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



External staircase with the brick patterned stucco work.



The landscape follows an axis.

9. Associated Intangible values Celebration of Kalpataru Utsav and the birth anniversaries of Sri Ramakrishna, Holy Mother Sri Sarada Devi, Swami Vivekananda and other religious personalities takes place every year.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	None
Structural Problem:	None
Additions & alterations:	External staircases to the open terrace at first floor from the ground level.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	None

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks It is a branch centre of Belur Math and known as Ramkrishna Math, Cossipore Udyan Bati.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.rkmcudyanbati.org/about-us/cossipore-garden-house.html
ii. https://belurmath.org/

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of the site with respect to River Ganga



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ramakrishna+Math,+Cossipore+Udyan+Bati/@22.6262344,88.3726565,183m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x39f89d907ede8f09:0xac143cace5eb5504!8m2!3d22.6262343!4d88.3726562

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	03.10.2020		

Field photographs taken in March 2021











Ward 2

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 02 - 03 HOUSE OF BASAK FAMILY

Serial No.-2-01 RABINDRA BHARATI UNIVERSITY - EMERALD BOWER CAMPUS

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**RABINDRA BHARATI UNIVERSITY EMERALD BOWER CAMPUS**
Past Name:	**EMERALD BOWER**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°37'37.98"N
Longitude:	88°22'52.84"E
Address:	56A, B.T. Road, Sinthee, Kolkata – 700 050.
Approach:	10min walk (800m) from Sinthee More on BT Rd. 2.9 km (8 min drive) from DumDum Junction via DumDum Station Rd. and BT Rd.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

	Precinct
Subtype:	Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	
Approximate Date:	Late 19th c.
Source of information:	Correlated from associated events

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Multiple
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Rabindra Bharati University
Address:	56A, B.T. Road, Sinthee, Kolkata – 700 050



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	University campus
Past use:	Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Emerald Bower is the mansion built by Harakumar Tagore (1798 -1858), an eminent scholar and landowner of the Pathuriaghata branch of the Tagore family. He was the son of Raja Gopi Mohan Tagore (one who built Mulajor Kalibari in Shyamnagar, Bhatpara) and elder brother of Prasanna Kumar Tagore. Rabindra Bharati University (RBU) was founded in 1962 at the Jorasanko ancestral property of Rabindra Nath Tagore. However, the Faculty of Arts was founded in 1976 in the newly acquired campus of the Emerald Bower mansion and its parklands after being acquired by the Government of West Bengal. The main administrative office of the university is situated in the Emerald Bower

building. The university was reconstituted in 1981 by the Rabindra Bharati Act, 1981.

Culture Significance: Rabindra Bharati University aims to disseminate Tagore's thoughts and vision on education to propagate Tagorean culture and its contemporary relevance through its academic programmes.

Social Significance: The University is dedicated to the service of the nation in the context of plurality of religions and diversity of cultures.

Associational Significance: The original campus at Jorasanko has a museum and hosts a number of events related to Tagore and RBU.

Local legends: Nothing significant found.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Emerald Bower follows European architectural style. Other buildings follow modern architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements. But the premise is well landscaped with trees, gardens, large playground and a lake. River Ganga is approximately 1.5 km from the site.

Plan: The Emerald Bower building is rectangular with multiple projections on all sides and is E-W aligned. Other institutional and cultural buildings are linear / rectangular in plan, with the only exception being the semi-circular Sangeet Bhavan.

Façade: The Emerald Bower is a double storey structure with an entrance porch supported by Doric columns. The southern side of the building has verandahs supported by columns with louvers hung from the ceiling. The Sangeet Bhavan, however, is a five storey building with curved walls and modernist expression.

Decorative Feature: Described above.

Building material and: Brick, lime plaster, wooden louvers.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



Emerald Bower building



Sangeet Bhavan

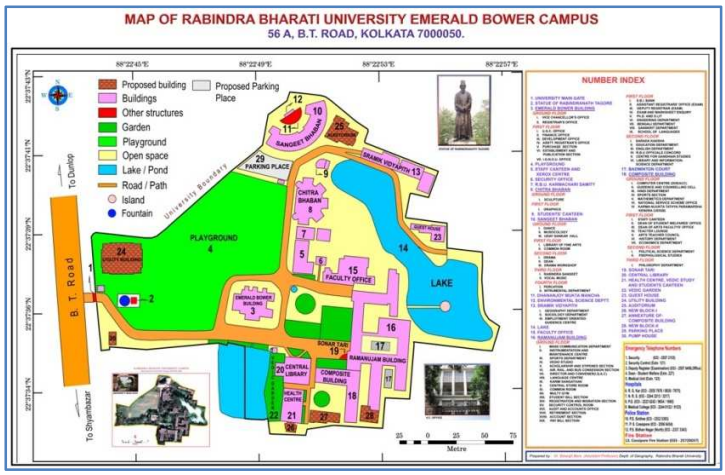
9. Associated Intangible values *Basanta Utsav* (Spring festival/ Festival of colours) is celebrated every year in the month of March.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found.

Structural Problem: Not found.

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



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.rbu.ac.in/
ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabindra_Bharati_University

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of the site with respect toRiver Ganga

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 06.10.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-2-02 COSSIPORE CLUB

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**COSSIPORE CLUB**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°37'14.25"N
Longitude:	88°23'9.97"E
Address:	Seven Tanks Estate 4, Dum Dum Road Cossipore, Kolkata - 700002
Approach:	12min walk (900m) from Dum Dum Junc Dum Dum Rd.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Site

Subtype: Recreational



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1905
Approximate Date:	-
Source of information:	Club website-http://cossiporeclub.co.in

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Multiple
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Cossipore Club Committee
Address:	Seven Tanks Estate 4, Dum Dum Road Cossipore, Kolkata - 700002

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Recreational club
Past use:	Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Historically, the Seven Tanks or *Saat Pukur* originally belonged to Nandalal Tagore popularly known as Umanandan, son of Harimohan Tagore, the fourth son of the well-known Darpanarayan Tagore of Pathuriaghata Tagore family. As Nandalal's aged mother had expressed the desire to visit Vrindavan and as Nandalal was reluctant to take the risks associated with the longjourney, he decided to build a replica of Vrindavan near Calcutta to fulfill his mother wish. He excavated the seven tanks and imitating the groves of Vrindavan. He also built a pleasure garden, named *Gupta* Vrindavan, along with the huge colonnaded building, which is now known as Cossipore Club.

Culture Significance:	Cossipore Club, is considered as one of the oldest and prestigious sports clubs of Calcutta. The club has good infrastructure like lawn tennis hard court, swimming pool, gymnasium etc.
Social Significance:	The Tagore family sold the seven tanks estate to the Europeans for the recreation of the European employees of the ordnance factories and military establishments of the nearby Gun and shell factory.
Associational Significance:	The Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, considered as the mother unit of Indian Ordnance Factories, started its journey when land adjacent to the Chitteshwari temple at Cossipore was bought in the year 1801 and production activities started on18 March 1802. At the begining, it used to repair the gun carriages belonging to the East India Company, which were previously done at Fort William. From repairing gun carriages, called the Gun Carriage Agency, it went to become the Gun Foundry in 1830. Finally it became the gun and shell factory in 1905. Cossipore Club was set up in the same year as the factory after it was bought from the Tagore family.
Local legends:	The Seven Tanks Estate or *Saat Pukur* on Dum Dum Road was once girdled by a number of tanks, out of which only five have survived till date.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	A variant of Palladian architecture (odd number of columns and hybrid capital)
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements and relatively scarce vegetation. Presence of seven water bodies within the site out of which three have dried with time.
Plan:	Plan is strictly rectangular measuring about 22 m in width and 36 m in length. Is long axis is N-S aligned and the building is south facing. It is surrounded by four water bodies on each side and beholds beautiful reflection of the structure.
Façade:	The majestic building is a double storey structure with classical characteristics. The front façade is said to follow the golden mean ratio and is crowned by a grand pediment supported over seven fluted orders with hybrid Corinthian capitals in the front. The building has a balcony projection at the first floor level. It is over a high plinth which is approached by a flight of stairs. Intricate cast iron railings line the edge of the grand balconies. The white building with golden accents adds to the elegance. It seems to be heavily inspired from Parthenon and also similar to Town Hall Kolkata (1813)
Decorative Feature:	Column capitals, dentil course, pediment, cast iron railings.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster,
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry



Facade



Interiors

9. Associated Intangible values Nothing significant found.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Though the building was enlisted in 1997, for preservation and conservation, it has lost much of its dignity and character
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	The columns on both sides have been joined together by a wall.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

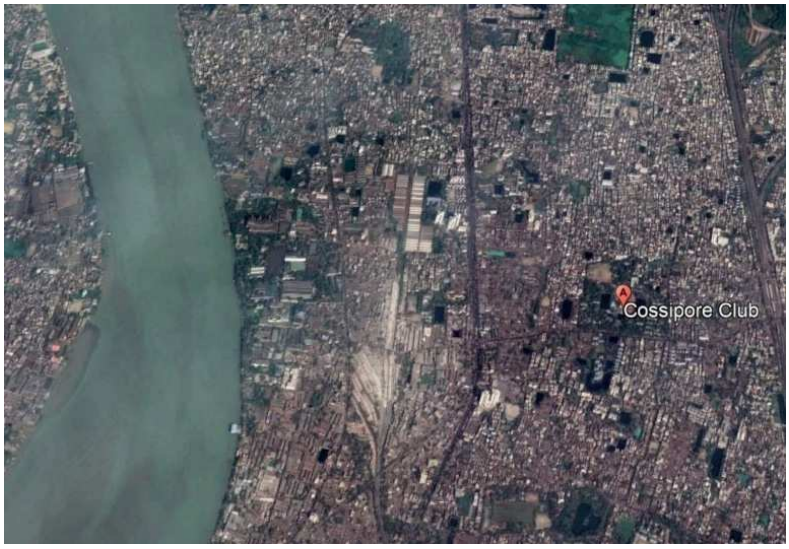
Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://cossiporeclub.co.in/index.php?mod=modules&act=facilities
ii. https://www.tutorialathome.in/heriatage-club/cossipur-club

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of the site with respect to River Ganga



Source: google.com/maps/place/Cossipore+Club/@22.6204992,88.3861034,183m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89df3cb961baf:0xb01cde475a8c9f73!2sCossipore+Club!8m2!3d22.6204992!4d88.3861034!3m4!1s0x39f89df3cb961baf:0xb01cde475a8c9f73!8m2!3d22.6204992!4d88.3861034?hl=en

Lister		Reviewer	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	06.10.2020		

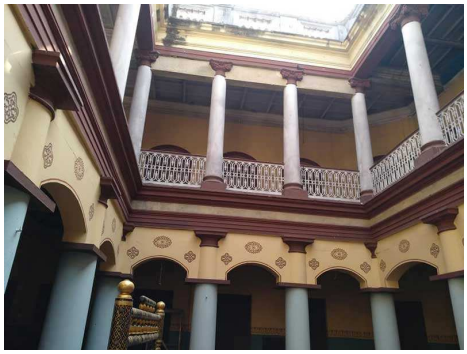
Ward 3

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No.-3-02 DHURJOTI BHAWAN

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name:	**DHURJOTI BHAWAN**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°36'23.29"N
Longitude:	88°23'10.10"E
Address:	36, Khudiram Bose Sarani, Belgachia, Kolkata, West Bengal 700004
Approach:	Adjacent to Belgachia Metro Station

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	-
Approximate Date:	Early 20th century
Source of information:	https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/dhurjati-dham-calcutta

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Multiple
Public/Private	Private
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Late Shailendranath Mullick
Address:	36, Khudiram Bose Sarani, Belgachia, Kolkata, West Bengal 700004

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Residential with some parts leased for shooting films &TV shows.
Past use:	Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:	At the advent of the20th century, the massive building was constructed by Narayan Kisson Sen, under supervision of Martin Burn Company. The present owners of the mansion are heirs of the Mullick family.
Culture Significance:	There was a time, when dramas and Jatras were staged in the inner courtyard of the house. Presently, the current owners of the place often rent the house for the purpose of shooting of films or TV serials for revenue generation.
Social Significance:	Narayan Kisson Sen was keen to arrange the marriage ceremony of his beloved grandson Sisir Sen with the girl of his choice from the distinguished Mullick family of Pathuriaghata. But Narayan Kisson's

son, Jugal Kishore opposed the decision so adamantly that ultimately Narayan Kisson disowned Jugal Kishore as his son and disinherited him from his property. The chain of direct descendent of Narayan Kisson was thus ended unceremoniously and tragically.

Associational Significance: It is said that, Narayan Kisson Sen was one of the direct descendants of the legendary Gouri Sen, who was famous for his immense wealth and unbelievable charity. The popular saying *'Laagey Taka Debey Gouri Sen'*, which means, 'if money is needed, Gouri Sen will supply that', is still a popular proverb used by people of Bengal.

Local legends: Dhurjoti Bhawan is a beautiful Victorian building, is miserably concealed by the adjoining Belgachhia Metro station and one can only access the building through a narrow lane behind the Metro station, which is used as an auto-rickshaw stand.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Victorian style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements and surrounding vegetation with the site abutting to a busy road .River Ganga is approximately 2.8km from the site location.

Plan: Plan is rectangular with a central courtyard.

Façade: A double storey mansion with a courtyard, decorated with Ionic columns on the first floor and Doric columns on the ground floor. A portico supported by four fluted ionic orders crowned by a grand triangular pediment dominates the front and was earlier used as a car porch. The façade has arched fenestrations with venetian blinds. A dominant attraction of the building is a palatial staircase ornamented with wrought iron banister and the glass covered roof above it. The ornamented wrought iron banister is lined with four statues of maidens holding lamps. The staircase ends at a long corridor leading to the balcony. The walls of the drawing room are decorated with floral paintings, while the other rooms are devoid of any decoration.

Decorative Feature: Described above.

Building material and: Brick, lime plaster, cast iron.

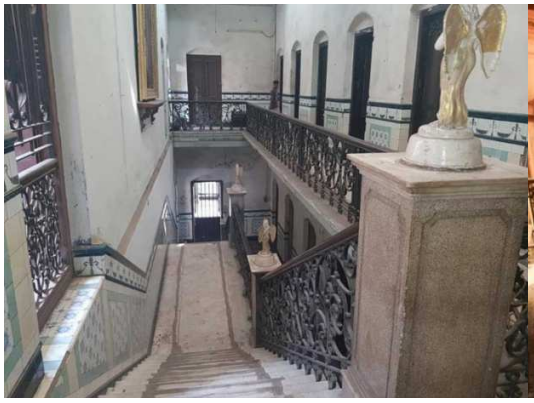
Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



Old picture of the mansion



The grand portico



The magnificent staircase



The balcony overlooking the portico



The shiva temple within the site



The blocked view from the road

9. Associated Intangible value The famous film 'Jalsaghar' of Late Satyajit Ray was shot here.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	The grandeur of the Persian carpets, French bronze statues, and Greek vases in the building have all vanished with time.
Structural Problem:	Not known.
Additions & alterations:	Not known.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Medium.
Threats to the property:	Not known

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	A
Historical:	B

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.telegraphindia.com/india/romancing-the-stone/cid/972158
ii. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/dhurjati-dham-calcutta

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of the site with respect to River Ganga

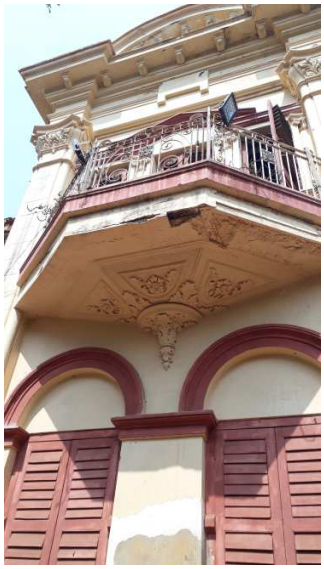


Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Belgachia+Rajbari/@22.6063843,88.3854031,266m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277c19694d417:0xacd6bd912f6a7e83!8m2!3d22.6065208!4d88.3862503?hl=en

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 14.10.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Ward 4

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No.-4-01 G.T.S. TOWER

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **G.T.S. TOWER**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'58.31"N
Longitude: 88°22'45.23"E
Address: SH 1, Rishi, Paikpara, Kolkata, West Bengal 700037
Approach: 10min drive from Shyambazaar 5-Point crossing via BT Rd or 11min drive (2.4km) from Tala Railway Station

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1831
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: Kolkata Municipal Corporation

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Public Works Department (PWD)
Address: 76-D, Beniapukur Rd, Beniapukur, Kolkata, West Bengal 700014

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Landmark
Past use: Tower used for survey based on trigonometric principles

7. Significance

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

The Great Trigonometric Survey Tower (G.T.S. Tower) was built in 1831 for the great trigonometric survey conducted by George Everest, the then Superintendent of the great trigonometrical survey project and surveyor general in charge of all topographical and revenue survey carried out by Survey of India. Survey was conducted based on Triangulation, which works on trigonometric principles, whereby two known sides yield the measure of a third. Of the two sides whose measures are known, the first, which actually forms the base of the triangle, is known as the baseline.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: A simple utilitarian style

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements and surrounding vegetation with the site abutting to a busy road, thus acting as a landmark.

Plan: Plan is square and tapering with height.

Façade: This 75 feet tall masonry tower rises from a square base and tapers to a platform at the very top. The black English lettering painted on it reads: "G.T.S. Tower". The door leading to the tower stairs is locked. The protective grill around the tower currently remains festooned with clothes put out to dry.

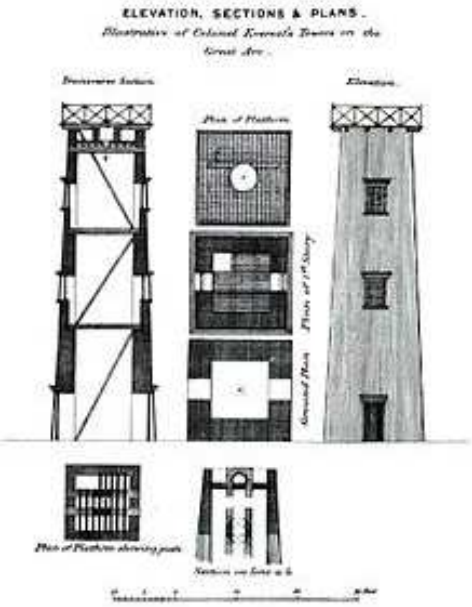
Decorative Feature: Described above.

Building material and: Brick, lime plaster, iron grills.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



The tower



Schematic diagram of Survey towers used by George Everest to house the instruments.

9. Associated Intangible value Nothing significant.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found.

Structural Problem: Not found.

Additions & alterations: Not found.

Repairs and Maintenance: Not found.

Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.telegraphindia.com/culture/people/how-they-got-to-the-mountaintop/cid/1667007

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of the site with respect to River Ganga

Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Great+Trigonometrical+Survey+Tower/@22.6060381,88.3686272,14.75z/data=!4m19!1m13!4m12!1m3!2m2!1d88.3735696!2d22.6021544!1m6!1m2!1s0x39f89d8ba29c2bf9:0x18ff33cfba07bc3b!2sGreat+Trigonometrical+Survey+Tower,+SH+1,+Rishi,+Paikpara,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700037!2m2!1d88.379262!2d22.616182!3e3!3m4!1s0x39f89d8ba29c2bf9:0x18ff33cfba07bc3b!8m2!3d22.616182!4d88.379262

Lister

Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 16.10.2020

Reviewer

Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Ward 5

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 05 - 02 KUMAR MANMATHA GANGULI HOUSE

Serial No.-5-01 PARSWANATH UPAVAN WITH GATEWAY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **PARSWANATH UPAVAN WITH GATEWAY**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'19.07"N
Longitude: 88°22'57.08"E
Address: 26, Belgachia Rd, Khudiram Bose Sarani, Saktinagar, Belgachia, Kolkata, West Bengal 700037
Approach: 400 m (5min walk) from Belgachia Metro Station via Khudiram Bose Rd., 1.2km (6min drive) from Shyambazaar 5-Point Crossing via RG Kar Rd.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1914
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://kolkatacitytours.com/digambar-jain-paraswanath-temple-kolkata/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Shree Parshvanatha Digambar Jain Upavan Mandir Trust
Address: 26, Belgachia Rd, Khudiram Bose Sarani, Saktinagar, Belgachia, Kolkata, West Bengal 700037

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Jain Temple
Past use: Jain Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Built in 1914, the Shree Digambar Jain Pareswanath Temple of Kolkata is a very sacred place of worship for the Digambara Jain community. Digambara is one of the two main sects of Jainism – the other branch is Svetambara.

Culture Significance: Within the site is a*Stambha* or a tower beside the sparkling red temple. Religious inscriptions preaching non-violence and other aspects of

Jainism can be found inscribed over the *Stambha.*The sanctum nests the main idol of Tirthankar Paraswanath – the 23rd Jain Tirthankar (877-777 B.C.).

Social Significance: The glorious red temple with its bright red entrance gateway greet the pilgrims to the temple premise, which has four sprawling gardens surrounded by trees, hedges and flowering plants for the visitors to take rest and feel the oneness with nature.Also the pilgrims can feed the hundreds of fish in the fish tank. There are some symbolic installations like a cow and tiger feeding from the same waterhole and some fountains within the temple premise too.

Associational Significance:The *Digambara* monks believe in complete abstinence from all material desires of the world. According to them, material possessions increases dependency and desire and ultimately lead to sorrow. Therefore, to attain *Moksha* or liberation they do not even attach importance to basic clothing of their body. This is their philosophy of life. However, the monastic practice is strictly for the males only. The female monks or *sadhvis* known as *Aryikas* are exempted from this practiceand are allowed to wear simple white seamless clothing.

Local legends: The temple is adjacent to a placid reservoir tank filled with clear water that reflects the somber serenity and purity of the structure.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Nagara style of temple architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. However, there are ample of trees, flower gardens and a water body within the site.

Plan: The overall site plan is oriented along N-S axis.The plan of main sanctum sanctoram is rectangular facing a large water bosy in the front.Other buildings within the site, include the monks' quarters, temple office building with library and a community area where religious programs are held.

Façade: The grand gateway has a central door flanked by square pilasters and jharokhas at both sides. Atop the gateway, are three square cupolas crowned by a *kalasha* each. The upper part is marked by the projected cornice supported by simple brackets. The main temple is a double storey structure crowned by *shikharas* : one main lying just above the garbagriha, one each at the four corners and a group of five smaller ones lining the two longer sides. The façade is adorned with square pilasters, recesses and jharokhas. Adjacent to the temple isanunique 81 feet high *Mana Stambha* made of pure white marble.

Decorative Feature: *Shikhara, kalasha, jharokha,* pilaster, brackets and cornice.

Building material and: Brick, lime-surkhi plaster, marble.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



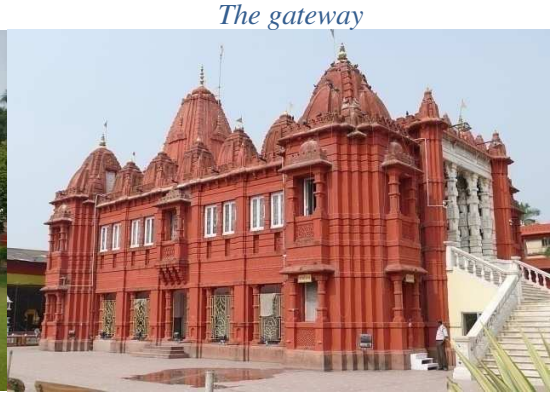
Entracnce to the hallway of the temple



The gateway



Stambha adjacent to the temple



Projected jharokhas in the facade

9. Associated Intangible values Mahavir Jayanti and Paryushan are celebrated each year.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

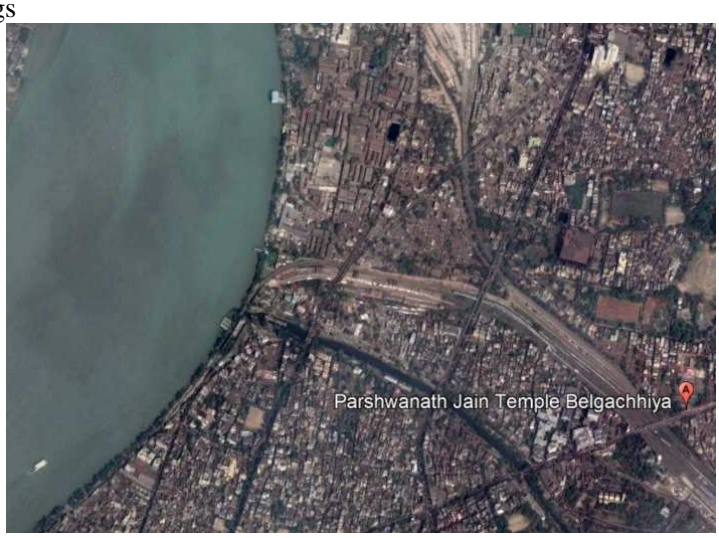
Archaeological: B
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://kolkatacitytours.com/digambar-jain-paraswanath-temple-kolkata/
ii. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Shree_Parshvanatha_Digambar_Jain_Upavan_Mandir

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of the site with respect to River Ganga



Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Parshwanath+Jain+Temple+Belgachhiya/@22.6056145,88.3821926,365m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027618ad3333e3:0xd712437f836936d3!8m2!3d22.6054288!4d88.3825019

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 18.10.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Ward 6

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 06 - 07	1 LOCKGATE ROAD MOSQUE
Serial No. 06 - 10	RAJA BAIDYANATH ROY'S GHAT INCLUDING PORT OF CALCUTTA, NORTH-EAST BOUNDARY

Serial No.-6-01 CLOCK TOWER AT GUN & SHELL FACTORY ENTRANCE

Map Reference Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CLOCK TOWER AT GUN & SHELL FACTORY ENTRANCE**

Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°37'10.14"N

Longitude: 88°22'13.92"E

Address: CIT, Satchasi Para, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002

Approach: 2.4km (6 min drive) from Dum Dum Junction

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Structure

Subtype: Tower



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1869

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: Hospital website- https://ofb.gov.in/units/RFI

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner: Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory

Address: CIT, Satchasi Para, Kolkata 700002

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Clock Tower

Past use: Clock Tower

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

At 1869, the East India Company set up this armament factory in Cossipore for political interests. The English army used to march from the jetty house of the factory on the Ganges to Clive House or the city and fix the time by looking at the clock. Workers under the leadership of Captain R. Mehn of the then Foundry and Shell Factory built the clock tower. The specialty of the Clock Tower was that people could see the time from inside and outside the factory.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. River Ganga is only 230 meters from the site. The clock tower is a part of Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory.
Plan:	The tower has a square plan.
Façade:	The tower has a plinth area of 3x3 meter and a height of about 29.6 meter. The four clocks placed on the four sides of the pillar are imported from abroad from Anglo-Swiss company. Above the clock is a huge brass bell. The clock was driven by pendulum and pinion. The clock tower was tilted slightly due to the effects of time and various natural disasters, and the clock was out of order for almost twenty years.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



The clock tower abutting the entrance

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	The tower wassurrounded with an iron fence and straightened it with iron wire, and the clock was repaired by Swapan Dutt, the city's oldest watch doctor.
Repairs and Maintenance:	The clock tower has been restored to its former glory as a result of reforms under the rules of the Heritage Commission and UNESCO.
Threats to the property:	None.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks The Clock tower is marked as a heritage site by Heritage Commission.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://ofb.gov.in/unit/pages/RFI/our-history1

ii. https://www.anandabazar.com/calcutta/kolkatar-korcha-clock-tower-of-heritage-building-gun-and-shell-factory-repaired-by-unesco-1.821665

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gun+and+Shell+Clock+Tower/@22.6196538,88.3733318,2920m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x39f89dfaf4d2101b:0xb0b4e5432c7efc00!2sDum+Dum+Railway+Ticket+Counter,+South+Dumdum,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3931318!2d22.6210317!1m6!1m2!1s0x39f89d7f1af49fd3:0xfc68dd59de53c7ba!2sGun+and+Shell+Clock+Tower,+CIT,+Satchasi+Para,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700002!2m2!1d88.3705193!2d22.6194888!3e2!3m4!1s0x39f89d7f1af49fd3:0xfc68dd59de53c7ba!8m2!3d22.6194888!4d88.3705193

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Reviewer Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata

Date of Listing 19.10.2020

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.6.-02 RANI DEBENDRABALA GHAT

Map Reference

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RANI DEBENDRABALA GHAT**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'56.29"N
Longitude: 88°22'7.48"E
Address: Chitpur Strand Bank Rd, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002
Approach: 3.2km (10 min drive) from Dum Dum Junction

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: Late 19th c.
Source of information: Correlated from relevant documents

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Not found.
Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Bathing Ghat
Past use: Bathing Ghat

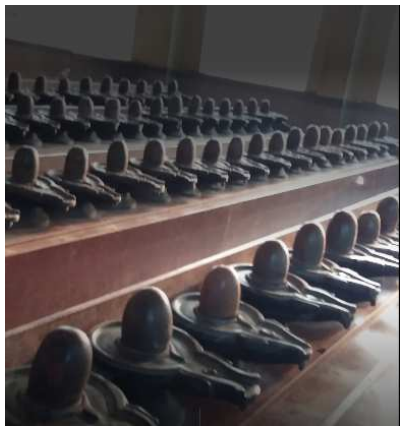
7. Significance

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

Rani Debendrabala Debya (or Dasi) belonged to the Kandi-Paikpara Raj family, owner of the Paikpara Estate that houses the Belgachhia villa or the Paikpara House, another graded heritage building listed by Kolkata Municipal Corporation. Texts refer to a ghat on the river Ganga being constructed by Raja Birendra Chandra Sinha (1881-?) of this family, hence it may be presumed that this is the same ghat that was named after Rani Debendrabala.. Some legal documents of 1916 mentions the Rani as the executrix of the estate of Suresh Chandra Sinha of Paikpara, and the holder of the Paikpara estate. There is a Shiva temple named Kashipur Kailash Dham by its side with 111 Shiva linga.s, though its historical background could not be found.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Not detectable
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. The structure is abutting River Ganga.
Plan:	The ghat has a rectangular plan with a flight of stairs merging the water level.
Façade:	Not detectable.
Decorative Feature:	Not found.
Building material and:	Not found.
Construction techniques:	Not found.



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.casemine.com/judgement/in/5ab4ea534a93262f5111694b

ii. https://indiankanoon.org/doc/104053/ (clause 9)

iii. https://murshidabad.net/history/history-topic-kandi-paikpara-raj.htm

iv. https://arunavabose.wordpress.com/2019/11/03/ghumchakkars-diary-70-111-shiv-temple-and-mayer-bari-kolkata/

v. Google Maps-Rani Debendra Bala Ghat



Maps/plan/Drawings





https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Rani+Debendra+Bala+Ghat,+Chitpur+Strand+Bank+Road,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal/111+Shiva+Temple+Cossipore,+Chitpur+Strand+Bank+Road,+Cossipore,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal/@22.6155042,88.3683703,96m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f89d86e9e1d09b:0x73fcc4f6e53ad77b!2m2!1d88.3687234!2d22.6156252!1m5!1m1!1s0x39f89d86c22ecfe3:0x9eb7fd002fbe92da!2m2!1d88.3687271!2d22.6156905!3e2

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 20.10.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-6-03 MUSLIM BURIAL GROUND, SHAHAR BANGLA

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **MUSLIM BURIAL GROUND, SHAHAR BANGLA**

Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°37'3.28"N

Longitude: 88°22'33.41"E

Address: 1/5, Khagendra Chatterjee Rd, Chiria More, Sawdagarh Pally, Cossipore, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002

Approach: 1.9km (9 min drive) from Dum Dum Junction via Dum Dum Rd.



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Burial ground

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: Not known

Source of information: Kolkata Municipal Corporation

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner: Shahar Bangla Muslim Burial GroundAssociation (To check)

Address: 1/5, Khagendra Chatterjee Rd, Chiria More, Sawdagarh Pally, Cossipore, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Burial ground

Past use: Burial ground

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nothing significant found through secondary analysis.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Islamic architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. There are ample of trees, green cover and a water body within the site.
Plan:	The overall site is longitudinal and oriented along North-South axis.
Façade:	The burial ground is well connected by a network of well shaded and paved walkways. There are resting places in the form of gazebos for the visitors. The graves have been placed in an systematic order within the burial ground.
Decorative Feature:	Discussed above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



The shaded walkways



Spaces for sitting



Graveyards



The pond inside the site

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Historical evidences should investigated.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Shahar_Bangla_Muslim_Burial_Ground

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shahar+Bangla+Muslim+Burial+Ground/@22.6173373,88.375997,258m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89d8eb3e1a6e7:0xda2b86b40a417e30!2sNoori+Masjid+Shahar+Bangla+Muslim+Burail+Ground!8m2!3d22.6182084!4d88.3759469!3m4!1s0x39f89d8934da416f:0x2dcf5c559aabf4d8!8m2!3d22.6175979!4d88.3759566

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	21.10.2020		

Serial No.-6-04 ADI CHITTESWARI TEMPLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**ADI CHITTESWARI TEMPLE**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°37'9.60"N
Longitude:	88°22'7.29"E
Address:	9, Khagendra Chatterjee Rd, Cossipore, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002
Approach: Junction	2.6km (16 min drive) from Dum Dum via Dum Dum Rd. and Khagendra Chatterjee Rd.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1610
Approximate Date: -	
Source of information:	

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Multiple
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify) -	
Name of owner:	Adi Chitteswari Temple Trust
Address:	9, Khagendra Chatterjee Rd, Cossipore, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Hindu Durga Temple
Past use:	Hindu Durga Temple

7. Significance

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

It was eighty years before Job Charnock docked in Calcutta, a fabled dacoit named *Chite Dakat,* built an idol of Neem wood to propitiate Goddess Durga. After his death, it was Manohar Ghosh who constructed a temple in 1610 AD to install the idol in the sanctum. Thus was the legend of Adi Chitteswari Mandir came into being. The wood of the idol has survived termites and vagaries of weather and is one of the oldest exhibit of sculpture of Kolkata.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. The site abuts the River Ganga.

Plan: Plan is rectangular and oriented along East-West direction.

Façade: The entrance to the temple is a two storey structure with arched fenestrations and crowned by a triangular pediment. Beautiful stucco work can also be seen. The entrance gateway follows a *Natmandir* (or hallway) supported over semicircular arches, five each on the longer side and two each on the shorter side. Facing perpendicular to the *natmandir* is the main sanctum where the deity resides. There is cusped arch entrance followed by a porch which is used by the devotees to deliver their prayers to the goddess Durga. The arches are supported over hexagonal columns with Corinthian capitals.

Decorative Feature: cusped arch, hexagonal columns, stucco work.

Building material and: Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry, I-sections and Wooden beams.



Natmandir



The porch in front of the garbhagriha



The deity made of neem wood



The cusped arches and hexagonal columns

9. Associated Intangible values The oldest road in Kolkata acquired its name Chitpur Road from the name of Devi Chiiteswari.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://indiapl.com/west-bengal/adi-chitteswari-durga-temple-709614
ii. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Adi_Chitteshwari_Temple

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Adi+Chitteswari+Durga+Temple/@22.6191527,88.3682178,211m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x39f89d858c7ce20b:0xd4cf3d3d50b32951!2sAdi+Chitteswari+Durga+Temple!8m2!3d22.6193244!4d88.3686837!3m4!1s0x39f89d858c7ce20b:0xd4cf3d3d50b32951!8m2!3d22.6193244!4d88.3686837

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 23.10.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-6-05 SARBAMANGALA TEMPLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SARBAMANGALA TEMPLE**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°37'8.98"N
Longitude: 88°22'20.76"E
Address: 9, Khagendra Chatterjee Rd, Cossipore, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002
Approach: 2.6km (16 min drive) from Dum Dum Junction via Dum Dum Rd. and Khagendra Chatterjee Rd.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information: Kolkata Municipal Corporation

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Sarbamangala Temple Trust
Address: 9, Khagendra Chatterjee Rd, Cossipore, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Hindu Temple
Past use: Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nothing significant found through secondary data. (To check).
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

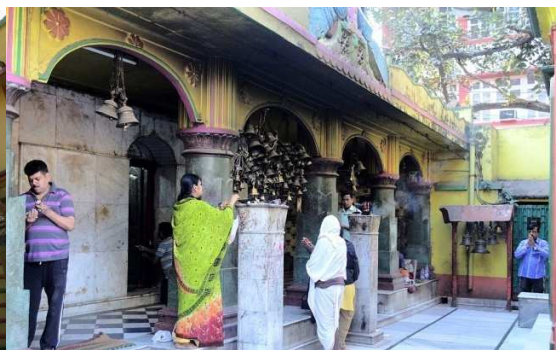
8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	'Dalan' style of Bengal temple architecture as well as traditional *Aat-chala* style.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation.
Plan:	The overall geometry of temple is rectangular with a large central courtyard.
Façade:	The temple structure is continuously aligned along the periphery of the rectangular site and raised over a shallow plinth with the *Natmandir* centrally located within the courtyard. The sanctum of Goddess Durga is a single storey structure with semicircular arches supported over circular columns at the entrance. There are three consecutive *shiva aat- chala* temples at the north-eastern corner of the complex.
Decorative Feature:	arches, columns, stucco work.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.









The deity made of neem wood *The cusped arches and hexagonal columns*

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Sarbamangala_Temple,_Chitpur

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/%E0%A6%B8%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%99%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%97%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%BE+%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B0/@22.6191898,88.3719216,183m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x7da6764ca6684a8b!8m2!3d22.6191886!4d88.3724688?hl=en

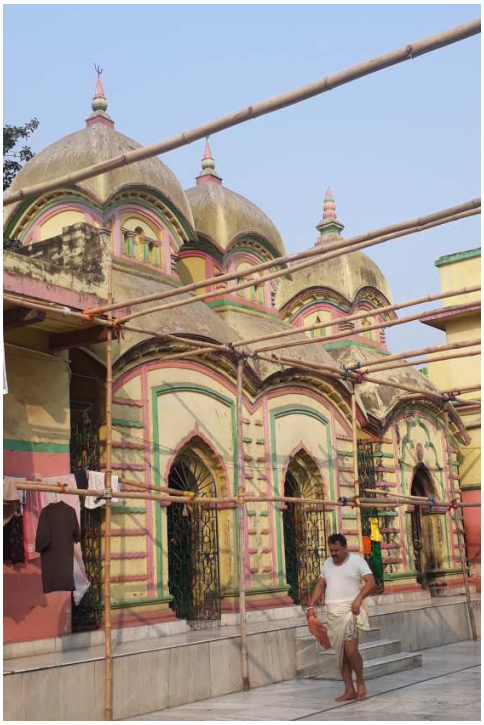
Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 23.10.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-6-06 BASRI SHAH MOSQUE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BASRI SHAH MOSQUE**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'30.49"N
Longitude: 88°22'10.92"E
Address: Panchanan Mukherjee Road, Chitpur, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002
Approach: 1.4km (8 min drive) from Tala Railway Stationvia Galif Street.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1804
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://theoptimist.news/kolkatas-monumental-muslim-legacy/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Basri Shah MosqueTrust
Address: Panchanan Mukherjee Road, Chitpur, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Mosque
Past use: Mosque

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Basri Shah Mosque was constructed in 1804. It was built over the ruins of earlier existing Islamic shrine. Fewinscriptionsclaimed that Dewan Reza Khan, the then Naib Dewan of Bengal Province, as the founder of the mosque. An inscription here mentioned that, Mir Jaffar who was the Nawab of Bengal, was allowed to live in Alipore where he died in 1765.

Culture Significance: The tomb or the *'Dargah'* is nearby to the mosque. The mosque is believed to have healing powers.

Social Significance: The mosque is named the tomb of a *Pir*, Basri Shah. *'Pir'* or *'Pir* Baba' is a title used in regard to Muslim saints in salutation to their honour. The

Dargah is visited by both Hindu and Muslims. The mosque is also used as a *Madrasa*(school) and the *Imam* hereteaches the local children.

Associational Significance: Basri Shah, was a wandering Sufi mendicant, refered to as a *"Pir"* or saint. The "Basri" in his name came from his hometown, Basra in Iraq. He is now referred to as Hassan Basri Shah Rahmatullah Alaih.

Local legends: Nothing significant found.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo-Islamic style of architecture with characteristics of Bengal architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. A canal and a flyover passes in close vicinity to the site.

Plan: The overall geometry of temple is rectangular with a large central courtyard. The plan of the mosque and the dargah has a strictly rectangular geometry and is oriented along East-West direction.

Façade: The mosque is raised over a high plinth.Theground floor is covered by one rooms from all sides. The three bayed facade hasthree domes with pointed *chatris*, crowning the roof. There are four pointed *minarets* lining each longer side of the mosque, one each in between two domes and one each at the corners. The mosque has a prayer hall on the first floor with a single aisled planand can be reached through a staircase directly from the street. The overall façade had recesses that 200 years ago, used to contain Bengal terracotta panels.

Decorative Feature: Domes, minarets,

Building material and: Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



The nearby dargah of Basri Shah containing the tomb.



The present image of the mosque



A morphed visualisation of the earlier existing mosque

9. Associated Intangible values It is claimed to be the oldest mosque in Kolkata.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	The walls and the arches which used to contain terracotta work and floral decoration executed in stucco is completely obliterated.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	The miniature minarets between the larger ones have all disintegrated. The mosque was abandoned for a long time and was being used a marble shop until it was renovated, in November of 2010 and was painted in light green.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://theoptimist.news/kolkatas-monumental-muslim-legacy/
ii. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2015/12/basri-shah-masjid-oldest-mosque-calcutta-kolkata.html

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of river Ganga w.r.t River Ganga



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Basri+Shah+Mosque/@22.6084163,88.3696351,51m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBASHIRI+MOSQUE,+PANCHANAN+MUKHERJEE+ROAD!3m4!1s0x3a02762906e2f7a3:0xae30cc46f8f44df4!8m2!3d22.6084565!4d88.3696581

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 27.10.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-6-08 SWING BRIDGE (BAGBAZAAR TOLLY CANAL BRIDGE)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SWING BRIDGE (BAGBAZAAR TOLLY CANAL BRIDGE)**

Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'28.96"N

Longitude: 88°22'2.42"E

Address: 6, Mohit Moitra Sarani, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003

Approach: 400m (5min walk) from Bagbazaar Railway Station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Structure

Subtype: Bridge

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information: Kolkata Municipal Corporation

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): West Bengal Transport Corporation (To check)

Name of owner: Paribahan Bhawan-1, 12 RN Mukherjee Road, Kolkata 700001

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Bridge

Past use: Bridge

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nothing significant found.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Nothing significant

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. The structure is located over the circular canalnear the confluence of Hooghly river

Plan: Plan is rectangular.

Façade:	The type of truss used is Pratt truss. It is used to pass trains across the canal. Beneath the railway tracks is another pathways that is used by the pedestrians.
Decorative Feature:	-
Building material and:	Iron and steel
Construction techniques:	Truss system



The swing bridge

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks Thorough analysis is required.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Circular_canal_Swing_Bridge_04.jpg
ii. Graded List of Heritage Buildings - Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Maps/plan/Drawings



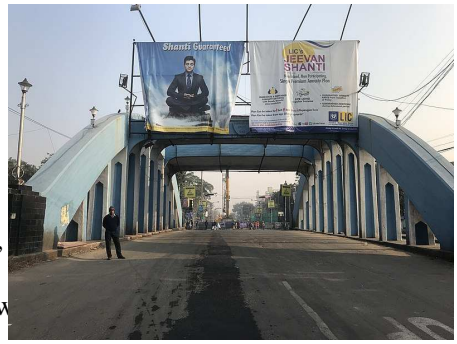
Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chitpur+Bridge/@22.6080617,88.3651355,17z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02762bd0d45297:0xb61d5467b3b2a453!2sBagbazarTolly+Canal+Bridge!8m2!3d22.6080568!4d88.3673242!3m4!1s0x3a02762918e14b3f:0xd0c4a159bf800f8d!8m2!3d22.6073249!4d88.3696722

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 30.10.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-6-09 BARRACKPORE BRIDGE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**BARRACKPORE BRIDGE**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°36'19.66"N
Longitude:	88°22'26.51"E
Address:	Near Galiff Street, Barrackpore Trunk Rd, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002
Approach:	1.2km (4 min drive) from Bagbazaar Railw Station

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1940
Approximate Date:-	
Source of information:	Kolkata Municipal Corporation

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Multiple
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify) -	
Name of owner:	West Bengal Transport Corporation (To check)
Address:	Paribahan Bhawan-1, 12 RN Mukherjee Road, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Bridge
Past use:	Bridge

7. Significance

Historic Significance:	Nothing significant found.
Culture Significance:	
Social Significance:	
Associational Significance:	
Local legends:	

8. Architectural Description

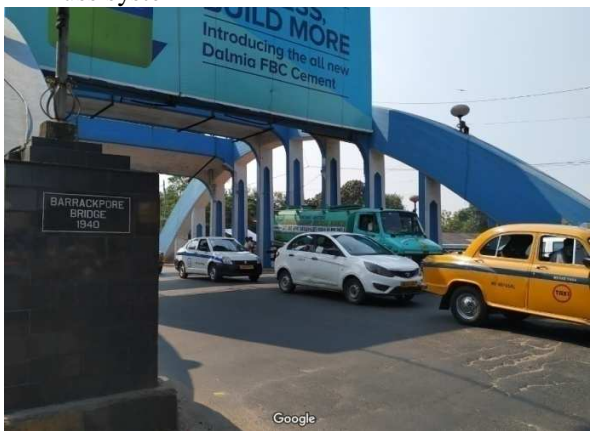
Architectural Style:	Nothing significant
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. The structure is located over the circular canalnear the confluence of Hooghly river
Plan:	Plan is rectangular.

Façade: The structure is a Tied Arch or solid ribbed type of bridge. It is used by vehicles to crossover the Circular canal canal between Bagbazaar and Chitpur.

Decorative Feature: -

Building material and: Iron and steel

Construction techniques: Truss system



The swing bridge

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found.

Structural Problem: Not found.

Additions & alterations: Not found.

Repairs and Maintenance: Not found.

Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks Thorough analysis is required.

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural:

Historical: B

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

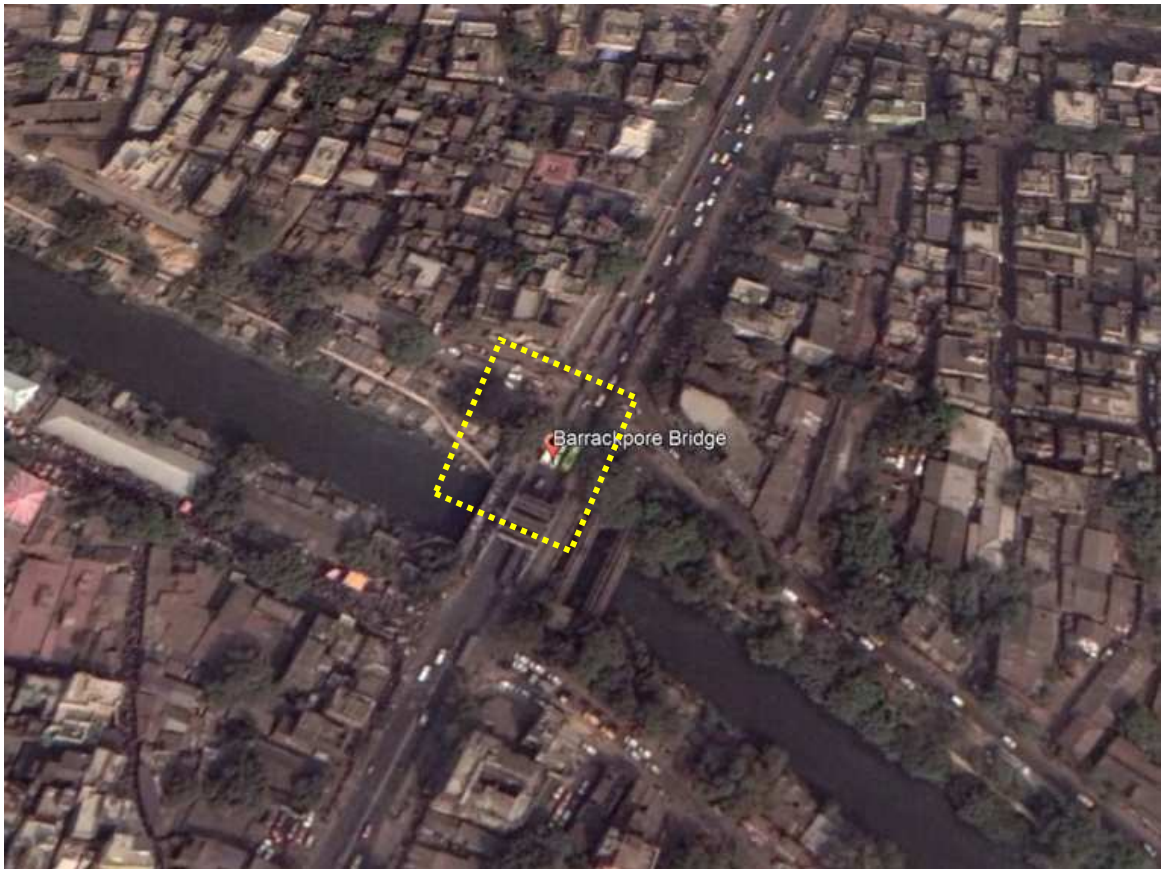
Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Barrackpore_bridge_04.jpg

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Barrackpore+Bridge/@22.6087356,88.3643478,14.96z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02762c78d3e1eb:0x74340b051b48447d!2sBagbazar,+Bag+Bazar+Colony,+Baghbazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3651039!2d22.6049841!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a027625c2e4397f:0xfbf660e21c49522a!2sBarrackpore+Bridge,+Near+Galiff+Street,+Barrackpore+Trunk+Rd,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700002!2m2!1d88.374015!2d22.6054331!3e0!3m4!1s0x3a027625c2e4397f:0xfbf660e21c49522a!8m2!3d22.6054331!4d88.374015

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 30.10.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Ward 7

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 07 - 01	PROMODASUNDARI GHAT
Serial No. 07 - 07	116/1 BIDHAN SARANI MOSQUE

Serial No.-7-02 BASUBATI – HOUSE OF PASHUPATI BOSE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BASUBATI – HOUSE OF PASHUPATI BOSE**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'15.13"N
Longitude: 88°22'14.55"E
Address: 65/1A, Bagbazar St, Bag Bazar Colony, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003
Approach: 500m (6 min walk) from Shyambazaar Five-Point crossing via BT Rd. and Bagbazaar Street.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1876
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://lbb.in/kolkata/basu-bati-baghbazar/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Multiple
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Bose Family (To check)
Address: 65/1A, Bagbazar St, Bag Bazar Colony, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Madhav Chandraof the distinguished Basu family of Kantapukur in Shyambazar died in June 1859. Mahendra Nath, Nanda Lal, and Pasupati Nath were his three sons. In 1874, Mahendra Nath's uncle passed away when he inherited a large zamindari in Gaya from him. Because of the huge income from the zamindari, the Basu family was able to acquire the land in Bagbazar, on which Basu Bati is situated as of today. The foundation stone of the house was laid in October of 1876 and the Basu family moved there in two years later.

Culture Significance: The Basus were enthusiastic for the theatre. In 1891, a dispute arose between the Star Theatre and the father of the Bengali stage, Girish

Ghosh. It was when the Basus made their house available for actors who left The Star and began performing under the name "City Theatre". As the partition of Bengal was announced in July of 1905, a *rakhi* tying ceremony was held in Basu Bati with the efforts of Rabindranath Tagore, where to symbolise their unity, the Hindus and Muslims tied the sacred thread on each other's wrists.

Social Significance: Dasarat Basu was the first man in history to use the Basu surname. Nanda Lal, and Pasupati Basu, were of the 24th generation descended. All Basus and Boses can trace their lineage back to him.

Associational Significance: Basu Bati was split in 1956, with the eastern half of the property beinggiven to the government of West Bengal led by Dr Bidhan Chandra Ray and the other half remaining in the possession of Nanda Lal's descendants.

Local legends: Nothing significant found.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Basu Bati's architecture is a blend of Bengali and Islamic architectural styles, designed by Bengali architect Nilmani Mitra.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation.

Plan: A rectangularbuildingwith two central courtyards. The southern face have 5 bays with the central bay, leading towards the large courtyard. There are rooms on the southern, eastern and western side of this courtyard, with column edged verandas between the courtyard and the rooms, while the northern side is occupied by a magnificent *thakurdalan*, of double height. The rooms at the east of the main courtyard is called "baithak khana", where guests were entertained. This constitutes the *bahir mahal* or outer house. The building extends further towards north, into the *andar mahal* or inner house where the women lived and only female outsiders and close male family members would be admitted here. This part of the house contains another smaller courtyard

Façade: Ainward looking buiding that is two-storeyed having five bays. The central and corner bays contain columns. 8 columns in the central bay have lion capitals and 4 columns each in each of the corner bays have plain capitals.The *thakurdalan* has 3 rows of columns. The outermost columns contain Hindu style capitals with lotus motifs in stucco. Around the thakurdalan, i.e., on other sides of the courtyard, have columns with octagonal base on the ground floor and conventional European floral type columns on the first floor lining the varandas. All the arches in Basubati are of Islamic style and are scalloped including the ones in doors and windows. The interiors of the thakurdalan contained Kalighat pat style paintings

Decorative Feature: Described above.

Building material and: Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



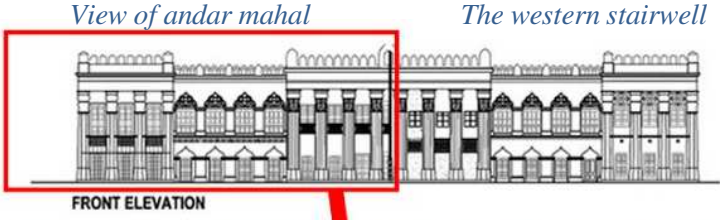
View of andar mahal



The western stairwell



Cast iron brackets for lanterns





The southern part of the building



Lotus capitals



Lion capitals

9. Associated Intangible values Bengal's first exhibition of *khadi* or homespun cloth, to challenge the produce of the mills of Lancashire, was held in Basu Bati.Most recently, Srijit Mukherjee's film, Baishey Srabon, was shot here.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

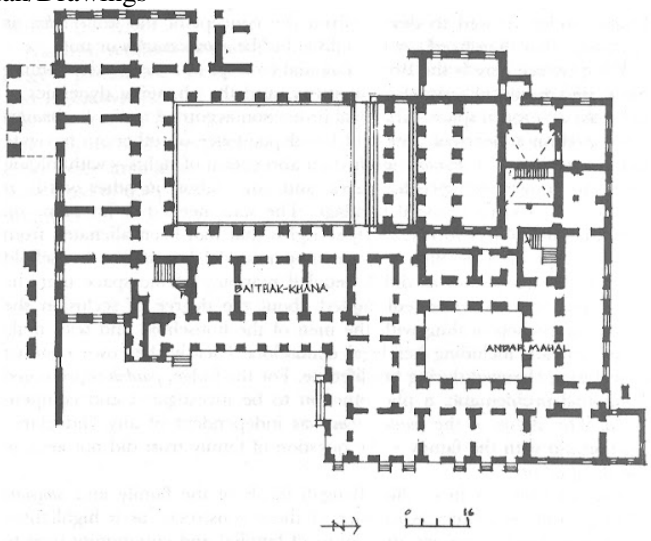
14. References

Reference notes

i. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2017/07/basu-bati-bagbazar-calcutta-kolkata.html

ii. https://www.livehistoryindia.com/amazing-india/2019/07/21/basu-bati-a-timeless-legacy-of-bengali-heritage

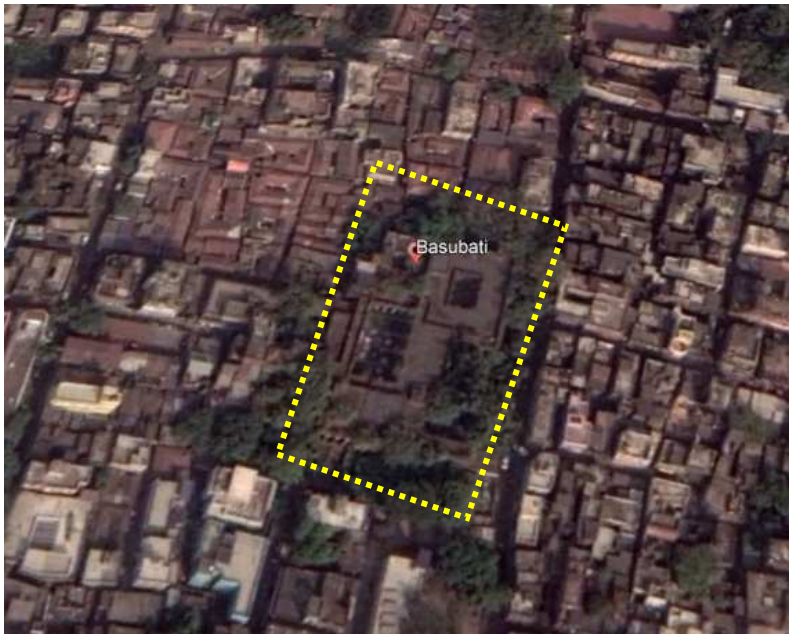
Maps/plan/Drawings



Plan of Basubati
*Source :*http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2017/07/basu-bati-bagbazar-calcutta-kolkata.html



Position of river Ganga w.r.t River Ganga



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Basubati++Pashupati+Bose+Nandalal+Bose/@22.599933,88.3656367,13z/data=!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbasubati!3m4!1s0x3a02762f3d6f96d3:0x3b05a48838210697!8m2!3d22.6042449!4d88.3707803?hl=en

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	02.11.2020		

Serial No. 7-03 DOCHALA SIVA TEMPLE OF JAGATRAM HALDER

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **DOCHALA SIVA TEMPLE OF JAGATRAM HALDER**

Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'21.18"N

Longitude: 88°22'8.81"E

Address: Kshirode Vidyavinode Ave, Kakurgachi, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700054

Approach: 500m (6 min walk) from Shyambazaar Five-Point crossing via BT Rd. and Bagbazaar Street.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1665

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/11/24/dochala-siva-temple/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Hindu Temple

Past use: Hindu Temple

7. Significance

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

The temple was founded by Jagatram Halder. The exact year of its foundation cannot be determined; but it can be assumed to be constructed in the middle of the 18th century. The temple sanctum beholds a *Shivalingam* in the centre made of *kasthi pathar* (touch stone which is worshipped daily. Generally, *do-chala* temples have either single entrance or triple entrance; but this temple has double entrance. It is believed that the temple follows a deviation from the standard *do-chala* type as far as the number of entrances to the temple is concerned. Apart from the main entrance there is a comparatively narrow gate on the eastern side.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	*Do-chala* style of Bengal temple architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation.
Plan:	Plan is rectangular and faces towards the South.
Façade:	The façade has three semicircular arched openings with the central one being the main entrance. It is marked by a porch with a barrel vault above and is supported over two thin circular columns resting above square pedestals.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



Front porch



Subsidiary entrance at the eastern wall

9. Associated Intangible values The book "Dhanya Baghbazar" has a reference to this old temple where it has been mentioned that the temple is founded in 1072 Bangabda which according to Gregorian calendar comes to 1665.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	The temple has lost its old charm and has been repaired and renovated in an extensive manner. The colour has also been done recently.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://kinjalbose.wordpress.com/2019/11/24/dochala-siva-temple/
ii. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Dochala_Shiva_temple_of_Jagatram_Haldar

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shiv+Temple/@22.6058826,88.3690119,46m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sDOCHALA+SIVA+TEMPLE+OF+JAGAT+RAM+HALDER!3m4!1s0x3a02762934ff6d8f:0xfff64f8d39f6dae1!8m2!3d22.6058577!4d88.3691408

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.11.2020		

Serial No. 7-04 TEMPLE COMPLEX OF VISHNURAM CHAKRABARTY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **TEMPLE COMPLEX OF VISHNURAM CHAKRABARTY**

Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'15.30"N

Longitude: 88°21'54.82"E

Address: 610, Rabindra Sarani Rd, Bag Bazar Colony, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003

Approach: 63m(1 min walk) from Bagbazaar Railway Stn.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: Kolkata Municipal Corporation

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner:

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use (To check)

Present use: Hindu Temple

Past use: Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nothing significant found.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: *Char-chala* style of Bengal temple architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. River Ganga is just 75m from the site.

Plan: Square

Façade:	The temples have a single arched entrance. The walls are adorned with simple stucco patterns with accent corners.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.





The arches entrances *An unidentified structure in the complex* *The line of temples*

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	The stucco works have worn out. There are multiple cracks in the structures with numerous broken parts.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Temple_Complex_of_Vishnuram_Chakrabarty

Maps/plan/Drawings



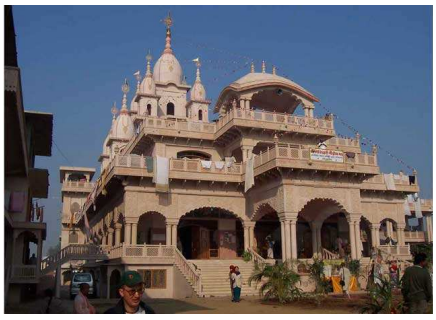
Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Heritage++Temple+Complex+of+Vishnuram+Chakraborty/@22.6042947,88.3630398,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x902ddfdb9a91593e!8m2!3d22.6042898!4d88.3652285

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	04.11.2020		

Serial No.-7-05 GOUDIYA MATH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name:	**GOUDIYA MATH**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°36'10.93"N
Longitude:	88°22'1.01"E
Address:	Girish Mancha, 16/A, Kali Prasad Chakraborty St,Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003
Approach:	350m(4 min walk) from Bagbazaar Railway Stn.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	
Approximate Date:	1940
Source of information:	http://www.gaudiyamission.org/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Gaudiya Mission Trust
Address:	Girish Mancha, 16/A, Kali Prasad Chakraborty St,Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Hindu Temple
Past use:	Hindu Temple

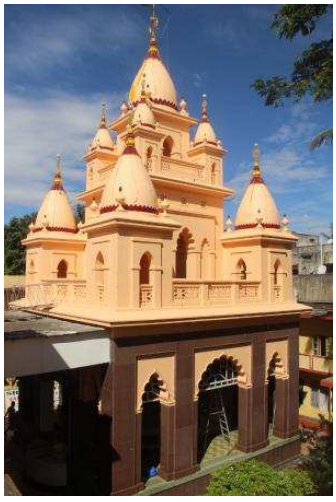
7. Significance

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

The Gaudiya Mission is a Gaudiya Vaishnava monastic and missionary organization formed during March 1940 in Calcutta. Its founder is brahmachari Ananta Vasudev Prabhu.While Sri Gaudiya Math existed from 1920 to 1937. Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati selected Ananta Vasudev Prabhu as his successor. Later Ananta Vasudev Prabhu gave up his post as successor and established a new organization (renamed the Gaudiya Math) became known as the Gaudiya Mission. The 64 Gaudiya Math centers were divided into two groups in 1948 and Gaudiya Mission kept the central temple "Sri Gaudiya Math" with museum at Bagbazar in Kolkata, the headquarter of Mission .

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	*Navaratna* style of Bengal temple architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. River Ganga is 250m from the site.
Plan:	
Façade:	The temple is a three storyed structure with nine pinnacles *(nava ratnas)*at the roofs, four each at the corners of the first two storeys and one large central pinnacle atop the third storey shaped. Each pinnacle is crowned with a *Kalasha.* The entrance to the temple is through three cusped arches supported over square columns.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



The façade of the temple



Aerial view of the temple

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good.

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

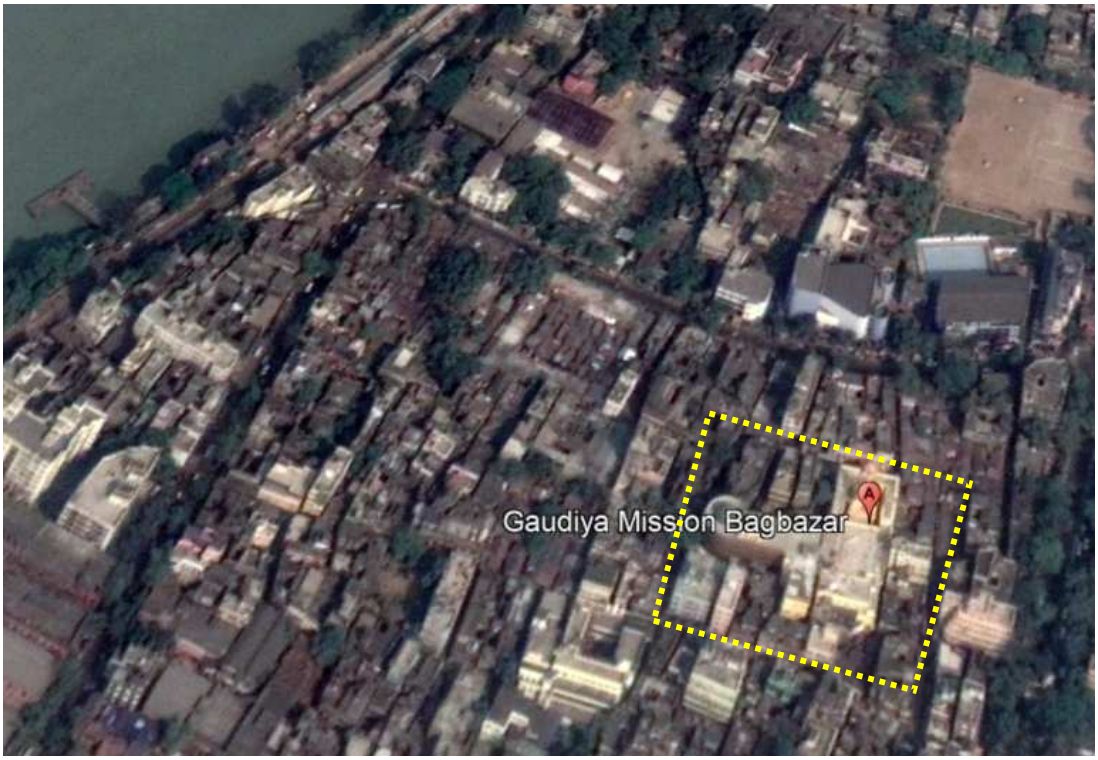
Architectural: A
Historical: B
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.gaudiyamission.org/
ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaudiya_Mission

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gaudiya+Mission+Bagbazar/@22.6027439,88.3639558,1033m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02762c78d3e1eb:0x74340b051b48447d!2sBagbazar,+Bag+Bazar+Colony,+Baghbazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3651039!2d22.6049841!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02762c302c7c75:0x5bf074fe758480fd!2sGaudiya+Mission+Bagbazar,+Girish+Mancha,+16%2FA,+Kali+Prasad+Chakraborty+St,+Opposit:,+Baghbazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700003!2m2!1d88.367012!2d22.603238!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a02762c302c7c75:0x5bf074fe758480fd!8m2!3d22.603238!4d88.367012

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 04.11.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-7-06 SRI SRI MAYER BARI, SRI RAMAKRISHNA MATH, BAGBAZAR

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**SRI SRIMAYER BARI, SRI RAMAKRISHNA MATH**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°36'22.29"N
Longitude:	88°22'4.46"E
Address:	1, Udbodan Lane, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003
Approach:	400m(5 min walk) from Bagbazaar Railway Station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site	Building
Subtype:	Temple & monastery

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1899
Approximate Date:	-
Source of information:	https://belurmath.org/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Sri Ramakrishna Math, Bagbazar
Address:	Ramakrishna Math & Ramakrishna Mission (HQ) PO Belur Math, Dist Howrah, West Bengal 711202

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Temple and monastery
Past use:	Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Ramakrishna Paramhansa's wife Sarada Devi lived at a two-storey house of Bagbazar Street for 11 years (1909-1920). The House became a branch of Belur Math from 1899 onward. The centre is well known as also Udbodhan. It is the premier publishing house of Bengali books of Ramakrishna Math and has contributed to the spread of Ramakrishna-Vivekananda ideology through its publications. Udbodhan is also the name of the monthly journal published since the last part of 19th c., continuing for more than 100 years and having the distinction of being the only Bengali periodical running continuously for over a century. Religious classes are conducted every day after the evening *arati* on their lives and teachings.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Mix of Indian and European styles.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. River Ganga is at a stone's throw from the site having the ghat for the same.
Plan:	Plan is rectangular with a small central courtyard and rooms are lines around the sides of this courtyard.
Façade:	The building is double storeyed with arches at regular intervals lining the façade at both the levels. The arches have wooden venetian windows painted in green. Inside, the edges of the courtyard are lined by square columns with ornate brackets, staggered in nature. Oranamental jalis are also seen at some places within the house.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



The inner courtyard



Inside Sri Sarada Maa's room

9. Associated Intangible values Special Puja is offered on the birthdays of the disciples of Sri Ramakrishna, as also on Christmas-Eve, Rama Navami, Shankar Panchami, Buddha Purnima, Janmashtami and Sarasawti Puja days.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good.

12. Other Remarks Regular spiritual discourses are conducted here.



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://belurmath.org/

ii. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/Heritage-zone-around-Mayer-Bari-in-Kolkata/articleshow/22352862.cms

Maps/plan/Drawings

Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sarada+Ma+Bari/@22.6061472,88.367822,46m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02762c78d3e1eb:0x74340b051b48447d!2sBagbazar,+Bag+Bazar+Colony,+Baghbazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3651039!2d22.6049841!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02762956ce8eb5:0xb5e46e2cdf22cceb!2sSri+Sri+Sarada+Mayer+Bari,+Bagbazar,+Baghbazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700003!2m2!1d88.3679204!2d22.6061534!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a02762951acffc3:0x83696d136edc0d36!8m2!3d22.6061828!4d88.3679201

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 05.11.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Ward 8

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 08 - 01	CAST IRON WATER TAPS
Serial No. 08 - 04	ANNAPURNA GHAT
Serial No. 08 - 05	SCULPTOR G. PAUL'S STUDIO
Serial No. 08 – 08	MORIBUND HOUSE OF ABHOYCHARAN GUHA
Serial No. 08 - 09	FORMER N.C.C. OFFICE

Serial No.-8-02 HOUSE OF SISTER NIVEDITA

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SISTER NIVEDITA HERITAGE MUSEUM & KNOWLEDGE CENTRE**
Past Name: **HOUSE OF SISTER NIVEDITA**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'10.35"N
Longitude: 88°22'4.55"E
Address: 16A Ma Saradamoni Sarani, Bose Para Lane, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003
Approach: 750m(10 min walk) from Shyambazar 5 Point Crossing via B.T. Road.

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1898
Source of information: http://www.sisterniveditahouse.org/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public(now)
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Ramakrishna Sarada Mission
Address: Dakshinmeswar, West Bengal



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Museum & Knowledge Centre.
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

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

Sister Nivedita lived in this house from 1898 to 1911. In 1898, she got into her Indian identity, from Margaret Elizabeth Noble inspired by Swami Vivekananda. The two-storey house was the witness of her spiritual metamorphosis. It is here that she opened a girls' school and started educating them. Her service to the people during the plague epidemic of 1898 is legendary.

In the year 2017, on the event of Nivedita's 150th birth anniversary, the monastic and charitable organisation, Ramakrishna Math, along with the Government of West Bengal took on to renovating the house into a museum about her life.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European style
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. River Ganga is 400m from the site.
Plan:	Plan is rectangular and is North facing with an outer and one inner courtyard.
Façade:	A partly double storey residence with the front façade having seven semicircular arches. The larger central arch having the doorway, is adorned with layers of recesses and stucco detailing along with two slender circular pillars at the two ends while the three smaller ones at either of the sides of the doorway have full height wooden windows.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



Before restoration



After restoration

9. Associated Intangible values

Sister Nivedita was the first foreigner who started a school for the girls coming from middle-class families in the city, then the capital of the British Empire. This building has been sanctified by the visits of Sri Sarada Devi, Swami Vivekananda and his brother disciples and many other eminent personalities of the time.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	The house was crumbling with numerous cracks before it was restored.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	The house has been restored using the exact materials that was originally used for constructing the house using carbon dating. A space frame has also been added covering the inner courtyard.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks The museum has been inaugurated in March 2020.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.sisterniveditahouse.org/
ii. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/sister-niveditas-house-gets-a-healing-touch/articleshow/61095906.cms

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sister+Nivedita's+House/@22.602881,88.3679203,46m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m19!1m13!4m12!1m3!2m2!1d88.3735771!2d22.6019109!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02762e86d9061d:0x4742c56b6ae2b1b!2sSister+Nivedita's+House,+16A+Ma+Saradamoni+Sarani,+Bose+Para+Ln,+Baghbazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700003!2m2!1d88.3679549!2d22.6028858!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a02762e86d9061d:0x4742c56b6ae2b1b!8m2!3d22.6028858!4d88.3679549?hl=en

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	05.11.2020		

Serial No.-8-03 STATUE OF GIRISH CHANDRA GHOSH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **STATUE OF GIRISH CHANDRA GHOSH**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'9.45"N
Longitude: 88°22'3.15"E
Address: 11/A, Girish Ave, Bidhan Sarani, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003
Approach: 450m(5 min walk) from Bagbazaar Railway Station

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girish_Chandra_Ghosh

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Girish Bhavan
Address: 11/A, Girish Ave, Bidhan Sarani, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Statue of eminent personality.
Past use: Statue of eminent personality

7. Significance

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

Girish Chandra Ghosh was the Father of Bengali Theatre. He was a Bengali thespian, poet, playwright writer-director and also a musician. He was largely credited for the golden age of Bengali theatre andcofounded the Great National Theatre in 1872. He wrote nearly 40 plays. Later he became an ardent follower of Sri Ramakrishna. The statue is a reminder of his notable contributions to Bengali drama and has been erected in front of his residence, Girish Bhavan.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Not applicable
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation.
Plan:	-
Façade:	The form of the pedestal is in the form of truncated pyramid above which the carved statue of Girish Chandra Ghosh rests. The statue has been painted in white. The front face of the pedestal has his name written over the marble stone. Part of his house is behind the statue.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girish_Chandra_Ghosh

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 06.11.2020

Reviewer
Name GopaSen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-8-06 HOUSE OF BALARAM BASU

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**HOUSE OF BALARAM BASU**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°36'7.38"N
Longitude:	88°22'1.67"E
Address:	7, Girish Ave, Sovabazar, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003
Approach:	500m (7 min walk) from Bagbazaar Railway Station

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1922
Approximate Date:	-
Source of information:	https://belurmath.org/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Belur Math Trust
Address:	Ramakrishna Math & Ramakrishna Mission (HQ) PO Belur Math, Dist Howrah, West Bengal 711202

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Temple / Religious place
Past use:	Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:	
Culture Significance:	
Social Significance:	
Associational Significance:	Established in 1922, the house has been the dwelling place of Sri Balaram Basu, disciple of Sri Ramakrishna and relative of BaburamMaharaj (later Swami Premananda), one of the direct disciples of Sri Ramakrishna. Sri Sri Ramakrishna had frequently visited here and had sanctified the place. As a place of sanctity, Ramakrishna Mission Association was formed here and Swami Vivekananda held August assembly on May 1st, 1897 to resolve his plans for the foundation of this association in obeisance to his Spiritual Master.
Local legend	

8. Architectural

Description

Architectural Style:	European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation.
Plan:	Plan is rectangular with a central courtyard and rooms are lines around the edges of the courtyard.
Façade:	The building is double storeyed with arched doorways at regular intervals lining the façade at the ground floor level and a projected balcony at the first floor. The balcony is supported over cantilevered wooden beams and has wooden louvers hanging from the ceiling with slender circular cast iron columns at regular intervals and ornamental raillings. Inside, the edges of the courtyard are lined by circular double columns.
Decorative Feature:	louver, railings, double columns, arches.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry, Wooden beam supports



The inner courtyard



The natmandir

9. Associated Intangible values This house has been sanctified by Sri Ramakrishna himself to celebrate Rath yatra with all his disciples. Celebration of the birthdays of Sri Ramakrishna, Holy Mother Sri Sarada Devi and Swami Vivekananda, and the Ratha-Yatra festival are held every year.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration .

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://belurmath.org/
ii. https://wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/Balaram_Mandir

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%B0%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%AE+%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B0/@22.6019058,88.3670913,3a,75y/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipPhvSyisHisnvgsgnw9DP8yd0SvJLOl1pJrjbK1!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipPhvSyisHisnvgsgnw9DP8yd0SvJLOl1pJrjbK1%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i2048!8i1536!4m12!1m6!1m5!1s0x3a02762dd006e209:0x1931894afa82ba54!2z4Kas4Kay4Kaw4Ka-4KauIOCmruCmqOCnjeCmpuCmvCmsA!8m2!3d22.6019058!4d88.3670913!3m4!1s0x3a02762dd006e209:0x1931894afa82ba54!8m2!3d22.6019058!4d88.3670913?hl=en

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 07.11.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-8-07 THAKURBARI OF GOKUL MITRA

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**THAKURBARI OF GOKUL MITRA**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°36'2.51"N
Longitude:	88°21'50.63"E
Address:	520, Rabindra Sarani Rd, Sovabazar, Kumartuli, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700005
Approach:	500m (7 min walk) from Bagbazaar Railway Station via Rabindra Sarani.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype: Religious



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1761
Approximate Date:	-
Source of information:	Department Of Tourism, Government Of West Bengal

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Public(now)
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Mitra Family
Address:	520, Rabindra Sarani Rd, Sovabazar, Kumartuli, Baghbazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700005

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Hindu Temple
Past use:	Hindu Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:	This thakurbari housing the idol of Sri Madan Mohan was built by one Gokul Chandra Mitra in 1761, who was one of the earliest settlers of Calcutta. He was born in 1728 at Baligram, Howrah and migrated to Calcutta with his father Sitaram, due to the continuous attack of the Maratha soldiers who used to extort wealth from the natives in the name of tax collection.
Culture Significance:	The Madan Mohan deity's history is linked to Bishnupur in Bakura. It is believed that the idol dates back to 500 years. He was blessed with having the Madanmohan idol from the Raja of Bishnupur, Chaitanya Singh who

borrowed a huge sum of money from him and mortgaged the Madanmohan idol to him. His residence soon came to be known as Madanmohantala due to the presence of the revered idol. The chamber of the god is like a ball room with a *Nahabatkhana* or *Sahanai* Player's room. Further down the Madan Mohan Temple is situated the *Rash-Mancha* where the deity is brought every year during the *Rash(Dolyatra)* Festival followed by local fairs and devotees flocking in.

Social Significance: Gokul Mitra was an intelligent and an ambitious man with good business acumen. When the East India Company received the Zamindari rights of 24 Parganas, they invited the natives to extract salt against a commission and Gokul Mitra excelled and made humongous profits as a salt trader. In 1756 when Shiraj-ud-daulah attacked Calcutta, he along with other powerful businessman like Gobindaram Mittar, Banamali Sarkar and Umi Chand had helped in cutting down trees to create barriers to protect themselves from the loot due to the attack.

Associational Significance: Gokul Mitra had a sprawling house which was built on 56 bigha (22.5 acres) of land behind the thakurbari, which is in a dilapidated condition.

Local legends: It is said that after he received the 'Madanmohan' idol his luck kept shining on to become one of the richest men of Calcutta.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: 'Dalan' style of Bengal temple architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation.

Plan: Plan is rectangular with a central courtyard and a huge pavilion.

Façade: The two storey building is entered through its huge wooden doors. There are gigantic Doric ordersstanding high in the middle of the vast courtyard making the grand pavillion. In the Eastern side of the courtyard is the *Jhulan-Dalan.* At the Southern end,a flight of grand marble stairs leads to the first floor to the hall of Madan Mohan residing on a silver throne.

Decorative Feature: Described above.

Building material and: Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.

Construction techniques: Brick masonry, Wooden beam supports



The grand arches



Marble stairs leading the hall of Madan Mohan



The ball room of Madan Mohan

9. Associated Intangible values Ras festival is celebrated every year.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: The house of Gokul Mitra just behind the temple is dilapidated.

Structural Problem: Not found.
Additions & alterations: The Ras Mancha has been recently whitewashed which has washed away the aesthetics .
Repairs and Maintenance: Not found.
Threats to the property: Not known

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://eap.bl.uk/sites/default/files/legacy-eap/downloads/eap906_survey.pdf, page 8-10.
ii. https://www.wbtourismgov.in/destination/attractions_activities/sutanuti_trails
iii. http://thegangeswalk.com/madan-mohan-temple/

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Madan+Mohan+Mandir+with+original+deity+of+Bishnupur/@22.60072,88.3638229,19z/data=!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a02762d648a16cd:0x97b77e43f855aa3b!2sGokul+Mitra+Ln,+Sovabazar,+Shobhabazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700005!3b1!8m2!3d22.600004!4d88.3644993!3m4!1s0x3a0277df7156dbcd:0x422c9e8c5909a475!8m2!3d22.6006776!4d88.363827?hl=en4KauIOCmruCmqOCnjeCmpuCmvCmsA!8m2!3d22.6019058!4d88.3670913!3m4!1s0x3a02762dd006e209:0x1931894afa82ba54!8m2!3d22.6019058!4d88.3670913?hl=en

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 07.11.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Ward 9

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 09 - 01	HARACHANDRA MALLICK'S GHAT
Serial No. 09 – 04 to 08	ATTRACTIVE STREET ELEVATION

Serial No.-9-02 CHAMPATALA GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CHAMPATALA GHAT**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'02.2"N
Longitude: 88°21'33.1"E
Address: Strand Bank Road
Approach: 550m(7min walk) from Sovabazar Ahiritola Railway Station via Strand Bank Road

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

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

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Riverfront Structure / Bathing Ghat
Past use: Riverfront Structure / Bathing Ghat

7. Significance

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

Not much is known about the history of the *ghat*. The name has been derived from a certain Champa tree, which may have existed by the side of the *ghat* at some point of time.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Mix of Indian and European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. The site is abutting River Ganga.
Plan: Plan of the pavilion is rectangular followed by a flight of stairs. There is a small temple beside the pavilion.

Façade:	The facade has pointed arched central doorways flanked by similar windows with fixed louvers below sill for ventilation. The parapet of this single storied structure is quite intriguing with accentuated corners. Ornate details can be seen lining the parapet The scale is human. The *ghat* steps are perpendicular to the river.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster..
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



Source:https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Champatala_Ghat#/map/0

13. Grade

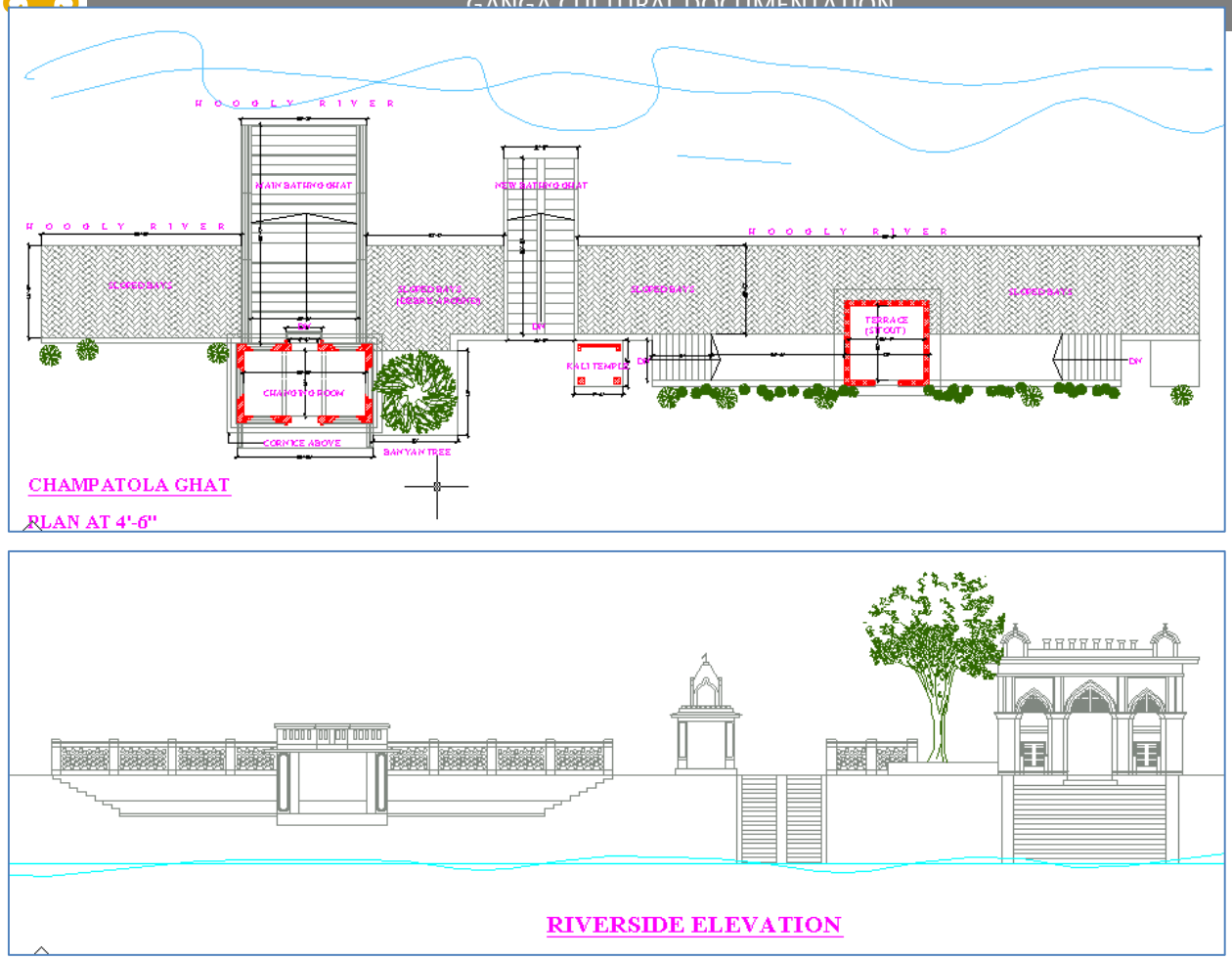
Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	B
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Champatala_Ghat
ii. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343584684_Study_Documentation_of_%27Ghats%27_Along_the_Calcutta_Riverfront

Maps/plan/Drawings



(Source: Fourth Yr. B. Arch. LA Studio work, Jadavpur University, 2005)

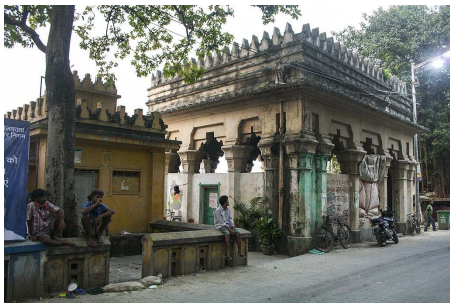
Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 10.11.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-9-03 KUMARTULI GHAT

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**KUMARTULI GHAT**
Past Name:	**-do-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°36'6.87"N
Longitude:	88°21'40.42"E
Address:	Durga Charan Banerjee St, Sovabazar, Shobhabazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700003
Approach:	550m(7min walk) from Bagbazaar Railway Station via Strand Bank Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

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

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use.
Present use:	Riverfront Structure / Bathing Ghat
Past use:	Riverfront Structure / Bathing Ghat

7. Significance

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

It was built by Raja Radhakanta Deb (1784-1867) of the Shobhabazar Raj family, a wealthy estate holder and was previously called Raja Ghat after him.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Indian style of architecture with ornate arches.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. The site is abutting River Ganga.

Plan:	Plan of the pavilion is rectangular followed by a flight of stairs. There is a small temple beside the pavilion.
Façade:	The temple has the ornate arches on each side supported over columns. Ornate details can be seen lining the parapet.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster..
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values Kumartuli is said to be the 'potter's quarter' of North Kolkata.The idol making settlement of Kumartuli is over 300years old.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Minor changes have been carried out like converting one of the doors into a window, Fixing of grills etc..
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks This ghat is famous for the idol-makers or artisans (*kumor*), whose main occupation is preparation of clay idols of Gods & Goddesses. It is used as a disembarkation point for clay supply to this artisan community.



Source:https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kumartuli+Ghat/@22.6018923,88.3612439,18z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277d2e8aa80f9:0xe4a4b27df72

13. Grade

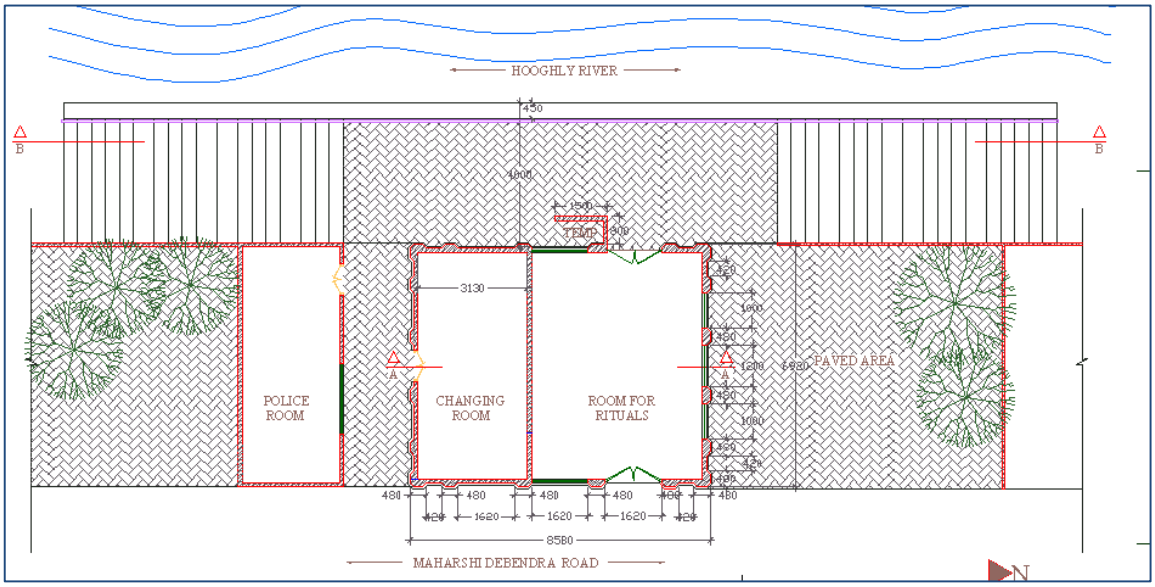
Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	B
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Kumartuli_Ghat
ii. Graded List of Heritage Buildings - Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Maps/plan/Drawings





(Source: Fourth Yr. B. Arch. LA Studio work, Jadavpur University, 2005)

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.11.2020		

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-9-09 RAMESWAR SIVA TEMPLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RAMESWAR SIVA TEMPLE**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°35'51.60"N
Longitude: 88°21'44.06"E
Address: 52, Nandaram Sen St, Sovabazar, Hatkhola Kolkata, West Bengal 700005
Approach: 500m(6min walk) from Sovabazar Metro Station via Sovabazar Street

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1654
Approximate Date: 1654
Source of information: http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2015/12/shiva-trilogy-part-2-rameswar-shiva.html

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

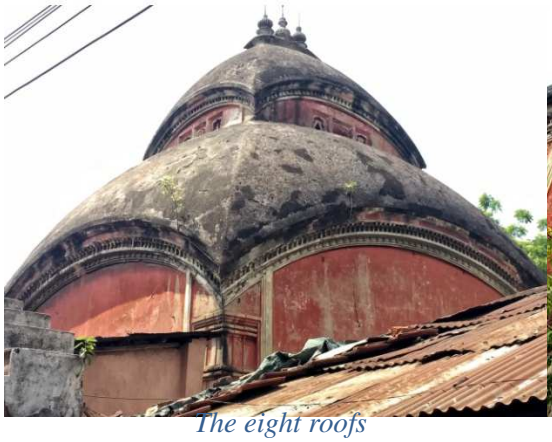
Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

Around 1654, Nandaram Sen founded of the temple, much before Job Charnock landed in Calcutta. The word *'Rameshwar* 'here means the God to the Ram (Ram + Iswar). According to *'Ramayana'*, the protagonist i.e. Ram was a devotee of Lord Shiva, hence the name.The Shiva linga here is about 6 ft tall. There are also the idols of *Radha Krishna, Debi Annapurna* and *Kali Mata.*

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: *Aatchala*(eight roofs) style of Bengal Temple architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation.
Plan: The plan is square in shape.
Façade: The temple isbuilt on a high plinth of 4.5 ft in height. There are three entrances decorated with cusped arches. The west-facing temple is 38 ft in length, 31 ft. in breadth and 80 ft. in height. The the line ofjoining of walls with the roofis decorated with a bow type artistic ornamentation on all four sides, displaying flowers and creepers. The roof has been crowned with eight roofs *(aathchala).*
Decorative Feature: Described above.
Building material and: Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques: Brick masonry.


The eight roofs


The archways

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Rameshwar Temple had terracotta ornamentation, which have been compromised during the renovation and paint work.
Structural Problem: Not found.
Additions & alterations: The bright red colour of the temple is due to the red paint which was used during renovation.
Repairs and Maintenance: The temple has been renovated recently.
Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2015/12/shiva-trilogy-part-2-rameswar-shiva.html
ii. https://kinjalbose.com/2017/06/03/shiva-temples-of-north-kolkata/

Maps/plan/Drawings



Position of the site with respect to River Ganga



Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Rameshwar+Shiva+Temple/@22.5977057,88.3624145,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOgQC0yY2sLHzxH4m7mzSqNs8wFEmR8mOQQjwbm!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOgQC0yY2sLHzxH4m7mzSqNs8wFEmR8mOQQjwbm%3Dw203-h231-k-no!7i2598!8i2967!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sRAMESWAR+SIVA+TEMPLE!3m4!1s0x3a02774f0c9ca369:0x22a5553e8b422126!8m2!3d22.5976094!4d88.3623418

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.11.2020		

Serial No. 9-10 BANESWAR SIVA TEMPLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**BANESWAR SIVA TEMPLE**
Past Name:	-do-

2. Location

Latitude:	22°35'59.39"N
Longitude:	88°21'42.37"E
Address:	16, Bonomali Sarkar St, Sovabazar, Kumartuli, Hatkhola, Kolkata, West Bengal 700005
Approach:	500m(6min walk) from Sovabazar Metro Station via Sovabazar Street

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1751
Approximate Date:	1751
Source of information:	http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2015/12/shiva-trilogy-part-3-baneshwar-shiva.html

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance:	
Culture Significance:	
Social Significance:	
Associational Significance:	
Local legends:	Banamali Sarkar, was an wealthy man of 18th century Calcuttaafter whom the street abutting the temple is named. The Kumortuli area was once owned by Banamali Sarkar. His residence at Kumortuli was a landmark for British Calcutta, was extended from Chitpur Road (now Rabindra sarani) to the banks of Hooghly river, was started in 1742 and completed in 1751. The temple is said to be constructed around the same time as his house.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	*Aatchala*(eight roofs) style of Bengal Temple architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation.
Plan:	The plan is square in shape and measures 22 ft by 19.5 ft.
Façade:	The temple has an overall height of about 35 ft and the roof has been crowned with eight roofs *(aathchala).*The entrance to the temple is through the east side. Remnants of *Pankha* Art (a type of lime plaster) can also be seen in the walls that include geometric and floral motifs of exquisite workmanship.The sanctum sanctorum has a Shiva Lingamade of Touchstoneandabout 3 and a 1/2 ft. tall.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



Root proliferating the walls



Terracotta works

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Root proliferation is seen around the walls of the temple.The curved cornice had three rows of terracotta plaques that are now in dilapidated condition.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	The idol is supported by a concrete structurefor it from collapsing
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A

Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2015/12/shiva-trilogy-part-3-baneshwar-shiva.html
ii. https://kinjalbose.com/2017/06/03/shiva-temples-of-north-kolkata/

Maps/plan/Drawings



Source:
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Baneswar+Shiva+Temple/@22.5998094,88.3618371,16z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xe3e2e5423dd9658!2sBaneswar+Shiva+Temple!8m2!3d22.5998168!4d88.3617764!3m4!1s0x0:0xe3e2e5423dd9658!8m2!3d22.5998168!4d88.3617764

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 11.11.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-9-11 GOVINDARAM MITRA'S NAVARATNA

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **GOVINDARAM MITRA'S NAVARATI**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°36'0.33"N
Longitude: 88°21'47.98"E
Address: 518, Rabindra Sarani Rd, Sovabazar, Kumartuli, Hatkhola, Kolkata, West Bengal 700005
Approach: 750m(10 min walk) from Sovabazar Metro Station via Rabindra Sarani and Sovabazar Street

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1730
Approximate Date:
Source of information: https://puronokolkata.com/2019/08/06/navaratna-temple-of-gobindram-mitter/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Mitra Family
Address: 518, Rabindra Sarani Rd, Sovabazar, Kumartuli, Hatkhola, Kolkata, West Bengal 700005

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

The Navaratna temple popularly known as "Black Pagoda" was made by the first "Black Zamindar" of North Kolkata, Gobindaram Mitra in the 18th century. The original temple was a big Pancharatna temple flanked by two smaller Nabaratna temples. This temple complex was established on the Chitpur Road in 1730. As per the painting "Gentoo Pagoda and House" by Thomas Daniel, a Dalan with three arches topped by a small pediment, a Dochala temple and another temple of nabaratna style of about half the size of the main temple can be seen within the complex.

The temple complex suffered major damages in the cyclone and earthquake of 1737. By 1813 the big *Navaratna*of about 165 ft temple was completely destroyed. However, the remaining part consisting of the *Dochala* and *Pancharatna* temples can still be seen.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Amalgamation of *Navaratna* (nine roof), *Pancharatna*(five roof) and *Dochala* (two roof)styles of Bengal Temple architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation.
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Out of the temples that remains till date in the temple complex are only the *Pancharatna*(five roof) and*Dochala* (two roof) temples. Curved cornices and corbelled pinnacles are the features that are common in all the temples in the complex.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



painting "Gentoo Pagoda and House" by Thomas Daniel.



The remaining Dochala and Pancharatna temples

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	The tall Navaratna temple had collapsed in the 1737 earthquake.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://calcuttaandkolkata.weebly.com/gobindaram-mitras-pagoda.html
ii. https://puronokolkata.com/2019/08/06/navaratna-temple-of-gobindram-mitter/

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shiv+Temple/@22.6000811,88.3633633,91m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a02762d51e697d9:0x211582f622121341!2s509,+Rabindra+Sarani+Rd,+Sovabazar,+Kumartuli,+Hatkhola,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700005!3b1!8m2!3d22.6003165!4d88.3631123!3m4!1s0x3a02762d5a109d79:0x2d750763948ba466!8m2!3d22.6000809!4d88.363363?hl=en

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 11.11.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

Serial No. 9-12 PUTUL BARI

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **PUTUL BARI**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°35'58.64"N
Longitude: 88°21'29.51"E
Address: 17, Sovabazar St, Sovabazar, Hatkhola, Kolkata, West Bengal 700005
Approach: 500m(7 min walk) from Sovabazar Railway Station via Strand Bank Rd, Sovabazar St and Hara Chandra Mullick St.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: -
Approximate Date: 20th century
Source of information: http://noisebreak.com/ruins-calcutta-story-putul-bari/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Natta Family
Address: 17, Sovabazar St, Sovabazar, Hatkhola, Kolkata, West Bengal 700005

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

At the turn 20th century, the Hooghly River was navigable and Calcutta was an important port for export and import. Ships from other countries, and boats from other parts of India loaded with various items, used to halt at the Ghats of Ahiritola and Sobhabazar. For the storage of items, warehouses were constructed along the Strand Road, which mainly consisted of Jute, Rice, Spices, Silks. Putul Bari was one of such warehouses. the nickname “Putul Bari” is derieved from the classical statues at the top of the building .

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Roman style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with surrounding vegetation. The building is abutting River Ganga.
Plan:	Plan is rectangular with a central courtyard. The rooms are lined along the sides of this courtyard. Façade: The building is of three storey. Externally, the building is adorned with arched fenestrations and Corinthian orders. Internally, the ground floor has semicircular arches ornamented with intricate stucco details while the first floor has Corinthian orders along the inward looking verandah lined at the edge by wooden louvers and cast iron raillings.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.



Statues at the top of the house



The inner courtyard

9. Associated Intangible values Putul Bari was the shooting location for Roland Joffe's movie 'City of Joy'.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	The intricate ornamental stucco works have lost its glory. The buiding has been dilapidated during the past years due to low maintenance.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	A

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/putul-bari-calcutta
ii. http://noisebreak.com/ruins-calcutta-story-putul-bari/

Maps/plan/Drawings



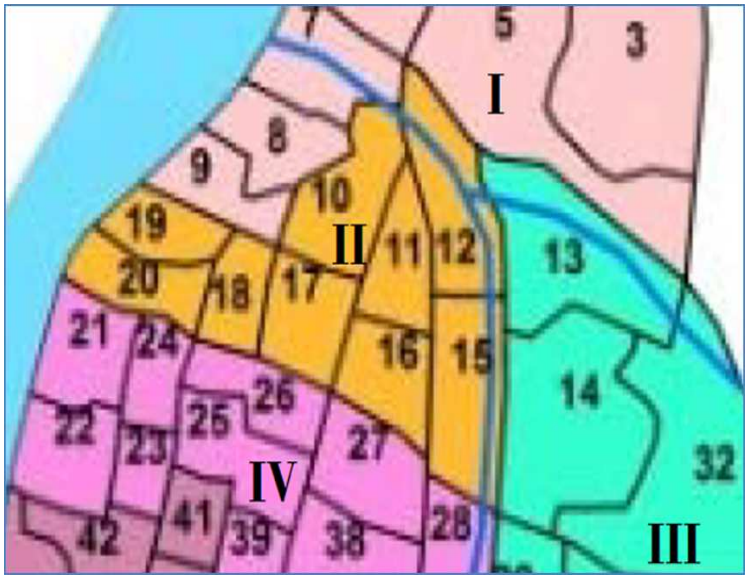
Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Putul+Bari/@22.5996623,88.3560734,730m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277963a36bbd5:0xe7a481d5554d502b!8m2!3d22.5996574!4d88.3582621

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 11.11.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata

BOROUGH II

(Wards 10,11,12,15,16,17,18,19 & 20)



BOROUGH MAP OF KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA

Table 1: Snapshot of documented buildings vis-à-vis total no. of Graded buildings

Ward Nos.	**No. of Grade I bldgs.**	**No. of bldgs. documented**
10	5	3
11	3	1
12	4	1
15	8	6
16	3	3
17	6	3
18	1	0
19	3	2
20	9	4
TOTAL	**42**	**23**

Ward 10

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 10-02	BHUPENDRANATH BOSE BUILDING
Serial No. 10-05	HOUSE OF RAJA RAJKRISHNA DEB

Serial No.-10-01 CAST IRON FIGURES AT HARIN DUTTA'S HOUSE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **CAST IRON FIGURES AT HARIN DUTTA'S HOUSE**
Past Name: **DUTTA BARI**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'53.43"N
Longitude: 88° 22'2.95"E
Address: 70, Shyampukur St, Shyambazar, Sovabazar
Hati Bagan, Kolkata, West Bengal 700004
Approach: River Side Main Road

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 18th C
Source of information:
i.Internethttps://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Wiki_Loves_Monuments_in_India/Monuments/Kolkata_Municipal_Corporation/Grade_I



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Commission
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Land Mark
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

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

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:
Site & Surrounding:
Plan:

Façade:
Decorative Feature:
Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values This is a major sculptural pattern.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

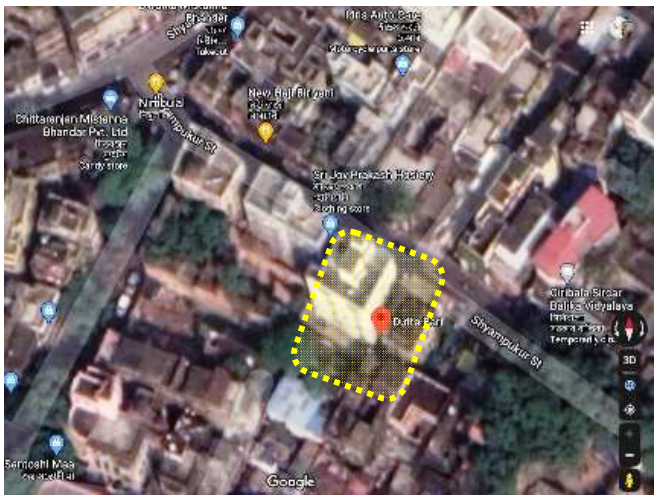
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Dutta+Bari/@22.5982828,88.3675596,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipPg-Hv7QM46aD5olruRlGy52DqjAC42fJ0evdM!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipPg-Hv7QM46aD5olruRlGy52DqjAC42fJ0evdM%3Dw86-h152-k-no!7i1440!8i2560!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sPublic+amenity+house!3m4!1s0x3a02763221d4bbd3:0xef4b5f814e110100!8m2!3d22.5981838!4d88.3674846



Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Dutta+Bari/@22.5983618,88.3669332,181m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sPublic+amenity+house!3m4!1s0x3a02763221d4bbd3:0xef4b5f814e110100!8m2!3d22.5981838!4d88.3674846

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-10-03 MA BHABATARINI TEMPLE (KALI TEMPLE)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **MA BHABATARINI TEMPLE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'58.02"N
Longitude: 88° 22'8.52"E
Address: 2/1A, Balaram Ghosh St, Shyampukur, Hati Bagan, Shyam Bazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700004
Approach: About 64 m from Shyampukur Police Station more



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1295 BS, 5th Baisakh
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ma+Bhabatarini+Temple.(kali+Temple)./@22.5994621,88.3692117,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipP4KtxZlm3fHs7ebiy1DZUwS3ISNxVWhAftZ_pf!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipP4KtxZlm3fHs7ebiy1DZUwS3ISNxVWhAftZ_pf%3Dw203-h360-k-no!7i2340!8i4160!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBHABATARINI+TEMPLE+COMPLEX,+2%2F2A,+BALARAM+GHOSH+STREET!3m4!1s0x0:0xf297676a0363e2a9!8m2!3d22.599294!4d88.3691552



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Sri Sri Bhabatarini Kali Temple was established on 5th Baishakh 1295 in Bangal year. This Kali temple was established by the late Sarada Prasad Ghosh Das and the late Mata Dayamayi Dasi.

Culture Significance: The old tradition is revealed from the wall of the temple and the plaque installed on the wall of the temple is present.

Social Significance: Maa Kali, established in the temple, is worshiped daily.

Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Hindu Nava-Ratna temple with traditional Aat-chala style.
Site & Surrounding:	Dense conglomeration of buildings along with few vegetation.
Plan:	the temple is square in shape and situated on a podium of about 6 feet high. A walking space is there all around the building on the podium.
Façade:	The façade consists of typical features of an Aatchala navaratna temple. Five arched symmetrical façade with coffered wall & prominent corners. The pidha deuls are pancharatha in character.
Decorative Feature:	Stucco work of oriental design, coffered panels on walls, quoin corners, round pilasters beside doors etc.
Building material :	Burnt bricks and lime surkhi.
Construction techniques:	Local masonry.



9. Associated Intangible values The Kali temple is more than 130 years old.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ma+Bhabatarini+Temple.(kali+Temple)./@22.5994621,88.3692117,153m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sMAA+BHABATARINI+TEMPLE!3m4!1s0x0:0xf297676a0363e2a9!8m2!3d22.5992937!4d88.3691556

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-10-04 SOVABAZAR RAJBARI



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SOVABAZAR RAJBARI**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'48.56"N
Longitude: 88° 22'2.04"E
Address: 36, Raja Nabakrishna Street, Sovabazar
Shyambazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700005
Approach: About 170 m from Seth Anandram Jaipuria College



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1757C and Nat Mandir was established in 1830 C
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shobhabazar_Rajbari
ii http://kolkatacitytours.com/shobhabazar-rajbari-kolkata/
iii https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Shobhabazar_Rajbari

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private House is Private and Nat Mandir is Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Heritage building
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: **Shobhabazar Rajbari** (Shobhabazar Royal Palace) is the palace of the Shobhabazar royal family located in the Indian city of Kolkata. Maharaja Nabakrishna Deb (1737–97), founder of the Shobhabazar Rajbari (at 35), started life as a modest aristocrat but soon amassed considerable wealth in his service to the British, in particular by his role in assisting to topple Siraj ud-Daulah. During his lifetime Raja Nabakrishna Deb built two houses. The building at 35 Raja Nabakrishna Street (known as *Shobhabazar Rajbari* or "Baag ola Bari - House with the lions"), on the northern side of the road, was the one first constructed

by him, subsequently inherited by his adopted son from his elder brother Gopimohan and his descendants including his son Radhakanta Deb. The house at 33 Raja Nabakrishna Street (known as *Choto Rajbari*) was built by him when a son was born to him later in life, and was left to his biological son Rajkrishna and his descendants.

Culture Significance: Maharaja Naba Krishna Deb started the Durga Puja in Shobhabazar Rajbari in 1757. He set a pattern for the puja which became a fashion and a status symbol among the upcoming merchant class of Kolkata. The number of Englishmen attending the family Durga Puja became an index of prestige. Religious scruples fell by the wayside. The nautch girls were mostly from Muslim *gharanas*. The Englishmen attending the dance-parties, dined on beef and ham from Wilson's Hotel and drank to their heart's contentment.

The Shobhabazar Durga Puja is split into two parts, near each other, but both the Pujas continue with their characteristic distinctions. Karttikeya is dressed in breaches worn by Englishmen. In most Bengali pujas Ganesha dons the traditional *dhuti-chadar'*, but at Shobhabazar he is an idol worshipped by the Marwari ancestors of Jagat Seth; and Durga wears jewellery designed after the Mughals or Nawabs of Oudh. In earlier days Nidhu Babu and kabials like Anthony Firingee and Bhola Moira vied for attention with the nautch girls and Baijis. As the non-Brahmin patrons of Sovabazar Rajbari were not allowed by tradition to offer *annobhog* or rice in any form, they offered homemade sweets to the goddess. For the past 250 years, generations of haluikars (traditional confectioners) from Bardhaman come down to the Sovabazar Rajbari and make lip-smacking delicacies like jibe gaja, khaja and nimki.

It was in the Shobhabazar Rajbari *dalan* (courtyard) that Swami Vivekananda was accorded a civic reception after his return from the Parliament of the World's Religions at Chicago.

Social Significance: Raja Nabakrishna Deb celebrated Durga Puja in 1757 on a grand scale after the British defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah at the battle of Plassey. Lord Clive and Warren Hastings were in the list of invitees.

It was here that the first civic reception of Swami Vivekananda after his return from Chicago Parliament of Religions was organised in 1897 by Raja Binoy Deb Bahadur.

Associational Significance: Nat Mandap, it is also known as Thakurdalan is an open courtyard area in the middle of the palatial building. It is situate dat the northern end and support by paris of columns with multifoil arches on top supporting the columns.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Typical Bengals Saat mahala house with large courtyards .

Site & Surrounding:	Dense conglomeration of buildings along with few vegetation.
Plan:	A large central courtyard with the thakurdalan at the northern end. A paanch khilan takurdalan with multifoil arches supported on compound columns. the double storey wings on either side of the courtyard connect the thakurdalan with the naach ghar to the south. The roof of the naach ghar has fallen through and very little of the superstructure remains.
Façade:	Although originally a saat-mahala house the most intact of the remaining spaces is the courtyard with the thakurdalan. A saat khilan thakurdalan with multi-foliate arches supported on pairs of squared pilasters. Pairs of columns with plain shafts rise up between the arches to support the entablature above.
Decorative Feature:	A set of eight massive Tuscan columns support a wide projecting cornice at roof level. Two rows of multifoliate arches at the northern end provide access to the nabaratna temple at the rear.
Building Material:	Burnt brick, lime surkhi and MS joists.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values The property was built in the middle of 18th century by Nabakrishna Deb, who was once a secretary to the British general Robert Clive.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Shobhabazar_Rajbari
http://kolkatacitytours.com/shobhabazar-rajbari-kolkata/

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sovabazar+Rajbari/@22.5962998,88.3651981,724m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a027633d6a4cc01:0x40835eb3401a5d3!2sSovabazar+Rajbari!8m2!3d22.5962949!4d88.3673868!3m4!1s0x3a027633d6a4cc01:0x40835eb3401a5d3!8m2!3d22.5962949!4d88.3673868

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 11

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 11-02	UPENDRANATH BRAHMACHARI BUILDING
Serial No.-11-03	SAMSARESWAR SHIVA TEMPLE

Serial No.-11-01 STAR THEATRE



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **STAR THEATRE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'39.33"N
Longitude: 88° 22'15.03"E
Address: 3, 79, 4, Bidhan Sarani
Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: About 30 m from Hati Bagan bus stop



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1883
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_Theatre,_Kolkata

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Cinema hall
Past use: Theatre hall

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Star Theatre is a theatre in Kolkata, built in 1883. Initially situated in Beadon Street, the theatre later moved to Cornwallis Street - now called Bidhan Sarani. The Star, along with the Minerva Theatre, was one of the first institutions of commercial Bengali theatre. The Star, along with Minerva and The Classic Theatre, were also one of the places where the first motion pictures in Bengal, made by Hira Lala Sen, were screened. This is a heritage site of Calcutta (Kolkata) that was destroyed in a fire and thereafter restored by the local municipal corporation. The restored Star Theatre maintains the heritage facade; the interiors are contemporary. The property is maintained by a private company. At present, it is primarily a cinema hall; plays are staged on about two days

per month. However, during winter (December and January) plays are staged here much more frequently, of the order of ten days per month. The auditorium has excellent acoustics. Star Theatre is close to the junction of Grey Street (Aurobindo Saranee) and Cornwallis Street (Bidhan Saranee); the area near this junction is called Hatibagan (Elephant Park). The theatre is a 10-minute walk from the Shobhabazar-Sutanuti station of the underground railway. Star Theatre has an underground car park with a nominal parking. Tramcar tracks, and services, on Grey Street and Cornwallis Street enhance the heritage ambience. Girish Chandra Ghosh was one of the first to produce plays at the Star Theatre, in the 1880s.

Culture Significance: The ornate ceilings inside the theater feature flying birds, star – like lights and gold and red seats that look very attractive and carry the charisma of an old World.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The whole building has been newly built keeping the front facade only.

Site & Surrounding: On the main road

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: No documentation found

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Not found

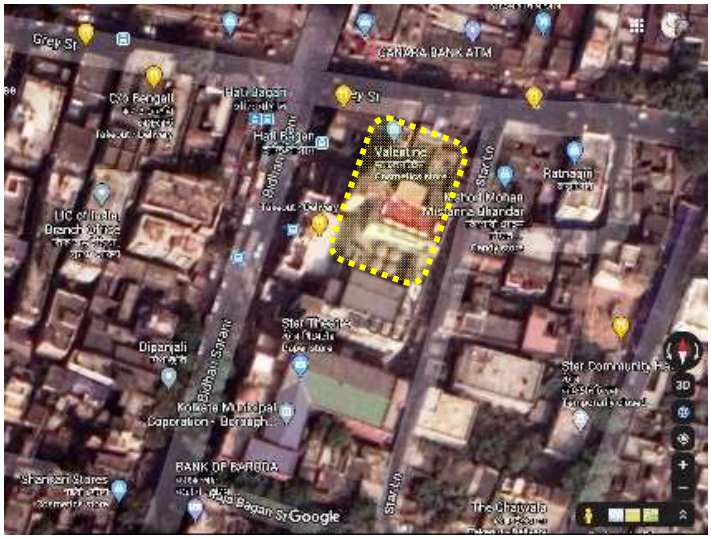
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

http://startheatre.co.in/aboutus.php
https://kolkatatourism.travel/star-theatre-kolkata
https://kolkatatrips.com/star-theatre/
http://kolkatacitytours.com/star-theatre-kolkata/
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Star+Theatre/@22.5939138,88.3708547,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNU7ob79h-yHkltEvC3QEeycqatdUJ09HOvfXGR!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNU7ob79h-yHkltEvC3QEeycqatdUJ09HOvfXGR%3Dw86-h114-k-no!7i1944!8i2592!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a027630ce8f231d:0x762d4ef03cb6b033!2sStar+Theatre!8m2!3d22.5939138!4d88.3708547!3m4!1s0x3a027630ce8f231d:0x762d4ef03cb6b033!8m2!3d22.5939138!4d88.3708547

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Star+Theatre/@22.5941162,88.3705039,256m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a027630ce8f231d:0x762d4ef03cb6b033!2sStar+Theatre!8m2!3d22.5939138!4d88.3708547!3m4!1s0x3a027630ce8f231d:0x762d4ef03cb6b033!8m2!3d22.5939138!4d88.3708547

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 12

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No.-12-01	CLOCK TOWER AT LALITKUMAR MITRA'S HOUSE
Serial No. 12-02	RELIGIOUS/MOSQUE
Serial No.-12-04	FORMER HOSTEL OF R G KAR MEDICAL COLLEGE

Serial No.-12-03 DESHBANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS'S STATUE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **DESHBANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS'S STATUE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'59.99"N
Longitude: 88° 22'37.02"E
Address: 165b, Raja Dinendra St, Fariapukur,
Shyam Bazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700004
Approach: About 450 m from Shyam Bazar 5 point crossing



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Chittaranjan Das popularly called Deshbandhu was an Indian freedom fighter, political activist and lawyer during the Indian independence movement and founder-leader of Swaraj Party in Bengal during British occupation in india.

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

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Memorial Statue
Site & Surrounding:

Plan:
Façade:
Decorative Feature:
Building material and:
Construction techniques

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

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Deshbandhu+Park/@22.6000211,88.3769524,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipN8mduouKN6FvXAAkrYG_Sfk_H3dJFQePcpWKSV!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipN8mduouKN6FvXAAkrYG_Sfk_H3dJFQePcpWKSV%3Dw203-h152-k-no!7i4608!8i3456!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sDESHBANDHU+park!3m4!1s0x3a027624ac434afb:0x11491127397e03e3!8m2!3d22.6000211!4d88.3769524

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Deshbandhu+Park/@22.5999767,88.3768381,429m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sDESHBANDHU+park!3m4!1s0x3a027624ac434afb:0x11491127397e03e3!8m2!3d22.6000211!4d88.3769524

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 14

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 14-01 HINDU BURIAL GROUND

Ward 15

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 15-03	MUSLIM BURIAL GROUND
Serial No. 15-08	RELIGIOUS/MOSQUE

Serial No.-15-01 BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISAD**
Past Name: **BENGAL ACADEMY OF LITERATURE**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'25.01"N
Longitude: 88° 22'30.84"E
Address: 243/1, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Sahitya Parishad, Maniktala, Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: About 650 m from Maniktala Crossing



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 23 July, 1893
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangiya_Sahitya_Parishad
ii https://bangiyasahityaparishat.org/#



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Society of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad
Address: 243/1, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Sahitya Parishad, Maniktala, Kolkata, West Bengal 700006

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Public Institution
Past use: Public Institution

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Bangiya Sahitya Parishad a literary society. L Leotard and Kshetrapal Chakraborty founded 'The Bengal Academy of Literature' at the Shobhabazar residence of Binay Krishna Dev on 23 July 1893. Though development of BANGLA LITERATURE was its aim, yet almost every function of the society was performed in English. Even the monthly journal of the organisation The Bengal Academy of Literature was in English. To avoid this inconsistency UMESHCHANDRA BATYABAL proposed to publish the journal also in Bangla on 18 February 1894 under the title Vangiya Sahitya Parisad. On 29 April the

same year, the name of the society itself was changed to 'Bangiya Shahitya Parishad' (Bangiya Sahitya Parisad) and since then the journal of the society is being published under the title Sahitya Parishad Patrika.

In 1894 ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT was the President of the society while RABINDRANATH TAGORE and NABINCHANDRA SEN were its vice Presidents. L Leotard, Devendra Nath Mukherji and RAMENDRASUNDAR TRIVEDI were the secretaries of the society. A special meeting of the society was held on 19 February 1899 with DWIJENDRANATH TAGORE on the chair to consider the necessity of establishing a building of its own. For the time being the Parishad was shifted to a rented house at 137/1 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Culture Significance: Bangiya Sahitya Parishat is a society, which has not only the study and development of the Bengali Language and literature as its main objective but also has cultural, historical, archaeological, sociological and other scientific studies and researches with special reference to Bengal within the scope of its investigation.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Two storied building in simple vernacular architectural style.
Site & Surrounding:	Dense conglomeration of buildings along with few vegetation.
Plan:	The building is rectangular in plan, having two floors of very high ceiling height
Façade:	the façade is quite simple with arches on the top part of the elevation. The ground floor has a big entrance from the direct approach of the road
Decorative Feature:	Decorative arches and parapet.
Building material and:	Brick, Lime concrete, wood, MS Joists
Construction techniques	Local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

At Bangiya Sahitya Parishat, there are two galleries full of sculptures from the 11th to the 13th century. The museum houses several manuscripts from various parts of Bengal, and the personalia of some famous people associated with the Bengal renaissance, like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

10. Condition Description

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



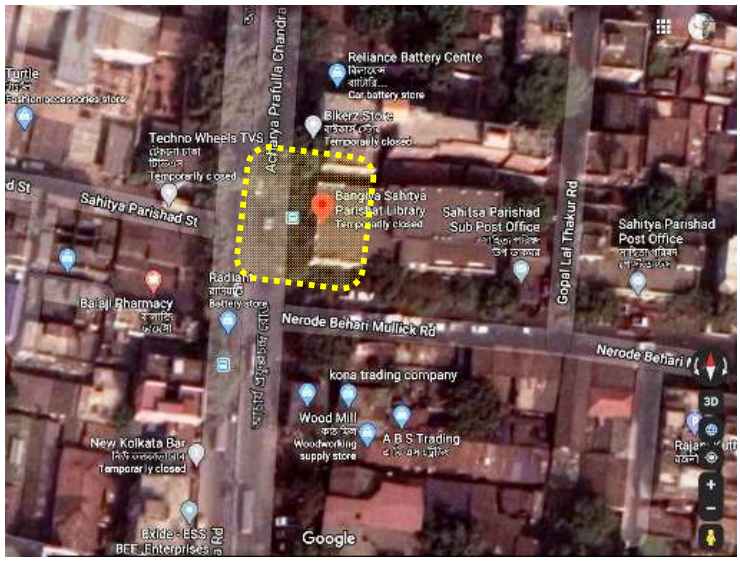
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bangiya+Sahitya+Parishat+Library/@22.5902962,88.3752353,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNQJ7kGYHTalO0MSRigNHOWrJeBi0ldRA04eYjP!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNQJ7kGYHTalO0MSRigNHOWrJeBi0ldRA04eYjP%3Dw129-h86-k-no!7i1200!8i800!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBANGIYA+SAHITYA+PARISHAD!3m4!1s0x3a027638fa379e1f:0x83c87d641dbe1604!8m2!3d22.5902962!4d88.3752353

https://www.museumsofindia.org/museum/268/bangiya-sahitya-parishat

http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Vangiya_Sahitya_Parishad

https://bangiyasahityaparishat.org/#

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bangiya+Sahitya+Parishat+Library/@22.5904355,88.3744614,215m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBANGIYA+SAHITYA+PARISHAD!3m4!1s0x3a027638fa379e1f:0x83c87d641dbe1604!8m2!3d22.5902962!4d88.3752353

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-15-02 NAKHODA MUSLIM BURIAL GROUND

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **NAKHODA MUSLIM BURIAL GROUND**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude:
Longitude:
Address: 248, Acharyya Prafulla Chandra Road
Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach:



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 18th C
Source of information:



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Burial Ground
Past use: Burial Ground

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Located slightly north of Maniktala Market, on APC Road, on the right, is the Nakhoda Muslim Cemetery, also known as the Nakhoda Kabristan. Unfortunately, not many details are available about the cemetery, although the name Nakhoda would seem to suggest an association with the Kutchi Memon Jamaat, responsible for Kolkata's principal mosque, in Chitpur.

Culture Significance: The cemetery overall is in an extreme state of neglect and disrepair. Apart from damage, the fact that very little English is used on tombstones and other markers, makes information very difficult to glean for anybody not familiar with Urdu/Farsi/Arabic. The principal attraction of the cemetery is the grave of Maulana Muhammad Khairuddin, who

happens to be the father of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, one of the principal leaders of the Indian independence movement.



Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Islamic Architecture with Gombuz and minnerate
Site & Surrounding:	buildings and vegetation
Plan:	
Façade:	the structures contains gombuz and minar with them
Decorative Feature:	Cast iron pillars
Building material and: Construction techniques	

9. Associated Intangible values: The principal attraction of the cemetery is the grave of Maulana Muhammad Khairuddin

10. Condition Description



Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/02/nakhoda-muslim-cemetery.html
https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk03PzMG4F4Eqo7dfSKbL4RaN3xsOCQ:1606218111687&source=univ&tbm=isch&q=MUSLIM+BURIAL+GROUND,+nakhoda&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjB-enfjJvtAhVQfX0KHUHmDJoQjJkEegQIERAB

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-15-04 SRI SRI SITALNATHJI MAHARAJ TEMPLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SRI SRI SITALNATHJI MAHARAJ TEMPLE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'29.70"N
Longitude: 88° 22'39.07"E
Address: 36, Badridas Temple St, Manicktala, Khanna
Kolkata, West Bengal 700004
Approach: About 350 m from Gouri Bari bus stop



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1867
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet http://www.sitalnathtemple.com/history.html



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Calcutta Jain Temple Trust
Address: 36, Badridas Temple St, Manicktala, Khanna
Kolkata, West Bengal 700004



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Jain Temple
Past use: Jain Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This temple, built in 1867, has an interesting history. In this area, there is a Jain shrine called 'Dada Bari' dedicated to some prominent Jain saints like Dada Jin Dutt Suriji, etc. It is here that Sri Badridas, the founder of the temple, used to come to pay homage to the saints and one day, seeing cruelty being done to the aquatics of a nearby tank, bought the whole plot, and with the inspiration from his mother (Srimati Kushal Kuvri), constructed this temple.

Culture Significance: It is very significant that the temple is dedicated to Sri Sitalnath, whose name literally means the "lord and protector of aquatics". A strange story surrounds the image of Sri Sitalnath that is installed in the sanctuary. It is

said that after completing the construction, Sri Badridas consulted his preceptor, Sri Kalyan Suriji, as to which of the twenty-four tirthankaras this temple should be dedicated to and he was told that it should be Sri Sitalnath.

Social Significance: Mahabir's birth anniversary is celebrated with great pomp.

Associational Significance: Here, the walls, ceilings, arches, pillars, etc are most lavishly decorated with a profusion of glittering mosaics of striking beauty, while the stone and glass works are fantastic in the extreme in their bewildering shades of colour and design. The pillar to pillar are also ornamented with hand painted panels of remarkable beauty, depicting scenes from Jain history and mythology, and from the ceilings hang fine chandeliers of hand cut glass in variegated colours.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Temple architecture

Site & Surrounding:

Plan: the entire site has a number of buildings, mainly

Façade: The interiors of the temple are lavishly decorated with high quality mirrors and glasses. The quintessential Jain temple chandeliers (Jhar Battis) decorate the ceilings adding beauty to the top. The floor is intricately paved with marble and embellished with exquisite floral designs that provide a classy look to this colossal architecture. In the interior, the temple walls are adorned by paintings of the renowned painter Ganesh Muskare. The Temple gateway is splendidly eye-catching.

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Brick and concrete

Construction techniques Local masonry and decorative finishes.

9. Associated Intangible values: Within the temple the wealth of beauty and the greatness of the dazzling magnificence that meet the eyes are almost indescribable, as one gazes at them in amazement and is left spellbound at the glamorous vision.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: No documentation found

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Not found



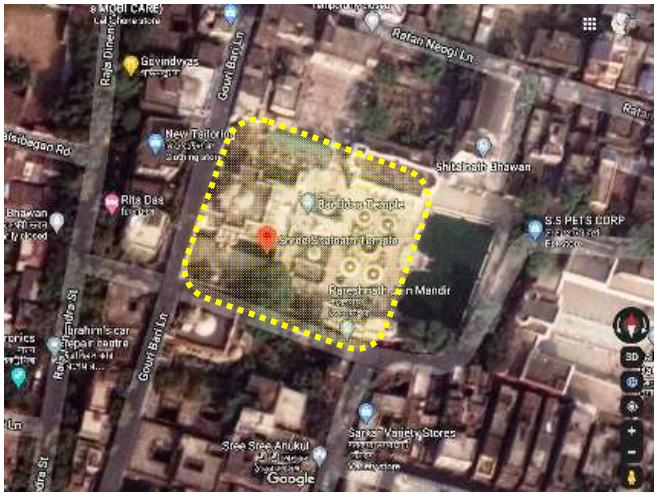
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

http://www.sitalnathtemple.com/history.html
http://www.sitalnathtemple.com/index.html
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calcutta_Jain_Temple
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shree+Sitalnath+Temple/@22.5913172,88.3778248,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipPw5KrfZ1o9eUFBBNx_HR7hU1ybB6quzq6xM0Hv!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipPw5KrfZ1o9eUFBBNx_HR7hU1ybB6quzq6xM0Hv%3Dw129-h86-k-no!7i2048!8i1365!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sSRI+SRI+SITALNATHJI+MAHARAJ+TEMPLE,+36A,+BADRIDAS+TEMPLE+STREET!3m4!1s0x3a02763ed278eaf1:0x348b36a8a185572e!8m2!3d22.5915951!4d88.3775217

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shree+Sitalnath+Temple/@22.5915061,88.3771247,181m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sSRI+SRI+SITALNATHJI+MAHARAJ+TEMPLE,+36A,+BADRIDAS+TEMPLE+STREET!3m4!1s0x3a02763ed278eaf1:0x348b36a8a185572e!8m2!3d22.5915951!4d88.3775217

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-15-05 JAIN SWETAMBAR DADAJI'S TEMPLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **JAIN SWETAMBAR DADAJI'S TEMPLE**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'28.77"N
Longitude: 88° 22'43.21"E
Address: Maniktala, Khanna
Kolkata, West Bengal 700004
Approach: About 400 m from Gouri Bari bus stop

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1810
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uep1tW01oH4

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Temple Trusty board
Address: Maniktala, Khanna
Kolkata, West Bengal 700004

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This temple was established in 1810. The temple is very ancient and carries on the tradition of Jainism.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance: Mahabir's birth anniversary is celebrated with great pomp.
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Temple architecture
Site & Surrounding:
Plan:

Façade: The interiors of the temple are splendidly beautiful, along with the outdoors, which are surrounded with many beautifully colored flower gardens and fountains. There is a small stream flowing through it, which also has amazing variety of flowers all around it. The fountains look brilliant when water gushes out of them in perfect harmonization. A well-maintained reservoir, adds up to the surrounding beauty. Colourful fishes swarm the surface of the glistening water at the slightest hint of food grains. The floor of the temple is elaborately paved with marble that gives it a solemn look and also a mark of purity. The temple exhibits extraordinary artistic tendencies that are visible in the whole pattern of the decoration of the interiors and the exteriors. One can also find the paintings of renowned painter Ganesh Muskare, adorning the walls, which enthralls the visitor. Chandeliers or Jhar Battis are another feature that makes the interiors sparkle and lends the extra shimmer to the serenity of the temple.

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks — **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Jain_Swetamber_Dadaji%27s_Temple

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Jain+Shwetambar+Dadaji's+Temple+%26+Garden+(Dadabari)/@22.5913391,88.3786684,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipN6r1miPMuVW51SmgN1zK0DrbXwvA1TUccRwuiL!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleuser

content.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipN6r1miPMuVW51SmgN1zK0DrbXwvA1TUccRwuiL%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4608!8i3456!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02763ee717c01f:0xd234faca03076dc1!2sJain+Shwetambar+Dadaji's+Temple+%26+Garden+(Dadabari)!8m2!3d22.5913391!4d88.3786684!3m4!1s0x3a02763ee717c01f:0xd234faca03076dc1!8m2!3d22.5913391!4d88.3786684

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Jain+Shwetambar+Dadaji's+Temple+%26+Garden+(Dadabari)/@22.5913391,88.3786684,216m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02763ee717c01f:0xd234faca03076dc1!2sJain+Shwetambar+Dadaji's+Temple+%26+Garden+(Dadabari)!8m2!3d22.5913391!4d88.3786684!3m4!1s0x3a02763ee717c01f:0xd234faca03076dc1!8m2!3d22.5913391!4d88.3786684







Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-15-06 JAIN SWETAMBAR TEMPLE & GARDEN

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **JAIN SWETAMBAR TEMPLE & GARDEN**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'28.77"N
Longitude: 88° 22'43.21"E
Address: Maniktala, Khanna
Kolkata, West Bengal 700004
Approach: About 400 m from Gouri Bari bus stop

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1810
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uep1tW01oH4

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Temple Trusty board
Address: Maniktala, Khanna
Kolkata, West Bengal 700004

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Jain temple & Garden
Past use: Jain temple & Garden

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This temple with garden was established in 1810. The temple is very ancient and carries on the tradition of Jainism.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance: Mahabir's birth anniversary is celebrated with great pomp.
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:
Site & Surrounding:

Plan:

Façade: The interiors of the temple are splendidly beautiful, along with the outdoors, which are surrounded with many beautifully colored flower gardens and fountains. There is a small stream flowing through it, which also has amazing variety of flowers all around it. The fountains look brilliant when water gushes out of them in perfect harmonization. A well-maintained reservoir, adds up to the surrounding beauty. Colourful fishes swarm the surface of the glistening water at the slightest hint of food grains. The floor of the temple is elaborately paved with marble that gives it a solemn look and also a mark of purity. The temple exhibits extraordinary artistic tendencies that are visible in the whole pattern of the decoration of the interiors and the exteriors. One can also find the paintings of renowned painter Ganesh Muskare, adorning the walls, which enthralls the visitor. Chandeliers or Jhar Battis are another feature that makes the interiors sparkle and lends the extra shimmer to the serenity of the temple.

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks — **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Jain_Swetamber_Dadaji%27s_Temple

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Jain+Shwetambar+Dadaji's+Temple+%26+Garden+(Dadabari)/@22.5913391,88.3786684,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipN6r1miPMuVW51SmgN1zK0DrbXwvA1TUccRwuiL!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.goog

leusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipN6r1miPMuVW51SmgN1zK0DrbXwvA1TUccRwuiL%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4608!8i3456!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02763ee717c01f:0xd234faca03076dc1!2sJain+Shwetambar+Dadaji's+Temple+%26+Garden+(Dadabari)!8m2!3d22.5913391!4d88.3786684!3m4!1s0x3a02763ee717c01f:0xd234faca03076dc1!8m2!3d22.5913391!4d88.3786684

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Jain+Shwetambar+Dadaji's+Temple+%26+Garden+(Dadabari)/@22.5913391,88.3786684,216m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02763ee717c01f:0xd234faca03076dc1!2sJain+Shwetambar+Dadaji's+Temple+%26+Garden+(Dadabari)!8m2!3d22.5913391!4d88.3786684!3m4!1s0x3a02763ee717c01f:0xd234faca03076dc1!8m2!3d22.5913391!4d88.3786684



Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.15-07 SREE SREE CHANDRA PRABHUJEE'S TEMPLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SREE SREE CHANDRA PRABHUJEE'S TEMPLE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location



Latitude: 22° 35'26.59"N
Longitude: 88° 22'39.51"E
Address: Badridas Temple St, Manicktala, Khanna
Kolkata, West Bengal 700004
Approach: About 250 m from Sahitya Parishad Post Office

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction



Precise Date: 1895
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calcutta_Jain_Temple

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Temple Trusty Board
Address: Badridas Temple St, Manicktala, Khanna
Kolkata, West Bengal 700004

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Parasnath or Parshwanath Jain Temple of Kolkata was built by Ray Badridas Bahadur in 1867. Thousands of people visit this temple annually. The Parasnath Jain Temple is actually a complex of 4 temples. The main shrine is dedicated to Shitalanatha, tenth tirthankara. The four main temples are Shitalnath Ji Temple, Chandraprabhu Ji temple, Mahavir Swami Temple and Dadawadi and Kushal Ji Maharaj Temple where the footprint of Jain Acharya Jin Dutt Kushal Suri is kept and worshiped. Towards the south of the temple of Sri Sitala Nath Ji, lies the shrine of Sri Chanda Prabhujidev, which was built by Ganeshlal Kapoorchand Jahar in the year 1895.



Culture Significance:

Social Significance: Mahabir's birth anniversary is celebrated with great pomp.
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Temple Architecture
Site & Surrounding: Building, roads and vegetation.
Plan: there are several buildings in the campus,
Façade: The interiors of the temple are lavishly decorated with high quality mirrors and glasses. The quintessential Jain temple chandeliers (Jhar Battis) decorate the ceilings adding beauty to the top. The floor is intricately paved with marble and embellished with exquisite floral designs that provide a classy look to this colossal architecture. In the interior, the temple walls are adorned by paintings of the renowned painter Ganesh Muskare. The Temple gateway is splendidly eye-catching.
Decorative Feature:
Building material and:
Construction techniques

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

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sree+Sree+Chanda+Prabhujee's+Temple/@22.5907173,88.3776327,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNQUU1do3X5cBEZ6EvB_lm-fnsbDLH6GPk6Vi6N!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNQUU1do3X5cBEZ6EvB_lm-

fnsbDLH6GPk6Vi6N%3Dw129-h86-k-no!7i6000!8i4000!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02763ed397277d:0xa60661b3a1ec0388!8m2!3d22.5907173!4d88.3776327

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sree+Sree+Chanda+Prabhujee's+Temple/@22.5908221,88.3769439,170m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02763ed397277d:0xa60661b3a1ec0388!2sSree+Sree+Chanda+Prabhujee's+Temple!8m2!3d22.5907173!4d88.3776327!3m4!1s0x3a02763ed397277d:0xa60661b3a1ec0388!8m2!3d22.5907173!4d88.3776327







Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 16

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No.-16-01 SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'28.66"N
Longitude: 88° 22'11.25"E
Address: 73, Bidhan Sarani, Goa Bagan
Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: Bidhan Sarani Main Road

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1830
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet
https://www.collegeadmission.in/Schools/Schools_By_State/West_Bengal/The_Scottish_Church_Collegiate_School.shtml
ii https://www.eduvidya.com/Schools/Scottish-Church-Collegiate-School
iii https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_Church_Collegiate_School

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private
Any other (specify) Founded by Reverend Alexander Duff
Name of owner: The Scottish Church Collegiate School
Address: 73, Bidhan Sarani, Goa Bagan
Kolkata, West Bengal 700006



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Scottish Church Collegiate School is one of the oldest continuously running Christian Missionary school in the country. The Scottish Church Collegiate School is more than 190 years. This christian school was founded in 1830 by Reverend Alexander Duff, who came to Calcutta as the first missionary of the Church of Scotland to India.

Due to rise in number of the students the school was shifted to a palatial building, on the Nimtala Ghat Street (Now Jorabagan police station) and continued there till March 1844. After that the school was again shifted to Cornwallis Square (now Urquhart Square). In 1910 the school was finally transferred and settled in the newly erected building on the Cornwallis Street.

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

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Colonial architecture
Site & Surrounding:	
Plan:	the building is rectangular in plan and multistoried. It is used as a educational institution since its inception.
Façade:	the façade depicts the features of colonial architecture with arches, long columns and decorative motifs. But a blend of bengals own vernacular architecture is also there, like in wooden louvered windows and all
Decorative Feature:	
Building material and:	brick, lime concrete and MS joists
Construction techniques	Local masonry

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

10. Condition Description



Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

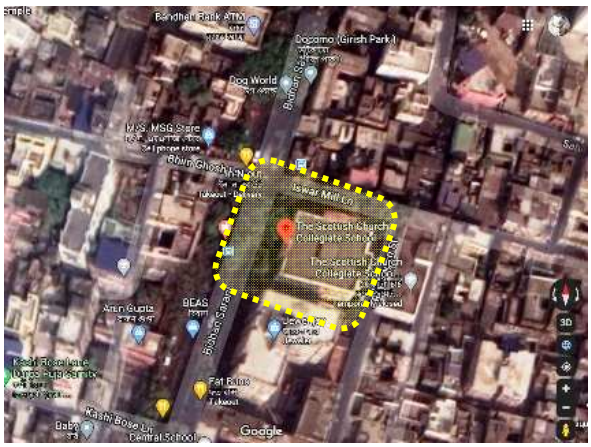
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Scottish+Church+Collegiate+School/@22.5913458,88.3696773,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOXeCuGCAqRVHZ22g5qDsA0f4eZA5N48qik773X!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOXeCuGCAqRVHZ22g5qDsA0f4eZA5N48qik773X%3Dw143-h86-k-no!7i3600!8i2160!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x1a3ac20bfffb96e0!8m2!3d22.5913093!4d88.3697931

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Scottish+Church+Collegiate+School/@22.5913458,88.3696773,215m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x1a3ac20bfffb96e0!8m2!3d22.5913093!4d88.3697931

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.16-02 KASHIPRASAD GHOSH RESIDENCE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **KASHIPRASAD GHOSH**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'20.62"N
Longitude: 88° 22'8.80"E
Address: 55B, 55C, Abhedananda Rd, Hedua
Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: Manicktala Main Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: House Associated with Kashiprasad Ghosh

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 18th C
Source of information:
i.Internet
https://commons.m.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:House_Associated_with_Kashiprasad_Ghosh_01.jpg
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashiprasad_Ghosh



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: House Associated with Kashiprasad Ghosh
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This building is more than 200 years old.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: colonial architecture
Site & Surrounding:

Plan:
Façade:
Decorative Feature: long columns, decorative motifs and extended verandah
Building material and: bricks, lime concrete and MS
Construction techniques local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes
https://commons.m.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:House_Associated_with_Kashiprasad_Ghosh_01.jpg

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.com/maps/place/22%C2%B035'20.7%22N+88%C2%B022'08.9%22E/@22.5889114,88.36869,203m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sKASHIPRASAD+GHOSH+house,+55B,+55C,+Abhedananda+Rd,+Hedua!3m4!1s0x0:0x0!8m2!3d22.5890267!4d88.3691372

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-16-03 SATYENDRANATH BOSE RESIDENCE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SATYENDRANATH BOSE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'24.46"N
Longitude: 88° 22'14.42"E
Address: 19D, H/20, Goa Bagan St, Manicktala
Goa Bagan, Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: About 280 m from Scottish charch Collegiate School

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: House Associated with Satyendranath Bose

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 19th C
Source of information:
i.Internet



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: House Associated with Satyendranath Bose
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This is the house of the great scientist Satyendra Nath Bose who was contemporary of many other great scientists. His discovery of a particle is named after him and is known as "Boson".
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: mix of colonial and bengals vernacular architecture.
Site & Surrounding: buildings, road and vegetation

Plan:	the building is rectangular in plan
Façade:	red brick façade with green screens/louvers and railings at the opening, decorative double columns are the enhancings features in the façade.
Decorative Feature:	decorative columns and arches at the entrance.
Building material and:	Brick, Lime surkhi concrete and MS joists
Construction techniques	local masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

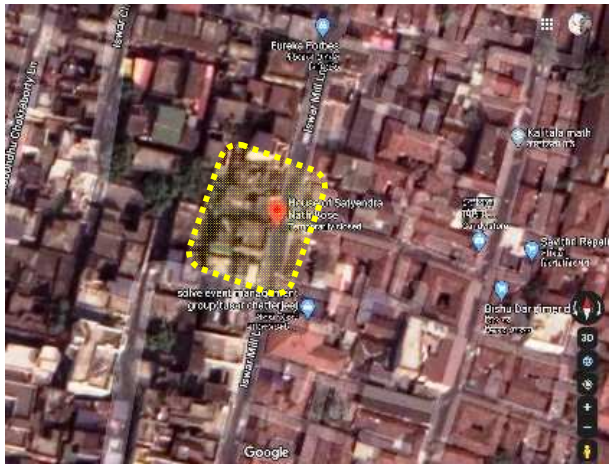
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks — **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/House+of+Satyendra+Nath+Bose/@22.590135,88.3708343,27a,60.5y/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipMYYPdIEJ4xIx8z28v5i07ik7aGEylHQfr09AZb!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipMYYPdIEJ4xIx8z28v5i07ik7aGEylHQfr09AZb%3Dw360-h270-k-no!7i960!8i720!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sHOUSE+OF+SATYENDRA+NATH+BOSE!3m4!1s0x3a0277a77247ee9b:0x18b9b8e785e68f66!8m2!3d22.5901394!4d88.3706741

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/House+of+Satyendra+Nath+Bose/@22.590135,88.3708343,360m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sHOUSE+OF+SATYENDRA+NATH+BOSE!3m4!1s0x3a0277a77247ee9b:0x18b9b8e785e68f66!8m2!3d22.5901394!4d88.3706741

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 17

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 17-02	GOBOR GOHO BUILDING
Serial No. 17-04	OLD RESIDENTIAL HOUSE
Serial No. 17-05	TWO SHIVA TEMPLE

Serial No.-17-01 RESIDENCE AND THAKURBARI OF RAMDULAL SARKAR

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **RESIDENCE AND THAKURBARI OF RAMDULAL SARKAR**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'24.79"N
Longitude: 88° 21'51.93"E
Address: 67E, Manicktala, Girish Park, Darjipara
Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: About 29 m from Beadon St Head Post Office

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Building Associate with Ramdulal Sarkar Nibas

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 18th C (More than 2 Century back)
Source of information:
i.Internet https://discoveringkolkata.wordpress.com/2019/08/28/bonedi-bari-durga-puja-of-kolkata-chhatu-babu-latu-babu-durga-puja/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Building Associate with Ramdulal Sarkar Nibas
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Ramdulal Sarkar built his palatial house, known as Ramdulal Nibas, on Beadon Street in 18th Century.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: mix of colonial and vernacular architecture.

Site & Surrounding: buildings and roads along with vegetation.
Plan:
Façade:
Decorative Feature:
Building material and: brick and lime surkhi concrete
Construction techniques local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Ramdulal Sarkar, who originally started the tradition of Durga Puja at his residence.

10. Condition Description



Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14.References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chatu+Babu+Latu+Babu+Thakur+Bari/@22.5901818,88.364543,3a,75y/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNrN3eAfpnfsF1q8091heO9mSC1zELgJJjtBruP!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNrN3eAfpnfsF1q8091heO9mSC1zELgJJjtBruP%3Dw203-h152-k-no!7i4160!8i3120!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0276351b7b6505:0x79f84a2cca334458!8m2!3d22.5903272!4d88.364485

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chatu+Babu+Latu+Babu+Thakur+Bari/@22.5901818,88.364543,182m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0276351b7b6505:0x79f84a2cca334458!2sChatu+Babu+Latu+Babu+Thakur+Bari!8m2!3d22.5903272!4d88.364485!3m4!1s0x3a0276351b7b6505:0x79f84a2cca334458!8m2!3d22.5903272!4d88.364485

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-17-03 BHAR'S THAKURBARI

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BHAR'S THAKURBARI**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'34.63"N
Longitude: 88° 22'3.09"E
Address: 56, Durga Charan Mitra St, Manicktala, Darjipara, Shobhabazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: About 400 m from Scottish Church Collegiate School



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1268BS & Re-established Year 1278 BS
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://juprojectblog.wordpress.com/2016/08/22/bhar-der-thakur-bari/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Temple Trusty Board
Address: 56, Durga Charan Mitra St, Manicktala, Darjipara, Shobhabazar, Kolkata, West Bengal 700006

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: In Bengali Year 1268 a temple was established in Haripal, Hooghly District. The area of the temple was 15 kata. Around Bengali Year 1260 a priest from some unknown source found the idols of Radha and Lord Krishna covered in weed leaves. The idol of Radha was made of white stone and that of Lord Krishna was in black stone. During the Second World War 1939 A.D the temple along with the Radha's idol was destroyed. A new idol of Radha was made of eight metals including gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, aluminium, brass, etc. This idol too was discarded due to its weight and a new idol was made with the same metals along with 8 Sakis and 2 Gorurs.

In Bengali Year 1278 when the landlord shifted to Kolkata from the village for business purpose the idols too were brought in. This present temple thus was built. The temple has idols of Radha, Lord Krishna, eight Sakis, two Gorurs, Nitai, Narayan, Lord Shiva and Goddess Kali.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance: Different festivals are celebrated here at different times of the year such as, Daily morning & evening Aarti, Phool Dol, Jhulon Jatra, Janmastami (Krishna's Birthday), Radha Asthami (Radha's Birthday), Rash Jatra, Kali puja and Dol Jatra (Holi) etc.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: temple architecture with vernacular dalan style.

Site & Surrounding: buildings and roads along with vegetation.

Plan: the building is rectangular in plan.

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values The idol of Radha is made of eight metals, namely gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, aluminum, brass etc.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown

Structural Problem: Not Known

Additions & alterations: No documentation found

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate

Threats to the property: Not found





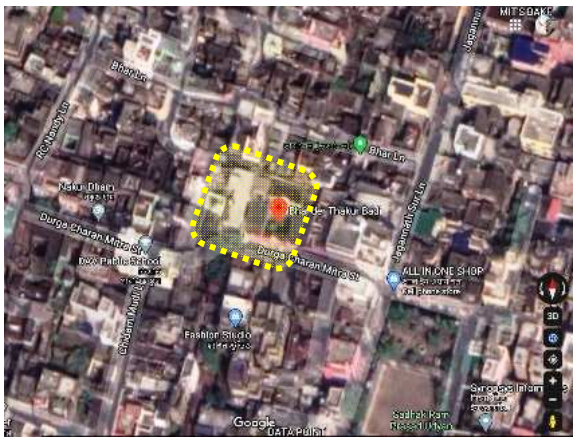
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bhar%27s_Thakurbari_05.jpg

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bhar'der+Thakur+Badi/@22.5928778,88.3675037,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipPWkAPfQR-a86AOHEt6V6HouPkq0RDz84ybRYaS!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.go

ogleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipPWkAPfQR-a86AOHEt6V6HouPkq0RDz84ybRYaS%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4000!8i3000!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbhar+der+thakur+bari!3m4!1s0x3a0276341d2e027b:0x4c06cdd3abfa1bd!8m2!3d22.5929648!4d88.3675254

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bhar'der+Thakur+Badi/@22.5928778,88.3675037,102m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sbhar+der+thakur+bari!3m4!1s0x3a0276341d2e027b:0x4c06cdd3abfa1bd!8m2!3d22.5929648!4d88.3675254

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-17-06 HOUSE OF H. M. BOSE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **HOUSE OF H. M. BOSE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'27.31"N
Longitude: 88° 22'7.21"E
Address: 5/1 Kashi Bose Lane,
Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: Kashi Bose lane main Road

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 18th C
Source of information:
i.Internet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemendra_Mohan_Bose

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Bose family
Address: 5/1 Kashi Bose Lane,
Kolkata, West Bengal 700006



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: courtyard style multistoried building with vernacular attributes.
Site & Surrounding: Buildings and roads

Plan:	the building has two central courtyards, along which the entire house is centrally oriented.
Façade:	thin columns, louvers and decorative grills
Decorative Feature:	
Building material and:	MS joists, bricks and lime concrete.
Construction techniques	local masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description



Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks — **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade



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

14. References

Reference notes

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:House_of_H._M._Bose

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/5%2F1,+Manicktala,+Darjipara,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006/@22.5906531,88.3682358,143m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0276351ba63b71:0x90ec09308108294e!2sRamdulal+Nibas+Thakurbari,+Chhatubabu+Latubabu's!8m2!3d22.5901766!4d88.3643013!3m4!1s0x3a0276368a71d3a1:0xb13e9365f2667e4a!8m2!3d22.590812!4d88.368653

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 18

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 18-01 HOUSE OF DUTTA FAMILY

Ward 19

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 19-02 TEMPLE

Serial No.-19-01 AHIRITOLLA GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **AHIRITOLLA GHAT**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'46.62"N
Longitude: 88° 21'11.91"E
Address: Strand Bank Rd, Ahiritola, Beniatola Kolkata, West Bengal 700005
Approach: River Side



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 19th C
Source of information:
i.Internet https://blog.railyatri.in/the-heritage-ghats-of-kolkata/#:~:text=Ahiritola%20Launch%20ghat%20is%20one,more%20importantly%20to%20Howrah%20station.
ii https://wbtourismdotblog.wordpress.com/category/ghats-of-kolkata/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: River ghat structure
Site & Surrounding: River, road and vegetation

Plan:	rectangular in plan
Façade:	the original facade is of MS wrote iron, but in recent years it is covered with ZN-Al sheets
Decorative Feature:	thin truss and coloured glass
Building material and: Construction techniques	wrote iron and glass, Zn-Al sheets

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description



Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ahiritola+bathing+ghat/@22.5962701,88.3533746,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipM-ClFr2T3kL_SyuQ7qXCHram1F90kdrXI_BjYC!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipM-ClFr2T3kL_SyuQ7qXCHram1F90kdrXI_BjYC%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4000!8i3000!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277cf7d0d6969:0x2f94479bd5f90f48!2sAhiritola+Launch+Ghat!8m2!3d22.5960299!4d88.3530448!3m4!1s0x3a0277cf7eb4a35d:0x451d95b4ccfabfa!8m2!3d22.5962699!4d88.3533745

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ahiritola+bathing+ghat/@22.5962701,88.3533746,102m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277cf7d0d6969:0x2f94479bd5f90f48!2sAhiritola+Launch+Ghat!8m2!3d22.5960299!4d88.3530448!3m4!1s0x3a0277cf7eb4a35d:0x451d95b4ccfabfa!8m2!3d22.5962699!4d88.3533745

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-19-03 HOUSE OF BUTTOKRISTO PAUL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **HOUSE OF BUTTOKRISTO PAUL**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'50.29"N
Longitude: 88° 21'36.62"E
Address: 92, Sovabazar St, Sovabazar
Kolkata, West Bengal 700005
Approach: About 11 m from Sovabazar bus stop



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1858
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://rahamanastoryteller.wordpress.com/2018/09/04/b-k-paul-company/#:~:text=The%20building%20is%20the%20property,construction%20of%20this%20heritage%20building.



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Mr. Arindam Paul (5th Generation)
Address: 92, Sovabazar St, Sovabazar
Kolkata, West Bengal 700005

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Residential and Medical shop
Past use: Residential and Madical shop

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The building is the property of the Butto Kristo Paul family of Sovabazar Street. B.K.Paul & Company opened this medical shop inside the house in the year 1858 just 3 years after the construction of this heritage building. Sir Harishankar Paul, the then mayor of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, had constructed the building meant to accommodate European executives who came to Calcutta often in connection with the Butto Kristo Paul's medicine business.
This flourishing Bengali firm had an office in London at St Helen's Place, besides an outlet in Burrabazar.

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

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Influence of European classical style
Site & Surrounding:	Congested area
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Imposing square pillars with ornate capitals
Decorative Feature:	Hanging balconies and cast iron ornamental fixed motif
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

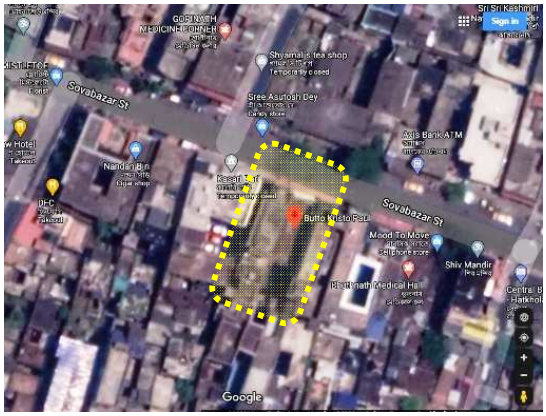
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks — **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Butto+Kristo+Paul/@22.5973139,88.3601735,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOw0gSXwRKx_VFDi-TIzaveseIqMwwPc2yFDsw6!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOw0gSXwRKx_VFDi-TIzaveseIqMwwPc2yFDsw6%3Dw203-h110-k-no!7i3980!8i2158!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277cdaf90d461:0x31ed3f40c2fced6a!8m2!3d22.5973139!4d88.3601735

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Butto+Kristo+Paul/@22.5973139,88.3601735,430m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277cdaf90d461:0x31ed3f40c2fced6a!4b1!8m2!3d22.5973139!4d88.3601735

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 20

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 20-01	GATEWAY OF FORMER AHIRITOLLA BAZAR
Serial No. 20-02	RADHAMADHAV BANERJEE'S GHAT
Serial No. 20-03	MANIK BOSE'S GHAT
Serial No. 20-05	FLUSHING SLUICE
Serial No. 20-08	RELIGIOUS/MOSQUE

Serial No.-20-04 NIMTALA BURNING GHAT

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **NIMTALA BURNING GHAT**

Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'39.01"N

Longitude: 88° 21'7.23"E

Address: 75, Strand Rd, Ahiritola, Beniatola
Kolkata, West Bengal 700005

Approach: River Side



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct

Subtype: Burning ghat

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1827

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i.Internet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nimtala_Crematorium#:~:text=The%20burning%20ghat%20was%20constructed,million%20(US%242.0%20million).



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use

Present use: Burning ghat

Past use: Burning ghat

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nimtala Ghat is one of the oldest burning ghats in Kolkata. This burning ghat was constructed in 1827. Rabindranath Tagore was cremated here in 1941.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

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

9. Associated Intangible values Rabindranath Tagore was cremated here.

10. Condition Description



Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission**

13. Grade



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

14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Nimtala+Cremation+Ground(+Nimtala+Mahashamshan+Ghat)/@22.5941473,88.3521201,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipPVmp7-yxZoeArhYpyNhk0QneXkzdEYUw3cpnKR!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipPVmp7-yxZoeArhYpyNhk0QneXkzdEYUw3cpnKR%3Dw86-h114-k-no!7i3072!8i4096!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sNIMTALA+BURNING+GHAT!3m4!1s0x3a0277c5e662e3f3:0xbeb4cab488ea0f62!8m2!3d22.594095!4d88.3519411

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Nimtala+Cremation+Ground(+Nimtala+Mahashamshan+Ghat)/@22.5941473,88.3521201,215m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sNIMTALA+BURNING+GHAT!3m4!1s0x3a0277c5e662e3f3:0xbeb4cab488ea0f62!8m2!3d22.594095!4d88.3519411

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-20-06 SCOTTISH CHURCH SCHOOL (OLD) & (FORMER JORABAGAN POLICE STATION)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SCOTTISH CHURCH SCHOOL (OLD) & (FORMER JORABAGAN POLICE STATION)**

Past Name: **DUFF COLLEGE**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'33.00"N

Longitude: 88° 21'21.89"E

Address: 78, Nimtala Ghat Street, Sovabazar Kolkata, West Bengal 700006

Approach: Nimtala Ghat Street Main Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Institution and Administration

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1843

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

i.Internet http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2016/01/duff-college-jorabagan-thana-calcutta-kolkata.html

ii https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/duff-college-romantic-ruins



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: Abandoned

Present use: No Used

Past use: Institution and then Police station

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Rev. Alexander Duff, the first missionary to India from the Church of Scotland, founded "General Assembly's Institution" on 13 July 1830, with the support of the Governor General of India, Lord William Bentinck. At the Disruption of 1843 (when 450 ministers of the Church broke away from the parent body, over the issue of the Church's relationship with the State, and formed the Free Church of Scotland), Duff sided with the Free Church and established "Free Church Institution", a new educational institution in Calcutta.

The Free Church Institution, as mentioned earlier, was founded on the 4th of March 1844. For his new school, Duff rented a huge building on Nimtala Street (now Nimtala Ghat Street) in the so called native town. The building was owned by one Baboo Mothur Mohun Sen, also known as Mathur Sen, who used the place as his garden house. The huge building was popularly known in the locality as "Jorabagan Rajbari". There was another garden house in the same locality, owned by Omichund. The existence of the two garden houses in the same area resulted to name the locality as Jorabagan, which means a pair of gardens.

The Free Church Institution and the General Assembly's Institution were merged together in 1908 to form The Scottish Churches College and after the formal union of the established Church of Scotland and the Free Church in 1929, the college was renamed as the Scottish Church College. That was the ultimate conclusion of Duff College and the new institution with more than enough assets in their possession, decided to sell the Duff College building to the concerned authorities. As a result, in 1920 the building became the Jorabagan Thana (police station).

Culture Significance:

Social Significance: The Duff College building continued to be the Jorabagan Thana for more than a decade and finally it was abandoned in 1988.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Influence of European Classical Style
Site & Surrounding:	Congested area
Plan:	Sprawling rectangle
Façade:	Imposing Ionic Columns
Decorative Feature:	wooden louvers, Arched openings
Building material and:	Brick and lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick Masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

http://noisebreak.com/ruins-calcutta-duff-college/
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Jorabagan+Police+Station/@22.5925411,88.3561358,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNf6qjX3wk5ZBUNXot2KAML2kHmnAMdMNQOzhr7!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNf6qjX3wk5ZBUNXot2KAML2kHmnAMdMNQOzhr7%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4000!8i3000!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277c9305d78e1:0xdde5f8d87ad4dbd9!8m2!3d22.5925411!4d88.3561358

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Jorabagan+Police+Station/@22.5925411,88.3561358,724m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277c9305d78e1:0xdde5f8d87ad4dbd9!2sJorabagan+Police+Station!8m2!3d22.5925411!4d88.3561358!3m4!1s0x3a0277c9305d78e1:0xdde5f8d87ad4dbd9!8m2!3d22.5925411!4d88.3561358

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-20-07 DURGESWAR SHIV MANDIR

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **DURGESWAR SHIV MANDIR**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'36.98"N
Longitude: 88° 21'11.86"E
Address: Nimtala, Ahiritola, Beniatola
Kolkata, West Bengal 700005
Approach: About 73 m from Anandamoyee Kali Mandir

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1716
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2015/12/shiva-trilogy-part-1-durgeswar-shiva.html

ii http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2016/03/durgeswar-rameswar-baneswar-shiva.html

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: precisely the Shiva Linga (the phallus) was founded by the sons of Shri Madan Mohan Dutta in 1716. The majority of the properties in the area was once belonged to the Dutta family of Hatkhola, an aristocratic Bengali family of Calcutta having their century old residence near the temple. Rashiklal Das Dutta and Jawaharlal Das Dutta were the two sons of Madan Mohan Dutta and their names were inscribed at the base of the phallus along with that of the sculptor, Sri Gadadhar Das. But the confusion is what '1716' stands for? Because, mentioning Christian era in an ancient Hindu temple plaque, that too written in Bengali, is highly

unusual and 1716 can't be the Bengali year as well, since currently it is only 1422.

Culture Significance: Written in old styled Bengali script, it is difficult to read.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: The temple facade was once decorated with Terracotta works and artistic creations in Pankha style. With the passage of time, the designs and motifs were all gone leaving only a few traces.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

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





9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other RemarksGraded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2015/12/shiva-trilogy-part-1-durgeswar-shiva.html
http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2016/03/durgeswar-rameswar-baneswar-shiva.html
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Durgeswar+Shiv+Mandir/@22.593629,88.3533124,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipMzq6KFM18Ym9ROIoHu77j8bWLggHD88CrF068w!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipMzq6KFM18Ym9ROIoHu77j8bWLggHD88CrF068w%3Dw86-h114-k-

no!7i3096!8i4128!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sDURGESWAR+SHIV+MANDIR!3m4!1s0x3a0277b7a9836615:0xedefff71d8433832!8m2!3d22.5936292!4d88.3532977

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Durgeswar+Shiv+Mandir/@22.593629,88.3533124,1447m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sDURGESWAR+SHIV+MANDIR!3m4!1s0x3a0277b7a9836615:0xedefff71d8433832!8m2!3d22.5936292!4d88.3532977

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-20-13 MORIBUND HOUSE OF GIRISH CHANDRA BOSE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

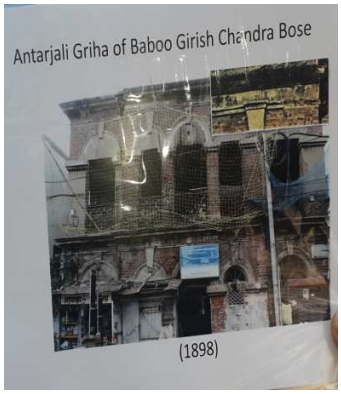
Present Name: **MORIBUND HOUSE OF GIRISH CHANDRA BOSE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'33.34"N
Longitude: 88° 21'10.18"E
Address: 67/19, Strand Rd, Nimtalla, Ahiritola, Beniatola, Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: About 78 m from Anandamoyee Kali Mandir

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1898
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. Heritage walk from Nimtala Ghat to Armeniyan Ghat

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Not found
Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Use
Past use: Moribund House

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Not found
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:
Site & Surrounding:
Plan:
Façade:
Decorative Feature:

Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **Graded List of Heritage Building by Kolkata Municipal Commission 25.02.2009**

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Moribund+House+-+Babu+Rajchandra+Das/@22.5937961,88.3522861,170m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027722be6cefe9:0xd5721277e919a264!8m2!3d22.5925377!4d88.3528863

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar	**Lister Name**	Soumyajit Kar
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

BOROUGH IV

(Wards 21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,38 & 39)



BOROUGH MAP OF KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA

Table 1: Snapshot of documented buildings vis-à-vis total no. of Graded buildings

Ward Nos.	No. of Grade I bldgs.	No. of bldgs. documented
21	5	4
22	11	9
23	1	1
24	9	6
25	12	5
26	11	5
27	15	6
28	6	5
38	12	7
39	4	2
TOTAL	**86**	**50**

Ward -21

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 21-04 HOUSE OF MUKHERJEE FAMILY (BAGH BARI)

Serial No.-21-01 ADYA SHRADH GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

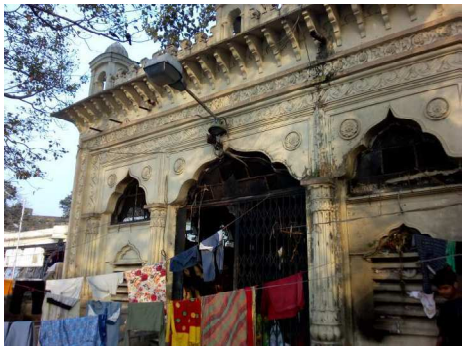


1. Name

Present Name: **ADYA SHRADH GHAT**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'98"N
Longitude: 88°35'06"E
Address: P.C. Tagore Ghat Road,. Jorabagan, Kolkata 7000 06
Approach: Strand Bank Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: NotKnown
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/downloads/CSR_12_12_2013.pdf



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Port Commissioner of Kolkata
Address:

6. Property Use

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



7. Significance

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

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Adya Shraddha Ghat has Distinct Features of ancient Hindu temple.
Site & Surrounding: Located to the south of Prasanna Kumar Ghat along the Strand Bank Road

Plan:	Rectangular. Chandni type Pavillion
Façade:	Three floral arched openings with three Ratna type structures on the roof
Decorative Feature:	Projected roof is supported by decorative brackets
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Maintained by KMC
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/ Danger of Disappearance . Fair

12. Other Remarks

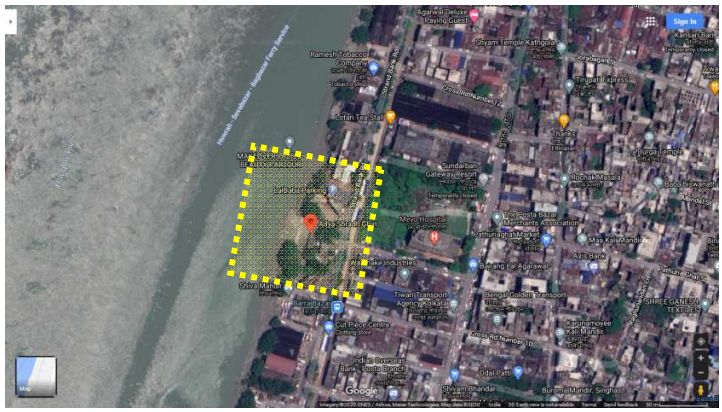
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Adya+Shradh+Ghat/@22.5897701,88.3508426,3a,75y/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipMEfwLl53L7M8XtO8R9CW5YNRVERVxp4e_0QYkw!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipMEfwLl53L7M8XtO8R9CW5YNRVERVxp4e_0QYkw%3Dw360-h270-k-no!7i4128!8i3096!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0277c78f85f551:0x9a1373b36a67d028!2sAdya+Sradha+Ghat+Rd,+Jorabagan,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006!3b1!8m2!3d22.5881822!4d88.3512965!3m4!1s0x3a0277a35177c443:0xd4baf1507b45f008!8m2!3d22.5898296!4d88.3506301

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-21-02 PRASANNAKUMAR TAGOR GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **PRASANNAKUMAR TAGORE GHAT**
Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'87"N
Longitude: 88°35'08"E
Address: 1, Strand Bank Road,. Jorabagan, Kolkata 700006
Approach: Strand Bank Road

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://www.indulgexpress.com/msociety/2019/feb/01/explore-the-dying-ghats-of-kolkata-with-the-ganges-walk-every-sunday-this-february-12586.html
2. https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/downloads/CSR_12_12_2013.pdf

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify): Maintained by KMC and used by local people
Name of owner: Port Commissioner of Kolkata
Address:



6. Property Use

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

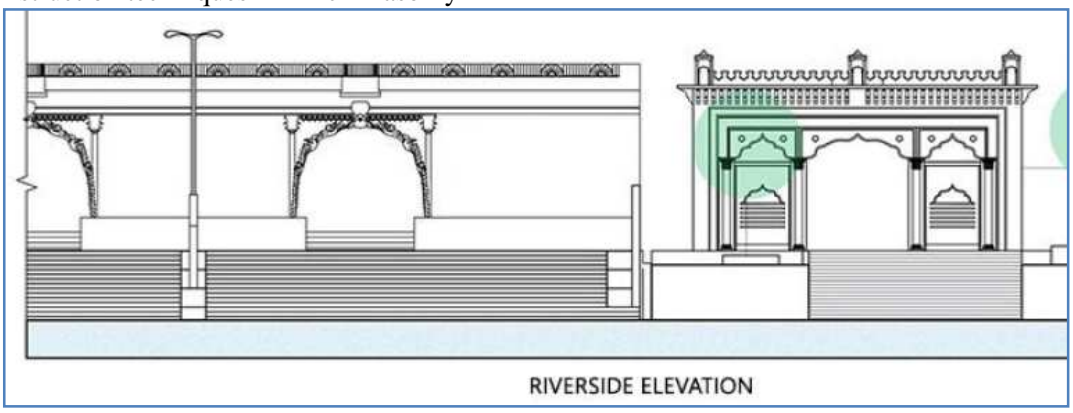
7. Significance

Historic Significance: It was built by a rich man, Shobharam Basak in memory of Prasanna Kumar Tagore.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance: used by local people
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Dalan type pavilion
Site & Surrounding: located by the side of Adhya Shaddha Ghat on the Strand Bank Road.
Plan: Rectangular

Façade:	Huge Arch made of Steel/ iron structure
Decorative Feature:	As mentioned above
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



Prasanna Kumar Tagore Ghat and Adya Shraddha Ghat (Source: Fourth Yr. B. Arch. LA studio work, JU, 2019)

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance KMC
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Prasanna+Kumar+Tagore+Ghat/@22.5887114,88.3503736,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277c7a6686303:0xa4d28e1390530feb!8m2!3d22.5886953!4d88.3508698

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-21-03 MORIBUND HOUSE OF RAJCHANDRA DAS

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **MORIBUND HOUSE OF RAJCHANDRA DAS**
Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°59'25"N
Longitude: 88°35'28"E
Address: 65/2,Strand Bank Road,.
Jorabagan, Kolkata 7000 06
Approach: Strand Bank Road

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

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

1. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/Timely-act-saves-heritage-mansion/articleshow/48795914.cms



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Late Babu Raj Chandra Das
Address: Born 1793 died 1861

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: 19th century single storey mansion with Roman Tuscan columns.
Site & Surrounding: Located between Howrah Bridge and Nimtala Ghat
Plan: Not Available
Façade: Not Available

Decorative Feature: NA
Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values It was in this mansion that filmmaker Goutam Ghose shot a portion of the national Award winning Film "Antajali Jatra"

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: In ruins
Structural Problem:
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: No maintenance
Threats to the property: Not Known

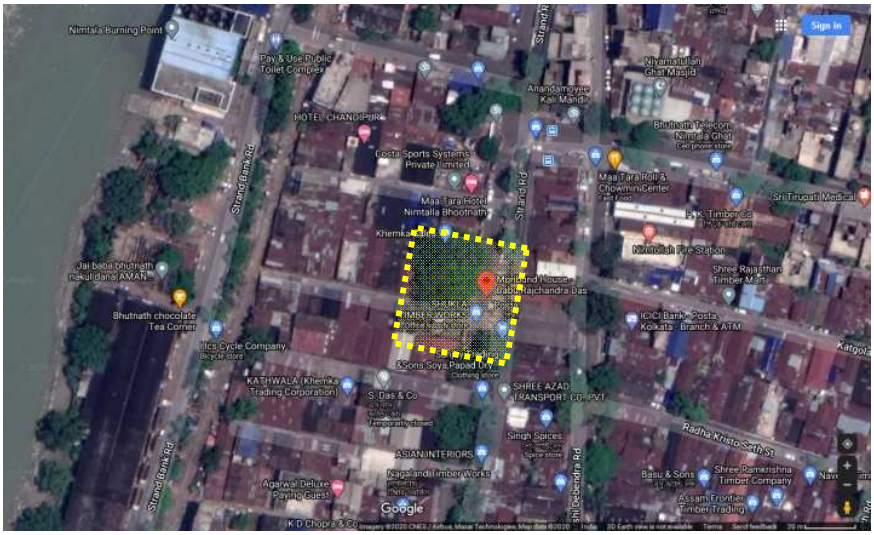
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14.References

Reference notes

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Moribund_House_of_Rajchandra_Das_-_65-2_Strand_Road_-_Kolkata_2016-10-11_0714.JPG

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Moribund+House+-+Babu+Rajchandra+Das/@22.5925736,88.3524437,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027722be6cefe9:0xd5721277e919a264!8m2!3d22.5925377!4d88.3528863

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward -22

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 22 - 06	OLD WOODEN TICKET COUNTER
Serial No. 22 - 09	DIGAMBAR JAIN TEMPLE

Serial No.-22-01 CHOTELAL'S GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CHOTELAL'S GHAT**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'31"N
Longitude: 88°34'85"E
Address: P222/1,Strand Bank Road,. Fairley Place,Kolkata 7000 01
Approach: Strand Bank Road



3. Property Type

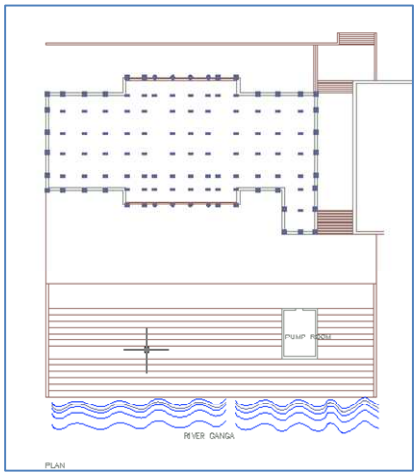
Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Structure
Subtype: Ghat with pavilion

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1875
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Internet

1. https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/bangla/rvcj+bong-epaper-rvcjbong/ghats+of+kolkata-newsid-87345699
2. http://kolkatamunicipalcorporationblogs.blogspot.com/2015/
3. http://ekolkata.blogspot.com/2018/10/reaching-chotte-lal-durga-prosad-ghat.html?m=1



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify): Maintained by Ganga Seva Samity
Name of owner: Port Commissioner of Kolkata
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Babu Chotelal Durgaprasad was a merchant carrying out business at Radhabazar, Kolkata and also at Furakkabad now in Uttar Pradesh. After his death his heirs sought permission from Port Commissioners to build a bathing ghat in his memory. In 1873, Architect Richard Roskell Bayne prepared a design and the ghat was constructed by M/s Mackintosh Burn & Co. at a cost of 95,000 in 1875

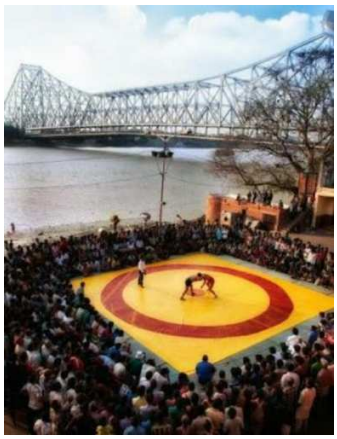
Culture Significance: Its picturesque location with Howrah Bridge at the Background , shooting of several movies have taken place

Social Significance:	Ghat has wrestling Ground/Akhra
Associational Significance:	Entrance from the strand Road side is blocked by Flower Market which is known as Mallick Ghat flower market
Local legends:	Sometimes Chotelal Ghat is confused with Mallick Ghat. But there is no Mallick Ghat near Chotelal Ghat except Nemicharan Mallick Ghat. An old map of 1842 shows Mallick ghat just south of erstwhile floating Howrah bridge where at present Mallick Ghat pumping Station Jetty exists. So there should not be any confusion.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European (neo-classical) style
Site & Surrounding:	This Ghat is situated in one of the most busiest flower market of Kolkata.
Plan:	Rectangular in plan, bi-axially symmetrical. The large central bay is flanked by two similar sized wings on the sides. But the most striking feature in the planning of this ghat is its setback from the river edge and the large paved area in the front that enhances its physical setting to a great extent.
Façade:	It has high arched openings, tall Corinthian columns and a central elevated drum-form, as evident from the archival photographs, which is a clear statement of adding interest in the skyline. However, insensitive addition of a first floor has engulfed this drum-form and other incompatible extensions from 1987onward, blurring its architectural splendour.
Decorative Feature:	Described in the Architectural Style
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry





Digital South Asia Library (DSAL) database (Source: https://dsal.uchicago.edu/images/hensley/)

9. Associated Intangible values

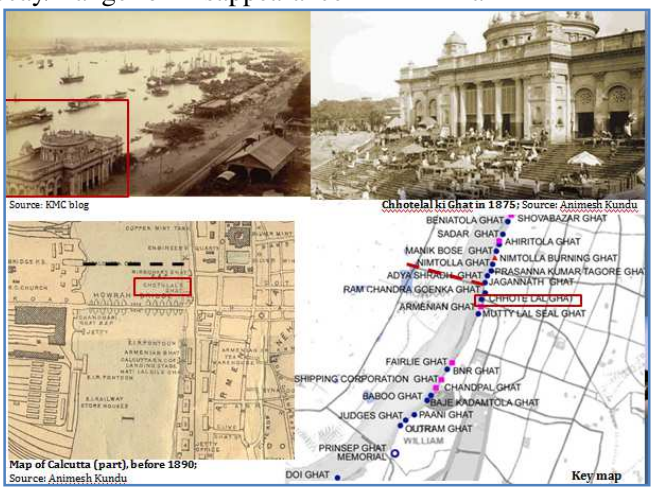
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	A whole first floor and a part of south-west corner have been added.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by KMC
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair



Archival photographs of Chhotelal Ki Ghat (Source: Bardhan & Paul, 2019)

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

i. Bardhan S. & Paul S., 2019, *Envisioning an Eco-Cultural Urban Landscape –Studies on the Ghats of the River Bhagirathi-Hooghly in Kolkata, India*, ACLA International Symposium on Historic Cultural Landscapes, SNU, Seoul.

ii. B. Arch. 5th Yr. Students, Dept. Of Architecture, Jadavpur University, 2005, Documentation of Ghats of Kolkata, Unpublished.

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Chotelal+Ki+Ghat/@22.5829388,88.348893,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNXJc-ZkgxA27ntfxufzzEJwzI6RFhcOZWeEmAC!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNXJc-ZkgxA27ntfxufzzEJwzI6RFhcOZWeEmAC%3Dw203-h360-k-no!7i720!8i1280!4m14!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277b949e4588d:0x2af6c3534feee6fc!2sChotelal+Ki+Ghat!8m2!3d22.5830492!4d88.3485676!3m6!1s0x3a0277b949e4588d:0x2af6c3534feee6fc!8m2!3d22.5830492!4d88.3485676!14m1!1BCgIgAQ

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-22-02 RAMCHANDRA GOENKA'S GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RAMCHANDRA GOENKA'S GHAT**
Past Name: **RAMCHANDRA GOENKA ZENANA GHAT -**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'37"N
Longitude: 88°34'88"E
Address: P210, Strand Bank Road,. Fairley Place,Kolkata 7000 01
Approach: Strand Bank Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1880-1890
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet

1. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/08/goenka-ghat-and-its-environs.html

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private Trust of Goenka Family
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Port Commissioner of Kolkata
Address:



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

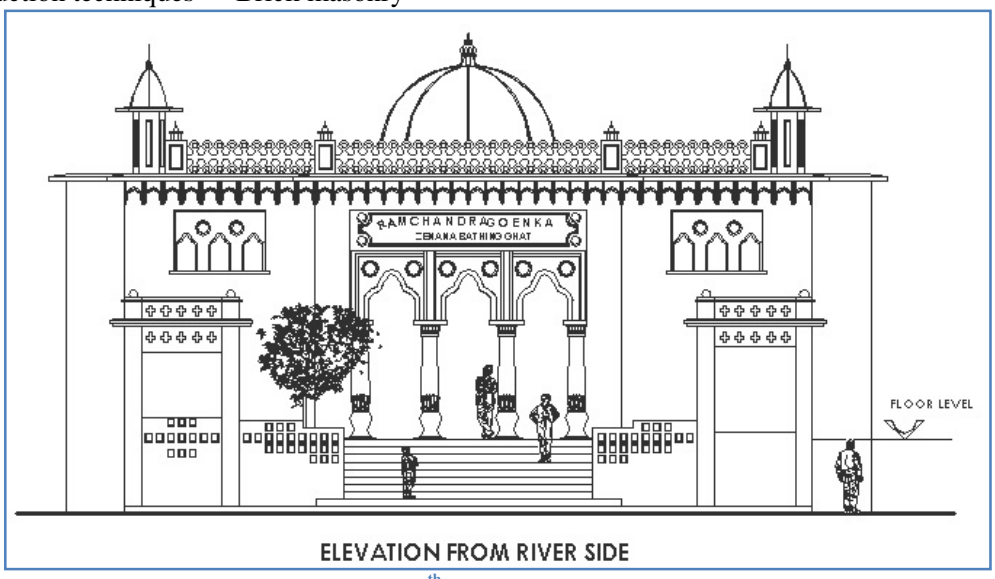
Historic Significance: Ram Chandra Goenka is of the famous Goenka business family of Calcutta.
Culture Significance: Ghat was built for bathing purpose for ladies and that is why it s known as Zenana Ghat
Social Significance: At present it is occupied by pavement dwellers, drunkards and dru addicts.
Associational Significance: Ramchandra Goenka had a reputation for philanthropy. He had built a "yatri nivas" or travelers' guest house in the Kalighat area which is presently being used by The Missionaries of Charity as a home for the dying destitute. Hailing from Dundlod, he was one of the founders of the Calcutta Pinjrapole, the very first social organization of the Calcutta

Marwaris. He also established Vidhwa Sahayak Samiti, an organization that helped widows and children below the age of fifteen, in 1899.
His great great grandsons are Harsh and Sanjeev Goenka.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Islamic influence. The ghat with its ventral dome and four minars at four corners gives a look like a mosque.
Site & Surrounding:	Near the Calcutta end of the Howrah Bridge towards the South.
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Arches of Islamic Architecture.
Decorative Feature:	The interior of the dome has beautiful design and the walls are laid with decorative coloured tiles. The floor is laid with marble.
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



Riverfront elevation (Source: B. Arch. 5th Yr. Students, Dept. Of Architecture, JU, 2005)

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Recently repaired.
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration — Fair, Locally restored
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

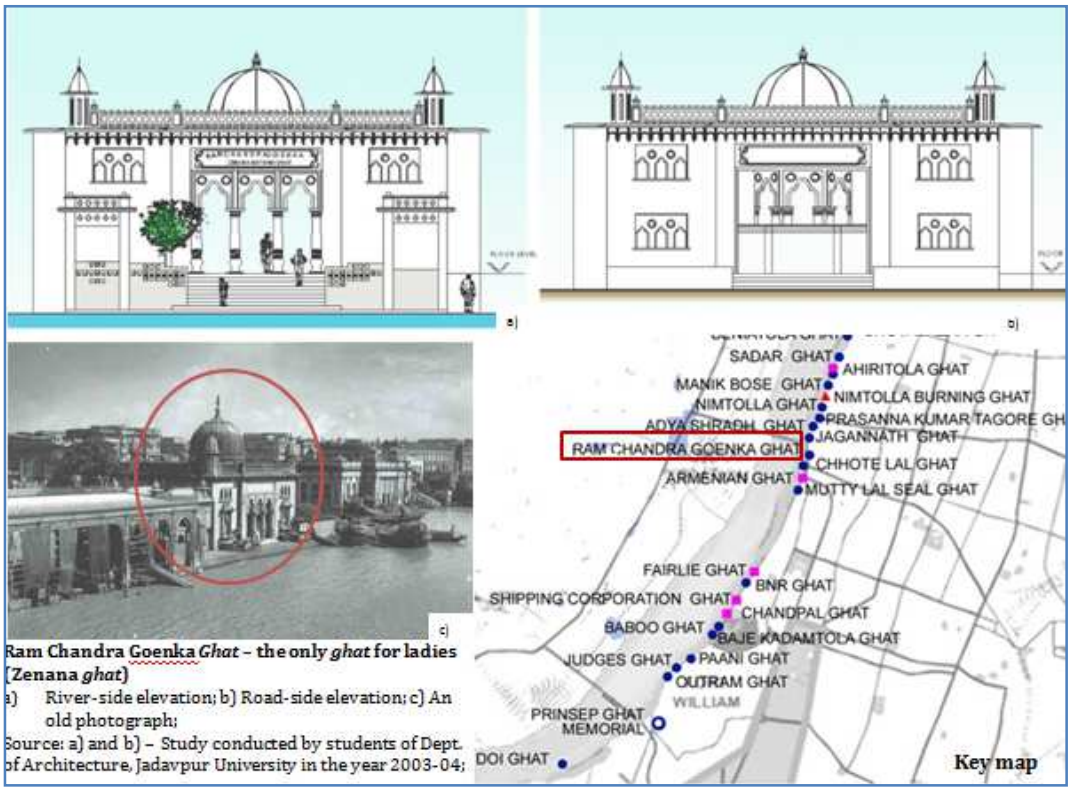
i. Bardhan S. & Paul S., 2019, *Envisioning an Eco-Cultural Urban Landscape –Studies on the Ghats of the River Bhagirathi-Hooghly in Kolkata, India*, ACLA International Symposium on Historic Cultural Landscapes, SNU, Seoul.

ii. B. Arch. 5th Yr. Students, Dept. Of Architecture, Jadavpur University, 2005, Documentation of Ghats of Kolkata, Unpublished.

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Ramchandra+Goenka+Zenana+Bathing+Ghat+(LADIES)/@22.5835356,88.3489681,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sRAMCHANDRA+GOENKA%E2%80%99S+GHAT!3m4!1s0x0:0xc8fb391b701626b4!8m2!3d22.5837302!4d88.3488509

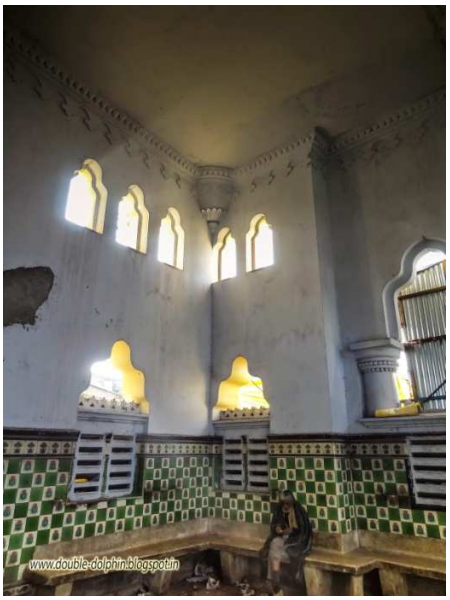


Ram Chandra Goenka *Ghat* – the only *ghat* for ladies (Zenana *ghat*)

a) River-side elevation; b) Road-side elevation; c) An old photograph;

Source: a) and b) – Study conducted by students of Dept. of Architecture, Jadavpur University in the year 2003-04;

Archival photographs of Chhotelal Ki Ghat (Source: Bardhan & Paul, 2019)





Digital South Asia Library (DSAL) database (Source: https://dsal.uchicago.edu/images/hensley/)

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-22-03 GUNPUT RAY KAYANI LADY'S GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **GUNPUT RAY KAYANI LADY'S GHAT**
Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'40"N
Longitude: 88°34'88"E
Address: Mallick Ghat, Burrabazar, Rabindra Setu, Fairley Place, Kolkata, 700007
Approach: Strand Bank Road

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: Between 1875-1890
Source of information:
Internet
1. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/08/goenka-ghat-and-its-environs.html

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Port Commissioner of Kolkata
Address: P.C. Tagore Ghat Road, Jorabagan, Kolkata 7000 06



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This is another Ladies Ghat but History has been found from secondary sources
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Islamic influence similar to Ramdas Goenka Ghat

Site & Surrounding: Next to Ramdas Goenka Ghat
Plan: Rectangular
Façade: Islamic arches
Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style
Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: **Yes**
Structural Problem:**Not known**
Additions & alterations: **No document available**
Repairs and Maintenance:
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Gunput+Ray+Kayani+Lady%E2%80%99s+Ghat/@22.5839011,88.3486281,44m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sMALLICK+GHAT,+kolkata!3m4!1s0x0:0x1f5a70b81e3452f7!8m2!3d22.583984!4d88.3488469

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-22-04 NEMAICHARAN MALLICK GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **NEMAICHARAN MALLICK GHAT**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'39"N
Longitude: 88°34'87"E
Address: Mallick Ghat, Burrabazar, Rabindra Setu, Fairley Place, Kolkata, 700007
Approach: Strand Bank Road

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1855
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Internet

1. https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/bangla/rvcj+bong-epaper-rvcjbong/ghats+of+kolkata-newsid-87345699
2. http://ekolkata.blogspot.com/2018/10/reaching-chotte-lal-durga-prosad-ghat.html?m=1
3. https://www.thegaudiyatreasuresofbengal.com/2018/01/13/pious-mullicks-bengal/
4. http://thegangeswalk.com/the-mullicks-of-pathuriaghata-episode-2/
5. https://puronokolkata.com/2018/08/22/mullick-ghat-and-the-jagannath-steamer-ghat/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Port Commissioner of Kolkata
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Just beside the Chotelal Ghat there is a flower market known as Mullick Ghat Flower market. But there is no Mullick ghat in the vicinity of Chotrlal Ghat except Namicharan Mullick Ghat which is further down south. Nemai charan Mullick Ghat was built by Rammohan Mullick, in memory of his father, Nimai Mullick.

Culture Significance: Sri Nayan Chand Mullick and his son Nemai Charan Maullick of Pathuriaghata were devout Vaishnavas and have donated generously in constructing and rebuilding several temples all over Bengal

Social Significance: Nimai Charan Mullick was born in Burrabazar area of Kolkata in the year of 1736. He was a salt merchant, banker and used to give credits to many businessmen including East India Company. In the 3rd battle of Mysore he gave 48 lakhs of rupees to the British.

Associational Significance: Motilal Mullick had beautified the Nayan Chand Mullick bathing ghat in memory of his father Nemaicharan Mullick. Previously it was known as Noyaner Ghatbuilt by Nayanchnd Mullick before 1793 This ghat still stands south of Howrah Bridge, beside the flower Market.

Local legends: Nemai Charan Mullick died in1807 at the age of 71

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The structure of the Pavillion is all made of cast iron unlike the use of wooden structures during those days. No brick and mortar was used

Site & Surrounding: Near Chotelal Ghat , Mallik Ghat flower Market

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: The entire structure of the ghat was built with the cast iron that was imported from Sun Foundry, Glasgow, for building the mansion.at 67, Pathuriaghata street. Similar structure is seen decorated inside the courtyard of Pathuriaghata mansion

Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and: Imported Cast Iron

Construction techniques Iron Structure

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not known

Structural Problem:Not known

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Repairs and Maintenance by KMC

Threats to the property: **as such nothing observed**.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Haraparbati+Flower+Decorators/@22.5837803,88.3486583,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sMALLICK+GHAT,+kolkata!3m4!1s0x3a0277b92fd96ca1:0x5d044323a33464ac!8m2!3d22.58388!4d88.348725

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-22-05 BISSESSUR LALL HURGOBIND SRADH GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BISSESSUR LALL HURGOBIND SRADH GHAT**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'41"N
Longitude: 88°34'85"E
Address: Rai Bahadur Bissessur Lall Hurgobind Sradh Ghat
Burrabazar, Rabindra Setu,
Fairley Place, Kolkata, 700007
Approach: Strand Bank Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet
1. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/08/goenka-ghat-and-its-environs.html
2. http://kolkatamunicipalcorporationblogs.blogspot.com/2015/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Port Commissioner of Kolkata
Address:



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The first ghat right next to the bridge, is the Rai Bahadur Bissessur Lall Hurgobind Sradh Ghat. All that is known about the gentleman after whom the ghat is named is that he was a rich Marwari businessman, and his “sradh” ceremony was conducted on that spot. The ghat that was erected in 1916 was probably meant as a sort of marker and memorial.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:

Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Architecture style is very similar to the nearby **Gunput ray Kayani Lady's ghat**
Site & Surrounding:	Infront of the ghat maybe found a raised area with parallel bars. This spot was in use as a wrestling ring by local "pehelwans". Now garbage is found piled around the corners. Infront of the ghat was also a park, and it's railings may still be seen, but the park itself has vanished, encroached upon for decades by slum settlements. Nearby are also five banyan trees, each containing a small shrine at its base.
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Islamic Arches
Decorative Feature:	Described in the Architectural Style
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by KMC
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

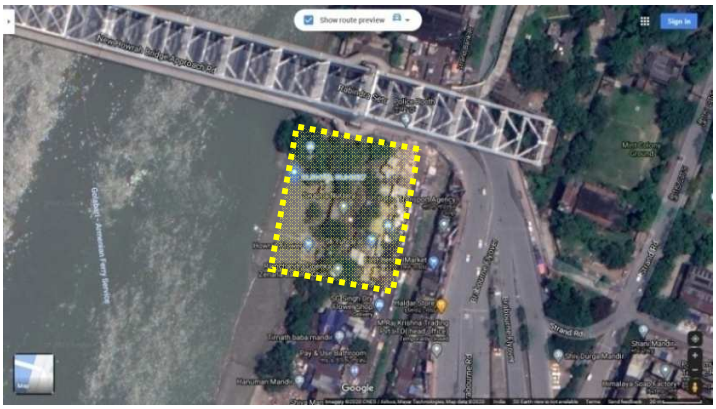
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/@22.5840731,88.3489543,177m/data=!3m1!1e3

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-22-07 JAGANNATH GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **JAGANNATH GHAT**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'77"N
Longitude: 88°34'97"E
Address: Strand Bank Road, Kolkata 7000 06
Approach: Strand Bank Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1760
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://www.mycitylinks.in/the-jagannath-ghat
2. https://puronokolkata.com/2015/06/16/jagannath-ghat-calcutta-c1760s/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Port Commissioner of Kolkata
Address:



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The ghat built by Sobharam Basak, one of the wealthiest native inhabitants of Calcutta in the eighteenth century was initially called 'Sobharam Basak's Ghat, and shortly after changed into Jagannath Ghat . Sobharam built the Ghat around 1760s by the side of the Jagannath Temple he had erected at 1, Nabab Lane. Sobharam's Jagannath Ghat was present in all the historical maps of Calcutta since Mark Wood's Plan. The Ghat originally built by Sobharam, might have been washed away into the river and replaced by a shaded structure with stepped

embankment for public bathing of no particular significance from the view of public interest.

Culture Significance: Jagannath Ghat has special significance for the travellers who came to Puri. Just 50 metres north from the base of the Old Howrah Bridge, this Ghat was made by Sobharam Basak, a rich trader and banker who had become a millionaire by supplying textiles to the East India Company. He was a devout Jagannath devotee who made annual pilgrimages to Puri along with a huge entourage of pilgrims.

Social Significance: The Jagannath Ghat was a start off point for the pilgrims who travelled on the Old Sadak to Puri

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Old ornamental cast iron framework is still existing but an unimpressed brick built structure has been built behind this beautiful cast iron façade

Site & Surrounding: On the Strand Road.

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: As mentioned above

Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and: Bricks Lime concrete and cast iron pillars

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not known

Additions & alterations: Yes

Repairs and Maintenance:

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

Archaeological: A

Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Jagannath+Ghat/@22.5883646,88.3500016,708m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277c77d453953:0x7ec6a45c1649d17c!2sJagannath+Ghat!8m2!3d22.5877232!4d88.349787!3m4!1s0x3a0277c77d453953:0x7ec6a45c1649d17c!8m2!3d22.5877232!4d88.349787

Figure 5 Digital South Asia Library (DSAL) database (Source: https://dsal.uchicago.edu/images/hensley/)



Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-22-08 OLD SILVER MINT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **OLD MINT**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'45"N
Longitude: 88°35'17"E
Address: Maharshi Debendra Rd Raja Katra, Jorasanko, Kolkata 7000 06
Approach: Strand Bank Road



Mohur produced by the Mint

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1824-1829
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Internet

1. http://noisebreak.com/ruins-calcutta-old-silver-mint/
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/old-silver-mint-calcutta
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Government_Mint,_Kolkata
4. https://exclusivecoins.blogspot.com/2013/06/103-celebrating-60-years diamond_7.html
5. https://www.kolkataonwheels.com/post/the-old-mint-a-heritage-treasure



The Old Silver painting by Thomas Princep – 1829

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use Mint

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Silver Mint
Past use: Camp of CRPF 167

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This is the third Mint built by East India Company. The first one known as Alinagar-Calcutta Mint was built at the site where General Post office stands today. The second Calcutta Mint was located just at the opposite to the western entrance of St John's Church. During the early days, The East India Company had no right to mint its own coins and therefore, had no other way but to send its gold and silver reserves to the Murshibabad Mint of the Nawab, where the metals were converted to coins. The Company used to take delivery of the coins, after paying the

standard duties and the mint charges. But when Lord Clive recaptured the Fort by defeating Siraj-ud-Daulah on 2nd January 1757, Siraj- ud-Daulah was forced to agree to give the said right to East India Company on the 7th day of February 1757. He agreed to allow them to establish their own mint and issue silver and gold coins (known as Siccas and Ashrafis or Mohurs) struck on the standard of the Murshidabad Mint. These coins were valid for circulation throughout the regions covered under the jurisdiction of the Nawab, namely Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, without incurring any additional expenses.

Culture Significance: Raja Nabakrishna Deb of Shovabajar, Prince Dwarakanath Tagore of Jorashanko and Raja Prasanna Thakur of Pathuriaghata, three notable personalities played an important role in selecting the site for the Mint at the business Centre of Burrabazar.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: An annexe building, known as the "Copper Mint", was built to the north of the Silver Mint in 1860 for the exclusive production of copper coins which began operation in April 1865. The silver and copper mints both used to function side by side and produce coins of bronze, silver and gold. Both these mints were well equipped with the new coining presses supplied by the Boulton and Watt of Soho, Birmingham, England. Apart from the coins, during the British Regime, Calcutta Mint also made medals and decorations for the army personnels. History says that, there was a time when approximately 3,00,000 to 6,00,000 silver coins were manufactured here daily. This mint was the first in Asia to successfully process pure nickel for coinage purposes. Silver coins were minted here till 1952 and, thereafter, it functioned as a silver refinery. But that too came to an end in 1972, and the silver reserves were transferred from here to a new facility at Taratola in 1985.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The imposing frontage of the building resembled the Temple of Athena at Athens in Greece, popularly known as the Parthenon. With grand steps and Doric columns, it is a fine example of Greco-Roman architecture

Site & Surrounding: T the middle of crowded Burrabazar the wholesale market of Kolkata

Plan: Sprawling rectangular

Façade: Imposing with a series of Doric columns

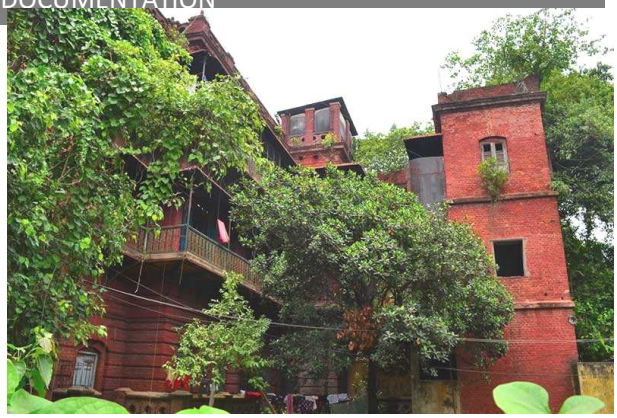
Decorative Feature: Described in the Architectural Style

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Yes
Structural Problem:	Yes
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Need urgent intervention
Threats to the property:	May collapse

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Old+Silver+Mint,+Maharshi+Debendra+Rd,+Raja+Katra,+Jorasanko,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal/@22.5845053,88.3514049,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0277b9b4cfe997:0x603590c30adcb9d3!2sOld+Silver+Mint,+Maharshi+Debendra+Rd,+Raja+Katra,+Jorasanko,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.5844512!4d88.351709!3m4!1s0x3a0277b9b4cfe997:0x603590c30adcb9d3!8m2!3d22.5844512!4d88.351709

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-22-10 RABINDRA SETU



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **RABINDRA SETU**
Past Name: **HOWRAH BRIDGE**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'55"N
Longitude: 88°34'67"E
Address: Howrah, West Bengal 700001
Approach: Strand Bank Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Stucture
Subtype: Bridge

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1943
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Internet

1. https://theculturetrip.com/asia/india/articles/a-brief-history-of-howrah-bridge-one-of-the-worlds-busiest-bridges/
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howrah_Bridge

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Port Trust
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Bridge
Past use: Bridge

7. Significance

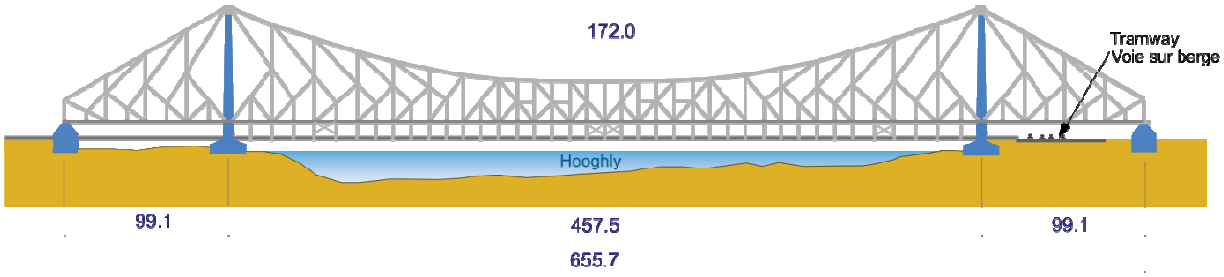
Historic Significance: First proposal of a bridge was made by then Chief Engineer of Railways. in 1862.Later in 1874 a Pontoon bridge was constructed. In 1906 Port Commission appointed a committee to plan a new bridge. The committee eventually decided on a floating bridge. Construction was stalled due to World War-I and a new committee headed by Sir, R. N Mukherjee was setup in 1921. The New Howrah Bridge Act was amended in 1935 to reflect this, and construction of the bridge started the next year.

Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance: The first vehicle to use the bridge was a solitary tram
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	In 1926 a commission under the chairmanship of Sir R. N. Mukherjee recommended a suspension bridge of a particular type to be built across the River Hoogly. The bridge was designed by one Mr. Walton of M/s Rendel, Palmer & Triton. The order for construction and erection was placed on M/s.Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Company in 1939. It consumed 26,500 tons of steel, out of which 23,000 tons of high-tensile alloy steel, known as Tiscrom, were supplied by Tata Steel. The main tower was constructed with single monolith caissons of dimensions 55.31 x 24.8 m with 21 shafts, each 6.25 metre square. All the steel that was to come from England were diverted for war effort in Europe. Out of 26,000 tons of steel, that was required for the bridge, only 3000 tons were supplied from England. The two anchorage caissons were each 16.4 m by 8.2 m, with two wells 4.9 m square. The caissons were so designed that the working chambers within the shafts could be temporarily enclosed by steel diaphragms to allow work under compressed air if required. The caisson at Kolkata side was set at 31.41 m and that at Howrah side at 26.53 m below ground level.
Site & Surrounding:	
Plan:	Across the river.
Façade:	NA
Decorative Feature:	Described in the Architectural Style
Building material :	Steel Structure The bridge does not have nuts and bolts, but was formed by riveting the whole structure
Construction techniques	Cantilever Bridge

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance Kolkata Port Trust
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Howrah+Bridge/@22.5858438,88.3519215,1417m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0277c8df6efa3d:0x826889bdece6da87!2s14%2F3,+Nimtala+Ghat+St,+Jorabagan,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006!3b1!8m2!3d22.5923835!4d88.3553333!3m4!1s0x3a0277bfbb1eeb1b:0xc9840aaa8c411199!8m2!3d22.5851477!4d88.3468044



Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-22-11 HOUSE OF LATE MAHARAJA SUKHAMAY RAY (POSTA RAJBARI)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

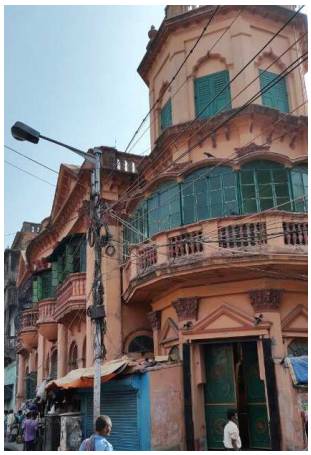


1. Name

Present Name: **POSTA RAJBAR**
Past Name: **HOUSE OF LATE MAHARAJA SUKHAMAY RAY**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'66"N
Longitude: 88°35'33"E
Address: 24/1, 24/1A, Maharshi Debendra Rd, Raja Katra,Loha Patti, Bara Bazar, Jorasanko, Kolkata 700007
Approach: Ratan Garden Street



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 19th. Century
Source of information:
Internet
1.https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/posta-rajbari-calcutta
2.http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/08/posta-raajbaari-ratan-sarkar-garden.html
3.https://justamartya.wordpress.com/2014/07/20/posta-rajbari-an-experience-of-a-kind/
4. https://bengalheritagewalk.in/html/view_place.html

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Heirs of Raja Sukhomoy Ray
Address:



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Ramakanta and Lakshmikanta Dhar, engaged in trade in Calcutta. Ramakanta would operate the business from Sutanuti, while Lakshmikanta would tour the country, getting new clients. They were originally from Saptagram but settled in this part of Bengal along with Setts, Bsaks and Subarna banik bankers. Lakshmikanta's only daughter

was Parbati, who got married to the father of Sukhomoy, in the family of Sanatan Pal.

Culture Significance: Lakshmikanta alias Naku Dhar was friend with Lord Clive and Warren Hastings and offered them Rs 9 lakh to East India company as loan as they were facing financial crisis while fighting the Marathas. In exchange. The British offered him the title of Raja. Lakshmikanta declined and proposed his grandson's name for the honour.The grandson was Sukhomoy Ray son of Parbati who established Posta Rajbari

Social Significance: The area got its name from nearby Posta Ghat.

Associational Significance: The artefacts and Marble statues are invaluable possessions of the family

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Influence of European castle style.

Site & Surrounding: In the midst of congested Burrabazar.

Plan: Sprawling . A semi circular bay protruding out at First floor is crowned with an octagonal shaped room with five windows and a door to the terrace.

Façade: External façade is decorated with double height flat pillars with Corinthian capitals . Projected balconies of different shapes .

Decorative Feature: Highly ornamental. The small courtyard called Thakur Dalan has Tuscan columns in two floors along with cast iron intricate railings.

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete.

Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Repairs and Maintenance by owner

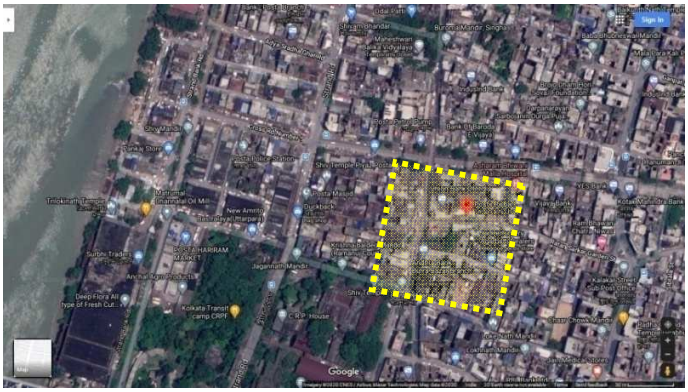
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair,

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

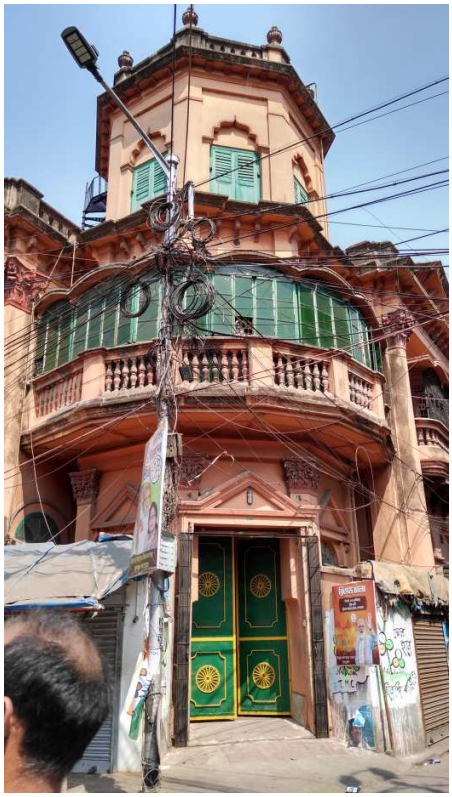
Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Posta+Rajbari/@22.586663,88.3529413,708m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x48309c3909f807de!8m2!3d22.5864797!4d88.353349

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Ward -23

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

Serial No.-23-01 THAKURBARI OF BANSIDAS MALLICK

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **THAKURBARI OF BANSIDAS MALLICK**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'75"N
Longitude: 88°35'42"E
Address: 44B, Kali Krishna Tagore Street, Malapara, Jorabagan, Kolkata, West Bengal 700006
Approach: Kali Krishna Tagore Street



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1785
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://amitabhagupta.wordpress.com/2013/10/08/durga-puja-of-bonedi-families-at-kolkata/
2. https://shyamalghosh.blogspot.com/2018/08/baishnab-das-mallick-bari-durga-puja.html

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Mallick Family
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Hindu Worship area
Past use: Hindu Worship area

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Durga Puja of Baishnab Das Mallick's house is 235 years old. Originating from Chinsurah, Baishnab Das Mallick was Gold Merchant and later went into Real Estate too. The Durga Puja was started by him in 1785 after he saw the Goddess in his dream. The huge Mallick Residence has a large courtyard.
Culture Significance: The Puja still continues
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Indo –European style
Site & Surrounding:	Congested area, near Vivekananda Road Fly over
Plan:	Sprawling Rectangular
Façade:	Thakurdalan have floral arches. The Building on both sides have twin Tuscan columns along the long verandah in two floors
Decorative Feature:	Intricate cast iron railings.
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

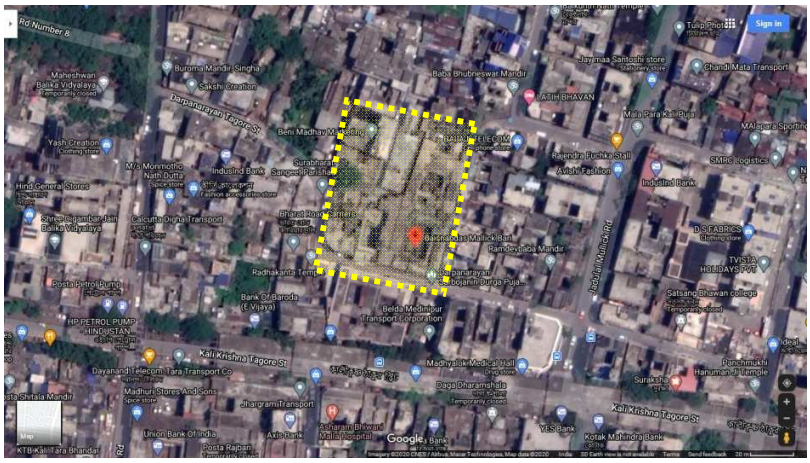
Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by Owner
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Baisnabdas+Mallick+Bari/@22.5875095,88.3542121,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x5e142c0039b69507!8m2!3d22.5874389!4d88.3542577?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 24

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 24 - 01	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Serial No. 24 - 03	HINDU TEMPLE

Serial No.-24-02 PATHURIAGHATA MANSION

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **PATHURIAGHATA MANSION**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'99"N
Longitude: 88°35'67"E
Address: 46 Pathuriaghata Street
Jorabagan Kolkata 700006
Approach: Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: **1784**
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://talukdarpotpourri.wordpress.com/2018/11/13/a-tale-of-two-bridges-and-two-gardens/
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pathuriaghata
3. https://bengalheritagewalk.in/html/view_place.html
4. https://discoveringkolkata.wordpress.com/2018/10/22/bonedi-bari-durga-puja-of-kolkata-pathuriaghatas-babu-khelat-ghoshs-durga-puja/
5. https://somethingspecialbyadity.wordpress.com/2014/04/25/pathuriaghata-ghosh-mansioncalcutta/
6. http://noisebreak.com/palaces-rich-famous-khelat-bhawan/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Family of Late Ramlochan Ghosh
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: It is one of the oldest houses of Pathuriaghata. In the early years of 1700, Ram Ram Ghosh of Bardhaman came to Kolkata for trading and settled down in 46 Pathuriaghata Street. Later on Ramlochan Ghosh made this house immortal. Initially he was a clerk but later on became Dewan during Warren Hasting's time. He used to teach Farsi to Warren Hasting's wife and it is said that both of them used to come to this house during

Durga Puja. Still now there is a huge oil painting of Hastings hanging in the staircase.

Culture Significance: In the halls of the Ghose family at 46 Pathuriaghata Street, the All Bengal Music Conference was founded in 1937. Indian classical music was then a nascent art form; only baijis (courtesans) sang publicly. Manmathanath Ghose (1908 – 1983) was the first patron to invite Hirabai Barodekar, a legendary musician, to the inner wing of his home, despite the protests of his wife. He considered it his honour to host talent, and the legendary sitar maestro Ravi Shankar met his guru Allauddin Khan there. The Durga Puja and its traditions continue to be followed by the current members of the family.

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Simple style with European influence
Site & Surrounding:	Busy area of North Kolkata
Plan:	Sprawling Rectangle with inner courtyard
Façade:	Simple façade with European influence
Decorative Feature:	Described in the Architectural Style
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by family trust
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Signs of Deterioration



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Pathuriaghata,+Jorabagan,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006/@22.5886961,88.3562669,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277c9ca7baec3:0x904f9cb3d60975bc!8m2!3d22.5891132!4d88.3556811

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-24-04 PATHURIAGHATA PALACE-KHELAT GHOSE BARI

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **PATHURIAGHATA KHELAT GHOSE BARI**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'87"N

Longitude: 88°35'65"E

Address: 69, Pathuriya Ghat Street
Jorabagan Kolkata 7000 06

Approach: Pathuriya Ghat Street



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Building

Subtype: Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1844-1846

Source of information:

Internet

1.https://talukdarpotpourri.wordpress.com/2018/11/13/a-tale-of-two-bridges-and-two-gardens/
2.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pathuriaghata
3. https://bengalheritagewalk.in/html/view_place.html
4. https://discoveringkolkata.wordpress.com/2018/10/22/bonedi-bari-durga-puja-of-kolkata-pathuriaghatas-babu-khelat-ghoshs-durga-puja/
5. https://www.telegraphindia.com/culture/antique-glory/cid/559354
6. https://somethingspecialbyadity.wordpress.com/2014/04/25/pathuriaghata-ghosh-mansioncalcutta/
7. http://noisebreak.com/palaces-rich-famous-khelat-bhawan/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Family of Late Khelat Ghosh

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Residential

Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: One of Calcutta's landmarks. The Pathuriaghata Palace, built on seven bighas (2.8 acres) is home to one of the city's oldest and most illustrious families. Khelat Ghosh moved away from the original house nearby, built

300 years ago by his grandfather Ramlochan Ghosh at 46 Pathuriaghata Street.

Culture Significance: In Khelat Ghosh's palace downstairs, there is one room having photographs of the musical greats who have participated in the All Bengal Music Conference. The annual soiree was shifted here in 2002. Every Indian classical music maestro from Begum Akhtar and Bismillah Khan to Ravi Shankar has played here.

Social Significance: The legendary sitar maestro Ravi Shankar met his guru Allauddin Khan here

Associational Significance: He was famous for different philanthropic works which included donating the land for Tala Tank.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Influenced by Europian classical Architecture the building included a "Nach Ghar", a grand dancing hall, with a Belgian cut-glass chandelier. However, the dancing hall has since been converted into Khelat Ghosh Memorial Hall

Site & Surrounding: In the narrow lane of North Calcutta

Plan: This mansion was famous for its 85 ft long marble corridor and for hosting number of music conferences in the huge NachGhar.

Façade: The majestic mansion with Corinthian pillars was decorated with beautiful marble sculptures, paintings, crystal chandeliers and other aesthetic objects

Decorative Feature: The mansion's pillared and arched inner courtyard is definitely one of the most elegant of the North Calcutta buildings. Inside the building, a marble staircase with wood paneling on either side, lands in a long corridor of the upper floor. Both sides of the corridor were bordered with blue and white elephants, which were once used as flowerpot stands

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem:Not known

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Repairs and Maintenance by family trust

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.



Thomasson Chronometre grandfather clock was imported from London in 1819





11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration — Fair,

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks — A well known German architecture company, Martin & Burn, designed and constructed the building

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Pathuriaghata+Khelat+Ghose+Bari/@22.5886519,88.3569135,165m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0277c9ca7baec3:0x904f9cb3d60975bc!2sPathuriaghata,+Jorabagan,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006!3b1!8m2!3d22.5891132!4d88.3556811!3m4!1s0x3a0277c9c362b86f:0xb6575ddd5ce9acca!8m2!3d22.5887281!4d88.3565495

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-24-05 TAGORE CASTLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

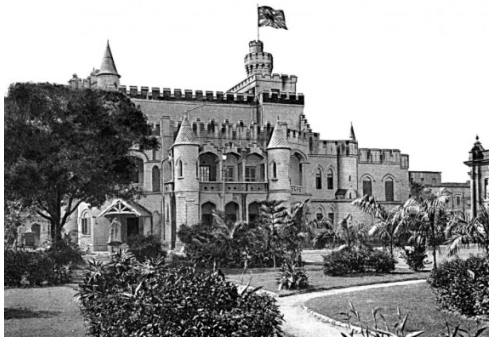


Photo : Johnson & Hoffman , Courtsy Waqar.A. Khan

1. Name

Present Name: **TAGORE CASTLE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°59'00"N
Longitude: 88°35'75"E
Address: 26, Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street, Jorabagan Kolkata 7000 06
Approach: Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1820 and remodelled in1895
Approximate Date: 1895
Source of information:
Internet

1.https://talukdarpotpourri.wordpress.com/2018/11/13/a-tale-of-two-bridges-and-two-gardens/
2.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pathuriaghata
3. https://bengalheritagewalk.in/html/view_place.html
4. https://www.thedailystar.net/in-focus/the-fabulous-tagores-pathuriaghata-calcutta-1540138
5. 6. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/treasure-trail/cid/1532180

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Family of Jotindramohan Thakur
Address:



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

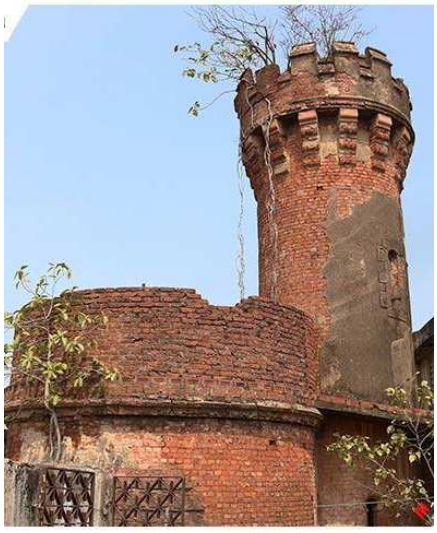
Historic Significance: Jotindramohan Thakur inherited this land from his uncle Prassanna Kumar Thakur. Tagore Castle was built following the design of Windsor Palace with a clock reminiscent to Big Ben and even got permission to fly Union Jack during that time.

Culture Significance:	From 1859-1972 this mansion was the seat of BangaNatyalaya and many plays were staged by eminent personalities.
Social Significance:	Maharaja Sir Jotindramohan Thakur was a very prominent name in British India
Associational Significance:	Both Tagore Palace and this building were built by Mackintosh Burn
Local legends:	Prassanna Kumar Thakur.disowned his own son Ganendra Mohan as he was converted to Christianity.As a result Maharaja Sir Jotindramohan Thakur son of elder brother Hara kumar Thakur inherited the property and built the house.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Copy of Medieval Gothic Style
Site & Surrounding:	On a narrow street of congested North Kolkata
Plan:	Sprawling rectangular with 100 feet high centre tower like that of the Windsor Castle, England
Façade:	A typical British castle of 13th or 14th Century
Decorative Feature:	A big handsome clock once adorned the tower, now derelict and broken. The clock used to chime the quarter hours in similar strains to those of the Big Ben at Westminster, London.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick and Lime concrete Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/kolkata/streetwise-kolkata-prasanna-kumar-tagore-street-castle-road-6302372/
https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/treasure-trail/cid/1532180

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Yes
Structural Problem:	Yes
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Need urgent intervention
Threats to the property:	Not known

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Pathuriaghata,+Jorabagan,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006/@22.5893468,88.3575068,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277c9ca7baec3:0x904f9cb3d60975bc!8m2!3d22.5891132!4d88.3556811

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-24–06 TAGORE PALACE (PALACE OF TAGORE FAMILY)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name: **TAGORE PALACE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'93"N
Longitude: 88°35'76"E
Address: 13A,13B Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street, Jorabagan Kolkata 7000 06
Approach: Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1850s
Source of information:
Internet

1.https://talukdarpotpourri.wordpress.com/2018/11/13/a-tale-of-two-bridges-and-two-gardens/
2.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pathuriaghata
3. https://bengalheritagewalk.in/html/view_place.html
4. https://www.thedailystar.net/in-focus/the-fabulous-tagores-pathuriaghata-calcutta-1540138
5. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/pathuriaghata-tagore-palace

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Family of Prasanna CoomarTagore
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The first Tagore was to settle in Pathurighata was Joyram. Among Joyram's sons were Darpanarayan Tagore and Nilmoni Tagore. In 1765 the two brothers fell into a property dispute, as a result of which the Tagore family was bifurcated into Pathuriaghata branch under Darpanarayan and the Jorasanko branch under Nilmoni Tagore.Prasanna CoomarTagore was the grandson of Darpanarayan Tagore the leading man of the Pathuriaghata linage of Tagore family Hebuilt this huge

building and named it as Palace The place Naptehata where the building was built is now called as Prasanna CoomarTagore Street.

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

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Classic European Style
Site & Surrounding:	Narrow lane in the congested North Kolkata
Plan:	Sprawling rectangle with inner courtyard
Façade:	Mansion with dominant colonnades and decorative pediment
Decorative Feature:	Sheer scale and volume of the Mansion
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



The top of the Tagore Palace.



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Yes
Structural Problem:	Yes
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Need urgent intervention
Threats to the property:	Not known

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Pathuriaghata,+Jorabagan,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006/@22.5892079,88.3566949,165m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277c9ca7baec3:0x904f9cb3d60975bc!8m2!3d22.5891132!4d88.3556811

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-24-08 MALLICK BARI (JADUNATH MULLICK BARI)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **MALLICK BARI**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'99"N
Longitude: 88°35'67"E
Address: 67, Pathuria Ghat Street
Kolkata 700006
Approach: Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 19th. Century
Source of information:
Internet
1.https://talukdarpotpourri.wordpress.com/2018/11/13/a-tale-of-two-bridges-and-two-gardens/
2.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pathuriaghata
3. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/pathuriaghata-mallick-bari-prominent-palaces
4.http://thegangeswalk.com/the-mullicks-of-pathuriaghata-episode-2/
5. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/treasure-trail/cid/1532180

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Family of Late Jadulal Mullick
Address: 69, Pathuriya Ghat Street

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Jadulal Mullick (1844-1894) had numerous contributions in social and law spheres. At one time he donated enormously to the Oriental

Seminary from where he had passed Entrance, school-leaving examination. Jadulal Mullick has a road named after him in the area.

Culture Significance: .The house was built by Jadulal Mullick. He had a good relation with the East India Company and was appointed the commissioner of Calcutta Municipal Corporation in 1873. Jadulal, was one of the founder members of the Indian National Congress. He was also an honorary magistrate of Kolkata and Sealdah police court.

Social Significance: Rajaram Mullick shifted to Calcutta from Triveni. His great grandson

Associational Significance: Nemai charan earned fortune in salt trade and real estate business brought fortune to the family to gain political and social importanc

Local legends: e Intricate cast iron work at both Nimaicharan Mullick Ghat and the courtyrad of this house was imported from Glasgow.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo European style of British India

Site & Surrounding: Pathuriaghat one of the oldest part of Kolkata ,

Plan: Rectangular around a large inner courtyard

Façade: Majestic Corinthian columns

Decorative Feature: The courtyard of Jadulal Mullick's house has intricate cast iron works, one of the finest in Kolkata.

Building material and: Brick, Lime Concrere and imported Cast iron

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values Integral part of Calcutta's Built and cultural Heritage.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem:Not known

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: By owners

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks: **Ma Singhabahini is their family Deity and was brought from Tribeni to this house in Kolkata. In 1883 when Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa Deb visited this house, he entered in to 'Samadhi' on seeing this deity**





13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/JADUNATH+MULLICK+BARI/@22.5891035,88.3560966,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0277c9ca7baec3:0x904f9cb3d60975bc!2sPathuriaghata,+Jorabagan,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006!3b1!8m2!3d22.5891132!4d88.3556811!3m4!1s0x3a027774e72d4c67:0x10e63d5409c6ffbf!8m2!3d22.5891596!4d88.3561298

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-24-09 GHARIWALA MALLICK BARI

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **MADHUSUDAN SANYALS' HOUSE**
Past Name: **(GHARIWALA MALLICK BARI)**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'87"N
Longitude: 88°35'65"E
Address: 279D Rabindra Sarani
Kokata 700006
Approach: Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet

1. http://noisebreak.com/palaces-rich-famous-ghariwala-mallick-bari/
2. https://bengalheritagewalk.in/html/view_place.html
3. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/ghariwala-mallick-bari-calcutta
4. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/treasure-trail/cid/1532180



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Mullick family
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The building was originally owned by Madhusudan Sanyal. After transfer of ownership, this palatial building is popularly known as Ghariwala Mallick Bari.

Culture Significance: This building played a leading role in the movement of Bengali Theatre. This is the house, that hosted the first public commercial theatre in the city, as early as 1872. The history says, that during those days, tickets for

a public performance at the palace used to cost Re 1 for the first-class audience and 8 annas for the second-class. The proprietor of the Theatre, Moti Lal Mullick, was said to be a collector of clocks and he collected countless variety of clocks of different ranges.

Social Significance: Before moving to Shobhabazar Rajbari, this was the site of the National Theatre, formed in 1872 for the Bengali theatre groups to perform in public.

Associational Significance: Dinabandhu Mitra's "Nil Darpan" was first staged here in 1897. Much later, in 1917, Rabindranath's play "Dakghar" was also first staged at this historical palace.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Influence of Gothic style

Site & Surrounding: On the main road of congested North Kolkata

Plan: Sprawling rectangle with inner courtyard. The inner courtyard is surrounded by the colonnaded balconies. At one end of the inner courtyard, there is the 'Thakur Dalan', next to which is a marble statue of a Greek goddess.

Façade: The entrance of the palace is simply magnificent. The porch leads to the open courtyard, adorned with plants. The beautiful flight of stairs leads to the upper level of the private residential area, the "Andar Mahal".

Decorative Feature: Tall grooved columns, intricately designed grills, balconies and the innumerable marble statues. The Check-patterned floor and the walls are cramped with different types of antiques, exquisite marble figures, porcelain pots and vases, decorated garden chairs, hanging lanterns and oil portraits.

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



View of upper floors from inner courtyard



Corridor lined with marble statues

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: **Not known**

Structural Problem:**Not known**

Additions & alterations: **No document available**

Repairs and Maintenance: Fair

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.



Marble statue of Greek God

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

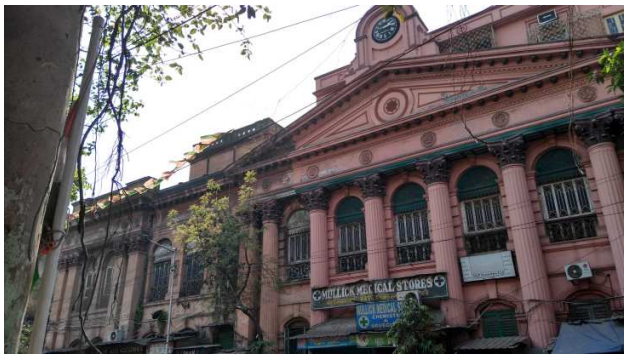
Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/@22.5881744,88.3580973,177m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Ward 25

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 25 - 01	GATEWAY OF PRATAPCHANDRA GHOSH'S HOUSE
Serial No. 25 - 02	KALIPRASANNA SINHA'S FOUNTAIN
Serial No. 25 -07	STATUE OF GIRISH GHOSH
Serial No. 25 -08	ARISTOCRATIC BUILDINGS
Serial No. 25 -09	ARISTOCRATIC BUILDINGS
Serial No. 25 - 10	HOUSE OF KUNDU FAMILY

Serial No.-25-03 LOHIA MATRI SEVA SADAN

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **LOHIA MATRI SEVA SADAN**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'78"N
Longitude: 88°35'88"E
Address: 296/B, Rabindra Sarani Rd, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Rabindra Sarani Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: **19th. Century**
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/life-style/spotlight/kolkata-has-stories-in-every-bylane/articleshow/66782751.cms
2. https://eatatkolkata.wordpress.com/2018/11/15/things-to-do-in-kolkata-part2/
3. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/lohia-matri-seva-sadan-captivating-calcutta



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: Abandoned
Present use:
Past use: Hospital

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Lohia Matri Seva Sadan is no longer functional. But this iconic building functioned as a maternity hospital. However, the story of the acquisition of this house is very interesting. Babu Pradunnya Mullick, who had bought this house from Harendra Krishna Sil, was known for owning 35 cars that included more than 10 Rolls Royce cars.

Culture Significance: Pradunnya Mullick was one of the grandsons of Jodulal Mullick and son of Manmothonath Mullick

Social Significance: Due to his extravagant attitude he became bankrupt and sold the building to the Lohias

Associational Significance: Lohias converted it into a Maternity hospital naming Lohia Matri Seva Sadan

Local legends: Everyone who had once bought this house finally became bankrupt.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Classical style with ionic columns

Site & Surrounding: On the main road of North Kolkata with busy traffic

Plan: Rectangular with grand steps and majestic portico

Façade: Long ionic columns are topped with decorative pediment and a wide balcony at first floor level

Decorative Feature: Building looks like RajBhawan with a huge gateway adorned with imperial lions

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not known

Structural Problem:Not known

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Repairs and Maintenance by the owner

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks For some reason the hospital is remaining closed for last few years.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A/B/C

Architectural: A/B/C

Historical: A/B/C

Associational: A/B/C

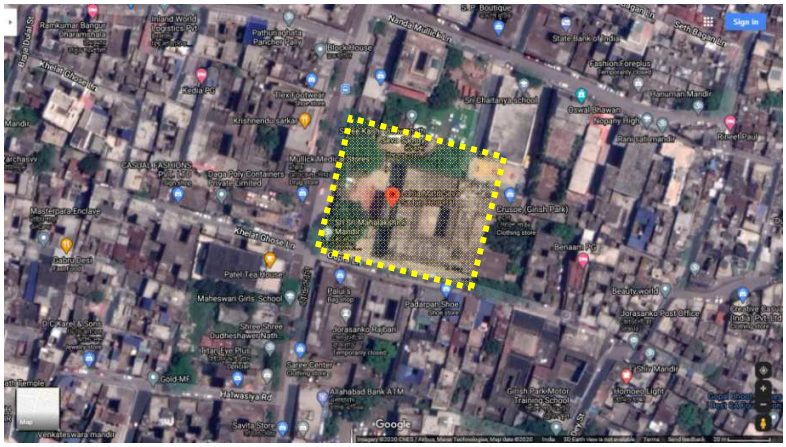
Social/Cultural: A/B/C

Final Grading: I/IIA/IIB/III

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Lohia+Matri+Seva+Sadan+Hospital/@22.5877857,88.3566407,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277ca09f4d3c1:0xd6f838e776a0e54c!8m2!3d22.5877808!4d88.3588294

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No. 25–04 JORASANKO THAKURBARI, RABINDRABHARATI UNIVERSITY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name: **JORASANKO THAKURBARI**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'49"N
Longitude: 88°35'91"E
Address: (6b, Dwarakanath Tagore Lane)
Kolkata, 700007
Approach: Rabindra Sarani

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 18th. Century
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://speakingaloud.in/kolkata-photowalk-jorasanko-thakurbari-history/
2. https://anilcm.wordpress.com/2016/06/23/a-visit-to-jorasanko-thakurbari/
3. https://housing.com/news/jorasanko-thakurbari/
4. http://eattravellaugh.com/jorasanko-thakurbari/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Rabindra Bharati University
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Jorasanko Thakurbari was constructed by Tagore's grandfather in the 18th century. It got its name from the two 'Shankar' or Shiva temples, called Jora Shankar, which can be found near the house. There is also another folklore that says it came from two bamboo (jora) or wooden bridges that spanned a stream nearby.

Culture Significance:	. Jorasanko Thakurbari was converted into a centre for Indian Classical Fine Arts. It also has a splendid museum, known as the Rabindra Bharati Museum, that was established in 1961. The collection of Tagore's creations makes this museum one of the most popular tourist attractions for people from India, and abroad.
Social Significance:	Rabindra Bharati University, started from this house and was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru then PM of India, on Tagore's birth Centenary, 8th May 1962. But now the University has been shifted to a new Campus on BT Road.
Associational Significance:	It is the house in which the great poet Rabindranath Tagore was born. He spent most of his childhood here and also died on 7 August 1941 in this house
Local legends:	

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Influence of colonial Architecture style mixed with Bengal's traditional Thakur Dalan
Site & Surrounding:	On the narrow lane of congested North Kolkata
Plan:	Sprawling rectangle with inner courtyard
Façade:	Twin pillars, intricate cast iron railings at the long wide verandah
Decorative Feature:	wide verandah with fixed wooden louvers
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks The "Maharshi Bhawan" named after poet's father Maharshi Debendranath Tagore, is now a museum (Rabindra Bharati Museum) that has galleries dedicated to Tagore, members of the family and the Bengal Renaissance. The Galleries provide glimpses of intimate family photographs, portraits and Tagore's evolution as a poet & philosopher.

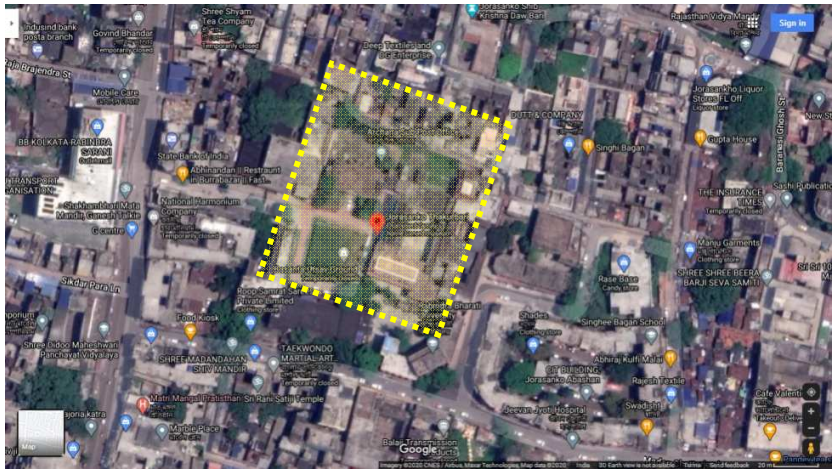
13. Grade

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

14.References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Jorasanko+Thakurbari/@22.5851356,88.358291,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277b5ca342c5d:0x422d938a2d0005ec!2sJorasanko+Thakurbari!8m2!3d22.5849375!4d88.3591399!3m4!1s0x3a0277b5ca342c5d:0x422d938a2d0005ec!8m2!3d22.5849375!4d88.3591399

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-25-05 BRAHMO PRAYER HALL & SADHARAN BRAHMO SAMAJ

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SADHARAN BRAHMO SAMAJ**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location



Latitude: 22°58'23"N
Longitude: 88°36'57"E
Address: 211, Bidhan Sarani, Simla, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Bidhan Sarani

3. Property Type

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

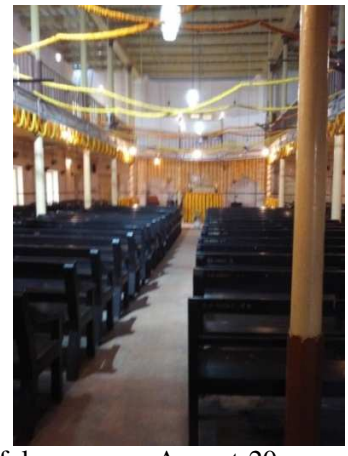
4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 19th, Century
Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.thebrahmosamaj.net/samajes/sadharansamaj.html
2. https://learn.culturalindia.net/brahmo-samaj.html
3. http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2015/08/brahmo-samaj-of-india-tabernacle-of-new.html
4. https://www.telegraphindia.com/culture/being-tolerant-the-bengali-way-rise-and-fall-of-the-brahmo-samaj/cid/1699071

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj**
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Prayer Hall for Bramho Samaj
Past use: Prayer Hall for Bramho Samaj

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Brahmo Samaj was launched into its eventful career on August 20, 1828.After the departure of Rammohun Roy for England (November 1830)and after his death there in 1833, the organization went to alow which was eventually revived by DebendraNath Tagore

Culture Significance: He joined the Samaj in 1842 and was formally initiated into Brahmoism by Ram Chandra Vidyavagis, along with twenty other young men on December 21, 1843 (7 Poush, 1765 Saka according to the Bengali

calendar), a memorable day in the cultural history of Bengal, still celebrated annually at Shantiniketan.

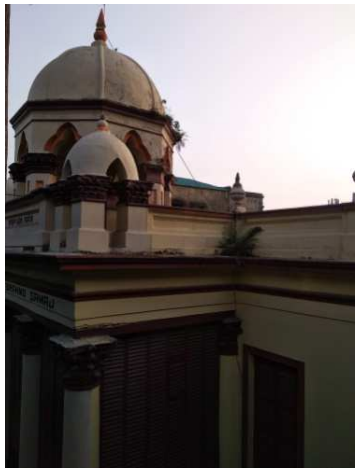
Social Significance: The next phase of the Brahmo movement is dominated by the dynamic personality of Keshub Chandra Sen who joined the Samaj in 1857

Associational Significance: Due to differences the organization split into Adi Bramho samaj and Brahmo Samaj of India. on May, 1878 when a band of Keshub Chandra Sen's followers left him to start the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj
The building houses Prayer Hall and a Library

Local legends: Other personalities involved include Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, rationalists and free-thinkers like Akshay Kumar Datta, Rakhaldas Haldar, Anangamohan Mitra, Kanailal Pyne and Durgacharan Banerjee, poets and litterateurs like Iswar chandra Gupta, Pyarichand Mitra, Kaliprasanna Sinha and Madanmohan Tarkalankar, Hindu College radicals like Tarachand Chakravarti, Chandra Sekhar Deb, Sib Chandra Deb, Ramgopal Ghosh, Ramtanu Lahiri and Hara Chandra Ghosh, scholars like Rajendralal Mitra

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Influence of Colonial Architectural style
Site & Surrounding: On the main road of busy North Kolkata
Plan: Recangular
Façade: Double height corrinthaian pillars
Decorative Feature: A dome over an octagonal structure on the roof. Long fixed wooden louvers
Building material and: Brick and lime concrete
Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not known
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Repairs and Maintenance by the Trust
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sadharan+Brahmo+Samaj/@22.5821739,88.3652728,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02714fc7ff1c15:0xff4331423192424a4!8m2!3d22.5822767!4d88.3657958

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	30.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-25-06 SITANATH O BALAKNATH SHIV MANDIR

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SITANATH O BALAKNATH SHIV MANDIR**
Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'52"N
Longitude: 88°36'42"E
Address: Simla, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700007
Approach: Tarak Pramanik Road

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: Around 1900
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidh_Bawa_Balak_Nath



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify): Maintained and used by local people
Name of owner:
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Tarak Pramanick Road was known as "Kansaripara" or the locality inhabited by brass dealers, a business community among Bengali Hindus. Taraknath Pramanik was one of the influential dealers of the metal in 19th century, after whom the road has been named.

Culture Significance: The temple was established by Srimati Bamasundai Dasi (Window of Late Madhusudan Kundu) who also heralded from the same trading community. There is regular worship in this temple.

Social Significance: The "Gajan" festivities (festival preceding the Bengali New Year in April) of Kansaripara assumed great significance in the 19th century - where procession of "Gajoner Sang" were taken out by the local

community that ridiculed regressive social practices and furthered patriotism among the masses.

Associational Significance: The temple still serves as the site of rich Gajan festivities in line with religious traditions, though the practice of churning out social satires during the festivals have long been discontinued.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Nabaratna Temple Architecture of Bengal
Site & Surrounding:	On a congested road of North Kolkata
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Nine pinnacles with a central dome
Decorative Feature:	Intricate floral design in metal adorn the walls and the gate
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

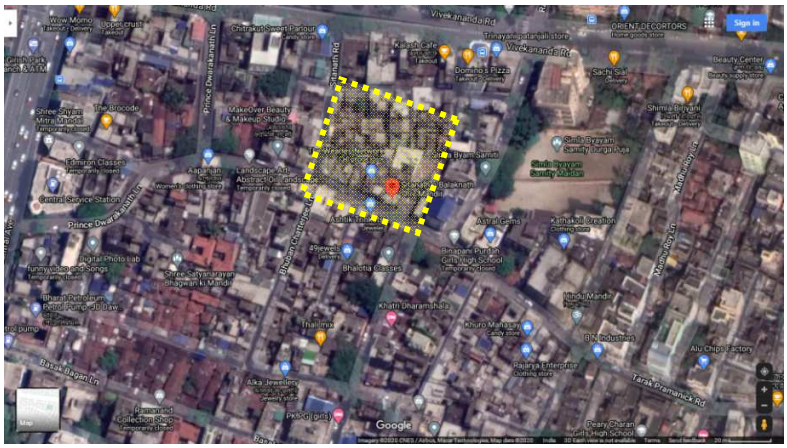
Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by Committee fund and local people
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sitanath+o+Balaknath+Shiv+Mandir/@22.5851273,88.3642581,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02764ae69641f3:0x67222a860e4be498!8m2!3d22.5852375!4d88.3642501

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	30.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-25-12 JORASANKO RAJBATI



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **JORASANKO RAJBATI**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'73"N
Longitude: 88°35'86"E
Address: 329, Rabindra Sarani Rd, Ahiritola, Ram Bagan, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Rabindra Sarani



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 250 years old
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Jorasanko_Rajbari
2. https://www.flickr.com/photos/taritdutta/4954775078/in/photostream/
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v9MXmoRVuQw
4.



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private Trust
Any other (specify): Maintained and used by Trust
Name of owner: Family of Rajendra Narayan Roy
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The house was built by Rajendra Narayan Roy
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial Architecture
Site & Surrounding: On the main road in a busy congested area

Plan:	Sprawling rectangle with inner courtyard
Façade:	It has a nice colonnaded front with verandas, terraces fitted with delicate cast-iron grills;
Decorative Feature:	Repeatative twin pillars of Ionic order with fixed wooden louvers and cast iron railings
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by owner
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair,



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Jorasanko+Rajbari/@22.5870533,88.3582024,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277b5f0b639d1:0x7b9e9c717242f3c!2sJorasanko+Rajbari!8m2!3d22.5872824!4d88.3586088!3m4!1s0x3a0277b5f0b639d1:0x7b9e9c717242f3c!8m2!3d22.5872824!4d88.3586088

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Ward 26

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 26 - 01	STATUE OF SITANATH ROY, STATUE OF KAVIRAJ DWARKANATH SEN, STATUE OF PRIYANATH SEN, STATUE OF RAJA KALIKRISHNA DEB BAHADUR
Serial No. 26 - 03	PAIR OF TEMPLES
Serial No. 26 - 04	PAIR OF TEMPLES
Serial No. 26 - 05	BEADON STREET HEAD POST OFFICE
Serial No. 26 - 07	GOVINDA DEY'S TEMPLE
Serial No. 26 - 09	KALACHAND TEMPLE

Serial No.-26-02 HOUSE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S ANCESTRAL HOUSE AND CULTURAL CENTRE

Past Name: HOUSE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'63"N

Longitude: 88°36'74"E

Address: 3, Gour Mukherjee Street

Approach: Bidhan Sarani



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.vivekanandahome.org/cms_pages.php?page_id=21
2. .https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramakrishna_Mission_Swami_Vivekananda%27s_Ancestral_House_and_Cultural_Centre

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Private Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Ramakrishna Mission

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Cultural Centre

Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: In this house, Swami Vivekananda (then called Narendranath Datta) was born on 12 January 1863. The house remained Vivekananda's home throughout his childhood and early youth.

Culture Significance: After the death of his father (Vishwanath Datta) in 1884, Narendranath's aunt, who was living with them in that house, claimed full possession of the property. She filed a lawsuit against Narendranath's mother (Bhuvaneswari Devi) and her family. Vivekananda won the case in the lower court, but the case was appealed to a higher court. The case continued for many years in higher courts. It concluded only a few days

before Vivekananda's death in 1902. According to the final ruling in the case, Vivekananda was awarded full legal possession of his ancestral house.

Social Significance: After the whole area had been cleared up, there began the saga of re-construction work. Apart from restoring Swamiji's Ancestral House, four magnificent buildings had to be newly constructed.after which four institutions started functioning in the whole complex. These are: 1). Vivekananda Museum – the ancestral house of Swamiji consisting of (a) birth place of Swamiji; (b) Vireshwar Shiva Temple; (c) Thakur Dalan – the place of family worship (d) Meditation rooms (e) Other rooms that were used by Swami Vivekananda in his pre-monastic days, his parents, his grandparents, his brothers and sisters and where are preserved some of the articles used by them; (f) central courtyard.

Associational Significance: 2) Text Book Library and Seminar Hall; 3) Vivekananda Research Centre; and 4) Slum development and Philanthropic Activities Centre.

Local legends: Ramakrishna Mission restored the Ancestral House of Swami Vivekananda without changing any of its original architectural features.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	A typical style house of Bengal of 19th. Century
Site & Surrounding:	On a narrow lane in a congested area of Central Kolkata
Plan:	Sprawling rectangle with open courtyard
Façade:	Arched openings
Decorative Feature:	Louvered windows
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry





9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem:Not found
Additions & alterations: Yes
Repairs and Maintenance: Maintained by Ramakrishna Mission.

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

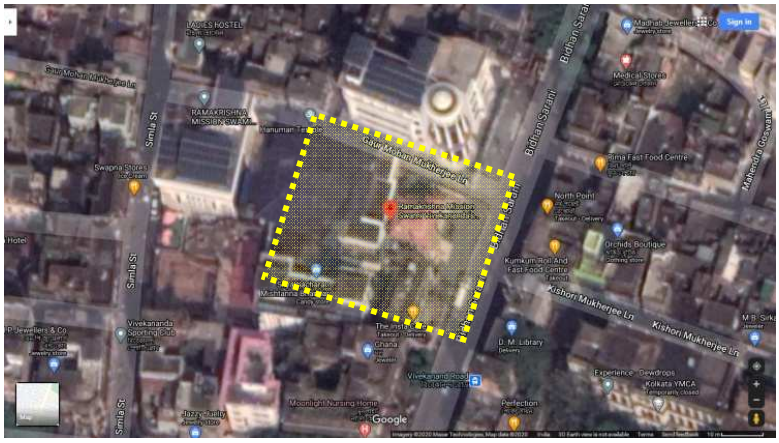
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Ramakrishna+Mission+Swami+Vivekananda's+Ancestral+House+and+Cultural+Centre/@22.5863094,88.3674774,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x5856af1c671df081!8m2!3d22.5863094!4d88.3674774

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	06.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-26-06 CHRIST CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CHRIST CHURCH**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'77"N
Longitude: 88°36'79"E
Address: 182/B, Bidhan Sarani, Manicktala, Hedua, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Simla Street

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: **1839**
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://www.localprayers.com/IN/KOLKATA/511722512356245/Christ-Church-%2C-Kolkata
2. https://www.localprayers.com/IN/KOLKATA/478955312156560/Christ-Church-YOUTH



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Christ Church
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Church
Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Christ Church is a an old and historical place built by Bishop Wilson and dedicated in 1839. The first Presbyter-in-Charge of this church was Rev. Krishna Mohan Banerjee and he served this Church from 1839 to 1852
Culture Significance: The Church is the oldest in this predominantly Hindu area in Kolkata
Social Significance: Krishna Mohan Banerjee (24 May 1813 – 11 May 1885) was one of the 19th-century Indian thinkers who attempted to rethink Hindu philosophy, religion and ethics in response to the stimulus of Christian ideas. He himself became a Christian, and was the first president of the Bengal Christian Association, which was administered and financed by Indians.

He was a prominent member of Henry Louis Vivian Derozio's (1808–1831) Young Bengal group, educationist, linguist and Christian missionary.

Associational Significance: Works He published a 13-volume English – Bengali adaptation of Encyclopædia Britannica, Vidyakalpadruma or Encyclopædia Bengalensis (1846–51). He wrote an Indian English drama "The persecuted" in 1837. His other works include The Arian Witness (1875), Dialogues on the Hindu Philosophy (1861), and The Relation Between Christianity and Hinduism (1881).

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European Classical
Site & Surrounding:	on the main road in congested area of central Kolkata
Plan:	Rectangular with a Spire
Façade:	Red painted with white mouldings
Decorative Feature:	Sloped roof supported by trusses and Gothic arches
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

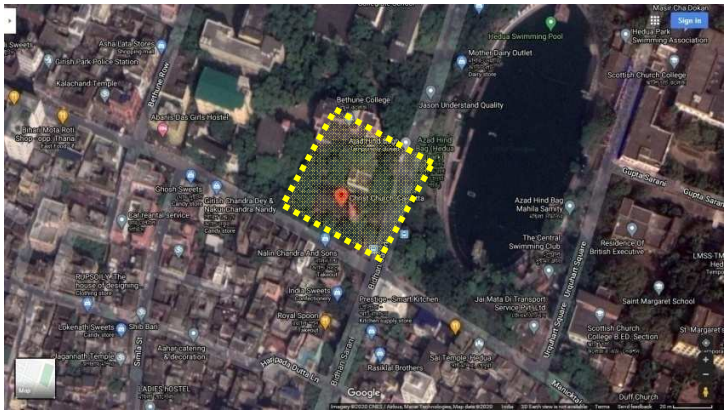
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance as Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps?q=CHRIST+CHURCH,+182B,+BIDHAN+SARANI,+Kolkata&source=lmns&bih=643&biw=1366&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwizl8rJpKLsAhVE03MBHWQZAnEQ_AUoAXoECAEQAQ

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	07.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-26-08 NISTARINI TEMPLE COMPLEX

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SHREE SHREE NISTARINI DEBI KALI TEMPLE**
Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'89"N
Longitude: 88°36'63"E
Address: Bethune Row,
Hedua, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Bethune Row

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1865
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/west-bengal/nistarini-kali-temple-kolkata.html



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: The Ishwar Chandra Naan Debottar Trust.
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Kali and Shiva Temple
Past use: Kali and Shiva Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The temple boasts an interesting history behind its establishment. It is said that once a rich man of Simla area, named Krishna Chandra Singha created an idol of Goddess Kali resembling the Bhabatarini of Dakshineswar Temple from Varanasi. But due to some reasons, he was unable to establish the idol, and thus, handed over to his neighbour, Ishwar Chandra Naan who built Navaratna Temple at Bethune Row and established the idol.

Culture Significance: The day on which the idol of Nistarini Kali was installed was that of the Rathyatra in the year 1865.

Social Significance: Every year, on this day, Kali puja is performed here by the effort of The Ishwar Chandra Naan Debottar Trust.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Nabaratna Temple Architecture of Bengal
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road in congested area of Central Kolkata
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Pure white coloured Central Kali temple with two Shiva temples on two sides
Decorative Feature:	Nine Ratnas (Pinnacles)
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

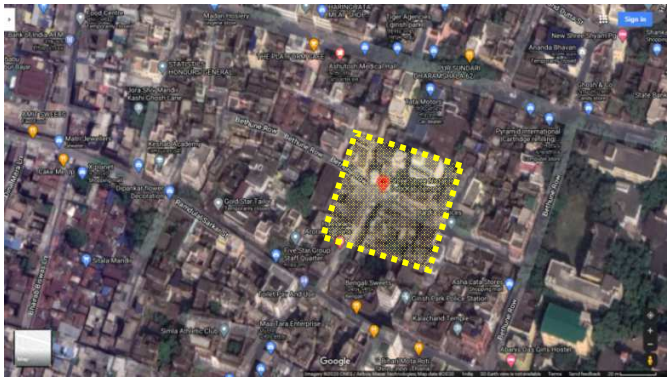
Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Shree+Shree+Nistarini+Debi+Kali+Temple/@22.5893181,88.364743,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02763594bffca7:0x2552f4824cf7ded4!8m2!3d22.5888705!4d88.3663812

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	07.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-26–10 BETHUNE SCHOOL/COLLEGE

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BETHUNE SCHOOL**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'86"N
Longitude: 88°36'84"E
Address: 181, Bidhan Sarani, Manicktala, Azad Hind Bag, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Bidhan Sarani



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1850
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Internet

1. https://school.banglarshiksha.gov.in/ws/website/history/19170102918
2. https://puronokolkata.com/2014/01/10/bethune-school-cornwallis-square-calcutta-1850/
3. https://www.tutorialathome.in/heritage-schools/bethune-collegiate-school-heritage
4. https://school.banglarshiksha.gov.in/ws/website/index/19170102918
5. https://indianexpress.com/article/research/independence-day-women-revolutionaries-bethune-college-kolkata-6554694/



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune (1801 - 1851) was a educator, mathematician and polyglot who is known for his contributions in promoting women's education in India. He was the founder of Calcutta Female School (now known as Bethune College) in Calcutta, which is considered the oldest women's college in Asia. After HEarrived in India in 1848, as a Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council, he was

	appointed president of the Council of Education. Bethune's posting allowed him to meet members of the Bhramo Samaj, who like him were also proponents of education for girls and women.
Culture Significance:	The foundation stone of the school at the west of Cornwallis Square was laid on 6 November 1850. In 1856, the Government took charge of the Hindu Female School, later renamed as Bethune School
Social Significance:	As soon as the school was established the orthodox society reacted sharply against the development. The school went through a rough time until it was amalgamated with Banga Mahila Vidyalaya, initially established as Hindu Mahila Vidyalaya by Annette Akroyd, and some Brahmo gentlemen, including Dwarkanath Ganguly.
Associational Significance:	Bethune set up his Hindu Female School, a secular native female school, in 1849. He did it with the support of such people as Dakshina Ranjan Mukherjee, Ramgopal Ghosh, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Madan Mohan Tarkalankar. The School was built first on a piece of land donated by Dakshina Ranjan at Mirzapur in Calcutta. It was renamed as Bethune School on 7 May 1849 which started functioning with twenty-one girls on its roll. Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar was the Secretary of the Managing Committee and also one of its chief patrons. Bethune donated all his movable and immovable property to the schoo
Local legends:	A number of bright students joined the institution – Kadambini Bose, Sarala Das, Abala Das, and Subarnaprabha Basu, all of whom were prominent figures later. Bethune School was an eye-opener for the Bengali upper middleclass and led to the opening of other such schools.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European classical Architecture
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road of congested Central Kolkata
Plan:	Sprawling rectangle with inner courtyard
Façade:	Corinthian Columns and imposing pediment adore the majestic elevation
Decorative Feature:	Corinthian Columns,intricate cast iron railigs
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values







10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem:Notknown
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

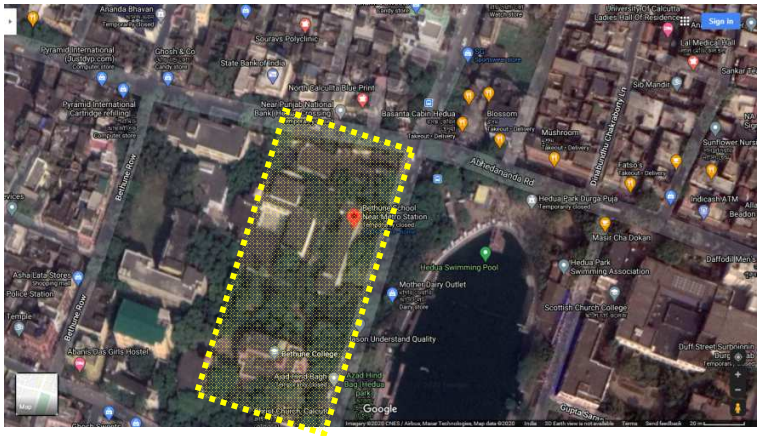
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bethune+School+Near+Metro+Station/@22.5880759,88.3683482,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02763610f3351d:0xa7f17fd8c2340d59!8m2!3d22.5886244!4d88.368422

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	08.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-26-19 MINERVA THEATRE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **MINERVA THEATRE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°35′25″N
Longitude: 88°21′43″E
Address: 6, Beadon Street Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Dani Ghosh Sarani



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1893
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://www.facebook.com/Kolkatawalks/photos/who-established-the-minerva-theatre-it-was-nagendrabhusan-mukhopadhyay-son-of-su/1522577251207080/
2. http://www.minervatheatre.in/index.html



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Government of West Bengal
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Recreational
Past use: Recreational

7. Significance

Historic Significance: It was erected at the site on Beadon Street where the Great National Theatre stood before. '. It was initially owned by Nagendra Bhusan Mukhopaddhaya. In course of time, it witnessed several transfers of ownership. "Minerva" was burnt down in a fire in 1922. However, it was renovated and in 1925, it regained its old status and play acting was resumed.

Culture Significance: The maiden play held on this stage was 'Macbeth. Sri Girish Chandra Ghosh is noted for having given the last spectacular performance of his life in this theatre.

Social Significance: NA

Associational Significance: The Minerva, along with the Star and The Classic Theatre, were also one of the places where the first motion pictures in Bengal, made by Hiralal Sen, were screened.

Local legends: Nagendra Bhusan Mukhopaddhaya.was son of Surasundari - who was the daughter of Prasannakumar Tagore. Prasannakumar was a very famous personality, being the youngest son of Gopimohon Tagore of Pathuriaghata. And Gopimohon Tagore was the second child out of seven children of Darpanarayna Tagore (1731 - 93) who settled in Pathuriaghata, much before the Jorasanko Tagore family branched off.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding: On the main road of congested central Kolkata

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: Simple arched windows

Decorative Feature: Entrance porch

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not known

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

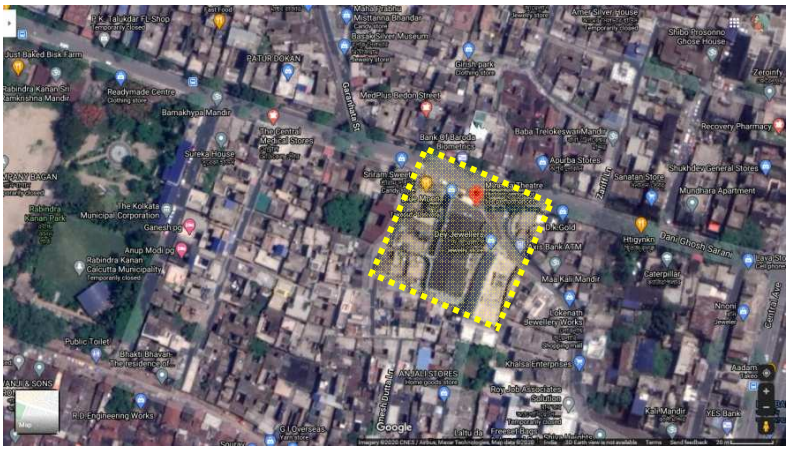
Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Minerva+Theatre/@22.5905644,88.3600369,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277cad861a64f:0x6eff79058fd61d38!8m2!3d22.5905644!4d88.3622256

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	09.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Ward 27

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 27 - 02	GATEWAY OF LAHA'S HOUSE (Laha Bari)
Serial No. 27 - 03	AZAD HIND BAG INCLUDING STATUE OF BUTTAKRISTA PAL
Serial No. 27 – 04	SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGE B.ED. SECTION
Serial No. 27 - 05	RESIDENCE OF BRITISH EXECUTIVE
Serial No. 27 - 08	JANARDAN SAHA'S HOUSE (Durga Bari)
Serial No. 27 – 10	SRI SRI JAGAT JANANI TEMPLE
Serial No. 27 – 11	TEMPLE
Serial No. 27 – 12	16A, D. L. ROY STREET
Serial No. 27 – 14	THAKURBARI OF BANKUBIHARI SAHA
Serial No. 27 – 15	RAMA PROSAD ROY

Serial No.-27-01 CLOCK TOWER AT MANICKTALA MARKET

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CLOCK TOWER AT MANICKTALA MARKET**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'55"N
Longitude: 88°37'45"E
Address: Vivekananda Rd, Bag Bazar Colony, Manicktala, Azad Hind Bag, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Vivekananda Road

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/life-style/spotlight/taking-a-look-at-kolkatas-iconic-clock-towers/articleshow/63596265.cms
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maniktala
3. https://www.whatsuplife.in/kolkata/blog/clock-towers-historical-locations-kolkata
4. https://sonarkolkata.home.blog/2018/12/15/places/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address:

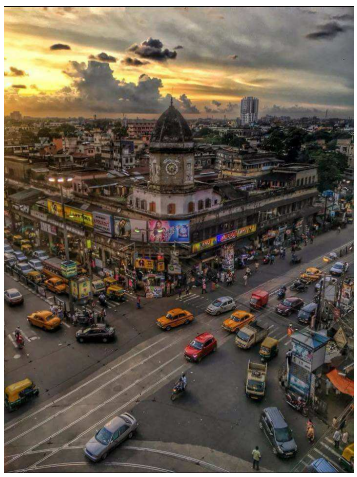
6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Clock Tower
Past use: Clock Tower

7. Significance

Historic Significance: One of the oldest markets of Kolkata, Maniktala Bazar, is easily identified by its clock tower. It, however, is still a mystery as to how it came into existence.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance: NA
Associational Significance: NA

Local legends: NA



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Colonial
Site & Surrounding:	Maniktala Market
Plan:	Octagonal
Façade:	
Decorative Feature:	
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

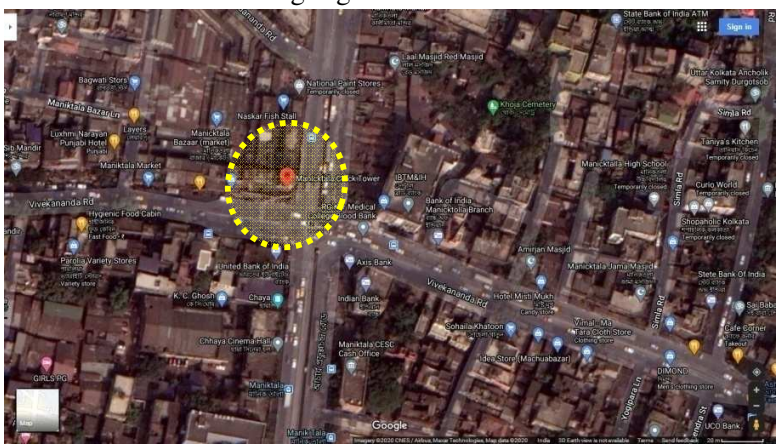
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by KMC
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Manicktala+Clock+Tower,+Vivekananda+Rd,+Bag+Bazar+Colony,+Manicktala,+Azad+Hind+Bag,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006/@22.5854969,88.3724074,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027647af315383:0x251e808e473cd0d5!8m2!3d22.5854969!4d88.3745961

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	14.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-27-06 SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'85"N
Longitude: 88°36'96"E
Address: 1 & 3, Urquhart Square, Manicktala, Azad Hind Bag, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Urquhart Square



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1836
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Internet

1. http://www.scottishchurch.ac.in/college_history.php
2. http://www.scottishchurch.ac.in/the-college.php
3. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Scottish_Church_College_Kolkata.jpg
5. https://www.collegedekho.com/colleges/scottish-church-college
6. https://thehummingnotes.com/scottish-church-college-first-english-medium-institution-india/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Church of North India (CNI)
Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: College
Past use: College

7. Significance

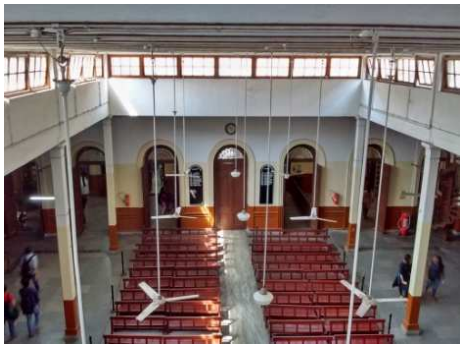
Historic Significance: The inception of what is now known as "Scottish Church College" is interlaced with the life of Dr. Alexander Duff, DD, LLD (1806-1878), the first overseas missionary of the Church of Scotland to India. Initially known as the General Assembly's Institution, it was founded on the 13th July, 1830.

Culture Significance:	After much consultation and careful thought, the Rev. Alexander Duff opened his institution in Feringhi Kamal Bose's house, upper Chitpur Road, Jorasanko. Dr. Duff expressing his desire that the school be opened daily with prayer, Raja Rammohan Roy suggested that the Lord's Prayer be so used. In 1836 the institution was moved to Gorachand Basak's house in Garanhata and in 1836 the present building was begun.
Social Significance:	The college has under its control, five hostels viz. the Lady Jane Dundas Hostel, the Duff Hostel, the Wann Hostel, the Ogilvie Hostel and Students' Residence (for Girls) of which the Lady Jane Dundas Hostel and the Duff Hostel are primarily for Christian students.
Associational Significance:	In 1836, the General Assembly's Institution was moved to Gorachand Basak's House at Garanhata. The construction of the present buildings began in 1837. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Macfarlon, the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta on 23rd February, 1837 with prayer by Rev. Charles. The building was designed by Mr. John Gray, constructed by Messrs. Burn & Co. and supervised by Mr. John Thompson, East India Company Engineer. The construction of the building was completed in 1839 at a cost of about Rs. 60,000.00. The institution was shifted to its new building in 1839. The dwelling house of Dr. Duff where he met all his contemporaries and where the Minutes of Lord Macaulay were written still stands in the premises of the College.
Local legends:	The College is the second oldest in North Calcutta and has produced numerous outstanding people, chief among them being Swami Vivekananda and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European classical style
Site & Surrounding:	Facing Hedua Swimming pool
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Arched openings with fixed louvers
Decorative Feature:	Intricate cast iron grill, two gatehouses with pediment and ionic columns on both sides of the gate
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values









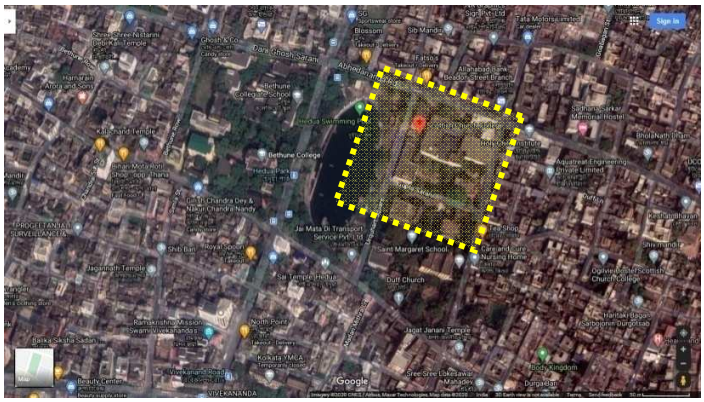
Duff Hostel Scottish Church College

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Scottish+Church+College/@22.5876471,88.3689836,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a027649dbf6aa33:0x80a930d6a703a06b!2sUrquhart+Square,+Manicktala,+Azad+Hind+Bag,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006!3b1!8m2!3d22.5874884!4d88.3692337!3m4!1s0x3a027649d97bfbd1:0x60cc2ff24a3b2c2e!8m2!3d22.5882996!4d88.369689

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-27-07 KOLKATA Y.M.C.A

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **YMCA**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'59"N
Longitude: 88°36'81"E
Address: Vivekananda Rd, Manicktala, Azad Hind Bag, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Vivekananda Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1902
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://www.getbengal.com/details/landsharks-trying-to-grab-ymca-heritage-hostel-of-kolkata
2. https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth-oai:736664606



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The YMCA in India took roots in what is now Kolkata, way back in 1857, though a beginning was made in August 1854. On February 27, 1857, the Calcutta Christian Juvenile Society of 1822 formed by John Lawsan, a Baptist Missionary associated with William Carey, changed its name to Calcutta Calcutta YMCA . This was the beginning of the very first YMCA in Asia to be followed by the one in Colombo, Trivandrum, Bombay, Madras and several others. By the 1880s there were several YMCA's in South India. In 1890, David McConaughy, a young

American from the International Committee of the American YMCAs arrived in Madras and founded the very first YMCA there. He was later instrumental in forming the Indian National Council of YMCAs, the forerunner of the National Council of YMCAs of India, after a conference in 1891. The National Council of YMCAs of India is the apex body of the Indian YMCAs entrusted with guiding and overseeing in general the activities of its affiliated associations and providing a direction to the Indian YMCA Movement as a whole.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance: YMCA Hostel that has been the home of many students, workers, office employees who have come to Kolkata on work for decades

Associational Significance: The expansion of YMCA is Young Men's Christian Association. This building is very old and was built in 1857. It was rebuilt in 1902.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Colonial
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road, congested area of Central Kolkata
Plan:	Rectangular with inner courtyard
Façade:	Three storied structure with arched windows
Decorative Feature:	Imposing pediment, stucco finish and louvered windows
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by YMCA
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

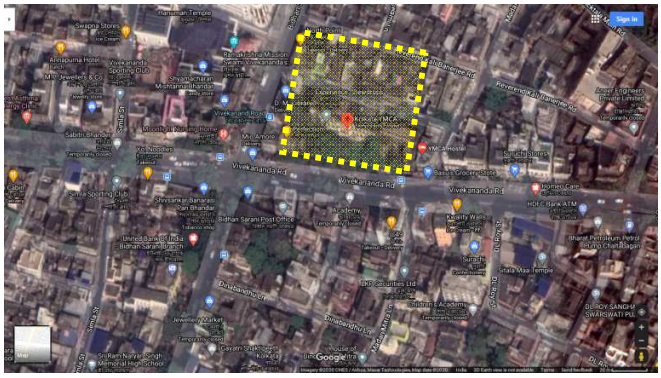
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kolkata+Y.M.C.A+%E0%A6%95%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%95%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A4%E0%A6%BE+%E0%A6%93%E0%A7%9F%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%87+%E0%A6%8F%E0%A6%AE+%E0%A6%B8%E0%A6%BF+%E0%A6%8F/@22.5855912,88.3680197,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1symca+kolkata!3m4!1s0x3a02765321b3ac7b:0x12148ba1058c5f39!8m2!3d22.5858907!4d88.3681118

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-27-09 KOLKATA POLICE MUSEUM

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **KOLKATA POLICE MUSEUM**
Past Name: -DO-

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'28"N
Longitude: 88°37'38"E
Address: 113, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy Road, Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy Road



3. Property Type

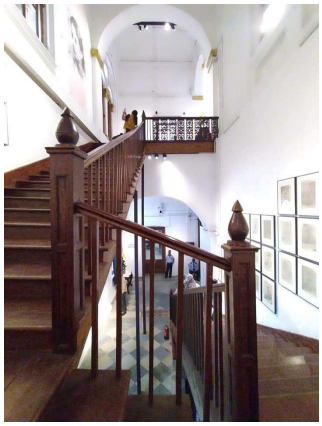
Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building
Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: Before 1814
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Internet

1. http://kolkatacitytours.com/police-museum-kolkata/
2. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/travel/things-to-do/Kolkata-Police-Museum/ps47800687.cms
3. https://thebengalstory.com/english/kolkata-police-museum-a-little-known-heritage-gem/
4. 5. https://kolkatatourism.travel/police-museum-kolkata



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Kolkata Police

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Police Museum
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Kolkata Police Museum is housed in the erstwhile residence of Raja Rammohan Roy – the founder of Brahma Samaj and the key architect to abolish Sati Pratha from India. His vision for social, religious and educational reforms laid the foundations of modern India. He lived here from 1814 to 1830 before leaving for England. In 1830, in preparation of

his departure for England, Raja Rammohun Roy had this house auctioned through Tulloh & Company.

Culture Significance: In 1874, this house was taken up on rent by the Government making it the Sukea Street Thana which was later bought by them after about forty-four years.

Social Significance: The connection of the Kolkata Police with the house begins in 1874, when the Government rented the premise for relocating the Sukea Street Thana. On 01 April 1918, the Government acquired the property at a price of Rs. 15909. By the year 1928, Sukea Street Thana had been relocated to Amherst Street. From then on till the 1990's the building accommodated various offices and quarters for Senior Officers. Finally in 1996, the Kolkata Police Museum was inaugurated here.

Associational Significance: The house was situated on a 15 Bigha plot with three ponds within its boundaries. The main house was two-storeyed and there were outhouses for kitchens, coaches, etc. Here, Raja Rammohan Roy entertained his European friends and held meetings with his associates and collaborators. In the words of Fanny Parks, who attended the party at the house in May 1823, "the house was very handsomely furnished everything in European style, with the exception of the owner."

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding: The plot is beautifully surrounded by meticulously maintained gardens, voluptuous trees sprinkled with the sound of various birds chirping around. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, North resides in one of the mansions on the plot.

Plan: Sprawling rectangle

Façade: Four majestic Corinthian pillars. And grand steps

Decorative Feature: wooden staircases and Corinthian pillars.

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem:Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Repairs and Maintenance by Kolkata Police

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.





11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kolkata+Police+Museum/@22.5825279,88.37385,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1spolice+museum+kolkata!3m4!1s0x3a0276466a6a086f:0xe86e291d3c6ed0bb!8m2!3d22.5827918!4d88.373801?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-27-13 DUFF CHURCH



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **DUFF CHURCH**
Past Name: -DO-

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'67"N
Longitude: 88°36'94"E
Address: 127, Sisir Bhadury Sarani, Kolkata 700006
Approach: Sisir Bhadury Sarani

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1848
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Duff_Church_in_Kolkata_02.jpg
2. http://readinggamesplayingbooks.com/scots/node/433
3. http://navrangindia.blogspot.com/2016/09/a-maverick-preacher-alexander-duff.html
4. https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/File:Duff_Church_01.jpg



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Reverend David Ewart, served briefly as the administrative head of the General Assembly's Institution(now Scottish Church College), during the absence of Alexander Duff. Ewart joined the mission led by his friend Alexander Duff in Calcutta, in 1834. Ewart who was also a regular contributor for the Calcutta Christian Observer, continued as a teacher and administrator of the General Assembly Institution (now Scottish Church College) till 1843. In 1840s a split took place in the Scottish mission. Alexander Duff and his associates broke away from the

Presbyterian Church of Scotland and founded the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The Free Church founded a separate Church for the Bengal Christians near Cornwallis Street in 1848. Ewart who was known for his fluency in Bengali was appointed as the first pastor of the Bengali Church (now Duff Church).

Culture Significance: He was the first preacher who could preach his sermons in fluent Bengali.

Social Significance: The Duff Church, established in 1848 and named as Duff Church in 1910 in memory of Alexander Duff, is an historical church. It was only one church in Calcutta in those days, the other being St. Andrews Church or Kirk for the Scottish Presbyterians (1815).

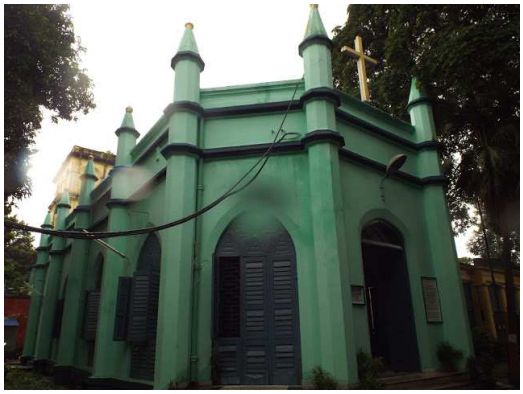
Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Simple Indo European Style
Site & Surrounding:	On the busy road of congested Central Kolkata
Plan:	Octagonal
Façade:	Simple façade with arched windows
Decorative Feature:	Octagonal minarets, , Mouldings, Louvers
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by Church
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

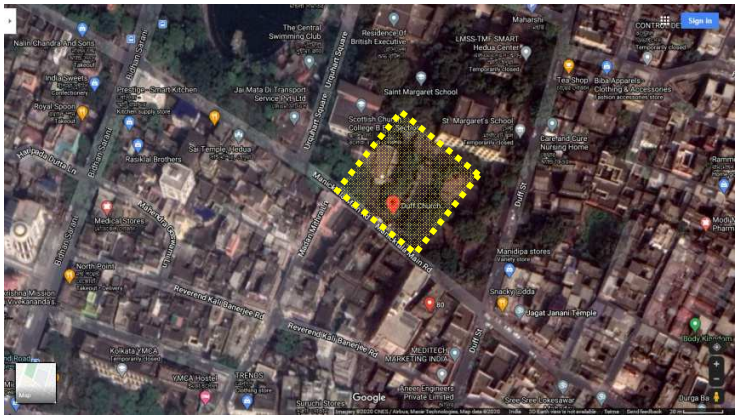
11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Fair

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

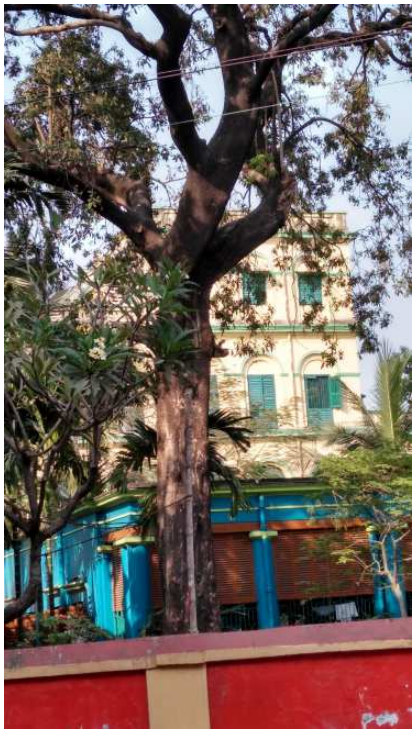
Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Duff+Church/@22.5866735,88.3689437,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a027649b63f9323:0x16974b30d5b9f132!2s80,+74%2F1A,+Sisir+Bhaduri+Sarani,+Manicktala,+Azad+Hind+Bag,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700006!3b1!8m2!3d22.5861943!4d88.3696545!3m4!1s0x3a027649c8dc3b69:0x1f9a27bf17d5049!8m2!3d22.586641!4d88.3694704?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-27–15 RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RAJA RAMMOHUN ROYMEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY**

Past Name: -DO-

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'30"N

Longitude: 88°37'11"E

Address: 85A, Raja Ram Mohan Sarani, Simla, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700009

Approach: Raja Ram Mohan Sarani



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: Before 1815

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.kolkataonwheels.com/post/raja-rammohun-roy-memorial-museum
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/raja-rammohan-roy-memorial-museum--captivating-calcutta
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Mohan_Roy
4. https://www.kolkatafirst.in/?p=4977

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private PrivateTrust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Raja Rammohun Roy Memorial Museum and Library

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Museum

Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This house was purchased by Raja Rammohan Roy for Rs1300 from one Francis Mendes in 1815. The building known as Simla House was designed by one W, Wood.

Culture Significance: It is not known whether the Raja ever lived here but in this building he hosted for some time the weekly meetings of Atmiya Sabha, the precursor to the Bramho Samaj

Social Significance:	Before his departure to England in 1830, he disposed off all his properties except the Simla House. After his death in Bristol, the house remained in the possession of his descendants. Later the dilapidated house became safe den of encroachers and items like original Italian marble flooring, teak wood doors and windows got stolen,
Associational Significance:	In 1972, bicentenary year of Raja Rammohan Roy's birth intiative taken to acquire the house and the process was completed in 1986
Local legends:	In the year 2000, 229th birth anniversary, the museum started functioning with an exhibition depicting life and work of Raja Rammohan Roy This was the first stepping stone towards turning the majestic edifice into a national monument.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European Classical style
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road of congested area of central Kolkata
Plan:	Sprawling rectangle
Façade:	Imposing car porch and pediment
Decorative Feature:	Ionic columns, Louvered windows
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Recently restored
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good





12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Raja+Rammohun+Roy+Memorial+Museum+and+Library/@22.5827341,88.3710275,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a02764e164f15ff:0x5c986a5b4531207b!2s85,+Raja+Ram+Mohan+Sarani,+Simla,+Machuabazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700009!3b1!8m2!3d22.5831093!4d88.3712381!3m4!1s0x3a02764630db4269:0xe73aa1daaf627e69!8m2!3d22.5830253!4d88.3711179

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	17.10.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 28

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

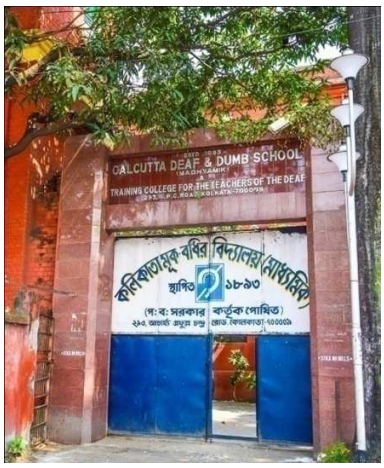
Serial No. 28 – 05 SADHANA SARKAR UDYAN

Serial No.-28-01 CALCUTTA DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **CALCUTTA DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL**
Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'06"N
Longitude: 88°37'43"E
Address: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road,
Garpar, Raja Bazar, Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1893
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://directory.edugorilla.com/school/calcutta-deaf-dumb-school-machuabazar-kolkata-fee-structure-syllabus-address-admission-form-contact-number/
2. http://yoganandasindia.com/node/42
3. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2016/03/02/the-telegraph-huntage-2015-decoding-calcuttas-heritage/#more-9211



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Established in 1893 it is the oldest Deaf and Dumb School not only in India but in the whole of Asia.
Culture Significance: The school operates till class X and provides vocational training on a wide range of subject to the current and pass out students.
Social Significance: Sign language is the primary source of training but modern scientific methodologies of teaching are also being incorporated.

Associational Significance:
Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	
Site & Surrounding:	On Garpar Road. Large campus
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Exposed brick
Decorative Feature:	Tiled projections, arches
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



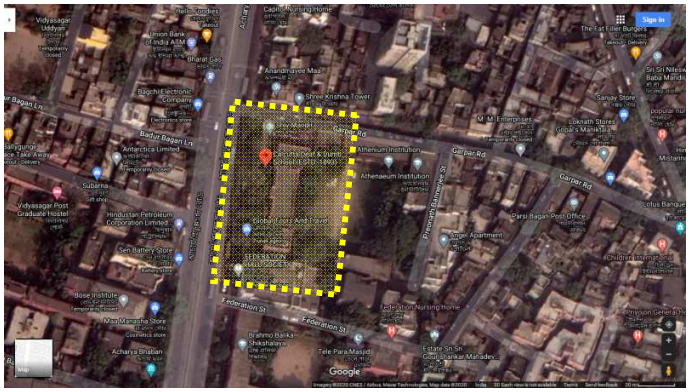
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by school
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Calcutta+Deaf+%26+Dumb+School+(ESTD.+1893)/@22.5803925,88.3721281,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027645b710e919:0x425069575164622a!8m2!3d22.5803876!4d88.3743168

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	03.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-28-02 ATHENAEUM INSTITUTION

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **ATHENAEUM INSTITUTION**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'04"N
Longitude: 88°37'51"E
Address: 100A, Garpar Rd, Yogi Para,
Garpar, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Garpar Road

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1914
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://schools.org.in/kolkata/19170103125/athenaeum-institution-h-s-co-ed.html
2.. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2016/10/21/bengali-literary-heritage-bus-tour-apeejay-bangla-sahitya-utsav-2016/
3. https://www.asiavillenews.com/article/satyajit-ray-birth-anniversary-life-of-the-master-in-pictures-42289

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: The Athenaeum Institution
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: House of the Rays. presently housing the Atheneum School, the building was built by Upendrakishore Ray Chowdhury in 1914. It served as the printing press of U Ray & Sons and.
Culture Significance: The legendary magazine of Sandesh was first published from here
Social Significance: Satyajit Ray was also born in this house in 1921.

Associational Significance: Athenaeum Institution (H.S) Co-Ed was established in 1895 and it is managed by the Department of Education.

Local legends: In many of Ray's novels, we get the mention of this particular school.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Mixed style. Influence of Colonial style.
Site & Surrounding:	On the Garpar Road.
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Arched windows
Decorative Feature:	NA
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not KNOWN
Additions & alterations:	A floor has been added.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by the present user
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Athenaeum+Institution/@22.580446,88.3741347,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0276446c2787b9:0x7ed9af1b6fda071c!8m2!3d22.5803692!4d88.3751325

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	05.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-28-03 BRAHMO BALIKA SIKSHALAYA

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BRAHMO BALIKA SIKSHALAYA**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'95"N
Longitude: 88°37'41"E
Address: 294, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Garpar, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1916
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet
1. http://bbs.thesadharanbrahmosamaj.org/
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/heritage-schools/brahmo-balika-shikshalaya



The prayer hall

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: School
Past use: School

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Brahmo Balika Shikshalaya was founded on 16th May 1890. In the initial years the fledgling school was nurtured by Sivnath Shastri. He formalised the curriculum and the rules governing the institution. He was ably supported by Upendra Kishore RoyChowdhury, Ananda Mohan Bose, Dwarkanath Ganguli, Labanyaprabha Basu etc. In 1903 a plot of land along with a house was purchased on Upper Circular Road. Mary Carpenter Trust of the Indian National Association and the British and Foreign Unitarian Association and the local people donated money to set up the first school building Mary Carpenter Hall.

Culture Significance:	Lady Abala Bose, wife of Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, was the secretary of the school from 1910 - 1936. Her organisational capacity along with her foresight and enthusiasm transformed the school into a top ranking institution at that time. In 1916 the Durgamohan Bhavan was constructed. In 1928 the old house was rebuilt into a girls hostel and renamed Ananda Mohan Bhavan. Bose wanted that the children should not only be good students but be properly disciplined in all spheres of life and have high moral values.
Social Significance:	With these in mind she taught the girls cooking and nursing, horticulture, music and arts, sculpture, cane and needlework. Stress was also laid on physical fitness - stick fighting, fighting with daggers, jujitsu, tennis, basketball etc. all formed part of the curriculum. The students excelled in all disciplines and Ashrukana Sanyal and Roma Das stood first in 1922 and 1927 respectively. Bose also had the willing help of Miss Florence Saker as principal and tutors like Surendranath Banerjee and Pulin Das.
Associational Significance:	During the Second World War - the school was shifted from Calcutta to Madhupur as the military occupied the school. The girls stayed in the hostel to continue with their studies. In 1945 the school returned back to its original home in Calcutta. Most of the furniture either had to be bought or repaired. Within a very short period the school started functioning as before.
Local legends:	

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	No particular style followed
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Arched and rectangular windows.
Decorative Feature:	white mouldings on red base
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.



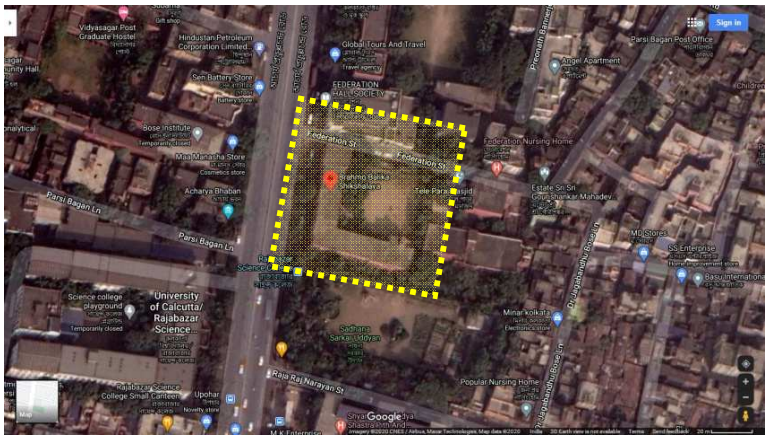


11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14.References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Brahmo+Balika+Shikshalaya/@22.5805185,88.3752045,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0276446c2787b9:0x7ed9af1b6fda071c!2sAthenaeum+Institution!8m2!3d22.5803692!4d88.3751325!3m4!1s0x3a027645af343731:0xdd1bd3cc6670d7b!8m2!3d22.5794714!4d88.3741911

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	05.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-28-04 RAMMOHAN LIBRARY



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **RAMMOHAN LIBRARY**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'21"N
Longitude: 88°37'44"E
Address: 267, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Rd, Yogi Para, Garpar, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1904
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2016/10/21/bengali-literary-heritage-bus-tour-apeejay-bangla-sahitya-utsav-2016/

5. Ownership

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



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Library and Reading room
Past use: Library and Reading room

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance: The entrance to 'Rammohan Library and Free Reading Room' showing a marble engraving of Rabindranath Tagore's quote.
Social Significance:
Associational Significance: NA
Local legends: NA

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	The three storied building houses the library in the top floor. The ground floor contains a seminar hall and the first floor contains a small but informative museum on Rammohan Roy.
Site & Surrounding:	On the main Road
Plan:	Rectangular on a corner plot.
Façade:	Plain façade with a marble plaque with Tagore's quote
Decorative Feature:	NA
Building material and:	Brick and concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by Trust
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

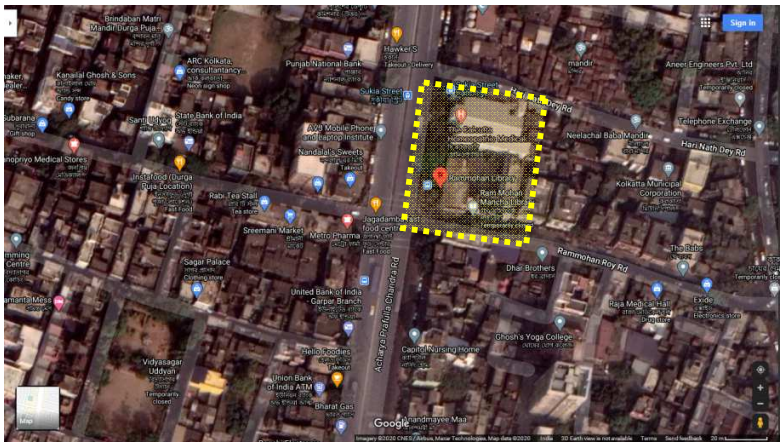
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance — Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Rammohan+Library/@22.5819724,88.3733935,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027a73b3cc1cdd:0xcfa83761547efe54!8m2!3d22.5818709!4d88.3744878

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	05.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-28-06 CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY CEMETERY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY CEMETERY**
Past Name: **MANIKTALLA CHRISTIAN CEMETERY**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'31"N
Longitude: 88°37'47"E
Address: 259B SH 1, Yogi Para, Garpar, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet
1. http://www.bongblogger.com/maniktalla-christian-cemetery-toru-dutt/
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/maniktala-christian-cemetery-cemeteries

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Cemetery
Past use: Cemetery

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The most remarkable grave inside the cemetery is the grave of Toru Dutt (Born March 4, 1856 – Died August 30, 1877) a poet from Calcutta. She wrote in English and she studied higher French in England. Toru Dutt was the youngest daughter of Govin Chunder Dutt and graves of Govin Chunder Dutt is also there. Govin Chunder Dutt and her wife, Daughters Toru Dutt, Aru Dutt and his only son Abju Dutt still sleeping inside the graves.

Culture Significance: Dr. Lalit Mohan Banerji was buried here. He was a famous doctoe who treated Rabindranath tagore and Sarat Chandra Chattopadhya.

Social Significance: NA
Associational Significance: NA
Local legends: NA



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:
Site & Surrounding:
Plan:
Façade: NA
Decorative Feature: NA
Building material and: Burnt bricks
Construction techniques NA

9. Associated Intangible values

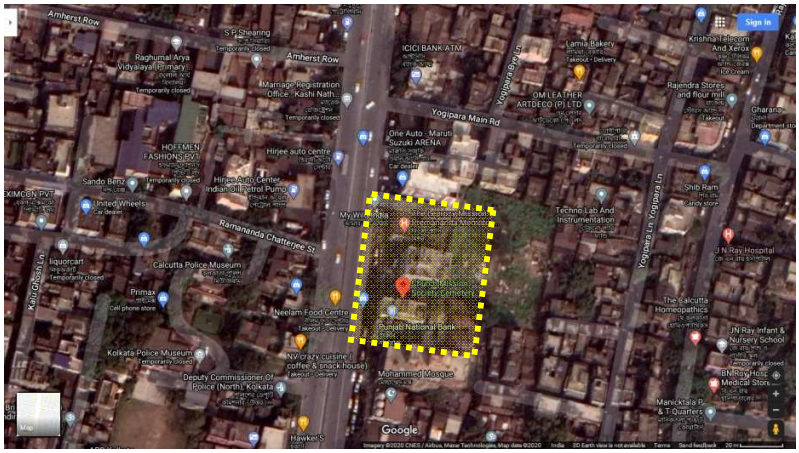
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Yes
Structural Problem: NA
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Poor maintenance
Threats to the property: Neglected

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Church+Mission+Society+Cemetery/@22.5833383,88.3746947,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277ba13b5105d:0xd027992ac935e9f9!8m2!3d22.5830752!4d88.3747416

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	05.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Ward 38

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 38 – 01	HEMENDRAMOHAN BOSE KARTIK BOSE
Serial No. 38 – 06	SATYACHARAN LAW
Serial No. 38 – 07	NARENDRANATH LAHA
Serial No. 38 – 08	HOUSE OF G.C. MONDAL
Serial No. 38 – 10	THAKURBARI OF BIHARILAL MITRA

Serial No.-38-02 RAJABAZAR. SCIENCE COLLEGE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RAJABAZAR. SCIENCE COLLEGE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'91"N
Longitude: 88°37'33"E
Address: 92, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Rajabazar, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1914
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajabazar_Science_College
2. https://www.caluniv.ac.in/campuses/campus2.htm
3. https://www.caluniv.ac.in/academic/department/PolymerSc.html

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Calcutta University
Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Science College
Past use: Science college

7. Significance

Historic Significance: First organised scientific research at Calcutta University began with the establishment of its University College of Science and Technology in March 1914. A galaxy of Indian scientists joined the Chairs set up with the income of the endowments of nearly thirty seven and half lakhs rupees donated by Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehari Ghosh who were associated with the National Education Movement in Bengal since the Indian Universities Act of 1904-5 and the partition of Bengal in 1905.

Culture Significance:	The influence of the teachings of Raja Rammohan Roy on the importance of education broadly based on science and technology impressed a group of newly graduated scientists S.N. Bose, Jnan Chandra Ghosh, M.N. Saha, N.R. Sen, P.C. Mahalanobis, S.K. Mitra and Jnanendranath Mukherjee. Sir Asutosh Mukherjee believed in young talents, selected promising young men and appointed them straightaway as lecturers in post graduate classes of newly formed Sc. College and provided them research facilities also. He was the first and perhaps the last to establish a centre of academic studies at the University stage with distinct atmosphere of learning and scholarships and appointed some of the best men available in the country as University Professor or Lecturers.
Social Significance:	The establishment of Chairs in Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Zoology and Botany was the start of outstanding research and teaching by dedicated Indian Scientists. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee who became the first president of the first session of the Indian Science Congress at Calcutta, where nearly a hundred scientists met on 26 January 1914, took great care to identify the right talent for the right post from different parts of India in science as in humanities and was able to attribute to the "University College of Science and Technology" as a true national character.
Associational Significance:	Sir C.V. Raman, A Palit Professor of Sc. College made this revolutionary discovery on the "Scattering of Light" which is known as The Raman Effect. He announced his discovery on February 28, 1928 and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics, the day widely celebrated as the National Science Day in India.
Local legends:	Notable scholars associated with Science college include one Nobel Laureate in Physics, two National Award winning "Film Directors", at least twenty-five Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Laureates, six Royal Society of London Fellows and several British Knighthood title holders and Padma Awardees. Till date its alumni are serving as directors of prestigious Indian institutes like Indian Statistical Institute, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Presidency University, Bose Institute Kolkata etc and are holding honorary positions not only in top Indian Institutes but also in top universities abroad like Stanford, Cornell, Princeton etc.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Influence of colonial style
Site & Surrounding:	On the main Road, large campus.
Plan:	Rectangular with inner courtyard.
Façade:	Arched openings ,wide verandahs
Decorative Feature:	Mouldings
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

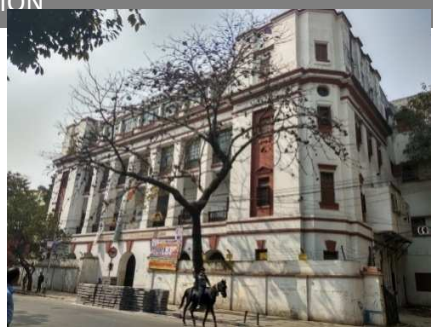
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Raja+Bazar+Science+College/@22.5785553,88.3729738,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sRajabazar+Science+College,+Rajabazar,+Machuabazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!3m4!1s0x3a02765659744dfd:0xd3591eff791cbcf3!8m2!3d22.5791024!4d88.3733173

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	11.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-38-03 CITY COLLEGE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **CITY COLLEGE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'01"N
Longitude: 88°36'99"E
Address: City College, 102/1, Raja Rammohan Sarani, College Street, Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Raja Rammohan Sarani Amherst Street



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1881
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet
1. http://www.citycollegekolkata.org/history.shtml
2. https://www.citycollegekolkata.org/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Education Department , Gov.of West Bengal
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: College
Past use: College

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The objectives of the City College were to open "a high class English Institution", to spread among the "younger generation of that time" the moral and highly liberal religious principles of mankind. The Institution was opened with the objective of educating Indian students of all races and creeds on an improved and comprehensive plan. Apart from the university syllabi, students were given training in various other subjects including music, science, gymnastics and moral science for building their character. Special care was taken for the moral education of the students.

Culture Significance: In 1883 after two years a Law Department teaching up to the B.L. standard was added to it.; and in 1884 it was elevated to a first grade college. By the year 1920, the college was preparing students for the B.A. examination

Social Significance: In 1939 a Commerce Department was opened and attained the position of the biggest college in Asia. This was followed by the inauguration of the Women's Department in 1943.

Associational Significance: In the year 1961 the branches of the City College emerged as separate colleges under instructions of the University Grants Commission. While the original college retained the original name "City College", the branches were named as 1. Rammohan College, 2. Ananda Mohan College, 3. Umesh Chandra College, 4. City College of Commerce and Business Administration, 5. Sivanath Sastri College, 6. Heramba Chandra College, and 7. Prafulla Chandra College.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style:	Colonial Style
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road
Plan:	Rectangular with inner courtyard
Façade:	Double height columns
Decorative Feature:	Fixed louvers, grand staircase, Cast iron railings
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

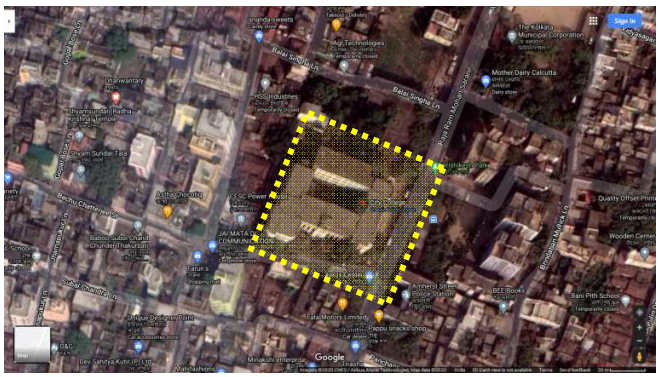
Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

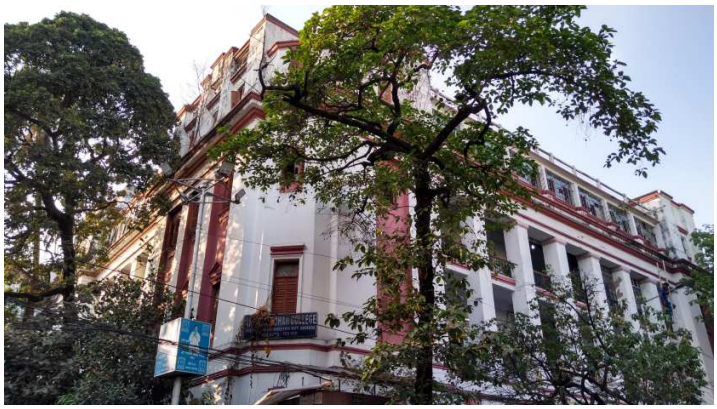
Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/City+College/@22.5800582,88.369724,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02764630db4269:0x2081aea71d8be011!8m2!3d22.5801234!4d88.3699646

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	06.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-38–04 HOUSE OF VIDYASAGAR

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **VIDYASAGAR COLLEGE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'16"N
Longitude: 88°36'16"E
Address: 36, Vidyasagar Street, Simla, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700006
Approach: Bindaban Mullick Lane



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1872
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ishwar_Chandra_Vidyasagar
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:House_of_Pandit_Ishwar_Chandra_Vidyasagar_02.jpg
3. http://manashsubhaditya.blogspot.com/2012/09/ishwar-chandra-vidyasagar-ocean-of.html



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Dept.of Higher Education. Govt. of WB
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar where he had spent the last few years of his life
Culture Significance: Presently a study centre for open schooling operates from here and a Museum on Vidya sagar also runs here
Social Significance: Open for Public
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Colonial influence
Site & Surrounding:	On the busy area of Kolkata
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Arched openings, Fixed wooden louvers with wooden pillars
Decorative Feature:	Long Verandah with cast iron railing and decorative brackets.
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Recently restored
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A/B/C

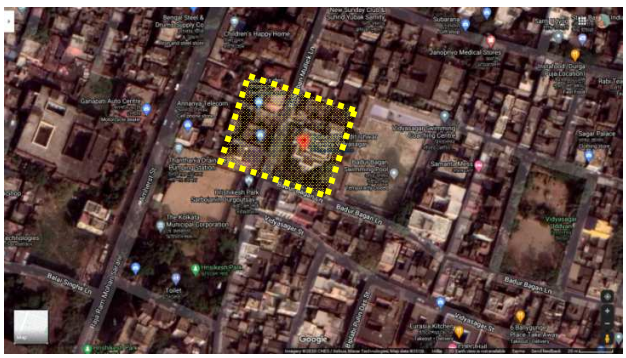
Architectural: A/B/C

Historical: A/B/C

Associational: A/B/C

Social/Cultural: A/B/C

Final Grading: I/IIA/IIB/III I



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/House+Of+Pandit+Ishwar+Chandra+Vidyasagar/@22.5814103,88.3716975,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02764ed49fd21d:0x5fe7c12d7b998711!8m2!3d22.5814543!4d88.3716506

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	17.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-38-05 ACHARYA BHABAN



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **RESIDENCE OF JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE**

Past Name: **ACHARYA BHABAN**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'94"N

Longitude: 88°37'37"E

Address: 93, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Rd, Machuabazar, Kolkata, 700009

Approach: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1902

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Jagadish_Chandra_Bose
2. https://www.firstpost.com/india/jagadish-chandra-boses-face-may-soon-feature-on-50-notes-but-india-struggles-to-save-legacy-of-its-illustrious-son-5646161.html
3. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jagadish-Chandra-Bose



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Sir JC Bose Trust,

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Museum

Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Bose's imposing home in Kolkata, Acharya Bhaban, is a museum to his life and work. But it's only open twice a week for a few hours. Acharya Bhaban where Bose lived with his wife Lady Abala. On its roof is his observatory. Lady Abala Bose's purse and gloves are still in her bedroom, as are Jagadish Bose's passbooks from the Imperial Bank of India and Lloyds Bank. His doctoral gown, dating back to 1896, is brittle and falling apart. In one corner is a wooden gas refrigerator, a

technological novelty of the time. In another is his study table that resembles a piano at first glance. There are murals by Nandalal Bose on the ceiling, wooden elephants with ivory teeth gifted by the Maharaja of Kashmir. Books signed by George Bernard Shaw and Romain Rolland have been painstakingly restored. There are glass cases filled with Bose's slides. The laboratory still has his instruments — his compound lever crescograph, his oscillating plate phytograph. Bose invented the crescograph to measure growth in plants. Some of those instruments have been restored to working order by the London Science Museum which had borrowed them for an exhibition on achievements in science and technology.

Culture Significance: Acharya Bhaban is not just a science museum. Bose was more than a scientist. The building bears testimony to the fabled Bengal Renaissance.

Social Significance: Tagore, Netaji and many others were regular visitors here in this building.

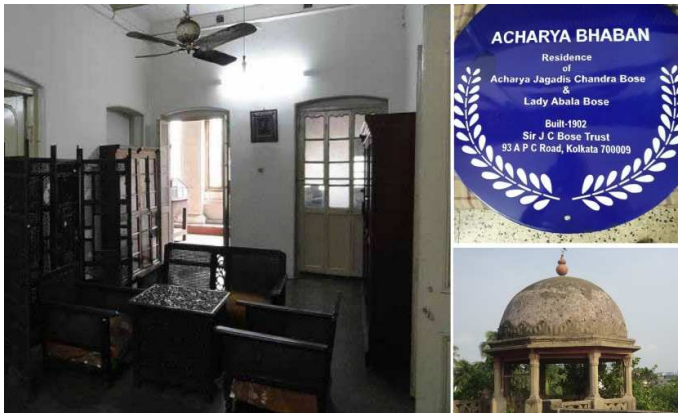
Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Influence of Colonial style mixed with Rajasthani Style
Site & Surrounding:	On the main Road. Large campus
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Mixture of arched and rectangular windows.
Decorative Feature:	Window shades supported by decorative brackets.
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





(Clockwise from above left) Living room of Sir JC Bose's home; plaque created by INTACH; JC Bose observatory

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by Trust.
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks

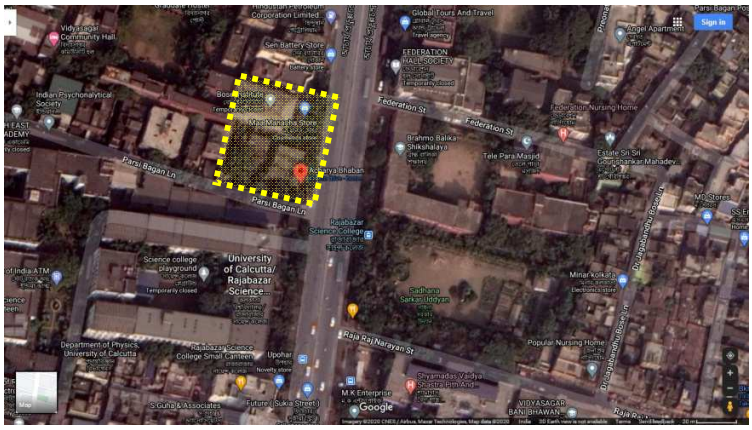
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Acharya+Bhaban/@22.5781368,88.3729461,661m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0276451beae331:0x5d001cb109f89d0d!2s93,+Acharya+Prafulla+Chandra+Rd,+Garpar,+Machuabazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700009!3b1!8m2!3d22.5778669!4d88.3746064!3m4!1s0x3a027645977e2ba1:0x2070e16e788bf798!8m2!3d22.5793482!4d88.3737009

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	06.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

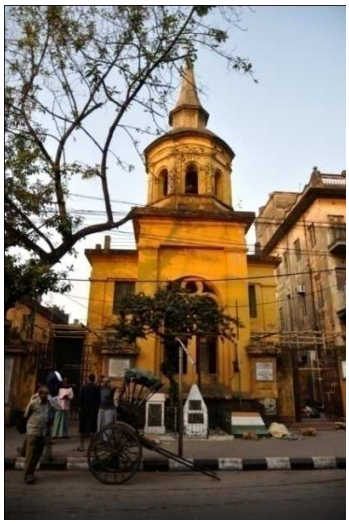
Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-38-09 BHARATBARSHIYA BRAHMO SAMAJ

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BHARATAVARSHIYA BRAHMA MANDIR**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'81"N
Longitude: 88°36'87"E
Address: 95, Keshab Chandra Sen St, City College, Baithakkhana, Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Keshab Chandra Sen Street

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1869
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keshub_Chandra_Sen
2. https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/ram-mohan-roy-brahmo-samaj-significance-and-objectives-1444211092-1
3. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bharatvarshiya_Brahma_Mandir_-_95_Keshab_Chandra_Sen_Street_-_Kolkata_2014-01-01_1848.JPG
4. https://www.thebrahmosamaj.net/founders/keshub.html



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Bramho Church
Past use: Bramho Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: On 24th January 1868, Keshub laid the foundation stone of his new church, the Tabernacle of New Dispensation and the newly constructed chapel was consecrated on 22nd August 1869.

Culture Significance: In the anniversary festival of 1879, Keshub announced the birth of the New Dispensation. He introduced into the church the Pilgrimage to saints, the Homa ceremony, the Baptismal ceremony, the Lord's supper, the Flag ceremony, the Arati, the vow of Poverty, the Savitri Vrata, the

Nightingale Vrata, and other innovations. He mentions that this New Dispensation is "...a Divine message sent to India... It comes not to destroy but to fulfil the law and the prophets." His most important contribution is the habit of daily devotion. He felt the necessity of daily domestic devotion and laid down the essential condition of domestic life in his Nava Samhita

Social Significance: In November 1865 Keshab Chandra Sen was caused to leave the Brahma Samaj after "an open break with its founder Debendranath Tagore" over Christian practices in Brahmoism, and the next year (1866) with encouragement of the Unitarian preacher Charles Dall he joined another new organisation, BharatBarshiya Brahmo Samaj, as its Secretary

Associational Significance: In 1876 Ramakrishna Paramhansa met Keshab Chandra Sen

Local legends:



Navabidhan Symbol

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European Classical
Site & Surrounding:	On the main Road
Plan:	Rectangular with front projection
Façade:	Not Available
Decorative Feature:	Pinnacle
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by Trust
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

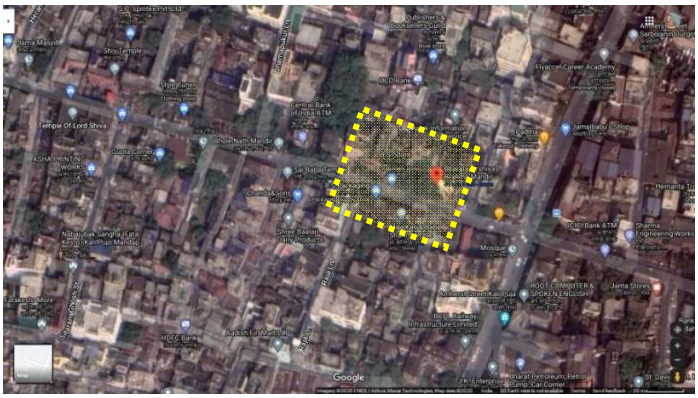
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bharatavarshiya+Brahma+Mandir/@22.57797,88.368245,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02764e65643d2b:0x20f8d46d64165e02!8m2!3d22.5780406!4d88.368709?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-38–11 THANTHANIA RAJBATI



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **THANTHANIA RAJBATI**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'01"N
Longitude: 88°36'55"E
Address: 2A/B Bidhan Sarani, College Street Kolkata, 700007
Approach: Bidhan Sarani

3. Property Type

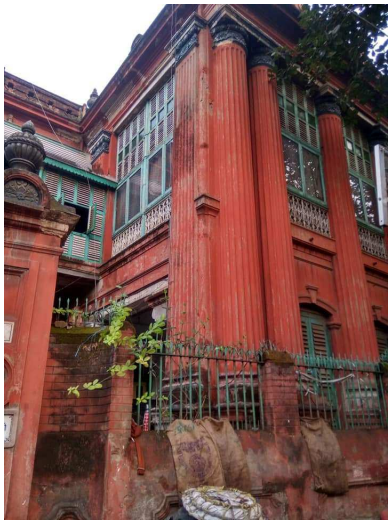
Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building
Subtype: Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 19th. Century.
Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.whatsuplife.in/kolkata/blog/laha-bari-significance-family-kolkata
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/laha-bari-calcutta



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: FamilyTrust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Laha family
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Lahas were among these rich and famous families of their times with a good name earned in the society among the cream. Their mansion came to be known as Laha Bari.Madhumangal Low had a roaring business At Saptagram. It is believed that some 200 yrs ago Rajib Lochan Low started famous Durga puja.

Culture Significance: The artistic treasure consisted of fine and expensive pieces of art like oval portraits of women belonging to the Laha Family and other women from outside too. These were miniatures done for women and were framed in pure gold. Exclusive pieces made out of ceramic. Priceless

paintings and sculptures are worth a mention in the treasure. There are clothes belonging to the Royal families and original pieces of art painted by the French painters. Then the Persian carpet knit in gold needs no special description, is it kept separately in a locked room along with a few rare objects of the past.

Social Significance: At present there re four wings of Laha Familyand their residential buildings are at 2A Bidhan Sarani, 121 Mukta Ram Babu Street, 50A kailash bose Street and 1 Bechu Chatterjee Street.

Associational Significance: The family idol of Goddess Durga is unique where Ma Durga is sitting on the lap of Lord Shiva.

Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial Influence
Site & Surrounding: On the main Road of Kolkata
Plan: Sprawling Rectangular with inner courtyard
Façade: Fluted columns, arched windows with venetian shutters and stained glass
Decorative Feature: Cast iron railings, Grand staircase
Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete.
Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description



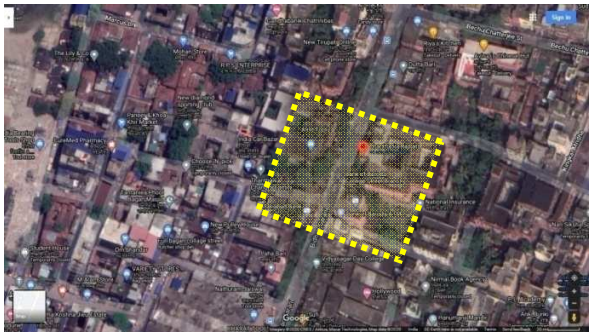
Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Repairs and Maintenance by Family
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade



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

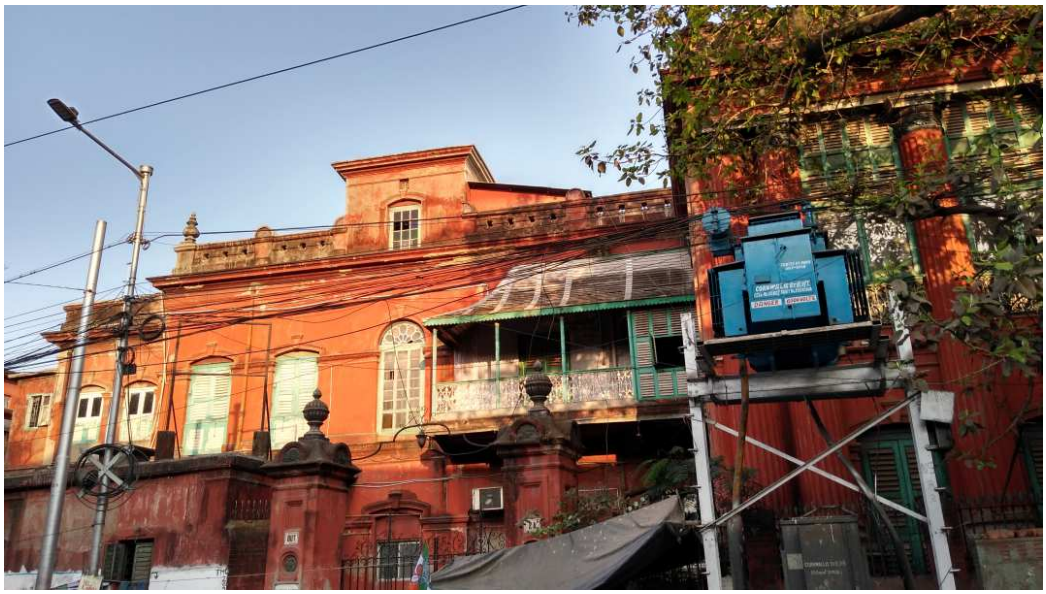
14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Thanthania+Rajbati/@22.5800711,88.3650941,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277be447a6977:0xf3d2085515c2cb50!8m2!3d22.5801367!4d88.3655098?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	19.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-38-13 BOSE INSTITUTE



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BOSE INSTITUTE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'99"N
Longitude: 88°37'35"E
Address: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Machuabazar Kolkata, 700009
Approach: Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

Internet

1. http://www.jcbose.ac.in/home
2. http://ibgnews.com/2017/06/29/president-india-inaugurates-bose-institutes-unified-campus-salt-lake-kolkata/
3. http://www.jcbose.ac.in/history
4. http://www.jcbose.ac.in/history-gallery
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bose_Institute

5. Ownership



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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Inspired by lofty nationalistic ideals, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose (1858 - 1937), the father of modern science in the Indian subcontinent, founded Bose Institute. Acharya J C Bose dedicated the Institute to the service of the nation on his sixtieth birthday (November 30'th, 1917), while delivering his famous speech "The voice of life".
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:

Associational Significance: Swami Vivekananda, Sister Nivedita (whose influence is reflected in the institute's emblem of vajra), Sara Chapman Bull (whose generous philanthropy was significant in setting up of the Institute) and Rabindranath Tagore were among those who had consistently inspired and supported J. C. Bose in his endeavours. A meeting of the Governing body of Bose Institute was held on 8th September 1919 under the Chairmanship of Sir Nilratan Sircar wherein it was "Resolved that Lord Sinha, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mr B.N. Basu be elected members of the Governing Body." Subsequently, luminaries like Birbal Sahni, Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Sisir Kumar Mitra, Raja Ramanna, MS Swaminathan etc. have been associated with the Governing Body / Council of the Institute.

Local legends: The land for the building was made available by the money mainly provided by Ole Sara Bull, one of the American disciples of Swami Vivekananda. Bose wanted to make the building one of the finest structures in the city and the pink sandstone was brought from Chunar and the craftsmen who could work on stones from Benaras, wrote Abanindranath in his memoir.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The founder of modern Indian art, Abanindranath Tagore wrote in his memoirs that Bose wanted the Institute building to be one of the finest in the city and the pink sandstone was brought from Chunar and the stone craftsmen from Benaras. Abanindranath and his equally illustrious student Nandalal Bose generously helped the Institute on the artistic aspects. The Bengalee, a well-known newspaper wrote on December 1, 1917 - "The building which has been constructed by a young architect AN Mitter is a striking and dignified one." At the entrance to the building is a marble relief of Sister Nivedita by the renowned sculptor, Padmasri Vinayak Pandurang Karmakar. This was done on the lines of Nandalal Bose's famous painting of Nivedita, named "The lady with the lamp".

Site & Surrounding: On the main road

Plan: Sprawling rectangular with inner courtyard

Façade: Three storied building with corbelled columns

Decorative Feature: Central projection in all floors supported by corbelled pillars

Building material and: Brick and concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



The frescos on the ceiling of Bose Institute lecture hall were designed by the great artist Nandalal Bose and executed by Suren Ka



The wooden door at the entrance of Bose Institute is adorned by intricate Hindu-Buddhist motifs

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Repairs and Maintenance by Trust
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

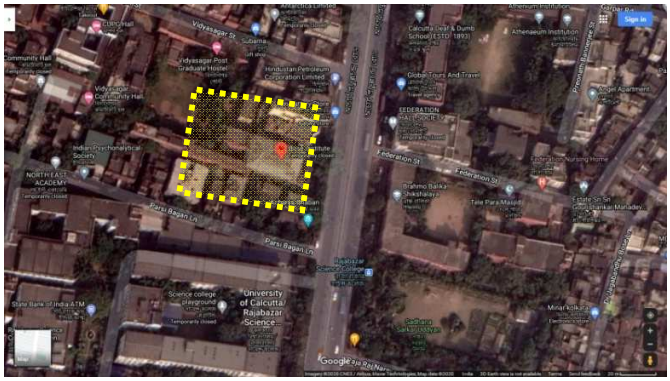
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bose+Institute/@22.5796939,88.3713624,708m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02764599800e81:0x8ee6b149be46364!2sBose+Institute!8m2!3d22.579689!4d88.3735511!3m4!1s0x3a02764599800e81:0x8ee6b149be46364!8m2!3d22.579689!4d88.3735511

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	20.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Ward 39

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 39 – 01	MARCUS SQUARE
Serial No. 39 – 04	HOUSE OF LAW FAMILY

Serial No.-39-02 MAHAJATI SADAN



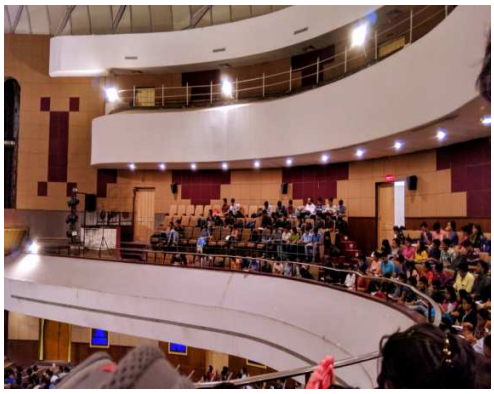
Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **MAHAJATI SADAN**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'13"N
Longitude: 88°36'19"E
Address: Mahajati Sadan, Chittaranjan Avenue, College Street Market, Jorasanko, Kolkata, 700007
Approach: Central Avenue.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: Foundation stone laid in1939
Approximate Date: Inaugurated in 1958
Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahajati_Sadan
2. https://www.triposo.com/poi/N__1188948187
3. https://www.kolkata24x7.com/to-know-history-behind-mahajati-sadan/
4. http://calcutta-kolkata-asim.blogspot.com/2011/08/rabindranath-tagore-laid-foundation.html



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Govt. of West Bengal
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Auditorium/ Meeting Hall
Past use: Auditorium/ Meeting Hall

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This auditorium was an important part of India's freedom movement. Rabindranath Tagore called this auditorium "House of the Nation"Mahajati Sadan. Netaji Subhash Ch. Bose felt the need of an Auditorium and found out this 38 Katha land.On his appeal Calcutta Corporation handed over the land to him in a lease of Rs1.

Culture Significance: Subhas Chandra Bose made a request to Rabindranath Tagore to create an auditorium and in response to the request of Bose, Tagore laid the foundation stone of Mahajati Sadan 19 August 1939.

Social Significance:	But, the disappearance of Bose in 1941 stopped the construction work of this building. After the independence of India, Bidhan Chandra Roy showed his interest to complete the construction work of this building and thus "Mahajati Sadan Act 1949" was enacted for completion of the construction.
Associational Significance:	Mahajati Sadan was formally inaugurated on 19th. August, 1958
Local legends:	Surendra nath Kar fron Santiniketan was the Architect of this building

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Fusion of Bengal Aatchala style and Buddhist Monastery style
Site & Surrounding:	On the Main road, Chittaranjan Avenue, formerly Harrison Road.
Plan:	Sprawling rectangle
Façade:	As mentioned in Architectural style
Decorative Feature:	Corbelled pillars
Building material and:	Brick and Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

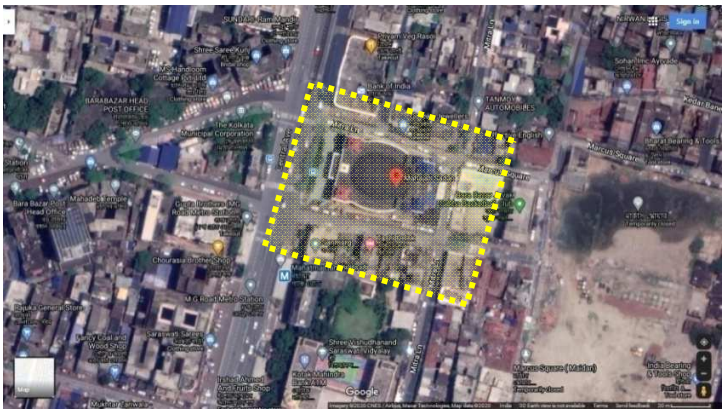
Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained.
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good.

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Mahajati+Sadan,+Chittaranjan+Ave,+College+Street+Market,+Jorasanko,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700007/@22.5810181,88.3617789,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277b35b6669cd:0xb532a324906e8b01!8m2!3d22.581111!4d88.3619506?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	18.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-39-03 COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

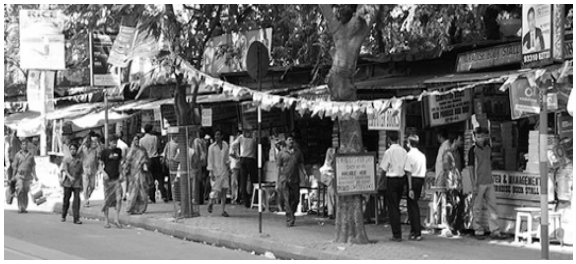


1. Name

Present Name: **COLLEGE STREET MARKET**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'79"N
Longitude: 88°37'46"E
Address: College Street Market,
College Street, Kolkata, 700007
Approach: Mahatma Gandhi Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1917
Source of information:



Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_Street_(Kolkata)
2. https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/college-street
3. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/college-street-market
4. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/no-filter/college-street-200-year-journey-of-a-street-a-culture-a-history-of-book-lovers-paradise/
5. http://kolkatacitytours.com/college-street-kolkata/

5. Ownership

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



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Its name derives from the presence of many colleges (Presidency University, The Sanskrit College and University, City College of Commerce & Business Administration to name a few). The road houses many centres of intellectual activity especially the Indian Coffee House, a café that has attracted the city's intelligentsia for decades.[3] Kolkata's

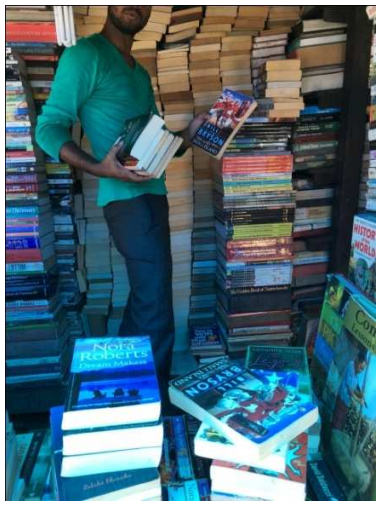
historic College Street is India's largest book market, lending it the endearing nickname Boi Para ("Book Town").

Culture Significance: One of the literati staples on College Street is the famed Indian Coffee House, which has seen notable Indian writers such as the likes of Rabindranath Tagore and Satyajit Ray stop in for a cup of chai

Social Significance: In 1883, the first session of the Indian National Conference was held at the prestigious Albert Hall of College Street that led to the founding of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in 1885.

Associational Significance: In 2007, College street freatured among the famous landmarks of India that made it to Time Magazine's "Best of Asia" list.

Local legends: The inception of the name 'College Street' goes back to the time when The Hindu College was first established in 1817



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Market building withminarets
Site & Surrounding: College Street
Plan: NA
Façade: NA
Decorative Feature: NA
Building material and: NA
Construction techniques NA

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: NA
Structural Problem: NA
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: NA
Threats to the property: New modern construction is coming up.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



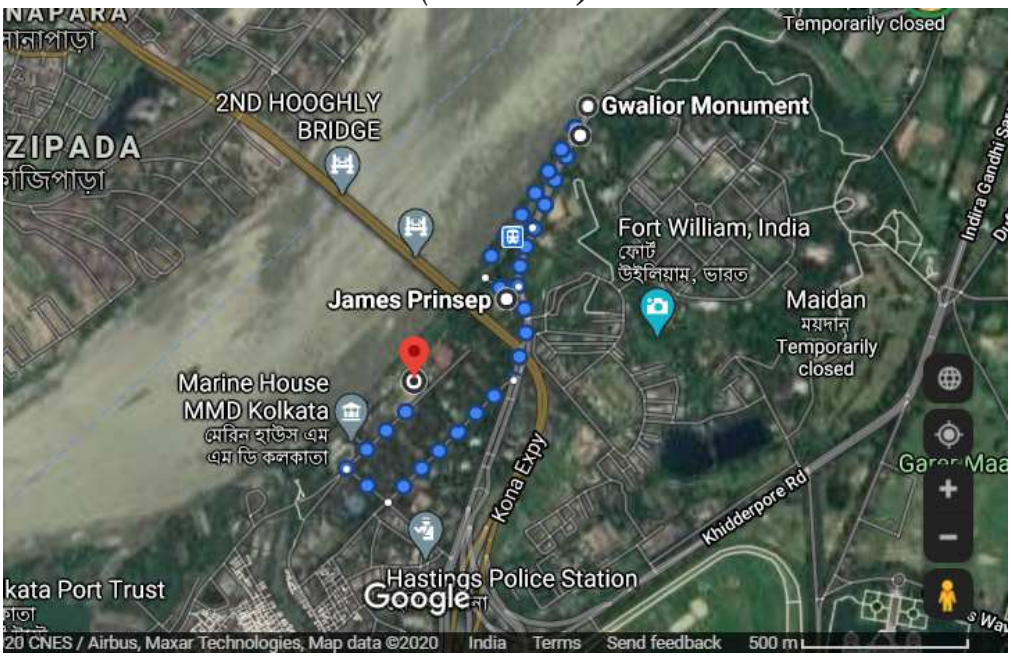
14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/College+Street+Market,+College+Street,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700007/@22.5798059,88.3611608,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02764ccf68b7bb:0x71f1ac6e51158866!8m2!3d22.579543!4d88.3633918?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	22.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

MAIDAN AREA

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)



Snapshot of documented buildings of Maidan Area vis-à-vis total no. of GradeI buildings

[Category of buildings – Riverfront structures]

No. of Graded bldgs.	No. of Grade I bldgs.	No. of bldgs. documented	Names of the buildings
-	-	-	Prinsep Ghat
-	-	-	Gwalior Monument
-	-	-	Water Gate –Fort William
-	-	-	Laskar War Memorial
4	4	4	-

Serial No.-M -01 PRINSEP GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **PRINSEP GHAT**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°33′24.41″ N
Longitude: 88°19′53.76″ E
Address: Strand Rd, Fort William, Hastings, Kolkata, West Bengal 700021
Approach: By boat or walk from Babu Ghat, which can be reached easily by bus. Alternatively, disembark at Prinsep Ghat station on Circular Rail.

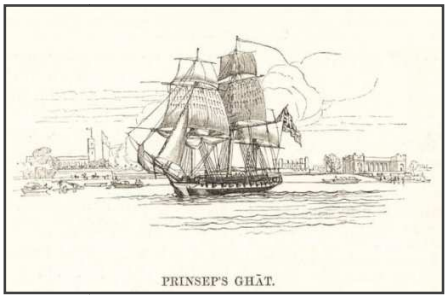


3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Structure
Subtype: Memorial Pavilion

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1841-1843
Approximate Date:
Source of information: Public documents



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: Preserved as a memorial structure
Present use: Memorial
Past use: Memorial and ghat pavilion

7. Significance

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

Designed by W. Fitzgerald, the construction of this *ghat* structure was completed in 1843 in memory of Sir James Prinsep (1799-1840), an eminent scholar, orientalist and antiquary. It was at this *ghat* that British Governor Generals, Commanders-in-Chief, Judges and Bishops set their foot in Calcutta, as long as the arrival route was from sea. The memorial pavilion is now located about 100 m inland from the riverbank as the river has shifted westwards.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Palladian architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Adjacent to River Ganga, with Fort William on the east and the new Hooghly Bridge named Vidyasagar Setu on the immediate south.
Plan: Plan is rectangular and longer axis approximately N-S aligned.

Façade:	It is a single storied flat roof pavilion with the longer side having a seven-bay colonnade flanked by two semi-open walled enclosures at both ends. The openings in this enclosures are arched and supported by secondary columns. The interior is a hypostyle hall and the shorter side has a grand central opening. The fluted circular columns have Ionic capitals. The architrave is mostly simple with a few horizontal mouldings.
Decorative Feature:	Columns, Opening decorative parapet wall
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values It replaced Chandpal Ghat as the main VIP entry point to the city. In 1875, Albert Edward, the eldest son of Queen Victoria was received at the Prinsep Ghat. In 1905, Prince of Wales (later King George V) and in 1911, the British royal entourage used the Prinsep Ghat jetty for disembarkation.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	It was restored by the W.B. public works department (PWD) in November 2001in collaboration with INTACH and remains well-maintained.
Threats to the property:	Not found.



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks The ghat and its surrounding area is a popular recreational destination for the city people. One of the songs of film *Parineeta* was shot here.



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

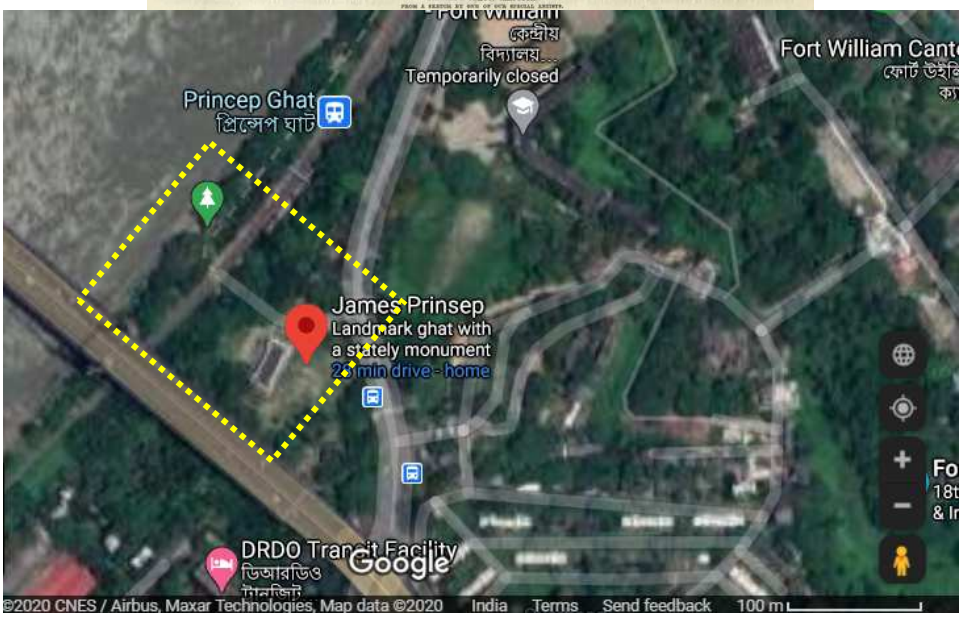
iv. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prinsep_Ghat
v. https://www.taleof2backpackers.com/princep-ghat-the-heart-beat-of-kolkata/
vi. https://puronokolkata.com/2013/07/07/prinseps-ghaut-1876/
vii. https://www.gettyimages.co.nz/detail/photo/low-angle-view-of-vidyasagar-setu-from-prinsep-royalty-free-image/464742695

Maps/plan/Drawings









Source:
https://www.google.com/maps/place/James+Prinsep/@22.5555959,88.3303421,363m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277e8759cc711:0xd07fc37f36f0e58f!8m2!3d22.5552369!4d88.3314005

Lister
Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 07.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata

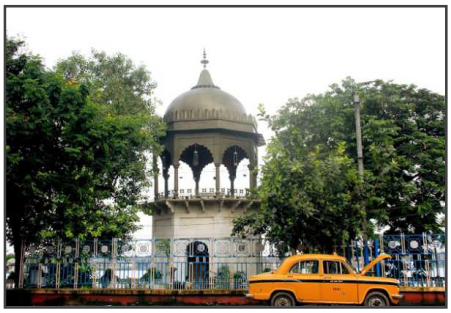
Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-M -02 GWALIOR MONUMENT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

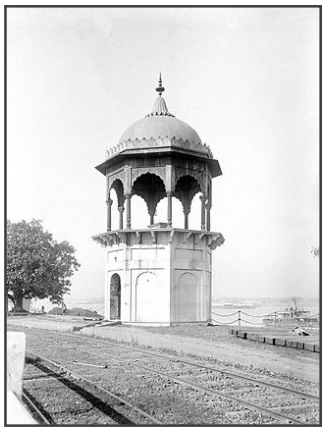
Present Name: **GWALIOR MONUMENT**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°33′38″ N
Longitude: 88°20′02″ E
Address: Strand Rd, Fort William, Hastings, Kolk
Approach: By boat or walk from Babu Ghat, which can be reached easily by bus. It is between the Prinsep Ghat and Eden Garden stations on Circular Rail.

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1847
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Kolkata Municipal Corporation
Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Memorial
Past use: - do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This war memorial was erected in 1847 by Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General of India in memory of the fallen British soldiers in the Battle of Maharajpore and Punniar (Gwalior War) fought between the British and the Maratha forces of Gwalior under Maharaja Scindia in 1843. Gen. Hugh Gough led the British army to continue the British control over Gwalior, won it but suffered 787 casualties.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: Conceptualised by Lord Ellenborough, it was designed by Colonel H Goodwyn of the Bengal Engineers and constructed by Jessop and Company. So it is also known as Ellenborough's Folly and its dome is cast from guns captured from the Marathas.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Rajput Indian style
Site & Surrounding:	Adjacent to River Ganga, with Fort William grounds on the east and the Minmangal ghat on the immediate south.
Plan:	Octagonal in plan and crowned by a circular dome.
Façade:	The cenotaph is about 18 metres (60 ft) high, double storied domed roof pavilion with the lower storey made of white marble and encloses the spiral staircase. The upper storey is a pillared pavilion with eight bronze columns and a bronze cupola (chhatri) cast from guns captured from the Marathas. The marble ground storey has one arched entry and blind doors on other sides. The top pavilion has cusped arches and a pan-patti parapet around the cupola. Projections on both levels add to the elegance.
Decorative Feature:	Columns, Opening decorative parapet wall
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster, Marble, Bronze
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry, metal structure.

9. Associated Intangible values It historically connects Calcutta to the distant Gwalior.

10. Condition Description

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



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks Also known as Pepperpot, it is sited at the N-W apex of Fort William (see plan).

13. Grade

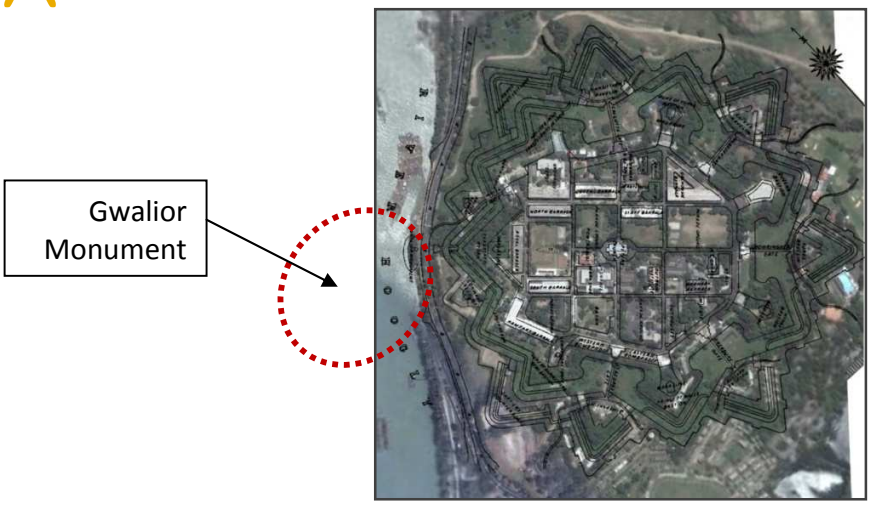
Archaeological: A/B/C
Architectural: A/B/C
Historical: A/B/C
Associational: A/B/C
Social/Cultural: A/B/C
Final Grading: I/IIA/IIB/III **I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gwalior_Campaign

Maps/plan/Drawings





Source:
ttps://www.google.com/maps/place/Gwalior+Monument,+Strand+Rd,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700021/@22.5605308,88.3331477,210m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x618169428b099a7d!8m2!3d22.5606504!4d88.3337903

Lister
Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 07.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-M -03 WATERGATE- FORT WILLIAM

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **WATERGATE- FORT WILLIAM**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33′ 27.72″ N
Longitude: 88° 20′ 16.8″ E
Address: Maidan, Hastings, Kolkata, West Bengal 700021
Approach: From Indira Gandhi Sarani (Red Road)

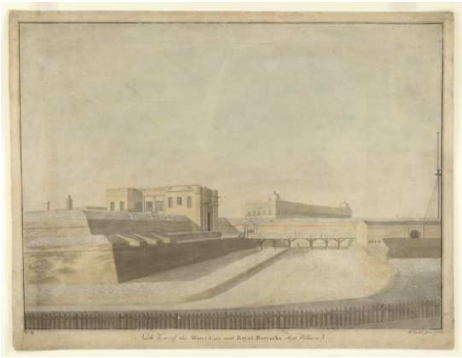


Figure 6 Handcoloured etching with aquatint of the north view of the Water Gate and Royal Barracks at Fort William in Calcutta by William Baillie (1752/3-1799) from plate 9 of his 'Twelve views of Calcutta' published in 1794.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct
Subtype: Fort / Defense

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1770-1781
Approximate Date:
Source of information: Public documents

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Head Quarters of Eastern Command
Past use: British fort

7. Significance

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

The old Fort William constructed in 1698-1706 at the site of present General Post Office suffered badly in the hands of Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal in 1757. The new Fort William designed by John Brohier was built farther south in Gobindopur in 1770-1781. The structure is polygonal in plan following the Vauban principles with sound defense system viz. bastions, earthworks and a moat. In addition to this, the area surrounding the fort known as the Maidan was cleared to provide an unrestricted line of fire. The Royal Barracks were completed in 1764. The water gate on Strand Rd. is where the river water feeds the internal moat.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial architecture; Church in Gothic style.
Site & Surrounding: Adjacent to River Ganga between the Strand Road on the west and Red Road (Indira Gandhi Sarani) on the east.
Plan: Plan is polygonal/ star shaped with moat on all sides.

Façade: There are many buildings within the 5 sq. km. site including barracks, school, St. Peter's Anglican church, towers etc. These are two to four storey flat roof buildings with arched windows. The 4-storey Dalhousie barrack can house 1000 soldiers. The Kitchener's house with magnificent colonnades was a residence of the British Commander-in-Chief in India and can be seen from the treasury gate. There is also a Semaphore Tower.

Decorative Feature: Cornice, mouldings, arches

Building material and: Brick, lime plaster

Construction techniques: Brick masonry.



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found.

Structural Problem: Not found.

Additions & alterations: Not found.

Repairs and Maintenance:

Threats to the property: Not found.



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance None

12. Other Remarks Being a defense base, it has restricted access.

13. Grade

Archaeological: A/B/C

Architectural: A/B/C

Historical: A/B/C

Associational: A/B/C

Social/Cultural: A/B/C

Final Grading: I/IIA/IIB/III **I**

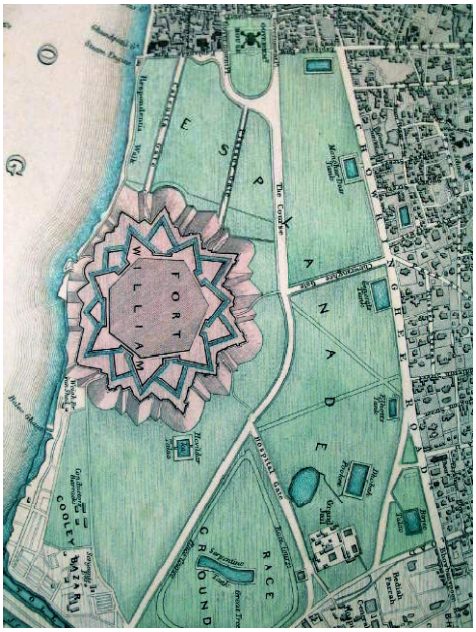


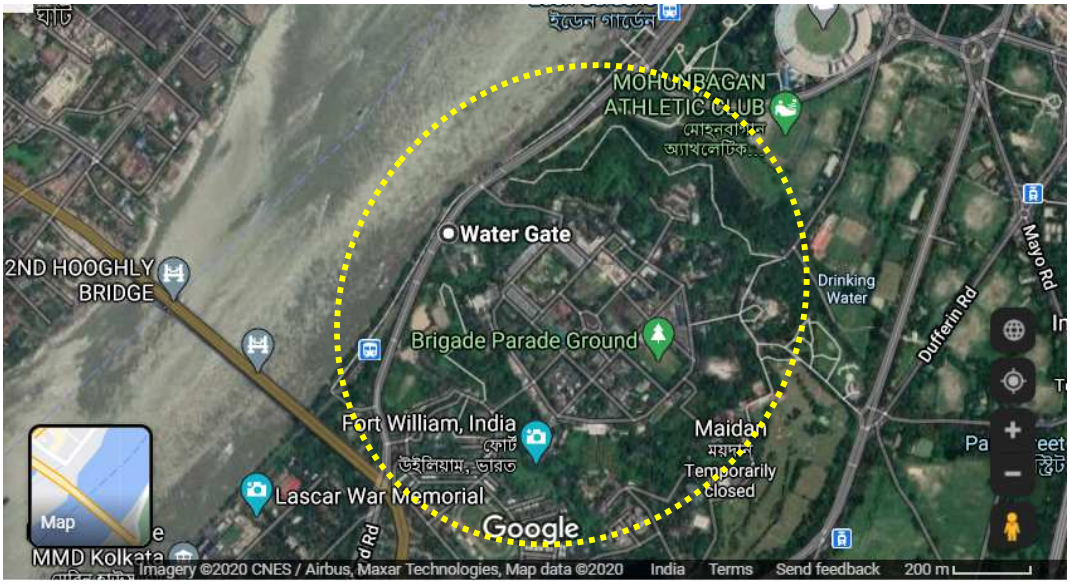
14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_William,_India
ii. http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019pzz000000736u00000000.html
iii. https://indianarmy.nic.in/Site/FormTemplete/frmTempSimple.aspx?MnId=lH+NHwaR1fXDXWeVYtB/XQ==&ParentID=r2n4SxZ7ga2YH9PLd+EskA==
iv. http://www.lascarwarmemorial.com/location_of_lascars_war_memorials.html

Maps/plan/Drawings





Source:
https://www.google.com/maps/place/James+Prinsep/@22.5555959,88.3303421,363m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277e8759cc711:0xd07fc37f36f0e58f!8m2!3d22.5552369!4d88.3314005

Lister
Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 07.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata

Serial No.-M -04 LASKAR WAR MEMORIAL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**LASKAR WAR MEMORIAL**
Past Name:	**DO**

2. Location

Latitude:	22°55′ N
Longitude:	88°33′ E
Address:	Napier Road, Hastings, Kolkata, WB- 700022
Approach:	Southern end of Maidan and very close (about 300 m south) to Prinsep Ghat.

3. Property Type

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

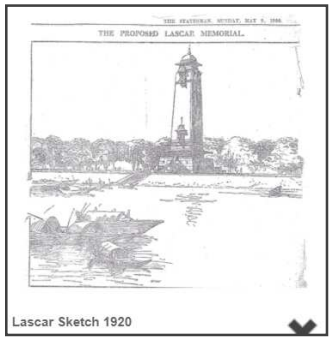
4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1920-1924
Approximate Date:	
Source of information:	Monument plaques



5. Ownership

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



Lascar Sketch 1920

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Memorial
Past use:	- do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance:	The Lascar War Memorial was unveiled by Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal on 6th Feb. 1924. It is dedicated to the memory of the 896 Lascars (East-Indian sailors/ seamen/ seaguards) who died at sea serving the Royal Navy and British Merchant Service during the World War I (1914-1918).
Culture Significance:	
Social Significance:	It was built by shipping and mercantile companies to honour the Laskars of undivided Bengal and Assam. It was designed by architect William Ingram Keir, who had also designed institutional buildings of Sibpur B.E. College and IIT, Kharagpur. He was awarded Rs 500 in an international contest in 1920.At 100 feet, it is the tallest after the 157 feet high Ochterlony Monument (1828).
Associational Significance:	
Local legends:	Commodore B K Mohanti took the initiative to restore the memorial in 1993 and the renovation with illumination was completed in Dec. 1994.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Indian architecture in Rajput -Mughal style
Site & Surrounding:	In a 2.5 acre land in the Indian Navy campus adjacent to River Ganga.
Plan:	Square in plan and crowned by a circular cupola. The monument is accessed through a large door on the northern side. There are three plaques inside that narrate the story of the Memorial.
Façade:	The Memorial is a square tapering tower of 30 metres (100 ft) height and is built in Indian style, having *jharokha*.s and projected balconies on each side. It is crowned with a large white central dome and four small *chhatri*.s at four corners. A band of wavy lines designed on plaster below the ship-front/ bow shaped balcony relates to the sea (picture below). Battlement parapet design can be spotted towards the top. Continuous eaves supported by ornamental brackets at two levels break the verticality along with other horizontal bands. Blind cusped arched doors adorn the three sides of the lower storey.
Decorative Feature:	Bands, chajja.s, brackets, eaves, dome finial, cusped arches
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values It historically connects Calcutta and the sacrifice of its people to the horrors of the First World War.



10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks National Navy Day of India is celebrated every year at the Lascar War Memorial every year on 4 December. James Keir, son of William Ingram Keir, the architect of the Lascar War Memorial visited the memorial on 4th Dec. 2012. The event was initiated by INTACH Kolkata Chapter.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.lascarwarmemorial.com/location_of_lascars_war_memorials.html
ii. http://www.lascarwarmemorial.com/gallery.html
iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lascar_War_Memorial
iv. http://noisebreak.com/memorial-monuments-colonial-calcutta-lascar-war-memorial/ (Dibyendu Banerjee)

Maps/plan/Drawings





Left – Post- renovation Invitation; Right – Location in Google map satellite image

Map Source:

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Lascar+War+Memorial,+Napier+Road,+Maidan,+Hastings,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal//@22.5531319,88.3275045,194m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m9!4m8!1m5!1m1!1s0x3a02777ca0449e57:0xd583246346d7017b!2m2!1d88.3286861!2d22.5529865!1m0!3e2





Lister
Name Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata
Date of Listing 07.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen
Address Kolkata

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

2021

Final Report on Architectural Heritage Documentation of Kolkata, W.B. Part-II



The Designers

539A Block –N, New Alipore, Kolkata 70005

4/20/2021

Chronicling the Ganga – from Source to Mouth

Architectural Heritage Documentation

WEST BENGAL

110 KM

Final Report- Phase III (ii)

Part-II

NAMAMI GANGE

INTACH

Contents

RIVER GANGA THROUGH KOLKATA (NORTH TO SOUTH) 2

IN CONTINUATION TO PART-I 3

DOCUMENTATION SHEETS BASED ON DESK RESEARCH 3

No of Documented Sites 3

BOROUGH V 4

Ward 36 5

Serial No. 36-01 ST.JOHN'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY 6

Serial No. 36-02 SHIA QABRISTAN 8

Ward 37 10

Serial No.37-01 BURIAL GROUND AT APC ROAD 11

(Nabadebalaya - Brahmo Cemetery) 11

Serial No.37-02 HOLY TRINITY CHURCH 14

Ward 40 16

Serial No.-40.-02 COLLEGE SQUARE INCLUDING STATUES OF PANDIT ISWARCHANDRA VIDYASAGAR, ACHARYA PRAFULLA CHANDRA ROY. FIRST WORLD WAR MEMORIAL CENOTAPH & DAVID HARE'S GRAVE 17

Serial No.-40.-03 HINDU SCHOOL 20

Serial No.-40.-04 SANSKRIT COLLEGE INCLUDING STATUES OF PANDIT ISWARCHANDRA VIDYASAGAR & MAHES NYAYARATNA 23

Serial No.-40.-05 ALBERT HALL NOW INDIAN COFFEE HOUSE 26

Serial No.-40.-06 CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE 29

Serial No.-40.-07 BENGAL THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY 32

Serial No.-40.-08 DHARMARAJIKA VIHARA 34

Ward 41 37

Serial No.-41.-01 BRAHMO PRAYER HALL - ADI 38

Serial No.-41.-02 MARBLE PALACEINCLUDING JAGANNATH TEMPLE 41

Ward 42 44

Serial No.-42.-01 BARA SIKH SANGAT 45

Serial No.-42.-03 PORTUGUESE CHURCH - OUR LADYOF THE ROSARY 47

Serial No.-42.-04 SWETAMBAR PANCHAYET TEMPLE 50

Ward 43 52

Serial No.-43.-01 THE CALCUTTA MUSLIM ORPHANAGE 53

Serial No.-43.-02 NAM SOON CHURCH 55
Serial No.-43.-03 SEA VOI YUNE LEONG FUTH CHURCH 57
Serial No.-43.-05 NAKHODA MOSQUE 59
Ward 44 62
Serial No.-44.-02 MOHAMMED ALI PARK 63
Serial No.-44.-03 HARE SCHOOL INCLUDING STATUE OF DAVID HARE 65
Serial No.-44.-04 PRESIDENCY COLLEGE 68
Serial No.-44.-05 EDEN HINDU HOSTEL 71
Serial No.-44.-06 UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, COLLEGE STREET CAMPUS 73
INCLUDING STATUE OF PRASANNA KUMAR TAGORE 73
Serial No.-44.-09 MEDICAL COLLEGE 75
Serial No.-44.-10 SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE 78
Serial No.-44.-11 ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH 80
Serial No.-44.-12 TOONG OON CHINESE CHURCH AND NANKING RESTAURANT 83
Serial No.-44.-13 GEE HING CHURCH 85
Serial No. 44.-14 SEA IP CHURCH 87
Ward 45 89
Serial No.-45.-03 AKASHVANI BHAWAN 91
Serial No.-45.-04 EDEN GARDENS 93
Serial No.-45.-07 OUTRAM GHAT 96
Serial No.-45.-08 BABU GHAT 98
Serial No. 45-09 MUTTY LAL SEAL GHAT 100
Serial No.-45.-11 TOWN HALL 103
Serial No.-45.-12 METCALFE HALL 106
Serial No.-45.-14 FORMER RESERVE BANK BUILDING 108
Serial No.-45.-15 L.I.C. BUILDING 111
Serial No.-45.-16 WALLACE HOUSE 113
Serial No.-45.-17 CUSTOMS HOUSE 115
Serial No.-45.-19 TURNER MORRISON & CO 117
Serial No.-45.-24 LIC (FORMER ORIENTAL ASSURANCE) BUILDING 119
Serial No.-45.-29 BALMER LAWRIE 122
Serial No.-45.-31 MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. LTD 124
Serial No.-45.-32 ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING 127

Serial No.-45.-36 ARMENIAN CHURCH INCLUDING BURIAL GROUND 130
Serial No.-45.-37 MAGHEN DAVID 132
Serial No.-45.-38 NEVEH SHALOME 135
Serial No.-45.-39 BETH EL SYNAGOGUE 137
Serial No.-45.-41 KOLKATA PORT TRUST OFFICE 140
Serial No.-45.-42 GENERAL POST OFFICE 142
Serial No.-45.-44 CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE 145
Serial No.-45-46 HIGH COURT INCLUDING STATUE OF SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST AND ALL OTHER BUSTS AND STATUES IN HIGH COURT 147
Serial No.-45.-49 EASTERN RAILWAY OFFICE 150
Serial No.-45.-51 GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE 152
Serial No.-45.-54 ST. JOHN'S CHURCH INCLUDING HOLWELL MONUMENT, ROHILLA MEMORIAL MONUMENT & MAUSOLEUM OF JOB CHARNOCK 154
Serial No.-45.-55 RAJ BHAVAN 156
Serial No.-45.-56 BIDHAN SABHA BHAVAN 159
Serial No.-45.-57 WRITERS' BUILDING (MAHAKARAN) 162
Serial No.-45.-74 ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, SCOTTISH CHURCH 165
Serial No.-45.-75 BIDHAN SAROVAR (LAL DIGHI) 167
Ward 48 169
Ward 49 170
Serial No.-49.-01 DAINIK BASUMATI 171
Ward 50 173
Serial No.-50.-01 CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH 174
Serial No.-50.-03 UNION CHAPEL 176
BOROUGH VI 178
Ward 46 179
Serial No.-46–01 SHAHID MINAR 180
Serial No.-46 – 03 METRO CINEMA HALL 183
Serial No.-46 – 04 GRAND HOTEL 186
Serial No.-46 – 05 TOWER HOUSE 189
Serial No.-46 – 06 CESC BUILDING - VICTORIA HOUSE 191
Serial No.-46 –07 SIR STUART HOGG MARKET 194
Serial No.-46 –08 PARSI FIRE TEMPLE 197
Serial No.-46 –09 ESPLANADE MANSION 199

Serial No.-46 –13 THE KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION 201
Serial No.-46 –14 CAREY BAPTIST CHURCH 204
Serial No.-46 –15 CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS 206
Serial No.-46 –16 PRINCE GOLAM MOHAMMED MOSQUE..... 209
Serial No.-46 – OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS. 212
(MILITARY ACCOUNTS OFFICE)..... 212
Serial No.-46 –25 CHOONG YE THONG CHURCH 214
Serial No.-46 –26 FIRST WORLD WAR MEMORIAL CENOTAPH 216
Serial No.-46 –27 OLD MISSION CHURCH 218
Serial No.-46 –32 PELITI-FIRPO IN WHICH PELITI'S RESTAURANT..... 220
Serial No.-46 –33 NEW EMPIRE CINEMA HALL..... 223
Serial No.-46 –37 CURRENCY BUILDING 225
Serial No.-46 –38 METROPOLITAN INSURANCE BUILDING..... 228
Ward 47 232
Serial No.-47 –01 INDIAN ASSOCIATION..... 233
Serial No.-47 –03 CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER 235
Serial No.-47 –05 FIRINGI KALI TEMPLE..... 237
Serial No.-47 –08 DHARMANKUR VIHAR..... 239
Ward 51 241
Serial No.-51 –02 SUBODHCHANDRA MULLICK PALACE..... 242
Ward 52 245
Serial No-52 –01 CALCUTTA TECHNICAL SCHOOL 246
Serial No.-52 –02 MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE 248
Serial No.-52 –03 HOUSE OF RANI RASMONI 250
Serial No.-52 –04 ST. THOMAS CHURCH 254
Ward 53 256
Serial No.-53 –01 CHURCH OF ST. TERESA AND THE SCHOOL 257
Serial No.-53 –05 BAKER GOVERNMENT HOSTEL 259
Ward 54 262
Serial No.-54 –02 BIBI ANARO'S IMAMBARA..... 263
Ward 55 265
Serial No.-55 –02 NIL RATAN SIRCAR MEDICAL COLLEGE ANDHOSPITA 266
Serial No.-55 –07 ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH..... 269

Serial No.-55 –08 KATHAL BAGAN MASJID (MOSQUE & IMAMBARA)..... 271
Ward 60 274
Serial No.-60 –02 LADY BRABOURNE COLLEGE 275
Serial No.-60 –03 LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTRE 277
(HASSAN SHAHID SUHRAWARDY) 277
Serial No.-60 –05 ST. JAMES' SCHOOL..... 279
Serial No.-60 –06 ST. JAMES' CHURCH 281
Ward 61 284
Serial No.-61 –02 BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY 285
Serial No.-61 –03 LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD CEMETERY..... 287
Serial No.-61 –04 ARMENIAN CHURCH 289
Serial No.-61 –06 BAPTIST CHAPEL CHURCH 291
Ward 62 293
Serial No.-62 –02 ALIAH UNIVERSITY (CALCUTTA MADRASSAH) 294
Serial No.-62 –03 SAVIOUR'S CHURCH - INDIAN..... 297
BOROUGH VII..... 300
Ward 56 301
Serial No.-56-02 LORETO ST. MARY'S CONVENT..... 302
Ward 63 305
Serial No.-63-03 ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE..... 306
Serial No.-63-04 GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF ART & CRAFT..... 309
Serial No.-63-05 LA MARTINIERE FOR BOYS 311
Serial No.-63-06 LA MARTINIERE FOR GIRLS 313
Serial No.-63-07 LORETO SCHOOL & COLLEGE..... 315
Serial No.-63-08 THE ASIATIC SOCIETY..... 319
Serial No.-63-09 INDIAN MUSEUM 323
Serial No.-63-10 YMCA, CHOWRINGHEE 328
Serial No.-63-11 BIBLE SOCIETY 332
Serial No.-63-12 ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB (RCTC) 335
Serial No.-63-13 FAIRLAWN HOTEL..... 337
Serial No.-63-14 THE ASTOR HOTEL..... 339
Serial No.-63-15 I.T.C (VIRGINIA HOUSE)..... 342
Serial No.-63-16 KANAK BUILDING 345

Serial No.-63-17 RAJENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE 349
Serial No.-63-19 CHOWRINGHEE MANSION 352
Serial No.-63-20 PALACE COURT 356
Serial No.-63-21 WESLEYAN CHURCH 359
Serial No.-63-22 AUROBINDO BHAVAN 362
Serial No.-64-24 SOUTH PARK STREET CEMETERY 365
Serial No.-63-25 FREEMASONS' HALL 367
Serial No.-63-28 ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE 369
Serial No.-63-29 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA 371
Serial No.-63-30 QUEEN'S MANSION 374
Serial No.-63-31 ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL 377
Serial No.-63-32 ST. THOMAS CHURCH 380
Serial No.-63-38 VICTORIA MEMORIAL 383
Serial No.-63-40 BISHOP'S HOUSE 387
Ward 64 391
Serial No.-64-03 SCOTTISH CEMETERY 392
Serial No.-64-05 HOUSE OF BANGLADESH HIGH COMMISSION 394

Final Report on
DISTRICT KOLKATA, W.B.-Part-II

Submitted to:
Convener,
INTACH, W.B. Chapter
4C Chapel Road Hastings
Kolkata 700 022

Prepared by:
The Designers
539A Block-N, New Alipore,
Kolkata- 700053

Team:
Ar. Gopa Sen
Dr. Suchandra Bardhan
Ar. Soumyajit Kar
Mr. Soumik Sarkar
Ar. Sreyosi Pramanik

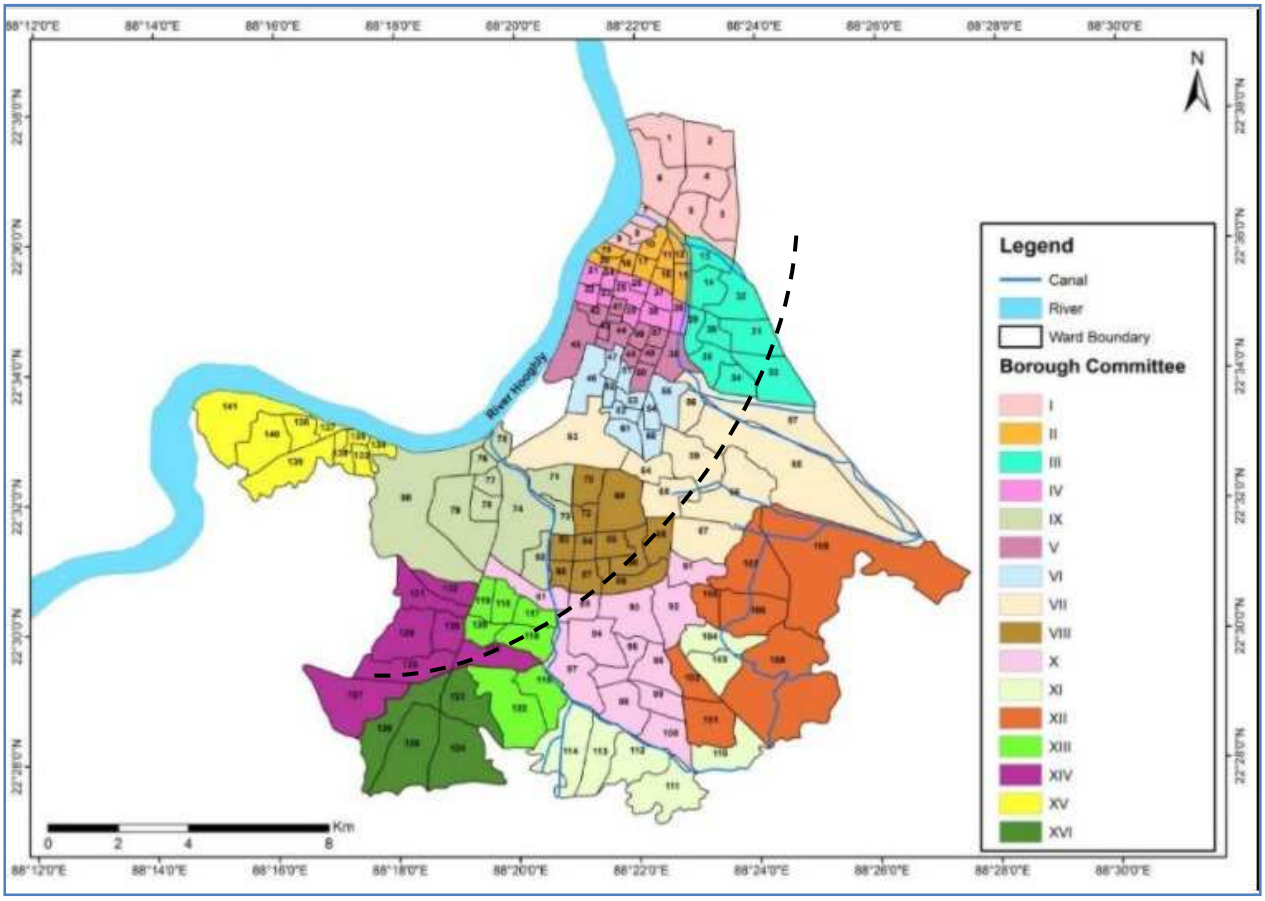
December 2020
Revised and edited April 2021

Cover Picture Source: **Field photographs taken in January 2020**

RIVER GANGA THROUGH KOLKATA (NORTH TO SOUTH)

River Ganga flows adjacent to about 16 municipal wards lying within the following SIX boroughs of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation area, with the Fort William and Maidan precinct in between:

I, II, IV, V, IX, and XV.



Kolkata Borough and ward map, 2016

Mukherjee, S.; Bebermeier, W.; Schütt, B. An Overview of the Impacts of Land Use Land Cover Changes (1980–2014) on Urban Water Security of Kolkata. *Land* 2018, *7*, 91.

The 5 km offset from the river bank covers these six boroughs along with Borough **VI** in entirety while parts of six other boroughs namely **III, VII, VIII, X, XIII** and **XIV** fall within this stretch. All these thirteen boroughs have high density of heritage buildings, duly graded by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, as indicated in Table 2. **Our documentation is based on this list and has been organized borough-wise in a north-to-south arrangement.**

.

IN CONTINUATION TO PART-I

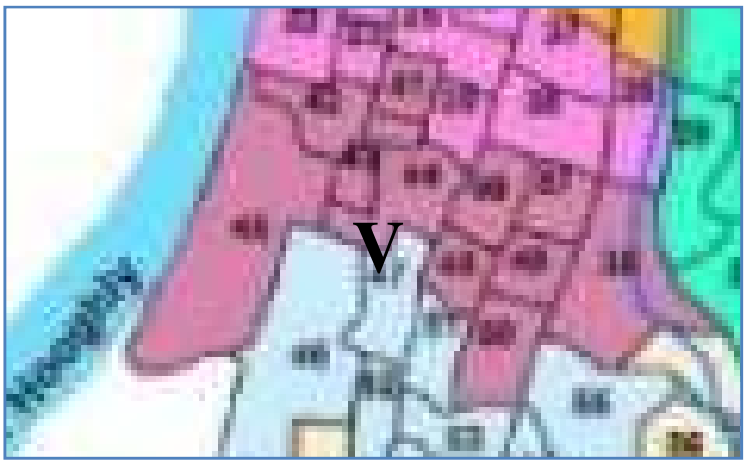
DOCUMENTATION OF SITES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH

No of Documented Sites

Borough V	66
Borough VI	45
Borough VII	31
Total	**142**

BOROUGH V

(Wards 36,37,40,45,48-50)



BOROUGH MAP OF KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA

Snapshot Of Documented Buildings Of Borough- V Vis-À-Vis Total No. Of Graded I Buildings

Ward no.	No. of Grade I bldgs./ sites	No. of bldgs. / sites documented	Remarks (if any)
36	6	2	-
37	3	2	-
40	10	7	-
41	2	2	-
42	5	3	-
43	5	4	-
44	15	11	-
45	76	32	Statues have been excluded from documentatiom.
48	2	0	-
49	7	1	-
50	4	2	-
TOTAL	135	66	-

Ward 36

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings
(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 36 – 03	BURIAL AND CREMATION
Serial No. 36 – 04	BURIAL AND CREMATION
Serial No. 36 - 05	STRUCTURE NOT ALLOTED
Serial No. 36 - 06	STRUCTURE NOT ALLOTED

Serial No. 36-01 ST.JOHN'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name**:** **ST.JOHN'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34' 10.2" N

Longitude: 88° 22' 15.6" E

Address: 307, Acharya Prafulla Chandra road/
308, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Rd, Kolkata – 700 009

Approach: Acharya Prafulla Chandra road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Site

Subtype: Cemetery

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: Unknown

Approximate Date: 1902

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.google.com/maps/place/St.+John's+Cemetry
2. https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2662773/st.-john-the-evangelist-church-cemetery

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Unknown

Address: Unknown



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Burial ground

Past use: -Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The first chapel, called the Cemetery Chapel was built in 1902. Canonically erected as a parish in 1903.Its original purpose was a railway chaplaincy. From 1st January 1970, Kanchrapara with 150 Catholics was detached from the parish and joined to its original parish of Barrackpore . From 1972 Asha Niketan was housed in the presbytery till 1990. After that Missionaries of Charity Sisters Contemplative branch took over the presbytery in April, 1990.

Culture Significance: It is a burial ground for catholic community of the city.

Social Significance: Unknown

Associational Significance: Unknown

Local legends:Unknown

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Graveyard with Christian style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Building and road with few vegetation
Plan:	Unknown
Façade:	Unknown
Decorative Feature:	Keystone of the cemetery
Building material and:	Brick ,Lime,surkhi ,stone.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

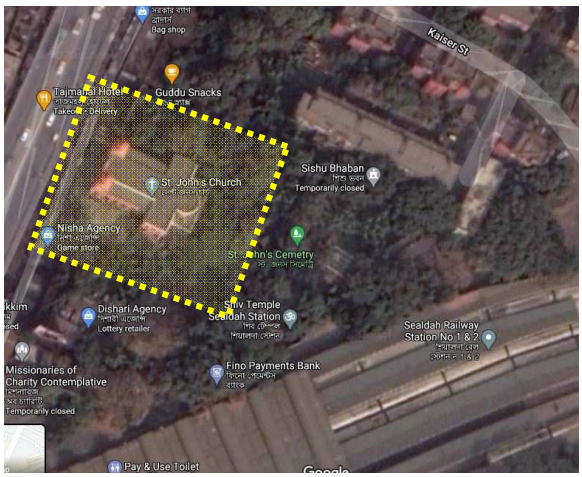
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not adequate
Threats to the property:	As such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/22%C2%B034'10.2%22N+88%C2%B022'15.6%22E/@22.5690122,88.3706835,18.25z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x0!8m2!3d22.5695!4d88.371

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar & Soumyajit Kar	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No. 36-02 SHIA QABRISTAN



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name**:** SHIA QABRISTAN

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34' 23.16" N

Longitude: 88° 22' 30.72" E

Address: 3,North Sealdah Road /Raja bazar,,Kolkata

Approach: Maharani Swarnamoyeeroad



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building/Site

Subtype: Cemetery

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: Unknown

Approximate Date: Unknown

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Shia+Qabristan/@22.5733622,88.3757064,500m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m6!3m5!1s0x3a02765b00b5631b:0x2ebc3004a66f039e!4b1!8m2!3d22.5730519!4d88.3752163?hl=en

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Unknown

Address: Unknown



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Burial ground

Past use: -Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Unknown

Culture Significance: Unknown

Social Significance: Local burial ground for Muslim community.

Associational Significance: Unknown

Local legends: Unknown

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Single stories building with adjacent burial ground. There are traces of tiles cladding as decorative feature ,also, there are small vegetations as a part of landscape.

Site & Surrounding: Building and road with few vegetation

Plan:

Façade: Single stories facade with large spaces for gathering inside of the building.

Decorative Feature: Keystone of the cemetery.

Building material and: brick and tiles cladding.
Construction techniques: brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

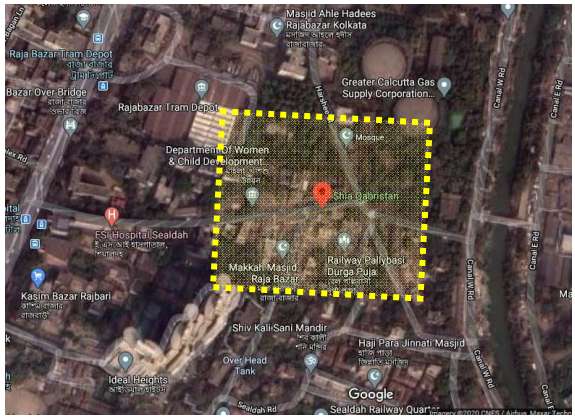
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: As such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration :Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : No such things were found

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/22%C2%B034'23.2%22N+88%C2%B022'30.7%22E/@22.5731276,88.3744793,18.25z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x0!8m2!3d22.5731!4d88.3752

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar & Soumyajit Kar	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 37

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings
(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 37 - 03 STRUCTURE NOT ALLOTED.

Serial No.37-01 BURIAL GROUND AT APC ROAD (Nabadebalaya - Brahmo Cemetery)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name**:** **Nabadebalaya - Brahmo Cemetery**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 30.5483' N

Longitude: 88° 16.9755' E

Address: 78b, Acharya Prafullachandra Road,Kolkata

Approach: From APC road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Site/Building

Subtype: Burial ground /Memorial





4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1884

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. http://www.bongblogger.com/a-different-cemetery-of-brahmo-brahma-samaj-kolkata-calcutta/
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Keshub_Chunder_Sen_Memorial_Plaque_-_Victoria_Institution_-_78B_APC_Road_-_Kolkata_-_Kolkata_2017-05-13_8279.JPG

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Private

Any other (specify) : Unknown

Name of owner: Unknown

Address: Unknown



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Memorial

Past use: -Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The precinct has a strong historical significance. The Nabadebalay is the memorial of Brahmo samaj, therefore, there are cemeteries of famous personalities including Keshab Chanda sen.

Culture Significance: This cemetery is located inside the premises of Victoria College and there is a hall dedicated to the memory of great Keshab Chandra Sen called “Keshab Memorial Hall”. Kamalkutir is situated along the side of this hall and the cemetery is attached to it.

Social Significance There are four graves of Suniti Devi, Sabitri Devi, Sucharu Devi and Sujata Devi. Sunita Devi was the Maharani of Cooch Behar, Sucharu Devi was Maharani of Mayurbhanj and Sujata Devi was the wife of Surendranath Sen. Graves of many other eminent personalities lies there. Keshab Chanda sen:s five sons were Karuna Chandra Sen, Nirmal Chandra Sen, Prafulla Chandra Sen, Saral Chandra Sen, Dr

Subroto Sen. Among them, there are three graves of Karuna Chandra Sen, Nirmal Chandra Sen, Prafulla Chandra Sen. Mrinalini Devi wife of Nirmal Chandra Sen and grave of Jagonmohini Sen wife of Keshab Chandra Sen are also interred there.

Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	The architecture of those graves was designed in such a way that certainly reflects the true spirit of secularism.
Site & Surrounding:	The site is situated inside the premises of Victoria College
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	the nabadebalay is single storey building where Keshub Memorial Hall is three stories building with long stretch of fenestrations. Decorative Feature: Keystone of cemetery, decorative moldings etc.
Building material :	brick ,lime, surkhi, stone.
Construction techniques:	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values:

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found







Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not known
Threats to the property:	As such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

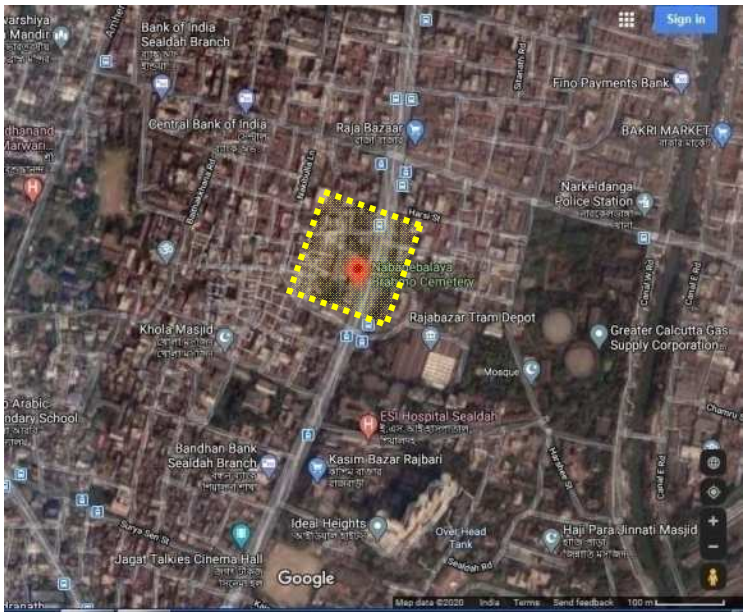
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration :
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks This is a very unique site with graveyards of family members of Keshab Chandra Sen . Each and every grave reflects Christianity, Islam, and Hindu as a whole.



13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Nabadebalaya+-+Brahmo+Cemetery/@22.5747306,88.3725678,217m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02765aa48c270d:0x6b81194e7830345d!8m2!3d22.5748692!4d88.3729734

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar & Soumyajit Kar	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.37-02 HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name**:** **HOLY TRINITY CHURCH**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 30.5483' N

Longitude: 88° 16.9755' E

Address: 33/1a&33b,RajaRammohansarani, Kolkata

Approach: from Raja Ram Mohan Sarani

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Building

Subtype: Religeous

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1826

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Holy+Trinity+Church
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/holy-trinity-church-calcutta

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Private

Any other (specify) :

Name of owner: CNI

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Religious

Past use: -Do-

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Holy Trinity Church, situated at 33B, Raja Rammohan Roy Sarani, was opened for divine service by Rev. Deer in November 1826. As the Church was founded by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Corrie, the Church was known among the local people as 'Corrie Church' until 1887

There was once even a dense forest and an unhealthy filthy tank in the locality, where the Holy Trinity Church is now situated at 33B, Raja Rammohan Roy Sarani, opposite to the Vishudhanand Saraswati Marwari Hospital.

Culture Significance: Unknown.

Social Significance First church in Bengal where the Christianity was worshipped in Bengali.

Associational Significance: The church was visited by Sri Sri Ramakrishna Paramhangsha dev along with Mathur Mohan Biswas and advised his followers to visit this holy place

Local legends: The church is also known as Long Saheb ka Girja since Rev. James Long was closely associated with this chapel and St. Paul's college and School in the adjacent area

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: There is a big clock on either side of the Holy Trinity Church steeple. In one corner of the rectangle prayer hall is a circular font built of marble, where children are baptized and christened.
Site & Surrounding: Buildings and road with vegetation
Plan: Rectangular
Façade: Single storey structure with clock tower. The facade is decorated with arch, moldings and high parapet.
Decorative Feature: Arch, moldings ,tower.
Building material : Brick ,Lime, Surkhi
Construction techniques: Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values:

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Not known
Threats to the property: As such nothing observed.

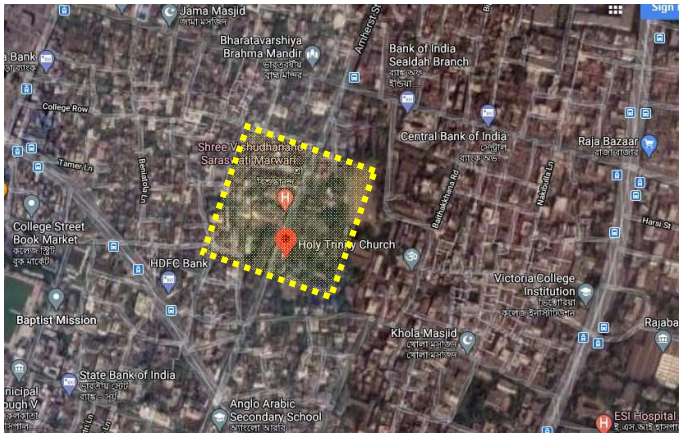
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/33%2F1,+Raja+Ram+Mohan+Sarani,+Baithakkhana,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700009/@22.5737788,88.3654516,1228m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1s33%2F1a%2633b,Raja+Rammohan+sarani+,Kolkata+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++!3m4!1s0x3a02764e1ed5183b:0xf7558580eaa5f85!8m2!3d22.576239!4d88.3686938

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar & Soumyajit Kar	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	12.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 40

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 40 – 01	THAKURBARI OF BASUMULLICK
Serial No. 40 - 09	DALAN TEMPLE OF RADHAGOBINDA INCLUDING CAST IRON FIGURES
Serial No. 40 - 10	KRISTO DAS PAL

Serial No.-40.-02 COLLEGE SQUARE INCLUDING STATUES OF PANDIT ISWARCHANDRA VIDYASAGAR, ACHARYA PRAFULLA CHANDRA ROY. FIRST WORLD WAR MEMORIAL CENOTAPH & DAVID HARE'S GRAVE

Map Reference Photo Reference:

1. Nam

Present Name: **COLLEGE SQUARE INCLUDING STATUES OF PANDIT ISWARCHANDRA VIDYASAGAR, ACHARYA PRAFULLA CHANDRA ROY. FIRST WORLD WAR MEMORIAL CENOTAPH & DAVID HARE'S GRAVE**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'29.17"N
Longitude: 88° 21'48.12"E
Address: 53/1,College Street, Kolkata, 700073
Approach: 280m (3min) walk from College Street Tram Deport viaShyama Charan Dey Street.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1917
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://cssc.in/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: College Square Club
Address: 53/4, College Street, Kolkata - 700 073

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Park, Waterbody & Memorial
Past use: Park, Waterbody & Memorial

7. Significance

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

College Square Club was established on 17th March 1917 by Pramotho Nath Ghosh. In the year 1927, the present Club House was constructed under the supervision of General P.A. Hathway, the then Chief City Architect of Calcutta Corporation.The Club has the mission to develop and promote swimming as a discipline of sports in the society.Since 1917 till today, the Club has served to be one of the best nurseries of aquatic talents.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: No definite style could be found.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with vegetation and a large waterbody.

Plan: Plan is rectangular with a centrally located water body.
Façade:
Decorative Feature:
Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values Nothing significant found.

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

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade
Archaeological: B
Architectural:
Historical: B
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **I**



14. References

Reference notes
i. http://cssc.in/
Maps/plan/Drawings
*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/%E0%A6%95%E0%A6%B2%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%9C+%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%95%E0%A7%8B%E0%A7%9F%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B0+%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%95/@22.5763927,88.3608085,1033m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m19!1m13!4m12!1m3!2m2!1d88.364245!2d22.5768715!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a027652b010289b:0xe198e80895e86e99!2z4KaV4Kay4KeH4KacIOCmuOCnjeCmleCni-Cnn-CmvuCmsCDgpqrgpr7gprDgp43gppUsIDE1MCwgQ29sbGVnZSBTdCwgb3Bwb3NpdGUgb2YgQ2FsY3V0dGEgVW5pdmVyc2l0eSwgQ29sbGVnZSBTcXVhcmUsIEtvbGthdGEsIFdlc3QgQmVuZ2FsIDcwMDAwOQ!2m2!1d88.3633529!2d22.5750212!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a027652b010289b:0xe198e80895e86e99!8m2!3d22.5750212!4d88.3633529

Lister Name Sreyosi Pramanik **Address** Kolkata
Date of Listing 20.12.2020
Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan **Address** Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-40.-03 HINDU SCHOOL

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **HINDU SCHOOL**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'33.37"N
Longitude: 88° 21'49.65"E
Address: 1-B, Bankim Chatterjee St, College Square West, College Square, Kolkata, West Bengal 700073
Approach: 170m (2min) walk from College Street Tram DeportviaShyama Charan Dey Street.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1817
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_School,_Kolkata

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Department of Higher Education, Government of West Bengal
Address: Bikash Bhawan, DF Block, Sector 1, Bidhannagar, Kolkata 700091

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: School for boys (Including Hostel)
Past use: School for boys (Including Hostel)

7. Significance

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

As the Supreme Court of Calcutta was established in 1773, many Hindus of Bengal became eager to learn the English language. David Hare, in collaboration with Raja Radhakanta Deb played an eminent role to introduce English education in Bengal. The Hindu school was opened on Monday, 20 January 1817 with 20 'scholars' and was headed by Raja Rammohan Roy. The mission of the school is to spread modern education in India.The firstclasses were held in a house belonging to Gorachand Bysack of Garanhatta and later after many places , shifted to the present location in 1855.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Modern Architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements (predominantly institutional in use) with vegetation .
Plan: Plan is L-shaped with a central courtyard.

Façade:	The four-storeyed school building is endowed with rectangular openings that have been screened with slender vertical louvers at the outer façade. At the inside, the classrooms surround a large central courtyard with a continuous verandah in between.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.



Outer façade has a screen of vertical louvers.



Inner courtyard.

9. Associated Intangible values Hindu school is the Oldest Modern Educational Institution in Asia.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_School,_Kolkata
ii. http://www.hindu-school.com/

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Hindu+School/@22.5760109,88.3631111,258m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m19!1m13!4m12!1m3!2m2!1d88.3642453!2d22.5768737!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a027652a729b11f:0x6a1eaa7b4d763c3b!2sHindu+School,+1-B,+Bankim+Chatterjee+St,+College+Square+West,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!2m2!1d88.363744!2d22.5759039!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a027652a729b11f:0x6a1eaa7b4d763c3b!8m2!3d22.5759039!4d88.363744

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	20.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-40.-04 SANSKRIT COLLEGE INCLUDING STATUES OF PANDIT ISWARCHANDRA VIDYASAGAR & MAHES NYAYARATNA

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SANSKRIT COLLEGE**
Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'32.49"N
Longitude: 88° 21'51.40"E
Address: 1, Bankim Chatterjee Street, College Square, Kolkata, West Bengal 700073
Approach: 130m (2min) walk from College Street Tram Deport viaShyama Charan Dey Street.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1824
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Sanskrit_College_and_University

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Department of Higher Education, Government of West Bengal
Address: Bikash Bhawan, DF Block, Sector 1, Bidhannagar, Kolkata 700091



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: College
Past use: College

7. Significance

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

On 1 January 1824, during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Amherst, Sanskrit College was founded. Mahesh Chandra Nyayratna Bhattacharyya, the scholar of Sanskrit, became the principal of the college for nearly 18 years. He revived the tol system in Sanskrit education, and introduced titles or *"Upadhi"*. The institution rose to prominence during the principalship of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1851. He admitted students from both the brahmin caste and other caste studemts. In the 1870s the tol or traditional Indian training school model was incorporated as a department.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements (predominantly institutional in use) with vegetation .
Plan:	Rectangular.
Façade:	A double-storeyed building with two massive doric orders flanked by two other square columns, marking the entrance and forming three entrance bays. The roofline is prominent with a projected cornice. On the inside, there is a double height atrium which is supported by doric columns.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.



Entrance bays



Hall with the atrium

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good.

12. Other Remarks The Sanskrit College and University, West Bengal Bill 2015, aimed at transforming Sanskrit College into a university was passed in West Bengal Assembly on 17 December 2015.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.sanskritcollegeanduniversity.org.in/history.php
ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Sanskrit_College_and_University

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Sanskrit+College+and+University/@22.5757084,88.3620885,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027652830ac5c3:0x7b6986ab878a2bcb!8m2!3d22.5757035!4d88.3642772

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	22.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

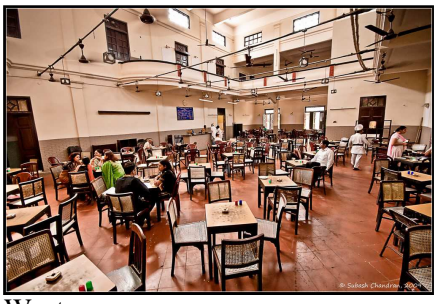
Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-40.-05 ALBERT HALL NOW INDIAN COFFEE HOUSE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **INDIAN COFFEE HOUSE**
Past Name: Albert Hall

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'33.37"N
Longitude: 88° 21'49.65"E
Address: 15, Bankim Chatterjee St, College Square West, College Square, Kolkata, West Bengal 700073
Approach: 170m (2min) walk from College Street T Deport viaShyama Charan Dey Street.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1876
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_Street_Coffee_House

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Indian Coffee Board
Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Café/Restaurant
Past use: Café/Restaurant

7. Significance

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

Albert Hall, now renamed as Indian Coffee House was founded in April 1876. In 1942, the Indian Coffee Board decided to start a coffee joint from the Albert Hall. In 1947, the Central Government renamed the place to "Coffee House". The place became a regular meeting place for several poets, artistes, and people from the world of art and culture of that time. In 1958, the management decided to shut down the Coffee House, but it was re-opened, after professors from Presidency College and Calcutta University rushed off a special petition to the government, to save the heritage place. Famous personalities like Satyajit Ray, Amartya Sen, Mrinal Sen and Aparna Sen visited here.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements (predominantly institutional in use) with vegetation .
Plan:	Rectangular.
Façade:	The Coffee House is a double height space. Midway in height is an inner balcony used for dinning. The iconic buildinghaving high ceilings, with small square tables, murals and paintings on the walls is reminiscent of its past glory.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values The Coffee House has beenmentioned in a famous song sung by Manna Dey titled *Coffee House'er shei adda'ta aaj aar nei* (That Coffee House adda is long gone now). It has preserved the heritage of the famous Coffee House all through the ages.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Indian+Coffee+House/@22.5761245,88.3641295,3a,75y/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNy_6QWI9oePrPYrQR2whVxyMGlUFAvL5PiWELX!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNy_6QWI9oePrPYrQR2whVxyMGlUFAvL5PiWELX%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4160!8i3120!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02764d5e20e8df:0xdc64330f0f594a5c!8m2!3d22.5761459!4d88.3639925

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_Street_Coffee_House
ii. https://lbb.in/kolkata/indian-coffee-house-for-oldest-cafe-kolkata/

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	22.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-40.-06 CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE**
Past Name: **Society for Higher Training of Youngmen**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'28.77"N
Longitude: 88° 21'53.16"E
Address: 7, Bankim Chatterjee Street, College Square, Kolkata, West Bengal 700073
Approach: 300m (4min) walk from College Street Tram Deport viaShyama Charan Dey Street and Bankim Chatterjee St

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1891
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: University plaque

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: University of Calcutta
Address: 7, Bankim Chatterjee Street, College Square, I

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Auditorium for theUniversity of Calcutta.
Past use: Auditorium for the University of Calcutta.

7. Significance

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

With the purpose of setting up a society for the moral development of the student community of Calcutta was discussed at a meeting, held at Sanskrit college, Calcutta on 15 August 1891. Many eminent members of the Bengali elite society like Sahitya Samrat BankimChandra Chattopadhyay, Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nayaratna, Sir Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay, Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, Mr H Lee, the Chairman Calcutta Corporation and some representatives of the student community, enthusiastically attended this meeting. As decided in the meeting, Society for Higher Training of Youngmen was inaugurated at the Calcutta Town Hall. The principal aim of the newly formed society was to combine instructive amusement with relaxation from serious occupations

A few years after its formation, the society was renamed as the Calcutta University. The auditorium is used for numbers of important seminars, debates,conferences, drama and musical programmes.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements (predominantly institutional in use) with vegetation .
Plan:	Rectangular.
Façade:	The building has three storeys. The overall façade is simple, yet elegant with its bright white walls. The walls have linear gooves in stucco all over the façade. The window openings are arched with glass panels.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.



Exterior view from entrance.



Inside the auditorium

9. Associated Intangible values The famous Bengali actor, director and playwright Utpal Dutta with his LittleTheatre Group used to perform here during 1980s.

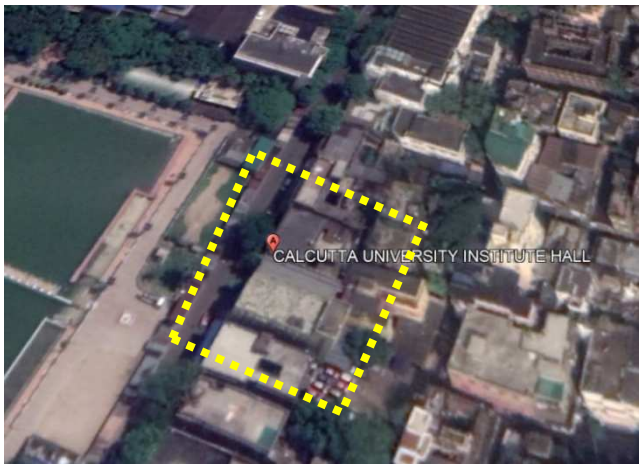
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	The Institute was incinerated in a fire caused during 1970s.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	After the fire incident, it has since been properly renovated and equipped with ultra-modern sound and lighting equipments.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.thecalcuttauniversityinstitute.org/home
ii. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/university-institute-hall-calcutta

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/CALCUTTA+UNIVERSITY+INSTITUTE+HALL/@22.5747156,88.3647199,730m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02764d5e20e8df:0xdc64330f0f594a5c!2sIndian+Coffee+House,+Sharda+Book+Stall,+Bankim+Chatterjee+Street,+College+Square+West,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3639925!2d22.5761459!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0276528dd508a1:0x9a90559c1048fe2b!2sCALCUTTA+UNIVERSITY+INSTITUTE+HALL,+Bankim+Chatterjee+St,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700009!2m2!1d88.3647854!2d22.5746969!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0276528dd508a1:0x9a90559c1048fe2b!8m2!3d22.5746969!4d88.3647854?hl=en

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	22.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-40.-07 BENGAL THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name: **BENGAL THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'30.09"N
Longitude: 88° 21'54.04"E
Address: 4/3A, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Kolkata, West Bengal 700073
Approach: 300m (4min) walk from College Street Crossing via Shyama Charan Dey Street.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1882
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://theosophy.wiki/en/Bengal_Theosophical_Societyollege_and_University



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Theosophical Society
Address: 4/3A, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Kolkata 700073

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Public Institution
Past use: Public Institution

7. Significance

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

The Theosophical Society was founded in 1875 at New York, is a worldwide body which aims to advance the ideas of Theosophy in relation to previous Theosophists, especially that of the Greek and Alexandrian Neo-Platonic philosophers dating back to 3rd century AD as well as the religious philosophies like Vedānta, Mahāyāna Buddhism, Qabbalah, and Sufism. The Society functions as a bridge between East and West, envisioning the commonality of human culture. It moved to India and had a branch in Madras (Chennai). The Calcutta branch was constructed in 1882.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements (predominantly institutional in use) with vegetation .
Plan:	Rectangular.
Façade:	The double storey building has nearly a blank façade. A tall arched doorway cladded in red and black granite tiles marks the entrance. Just above the doorway is another arched opening with rose windows.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values The place finds notable mention in the book "A Short History of the Theosophical Movement in Colonial Bengal" byMriganka Mukhopadhyay.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good.



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://theosophy.wiki/en/Bengal_Theosophical_Society

ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theosophical_Society

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Bengal+Theosophical+Society/@22.5750307,88.3650081,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a3912ad60d:0x6ecd8d3083720d3f!2sCollege+Street+Crossing,+Mahatma+Gandhi+Road,+College+Square+West,+College+Row,+College+Street,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3641288!2d22.5770363!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02765288912267:0x5fb5f34bb510e47b!2sThe+Bengal+Theosophical+Society,+4%2F3a,+Bankim+Chatterjee+St,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!2m2!1d88.3650081!2d22.5750307!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a02765288912267:0x5fb5f34bb510e47b!8m2!3d22.5750307!4d88.3650081?hl=en

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	22.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-40.-08 DHARMARAJIKA VIHARA

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:







1. Name

Present Name:	**DHARMARAJIKA VIHARA**
Past Name:	**-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22° 34'28.86"N
Longitude:	88° 21'53.74"E
Address:	4A, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Kolkata, West Bengal 700073
Approach:	300m (4min) walk from College Street Crossing via Shyama Charan Dey Street.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1911
Approximate Date:	-
Source of information:	https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2016/01/13/apeejay-kolkata-literary-festival-aklf-2016-literally-heritage-walk/#more-10864

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Mahabodhi Society of India
Address:	4A, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Kolkata 700073

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Buddhist Temple
Past use:	Buddhist Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:	Dharmarajika Vihara was founded in 1911 by the Buddhist monk Anagarika Dharmapala and formed the Mahabodhi Society of India. Coincidentally Anagarika Dharmapala was a co - participant along with Swami Vivekananda at the parliament of World Religion in Chicago in 1893. The building includes the headquarters of the society as well as the Buddhist Temple on the top floor.
Culture Significance:	
Social Significance:	
Associational Significance:	
Local legends:	

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Buddhist temple architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlementswith vegetation .
Plan:	Rectangular.
Façade:	The temple is two storied while the building adjacent to it, used as a guest house for the pilgrims is five storeyed and painted in bright yellow and red colours. The temple houses a giant statue of Buddha.

The walls and ceilings have frescoes in bright colours which depicts the life of Lord Buddha.

Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values In May 1892 ,the Mahabodhi Society launched its monthly journal, "The Maha Bodhifrom Calcutta for the propagation of Buddha's teachings in India.

10. Condition Description

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



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://mahabodhisocietyofindia.wordpress.com/
ii. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2016/01/13/apeejay-kolkata-literary-festival-aklf-2016-literally-heritage-walk/#more-10864

Maps/plan/Drawings

Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mahabodhi+Society+of+India/@22.5747009,88.3649263,17z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02765286fe44d7:0x95a0187e3c172bed!2sMahabodhi+Society+of+India!8m2!3d22.5747009!4d88.3649263!3m4!1s0x3a02765286fe44d7:0x95a0187e3c172bed!8m2!3d22.5747009!4d88.3649263

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	22.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Ward 41

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings
(Grade-I)

Serial No.-41.-01 BRAHMO PRAYER HALL - ADI

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BRAHMO PRAYER HALL - ADI**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'3.67"N
Longitude: 88° 21'29.13"E
Address: 238, Rabindra Sarani, Raja Katra, Singhi Bagan, Jorasanko, Kolkata 700007
Approach: 700m (9min) walk from Mahatma Gandhi Metro Station via Munsi Sadaruddin St and Rabindra Sarani.

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1830
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: Building Plaque

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Brahmo Samaj Trust
Address: 238, Rabindra Sarani, Jorasanko, Kolkata 700007

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall
Past use: Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Adi Brahmo Samajis the first prayer house of the Brahmo Samaj and was inaugurated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1830.The house was bought through a donation made by Dwarkanath Tagore, grandfather of the poet Rabindranath Tagore.

Culture Significance: The first strains of Tagore's Brahma Sangeet were sung by the poet himself, in this building. Many eminent luminaries of the Bengal Renaissance, like Dwarkanath Tagore, Debendranath Tagore, Keshab Chnadra Sen, Rabindranath Tagore , Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, visited this place.

Social Significance: It was a witness Bengal Renaissance movement and gave to the nation the pall bearers of the movement. Both men and women who heralded the Modern India, and was a part of that process, started

from this very building. Brahmo Samaj does not discriminate between caste, creed or religion.

Associational Significance: Unknown

Local legends: Unknown

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Mixed architecture Style
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with moderate vegetation.
Plan:	Rectangular with a central courtyard. The prayer hall is in first floor that is approached by a grand wooden staircase.
Façade:	The structure has three floors with a narrow frontage. The lower two floors have rectangular full-height openings and accentuated by a projected cornice at each floor level. The windows at the middle storey have venetian blinds and crowned by a triangular pediment each.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.



Wooden staircase leading to first floor(left), old Banyan tree in the rear courtyard of the prayer hall(middle), encroachment in the buiding(right)

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	The prayer hall is in a dilapidated condition.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	The ground floor of the prayer hall is occupied by a marble trader andthe first floor by labourers working for the marble trading company.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not maintained.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.probashionline.com/first-brahmo-church-the-signpost-of-bengal-renaissance-stands-in-ruin/

ii. https://reportergurvinderblog.wordpress.com/2017/05/14/239/

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Adi+Brahmo+Samaj/@22.5843698,88.358019,17z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a027778ea0bced3:0xbb6c4232bea4cfec!2sAdi+Brahmo+Samaj!8m2!3d22.5843587!4d88.358093!3m4!1s0x3a027778ea0bced3:0xbb6c4232bea4cfec!8m2!3d22.5843587!4d88.358093

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	23.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-41.-02 MARBLE PALACEINCLUDING JAGANNATH TEMPLE

Map Reference

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **MARBLE PALACE INCLUDING JAGANNATH TEMPLE**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'55.82"N

Longitude: 88° 21'36.69"E

Address: 46, Muktaram Babu Street, Kolkata 700007.

Approach: 400m (5min) walk from Mahatma Gandhi Metro Station via Central Avenue.



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1835

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marble

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Marble PalaceTrust

Address: 46, Muktaram Babu Street, Kolkata 700007.

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Palace

Past use: Palace

7. Significance

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

The mansion was built in 1835 by Raja Rajendra Mullick, who was a wealthy Bengali merchant with a fascination for collecting pieces of art. The house continues to be the residence for his descendants. Raja Rajendra Mullick was the adopted son of Nilmoni Mullick, who built a Jagannath temple which predates the Marble Palace, and is located within the premises, but is only accessible to members of the family.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Neoclassical architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements. The site premises have rich ornamental gardens and a water body.

Plan: Rectangular with a central courtyard.

Façade: The Marble Palace is three-storied sprawling mansion. Tall fluted Corinthian columns crowned by an ornamental pediment marking the

	entrance. At the inside, the landscaped courtyard with a centrally located is lined by a surrounding column edged verandah.A "Thakur-dalan" is present by the side of the courtyard where Jaganath idol is worshiped.
Decorative Feature:	The mansion is decorated with ornamented balconies, featuring sloping roofs and fretwork, influenced from the style of Chinese pavilion. Theb premises have marble fountains and a dramatic statue of "Leda and the Swan." It housesa range of Western sculptures and amazing Victorian furnitures, beautiful paintings by eminent Indian and European artists. Decorative items include clocks, huge chandeliers, floor to ceiling mirrors, urns and busts of kings and queens.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick, lime plaster,marble. Brick masonry.



Inner courtyard with fountain(left), jagannatha idol(right)

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marble_Palace_(Kolkata)
ii. https://wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/Marble_Palace

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Marble+Palace,+Raja+Katra,+Machuabazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700007/@22.5821869,88.3601869,17z/data=!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0277b47c219ecf:0xd84d8f38f281569d!2sMarble+Palace,+Raja+Katra,+Machuabazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700007!3b1!8m2!3d22.5821869!4d88.3601869!3m4!1s0x3a0277b47c219ecf:0xd84d8f38f281569d!8m2!3d22.5821869!4d88.3601869

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	23.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 42

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings
(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 42 – 02	CHOTA SIKH SANGAT
Serial No. 42 - 05	IMAMBARA OF AGA KARBULAI MOHAMMED

Serial No.-42.-01 BARA SIKH SANGAT

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BARA SIKH SANGAT**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'51.28"N

Longitude: 88° 21'13.35"E

Address: 172/A, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Kesoram Katra, Bara Bazar, Kolkata 700007

Approach: 950m (12min) walk from Mahatma Gandhi Metro Station via Mahatma Gandhi Rd.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Religious



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1510

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: Building Plaque

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Gurdwara Bara Sikh Sangat Trust

Address: 172/A, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Kesoram Katra, Bara Bazar, Kolkata 700007

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Sikh Gurdwara

Past use: Sikh Gurdwara

7. Significance

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

Gurdwara Bara Sikh Sangat was established when Guru Nanak Dev Ji during continuation of his first journey (Udasi) of east preaching peace, brotherhood and humanity to mankind visited this place on 2nd January,1510.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Mixed style of modern architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with moderate vegetation.

Plan: Rectangular.

Façade: The gurudwara is a long eight storey building. The entrance is through a gate having *chhatris* atop. Fenestrations have a mixture of arched and rectangular openings, and glazed with blue tinted glass.

The roofline of the building has been crowned with three golden domes.

Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. http://gurdwaar.com/Gurdwara+Bara+Sikh+Sangat/27198006

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Historical+Gurudwara+Bara+Sikh+Sangat/@22.5802081,88.3553607,17z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277b3d179cf03:0xde665113ca82b751!8m2!3d22.5809525!4d88.3537175

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-42.-03 PORTUGUESE CHURCH - OUR LADYOF THE ROSARY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **PORTUGUESE CHURCH – OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'42.46"N

Longitude: 88° 21'9.53"E

Address: 13, Brabourne Rd, Bara Bazar, Kolkata 700007

Approach: 1.2km (6min)drive fromBBD Bagh I Station viaStrand Rd.



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1797

Approximate Date: -

Source of information:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_Rosary_Cathedral,_Kolkata

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Our Lady of The Rosary Trust

Address: 13, Brabourne Rd, Bara Bazar, Kolkata 700007

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Christian Church

Past use: Christian Church

7. Significance

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

The Cathedral of Our Lady Of TheRosary, on the Portuguese Church Street was built in 1690, when the Augustinians established a temporary cathedral at a site presented to them by Job Charnock. In 1700, the Augustinian friars replaced it with a brick cathedral at a stone's throw from the original. The expansion of the Portuguese population in 18th century Calcutta led to construction of the present church in 1797, under the benefaction of a numerous local Portuguese families and individuals of the time.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Roman Catholic Church Architecturedesigned by James Driver.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements. The site premises have ample trees and open space.

Plan:	Rectangular and oriented along North-South axis. The front constitutes a rectangular narthex and ends with a semi-circular apse where the alter is placed, connected by a longitudinal nave.
Façade:	The church entrance is through a projected porch having three arched openings forming three bays. Following the porch is the narthex, where the roof above is pedemented and crowned with a cross. The narthex is further flanked by two turrets with a square base at both sides. Atop the turret is a circular cupola. The interiors of the church is painted with bright colurs and decorated with statues, memorial tablets and 14 wooden panels which depict the "Stations of the Cross".
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster, wood.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.



Inner courtyard with fountain(left), jagannatha idol(right)

9. Associated Intangible values The church is the seat of the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Calcutta.

10. Condition Description

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

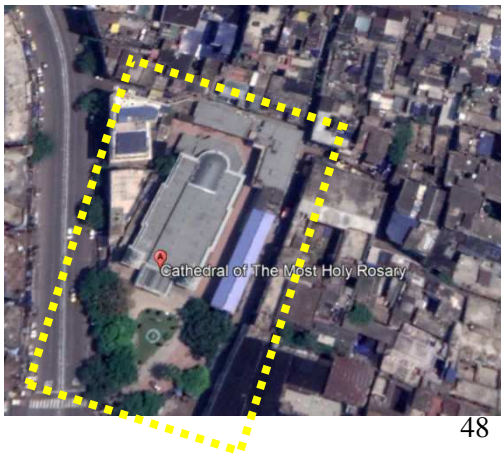
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks It is the oldest Portuguese church of Kolkata.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

iii. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2015/04/portuguese-church-brabourne-road.html
https://www.sahapedia.org/portuguese-churches-west-bengal-image-gallery

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Cathedral+of+The+Most+Holy+Rosary/@22.5783467,88.3524942,17.79z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a027793e322b5b1:0x252e90291f4157f5!2sHowrah+Railway+Station,+Howrah,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3372909!2d22.5830002!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ba865f07791:0x42f0ba2d3d2045cb!2sCathedral+of+The+Most+Holy+Rosary,+13,15,+Brabourne+Rd,+Pageya+Patti+Street,+Portuguese+Church+St,+Bara+Bazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700007!2m2!1d88.3526446!2d22.5784735!3e0!3m4!1s0x0:0x42f0ba2d3d2045cb!8m2!3d22.5784735!4d88.3526446

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-42.-04 SWETAMBAR PANCHAYET TEMPLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SWETAMBAR PANCHAYET TEMPLE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 35'0.76"N
Longitude: 88° 21'17.43"E
Address: 139, Utkalmoni Gopabandhu Sarani, Jorasanko, Kolkata, West Bengal 700007
Approach: 1km (8min) drive fromBarra Bazaar Railway Station viaSir HariRam Goenka Street.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: -1814
Source of information: -

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Swetambar Panchayet Temple Trust
Address: 139, Utkalmoni Gopabandhu Sarani, Jorasanko, Kolkata 700007

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Jain Temple
Past use: Jain Temple

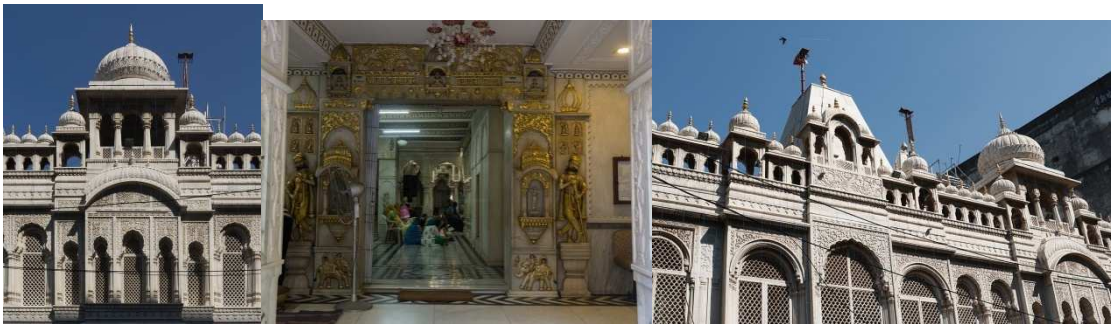
7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nothing significant found.
Culture Significance: One of the oldest Jain Temples of Kolkata
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Jain Temple architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have compact urban settlements with scarce vegetation.
Plan: Rectangular.
Façade: The two storeyed temple has arched openings and stone carved niches all over the façade. Most of the openings are covered with *jalis*. The roof is lined with *cupolas*and a truncated pyramidal tower just above the sanctum.

Decorative Feature: *Jalis,* cupola, arches
Building material and: Brick, lime plaster, stone.
Construction techniques Brick and stone masonry.



Stone carved cupolas(left), inside the temple(middle), roofline(right)

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Jain_Swetamber_Panchayati_Temple
Maps/plan/Drawings

Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Jain+Swetamber+Panchayati+Mandir/@22.583627,88.3545771,129m/am=t/data=!3m1!1e3!4m23!1m17!4m16!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277c64606bb77:0x92087e3921e407ff!2sBarra+Bazar,+Cross+Road+Number12,+Beniatola,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3509011!2d22.5891301!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277b7353483c3:0xeb0d9e30f27c6a17!2sJain+Swetamber+Panchayati+Mandir,+139,+Utkalmoni+Gopabandhu+Sarani,+Beside+Satyanarayan+Park,+Raja+Katra,+AC+Market,+Jorasanko,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700007!2m2!1d88.3548416!2d22.5835674!3e0!5i1!3m4!1s0x3a0277b7353483c3:0xeb0d9e30f27c6a17!8m2!3d22.5835674!4d88.3548416

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 43

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 43 - 04 CHINESE CHURCH

Serial No.-43.-01 THE CALCUTTA MUSLIM ORPHANAGE

Map Reference

Photo Reference:



1. Name

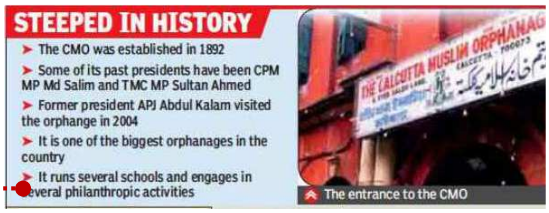
Present Name: **THE CALCUTTA MUSLIM ORPHANAGE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'42.62"N
Longitude: 88° 21'34.93"E
Address: 8, Syed Salley St, Kolutolla, Kolkata, West Bengal 700007
Approach: 300m (4min) walk from Mahatma Gandhi Metro Station via Chittaranjan Ave and Mahatma Gandhi Rd

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1892
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: Newspaper clipping-Times of India.

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Calcutta Muslim Orphanage Trust
Address: 172/A, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Kesoram Katra, Bara Bazar, Kolkata 700007

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Orphanage
Past use: Orphanage

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nothing significant found.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with moderate vegetation.
Plan: Rectangular and is East-facing.
Façade: The three storey building has a longitudinal, extensive façade. The entrance is through an arched door that is flanked by circular pilasters

at both ends. Lower two storeys have arched fenestrations while the topmost have rectangular ones.

Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Sajda Ahmed is elected to the first woman president of the institute.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/calcutta-muslim-orphanage-gets-its-first-woman-president/articleshow/66574221.cms

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Historical+Gurudwara+Bara+Sikh+Sangat/@22.5802081,88.3553607,17z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277b3d179cf03:0xde665113ca82b751!8m2!3d22.5809525!4d88.3537175

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-43.-02 NAM SOON CHURCH

Map Reference Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **NAM SOON CHURCH**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'29.50"N
Longitude: 88° 21'22.54"E
Address: 13, Damzen Ln, Tiretti, Kolkata 700073.
Approach: 400m (5min) walk from Central Metro station via phears lane.

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1820
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/11/10/chinese-t

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Nam Soon Church Trust (To check)
Address: 13, Damzen Ln, Tiretti, Kolkata 700073.



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Chinese Temple
Past use: Chinese Temple

7. Significance

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

The Chinese settlementsin Calcutta dates back to the late eighteenth century when a Chinese trader, Tong Achew settled near present day Budge Budge.The then Governor General Warren Hastings offered him land to set up a sugar mill and thus the settlement grew with the mill workers. But Achew died soon after & his mill was abandoned. The Chinese settlement moved to the centre of Calcutta, where they settled in Tiretta Bazar. Eventually many Chinese temples were erected around Tiretta bazaar, out of which Nam Soon Church was buit in 1820.This Chinese temple acts as an "Oasis of Peace" in the most chaotic area of Kolkata. The temple houses the idol of *Kwan Yin*, the Chinese Goddess of war, mercy and love.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Chinese style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with scarce vegetation and open spaces.

Plan:	Rectangular and opens to a large courtyard in the front.
Façade:	The single storey simple structure is raised above a high plinth and approached by a flight of stairs. The temple room is preceded by a verandah. The interiorssre spacious with a beautiful roof hanging above the sanctum. At the end, there's an alter at the centre which houses the idol of Kwan Yin..
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks Nam Soon Church is the oldest among five other churches namely, Toong On Church, Gee Hing Church, Sea Voi Yune Leong Futh Church, Choonghee Dong Thien Haue Church present in the area.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/11/10/chinese-temples-of-tiretta-bazar/

ii. https://indianvagabond.com/2018/03/12/chinese-temples-and-churches-of-kolkata/

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Nam+Soon+Church/@22.574851,88.3562551,15z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xf5544529f0a98d23!2sNam+Soon+Church!8m2!3d22.574851!4d88.3562551!3m4!1s0x0:0xf5544529f0a98d23!8m2!3d22.574851!4d88.3562551?hl=en

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-43.-03 SEA VOI YUNE LEONG FUTH CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SEA VOI YUNE LEONG FUTH CHURCH**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'25.43"N
Longitude: 88° 21'22.53"E
Address: 17,Blackburn Lane, Tiretti, Kolkata 700073.
Approach: 300m (3min) walk from Central Metro Station via Khirode Vidya Binode Avenue.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1908
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/1 bazar/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Sea Voi Yune Leong Futh Church Trust (To check)
Address: 17,Blackburn Lane, Tiretti, Kolkata 700073.

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Chinese Temple
Past use: Chinese Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Same as Nam Soon Church. Built in 1908.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Nothing significant.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with scarce vegetation and open spaces.
Plan: L-shaped with a splayed corner.

Façade:	The temple is a part of a two storeyed building. Nothing significant found.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks Sea Voi Yune Leong Futh Churchis the oldest among five other churches namely, Toong On Church, Gee Hing Church, Nam Soon Church, Choonghee Dong Thien Haue Church present in the area.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/11/10/chinese-temples-of-tiretta-bazar/

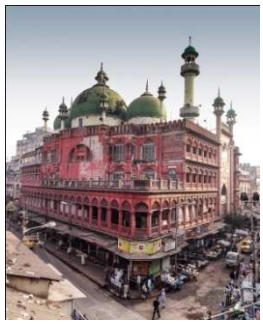
Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sea+Voi+Yune+Leong+Futh+Church/@22.5731242,88.35509,730m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ac0161c411:0xa1c2fcf3868f35f3!2sCentral,+Chittaranjan+Avenue,+Haltu,+Calcutta+Medical+College,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3582423!2d22.5725237!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ae45b58c17:0xa724ff5df799bff4!2sSea+Voi+Yune+Leong+Futh+Church,+5,+Terita+Bazar,+Tiretti,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!2m2!1d88.3562582!2d22.5737326!3e3!3m4!1s0x3a0277ae45b58c17:0xa724ff5df799bff4!8m2!3d22.5737326!4d88.3562582?hl=en

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-43.-05 NAKHODA MOSQUE

Map Reference Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **NAKHODA MOSQUE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

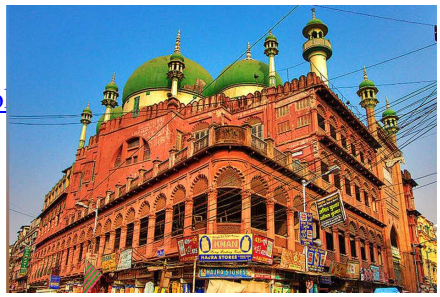
2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'39.72"N
Longitude: 88° 21'22.05"E
Address: 86, Rabindra Sarani, Chowringhee North, Bow Barracks, Kolkata 700073
Approach: 400m (5min) walk from Central Metro Station via Phears lane.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction



Precise Date: 1926
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://kolkatacitytours.com/nakhoda-mosque-ko

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Nakhoda Mosque Trust
Address: 86, Rabindra Sarani, Bow Barracks, Kolkata 700073

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Mosque
Past use: Mosque

7. Significance

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

Nakhoda Mosque was built under the benefaction of a dweller of Kutch, Abdar Rahim Osman in the year 1926. The mosque was built based on the imitation of the mausoleum of Mughal Emperor Akbar at Sikandra, Agra by Kutchi Memon Jamat, a small community of Sunni Muslim community from Kutch. Abdur Rahim Osman was a shipping prince. Thus, the mosque was named Nakhoda meaning Mariner. It has the capacity to accommodate around 10,000 devotees, who can perform their prayer, or *'Namaaz'*. An amount Rs.15 Lakhs was spent to accomplish the construction of the mosque.

8. Architectural Description

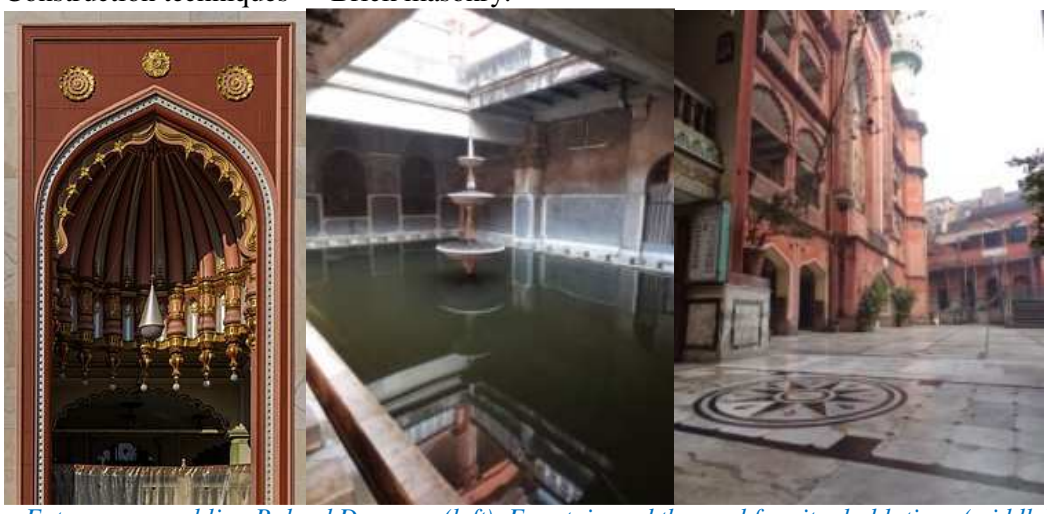
Architectural Style: Indo-Saracenic architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with scarce vegetation and open spaces.

Plan: Rectangular and facing is towards the west. Façade: The grand entrance of the mosque has been built taking inspiration with the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.The roof has three domes and two minarets which are 151 feet high each. There are 25 smaller minarets which range from 100 - 117 feet high. The façade has been cladded and curved with bright red granite stones from Tolepur and endowed with arched fenestrations and *jali* work.

Decorative Feature: Dome, minaret,jali,arches.

Building material and: Brick, lime plaster, granite stone.

Construction techniques Brick masonry.



Entrance resembling Buland Darwaza (left), Fountain and the pool for ritual ablutions (middle), The courtyard (right)

9. Associated Intangible values Nakhoda Mosque is the biggest mosque of Kolkata.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/nakhoda_masjid
ii. http://kolkatacitytours.com/nakhoda-mosque-kolkata/

iii. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/05/nakhoda-masjid.html

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*google.com/maps/place/Nakhoda+Masjid/@22.5777078,88.3561287,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x2d436551231224e9!8m2!3d22.5777078!4d88.3561287?hl=en

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 44

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 44 - 01	BADAN ROY'S HOUSE INCLUDING CAST IRON FIGURES.
Serial No. 44 - 07	CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
Serial No. 44 - 08	Y.M.C.A. COLLEGE STREET
Serial No. 44 - 15	CORONER'S COURT

Serial No.-44.-02 MOHAMMED ALI PARK



Map Reference:
Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:	**MOHAMMED ALI PARK**
Past Name:	**-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22° 34'37.80"N
Longitude:	88° 21'38.57"E
Address:	130, Chittaranjan Ave, Kolkata 700073
Approach:	350m (4min) walk from Mahatma Gandhi Metro Station via Chittaranjan Avenue.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site	Landscape
Subtype:	Park & Memorial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	
Approximate Date:	-
Source of information:	-

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Private
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Mohammed Ali Park Association
Address:	130, Chittaranjan Ave, Kolkata 700073

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Park & Memorial
Past use:	Park & Memorial

7. Significance

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

Mohammad Ali Park is named after Mohammad Ali Jauhar, a famous Indian activist, journalist, poet and freedom fighter.He was famous for his role in the Indian non-cooperation movement and Khilafat movement during the British Raj. The theme of the park is to bring about communal unity, by bringing Hindus and together.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Nothimg significant found.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with moderate vegetation.
Plan:	Rectangular with a large open space and green cover.
Façade:	Nothimg significant found.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Nothimg significant found.
Construction techniques	Nothimg significant found.

9. Associated Intangible values The park is also famous for hosting a popular Durga Puja Pandal in the city.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
https://www.india.com/travel/kolkata/places-to-visit/parks-mohammad-ali-park/s

Maps/plan/Drawings
*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Muhammad+Ali+Park/@22.5772879,88.3603496,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277b3429f3609:0x6f11a6c8a5f6c86a!2sMahatma+Gandhi+Road,+Raja+Katra,+College+Street+Market,+College+Street,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3613813!2d22.580696!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277b28cce4d49:0x64c1f82caceb3609!2sMuhammad+Ali+Park,+Chittaranjan+Ave,+Calcutta+University,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!2m2!1d88.3607369!2d22.5771888!3e3!3m4!1s0x3a0277b28cce4d49:0x64c1f82caceb3609!8m2!3d22.5771888!4d88.3607369

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-44.-03 HARE SCHOOL INCLUDING STATUE OF DAVID HARE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **HARE SCHOOL**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'32.46"N
Longitude: 88° 21'46.64"E
Address: 87, College St, Calcutta University, College Square, Kolkata 700073
Approach: 220m (2min) walk from College Street Tram Deport via Shyama Charan Dey St and College St



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1818
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hare_School



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Single
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Hare School
Address: 87, College St, College Square, Kolkata 700073

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: School
Past use: School

7. Significance

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

David Hare was a Scotch philanthropist. He came to Calcutta to make fortune out of watch making at around 1800. He made Bengal his home and dedicated his life to the welfare of the depressed humanity here. He motivated Hyde East, Chief Justice of the Calcutta Supreme Court, to support his initiative of founding a school for English education. Hyde East's interest in the idea inspired many native gentlemen to come forward and cooperate. The school was established on 20 January 1818.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Europeanstyle of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with vegetation and open spaces.
Plan: Rectangular.

Façade:	The triple storey school building is lined by a linear corridor at all levels. The corridor is edged with arches supported over columns. The centre of the façade is accentuated with a slight and continuous protrusion with an arch flanked by columns and crowned by a pediment at the roof level.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hare_School
ii. http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Hare,_David

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Hare+School/@22.5762105,88.3615158,17z/am=t/data=!4m19!1m13!4m12!1m3!2m2!1d88.3642703!2d22.5768665!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a027652aa5eba97:0x65b97ffb35801bbd!2sHare+School,+87,+College+St,+Calcutta+University,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!2m2!1d88.3629529!2d22.5757016!3e3!3m4!1s0x3a027652aa5eba97:0x65b97ffb35801bbd!8m2!3d22.5757016!4d88.3629529?hl=en

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-44.-04 PRESIDENCY COLLEGE

Map Reference

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **PRESIDENCY COLLEGE**
Past Name: -do-

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'34.95"N
Longitude: 88° 21'43.53"E
Address: 86/1, College Street, Kolkata 700073
Approach: 170m (2min) walk from College Street Tram Deport via Shyama Charan Dey Street.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1817
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_University,_Kolkata

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: University of Calcutta
Address: 1, Anagarika Dharmapala Street, Kolkata 700073

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: College
Past use: College

7. Significance

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

Presidency College was established as 'Hindoo College' in 1817 and was later transformed into the 'Presidency College of Bengal' in 1855. Presidency College introduced western education and was originally a non-government college meant for only the sons of the Hindu community alone and in 1855 it became a government institution. The college represented non-denominational secularism and admitted young men from all communities. It was only in 1944 that girls were permitted to join the college and since then, the college has been a co-educational institution.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with vegetation and open spaces.
Plan: The site consists of buildings mostly linear and rectangular which surrounds a large central open ground.

Façade:	The building is lined by a linear corridor at all levels. The corridor is edged with arches supported over columns. On the other side of the corridor are classrooms, entrance to which are through tall arched doorways.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.



College corridors

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.presiuniv.ac.in/web/presidency_history.php
ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_University,_Kolkata

Maps/plan/Drawings

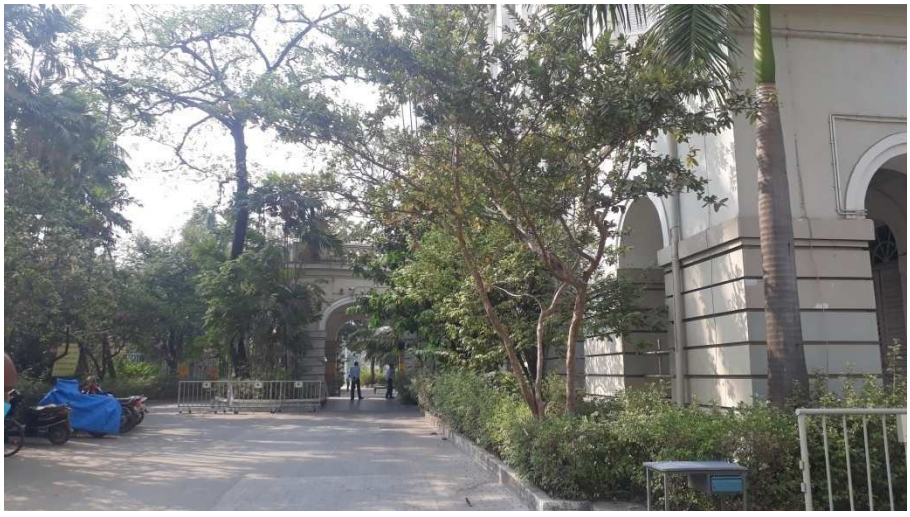
*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Presidency+University/@22.5762336,88.3621971,17z/data=!4m8!1m2!2m1!1spresidency+college!3m4!1s0x0:0xea700bcf8a7b8d0a!8m2!3d22.5763125!4d88.3623243

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-44.-05 EDEN HINDU HOSTEL



Map Reference

Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **EDEN HINDU HOSTEL**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'31.05"N

Longitude: 88° 21'42.10"E

Address: 3, Pyari Sarkar Street,
College Square, Kolkata 700073

Approach: 170m (2min) walk from College Street Tram Deport via Shyama Charan Dey Street.



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1886

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eden_Hindu_Hostel

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Presidency College

Address: 86/1, College Street, Kolkata 700073

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Hostel

Past use: Hostel

7. Significance

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

Eden Hindu Hostel was established in 1886. It was previously built for Hindu students of Presidency College and is now open for students of all religions. The hostel has the capacity to accommodate 275 boarders. Government Eden Hindu Hostel, Kolkata. October 2014. The building was built from the funds raised by Ashley Eden and the architect was W.B. Gwyther and the contractor was Rai Khetter Chunder Bannerjee.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with vegetation and open spaces.

Plan: The site is a square with the rooms are lined acround the periphery, surrounding a large green open courtyard . There are 6 blocks called the "Ward" in the hostel.

Façade:	The north wing of the old building is double storied comprising wards I and II whereas the east wing is three storied comprising wards III, IV and V. The rooms are separated by wooden partitions between them.
Decorative Feature:	Arch, column, ornamental cornice, pinnacles.
Building material and:	Brick, lime surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

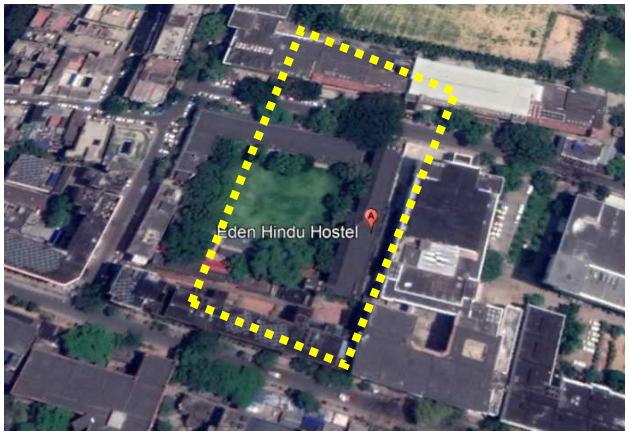
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	From 2015 till 2018, the hostel was under renovation.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

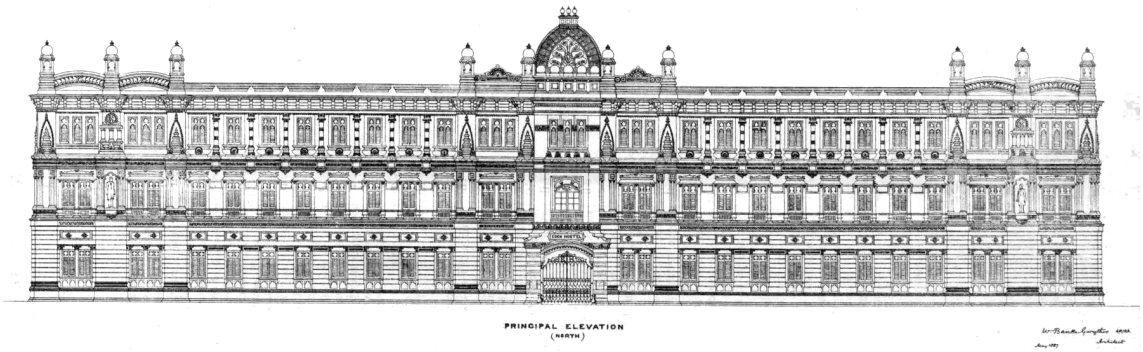
Reference notes

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

https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/presidency-university-s-eden-hindu-hostel-doors-open-at-last/cid/1676726

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Eden+Hindu+Hostel/@22.5753515,88.3616836,18z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x68bd2bf740391a93!8m2!3d22.5753515!4d88.3616836



Front elevation (Source :https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eden_Hindu_Hostel)

Lister Name Sreyosi Pramanik		**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-44.-06 UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, COLLEGE STREET CAMPUS INCLUDING STATUE OF PRASANNA KUMAR TAGORE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

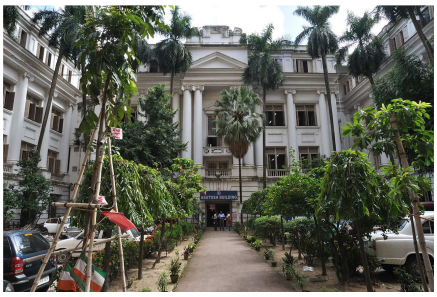


1. Name

Present Name: **UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'30.28"N
Longitude: 88° 21'46.52"E
Address: 1, Anagarika Dharmapala Street, Kolkata 700073
Approach: 290m (3min) walk from College Street Tram Deport via Shyama Charan Dey Street and Colege Street.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1857
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://www.caluniv.ac.in/about/about.html

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: University of Calcutta
Address: 1, Anagarika Dharmapala Street, Kolkata 700073

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: College
Past use: College

7. Significance

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

The University of Calcuttais a collegiate public state university which was established on 24 January 1857 and was one of the first multidisciplinary and Western-style institutions in Asia. The University at the first instance adopted the pattern of the University of London and gradually introduced modifications in its constitution. The University of Calcutta was awarded the status of "Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area" and "University with potential for excellence" by the University Grants Commission.

8. Architectural Description

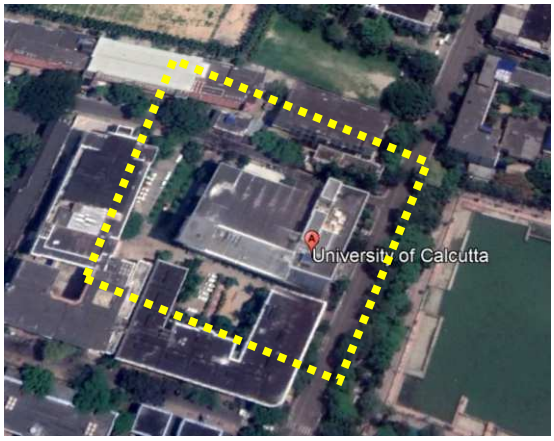
Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with vegetation and open spaces.

Plan:	The site is rectangular and is an agglomeration of several building with distict functional value.
Façade:	Four storied buildings with tall ionic columns lining the facade.
Decorative Feature:	Ionic column, ornamental cornice, pediment, Venetian blinds.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values It is recognized as a "Five-Star University" in India and accredited an "A" grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council.

10. Condition Description

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



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.caluniv.ac.in/about/about.html
ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Calcutta

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/University+of+Calcutta/@22.5762833,88.3634019,18z/data=!4m19!1m13!4m12!1m3!2m2!1d88.364258!2d22.576864!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ad293b5fcf:0x55c32ac6ac01553d!2s87,+University+of+Calcutta,+1,+College+St,+Calcutta+University,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!2m2!1d88.3629188!2d22.5750862!3e3!3m4!1s0x3a0277ad293b5fcf:0x55c32ac6ac01553d!8m2!3d22.5750862!4d88.3629188

Lister Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	27.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-44.-09 MEDICAL COLLEGE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **MEDICAL COLLEGE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'24.77"N
Longitude: 88° 21'42.65"E
Address: 88, College St, College Square, Kolkata, West Bengal 700073
Approach: 500m (6min) walk from College Street Tra Deport viaCollege Street.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1835
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://www.medicalcollegekolkata.in/main/pag



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Department of Health and Family Welfare , Government of West Bengal
Address: GN-29, Swasthya Bhawan Sector-V, Salt Lake, Kolkata 700091

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: College and Hospital
Past use: College and Hospital

7. Significance

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

In the year 1764, British East India Company established the Indian Medical Service to look after Europeans in British India. On 21st June, 1822, IMS founded "The Native Medical Institution", for the purpose of imparting the medical teaching in local language. In 1833 William Bentinck committee proposed for a medical college 'for the education of the natives'. Consequently the present Medical College Kolkata was established on 28th January, 1835 for the purpose of training native youths of India irrespective of caste and creed.

8. Architectural Description

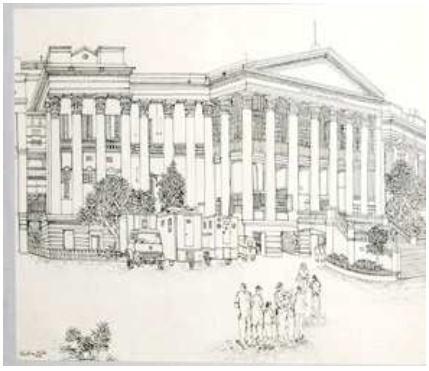
Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with vegetation and open spaces.

Plan:	The site is an agglomeration of administrative, college, hostel, surgical, emergency and OPD blocks having predominantly linear geometry. Plans of the buildings are highly function oriented and barrier free, pertaining to medical activities.
Façade:	The entry gate is a massive structure with double arched bays and a pediment above. The main administrative building is four storied with the central part of the façade projected . Eight fluted Corinthian orders stand across all levels to the top forming seven bays and the top crowned by a triangular pediment. Other buildings have simple linear facades with rectangular openings and mostly painted blue.
Decorative Feature:	Corinthian orders, arch, rectangular fenestrations.
Building material and:	Brick, lime surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.



Block orientation within the site(left), classroom(right)

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_College_and_Hospital,_Kolkata
https://www.medicalcollegekolkata.in/

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.medicalcollegekolkata.in/main/page/about_us

Lister Name Sreyosi Pramanik **Reviewer Name** Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address Kolkata **Address** Kolkata
Date of Listing 27.12.2020

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-44.-10 SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'29.95"N
Longitude: 88° 21'36.31"E
Address: 104, Chittaranjan Ave,
College Square, Kolkata 700073
Approach: 500m (6min) walk from Central Metro Station
via Central Avenue.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 24 February 1914
Approximate Date: -
Source of information:http://www.stmkolkata.org/history



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Single
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Department of Health
and Family Welfare ,
Government of West Bengal
Address: GN-29, Swasthya Bhawan Sector-V, Salt Lake, Kolkata 700091

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: College and Hospital
Past use: College and Hospital

7. Significance

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

Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine is a medical institute for the field of tropical disease. It was constructed in 1914 by Leonard Rogers of Indian Medical Service, professor of pathology at the Calcutta Medical College. It is affiliated under the West Bengal University of Health Sciences. Eminent researchers like U. N. Bramhachari, Ronald Ross, Rabindra Nath Chaudhuri, Ram Narayan Chakravarti and Jyoti Bhusan Chatterjea worked in this institute on various tropical diseases and are remembered globally for their inventions.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with vegetation .
Plan:	Plan is U-shaped, opening into a large central courtyard. It is highly functional and barrier free, pertaining to the easement of medical activities.
Façade:	The five storey building has lateral symmetry between the first and second, and third and fourth levels. It is banded with a projected cornice and a centrally placed pair of doric columns uniting the two floors and is flanked by rectangular fenestrations with Venetian blinds.
Decorative Feature:	Doric orders, rectangular fenestrations with Venetian blinds, carved cornice.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

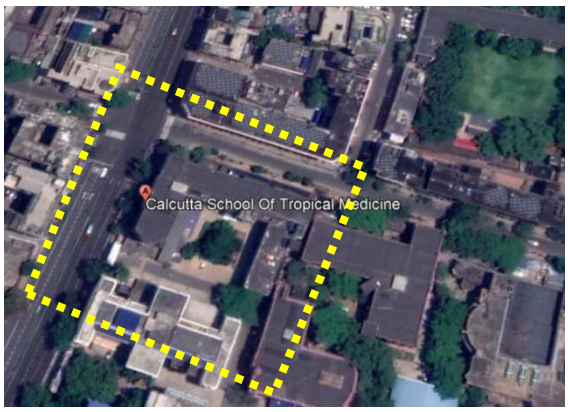
Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.stmkolkata.org/

ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calcutta_School_of_Tropical_Medicine

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Calcutta+School+Of+Tropical+Medicine/@22.573746,88.356819,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ac0161c411:0xa1c2fcf3868f35f3!2sCentral,+Chittaranjan+Avenue,+Haltu,+Calcutta+Medical+College,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3582423!2d22.5725237!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ad9aa6c5bd:0x34b306cef2f8e5f5!2sCalcutta+School+Of+Tropical+Medicine,+108,+Chittaranjan+Ave,+Calcutta+Medical+College,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!2m2!1d88.359773!2d22.574963!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277ad9aa6c5bd:0x34b306cef2f8e5f5!8m2!3d22.574963!4d88.359773

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	27.12.2020		

Serial No.-44.-11 ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name:	**ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH**
Past Name:	**-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22° 34'31.09"N
Longitude:	88° 21'36.59"E
Address:	110, Chittaranjan Ave, College Square, Kolkata 700073
Approach:	500m (6min) walk from Central Metro Station via Central Avenue.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 30 December 1932

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_Institute_of_Hygiene_and_Public_Healthn/page/about_us

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of West Bengal
Address:	GN-29, Swasthya Bhawan Sector-V, Salt Lake, Kolkata 700091

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use
Present use:	Public Institution
Past use:	Public Institution

7. Significance

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

The All India Institute Of Hygiene And Public Health was established on 30 December 1932with the aid of Rockefeller Foundation and was inaugurated by Sir John Anderson, the then Governor of Bengal.The college is in collaboration with the faculty of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine since it was founded. It carried out the first village health survey of India in 1944-1945, in which general health survey of nearly 1200 families comprising 7000 members in West Bengal was done. In 1950, for a cost of 90 lakhs, a Child and Maternity Health section was built at the institute.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with vegetation.
Plan:	Plan is U-shaped, opening into a courtyard. It is highly functional and barrier free, pertaining to the easement of medical activities.
Façade:	The entrance to this five storey building is through the face of a splayed corner, accentuating the view. A broad band of projected cornice at fourth level adds definition to the otherwise simple façade with rectangular fenestrations
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	BrickConcrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values In 1953, AIIH&PH was accredited by WHO and UNICEF as an International Training Centre.



10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://aiihph.gov.in/about-us/
ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_Institute_of_Hygiene_and_Public_Health

Maps/plan/Drawings

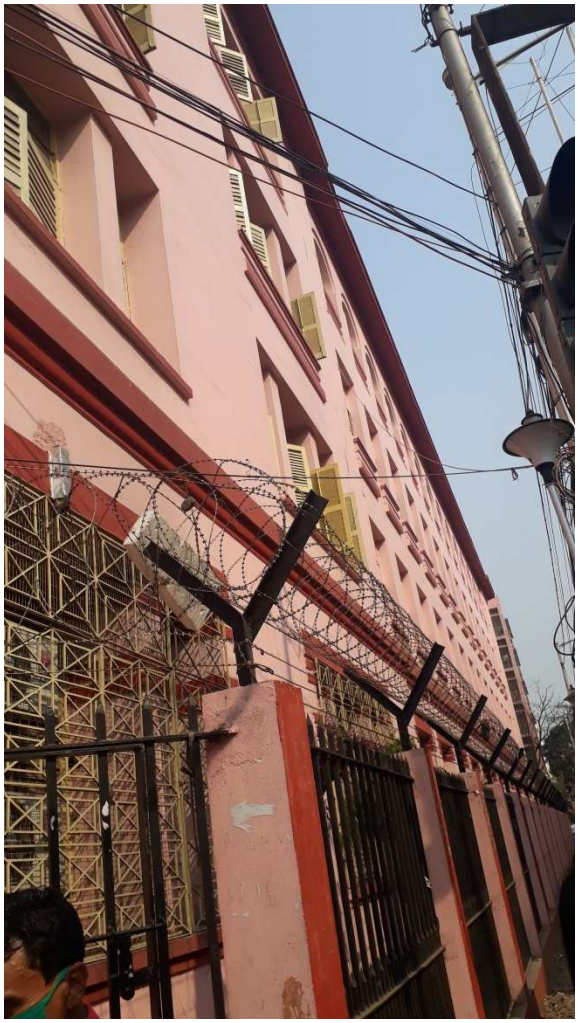
*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/All+India+Institute+of+Hygiene+%26+Public+Health/@22.5753178,88.3601604,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x8c143ebb3f3438a2!8m2!3d22.5753178!4d88.3601604

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	27.12.2020.		

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-44.-12 TOONG OON CHINESE CHURCH AND NANKING RESTAURANT

Map Reference

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **TOONG OON CHINESE CHURCH AND NANKING RESTAURANT**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'23.61"N

Longitude: 88° 21'21.30"E

Address: 22, Blackburn Lane,Kolkata 700012

Approach: 280m (4min) walk from Central Metro Station via Khirode Vidya Binode Avenue



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Religious-cum-Commercial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1924

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/04/24/toong-on-church-rebirth-of-a-chinese-temple/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Private

Any other (specify) -

Name of owner: Au family

Address: 22, Blackburn Lane,Kolkata 700012

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Chinese Temple

Past use: Chinese Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

The Chinese settlements in Calcutta dates back to the late eighteenth century when a Chinese trader, Tong Achew settled near present day Budge Budge. The then Governor General Warren Hastings offered him land to set up a sugar mill and thus the settlement grew with the mill workers. But Achew died soon after & his mill was abandoned. The Chinese settlement moved to the centre of Calcutta, where they settled in Tiretta Bazar. Eventually many Chinese temples were erected around Tiretta bazaar, out of which Toong Oon Chinese Church was buit in 1924 dedicated to the warrior God Kwan-Ti. The Nanking restaurant is on the ground floor of the building. The Au family who own the Nanking Restaurant have always kept the existence of this Chinese Temple a secret and never allowed outsiders.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with scarce vegetation and open spaces.
Plan:	Rectangular. The Nanking restaurant is in the ground floor while the Toong Oon Chinese Church is at the first floor of the building.
Façade:	A bright red-coloured, two storey structure having four Doric orders raised above pedestals at the first floor. The ornate parapet has a floral medal with beads over a semi-circular wall.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Restoration efforts are being made spearheaded by The Cha Project.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks The Nanking Restaurant is considered as the oldest Chinese restaurant of Kolkata.



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/04/24/toong-on-church-rebirth-of-a-chinese-temple/
ii. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2015/09/toong-on-church-chinese-temple-nanking-restaurant-calcutta-kolkata.html

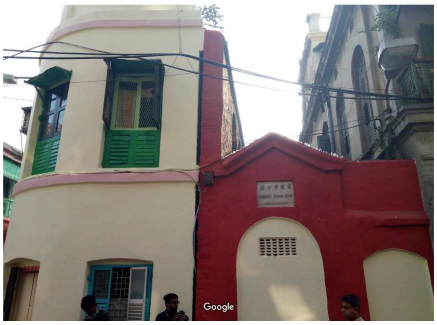
Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Toong+On+Church/@22.5728389,88.3553271,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ac0161c411:0xa1c2fcf3868f35f3!2sCentral,+Chittaranjan+Avenue,+Haltu,+Calcutta+Medical+College,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3582423!2d22.5725237!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ae513d5785:0x45cb212c1ce3ad89!2sToong+On+Church,+700012,+22,+Peter+Ln,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3559175!2d22.5732293!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277ae513d5785:0x45cb212c1ce3ad89!8m2!3d22.5732293!4d88.3559175

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.12.2020		

Serial No.-44.-13 GEE HING CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **GEE HING CHURCH**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'24.51"N
Longitude: 88° 21'22.39"E
Address: 13, Blackburn Lane,Kolkata 700012
Approach: 290m (4min) walk from Central Metro Station via Khirode Vidya Binode Avenue.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1920
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/04/24/toong-on-church-rebirth-of-a-chinese-temple/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Gee Hing Church Trust
Address: 13, Blackburn Lane, Kolkata 700012

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Chinese Temple
Past use: Chinese Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Same as Toong Oon Chinese Church. Originally built in 1888but was shifted to the present location in 1920. It us dedicated to Kwan Kun, the Chinese God of Sea.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo-European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with scarce vegetation and open spaces.

Plan:	Rectangular.
Façade:	The double storey, two roomed Gee Hing Church is decorated with beautiful wooden curved furnitures. The exterior is failrly simple with arched fenestrations with horizontal louvers.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/11/10/chinese-temples-of-tiretta-bazar/
ii. https://indrajitdas.wordpress.com/tag/gee-hing-church/

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gee+Hing+Chinese+Church/@22.5730336,88.3550476,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ac0161c411:0xa1c2fcf3868f35f3!2sCentral,+Chittaranjan+Avenue,+Haltu,+Calcutta+Medical+College,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3582423!2d22.5725237!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ae5ace9c2f:0x12c13dc5e374744a!2sGee+Hing+Chinese+Church,+27,+Terita+Bazar,+Tiretti,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!2m2!1d88.3562103!2d22.573488!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277ae5ace9c2f:0x12c13dc5e374744a!8m2!3d22.573488!4d88.3562103

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.12.2020		

Serial No. 44.-14 SEA IP CHURCH



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SEA IP CHURCH**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'23.63"N
Longitude: 88° 21'19.89"E
Address: 22/1A, Chatawalla Gulle,Kolkata 700012
Approach: 350m (4min) walk from Central Metro Station via Khirode Vidya Binode Avenue.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1905
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/04/24/toong-on-church-rebirth-of-a-chinese-temple/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify) -
Name of owner: Sea Ip Church Trust
Address: 22/1A, Chatawalla Gulle, Kolkata 700012

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Chinese Temple
Past use: Chinese Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Same as Toong Oon Chinese Church.Built in 1905 and is dedicated to the *Kwan Yin*, the Goddess of war, mercy and love.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Chinese architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with scarce vegetation and open spaces.
Plan: Rectangular.

Façade:	The double storey temple has red sloped roof topped with inverted porcelain fishes.The interiors of the temple has a set of weapons, wall & roof hanging and numerous images & statues of Chinese Gods & Goddesses.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/04/24/toong-on-church-rebirth-of-a-chinese-temple/

ii. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2015/12/sea-ip-church-chinese-temple-calcutta-kolkata.html

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sea+Ip+Church/@22.573252,88.3555271,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0xaec4226135f7f85e!8m2!3d22.573252!4d88.3555271

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Address	Kolkata	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.12.2020		

Ward 45

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 45 - 01	INCLUDING GATEWAY ON VANSITTART ROW ENTRANCE
Serial No. 45 - 02	FRASER MACDONELL FOUNTAIN
Serial No. 45 - 05	MEMORIALSADJOINING BIDHANSABHA BHAVAN
Serial No. 45 - 06	COLESWORTHY GRANT MEMORIAL
Serial No. 45 - 13	HONGKONG BANK
Serial No. 45 - 18	*STRUCTURE NOT ALLOTED.*
Serial No. 45 - 20	ALLAHABAD BANK
Serial No. 45 - 21	CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS
Serial No. 45 - 22	ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING
Serial No. 45 - 23	GILLANDER HOUSE
Serial No. 45 - 25	YULE HOUSE
Serial No. 45 - 26	*STRUCTURE NOT ALLOTED.*
Serial No. 45 - 27	DUNCAN HOUSE
Serial No. 45 - 28	LIC (FORMER NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE ASSURANCE)

	BUILDING
Serial No. 45 - 30	ALLAHABAD BANK
Serial No. 45 - 33	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA, MACLEOD HOUSE
Serial No. 45 - 34	TEMPLE CHAMBER
Serial No. 45 - 35	BUTTO KRISTO PAUL
Serial No. 45 - 40	RUSTOMJEE KAWASJEE BANAJEES FIRE TEMPLE
Serial No. 45 - 43	DEPUTY A.G., P & T
Serial No. 45 - 45	TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE
Serial No. 45 - 47	BANKSHALL COURT
Serial No. 45 - 48	EASTERN RAILWAY OFFICE
Serial No. 45 - 50	RESERVE BANK
Serial No. 45 - 52	REGISTRAR OF ASSURANCE
Serial No. 45 - 53	ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE
Serial No. 45 - 58	TREASURY BUILDINGS
Serial No. 45 - 59	GOVT. OF INDIA COMMERCE & INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT
Serial No. 45 - 60	POLICE HEADQUARTERS
Serial No. 45 - 61	CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE
Serial No. 45 - 62	GOVERNOR'S ESTATES
Serial No. 45 - 63	DESHBANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS
Serial No. 45 - 64	MAHARAJA LAKSMISWAR SINGH OF DARBHANGA
Serial No. 45 - 65	PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT MEMORIAL
Serial No. 45 - 66	HEMANTA KUMAR BOSE
Serial No. 45 - 67	SARAT CHANDRA BOSE
Serial No. 45 - 68	BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY
Serial No. 45 - 69	KSHUDIRAM BOSE
Serial No. 45 - 70	BANKIMCHANDRA CHATTOPADHYAYA
Serial No. 45 - 71	SURYA SEN
Serial No. 45 - 72	MANGAL MINAR & MEMORIAL OF BARANDA BATTLE
Serial No. 45 - 73	STREET ORDERLY BIN (CAST IRON)
Serial No. 45 - 76	LOKAMANYA TILAK

Serial No.-45.-03 AKASHVANI BHAWAN

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **AKASHVANI BHAWAN**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'55.42"N

Longitude: 88° 20'41.15"E

Address: 3,Sahid Kshudiram Bose Road, Kolkata 70

Approach: 750m (9min) walk from Eden Gardens Railway Station viaStrand Rd and Shahid Khudiram Bose Rd



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1956

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: https://kolkatatrips.com/akashvani-bhawan/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Akashvani Bhawan

Address: 3,Sahid Kshudiram Bose Road, Kolkata 700021.

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.

Present use: Press And Media

Past use: Press And Media

7. Significance

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

The Akashvani Bhawan was established in the year 1956. "Akashvani" literally means the 'Voice of the Sky'. It stands for the National Public Radio Broadcaster in India and is also a part of the Prasar Bharati. Akashvani covers more than 99 per cent of the Indian listeners and the latest data as provided by the Minister of Information and Broadcast.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo-European style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.

Plan: Trapezoidal.

Façade: The entrance is through a curved wall acting as a corner accent to the façade along with square Corinthian columns. The roof slab is

projected throughout, acting as a sun-shade. Rectangular casement windows punctuate this five storey building all over.

Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values In the year 1932, Raichand Boral started the famous program of "Mahishasur Mardini" in Akashvani Bhawan.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

https://kolkatatrips.com/akashvani-bhawan/

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Akashwani+Bhawan/@22.5661349,88.3398717,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02779dfe32d8d9:0x5320dc7cf8db3cf5!2sEden+Gardens,+Gostho+Paul+Sarani,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3393263!2d22.565058!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a04119e911:0x514d8b6b9a6eb60c!2sAkashwani+Bhawan,+Maidan,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700021!2m2!1d88.344763!2d22.565464!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277a04119e911:0x514d8b6b9a6eb60c!8m2!3d22.565464!4d88.344763

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	30.12.2020		

Serial No.-45.-04 EDEN GARDENS

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **EDEN GARDENS**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'52.08"N
Longitude: 88° 20'36.06"E
Address: Eden Garden Road, Kolkata 700021.
Approach: 650m (8min) walk from Eden Gardens Railway Station via Strand Rd and Shahid Khudiram Bose Rd



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1864
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eden_Gardens

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Eden Gardens Association
Address: Eden Garden Road, Kolkata 700021.

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Stadium
Past use: Stadium

7. Significance

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

The Eden Gardens stadium was established in 1864. Adjacent to the stadium is the Eden Gardens, one of the oldest parks in Kolkata, designed in 1841 and hence the statdium is named after it. Historically, Babu Rajchandra Das, the then *zamindar* of Kolkata, had gifted this garden to Viceroy Lord Auckland Eden and his sister Emily Eden after they helped him, saving his 3rd daughter from a fatal disease. Sice then onwards the garden's name was renamed from Mar Bagan to Eden Gardens. The cricket grounds were built between Babughat and Fort William.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: No significant style.

Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	Circular.
Façade:	The structure has been constructed of truss members with the pitch at the center and surrounded by seatings that levels down to the ground.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, Steel truss.Concrete
Construction techniques	Truss system.

9. Associated Intangible values The Hero Cup semi-final featuring India and South Africa was the first Day/Night match that was held here.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

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

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*google.com/maps/place/Eden+Gardens/@22.5659582,88.3395568,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02779dfe32d8d9:0x5320dc7cf8db3cf5!2sEden+Gardens,+Gostho+Paul+Sarani,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3393263!2d22.565058!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02779ff7e5b9af:0x1d1b1884bdbbbd79!2sEden+Gardens,+Maidan,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700021!2m2!1d88.3432645!2d22.5646081!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a02779ff7e5b9af:0x1d1b1884bdbbbd79!8m2!3d22.5646081!4d88.3432645?hl=en

Lister

Name Sreyosi Pramanik

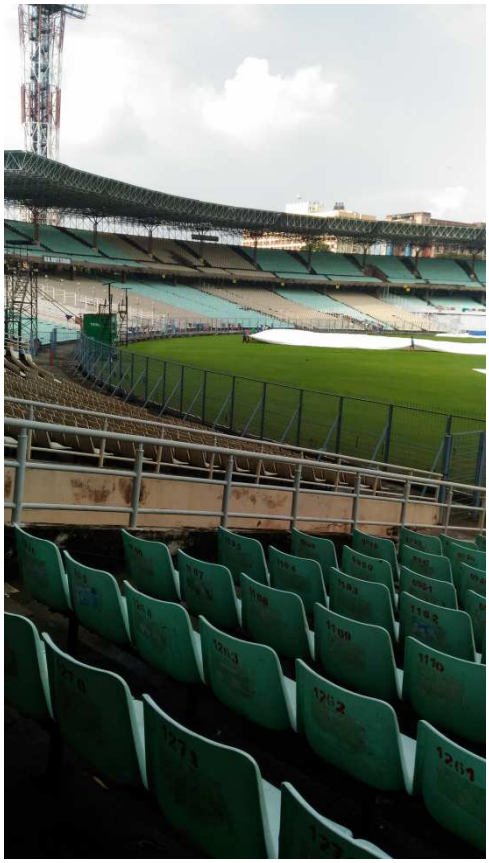
Date of Listing 30.12.2020

Reviewer

Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-45.-07 OUTRAM GHAT



Map Reference:
Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name:	**OUTRAM GHAT**
Past Name:	**-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22° 33'52.57"N
Longitude:	88° 20'19.55"E
Address:	Strand Rd, Kolkata, West Bengal 700021
Approach:	250m (3min) walk from Eden Gardens Railway Station via Strand Rd



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	
Approximate Date:	late 19th century
Source of information:	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outram_Ghat

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use.
Present use:	Riverfront Structure / Bathing Ghat
Past use:	Riverfront Structure / Bathing Ghat

7. Significance

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

Outram Ghat is a ghat built during the reign of British Raj, along the river bank of Hooghly, during the late 19th century by British authorities in memory of Sir James Outram. During colonial era it used to be a key port where the mooring of ships to East Bengal and Burma were done.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	No significant style.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga passes by the ghat
Plan:	The plan of the pavilion is rectangular which is followed by a flight of stairs merging to the water level.

Façade:	Pavilion structure not found. However, abutting the pavilion is a ferry terminal in the form of a long arched colonnade ending towards the river.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

https://wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/OUTRAM_GHAT

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Outram+Ghat/@22.5643915,88.3379914,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0xfa80459d1e309f1b!8m2!3d22.5643915!4d88.3379914?hl=en

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 30.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-08 BABU GHAT

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BABU GHAT**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'4.62"N
Longitude: 88° 20'27.61"E
Address: Strand Rd, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700021
Approach: 300m (4min) walk from Eden Gardens Railway Station via Strand Rd



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1830
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2015/11/babughat-strand-road-calcutta-kolkata.html

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Riverfront Structure / Bathing Ghat
Past use: Riverfront Structure / Bathing Ghat

7. Significance

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

Babughat is dedicated to Babu Raj Chandra Das, husband of Rani Rashmoni. She buit the ghat at around 1830, in memory of the death of her husband.A marble tablet beneath the pediment implies that the credit for the erection of the ghat must go to Lord William Bentinck as he encouraged improvement of public amenities.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo-European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga passes by the ghat.
Plan: The plan of the pavilion is rectangular which is followed by a flight of stairs merging to the water level.
Façade: The entrance to the ghat is through a centrally located arched bay flanked by double Doric columns and the roof above is crowned with a triangular pediment. On either side of the entrance are

symmetrically placed five Doric columns forming five bays and with wooden shutters hanging from the ceiling.

Decorative Feature: Described above.
Building material and: Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques Brick masonry.



Road side elevation of ghat pavilion.

9. Associated Intangible values Chhat puja, Durga Puja and Saraswati puja are the festivals celebrated here.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks It is second oldest ghat of Kolkata.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2015/11/babughat-strand-road-calcutta-kolkata.html
ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babughat

Maps/plan/Drawings



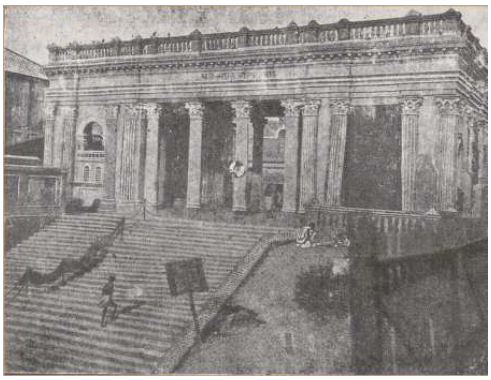
Source: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Babughat/@22.5662811,88.3383106,17.5z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02779dfe32d8d9:0x5320dc7cf8db3cf5!2sEden+Gardens,+Gostho+Paul+Sarani,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3393263!2d22.565058!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02779ee2b4e401:0xd20740a209de61df!2sBabughat,+Strand+Rd,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700021!2m2!1d88.3410036!2d22.567904!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a02779ee2b4e401:0xd20740a209de61df!8m2!3d22.567904!4d88.3410036

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 30.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No. 45-09 MUTTY LAL SEAL GHAT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



Picture of 1840

1. Name

Present Name: **MUTTY LAL SEAL GHAT**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°58'26"N
Longitude: 88°34'86"E
Address: Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, 700001
Approach: Strand Bank Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: Mid Nineteenth Century
Source of information:

Internet

1. http://noisebreak.com/heritage-ghats-calcutta-motilal-seal-ghat/
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutty_Lall_Seal
3. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/motilal-seal-ghat-bathing
4. https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/downloads/CSR_12_12_2013.pdf



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify): Maintained by KMC and used by local people
Name of owner: Port Commissioner of Kolkata
Address:

6. Property Use

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



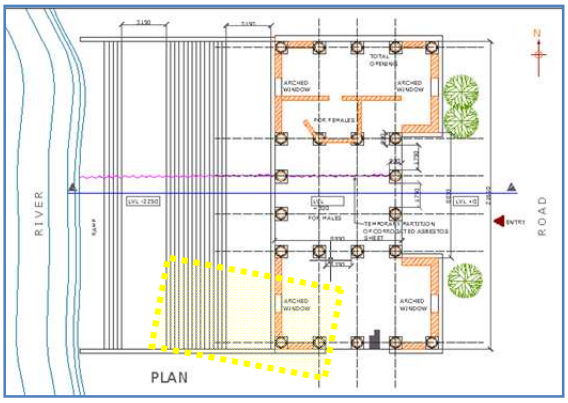
7. Significance

Historic Significance: Motilal Seal, also spelt as Mutty Lall Seal in his days, was a self-made business magnet and a generous philanthropist.
Culture Significance: He was rich business man and did a lot of philanthropic work.
Social Significance: Along with other generous activities for the benefit of the commoners, he also constructed an imposing bathing ghat on the bank of the Hooghly River
Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European Classical style
Site & Surrounding:	located on Strand Road near Gwalior Monument on the south of Babughat.
Plan:	Rectangular with central hall with eight tall Corinthian columns
Façade:	Two side blocks with fluted flat Corinthian columns
Decorative Feature:	Majectic structure with arched openings in two side blocks.
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



Plan of Mutty Seal Ghat (Source: Fourth Yr. B. Arch. LA Studio work, JU, 2005)

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document
Repairs and Maintenance:	Maintained by KMC
Threats to the property:	Occupied by anti socials. Approach is blocked by illegal constructions

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Mutty+Lal+Seal+Ghat/@22.5826566,88.3486754,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277a351bde7cf:0xfcd98fb3c586792d!2sTicket+Counter!8m2!3d22.575189!4d88.3477088!3m4!1s0x3a02772763274fdb:0xaa6d359e9151d0a4!8m2!3d22.5826563!4d88.3486752

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.09.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-45.-11 TOWN HALL

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **TOWN HALL**

Past Name: **-DO-**

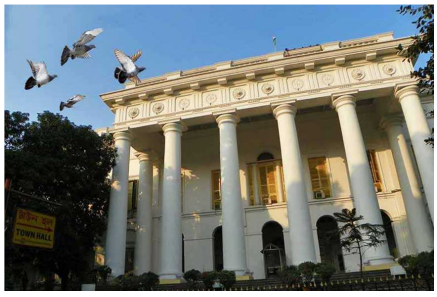
2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'4.67"N

Longitude: 88° 20'41.70"E

Address: 4,Esplanade Row West, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001

Approach: 1km (4min) drive from Eden Gardens Railway Station via Strand Rd and Shahid Khudiram Bose Rd



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Recreational

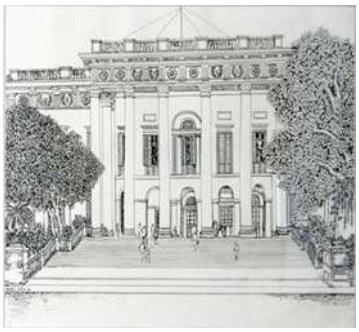
4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1813

Approximate Date: -

Source of information:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata_Town_Hall
2. http://www.galerie88.in/nt/TV_Exhibt51_1000.asp#



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Calcutta Municipal Corporation

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.

Present use: Museum

Past use: Place for social gatherings

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

Town Hall was established by the British architect Colonel John Garston. The total cost of construction was Rs. 700,000 and was raised through a public lottery. The construction was started in the year 1807, but it took seven years to be completed, i.e., in the year 1814. The purpose of building this magnificent structure was to give the Europeans a venue to host their various social gatherings. It was not completely accessible to the public, a special committee was formed that governed the administration of the hall over specific terms and conditions.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Roman architecture.It is an amalgamation of neoclassical and Palladian architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	Plan is shaped in the form of a Greek-cross. The upper floor of the building was used to host the European social gatherings while the ground floor was left open to the public for viewing their various, curated artworks.Area is 12,000sqm.
Façade:	The entrance is through a double height portico supported over six Doric columns, forming five bays and is approached by a flight of stairs. The frieze above has floral medals carved in stucco. The roofline is surrounded by an ornate parapet with a projected cornice supported over brackets below. Behind the colonnaded bay of the porch are arched fenestrations.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.



Earlier view of Town Hall(left), present day view(right)

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

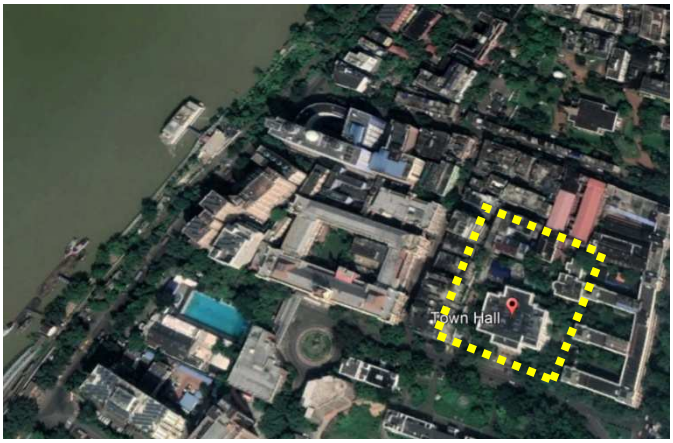
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:	B
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A



Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://kolkatatourism.travel/town-hall-kolkata
ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata_Town_Hall
iii. https://www.tutorialathome.in/colonial-calcutta/town-hall-heritage-buildings

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Calcutta+Town+Hall/@22.5679436,88.345125,19.5z/am=t/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02779dfe32d8d9:0x5320dc7cf8db3cf5!2sEden+Gardens,+Gostho+Paul+Sarani,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3393263!2d22.565058!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277095e21280b:0x21dcda1c99995af1!2sCalcutta+Town+Hall,+Esplanade+Row+W,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!2m2!1d88.3449215!2d22.5678804!3e0!3m4!1s0x3a0277095e21280b:0x21dcda1c99995af1!8m2!3d22.5678804!4d88.3449215

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 30.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-45.-12 METCALFE HALL

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **METCALFE HALL**

Past Name: **-DO-**

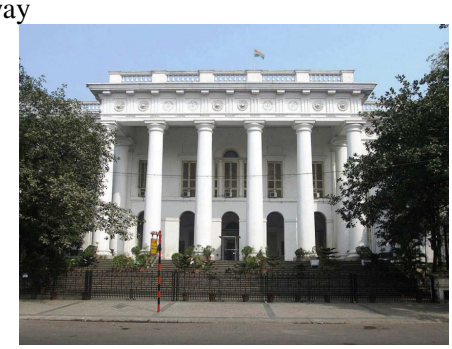
2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'18.17"N

Longitude: 88° 20'40.79"E

Address: 12, Strand Rd, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001

Approach: 600m(7min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Strand Rd .



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1844

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2019/12/11/kolkatas-very-own-museum-metcalfe-hall/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner:

Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.

Present use: Museum

Past use: Public library

7. Significance

Historic Significance:

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

The Metcalfe Hall was built around 1844. It was named after Charles Metcalfe, who was the then Governor General of India from 1835 to 1836. The building was designed by architect C K Robison. Initially, the building housed the Calcutta Public Library , formed by Lord Metcalf with Dwarkanath Tagore being the first proprietor

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.

Plan: Rectangular. There are six halls in total.

Façade: The building stands on a 10 feet high elevated plinth, approached by a flight of grand staircase. The entrance is bothfrom the east and west side. Each of the entrance has a projected portico supported with six columns. Thus, extended roof on all sides is supportedwith 30

Corinthian columns of 36 feet height rising from the elevated base, supporting the massive entablature.

Decorative Feature: Described above.
Building material and: Brick, lime-surkhi plaster.
Construction techniques Brick masonry.



Earlier view of Town Hall(left), present day view(right)

9. Associated Intangible values The Metcalfe Hall is a replica of Tower of Winds in Athens, Greece.



10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks 'I am Calcutta'or *'Ami Kolkata'* Museum in the Metcalfe Hall is an city based museum , was recently opened.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2019/12/11/kolkatas-very-own-museum-metcalfe-hall/
ii. http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2015/08/metcalfe-hall-architecture-to-celebrate.html
iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metcalfe_Hall

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Metcalfe+Hall/@22.5741579,88.3435258,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277bcc38b743d:0xb1fe44e12565804d!2sB.B.D.+Bag,+Strand+Road,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.346601!2d22.5766805!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a243b0a711:0xeaa6169d391f6f3e!2sMetcalfe+Hall,+12,+Strand+Rd,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!2m2!1d88.3446523!2d22.5716254!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277a243b0a711:0xeaa6169d391f6f3e!8m2!3d22.5716254!4d88.3446523

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 30.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-14 FORMER RESERVE BANK BUILDING

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RESERVE BANK OF INDIA MUSEUM**
Past Name: **Reserve Bank of India Building**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'13.84"N
Longitude: 88° 20'51.12"E
Address: 8, Council House St, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 1km (12min) walk from Chadni Chowk Metro Station via Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah Sarani and Government Pl

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1935
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2019/08/14/reserve-bank-of-india-museum-kolkata/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Reserve Bank of India
Address: 8, Council House St, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Museum
Past use: Bank

7. Significance

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

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was formed under the governorship of Sir Osborne Smith in 1935. This building was also the venue of the first annual general meeting of the shareholders scheduled in 1936.The building was constructed and designed by Martin & Co. It was owned by Sir Rajen Mokherjee and Sir Thomas Acquin Martin. On 11 March 2019 , the building was inaugurated as RBI.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: Rectangular.The museum is housed in the ground and mezzanine floors. Rest other floors consists the administrative departments of RBI.

Façade:	The four storeyed building is symmetrical about a central vertical axis having a slight projection with massing framing three consequent arches and crowned by a triangular pediment. The ground floor is painted white that contrasts the overall iconic red building and has three arches with intricate floral ornamentation. The projectedcorniceat the floor levels adds definition to the façade.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-surkhi plaster, white and red paints.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.





Inside views of the museum

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	In 2019, part of the building was converted into a museum.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

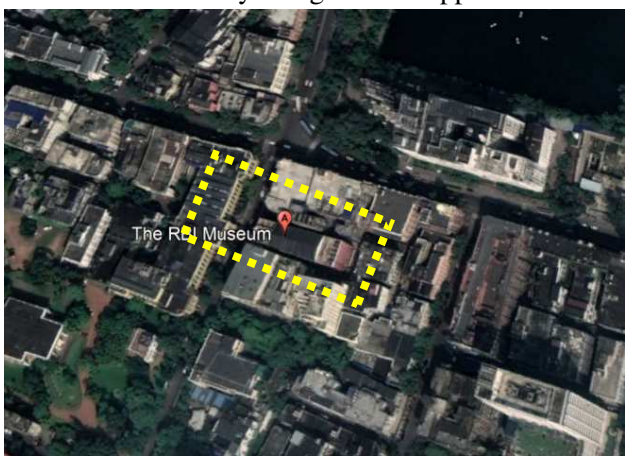
14. References

Reference notes

i. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2019/08/14/reserve-bank-of-india-museum-kolkata/

ii. https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/Project1.aspx

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+RBI+Museum/@22.5706394,88.3472856,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a88a80742d:0xd136d859bb6528c7!2sChandni+Chowk,+Esplanade,+Chowringhee+North,+Bow+Barracks,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3538026!2d22.566797!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277e9030e5273:0xea5246b4b7e0c241!2sThe+RBI+Museum,+8,+Council+House+St,+Lal+Dighi,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!2m2!1d88.3475048!2d22.5705656!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277e9030e5273:0xea5246b4b7e0c241!8m2!3d22.5705656!4d88.3475048

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	30.12.2020		

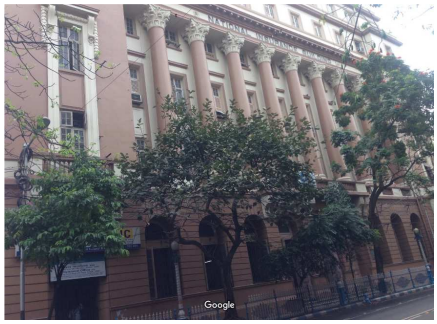
Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-45.-15 L.I.C. BUILDING

Map Reference Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **L.I.C. BUILDING**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'12.85"N
Longitude: 88° 20'50.35"E
Address: 7, Council House St, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 900m (11min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Netaji Subhas Rd.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: -

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Life Insurance Corporation of India
Address: 7, Council House St, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Insurance company.
Past use: Insurance company.

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nothing significant found.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with vegetation. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: Rectangular.
Façade: The ground floor of this six storey building is lined by continuous archways above which lies a protruding cornice supported over

heavily moulded brackets. Starting from the first floor till the third floor are long Corinthian columns that rests over the cornice. Rectangular fenestrations punctuate the overall façade.

Decorative Feature: Corinthian orders, cornice, brackets, arches.
Building material and: Brick, Concrete
Construction techniques Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found.
Structural Problem: Not found.
Additions & alterations: In 2019, part of the building was converted into a museum.
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained.
Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Want+Life+Insurance+Advisor/@22.570057,88.3472953,15z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x12b9fd90bafdb5d7!2sWant+Life+Insurance+Advisor!8m2!3d22.570232!4d88.3473528!3m4!1s0x0:0x12b9fd90bafdb5d7!8m2!3d22.570232!4d88.3473528

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 30.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-16 WALLACE HOUSE

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **WALLACE HOUSE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'19.44"N
Longitude: 88° 20'49.06"E
Address: 4, Bankshall Street, B.B.D. Bagh,Kolkata 700001
Approach: 600m (8min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Strand Rd and BTM Sarani.

3. Property Type

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

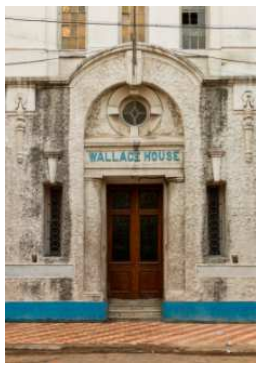
4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1909
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: Foundation Plaque



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Wallace House
Address: 4, Bankshall Street, B.B.D. Bagh,Kolkata 700001



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Library
Past use: Library

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Built in 1909, it was the erstwhile headquarters of Shaw Wallace & Company Limited.They are the city's oldest liqour supplier. Today it is the headquarters of the UB group in the Eastern region.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with vegetation. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: Rectangular.
Façade: The elegant, white five storeyed building is symmetrical about a central vertical axis having a slight projection and having a triangular

pediment atop. The central axis is flanked by equal portions of rest of the façade, having rectangular fenestrations.

Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster, white paint.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

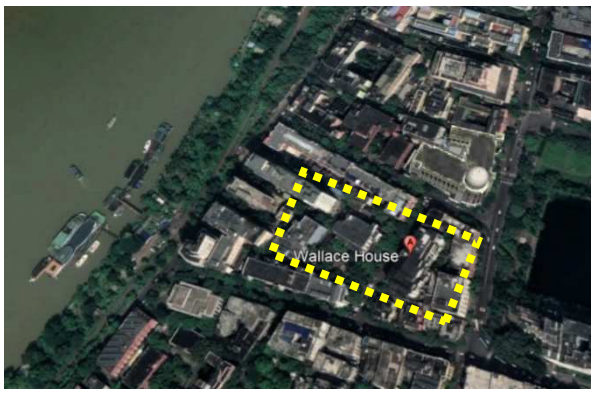
Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

Gppd

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://wikimapia.org/15252702/Wallace-House
ii. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/07/wallace-house-4-bankshall-street.html

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Wallace+House/@22.5744025,88.3449257,17z/am=t/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277bcc38b743d:0xb1fe44e12565804d!2sB.B.D.+Bag,+Strand+Road,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.346601!2d22.5766805!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a3a262893d:0xd89b7208b1ff01c!2sWallace+House,+4,A,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!2m2!1d88.3469643!2d22.5721147!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277a3a262893d:0xd89b7208b1ff01c!8m2!3d22.5721147!4d88.3469643

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	30.12.2020		

Serial No.-45.-17 CUSTOMS HOUSE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CUSTOMS HOUSE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'28.21"N
Longitude: 88° 20'46.94"E
Address: 15, 1, Strand Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001
Approach: 250m (3min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Strand Rd .

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: -

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Kolkata Customs
Address: 15, 1, Strand Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh,Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Office
Past use: Office

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nothing significant found.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: Rectangular with a large central courtyard.
Façade: The four storeyed building has a vertical symmetry about a central axis having a slight projection. A band of protruding cornice lines the

floor level at first and third. Rectangular fenestrations punctuate the overall façade.

Decorative Feature: Described above.
Building material and: Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques Brick masonry.



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Custom+House/@22.5756042,88.3444388,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277bcc38b743d:0xb1fe44e12565804d!2sB.B.D.+Bag,+Strand+Road,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.346601!2d22.5766805!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a3394e8cad:0x1a2f28fc15d37e3!2s15,+Custom+House,+1,+Strand+Rd,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!2m2!1d88.3463752!2d22.5745181!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277a3394e8cad:0x1a2f28fc15d37e3!8m2!3d22.5745181!4d88.3463752

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 30.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-19 TURNER MORRISON & CO

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **TURNER MORRISON & CO**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'26.71"N

Longitude: 88° 21'0.95"E

Address: 6, Dalhousie, Lyons Range, Murgighata, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

Approach: 550m (7min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Fairlie Pl and Lyons Range

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Commercial



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 18th of March, 1924

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: Foundation stone

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Turner Morrison & Co

Address: 6, Dalhousie, Lyons Range, Murgighata, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.

Present use: Office

Past use: Office

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The foundation stone of Turner Morrison & Co. was laid by Sir Robert Watson Smyth on the 18th of March, 1924. Turner Morrison was the Calcutta arm of the Liverpool based Turner & Co.The company used to trade on sugar and rice.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.

Plan: Rectangular.

Façade:	The four storey building is symmetrical, with a recessed central bay, with four columns having composite capitals and raised above square pedestals. Cast iron plaques with the company's monogram is embellished on the company gate.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-plaster, cast iron.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

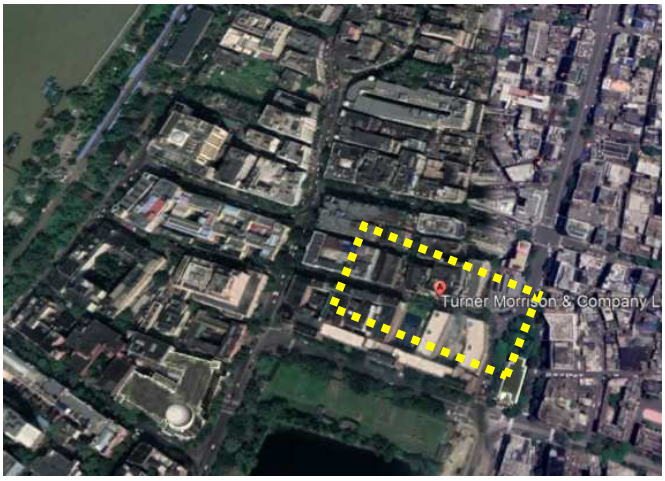
10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

Good



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/10/turner-morrison-co-lyons-range.html

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*google.com/maps/place/Turner+Morrison+%26+Company+Limited/@22.5753153,88.3473078,18z/am=t/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277bcc38b743d:0xb1fe44e12565804d!2sB.B.D.+Bag,+Strand+Road,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.346601!2d22.5766805!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a4e82a331d:0xd6b1b096594a5c6b!2sTurner+Morrison+%26+Company+Limited,+6,+Dalhousie,+Lyons+Range,+Murgighata,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!2m2!1d88.3502033!2d22.57403!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277a4e82a331d:0xd6b1b096594a5c6b!8m2!3d22.57403!4d88.3502033?hl=en

Lister

Name Sreyosi Pramanik

Date of Listing 30.12.2020

Reviewer

Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-24 LIC (FORMER ORIENTAL ASSURANCE) BUILDING

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **LIC BUILDING**
Past Name: **The Oriental Insurance Company Limited**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'26.41"N
Longitude: 88° 21'1.90"E
Address: 2, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sarani, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 550m (7min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Fairlie Pl and Lyons Range

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1914
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: Foundation stone

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Life Insurance Corporation of India
Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Office
Past use: Office

7. Significance

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

The Oriental Insurance CompanyLimited was built in 1914 when insurance companies in India, predominantly had their customer base as Europeans. Thus, to bring about change, catering to the needs of the native Indians, policies were set. The company was started by Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater. By the 31st of November 1874 the company had on their books 17 Policies, insuring Rs. 54,000 with an annual income of Rs. 2,812.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with vegetation. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: Rectangular.
Façade: The frontage of this five storey building has 9 bays wide, with the central and side bays projecting forward. The central bay has a

pediment at the second level.There are four ionic columns separating the bays.The side entrances are under the two projecting side bays, each capped with a pediment. Intricate stucco worksare seen all over the façadeto create patterns of vines, leaves, flowers and fruits. Four giant male figures at the topmost storey seem to hold up the roof.

Decorative Feature: Described above.
Building material and: Brick, lime-plaster, stucco.
Construction techniques Brick masonry.





Details of Ornamental stucco works.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Root proliferation is seen. Lichens and mosses have covered the walls. The intricate stucco ornamentations have broken.
Structural Problem: Not found.
Additions & alterations: Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance: Needs maintenance.
Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/07/the-oriental-assurance-building-clive.html
ii. https://lbb.in/kolkata/oriental-assurance-building-dalhousie-for-heritage-building/

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Oriental+Insurance+Company+Limited/@22.5752704,88.3474837,18z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277bcc38b743d:0xb1fe44e12565804d!2sB.B.D.+Bag,+Strand+Road,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.346601!2d22.5766805!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a4e1f36a6f:0x9cae15fc3a44f5af!2sThe+Oriental+Insurance+Company+Limited,+4,+Lyons+Range,+Near+Writers+Building,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!2m2!1d88.3505551!2d22.5739856!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277a4e1f36a6f:0x9cae15fc3a44f5af!8m2!3d22.5739856!4d88.3505551

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 31.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-29 BALMER LAWRIE

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BALMER LAWRIE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'32.79"N
Longitude: 88° 20'54.54"E
Address: 21, Netaji Subhas Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001
Approach: 400m (5min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Strand Rd and Fairlie Place.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1st February, 1867.
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://www.balmerlawrie.com/static/history_edited

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
Address: 6, Dalhousie, Lyons Range, Murgighata, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Office
Past use: Office

7. Significance

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

Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. (BL) was founded on 1 February 1867 in Kolkata, in partnership by two Scotsmen: George Stephen Balmer and Alexander Lawrie. The company has six Strategic Business Units - Industrial Packaging, Greases & Lubricants, Leather Chemicals, Travel & Vacations, Logistics and Refinery & Oil Field Services, with offices spread across the country and abroad.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open spaces. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: Rectangular.
Façade: The four storey building has both horizontal and vertical symmetry. Arched mouldings, four numbers in a row, frame the otherwise

rectangukar fenestrations, pairing the ground and first, and second and third. The corner façade is protruded to add accent to the view.

Decorative Feature: Described above.
Building material and: Brick, lime-plaster, cast iron.
Construction techniques Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes
https://www.balmerlawrie.com/static/history_edited

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Balmer+Lawrie+%26+Co.+Ltd.+-+Registered+Office/@22.5763261,88.3466725,18z/am=t/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277bcc38b743d:0xb1fe44e12565804d!2sB.B.D.+Bag,+Strand+Road,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.346601!2d22.5766805!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a4bc14b60f:0xaaad74ecb91e21b3!2sBalmer+Lawrie+%26+Co.+Ltd.+-+Registered+Office,+21,+Netaji+Subhas+Rd,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!2m2!1d88.3485!2d22.575722!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277a4bc14b60f:0xaaad74ecb91e21b3!8m2!3d22.575722!4d88.3485?hl=en

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 31.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-31 MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. LTD

Ma p Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **DIAMOND HERITAGE**
Past Name: MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. LTD





2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'33.46"N
Longitude: 88° 20'49.62"E
Address: 16, Strand Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001
Approach: 44m (1min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Strand Road.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1847
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2017/07/mackinnon-mackenzie-co-strand-road-calcutta-kolkata.html

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Ltd
Address: 16, Strand Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Office
Past use: Office

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co was establised in 1847. The firm was general traders, dealing in tea, sugar and rice and soon began chartering ships for their own imports and exports.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Neo-Classical and English Renaissance style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: Rectangular.
Façade: The four storey building is symmetrical, with a recessed central bay, with four columns having composite capitals and raised above square

pedestals. Cast iron plaques with the company's monogram is embellished on the company gate.

Decorative Feature: Described above.
Building material and: Brick, lime-plaster, cast iron.
Construction techniques Brick masonry.



The grand staircases



The newly built part of the building

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: On November 7th, 1998, a devastating fire broke out on the second floor of the building.
Structural Problem: Not found.
Additions & alterations: Behind the old façade, a modern G+14 high-rise was built with modern amenities.
Repairs and Maintenance: Periodically maintained.
Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2017/07/mackinnon-mackenzie-co-strand-road-calcutta-kolkata.html

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Diamond+Heritage/@22.5763542,88.3446803,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277bcc38b743d:0xb1fe44e12565804d!2sB.B.D.+Bag,+Strand+Road,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.346601!2d22.5766805!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a25c0c28a1:0x4385538ecbb20738!2sDiamond+Heritage,+16,+Strand+Rd,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!2m2!1d88.347137!2d22.576018!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277a25c0c28a1:0x4385538ecbb20738!8m2!3d22.576018!4d88.347137?hl=en

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	31.12.2020		

Serial No.-45.-32 ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RSA INSURANCE GROUP PLC.**
Past Name: ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'19.83"N
Longitude: 88° 20'51.00"E
Address: 5, Netaji Subhas Road, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001
Approach: 650m (8min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Fairlie Place and Netaji Subhas Rd



3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1902
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: Year engraved on the wall

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: RSA Insurance Group Plc.
Address: 5, Netaji Subhas Road, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Office
Past use: Office

7. Significance

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

Royal Insurance was founded in 1845, and the office building was built in 1902. The architects appointed were Edward Thornton and William Banks Gwyther.It costed around Rs. 50000 to construct the building, and was completed in 1918.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Victorian style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: L-shaped.
Façade: The striking feature of this three storey building is the iconic corner elevation. It is elevated in height from rest of the faqcade with a cupola atop. The parapet is lined with miniature pointed minarets.

	The building has been painted in bright red colour with yellow accents.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-plaster, red and yellow paint.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

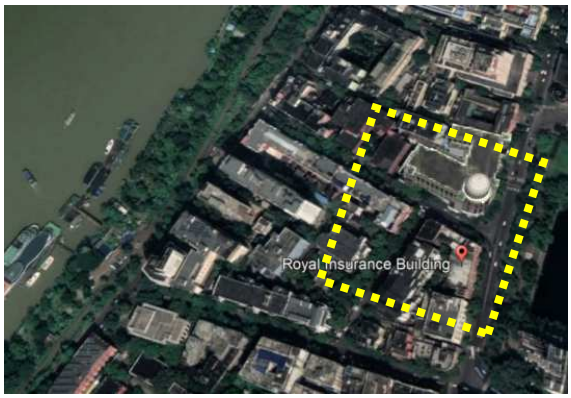
Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not found.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://noisebreak.com/heritage-buildings-of-colonial-calcutta-royal-insurance-building/
ii. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/06/royal-insurance-building-dalhousie.html

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Royal+Insurance+Building,+Netaji+Subhas+Rd,+Fairley+Place,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001/@22.572175,88.3456845,17.25z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a39ade20c7:0x1149ea26f676de5e!8m2!3d22.5721979!4d88.3475215

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 31.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-45.-36 ARMENIAN CHURCH INCLUDING BURIAL GROUND

Map Reference

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **ARMENIAN CHURCH INCLUDING BURIAL GROUND**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'46.58"N

Longitude: 88° 21'4.90"E

Address: 2, Armenian St, Bortola, Barabazar Market, Kolkata 700001

Approach: 750m (10min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Strand Road.



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1764

Approximate Date: -

Source of information:

https://wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/ARMENIAN_CHURCH

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Armenian Church Trust

Address: 2, Armenian St, Bortola, Barabazar Market, Kolkata700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.

Present use: Church

Past use: Church

7. Significance

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

The Armenian came to India much before the British did. The first Armenian Church, named St. John's Church, was built in 1688. Unfortunately, that church was completely destroyed by a devastating fire in 1707. Finally, in 1724, The Armenian Church or the Holy Church of Nazareth was built on the old burial ground of the Armenian community by Agha Nazar, and thus, named after him. In 1789, Agha Catchik Arakiel presented an English clock to the church and was affixted at the clock tower.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Armenian architecture .

Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with vegetation .River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.

Plan: Rectangular and oriented along East-West axis.
Façade: The narthex is heightened to form the clock tower above. The tower is topped with a pointed dome above. The interiors of the Church are decorated with marble, and the overhead gallery contains mural tablets. The altar has a cross, the gospels and 12 candlesticks symbolizing Christ and his Apostles.
Decorative Feature: Described above.
Building material and: Brick, lime-plaster.
Construction techniques Brick masonry.





Cemetery at the Church Yard(left), the aisle of prayer hall(middle), the clock tower(right)

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://kolkatatrips.com/armenian-church/
ii. https://wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/ARMENIAN_CHURCH
iii. http://noisebreak.com/churches-synagogues-colonial-calcutta-armenian-church/



Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Armenian+Church/@22.5800112,88.3494037,17.21z/data=!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0277ba4405c253:0xebdd6ff5ee284ea7!2s1,+Armenian+St,+China+Bazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001!3b1!8m2!3d22.5797562!4d88.3513654!3m4!1s0x3a0277ba8683dc5b:0x77ae4862a75b3ffb!8m2!3d22.5796027!4d88.3513373

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 31.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-37 MAGHEN DAVID

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **MAGHEN DAVID**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'40.41"N
Longitude: 88° 21'7.58"E
Address: 109,Biplabi Rash BehariBasu Road, Barabazar Market, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 44m (1min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Strand Road.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 11 September 1884
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magen_David_Synagogue_(Kolkata)

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Maghen David Trust
Address: 109,Biplabi Rash Behari Basu Road, Barabazar Market, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Jewish Synagogue
Past use: Jewish Synagogue

7. Significance

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

When Jewish migrated to Calcutta, for settlement in early 18th century, it was obvious that for daily worship they would require aplace. Hence, the community started establishing Synagogues. Shalom Aharon Obadiah Cohen was the first Jew who settled down in Calcutta in the year of 1798.
The Maghen David synagogue was built in 1884 by Elias David Ezra in memory of his father David Joseph Ezra, who made his fortune in the real estate trade of Kolkata.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Italian-Renaissance style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	Rectangular.Length is 140 feet (43 m) and Width 80 feet (24 m).
Façade:	The entrance to the synagogue compound is hidden. Although, it is approached through an arched door, containing the hexagonal "Star of David" and Hebrew inscription.The two side walls contains memorial plaques dedicated to the well known Jews of Calcutta.The apse is star-studded half dome that represent the heaven.
Decorative Feature:	tall spire , stained-glass windows, plaques inscribed in Hebrew and a carved *tebah* (or altar), chequered marble floor, gleaming chandeliers.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick, lime-plaster,marble. Brick masonry.




Interiors before and after restoration.



The spire

9. Associated Intangible values

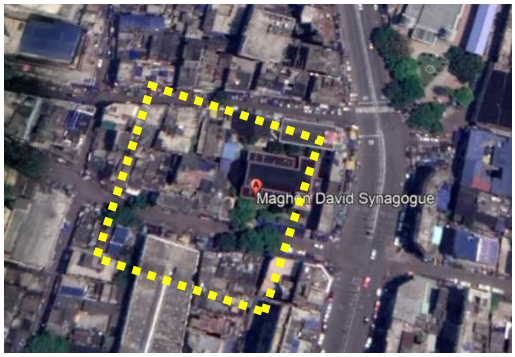
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found..
Repairs and Maintenance:	The synagogue has been recently restored.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

Good



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magen_David_Synagogue_(Kolkata)

ii. https://wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/Maghen_David_Synagogue

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*google.com/maps/place/Maghen+David+Synagogue/@22.5776623,88.3518056,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x3202488c0a30d608!8m2!3d22.5776623!4d88.3518056

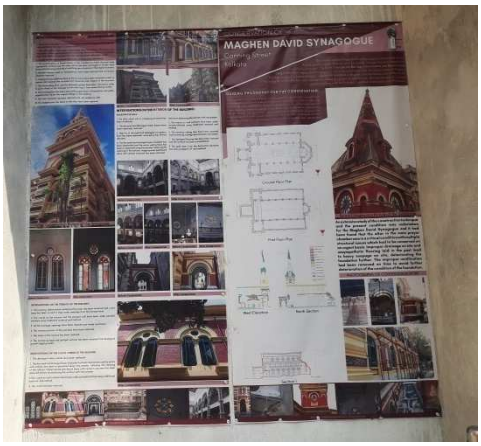
Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	31.12.2020		

Field photographs taken in March 2021













Serial No.-45.-38 NEVEH SHALOME



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **NEVEH SHALOME**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'40.43"N
Longitude: 88° 21'7.35"E
Address: 9, Indra Kumar Karnani Street, Barabazar Market, Kolkata 700001.
Approach: 44m (1min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Strand Road.

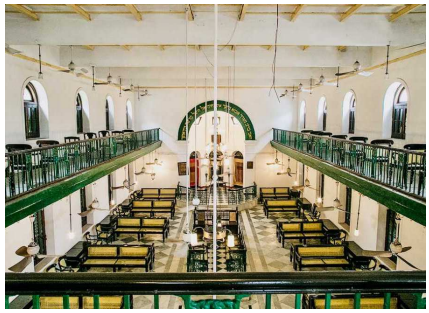


3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1831
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://www.jewishcalcutta.in/exhibits/show/synagogue/the-maghen-david-synagogue



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Neveh Shalome Trust
Address: 9, Indra Kumar Karnani Street, Barabazar Market, Kolkata 700001.

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Jewish Synagogue
Past use: Jewish Synagogue

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Same as Maghen David synagogue. Neveh ShalomeSynagogue was the first Calcutta Synagogue, constructed in 1831 by Shalom Obadiah ha Kohen.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Jewish Architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with vegetation. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.

Plan:	Rectangular with a semi-circular apse.
Façade:	The entrance is through an arched bay, that leads to the double height prayer hall. The apse is shaped like a half dome.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-plaster, marble, wood.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	The old Neveh Shalome Synagogue was demolished in 1884 to give way to the new Magen David Synagogue. But in 1910, the Jews of Calcutta decided to reconstruct the Neveh Shalome Synagogue in the vacant plot in the Magen David Synagogue complex.
Repairs and Maintenance:	In 2014, the Jewish Community restored the Synagogue.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

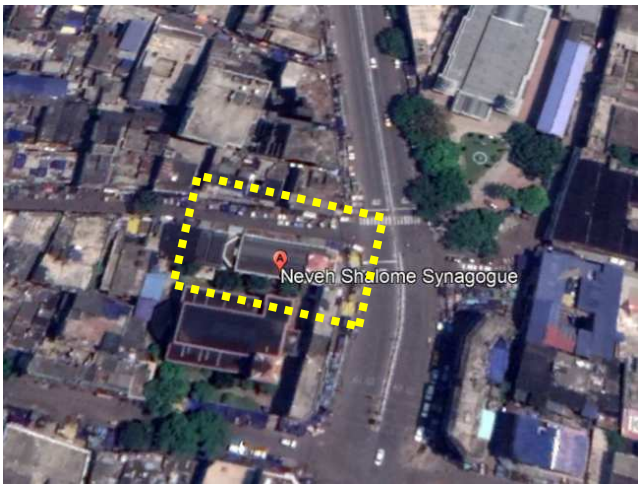
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.jewishcalcutta.in/exhibits/show/synagogue/the-maghen-david-synagogue
ii. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2014/10/09/naveh-shalome-synagogue-kolkata-calcutta/

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Neveh+Shalome+Synagogue/@22.5778995,88.3498515,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277ba927b1c5b:0xbce759c684c902ca!8m2!3d22.5778995!4d88.3520402?hl=en

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	31.12.2020		

Serial No.-45.-39 BETH EL SYNAGOGUE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BETH EL SYNAGOGUE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'32.67"N
Longitude: 88° 21'8.21"E
Address: 26/1, Pollock St, Chitpur, Barabazar Market, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001
Approach: 900m (11min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Khirode Vidya Binode Avenue and India Exchange Place Rd.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1856
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://www.jewishcalcutta.in/exhibits/show/synagogue/beth-el-synagogue--history

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Beth El Synagogue Trust
Address: 26/1, Pollock St, Chitpur, Barabazar Market,Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Jewish Synagogue
Past use: Jewish Synagogue

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance: Same as Maghen David synagogue.
Social Significance: Beth El Synagogue was built by David Joseph Ezra, in 1856.
Associational Significance: ·
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Mix of Italian and Byzantine architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have urban settlements with vegetation.
Plan: Rectangular with a semi-circular apse.
Façade: A flight of 15 marble steps lead up to the main door. Beautiful double arched-windows and heavily moulded projected cornice adorn the exteriors. The interiors are spectacular with a spacious recessed balcony on the 1st floor accommodates the ladies. Beautiful stained

glass windows and stunning chandeliers add charm to the interiors. The place for the priest is on a raised platform at the centre of the hall.

Decorative Feature: Described avove.

Building material and: Brick, lime-plaster, marble, wood, stained glass.

Construction techniques Brick masonry.



Stained glass window(left), prayer hall(middle), Apse(right)

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found.

Structural Problem: Not found.

Additions & alterations: Not found.

Repairs and Maintenance:Not found.

Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

Good



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

http://www.jewishcalcutta.in/exhibits/show/synagogue/beth-el-synagogue--history

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Beth+El+Synagogue/@22.5757687,88.3522862,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x861a314a7802750e!8m2!3d22.5757687!4d88.3522862

Lister

Name Sreyosi Pramanik

Date of Listing 31.12.2020

Reviewer

Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-45.-41 KOLKATA PORT TRUST OFFICE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE PORT/ KOPT**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'25"N

Longitude: 88° 20'45"E

Address: 15, Strand Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001

Approach: 350m (4min) walk from BBD Bagh Station via Strand Road.

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1870

Approximate Date: -

Source of information: KOPT official website - https://smportkolkata.shipping.gov.in/index.php?layout=1&lang=1

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single

Public/Private: Public

Any other (specify): -

Name of owner: Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port Trust, Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Government of India

Address: 15, Strand Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.

Present use: Office

Past use: Office

7. Significance

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

In 1690s, Job Charnok sailed upto the Hoogly river and reached near the present day Kolkata, which rose to be a premiere river Port in British India. The Calcutta PortAct was enacted in 1870. It led to establishment of a Port Commission which was set up on October 17, 1870 with 9 representatives of government. Thus over a long period, Calcutta Port has developed from simple river moorings to a complex pattern of moorings, river side jetties, anchorages and dock systems.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.

Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	Rectangular.
Façade:	The distinguishing corner with the clock tower is the major attractive feature of this three storey buildimg. The ground floor is lined by arched openings and the walls, having linear grooves carved out of stucco. The fenestrations of the upper two floors have each, a projected ornamental sunshade made of wood. Each storey is marked by heavily moulded protruding cornice supported over brackets.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick, lime-plaster. Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://wikimapia.org/9862195/Kolkata-Port-Trust-Head-Office

ii. https://smportkolkata.shipping.gov.in/index1.php?layout=1&lang=1&level=1&sublinkid=1429&lid=563

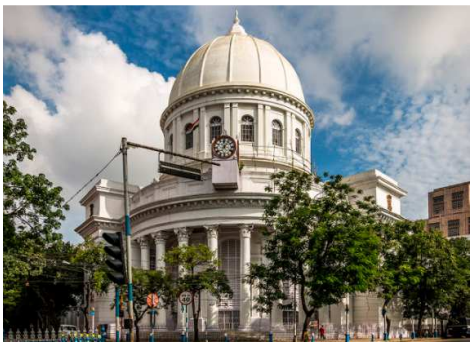
Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kolkata+Port+Trust/@22.5736738,88.3454667,19.25z/data=!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x0:0x0!2zMjLCsDM0JzI1LjAiTiA4OMKwMjAnNDUuMCJF!3b1!8m2!3d22.5736111!4d88.3458333!3m4!1s0x0:0xdfc9db98c0871dce!8m2!3d22.573759!4d88.3458562

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	31.12.2020		

Serial No.-45.-42 GENERAL POST OFFICE

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **GENERAL POST OFFICE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'21.91"N
Longitude: 88° 20'51.57"E
Address: 9, Netaji Subhas Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 550m (7min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Fairlie Pl and Netaji Subhas Rd



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1868
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Post_Office,_Kolkata



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Department of Post, Government of India
Address: -

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Office
Past use: Office

7. Significance

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

The General Post Office was builtin 1868 and designed by an architect named Walter B. Grenville.The building was construction was executed by Mackintosh Burn Ltd. For a cost of Rs. 6,30,510. It was built to serve as a post office for the British East India Company.It now handles most of the city's inbound and outbound mail and parcels, and contains a Philately Department and a Postal Museum.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Neo-classical architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site. A large water body named Laldighi lies to the other side of the site.
Plan: U-shaped.The ground floor of the GPO covers 49,471 sq. feet of area while thefirst floor covers 29,713 sq. feet. The Post Master General's

office is on the first floor, while the Presidency Post Master occupied the ground floor. To the West, there is a yard for mail vans and on the Southern side is the philatelic bureau.

Façade: The dominant feature of the building is the 120 feet tall clock towercrowned by lofty dome supported over 28 Corinthian columns. The other two flanges of the three storeyed building including the splayed corner, is lined will tall and slender Ionic columns. The main façade is otherwise recessed back from the line of columns and has rectangular fenestrations.

Decorative Feature: Described above.

Building material and: Brick, lime-plaster.
Construction techniques Brick masonry.



Close-up of the Clock tower(left), Early picture of GPO building with the Laldighi in the front(right)

9. Associated Intangible values Kolkata GPO is one of the five Philatelic Bureaus in India that is authorized to sell the United Nations stamps.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks The GPO was Built at the sight of the old Fort William (built in 1700), which was destroyed by Shiraj – ud – Daulah during the "Seige of Calcutta" in 1756, when 146 people were confined in the Black Hole Prison.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

a. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2015/10/general-post-office-gpo-calcutta-kolkata.html
b. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Post_Office,_Kolkata
c. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2011/12/28/calcutta-gpo-site-of-old-fort/

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/%E0%A6%9C%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%B2+%E0%A6%AA%E0%A7%8B%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9F+%E0%A6%85%E0%A6%AB%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B8+(%E0%A6%9C%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%93)/@22.5730209,88.3473526,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x6189812bc5b1e49c!8m2!3d22.5730209!4d88.3473526?hl=en

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 31.12.2020

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Field photographs taken in March 2021









Serial No.-45.-44 CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'13.46"N
Longitude: 88° 20'56.01"E
Address: 8, Red Cross Pl, Lal Dighi, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001
Approach: 1.8km (11min) drive from Esplanade Metro Station via Jawaharlal Nehru Rd.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1914
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://wikimapia.org/15267133/Central-Telegraph-Office-CTO

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Central Telegraph Office
Address: 8, Red Cross Pl, Lal Dighi, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Office
Past use: Office

7. Significance

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

The New Central Telegraph Office was constructed in 1914. It is situated at the corner of Dalhousie Square & Wellesley Place. The building is the 'modern' wing to the adjacent older Telegraph Office. Equied with the new technology, telegrams, telephones & Facsiimile linked Calcutta with the rest of the world.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Classical architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site. A large water body named Laldighi lies to the other side of the site.
Plan: Rectangular.
Façade: The overall façade of this five storey bulding is painted inbright brick red and yellow colour. The ground storey has a series of arched

doorways. Slender Ionic columns, supported over a projected cornic, run from the first till the third floor.

Decorative Feature: Described avove.

Building material and: Brick, lime-plaster.
Construction techniques Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values An architecturally similar building, as theCentral Telegraph Office is found in Rangoon.

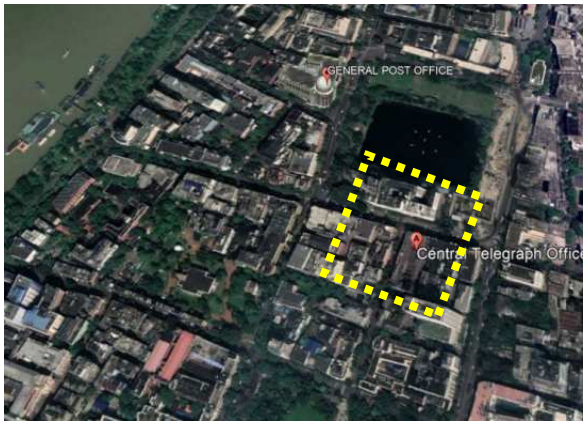
10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/06/the-new-central-telegraph-office.html
ii. http://wikimapia.org/15267133/Central-Telegraph-Office-CTO

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Central+Telegraph+Office/@22.5703944,88.3488646,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x6f3efdcf58d20e2a!8m2!3d22.5703944!4d88.3488646

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 01.01.2021

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45-46 HIGH COURT INCLUDING STATUE OF SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST AND ALL OTHER BUSTS AND STATUES IN HIGH COURT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name:	**CALCUTTA HIGH COURT**
Past Name:	High Court of Judicature at Fort William

2. Location

Latitude:	22° 34'5.84"N
Longitude:	88° 20'36.00"E
Address:	4,Old Post Office Street, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001
Approach:	650m (8min) walk from Eden Gardens RailwayStation via Strand Rd and Esplanade Row W

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1862
Approximate Date:	-
Source of information:	High Court official websit https://www.calcuttahighcourt.gov.in/page/Historydex.php?layout=1&lang=1

2. http://www.galerie88.in/nt/TV_Exhibt51_1000.asp#

3. https://www.tutorialathome.in/colonial-calcutta/calcutta-high-court



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Calcutta High Court
Address:	4,Old Post Office Street, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use.
Present use:	Court
Past use:	Court

7. Significance

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

The High Court at Calcutta, earlier known as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, was brought into existence by the Letters Patent dated 14th May, 1862, issued under the High Court's Act, 1861. On 2nd February, 1863, Justice Sumboo Nath Pandit became the first Indian to assume office as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. The Calcutta High Court has the distinction of being the first High Court and one of the three Chartered High Courts to be set up in India, along with the High Courts of Bombay, Madras.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Victorian Gothic architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	Rectangular with a large central courtyard.
Façade:	The center of court bulding is marked by towering turret flanked by spires, about which the façade is symmetrical. Pointed lancet arches frame the fenestrations at each. Spires are also periodically placed along the roofline.
Decorative Feature:	lancet arch, pointed spires, turret.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick, lime-plaster, red and yellow paint. Brick masonry.



Statues of Sir Edward East, Surya Sen and Chunder Madhab Ghosh (from left to right)

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calcutta_High_Court
ii. https://www.calcuttahighcourt.gov.in/page/History

Maps/plan/Drawings

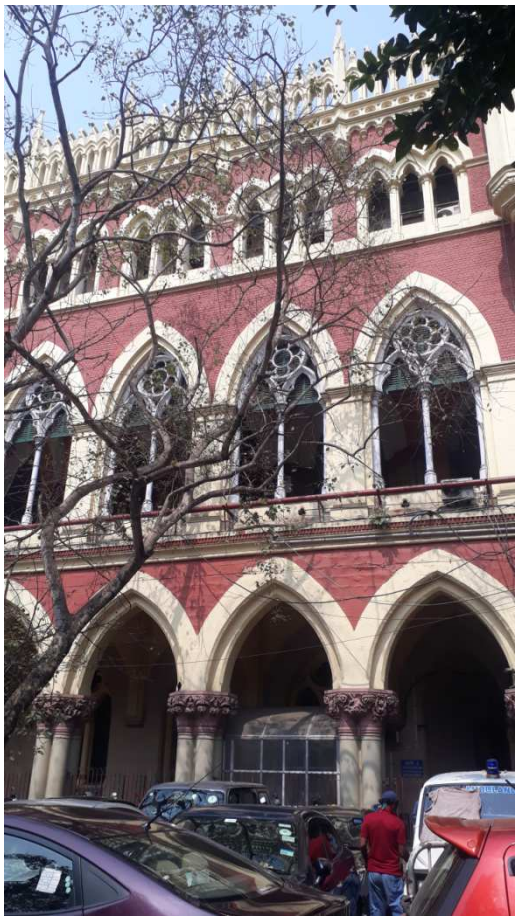
*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Calcutta+High+Court/@22.5685414,88.3422219,17.75z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x3ba0dd3aa1410929!8m2!3d22.5683792!4d88.3434124

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	01.01.2020		

Field photographs taken in March 2021







Serial No.-45.-49 EASTERN RAILWAY OFFICE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **EASTERN RAILWAY OFFICE**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'30.89"N
Longitude: 88° 20'49.35"E
Address: 17, Netaji Subhas Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 350m (4min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station viaStrand Rdand Fairley Place.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1952
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://er.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?fontColor=black&backgroundColor=LIGHTSTEELBLUE&lang=0&id=0,1

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Eastern Railway
Address: 17, Netaji Subhas Rd, Fairley Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Office
Past use: Office

7. Significance

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

The opening of the Mumbai-Thane line in 1853 marked the beginning of railways in India. In 1887,the Bengal Nagpur Railway (BNR) was formed for extending the Nagpur Chhattisgarh Line. The management of the BNR was taken by the Government of India in the year 1944. In 1952 BNR was merged with East Indian Railway Company to form Eastern Railway. Eastern Railway (ER) was formed on 14th April, 1952.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: Rectangular.

Façade: The three storeyed building has arched doorways at the ground floor. The storey above has a balcony edged with arches and intricate cast-iron shutters suspended from the ceiling.

Decorative Feature: Described above.

Building material and: Brick, lime-plaster, red and yellow paint, cast iron.

Construction techniques Brick masonry.



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found.

Structural Problem: Not found.

Additions & alterations: Not found.

Repairs and Maintenance: Not found.

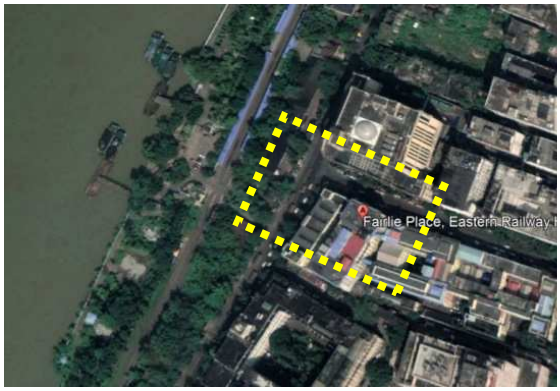
Threats to the property: Not found.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Good



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://er.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?fontColor=black&backgroundColor=LIGHTSTEELBLUE&lang=0&id=0,1

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Eastern+Railway+Headquarters/@22.5745784,88.3485347,18z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x2011c0a63f12c879!2sEastern+Railway+Headquarters!8m2!3d22.5746602!4d88.3482514!3m4!1s0x0:0x2011c0a63f12c879!8m2!3d22.5746602!4d88.3482514

Lister

Name Sreyosi Pramanik

Date of Listing 01.01.2021

Reviewer

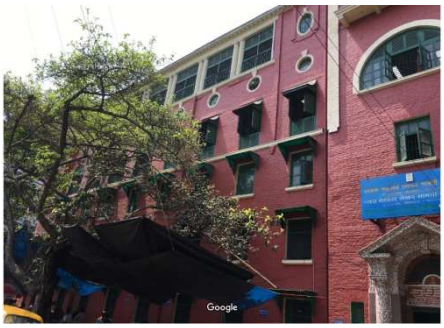
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-51 GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE**
Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'14.74"N
Longitude: 88° 20'41.84"E
Address: 11, Strand Road, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001
Approach: 800m (10min) walk from BBD Bagh RailwayStation via Strand Rd

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1850
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://giso.gov.in/about-us

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Govt. of India Stationery Office
Address: 11, Strand Road, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Office
Past use: Office

7. Significance

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

The Govt of India Stationery office was established in the year 1850. It is a central procurement and supply agency of stationery articles at economical cost over the control of quality scale under the guidance of MoHUA since the independence. The MoUHA also provide services for the nation in socio-economic development through the role of the Government of India Stationery Office.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan: Plan is E-shaped.

Façade:	The center of court bulding is marked by a projection in the façade across all the five storeys. The entrance is through an arched doorway capped with a triangular pediment and is approached through a flight of stairs. Rectangular fenestrations with protruding sunshades punctuate the façade.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-plaster, red and yellow paint.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

http://giso.gov.in/about-us

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Govt.+of+India+Stationery+Office/@22.5709354,88.3444718,17.5z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0x42a108567a52f384!2sThe+Govt.+of+India+Stationery+Office!8m2!3d22.570801!4d88.344981!3m4!1s0x0:0x42a108567a52f384!8m2!3d22.570801!4d88.344981

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	01.01.2021		

Serial No.-45.-54 ST. JOHN'S CHURCH INCLUDING HOLWELL MONUMENT, ROHILLA MEMORIAL MONUMENT & MAUSOLEUM OF JOB CHARNOCK

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **ST. JOHN'S CHURCH**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'11.84"N
Longitude: 88° 20'45.68"E
Address: 2/2, Council House St, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 900m (12min) walk from Chadni ChowkStation via Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah Sarani and Government Place.



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1784
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://kolkatatourism.travel/st-john-s-church-kolkata



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: St. John's Church
Address: 2/2, Council House St, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Christian Church
Past use: Christian Church

7. Significance

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

The church is built on land that was donated by Maharaja Nabo Kishen Bahadur and construction of the church started in the year 1784. A sum of 30,000 rupees was raised through a public lottery system. Warren Hastings the then Governor-General of India had laid the foundation stone of this church in 1784 and was open to the public by 1787. The land here, used to be an old burial ground that had not been in use since 1767 and had graves of the founder of Kolkata, Job Charnock and his family among others.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Neoclassical architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have few urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	Greek-cross shaped.
Façade:	A 174-foot tall towering spire with a massive clock is the tallest part of the church and lies just above the apse. The entrance is marked with eight Doric columns that support the porch. The frieze above have ornamental moldings. At the interiors, the longitudinal nave is supported over long Corinthian orders and walls adorned with beautiful religious paintings and ornate wood and marble carvings.
Decorative Feature:	lancet arch, pointed spires, turret.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick, lime-plaster, red and yellow paint. Brick masonry.



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

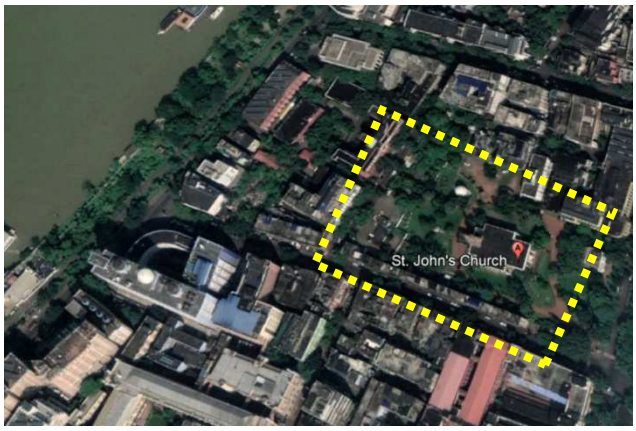
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Good

12. Other Remarks St. John's Church has the Black Hole Monument which is a memorial in honor of the British prisoners of war who had died in the Black Hole tragedy.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

i. https://kolkatatourism.travel/st-john-s-church-kolkata
ii. https://indianvagabond.com/2017/06/05/st-johns-church-kolkata-a-complete-guide/

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/St.+John's+Church/@22.569895,88.3460718,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x914d21cd2961df03!8m2!3d22.569895!4d88.3460718

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 01.01.2021

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-55 RAJ BHAVAN

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **RAJ BHAVAN**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'1.52"N
Longitude: 88° 20'51.27"E
Address: 1, Government Place, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 750m (10min) walk from Chadni Chowk Metro Station via Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah Sarani .

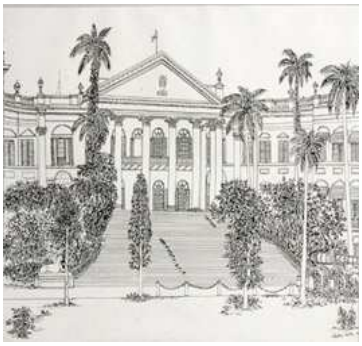


3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1799
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://rajbhavankolkata.nic.in/html/background.html
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/colonial-calcutta/bidhan-sabha-bhawan



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Governor's residence
Past use: Governor'sresidence

7. Significance

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

In the early 19th century, the Governor-General of the East India Company lived in a rented house called Buckingham House, located where present day Raj Bhavan stands. Around 1799, the Governor-General of India Marquess Wellesley, began the construction and in 1803 the construction was completed. The cost of construction was63,000 thousand pounds and was designed by Capt. Charles Wyatt. Wellesley was accused of improper management of funds and sent him back to England in 1805. This building was later used by the Viceroy of India, till the capital was shifted to Delhi. Presently, the building has been used by the Governor of West Bengal as their residence.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Neoclassical style of architecture with distinct Baroque overtones.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	The plan constitutes a central core with four radiating wings.The state rooms are located in the central core and accessed from the outside by a flight of grand steps to the north. The four wings are allocated with the various offices and residential quarters, approached by four sets of staircases. There are about 60rooms including public halls, verandahs, porticos, banquets & halls and the cavernous Throne room.The building covers an area of 7,800 square meters and is surrounded by a compound of 11 hectares of land.
Façade:	The site complex has six gateways, one each on the north and south and two each on the east and west.Along the central core, towards north is the portico supported over six lofty Ionic columns, crowned by a triangular pediment, and approached by a flight of grand steps. Towards the south, is another portico surmounted by a colonnaded verandah with a dome atop.Towards the north gate is a Chinese cannon, mounted on a dragon and flanked with minor cannons.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-plaster, cast iron, marble.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.





Southern end with the varandah (left), Arched Gate of the Raj Bhavan (middle),Chinese cannon (left)

9. Associated Intangible values Similar to the architectural aspects of Raj Bhawan is the Curzon's family mansion of the Kedleston Hall of Derbyshire.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

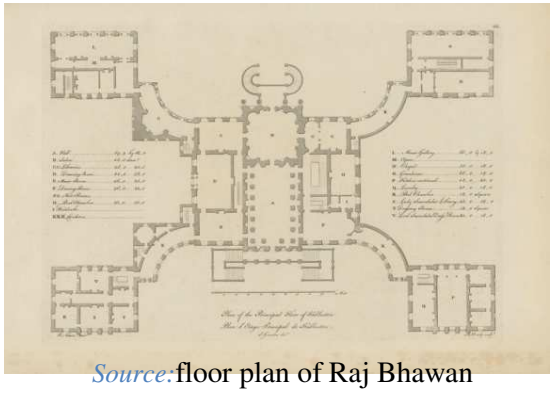
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



*Source:*floor plan of Raj Bhawan
https://journals.openedition.org/abe/6193

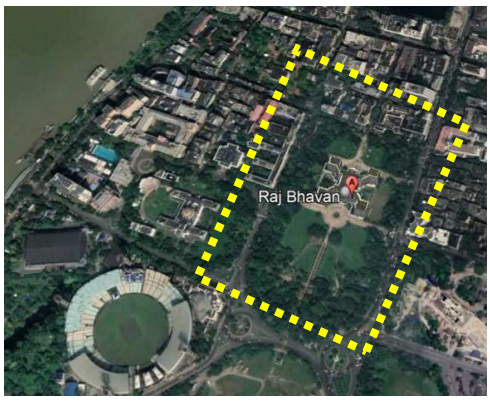
14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raj_Bhavan,_Kolkata#History
ii. http://rajbhavankolkata.nic.in/index.html
iii. https://kolkatatourism.travel/raj-bhavan-kolkata

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Raj+Bhavan/@22.5664528,88.3477775,16.5z/am=t/d



Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 01.01.2021

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-45.-56 BIDHAN SABHA BHAVAN

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:

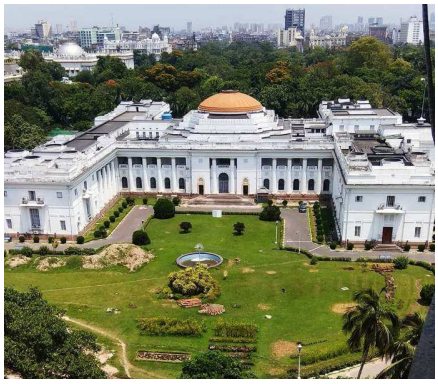


1. Name

Present Name: **BIDHAN SABHA BHAVAN**
Past Name: **-do-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'0.76"N
Longitude: 88° 20'39.32"E
Address: 3, Esplanade Row W, Maidan, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 750m (9min) walk from Eden Gardens Railway Station via Strand Rd and Shahid Khudiram Bose Rd



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 9th July, 1928
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: http://noisebreak.com/heritage-buildings-colonial-calcuta-bidhan-sabha-bhawan/
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/colonial-calcutta/bidhan-sabha-bhawan

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Legislative Assembly building
Past use: Legislative Assembly building

7. Significance

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

Till 1920, the sittings of the Legislative Council of Bengal were used to be held at Belvedere, Calcutta, the residential place of Lt. Governor of Bengal. But with the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1919, the venue was shifted to Town Hall from 1st February, 1921 to 8th February, 1931, till the completion of the construction of the Legislative Assembly building.The chief architect of the project was J Greaves and the construction work was executed by Martin & Co. The foundation stone of the structure was laid on 9th July, 1928 by Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, the then Governor of Bengal. The construction completed within two years. The building was inaugurated by Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal on 9th February, 1931.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Neoclassical architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	Plan is H- shaped. Site area measures approximately 33 bighas.The main chamber where the meetings takes place is a 19 m high, 91 m wide, 4300 square feet round shaped hall with a capacity of 300 members.
Façade:	The grand portico on the south is used as the entrance to the double storey building. The East and West faceis decorated with 18 Gothic columns each. The middle core of the H-formed structure has a copper-plated come at its centre.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime-plaster
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.



Assembly hall (left), entrance portico to the south (left)

9. Associated Intangible values According to Brian Paul Bach, the copper-plated dome at the centerresembles the Shah Najaf Imambara in Lucknow.

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

Good

12. Other Remarks Public access is prohibited in the premises of the building, except for 24th-26th December each year.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. http://www.wbassembly.gov.in/
ii. http://noisebreak.com/heritage-buildings-colonial-calcuta-bidhan-sabha-bhawan/
iii. http://sohamchandra.blogspot.com/2016/01/bidhan-sabha-bhawan-wb-legislative.html

Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bidhan+Sabha+Bhaban/@22.5668624,88.3442439,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0xfdad9eedf41a98c6!8m2!3d22.5668624!4d88.3442439

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	02.01.2021		

Serial No.-45.-57 WRITERS' BUILDING (MAHAKARAN)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **WRITERS' BUILDING**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'25.79"N
Longitude: 88° 20'55.05"E
Address: 16,Dalhousie Square North, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach: 500m (6min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Fairlie Pl and Netaji Subhas Rd



3. Property Type

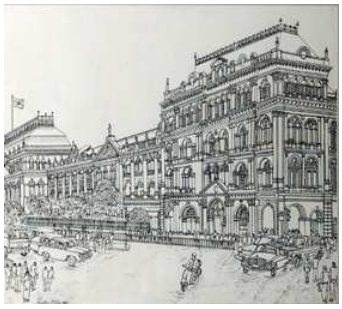
Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building
Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1777
Approximate Date: -
Source of information:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writers%27_Building
2. http://www.galerie88.in/nt/TV_Exhibt51_1000.asp#
3. http://wbpwd.gov.in/files/contents/writers_building_pdf/writers_buildings_evolution_over_time.pdf

5. Ownership



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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Administrative Office
Past use: Administrative Office

7. Significance

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

The Writers' Building was designed by Thomas Lyon for the East India Company in 1777. They wanted to consolidate its trading operations in India and centralize the tax operations. As the British mercantile interests in India grew and the EIC defeated the Nawabs of Bengal, Writers' Building was repurposed as their headquarters. Over 200 years,it served as the centre for British power and claims, as the seat of government of the Bengal Presidency and later the province of Bengal. From its conception, the building became the focal administrative and business hub of the city emerging around it.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Neoclassical architecture.

Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	Rectangular. The building is 150 meters long and with a built-up area of 55,000 square feet.
Façade:	The most iconic part of the facade is the 128 ft-long verandah with Ionic columns, each 32 ft high, on the first and second floors of the four storeyed building. The corner is splayed with curved walls and crowned by a dome. -
Decorative Feature:	Cornice, brakets, arch, Corinthian pilasters, pediment, dome.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick, lime-plaster, red and yellow paint. Brick masonry.



Statue of Minerva (left), statue of Benoy-Badal-Dinesh (left)



9. Associated Intangible values Three Bengali revolutionaries namely, Benoy Basu, Badal Gupta and Dinesh Gupta disguised themselves as Westerners to get inside the Writers' Building and shot the colonel, who brutally oppressed Indian prisoners. Hence, the name BBD Bagh the CBD of Kolkata, where Writers' building is situated.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	During the building extension in 1945, the earlier exixting courtyard was was sealed with built forms.
Repairs and Maintenance:	The building was renovated in late 2013.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

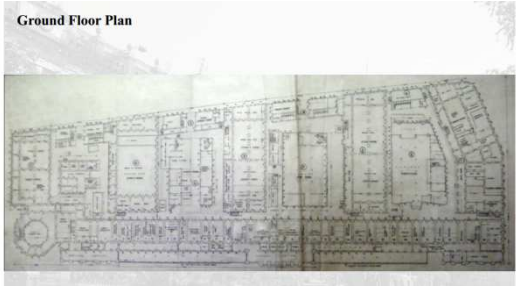
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

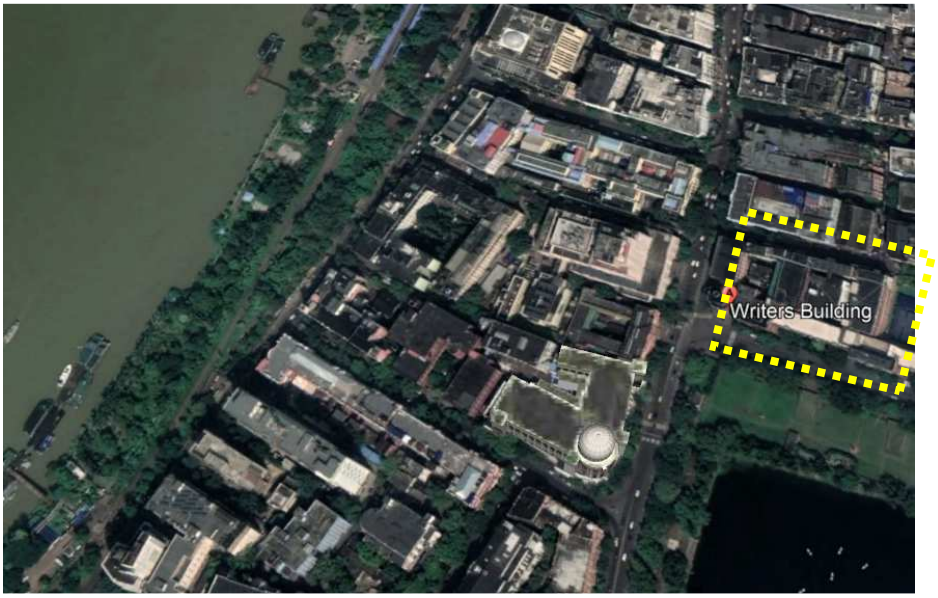


14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writers%27_Building#Renovation
ii. https://theculturetrip.com/asia/india/articles/a-brief-history-of-the-writers-building-kolkata/
iii. https://kolkatatourism.travel/writers-building-kolkata

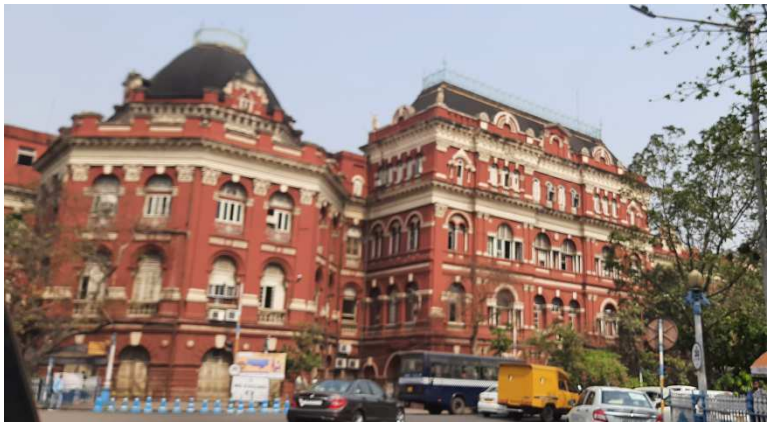
Maps/plan/Drawings



*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Writers+Building/@22.5737624,88.3486514,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x29d795887ec9fe6e!8m2!3d22.5737624!4d88.3486514

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	02.01.2021		

Field photographs taken in March 2021





Serial No.-45.-74 ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, SCOTTISH CHURCH

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, SCOTTISH CHURCH**
Past Name:	**-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22° 34'23.39"N
Longitude:	88° 21'3.45"E
Address:	15,Dalhousie Square North, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001
Approach:	750m (9min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Fairlie Pl and Netaji Subhas Rd



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1815
Approximate Date:	-

Source of information:

1. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/tag/st-andrews-kirk/
2. http://www.galerie88.in/nt/TV_Exhibt51_1000.asp#



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple	Single
Public/Private	Public
Any other (specify)	-
Name of owner:	Scottish Church Trust
Address:	15,Dalhousie Square North, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata 700001

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In use.
Present use:	Church
Past use:	Church

7. Significance

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

Dr. James Bryce, a man from the Scottish community of Calcutta, established a church for his community in 1815. The church was completed in 1818 as St. Andrew's Church. It was designed by M/s Burn, Currie & Co. The steeple of this church was higher than that of the then Anglican Cathedral of Calcutta, St. John's Church.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European Style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site. A large water body named Laldighi lies to the other side of the site.
Plan:	Rectangular with a staggered end, containing the apse.
Façade:	The Church stands on a 7 feet highplinth. On the Northern and Southern sides of the structure are elegant porticos supported by lofty Doric orders and topped with a triangular pediment.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick, lime-plaster. Brick masonry.



The "audacious bird" at the top of the spire.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

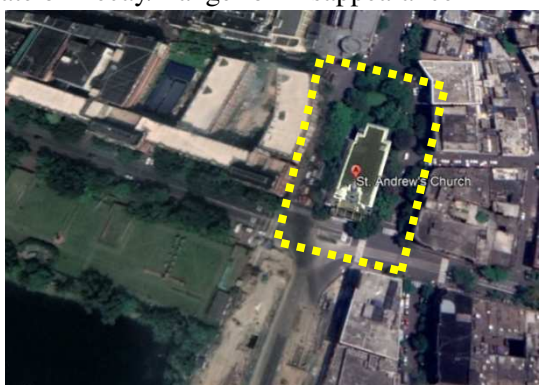
Sign of Distress:	Not found.
Structural Problem:	Not found.
Additions & alterations:	Not found.
Repairs and Maintenance:	Maintainedby PWD.
Threats to the property:	Not found.

11. State of Conservation

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

Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/tag/st-andrews-kirk/
ii. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2015/07/st-andrews-church-dalhousie-square-calcutta-kolkata.html

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/St.+Andrew's+Church/@22.5731324,88.3509125,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x41d8da79123dc65d!8m2!3d22.5731324!4d88.3509125

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 02.01.2021

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Serial No.-45.-75 BIDHAN SAROVAR (LAL DIGHI)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BIDHAN SAROVAR (LAL DIGHI)**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 34'19"N
Longitude: 88° 20'56"E
Address: Lal Dighi, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, West Bengal 700001
Approach: 500m (6min) walk from BBD Bagh Railway Station via Fairlie Pl and Netaji Subhas Rd



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: -

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use.
Present use: Waterbody
Past use: Waterbody

7. Significance

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

Lal Dighi had been in existence long before the arrival of Job Charnock to Kolkata. Originally, the local name for the park was 'Lal Bagh' owing to the name of the area of location. The park acquired its current name as *Lal Dighi* from the event of celebration of Holi, that resulted in the pond turn red in colour. It was owned by Lakshmikanta Roy Majumdar Choudhury, but was acquired by Charnock. It came out to be a recreational spot for the British. The waterbody was in utter neglect for several years, until Warren Hastings launched a project which made *Lal Dighi* the purest source of water in the city and its water was supplied to the British residents back then.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	No significant style found.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have urban settlements with ample vegetation and green open space. River Ganga is in close vicinity to the site.
Plan:	The water body spans across an area of about twenty-five acres.
Façade:	The water body is surrounded by lush green trees and the panoramic view of the skyline of Kolkata..
Decorative Feature:	None.
Building material and:	None.
Construction techniques	None.

9. Associated Intangible values

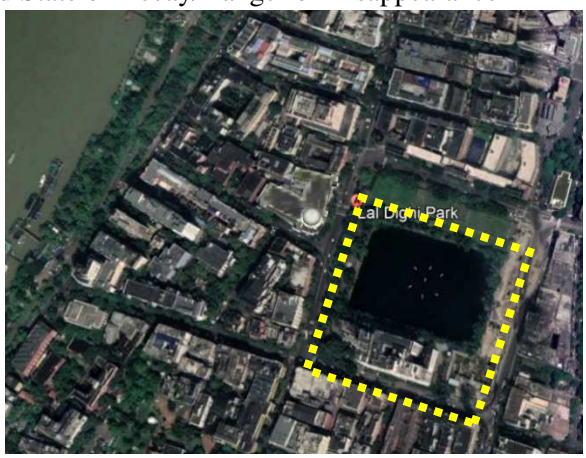
10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

Good



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://kolkatatourism.travel/lal-dighi-kolkata
ii. https://puronokolkata.com/2016/02/15/lal-dighi-lal-bagh-calcutta-1690/

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Lal+Dighi/@22.571999,88.3469157,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a465de895d:0x47aa3b3ca22d5ee8!8m2!3d22.5721351!4d88.3489776

Lister
Name Sreyosi Pramanik
Date of Listing 01.01.2021

Reviewer
Name Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan

Ward 48

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings
(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 48 – 01	THAKURBARI OF RAMKANAI ADHIKARI
Serial No. 48 - 02	THAKURBARI OF CHUNIMANI DASI.

Ward 49

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 49 - 02	SIVA & KALI TEMPLE
Serial No. 49 – 03 to 06	NO STRUCTURE ALLOTED.
Serial No. 49 - 07	SRADDHANANDA PARK

Serial No.-49.-01 DAINIK BASUMATI

Map Reference:
Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:	**DAINIK BASUMATI**
Past Name:	**-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude:	22° 34'12.71"N
Longitude:	88° 21'36.12"E
Address:	166, BB Ganguly Street, Kolkata 700012
Approach:	650m (3min) walk from Central Metro Station via Dr Lalit Banerjee Sarani and College Street.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:	1881
Approximate Date:	-
Source of information:	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dainik_Basumati

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use:	In Use
Present use:	Press And Media
Past use:	Press And Media

7. Significance

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

Dainik Basumati was a Bengali newspaper published in Kolkata by the Basumati Corporation Ltd. In 1881, Upendranath Mukhopadhyay started the Basumati Sahitya Mandir. On 6 August 1914, the Dainik Basumati began to be published. The publication of Dainik Basumati was stopped and Basumati Telegram was launched as the Bengal government cracked down on the daily. In 1961, the Basumati Sahitya Mandir had certain internal problem sand was acquired by Ashoke Kumar Sen, the then Union Law Minister. Finally in 1974, the it was acquired by the Government of West Bengal. In 2003, the Dainik Basumati stopped its publication.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Indo-European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding:	Surroundings have dense urban settlements with moderate vegetation.

Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	The entrance is through a large multifoil double arch. The roof has three domed cupolas arranged in series. The floor levels are marked by a projected cornice supported over brackets.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

Fair

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

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

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Basumati+Corporation+Limited/@22.5698551,88.3598872,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277ac0161c411:0xa1c2fcf3868f35f3!2sCentral,+Chittaranjan+Avenue,+Haltu,+Calcutta+Medical+College,+College+Square,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3582423!2d22.5725237!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277aec0c2321d:0xb9f0dc943ebfec0b!2sBasumati+Corporation+Limited,+166,+BB+Ganguly+Street,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700012!2m2!1d88.3600166!2d22.5701961!3e0!3m4!1s0x3a0277aec0c2321d:0xb9f0dc943ebfec0b!8m2!3d22.5701961!4d88.3600166

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	29.12.2020		

Ward 50

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings
(Grade-I)

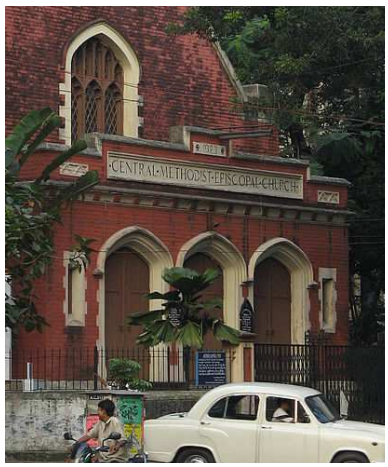
No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 50- 02	CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF DOLOURS
Serial No. 50- 04	SANTOSH MITRA SQUARE

Serial No.-50.-01 CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name: **CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'43.13"N
Longitude: 88° 21'50.46"E
Address: 131, Lenin Sarani Rd, Lebutala, Bowbazar, Kolkata 700013
Approach: 1.6km (8min) walk from Sealdah Railway Station via Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road and Dr R Ahmed Sarani.

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: Mid 19th century
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methodist_Church_in_Indiaati

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Central Methodist Episcopal Church Trust
Address: 131, Lenin Sarani Rd, Lebutala, Bowbazar, Kolkata 700013

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Christian Church
Past use: Christian Church

7. Significance

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

Methodist Church in India is a Protestant Christian denomination of India. The Church has its roots from American Methodism brought by American missionaries distinguished from traditional British Methodism. The Methodist Churches joined Church of South India and the Church of North India are the results of mergers involving Church of England, British Methodist Churches and other Protestant denominations under episcopal Anglican orientation. Methodism came to India in 1856.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Early Christian church architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with ample vegetation.
Plan: Rectangular

Façade:	The entrance is through three arched bays. The roof is sloping with gable ends. The building is painted with bright brick red and yellow colours.
Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

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

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Central+Methodist+Episcopal+Church/@22.5620687,88.3637472,109m/am=t/data=!3m1!1e3!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a027659c5555555:0xa3968ffa1950bfd0!2sSealdah,+Sealdah,+Raja+Bazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3707442!2d22.5676462!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0276ffb879497f:0x71ad0c3e057b53cb!2sCentral+Methodist+Episcopal+Church,+131,+Lenin+Sarani+Rd,+Lebutala,+Bowbazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700013!2m2!1d88.3640959!2d22.5616848!3e0!3m4!1s0x3a0276ffb879497f:0x71ad0c3e057b53cb!8m2!3d22.5616848!4d88.3640959

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	29.12.2020		

Serial No.-50.-03 UNION CHAPEL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **UNION CHAPEL**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'44.17"N
Longitude: 88° 21'46.20"E
Address: 137, Lenin Sarani, Dharmatala, Kolkata 700013
Approach: 350m (4min) walk from Chadni Chowk Metro Station via Maidan street.

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1817
Approximate Date: -
Source of information: Church wall

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify): -
Name of owner: Union Chapel Trust
Address: 137, Lenin Sarani Rd, Lebutala, Kolkata 700013

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Christian Church
Past use: Christian Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Nothing significant found.
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style of architecture.
Site & Surrounding: Surroundings have dense urban settlements with ample vegetation.
Plan: Rectangular.
Façade: The entrance to the chapel is through a projected portico supported over Doric orders and crowned by a triangular pediment above. The

façade is painted elegantly with white paint with bands of golden accents.



Decorative Feature:	Described above.
Building material and:	Brick, lime plaster.
Construction techniques	Brick masonry.

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

None

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

*Source:*https://www.google.com/maps/place/Union+Chapel+Church/@22.5644475,88.3530968,17z/data=!4m22!1m16!4m15!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a88a80742d:0xd136d859bb6528c7!2sChandni+Chowk,+Esplanade,+Chowringhee+North,+Bow+Barracks,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.3538026!2d22.566797!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0277a8078cba77:0xff14a4765dcca409!2sUnion+Chapel+Church,+137,+Lenin+Sarani,+Dharmatala,+Dharmatala,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700013!2m2!1d88.3530968!2d22.5644475!3e2!3m4!1s0x3a0277a8078cba77:0xff14a4765dcca409!8m2!3d22.5644475!4d88.3530968

Lister		**Reviewer**	
Name	Sreyosi Pramanik	**Name**	Gopa Sen &Suchandra Bardhan
Date of Listing	29.12.2020		

BOROUGH VI

(Wards 46,47,51,52,53,54,55,60,61 & 62)



BOROUGH MAP OF KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA

Snapshot of documented buildings in Borough VI vis-à-vis total no. of Grade-I buildings

Ward Nos.	No. of Grade I Bldgs.	No. of bldgs. documented
46	38	20
47	8	4
51	3	1
52	5	4
53	5	2
54	2	1
55	8	3
60	6	4
61	8	4
62	4	2
TOTAL	**87**	**45**

Ward 46

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 46 – 02	HINDU MUTUAL HOUSE
Serial No. 46 – 10	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Serial No. 46 – 11	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Serial No. 46 – 12	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Statues and Water bodies have not been included

Serial No. 46 – 18	STATUE OF RASHBEHARI BOSE
Serial No. 46 – 19	STATUE OF B. R. AMBEDKAR
Serial No. 46 – 20	STATUE OF MATANGINI HAZRA
Serial No. 46 – 21	STATUE OF MICHAEL MADHUSUDAN DUTTA
Serial No. 46 – 22	(PARK, WATERBODY & MEMORIAL) SURENDRA NATH PARK
Serial No. 46 – 23	STATUE OF SHYAMAPRASAD MUKHOPADHYAYA
Serial No. 46 – 24	STATUE OF SIR HARIRAM GOENKA
Serial No. 46 – 28	(LANDMARK) PANIOTY FOUNTAIN
Serial No. 46 – 29	STATUE OF SIR ASHUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY
Serial No. 46 –30	STATUE OF SURENDRA NATH BANDYOPADHYAY
Serial No. 46 – 31	STATUE OF NALINIRANJAN SARKAR
Serial No. 46 – 34	(PARK, WATERBODY & MEMORIAL) MANOHAR DAS TARAG
Serial No. 46 – 35	STATUE OF MAHATMA GANDHI
Serial No. 46 – 36	STATUE OF LENIN

Serial No.-46-01 SHAHID MINAR



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SHAHID MINAR**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'29"N
Longitude: 88°34'91"E
Address: Shahid Minar Maidan, Sido Kanhu Dahar, Maidan, Kolkata, 700007
Approach: Indira Gandhi Sarani



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1828
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaheed_Minar,_Kolkata
2. https://theculturetrip.com/asia/india/articles/a-brief-history-of-the-shaheed-minar-kolkata/
3. https://curlytales.com/enjoy-panoramic-views-of-kolkata-city-from-top-of-shaheed-minar/
4. https://newsmen.in/news/kolkatas-iconic-shaheed-minar-develops-crack/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Gov. of West Bengal
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Landmark with a panoramic view
Past use: Landmark with a panoramic view

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Constructed in 1828 as a tribute to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, commander of the British East India Company, the tower was initially known as the Ochterlony Monument. The structure sought to celebrate his defense of British occupied territory in the Indian subcontinent against the Marathas and other regional armies. However, in 1969, decades after India gained independence, the monument was rededicated to the memory of the martyrs of the Indian freedom movement. It was then renamed the Shaheed Minar, which translates to 'the Martyr's Monument.'

Culture Significance: The vast field to the south of Shaheed Minar, is known as the Shaheed Minar Maidan or the Brigade Ground. It has a history of

being the site of political rallies and fairs.[4] The first political meeting on the ground was presided over by Rabindranath Tagore to condemn the killing of a youth in Hijli by the British in 1931. The central bus terminus of the city is around[clarification needed] the monument.

Social Significance: Large political rallies take place in the foreground of Saheed Minar,.Main Bus stand of the city is just next to it.

Associational Significance: Its characteristic design and size has drawn the attention of many, including Mark Twain who dubbed it the 'cloud kissing monument

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The 158-foot high tall structure displays a blend of various architectural styles, including a Turkish-style rounded dome, an Egyptian foundation and a column inspired by those seen in Syria. A serpentine staircase with about 223 steps leads to the top floor of the monument. Designed by architect J.P. Parker, the building offers a panoramic view of the city.

Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the city. At the Maidan

Plan: Circular

Façade: As mentioned above

Decorative Feature: As mentioned above

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values







10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Repairs and Maintenance by PWD State

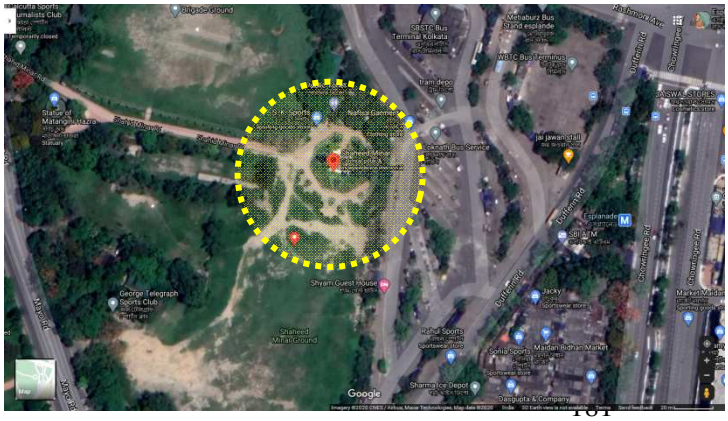
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Shaheed+Minar/@22.5626728,88.3493329,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a027709ec52b613:0x38ab368691d5430d!2z4Ka24Ka54KeA4KamIOCmruCmv-CmqOCmvuCmsCDgpq7gpq_gprzgpqbgpr7gpqg!8m2!3d22.5624945!4d88.3489789!3m4!1s0x3a027709e8f68cd5:0x6a9d6d1ed7b9937a!8m2!3d22.5628375!4d88.3491741?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 – 03 METRO CINEMA HALL



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **METRO CINEMA HALL**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'43"N

Longitude: 88°35'16"E

Address: Metro Cinema Hall, 5 Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Esplanade, Dharmatala, Taltala, Kolkata, 700013

Approach: Jawaharlal Nehru Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype: Assembly



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1935

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metro_Cinema_(Kolkata)
2.. https://www.whatshot.in/kolkata/revisit-the-remnants-of-a-golden-era---the-age-old-movie-theatres-in-kolkata-c-14404
3. http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/12759
4. http://noisebreak.com/legend-lost-metro-cinema-hall/
5. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/metro-mgm-roar-to-plex-revamp/cid/1282474

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Cinema Hall

Past use: Shopping Mall /Multiplex

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This cinema hall was built by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, an American Production Company, based in Beverly Hills, United States in 1934 to promote their films in Kolkata (then Calcutta), which was among the most important cities throughout the British Empire and had a large English-speaking population of Britishers,. Famous as an elite British city, Calcutta had a large market for Hollywood films. The theatre was designed by Thomas W. Lamb, a New York-based (Scottish born) theatre architect(who also designed the Metro Cinema, Mumbai for MGM later in 1938 and many other famous

theatres around the world). It was inaugurated in 1935. The first film shown in this cinema was Way Out West.

Culture Significance: The Metro was the most modern of the cinemas in Calcutta till the Lighthouse Cinema came up in the early 1940s. Right since its opening, the Metro cinema had become a favourite among the cinema goers in Calcutta, especially the European elite, consisting of Britishers, Jews and Armenians, who lived in Calcutta in sizeable numbers during the British Raj.

Social Significance: Western movies were very popular during the early 20th century among urban elite of the city.

Associational Significance: Lamb drew up plans for this Metro Cinema in 1934 and it opened in 1935. It was built on the site of an earlier cinema and utilised some of the original walls.

Local legends: MGM continued to operate the Metro until 1972 when they sold out to a local exhibitor. The auditorium was demolished around 2012 and the façade was saved to be used as an entrance to a new multiplex cinema on the site.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: **Although it is a Grade-I heritage Building it was demolished keeping only the front façade**.

Site & Surrounding: On Jawaharlal Nehru Road.

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance:

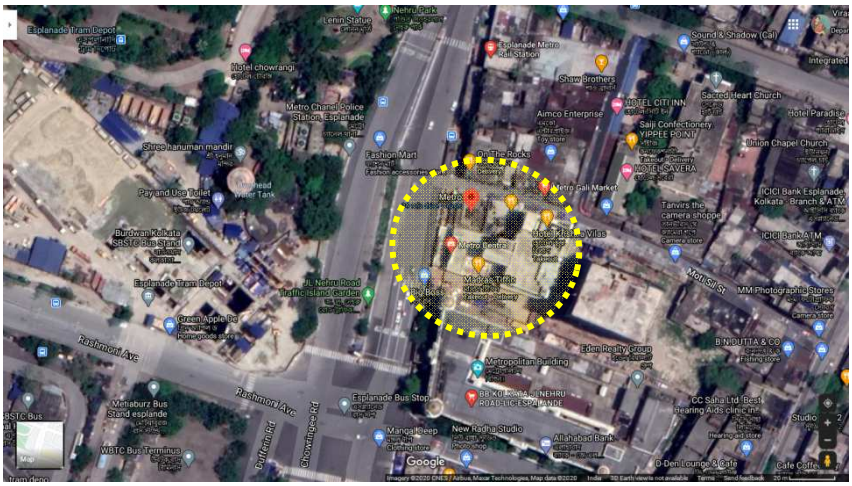
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

Archaeological:

Architectural: B

Historical: B

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: IIB

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Metro/@22.5643038,88.3514229,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sMetro+Cinema+Hall,+Jawaharlal+Nehru+Road,+Esplanade,+Dharmatala,+Taltala,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!3m4!1s0x0:0xbac8dc23fe81de5f!8m2!3d22.5643275!4d88.3516132?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021



Serial No.-46 – 04 GRAND HOTEL



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **GRAND HOTEL**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'17"N
Longitude: 88°35'13"E
Address: 15, Jawaharlal Nehru Rd, New Market Area, Dharmatala, Taltala Kolkata, 700013
Approach: Jawaharlal Nehru Road

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: Early Nineteenth Century
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Hotel_(Kolkata)
2. http://www.historichotelsthenandnow.com/grandkolkata.html
3. https://santorinidave.com/oberoi-grand-hotel-kolkata
4. https://dreamofacity.com/2016/12/22/the-oberoi-grand-hotel-calcutta/
5. https://www.alamy.com/grand-hotel-calcutta-1902-creator-unknown-image236054402.html



Grand Hotel - 1903

5. Ownership

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



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The site where the hotel now stands was first developed at No. 13 Chowringhee Road as the private residence of a Colonel Grand in the early nineteenth century. The house was converted into a boarding house by Mrs. Annie Monk who later expanded her business to include Numbers 14, 15 and 17. 16 Chowringhee was occupied by a theatre owned and managed by Arathoon Stephen, an Armenian from Isfahan. When, in 1911, the theatre burned down, Stephen bought out Mrs. Monk and, over time, redeveloped the site into a 3 storey 500 room

hotel. . Built in an extravagant neoclassical style, the hotel soon became a popular spot amongst the English population of Calcutta. It was known, in particular, for its annual New Year party that, along with iced champagne and expensive gifts, involved the release of twelve piglets in the ballroom. Anyone who caught a piglet, could keep it

In the 1930s, sometime after the death of Stephen, a typhoid epidemic in Calcutta resulted in the death of six people at the hotel. The drainage system at the hotel was suspected and it was closed in 1937. The property was leased by Mohan Singh Oberoi who reopened the hotel in 1939 and was able to buy the property outright in 1943.[1]

Culture Significance:	The hotel got a major lift during World War II when about 4000 soldiers were billeted there, and would party regularly. Events like the U.S. Marines' Ball at the hotel remind visitors of such times.
Social Significance:	A landmark of Kolkata
Associational Significance:	A symbol of highest standard of Hospitality.
Local legends:	

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Neo Classical Style. The hotel features a large white building covering an entire block .
Site & Surrounding:	On the Jawharlal Nehru Road.
Plan:	Sprawling rectangle
Façade:	colonnaded verandahs and balconies on the upper floors, projecting portico for the entire length of the block supported on paired columns with Ionic capitals,
Decorative Feature:	stucco ornamentation in the facade.
Building material and:	Brick and concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





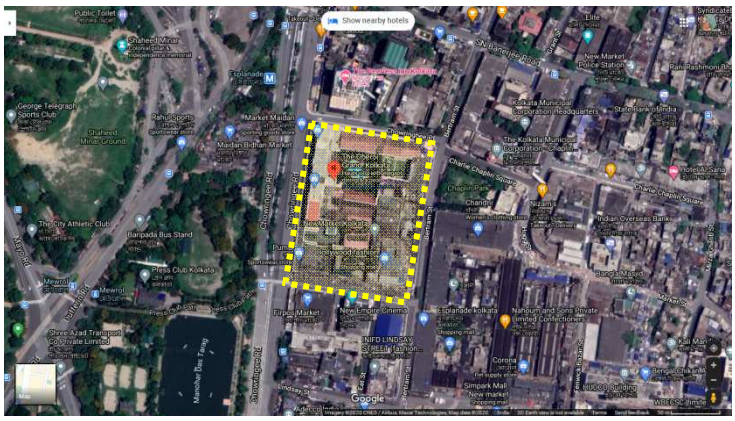
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

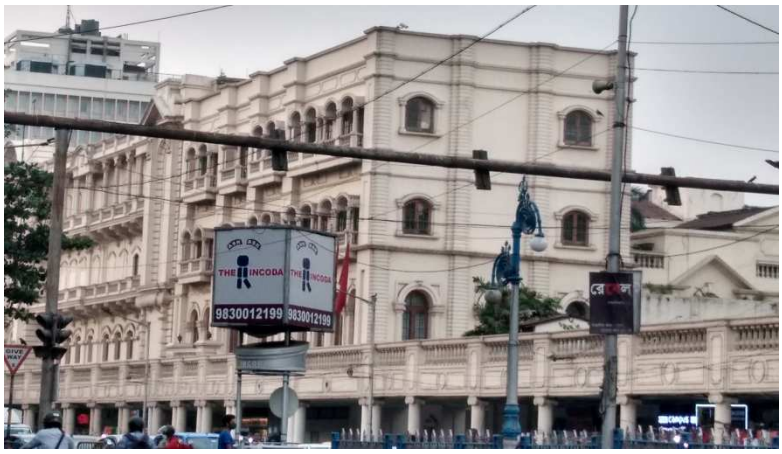
Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/The+Oberoi+Grand,+Kolkata/@22.5617151,88.3506064,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!3m7!1s0x3a02771160347adf:0x79dc7210e1ace099!5m2!4m1!1i2!8m2!3d22.5616631!4d88.3513038?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Serial No.-46 – 05 TOWER HOUSE



Map Reference: Photo Reference:.

1. Name

Present Name: **TOWER HOUSE**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'56"N

Longitude: 88°35'25"E

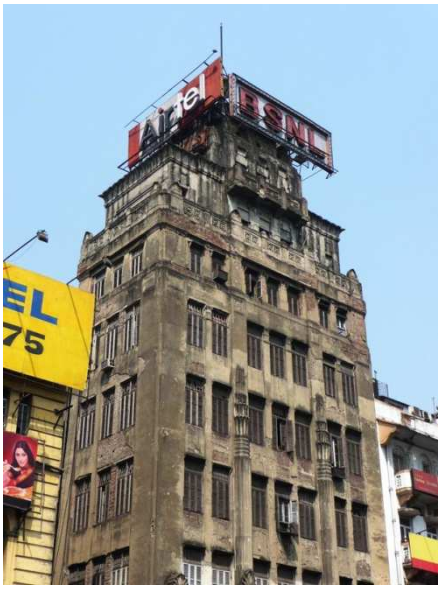
Address: 2b, Chowringhee Square, Esplanade, Chandni Chawk, Bowbazar, Kolkata, 700013

Approach: Chowringhee Square

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Commercial



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1937-38

Source of information:

Internet

1. http://wikimapia.org/4329084/Tower-House
2. https://mobile.twitter.com/hashtag/heritagealert?src=hash

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Commercial

Past use: Commercial

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The building is one of the first high rise buildings of Kolkata

Culture Significance: At one point of time it was the tallest building of the city

Social Significance: On 3rd 4th and 5th floor are the Office of TALBOT & CO. On ground floor is J.S.MOHAMED ALI the oldest cloth merchant of Kolkata and famous suit maker.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Art Deco Skyscraper. A shorter version of The Empire state Building, New York.

Site & Surrounding:	At the heart of the city
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Long recessed windows
Decorative Feature:	Simple façade
Building material and:	Brick and concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Need urgent intervention
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks

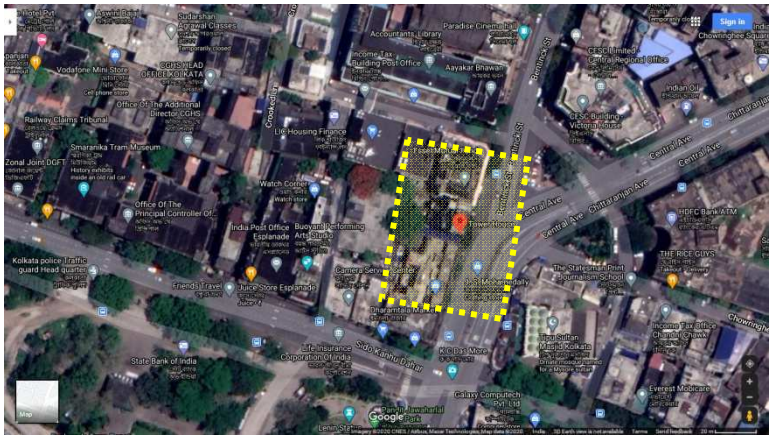
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Tower+House,+Bentinck+St,+Esplanade,+Chowringhee+North,+Bow+Barracks,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700069/@22.5659485,88.3498206,708m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a7b6fd05bf:0x55bbd3587d54ca87!8m2!3d22.5659485!4d88.3516521?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021





Serial No.-46 – 06 CESC BUILDING - VICTORIA HOUSE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **CESC BUILDING - VICTORIA HOUSE**

Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'65"N

Longitude: 88°35'22"E

Address: 1, Chittaranjan Avenue,
Chowringhee Square, Kolkata, 700001

Approach: Chittaranjan Avenue

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Building

Subtype: Business



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1931

Source of information:

Internet

1. http://animeshray.com/victoria-house-kolkata/
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Victoria_House_-_Esplanade_-_Kolkata_2011-09-11_00541.jpg
3. https://www.cesc.co.in/?page_id=223

Bach Paul Brian(Rupa&Co)2006 Calcutta’s Edifice P506

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: CESC

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Business

Past use: Business

7. Significance

Historic Significance: In the late 1920, it was decided to improve Calcutta’s Roads. On the lor forming the northern side of new Chowringhee Square, a major building called Victoria house was built by Calcutta Electric supply corporation, at the cost of Rs 2000,000

Culture Significance: Architect of the building was Sudlow, Ballardie and Thompson . Mackintosh Burn was the contractor.

Social Significance: In the square in front of Victoria house was raised a statue of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, one of the citys most respected figure

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Classical Style. Conventional office block six storied champhered to fit the site
Site & Surrounding:	T the head of the city’ s greatest thoroughfare
Plan:	Triangular
Façade:	Grey marble mouldings, bronze grills
Decorative Feature:	Half melon dome of reinforced concrete dressed in malleable copper. It is a translucent sphere lighted and glowing
Building material and:	Brick and concrete
Construction techniques	RCC Construction

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/CESC+Building+Victoria+House/@22.5663098,88.3518583,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a7cc6aa149:0x5d26da6555205022!8m2!3d22.5664943!4d88.3522392

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021









Serial No.-46 –07 SIR STUART HOGG MARKET





Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **NEW MARKET**

Past Name: **HOGG MARKET**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'12"N

Longitude: 88°35'17"E

Address: 19, Lindsay Street, New Market Area, Dharmatala, Taltala, Kolkata, 700087

Approach: Chowringee Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype: Market

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1873

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuart_Saunders_Hogg
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Market,_Kolkata
3.



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Market

Past use: Market

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Sir Stuart Saunders Hogg CIE (17 February 1833 – 23 March 1921[1]) was a British civil servant in the Indian Civil Services of British India. He was born in 1833 in Delhi to Sir James Hogg, formerly a director of the British East India Company and the Registrar of the Calcutta High Court. In 1853, at the age of twenty, Stuart Hogg entered the Indian Civil Services. During the Sepoy Mutiny, he was posted in the Punjab. Later, he joined the Bengal government as the Police Commissioner of Calcutta where he established the Detective Department. From 1863 to 1877 he was the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. In 1875, he was knighted.New Market, Calcutta, an upscale market that he founded, was named Sir Stuart Hogg Market in 1903 in his honour. It is still often referred to as Hogg's Market.

Culture Significance:	In 1871, moved by a well orchestrated outcry from English residents, a committee of the Calcutta Corporation began to contemplate a market which would be the preserve of Calcutta's British residents. Spurred by the committee's deliberations, the Corporation purchased Lindsay Street, made plans to raze the old Fenwick's Bazar located there
Social Significance:	There are several renowned confectioners in New Market: Nahoum & Sons (estd. 1902) Another huge section of the market houses crockery and crystal stores, such as Staffordshire Stores (estd.1938), that sell everything from champagne flutes, wine glasses, and cocktail funnels to dinner and tea sets and flower vases..
Associational Significance:	Richard Roskell Bayne, an architect of the East Indian Railway Company,who designed the Victorian Gothic market complex. It began to take shape in 1873, and Bayne was honoured for his achievement with a Rs. 1,000 rupee award, a large sum in the 1870s. Mackintosh Burn was the builder.
Local legends:	New Market's growth kept pace with the city until World War II. The northern portion of the market came up in 1909 at an expense of 6 lakh rupees. Despite the gathering storm of World War II, an extension was engineered on the south flank, and the historic clock tower on the southern end of the market was shipped over from Huddersfield and installed in the 1930s

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Victorian Gothic Style
Site & Surrounding:	At the heart of the city
Plan:	Open market Plan
Façade:	Gothic arches
Decorative Feature:	Collonades, Fixed lovers, Skylights
Building material and:	Brick and lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

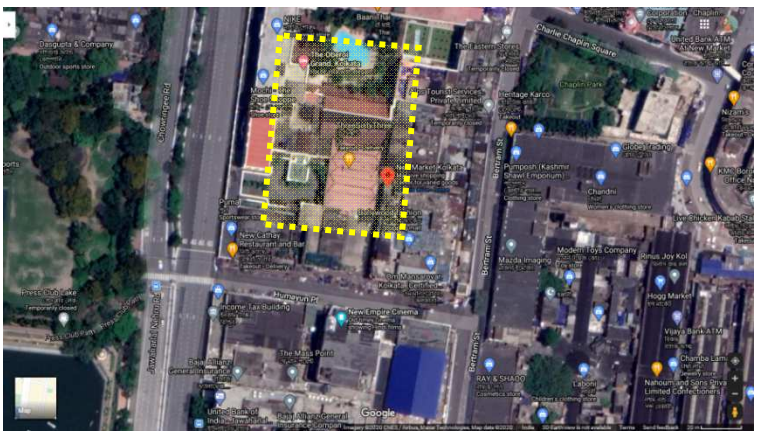
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

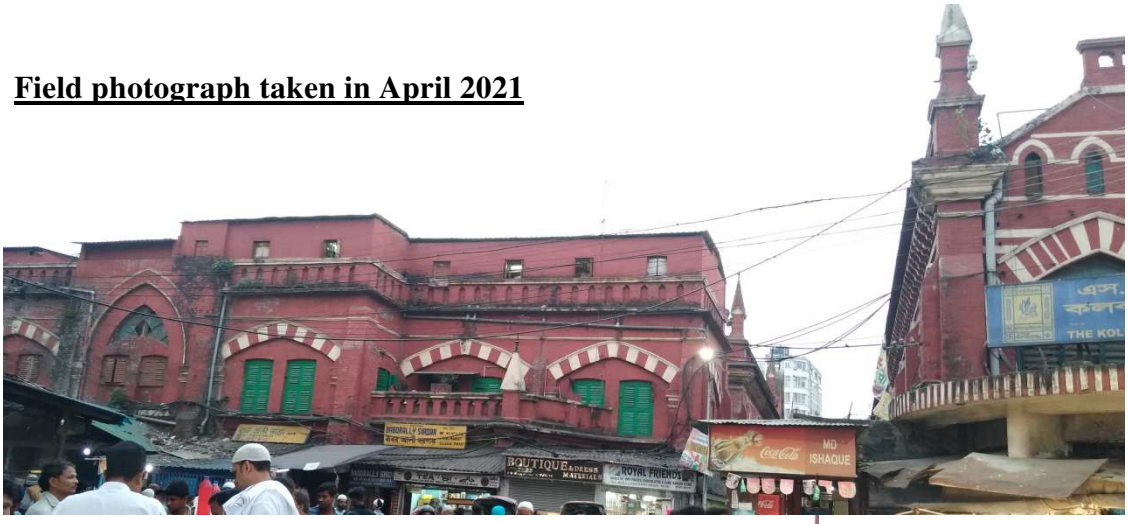
Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/NewMarket+Kolkata/@22.5602667,88.3518342,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a027708e5e1d949:0x12c1f7434c54c364!2s19,+Lindsay+St,+New+Market+Area,+Dharmatala,+Taltala,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700087!3b1!8m2!3d22.559682!4d88.3511066!3m4!1s0x3a02770898b846c5:0xdddb5ecfdcca7a02!8m2!3d22.5611346!4d88.3517148

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Serial No.-46 –08 PARSI FIRE TEMPLE



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **PARSI FIRE TEMPLE**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'08"N

Longitude: 88°35'45"E

Address: 91, Metcalfe Street, Mission Row Extension, Chowringhee North, Bowbazar, Kolkata, 700012

Approach: Metcalfe Street



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1912

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2012/01/25/parsi-zoroastrian-fire-temple-calcutta-kolkata/
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Anjuman_Atash_Adaran_Temple,_Parsi_(Zoroastrian)_Fire_Temple,_Calcutta_(Kolkata)_07.JPG
3. http://www.visittemples.com/other/agnimandirtemplekolkatawestbengal
4. https://www.anirbansaha.com/parsi-fire-temple-kolkata-india/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Private Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The Parsi Community

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Fire Temple

Past use: Fire Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Initially, Calcutta housed two Agni Mandirs, one at Ezra Street and this one on Metcalfe Lane. First one is abandoned.

Culture Significance: The present fire temple of Anjuman Atash Adran was established in 1912 by Ervad Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Mehta and operates to this day. Anjuman Atash Adran Temple is located on the Metcalfe Street (Popularly called the Bandook Gali) in the Boubazar area of Central Calcutta (Kolkata).

Social Significance: The Parsis are fire worshipers and the holy flame eternally burns in the Parsi Fire Temple. The Parsi Temple is out of reach of Non Parsis .

Associational Significance: Zoroastrians gather here on their new year day in August and for other festivals

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Two storied building with arches on pillars
Site & Surrounding:	at the heart of the city
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	As mentioned in Architectural Style
Decorative Feature:	Decorative stain glasses with Zoroastrian motifs at the arches over doors and windows
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

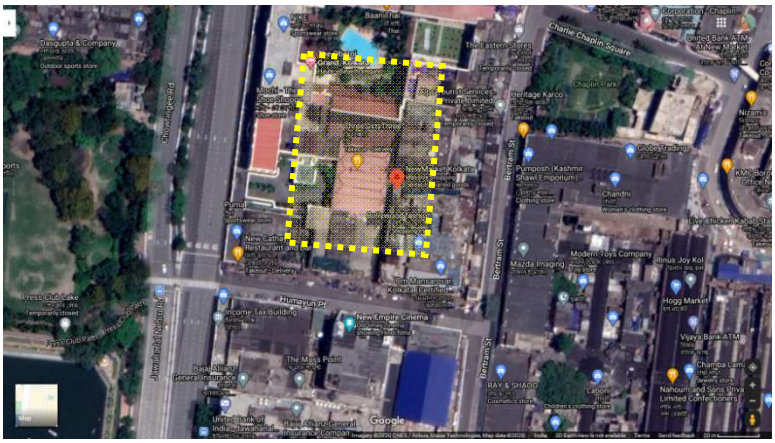
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14.References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Fire+Temple/@22.5707735,88.3545719,44m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277af3bbdee8d:0x350086e1723ba036!2sFire+Temple!8m2!3d22.570819!4d88.3545558!3m4!1s0x3a0277af3bbdee8d:0x350086e1723ba036!8m2!3d22.570819!4d88.3545558

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	27.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –09 ESPLANADE MANSION



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **ESPLANADE MANSION**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'66"N

Longitude: 88°34'89"E

Address: 1, Sido Kanhu Dahar, Chowringhee North, Kolkata, 700069

Approach: Sido Kanhu Dahar



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype: Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1910

Source of information:

Internet

1. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/03/esplanade-mansions.html.
2. http://animeshray.com/restoration-of-esplanade-mansions/
3. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Esplanade_Mansion_(Esplanade_Mansions)_Life_Insurance_Corporation_and_Eastern_Railway_Office_and_Reservation_Counter_Kolkata_(Calcutta)-_700069.JPG
4. http://heritagestructurewb.blogspot.com/2014/01/esplanade-mansion-esplanade-mansion.html

. Bach Paul Brian(Rupa&Co)2006 Calcutta's Edifice P296





5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: LIC

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Residential/Commecial

Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Esplanade Mansion is undoubtedly one of the majestic and beautiful structures of Kolkata. Thus it attracts tourists and enthusiasts.
It was in 1910, the gorgeous structure was built at the crossing of Esplanade Row (East) and Old Court House Street. Elias David Joseph Ezra, the well known Jewish businessman was the builder. Elias David Ezra also built Magen David Synagogue at Barabazar and Chowringhee Mansion which is adjacent to the Asiatic Society building at Park Street.

Originally built for residential purpose, the magnificient structure was used by the Americans later on. It was leased out to the American Government during the WW2. The American Library in Calcutta was in this building.

Culture Significance: During the shooting of The Philosopher's Stone (Parash Pathar- link-https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eU_3l9hi_Oc&index=3&list=PL4B322308A647A447) in 1952, Satyajit Ray placed his movie camera at the roof of this building.

Social Significance: Built by Sir Rajen Mukherjee's firm, Martin and Co., for Calcutta's Jewish real estate magnate, David Joseph Ezra,

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Art Nouveau international style of art, architecture
Site & Surrounding:	At the crossing of Esplanade Row (East) and Old Court House Street.
Plan:	Irregular shape. Spread out from the central circular mass with a dome on top.
Façade:	Dominating central tower with two wavy wings
Decorative Feature:	Waves of windows with wooden sunshades, deep balconies.
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Recently restored.
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

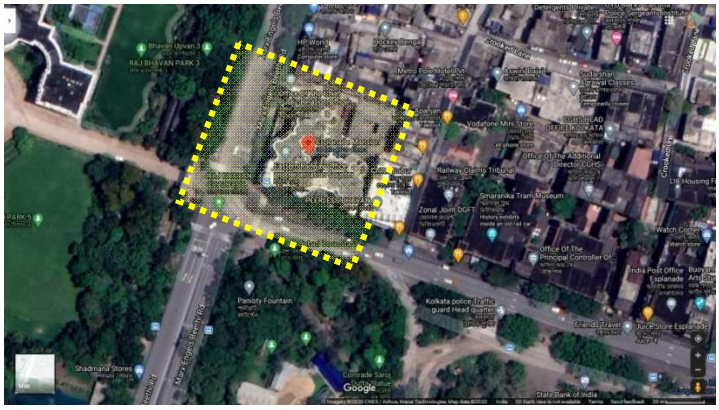
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Esplanade+Mansion,+Sido+Kanhu+Dahar,+Chowringhee+North,+Bow+Barracks,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700069/@22.5666177,88.3477885,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a728cd377d:0x9ff4dabb1079c3d0!8m2!3d22.5665261!4d88.3489043

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	27.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –13 THE KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **THE KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

Past Name: **CACUTTA CORPORATION**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'26"N

Longitude: 88°35'31"E

Address: 5, SN Banerjee Road, New Market Area, , Kolkata, 700013

Approach: SN Banerjee Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Commercial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1905

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://wb.gov.in/services-kmc-service.aspx
2. https://www.thestatesman.com/bengal/pollution-control-kmc-amend-building-rules-1502847418.html
3. https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/jsp/MunicipalHistoryHome.jsp
4. https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/jsp/KMCKolkataHistory.jsp

. Bach Paul Brian(Rupa&Co)2006 Calcutta’ s Edifice P139-144



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: KMC

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Commercial

Past use: Commercial

7. Significance

Historic Significance: With the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, a Corporation was created consisting of 72 Commissioners with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman; 48 Commissioners were elected by the rate-payers and 24 appointed by the Government.

Culture Significance: C. R. Das was the first elected Mayor and Subhas Chandra Bose his Chief Executive Officer. The city was ruled under the Act till March 1948 when the State Government superseded the Corporation

Social Significance:	Architect was W. BanksGwyther and contrctor was Mackintosh Burn Ltd.
Associational Significance:	With the amalgamation of erstwhile Municipalities of Jadavpur, South Suburban,Garden Reach and Joka, the strength of the elected Councillors has been fixed at 144. From time to time the Act has been amended as per requirements for the betterment of the rate-payers.
Local legends:	Eminent citizens have occupied this building as Mayor and Sheriff to serve the citizens of the city of Kolkata

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Formidable building with neo classicism influence
Site & Surrounding:	Very near New Market
Plan:	A number of rectangular buildings
Façade:	A central tower and Arched openings. A verandah later added in front .
Decorative Feature:	Deep verandahs which are now covered with shutters.
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

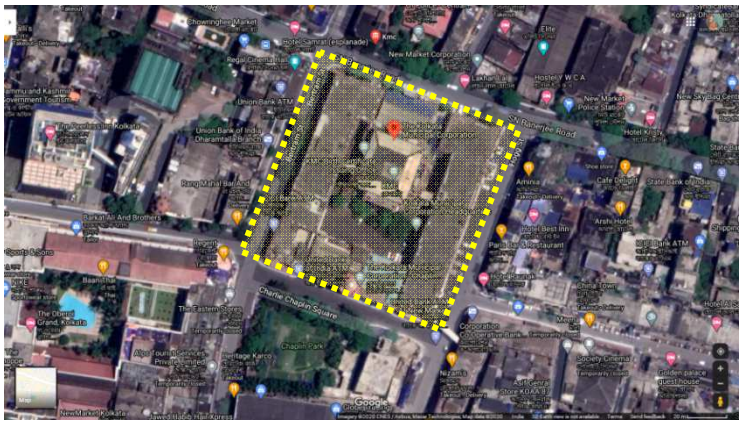
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/The+Kolkata+Municipal+Corporation/@22.5629534,88.3526426,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a027708081678e7:0x4bbf3f15c7804860!2sKmc!8m2!3d22.5629819!4d88.3530235!3m4!1s0x39f89ba3ecaaef55:0x402f962e7ffa8d0e!8m2!3d22.562544!4d88.3531149

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021









Serial No.-46 –14 CAREY BAPTIST CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CAREY BAPTIST CHURCH**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'13"N

Longitude: 88°35'52"E

Address: Bepin Behari Ganguly Street, Bowbazar, Kolkata, 700012

Approach: Bepin Behari Ganguly Street,



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Church

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1st.January 1809

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Carey_Baptist_Church_-_Bowbazar_Street_-_Kolkata_2013-03-03_5230.jpg
2. https://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/legacy/shepherd/india2003.htm
3. https://markjohansen.wordpress.com/2012/03/20/reflections-on-kolkata/
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Carey_(missionary)
5. http://insearchofmoderation.ca/?m=201402
6. https://geneblanchette.files.wordpress.com/2012/01/the_story_of_the_lall_bazar_baptist_chur-1.pdf



5. Ownership

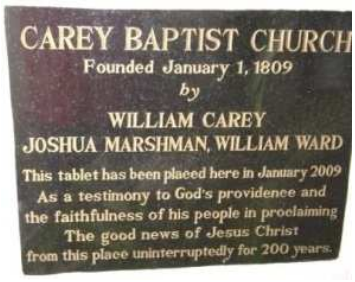
Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Church

Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: William Carey established this Church

Culture Significance: The pulpit used by William Cary is still there

Social Significance: One of the first churches of Calcutta

Associational Significance: Associated with Baptist church of Serampore

Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Classical style
Site & Surrounding:	Near Lalbazar police HeadQuarters
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Long ionic columns
Decorative Feature:	Imposing structure
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

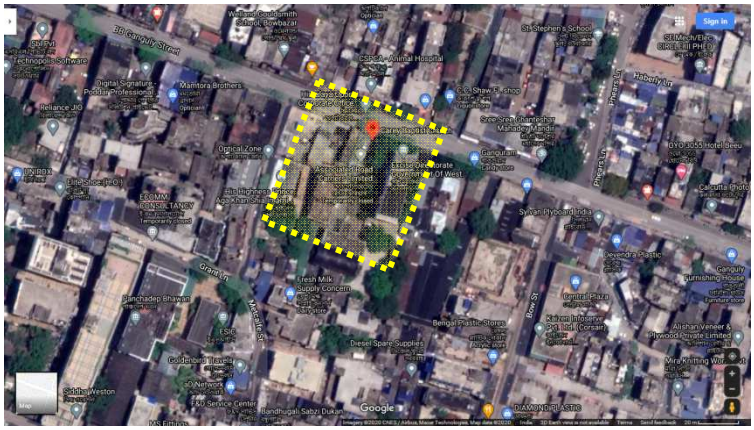
Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Carey+Baptist+Church/@22.5709732,88.3550062,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277af2403e9eb:0x99e5b864de46befb!2sCarey+Baptist+Church!8m2!3d22.5712593!4d88.3552717!3m4!1s0x3a0277af2403e9eb:0x99e5b864de46befb!8m2!3d22.5712593!4d88.3552717

.

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	30.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –15 CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS**

Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'50"N

Longitude: 88°35'26"E

Address: Lenin Sarani Road, Esplanade, Dharmatala, Taltala, Kolkata, 700013

Approach: Lenin Sarani Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: Between 1832-1834

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/sacred-heart-church-calcutta
2. http://pixels-memories.blogspot.com/2012/10/sacred-heart-church-calcutta.html
3. https://puronokolkata.com/2014/03/13/portuguese-church-mugihata-kolkata-1848/
4. http://animeshray.com/church-of-the-sacred-heart-of-jesus-kolkata-revisited/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Private Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Church

Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This was originally a Roman Catholic Church for the Portuguese community in Calcutta. The Catholic Emancipation Act had been passed in 1829, and the church was built by Mrs Pascoa da Souza, a member of the prominent Portuguese family, the Barrettos, between in 1832 and 1834. It was erected behind Dharamtola Bazaar on Dhurrumtollah (Dharamtola) Street at the centre of British Calcutta.

Culture Significance: The devotion of Sacred heart is one of the widely practiced and well known Roman catholic devotions

Social Significance: Mrs Pascoa da Souza, built this church in fulfillment of his vow to his son Louis da Souza. The Barettoe line started from Portugal to India, Macau, Hongkong and many other places.

Associational Significance: The Church was solemnly blessed on Ester Sunday, 30th. March 1934
Local legends: The church is attached to a school

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Gothic Style
Site & Surrounding:	At the heart of the city, congested area
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Imposing ionic columns
Decorative Feature:	Clock and the pier.
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





This coloured lithograph, dated 1848, is taken from plate 7 of Sir Charles D'Oyly's ' Views of Calcutta and its environs'.



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Sacred+Heart+Church/@22.5649905,88.3527307,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a8078cba77:0x915f0f2c8dfa097b!8m2!3d22.5648208!4d88.352673

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	30.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Serial No.-46 –16 PRINCE GOLAM MOHAMMED MOSQUE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **TIPU SULTAN MASJID**

Past Name: **PRINCE GOLAM MOHAMMED MOSQUE**

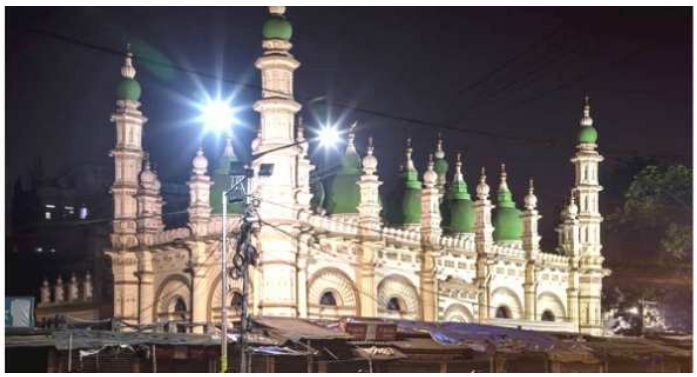
2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'55"N

Longitude: 88°35'20"E

Address: 185, Lenin Sarani Road, Esplanade, Dharmatala, Taltala, Kolkata, 700013

Approach: Lenin Sarani Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1842

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tipu_Sultan_Mosque
2. https://www.thebetterindia.com/145577/tipu-sultan-mosque-kolkata-iftar-women-news/
3. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/why-legends-of-tipu-sultan-live-on-in-calcutta/articleshow/61530774.cms
4. https://www.beautifulmosque.com/tipu-sultan-shahi-mosque-in-kolkata-india
. Bach Paul Brian(Rupa&Co)2006 Calcutta’ s Edifice P619-



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The waqf committee

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Mosque

Past use: Mosque

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This building was built in 1832 by Prince Ghulam Mohammed Shah, the youngest son of Tipu Sultan. An identical mosque built later by the waqf committee is at Tollygunge

Culture Significance: Tipu Sultan, the powerful ruler in south India during the 18t h century , when the British themselves were taking over India. Unfortunately he died in 1799. one of the first Indian rulers to do that. By a treaty with the British, he had to accept his two minor sons to be exiled to Calcutta.

Social Significance: It commemorates Tipu and a relic of that period.

Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Close to Junagadh, Gujrat style
Site & Surrounding:	At the most important crossing of the city
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Islamic arches
Decorative Feature:	Ten' blob" or 'squashed pumpkin' domes
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

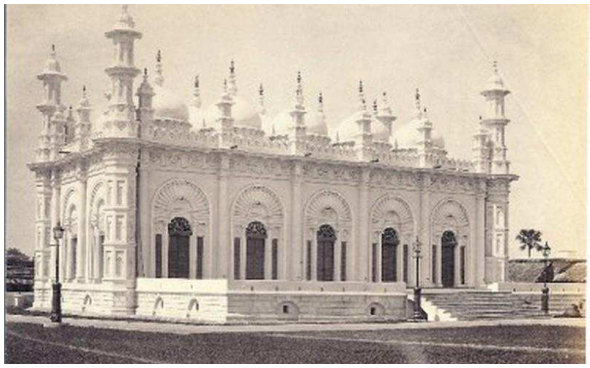
9. Associated Intangible values





10. Condition Description

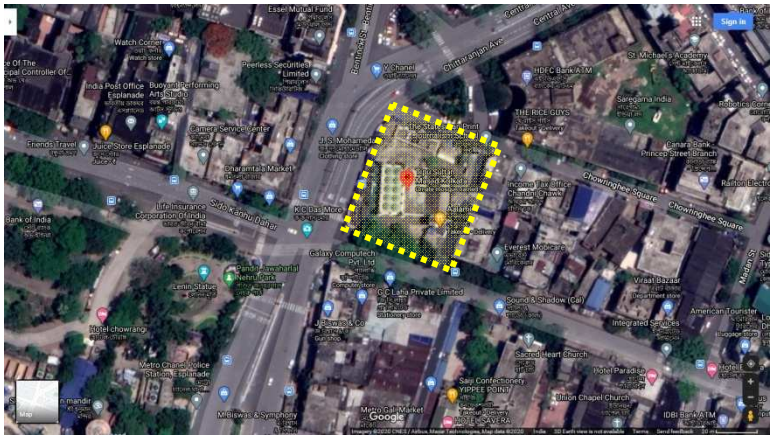
Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Tipu+Sultan+Masjid+Kolkata/@22.5655196,88.3515462,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a7c161e97f:0xb98c0c81435de34b!8m2!3d22.5655184!4d88.3520934

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	30.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Serial No.-46 – OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS. (MILITARY ACCOUNTS OFFICE)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS. (MILITARY ACCOUNTS OFFICE)**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'60"N

Longitude: 88°35'00"E

Address: 6, Sido Kanhu Dahar, Maidan, Esplanade, Chowringhee North, Bow Barracks, Kolkata, 700069

Approach: Sido Kanhu Dahar

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Business



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1909

Source of information:

Internet

4. http://animeshray.com/ex-military-secretariat-esplanade-kolkata/
5. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/03/foreign-military-secretariat-esplanade.html
6. https://www.outlookindia.com/photos/photoessay/lost-photos-british-raj-1910s/314?photo-54951

Bach Paul Brian(Rupa&Co)2006 Calcutta’s Edifice P149-151

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Ministry of Defence

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Office

Past use: Office

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Built in 1909, and designed by PWD architect W Banks Gwyther, the Foreign and Military Secretariat Building, is a sterling example of Lord Curzon’s ambitious effort to create in Calcutta a mirror image of his beloved London.

Culture Significance:

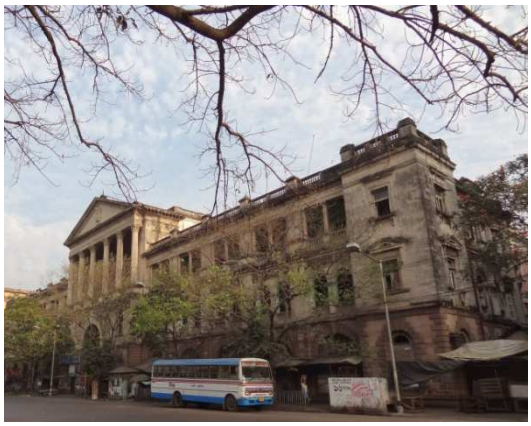
Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Neo-Classical building, with it's wide verandahs, recessed rooms and large central court yard,
Site & Surrounding:	At the heart of the city
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Imposing columns
Decorative Feature:	Pediment
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well Maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Office+Of+The+Principal+Controller+Of+Accounts+FYS/@22.5659767,88.3497301,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0277a71a44ef4f:0x365e2ebb23ec22a1!2s5,+Sido+Kanhu+Dahar,+Maidan,+Esplanade,+Chowringhee+North,+Bow+Barracks,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700069!3b1!8m2!3d22.5661247!4d88.3498441!3m4!1s0x3a0277a705566533:0xe59cc027d12b473b!8m2!3d22.5659955!4d88.3500626

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –25 CHOONG YE THONG CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CHOONG YE THONG CHURCH**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'65"N

Longitude: 88°35'43"E

Address: 10, Madan Street, Esplanade, Chandni Chawk, Bowbazar, Kolkata, 700072

Approach: Madan Street



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1859

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/07/31/choong-ye-thong-chinese-church-temple-calcutta-kolkata/
2. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2016/05/choong-ye-thong-church-chinese-temple-calcutta-kolkata.html
3. https://indianvagabond.com/2018/02/14/chinese-new-year-in-kolkata/
4. http://www.bongblogger.com/list-of-chinese-temples-churches-in-calcutta-kolkata-tirettabazar/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The

Address:





6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Chinese Church

Past use: Chinese Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Choong Ye Thong Temple is housed in a three storied building and it is on the second floor. There are many Chinese Gods and Goddess installed in the first room of the temple and in the next room there are two images of another Chinese Gods along with a divine Bird, painted in black. Basically, this temple is not based on a single or particular faith. It is based on many Faiths like Taoism, Confucianism and Buddhism are mixed together in one place. Earlier temple was opened on daily basis for worship but now it's open only on Sunday.

Culture Significance: Earlier ground floor and first floor housed the Chinese Medium School named Mai Kua Feng Confucian School. Years back the

school was closed down because of Chinese here in Kolkata is no more

Social Significance: The God of fortune, Kwan Kun is installed here and prayer is offered on daily basis. It consist in two rooms and housed many Gods. Also decorated with weapons and roof hanging. Gods are installed in both the rooms but a portion of a one room used as a store room by some Chinese Bands, they stored Dragons, Drums etc etc. This temple is not maintained properly and need urgent attention.

Associational Significance: This temple is housed in the first floor of a huge building but most of the place of the temple have been occupied by the tenants.

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Simple building wth Chinese motifs.

Site & Surrounding: It is located at the junction of Damzen Lane and Blackburn Lane, very hard to locate.

Plan: Rectangular

Façade: As mentioned in architectural style

Decorative Feature: Authentic Chinese features inside

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: maintained

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: B

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Choong+Ye+Thong+Church/@22.566297,88.3539378,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277a866fd5fd9:0xc9daf1b8674a555!2sChoong+Ye+Thong+Church!8m2!3d22.5663874!4d88.3543509!3m4!1s0x3a0277a866fd5fd9:0xc9daf1b8674a555!8m2!3d22.5663874!4d88.3543509

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –26 FIRST WORLD WAR MEMORIAL CENOTAPH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **THE CENOTAPH**

Past Name: **LASCAR WAR MEMORIAL**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'34"N

Longitude: 88°34'67"E

Address: Maidan, Kolkata, 700021

Approach: Red Road (Indira Gandhi Sarani)

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Structure

Subtype: Memorial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1924

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/06/05/the-glorious-dead-cenotaph-calcutta-kolkata/
2. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2016/11/18/remembrance-sunday-glorious-dead-cenotaph-kolkata/
3. http://noisebreak.com/monuments-memorials-colonial-calcutta-glorious-dead-cenotaph/
4. https://www.socialnews.xyz/2020/11/08/kolkata-eminent-personality-paying-homage-during-the-annual-remembrance-sunday-ceremony-gallery/
5. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/calcutta/remembrance-sunday-at-the-maidan-cenotaph/cid/1796954
6. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/04/17/world-war-i-wwi-memorials-calcutta-kolkata/

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Ministry of Defence

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Memorial

Past use: Memorial

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Cenotaph literally means an empty tomb or monument erected in honour of a person or group of people whose remains are elsewhere.

Culture Significance: Remembrance Sunday is held every year on the Sunday closest to November 11, which is commemorated worldwide as Armistice Day, marking the end of World War I. On November 11, 1918, the Allied nations and Germany signed an armistice ending the war, which had killed more than 15 million people. Eminent people pay homage on that day

Social Significance: All the names noted in the brass plaque were British name indicating that the "Glorious Dead" cenotaph was a WWI dedicated only to British and Anglo – Indian soldiers. Plaques were shifted in 1959 to the nearby St. John's Church where they can still be seen to this day.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Designed by architect Herbert William Palliser, the sandstone built memorial loosely resembles the Cenotaph of Whitehall, London.

Site & Surrounding: Located on the Northern end of the Calcutta (Kolkata) Maidan

Plan:

Façade: The original brass plaque containing the names of the fallen soldiers was shifted to the St. John's Church, for unknown reasons. Two bronze statues of British soldiers, painted in black, with heads bowed and bayoneted rifles at reverse-arms stand as the silent sentries at the entrance of the area. The statues were imported from England.

Decorative Feature: A low yellow coloured baluster railing separates the memorial from the adjoining Red Road. The entrance is marked with two statues of British Soldiers.

Building material and: Construction techniques: Sandstone



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/The+Cenotaph/@22.5631827,88.3466981,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a09c377925:0x662b577032e0cd6e!8m2!3d22.5634193!4d88.3467705

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –27 OLD MISSION CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **OLD MISSION CHURCH**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'34"N
Longitude: 88°34'67"E
Address: 5, RN Mukherjee Road,
Lal Bazar, Kolkata, 700001
Approach: RN Mukherjee Road



3. Property Type

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

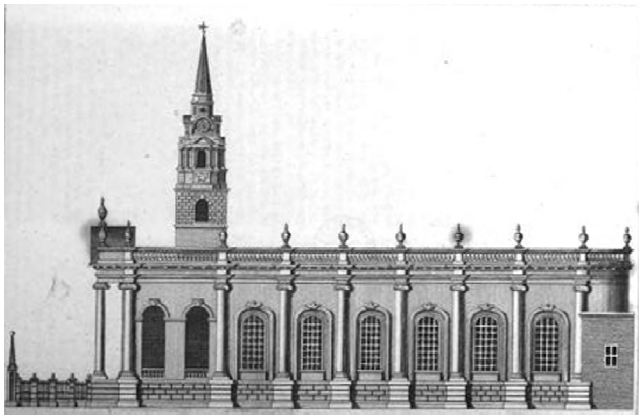
4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1770-1772
Source of information:

Internet

1. https://puronokolkata.com/2014/03/12/old-mission-church-kiernanders-mission-old-fort-william-calcutta-1774/
2. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/05/29/old-or-mission-church-calcuta-kolata/
3. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Calcutta,_Old_Mission_Church_entrance.JPG

Bach Paul Brian(Rupa&Co)2006 Calcutta’ s Edifice P575-576



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Church
Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Johann Zachariah Kiernander, a Swedish Lutheran, who was working as a missionary in the south, he was invited to Bengal by Lord Clive. Following a minute of the Calcutta Council, dated March 24, 1760, a large room near the gateway of the old Fort was fitted up as a Chapel. This was in a house given rent free to Kiernander by the Governor. In 1767 he resolved to purchase ground and build a church at his own expense, and the present church was completed, after many setbacks, in 1770. Kiernander himself called it Beth Tephillah (Hebrew: House of Prayer), but it was known to many as Lal Girja. Kiernander’s Mission was the city’s sole Protestant place of worship from 1758 until the completion of St. John’s Church in 1787. Subsequently it

became commonly known as the Old Church, or Old Mission Chuch, while St. John's was often referred to as the New Chuch, or sometimes Pathure Girja, the Stone Church.

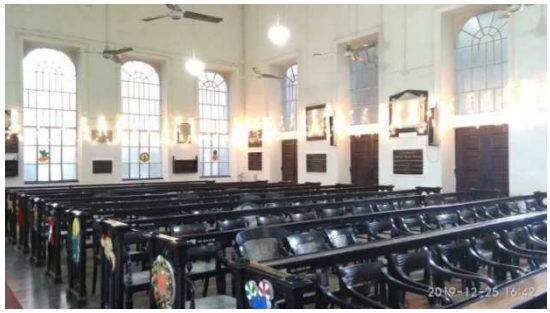
Culture Significance: Kiernander established his mission in in1740 and came to Calcutta in 1758 and remained here till his death in 1799.

Social Significance: He built a school, several houses and had his own preferred burial ground at Mission Cemetry at lower Park Street.

Associational Significance: Because of its central location and its longevity the present building replaced an earlier less impressive building

Local legends: It was called Lal Girja or Red Church

8. Architectural Description



Architectural Style: Neo Classical Style
Site & Surrounding: At the heart of the city
Plan: Rectangular
Façade: Long colimns
Decorative Feature: Arched windows
Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Not very well maintained
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/The+Old+Mission+Church/@22.5716817,88.3507889,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a5ba9ca839:0xa8cabe97df538279!8m2!3d22.5716285!4d88.3512717

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –32 PELITI-FIRPO IN WHICH PELITI'S RESTAURANT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **FEDERICO PELITI**

Past Name:

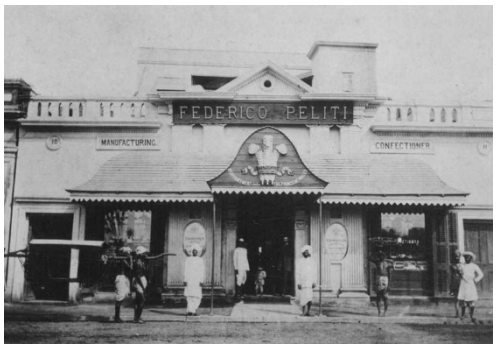
2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'06"N

Longitude: 88°34'89"E

Address: 14, Hemanta Basu Sarani, Lal Dighi, B.B.D. Bagh, Kolkata, 700001

Approach: Hemanta Basu Sarani



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Business

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1870

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.pelitis.com/
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/pelitis-restaurant-calcutta
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federico_Peliti
4. https://puronokolkata.com/2013/11/19/pelitis-restaurant-government-palace-calcutta-1870/
5. https://www.kolkataonwheels.com/post/party-time-lost-rhyme
6. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2014/04/pelitis-restaurant-11-government-place.html



Marble Plaque identifying the building

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: LIC

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Confectionary

Past use: Office

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Chevalier Federico Peliti was a Manufacturing Confectioner, a purveyor of cakes, chocolates etc by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen Empress. He started his restaurant and confectionery business in 1870 at 11 Government Place in the Dalhousie Square area of Calcutta. The Pelitis' was famous for their three course lunch which could be had very quickly at Rs 1.50. The price remained static from 1917 till about 1924. If we consider that the Firpos' used to cater a similar lunch for Rs 2.50 in 1947 then you will realise that Peliti's was not really cheap. The Peliti's did a lot of outside catering and the

variety of their cakes was well known. A great masterpiece of Peliti was a 12′ high replica of the Eiffel Tower in sugar, crafted by the great man himself in December 1889.

Culture Significance: It was here at a lunch meeting on 26-Sep-1919 that the Rotary Club of Calcutta was organised thus ushering in the movement in India and indeed the mainland of Asia. Peliti's restaurant closed down after Independence.

Social Significance: Unfortunately the house now is a shabby LIC office.

Associational Significance: The Original marble plaque, bearing the name of the restaurant's illustrious owner, may still be seen, on the right of the main entrance. It reads "By Special Appointment to His Excellency, The Viceroy, Federico Peliti, Importer of English, French and Italian Provisions, Fancy Presents, and Wine Merchant".

Local legends: NA

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Long verandah
Site & Surrounding:	At the heart of the city
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Long verandah with central porch
Decorative Feature:	Same as above
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values







10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

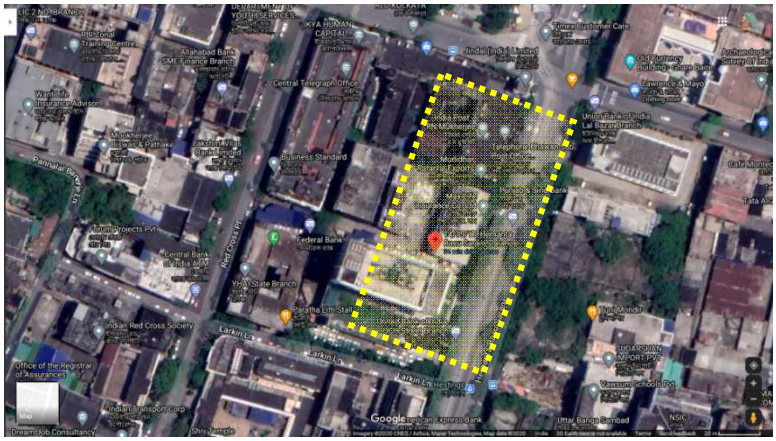
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/14%2F15%2F17,+Hemanta+Basu+Sarani,+Dalahosi,+Lal+Dighi,+B.B.D.+Bagh,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700001/@22.5696417,88.3490282,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277a6a05e2d07:0x48e30492f3dc2b1b!8m2!3d22.5696225!4d88.3492911

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –33 NEW EMPIRE CINEMA HALL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

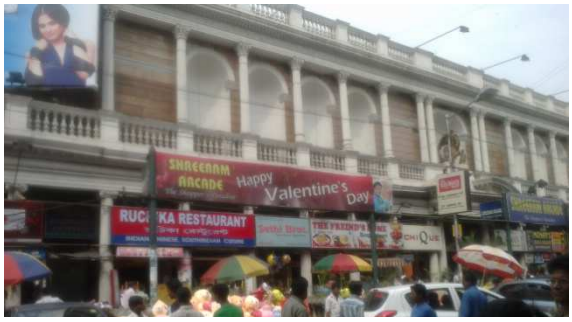
Present Name: **NEW EMPIRE CINEMA HALL**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'05"N
Longitude: 88°35'14"E
Address: Humayun Place, New Market Area, Dharmatala, Taltala, Kolkata, 700087
Approach: Humayun Place

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1932
Source of information:
Internet

1. http://radiobanglanet.com/old-gold-new-empire-cinema-kolkata/
2. https://www.flickriver.com/photos/meckleychina/3792873049/
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Empire_Cinema_(Kolkata)
4. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/rise-and-fall-of-dream-theatres/cid/1282868
5. https://wikivisually.com/wiki/New_Empire_Cinema_(Kolkata)

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: John Mantosh
Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Single screen Cinema Hall
Past use: Single screen Cinema Hall

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Major general Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, then home minister of Nepal, set up base in Calcutta and acquired 45 properties across the city. New Empire was one of them.

Culture Significance: Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore staged a play" Natir Puja" at the theatre. That aside, the theatre was a venue for Uday Shankar ballets, and musical performances by eminent international conductors like Yehudi Menuhin and Zubin Mehta. Leading freedom fighters and nationalists, including Subhas

	Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru, had visited the theatre during the pre-independence days
Social Significance:	The architect of this theatre was A. de Bois Shrosbree. At that time this theatre was used to perform Ballets and plays.
Associational Significance:	In the early 1960s films were introduced here alongside theatre performances. In the late 1960s this was turned into a complete cinema hall. Under the chairmanship of V. Shantaram, the First International New Youth Film was held in New Empire
Local legends:	Warner Brothers used to run New Empire between 1970 and 1989 when there was a huge flow of Warner Brother films. Once their lease ended, Hindi films were introduced to keep pace with audience demands.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Similar to Art Deco
Site & Surrounding:	At the heart of the city
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Collonades and lonf verandah
Decorative Feature:	
Building material and:	Brick and Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not very well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance — Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

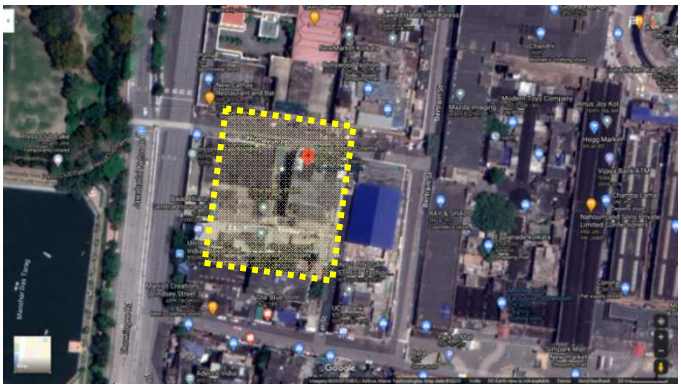
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/New+Empire+Cinema/@22.5604572,88.3511027,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027708f6bfa841:0x680a3dc84cb2c804!8m2!3d22.5605129!4d88.3514889

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	01.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –37 CURRENCY BUILDING



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **CURRENCY BUILDING**

Past Name: -DO-

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'04"N

Longitude: 88°35'05"E

Address: 1, Surendra Mohan Ghosh Sarah, Bow Barracks, Kolkata, 700001

Approach: R.N. Mukherjee Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype:

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1833

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/currency-building-a-calcutta-heritage-turns-into-an-exhibition-hub/cid/1680939
2. http://verdensteatret.com/currency
3. http://heritagestructurewb.blogspot.com/2012/04/currency-building-at-right.html
4. http://noisebreak.com/heritage-buildings-colonial-calcutta-currency-building/
5. https://www.asikolkata.in/kolkata.aspx
6. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2020/02/05/ghare-baire-the-world-the-home-and-beyond-18th-20th-century-art-in-bengal-old-currency-building-kolkata/

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: ASI

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Bank and Currency

Past use: Exhibition pavilion

7. Significance

Historic Significance: It was built when the Lord William Bentinck was the Governor General of the British India. This is a handsome three storied building, designed in Italian style, the walls were made of brick. Founded in 1833, it at first housed Agra Bank. The building was named as the Currency Building when the Government occupied a large portion of it for its Currency Department in 1868 from the Agra

	Bank Limited. The Central Hall & a row of exchange counters for notes gold, silver and other change.
Culture Significance:	The then Assistant Commissioner in-charge of the Currency Building had his residence at the second floor
Social Significance:	The central public works department (CPWD), which was in charge of the building, started demolishing the structure in 1996. The ASI was given custody of the building in 2005. But the three massive central domes had been pulled down by then.
Associational Significance:	The Currency office has a vault of a massive masonry lime on its roof, walls and floor.. The rooms above are spacious and are paved with Italian marbles.
Local legends:	In the picture of 1885 there is no wrought iron portico. It was a later addition Archaeologists have discovered the evidence of an underground canal, through which water from the river Hooghly was channeled inside the building to cool the freshly minted coins.

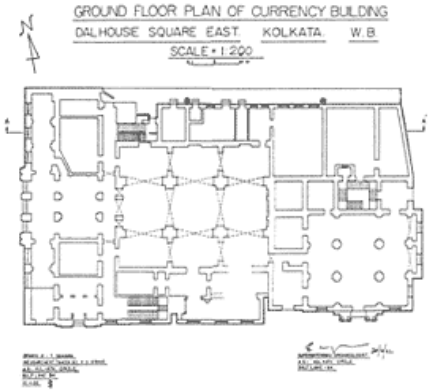
8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Influence of Italian
Site & Surrounding:	At the central business area
Plan:	Rectangular with domes.
Façade:	The roof was arched on iron joist and the floor covered with marble and chunar sandstone. A handsome gate at the entrance in three parts, is of a very florid design in wrought iron. The Central Hall gets sunlight through skylights overtopping the large domes.
Decorative Feature:	Large wrought iron gates, large brick arches and Venetian windows with intricate designs . The roof was arched with iron joists.
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick and Lime Concrete Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values







Ground Floor Plan



Main Entrance

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Recently restored
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks The beginning of 2020 was marked with the inauguration of a Bengal Art Gallery by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the historic Old Currency Building. Titled Ghare Baire The World, The Home and Beyond the museum focuses on 18th – 20th century Art in Bengal.

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes



Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Old+Currency+Building+-+Ghare+Baire/@22.5705091,88.3499675,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sCurrency+Building,+1,Surendra+Mohan+Ghosh+Sarah,+Bow+Barracks,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!3m4!1s0x3a0277a432188b11:0xe28fc61ef4f4a9b4!8m2!3d22.5704234!4d88.3502188

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	02.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-46 –38 METROPOLITAN INSURANCE BUILDING

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **METROPOLITAN BUILDING**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'39"N
Longitude: 88°35'16"E
Address: 7, Jawaharlal Nehru Road,
Dharmatala, Taltala,
Bow Barracks, Kolkata, 700013
Approach: S.N. Banerjee Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1905
Source of information:
Internet

1. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2012/08/29/metropolitan-building-whiteway-laidlalaw-and-co-to-big-bazar/
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Building_(Kolkata)
3. https://www.kolkataonwheels.com/post/chowringhee-road
4. https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/chowringhee-road.html
5. https://gramho.com/location/metropolitan-building/994431602



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: It was the headquarters of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co (nicknamed 'Right-away & Paid-for' because it operated on cash payments only, no credit) was 'the' colonial emporium or department store in India and became a household name throughout the East; it was founded in Calcutta by two eponymous Scotsmen in 1882 and also had branches in Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Simla as well as further afield in Colombo, Burma, the Straits Settlements and in Shanghai. The Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co.'s departmental stores in Calcutta was

considered the poshest and classiest department store this side of the Suez.

Culture Significance: The ground floor and the first floor were occupied by the department store itself. The second and third floors accommodated offices and apartments; the offices were known as Victoria Chambers.

Social Significance: After Independence in 1947, most Anglo-Indians as well as British military and civilian staff left India to return 'Home' leaving venerable firms like Whiteaway, Laidlaw high and dry. The building was later acquired by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co which renamed it as Metropolitan Building. Victoria Chambers was also renamed as Satchindananda Chambers.

Associational Significance: After Independence, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. assumed ownership, so people know it more commonly as Metropolitan Building.

Local legends: In 1991, a fire ravaged the top floor of the majestic Metropolitan Building and hundreds of original negatives of Bourne and Shepherd, reputed to be the world's oldest operational photography studio, established in the late 19th century, perished in the fire

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Baroque style,

Site & Surrounding:

Plan: Not Available

Façade: Not Available

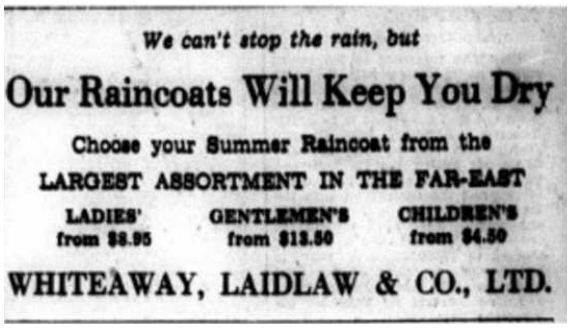
Decorative Feature: domes, pediments, balconies & clock tower

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry







9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained.

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

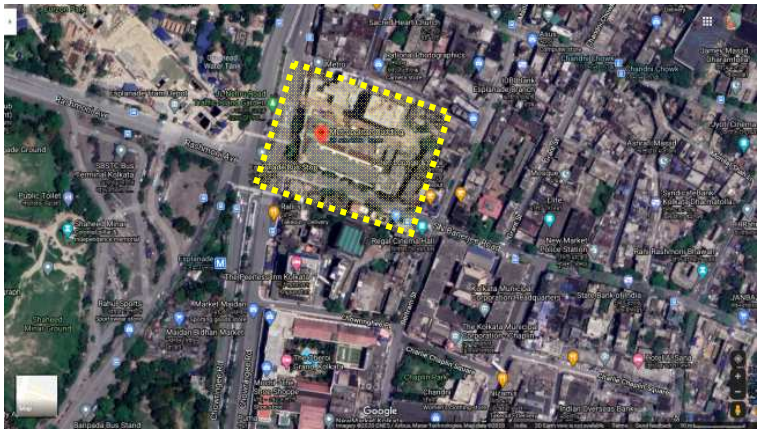
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14.References

Reference notes

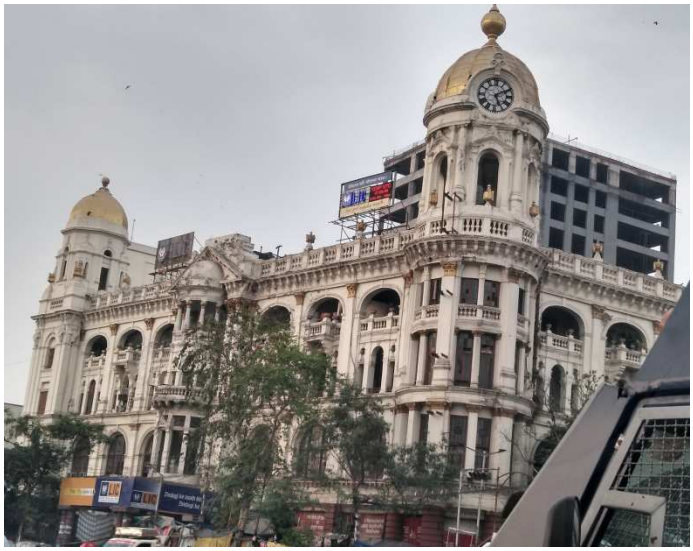


Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Metropolitan+Building./@22.5636669,88.3494537,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02770820e98035:0x3f03e0b45db043c!8m2!3d22.5636669!4d88.3516424

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	02.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Ward 47

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 47 – 02	CALCUTTA POLICE QUARTER
Serial No. 47 – 04	CHARCHALA SIVA TEMPLE
Serial No. 47 – 06	RAJKRISHNA DAS TEMPLE
Serial No. 47 – 07	TEMPLE COMPLEX OF TRILOKERAM PAKRASHI

Serial No.-47 –01 INDIAN ASSOCIATION



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **INDIAN ASSOCIATION**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'02"N

Longitude: 88°35'86"E

Address: 63, BB Ganguly Street, Bowbazar, Kolkata, 700012

Approach: BB Ganguly Street



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype:

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1876

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Association
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/indian-association-hall-captivating-calcutta

Bach Paul Brian(Rupa&Co)2006 Calcutta’ s Edifice P243



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Public Institution

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use:

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876. The objectives of this Association were "promoting by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people". The Association attracted educated Indians and civic leaders from all parts of the country, and became an important forum for India's aspirations for independence. It later merged with the Indian National Congress.

Culture Significance: Indian Association owes its origin to the Zamindari Sabna founded by Dwarakanath Tagore and his cousin Prassana Coomar Tagore in 1838. In 1851 it became British Indian Association.In 1870, the organization broke and the breakaway association under Keshab

Chandra Sen was named Indian Reform Association which group established the Indian Association on 26th July 1876.

Social Significance: Indian Association was a pioneer political organization of British India

Associational Significance: At the annual conference of the Indian National Congress which was held in this building "Janagana mana" written by Rabindranath Tagore was first sung in an open meeting and later it was considered as the National Anthem

Local legends: As a seminal organizing body, te Association has had an illustrious record since its founding

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: A four story building with distinctive dual domes at the terrace .

Site & Surrounding: On a busy road.

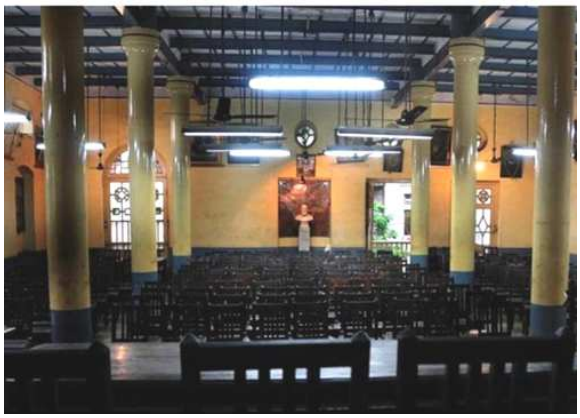
Plan: Rectangle

Façade: The banded rustication around two key flanking windows at first floor.

Decorative Feature: Smooth surfaces of Stupa like domes are most appealing but they are hardly visible

Building material and: Brick and Lim Concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry



Showing Signs of Deterioration

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not known

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Not well maintained

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

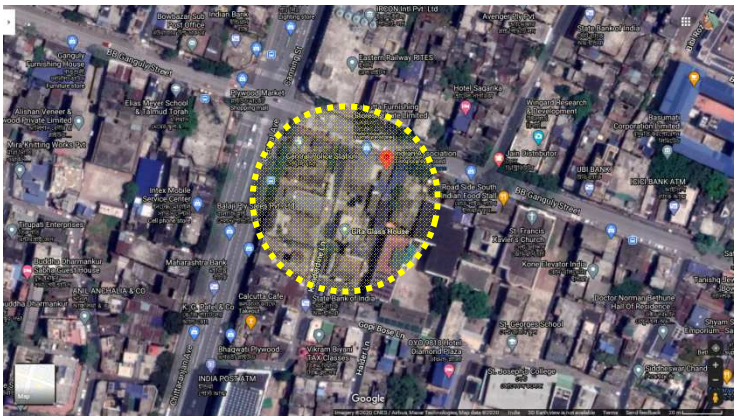
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Indian+Association/@22.5700064,88.358211,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sINDIAN+ASSOCIATION!3m4!1s0x3a0277ac08b7ceab:0xb5152ad8d7dbe8f0!8m2!3d22.5701488!4d88.3586093

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	25.11.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-47 –03 CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name:

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'99"N

Longitude: 88°35'93"E

Address: BB Ganguly Street, Bowbazar Kolkata, 700012

Approach: BB Ganguly Street

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype: Religious



4. Date of Construction

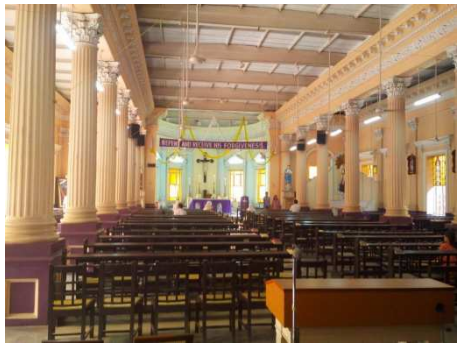
Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1903

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Calcutta,_St_Francis-Xavier_Church.JPG
2. https://lbb.in/kolkata/st-francis-xavier's-church-bowbazar/
3. https://www.localprayers.com/IN/KOLKATA/1050151684995336/St.-Francis-Xavier%27s-Church%2C-Kolkata.
4.



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Archdiocese of Calcutta

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Catholic Chuch

Past use: Catholic Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: A chapel was built in 1844, which was badly damaged by the 1897 earthquake. The foundation stone for the new church was laid by the then Archbishop Paul Goethals on 12th April 1898. Blessing of the Church was on 7th June 1900, Parish established on 2nd December 1903.

Culture Significance: A catholic church is said to be a common platform for all parishioners to interact and keep themselves updated with the

church's activities. Located on the same campus as St. George's School,

Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European Classical
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Arched long windows at ground floor and rectangular windows with triangular pediments at first floor
Decorative Feature:	huge wooden windows along with the main archway at the entrance leading to the church elevate the grandeur of the architecture.
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

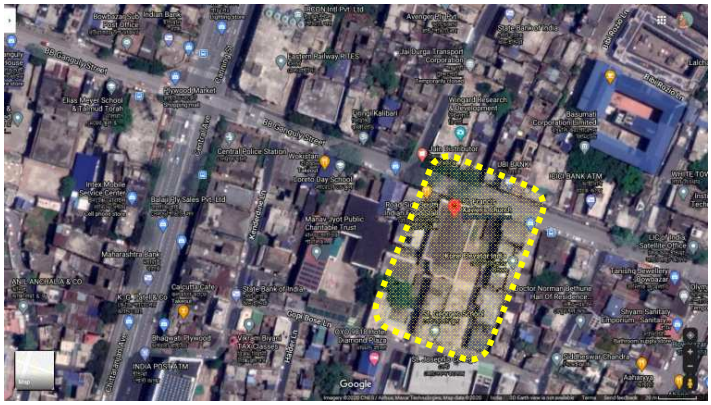
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/St.+Francis+Xavier's+Church/@22.5699673,88.3588269,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277ac757977dd:0x21cb8fb77f10ef9d!8m2!3d22.569893!4d88.3593379?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	02.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata



Serial No.-47 –05 FIRINGI KALI TEMPLE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **FIRINGI KALI TEMPLE**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°57'02"N

Longitude: 88°35'88"E

Address: 244, BB Ganguly Street, Bowbazar Kolkata, 700012

Approach: BB Ganguly Street



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Building

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 905BE/ 1498 CE

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://discoveringkolkata.wordpress.com/2018/10/30/firingee-kali-bari-famous-kali-temple-of-bowbazar-kolkata/
2. https://www.getbengal.com/details/did-anthony-firingi-establish-the-famous-firingi-kali-bari
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firinghi_Kalibari
4. http://calcutta-kolkata-asim.blogspot.com/2013/10/firingi-kali-bari.html
5. https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/west-bengal/firinghi-kalibari-temple-kolkata.html

Bach Paul Brian(Rupa&Co)2006 Calcutta's Edifice P585



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner:

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Kali Temple

Past use: Kali Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Doubts exist regarding the history of Firinghi Kalibari Temple. There is a plaque at the temple which traces its history from 905 Bengali Year (1498 AD) Another legend states the temple to be originally a Shiva Temple, where the idol of Siddheswari Kali was established later, probably by Anthony Firingi.

Culture Significance: It is believed to be more than 500 years old. The temple gets its name after its association with a European - Anthony Firingee, originally known as Hensman Anthony. He was a Portuguese who converted into Hinduism and became a great devotee of Goddess Kali.

Social Significance: Noted folk singer the Portugese Kabiyal Antony used to perform here hailing Goddess Kali

Associational Significance: Anthony Firingi was born Hensman Anthony (1786-1836), a Portuguese. He married a Hindu widow Soudamini and was deeply influence by Hinduism. He learned Bengali language and composed numerous religious songs dedicated for Goddess Kali and Durga.

Local legends: That popularity and association of the temple with Europeans (locally called 'Firingi') may have resulted in the nomenclature. Whatever be the history of its nomenclature and origin, it can be safely inferred that the site was a shrine of Siddheswari Goddess Kali, long before the present temple was constructed.



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Newly built temple
Site & Surrounding: On the main road
Plan:
Façade:
Decorative Feature:
Building material and:
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

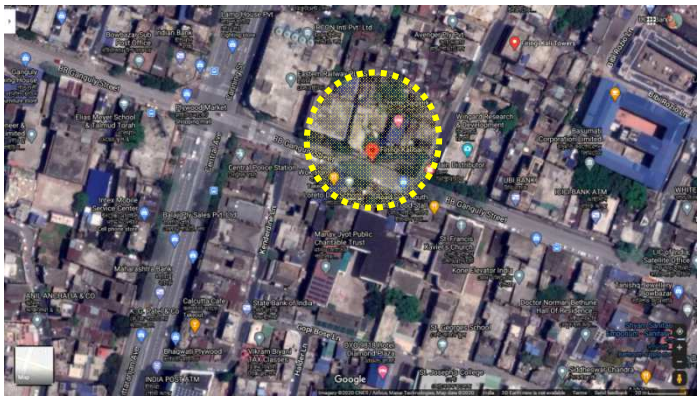
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Firingi+Kalibari/@22.5703243,88.358754,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sFIRINGI+KALI+TEMPLE,Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!3m4!1s0x0:0x958eafd16353616!8m2!3d22.5702399!4d88.3588659?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	03.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-47 –08 DHARMANKUR VIHAR



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BAUDDHA DHARMANKUR SABHA**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'94"N

Longitude: 88°35'66"E

Address: 1, Buddhist Street, Sealdah
Kolkata, 700012

Approach: Buddhist Street, Central Avenue



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Building

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1903

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal_Buddhist_Association
2. http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Bauddha_Dharmankur_Sabha
3. https://www.dhammawiki.com/index.php/Bauddha_Dharmankur_Sabha
4. https://www.buddhistdoor.net/news/bengal-buddhist-association-celebrates-155th-birth-anniversary-of-ven-kripasaran-mahasthavir

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Bauddha DharmankuR Sabha
World Fellowship of Buddhists

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Buddhist Temple

Past use: Buddhist Temple

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Buddhist religious organisation founded by kripasharan mahasthavir in calcutta on 5 October 1892. The aim of the organisation was to revive the Buddhist religion in India and nurture Buddhist studies. Kripasharan Mahasthavir was its first president and Surendralal Mutsuddi its secretary. Activities started from a temporary office on Lalitamohan Das Lane (at present Buddhist Temple Street). It was through the efforts of this organisation that the Dharmankur Vihara in Kolkata was established in 1903.

Culture Significance: Ven. Kripasaran established the Dharmankur Vihar worked tirelessly for the revival of Buddhism in India.

Social Significance: Ven. Kripasaran also contributed to the development of Pali language and Buddhist scholarship. Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee (1864–1924), chancellor of Calcutta University, always supported Ven. Kripasaran and aided his activities. With this help, Ven. Kripasaran was able to affiliate with many schools and colleges in Chittagong, where he introduced Pali studies. At Kripasaran's insistence, higher studies in Pali were introduced at the University of Calcutta by Ashutosh Mookerjee.

Associational Significance: The Bauddha Dharmankur Sabha also publishes a Journal name the Jagajjyoti "the Light of the World" since the year 1908 and has a wide readership

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Copy of Buddhist style of Architecture
Site & Surrounding:	On the main Road.
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	As mentioned in Architectural Style
Decorative Feature:	As mentioned in Architectural Style
Building material and:	Brick and concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Fair

12. Other Remarks

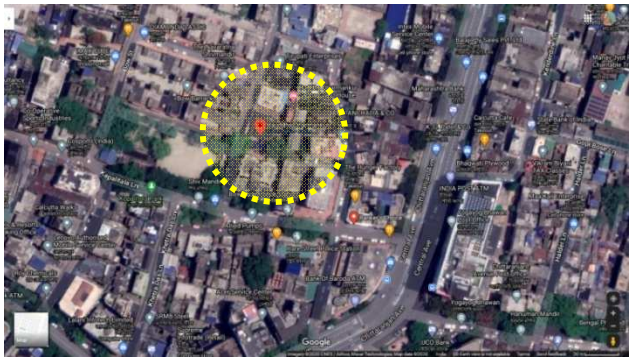
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bauddha+Dharmankur+Sabha+%E0%A6%AC%E0%A7%8C%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A7+%E0%A6%A7%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%99%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%95%E0%A7%81%E0%A6%B0+%E0%A6%B8%E0%A6%AD%E0%A6%BE/@22.5694765,88.3561357,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1s8,+KAPALITOLA+LANE,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700073!3m4!1s0x3a0277aeb36934f9:0x3aeb4d601b8a5038!8m2!3d22.5694649!4d88.3566132?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	03.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 51

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 51 – 01	RAJA SUBODH MULLICK SQUARE
Serial No.51 – 03	GATEWAY

Serial No.-51 –02 SUBODHCHANDRA MULLICK PALACE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SUBODHCHANDRA MULLICK PALACE**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'33"N

Longitude: 88°36'04"E

Address: Raja Subodh Mullick Square, Kolkata, 700016

Approach: Raja Subodh Mullick Square



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site

Precinct

Subtype: Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1883-84

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/house-raja-subodh-chandra-mullick-romantic-ruins
2. http://www.sriaurobindoinstitute.org/saioc/Sri_Aurobindo/calcutta/12_wellington_square
3. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/dispute-rules-remains-of-heritage-home/cid/1004271
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subodh_Chandra_Mallik
5. http://vaichatt.blogspot.com/2007/11/palace-of-raja-subodh-mullick.html

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Private Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Calcutta University

Address: 12 Wellinton Square



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Residential / Institutional

Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Subodh Chandra Basu Mallik (9 February 1879 – 14 November 1920), commonly known as Raja Subodh Mallik, was a Bengali Indian Industrialist, Philanthropist and nationalist. Mallik is noted as a nationalist intellectual who was one of the co-founders of the Bengal National College, of which he was the principal financial supporter. He was close to Aurobindo Ghosh and financed the latter's nationalist publications including Bande Mataram

Culture Significance: Wellington Square is now known as Raja Subodh Mullick Square and the road stretching from Jadavpur Police Station to Garia is also known as Raja S. C Mullick Road His house at 12 Wellington Square became a major center of nationalistic political activities. He along

	with other eminent persons founded the National Council of Education.He donated Rs 1,00,000 to support the Bengal National College which later became Jadavpur University.
Social Significance:	Sri Aurobindo, Rabindranath Tagore,Chittaranjan Das, Bal gangadhar Tilak visited this house for political meetings
Associational Significance:	This mansion is a historical monument where some of the high moments of the freedom struggle were lived out..
Local legends:	Sri Aurobindo stayed here from 1906-1908.

8. Architectural Description

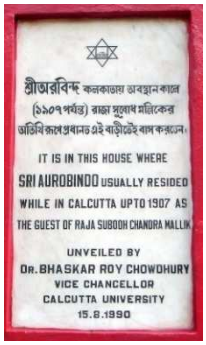
Architectural Style:	European Classical
Site & Surrounding:	At the heart of the city
Plan:	U shaped
Façade:	Arched windows, exquisitely carved wooden balconies
Decorative Feature:	Cast iron railings, chandeliers, marble floors Nahabot khana – All are now in ruins
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values











Nahabat Khana **Plaque stating that Sri Auribindo lived here** **Room used by Sri Aurobindo**

1

Sign of Distress:	Yes
Structural Problem:	Yes
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Poor condition
Threats to the property:	Dilapidated.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks The house was declared a heritage structure in 1998. But no restoration has been possible because of legal hassles.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Raja+Subodh+Mullick+Palace/@22.5632942,88.3604477,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a027700824fc1cf:0x4466f1e978626528!2sRaja+Subodh+Mullick+Square+Rd,+Bowbazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!3b1!8m2!3d22.5634725!4d88.3603082!3m4!1s0x3a0277007d6d572f:0xa84a76af587642e5!8m2!3d22.5632666!4d88.3604313

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	03.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 52

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 52 – 05 RELIGIOUS / MOSQUE

Serial No-52 –01 CALCUTTA TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **CALCUTTA TECHNICAL SCHOOL**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'18"N

Longitude: 88°35'73"E

Address: 110, SN Banerjee Road, Esplanade, Taltala, Kolkata, 700013

Approach: SN Banerjee Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Building

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: Between 1922-1926

Source of information:

Internet

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

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Government of West Bengal

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Technical School

Past use: Technical School

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Calcutta was the center of activity of British India during the 18th Century. After industrial revolution it was seeking its industrial expansion in its vast empire. The immense industrial potentiality of Bengal attracted the attention of entrepreneurs. As a result of a number of industries grew up in and around Calcutta. The requirement of the engineers of these industries were largely met by a few engineering colleges then existed. The problem engaged the attention of the Govt. of Bengal and The Calcutta Technical Institute Committee was appointed in 1912 to advise the Govt. on the question of creating a technical institute in Calcutta. The two institutes viz. Calcutta Technical Night School, Bowbazar and Bengal Technical Institute, Upper Circular Road were agreed to be absorbed by the proposed technical institute

Culture Significance: . Erection of the building on the land acquired by the Govt. of Bengal at a nominal rent of Rs. 1/annum was started in 1922 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 8.5 lakh. Before the final opening of the school on 1 February 1926, the Governing Body appointed its first Principal Mr. E.G. Hogben from the U.K.

Social Significance: The school was offered before converted into a full-fledged polytechnic in 1988.

Associational Significance: CTS provides diploma level education in Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science and Technology, Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering.

Local legends: NA

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial Style
Site & Surrounding: On S. N Banerji Road
Plan: Rectangular with courtyard
Façade: Strong horizontal lines
Decorative Feature: Exposed brick structure with recessed windows
Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

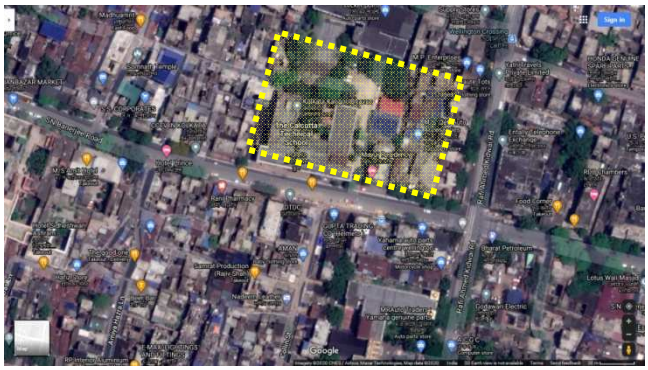
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/The+Calcutta+Technical+School/@22.5616396,88.3575275,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02770731aeafcf:0x70b7fa2f49a82e14!2sThe+Calcutta+Technical+School!8m2!3d22.561852!4d88.3573666!3m4!1s0x3a02770731aeafcf:0x70b7fa2f49a82e14!8m2!3d22.561852!4d88.3573666

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-52 –02 MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'06"N

Longitude: 88°35'81"E

Address: 8, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Rd, Taltala, Kolkata, 700013

Approach: Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Institutional



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1926

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maulana_Azad_College
2. https://www.collegedekho.com/news/facilities-at-maulana-azad-college-kolkata-5273/
3. https://www.careers360.com/colleges/maulana-azad-college-kolkata



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use:

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Maulana Azad College was founded on 9 December 1926 by Victor Bulwer-Lytton, 2nd Earl of Lytton, then Governor of Bengal. It was originally called Islamia College. The institution was the culmination of efforts of notable Muslim leaders like A. K. Fazlul Huq, Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhury and Sir Abdul Rahim.With an objective to promote Islamic learning and general education among the Muslim population in British India and with the sustained efforts of contemporary education minister of Bengal, A. K. Fazlul Haque, on 9 December 1924, Lord Lytton, the contemporary Governor of Bengal laid the foundation stone of *Islamia College* under the affiliation of University of Calcutta. The journey started under the leadership of

The Principal, Mr. A. H. Harley, formerly, faculty of Oriental Languages, Edinburg University, UK.

Culture Significance: Post-independence, the college was renamed as Central Calcutta College and generously moved beyond religious barrier and was open for all male students. The leadership responsibility was rendered by Professor F. J. F. Pereira.

Social Significance: In 1960, the finalliy named as *Maulana Azad College* in the memory of the great national leader, erudite scholar and the first education minister of the independent India-Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. In 1990, the college was declared as co-educational institution. Gradually, the institution evolved as an academic place of harmonious co-existence amidst the plurality of gender, language, culture and religion

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Institutional building with features of Islamic Architecture

Site & Surrounding: 5 Acre campus at the junction of S.N.Banerji Road and RafiAhmed Kidwai Road

Plan: U shaped along the sides of a large square open garden area The college has a traditional Char-Bag (four gardens) as its facade

Façade: Islamic arches and pillars and railings

Decorative Feature: Well maintained garden

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

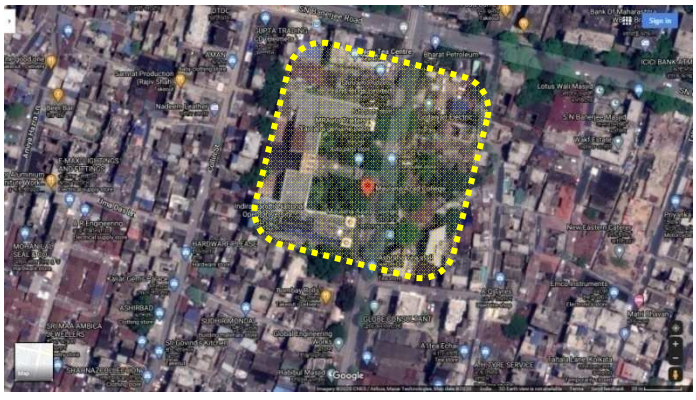
Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Maulana+Azad+College/@22.5607036,88.3578117,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a027706d53e59f7:0x757fd8dd643e126b!2sMaulana+Azad+College!8m2!3d22.5607265!4d88.3580746!3m4!1s0x3a0277012ea1231b:0x3cee4c41f53a62a6!8m2!3d22.560606!4d88.358127?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-52 –03 HOUSE OF RANI RASMONI



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **HOUSE OF RANI RASMONI**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'25"N

Longitude: 88°35'53"E

Address: 20A, SN Banerjee Road, Esplanade, Taltala, Kolkata, 700013



Approach: Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1850s

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/rani-rashmoni-bhawan-palaces
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janbazar
3. https://buoyantlifestyles.com/visit-to-rani-rashmoni-bhawan-a-photo-story-kolkata-india/
4. Visit to Rani Rashmoni Bhawan- A Photo Story, Kolkata India - Buoyant Lifestyles
5. https://www.whatsuplife.in/kolkata/blog/rani-rashmoni-bhavan-palace-kolkata
6. https://mahendrajani.wordpress.com/category/kolkata-historical-places/
7. http://www.theindianquest.com/blog-details/Rani-Rashmoni---The-19th-Century-Ahilyabai-Holkar-of-Bengal

. Bach Paul Brian(Rupa&Co)2006 Calcutta’ s Edifice P360



Rani Rashmoni’s statue inside the mansion

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Private Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The heirs of three daughters of Rani Rashmoni

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Residential

Past use: Residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Rani Rashmoni had two town houses at opposing corners on northern free school street(Now named after her) and the Jaan Bazar house a few doors to the south Her Father in law Pritiram Das started construction in

1805 and it took 7-8 years to complete the construction of the big house.

Culture Significance:	The house is now divided into three parts, to 3 of the 4 daughter's families (one of whom passed away before a lineage could be formed). Almost all the rooms of her house are occupied or are still in use.
Social Significance:	She was one powerful woman who has been a great example until today. She took a lead and came forward in a male donimated society and established herself as a distinguished lady of her time. Her social work, philanthropic nature and her great soul led people calling her Rani Rashmoni which means Queen. The Janbazar area in Kolkata where her house is located is named after her and is called Rani Rashmoni Avenue. Even today descendants of her family conduct Durga Pujo in the centuries-old houses of Rani Rashmoni.
Associational Significance:	The huge mansion has more than 300 rooms
Local legends:	She celebrated Durga Pujja with much pomp and unlike other rich Zamindars of that era she never bothered to entertain Europeans at her Durga Puja

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Influence of Classical style
Site & Surrounding:	On the crossing of two very important roads
Plan:	Rectangular with open courtyard and Thakur Dalan
Façade:	Long stretch of verandah with twin pillars
Decorative Feature:	Corinthian pillars with central pediment
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick and Lime Concrete Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values











Two Mansions of Rani Rashmoni at JanBazar

10. Condition Description



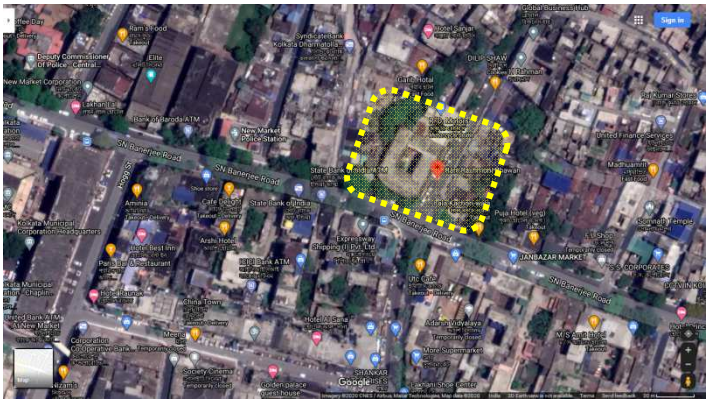
Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not very well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade



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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Rani+Rashmoni+Bhawan/@22.562478,88.35521,83m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0277070f4fceb7:0x4f9a11015f4cb9a9!2sRani+Rashmoni+Bhawan!8m2!3d22.5624669!4d88.3553522!3m4!1s0x3a0277070f4fceb7:0x4f9a11015f4cb9a9!8m2!3d22.5624669!4d88.3553522?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	15.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021



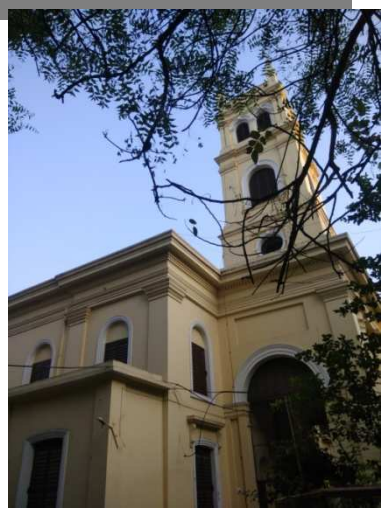








Serial No.-52 –04 ST. THOMAS CHURCH



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **ST. THOMAS CHURCH**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'82"N
Longitude: 88°35'50"E
Address: 13D, Mirza Ghalib St, Esplanade, Janbazar, Taltala, Kolkata, 700016
Approach: Mirza Ghalib Street

3. Property Type



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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1831
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/st-thomas-churches-calcutta
2. https://animeshray.com/churches-of-kolkata-st-thomas-church/

5. Ownership



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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Church
Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: St. Thomas is regarded as the Apostle of India, and maybe India's earliest link with Christianity. "This church was built in the period 1830-1831, and cost just under half a lakh rupees at that time. This was then the fashionable quarters of the town. The building is typical of its period, a classic construction with a Gothic tower. It has a beautiful altar window and a marble base relief of Jesus Christ and of St. Thomas."

Culture Significance: Calcutta has two churches named after St. Thomas. One at Mirza Ghalib Street and the other at Middleton Row with famous Loreto School

Social Significance: Foundation stone of the church was laid by Lady Bentinck, wife of Governor General of India Lord Willium Bentink on 13th April 1830.

Associational Significance: It was opened for public worship on 26th November 1831. Ceremonial consecration was performed on 2nf February1833 by Bishop Daniel Wilson

Local legends: Bishop Daniel Wilson was also instrumental in the foundation of St. Pauls Cathedral

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Classical Colonial style crowned with Gothic Tower
Site & Surrounding:	On the main Road
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Simple with Corinthian pillars
Decorative Feature:	Beautiful stained glass alter window
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks

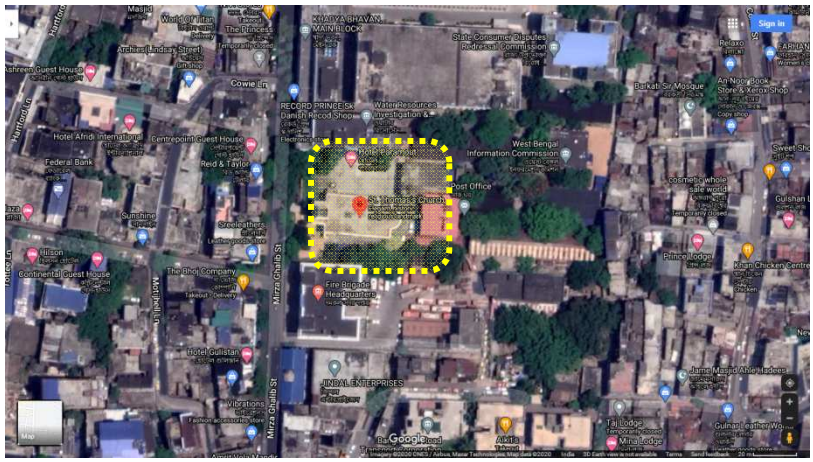
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/St.+Thomas's+Church/@22.5578309,88.355304,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02770679e37f4d:0xf36839280a4b9374!2sSt.+Thomas's+Church!8m2!3d22.558165!4d88.3550784!3m4!1s0x3a02770679e37f4d:0xf36839280a4b9374!8m2!3d22.558165!4d88.3550784?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 53

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 53 – 02	RELIGIOUS / MOSQUE
Serial No. 53 – 03	KHANKA SHARIF DAUDERIA
Serial No. 53 – 04	CALCUTTA MADRASSAH HOSTEL

Serial No.-53 –01 CHURCH OF ST. TERESA AND THE SCHOOL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **CHURCH OF ST. TERESAAND THE SCHOOL**

Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'01"N

Longitude: 88°36'60"E

Address: 92, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Rd, Maula Ali, Taltala, Kolkata, 700014

Approach: Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Church

Subtype: Religious



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1889

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. http://indiatourism.ws/kolkata/ajc_bose_road/58.php
2. http://catholiconline.in/st-teresas-church-ajc-bose-road-kolkata/
3. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Saint-Teresa-of-Avila
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teresa_of_%C3%81vila

5.https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=acj-zbWW6LI

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private PrivateTrust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Archdiocese of Calcutta.

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use:

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance: St. Teresa of Avila's Chapel was built in 1889. The foundation stone of the present church was laid on the 28th December 1895. the Church was blessed by Msgr. Goethals on 22nd April 1897. The parish was canonically established on 25th April 1897. The church was renovated and made two double storied church on 22nd April 1997.

Culture Significance: St. Teresa of Ávila, also called Saint Teresa of Jesus, original Teresa de Cepeda y Ahumada, (born March 28, 1515, Ávila, Spain—died October 4, 1582, Alba de Tormes; canonized 1622; feast day October 15), Spanish nun, one of the great mystics and religious women of

the Roman Catholic Church, and author of spiritual classics. She was the originator of the Carmelite Reform, which restored and emphasized the austerity and contemplative character of primitive Carmelite life. St. Teresa was elevated to doctor of the church in 1970 by Pope Paul VI, the first woman to be so honoured.

Social Significance: There is a school attached to the church
Associational Significance:
Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Gothic Style
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road near Sealdah station
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Two pinnacles ,exposed brick structure
Decorative Feature:	Gothic arches with buttresses
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

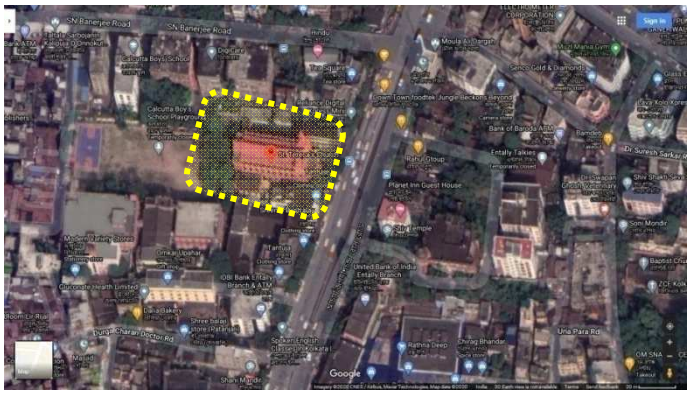
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/St.+Teresa's+Church/@22.5598912,88.3664703,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sCHURCH+OF+ST.+TERESAAND+THE+SCHOOL,!3m4!1s0x3a0276fef9f9d68f:0xe5c8a10ede18d774!8m2!3d22.5600581!4d88.3660707?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-53 –05 BAKER GOVERNMENT HOSTEL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BAKER GOVERNMENT HOSTEL**

Past Name: **-DO-**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'90"N

Longitude: 88°35'89"E

Address: 8, Smith Ln, Janbazar, Taltala, Kolkata, 700013

Approach: Ahmed Kidwai Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Institutional



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1910

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1 https://maulanaazadcollegekolkata.ac.in/hostel.php

2. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/students-desert-baker-hostel-after-viral-outbreak/articleshow/61426989.cms

3. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/new-bust-of-mujibur-rahman-at-baker-hostel/cid/1695815

4. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/new-bust-of-mujibur-rahman-at-baker-hostel/cid/1695815

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: State Government

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Hostel

Past use: Hostel

7. Significance

Historic Significance: To find out a proper solution to the student's problem in terms of residence, the Muslim leaders of Calcutta assembled at the Historic Town Hall in 1910 and unanimously adopted a resolution that they should initiate the proposal of constructing a hostel building. Khwaja Sallimullah, the Nawab of Dacca, echoing the sentiments of Muslim donated a generous amount of Rs 30,000 for the construction of hostel building.

Following the noble footsteps of Nawab Sahib, some of the elite present in the meeting, also contributed for the same. The govt. when approached agreed to bear the half of the expenditure and allocated necessary fund for the construction of the building.

Culture Significance:	Thus in 1910 a fascinated two-storied building consisting of 185 rooms with lush green lawn came into existence. This hostel building was named after Sir Edward Norman Baker, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal..
Social Significance:	After the establishment of the Islamiah College (now Maulana Azad College) in 1926, the privilege of residence was extended to the students of Islamiah College coming from the Mofussil and adjoining areas
Associational Significance:	
Local legends:	Boys' Hostel of the College, Baker Government Boys' Hostel, has two buildings, the Main Building and the Annex Building (named after the first President of Bangladesh Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who was an alumnus of this Institution).

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European infuence
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road
Plan:	U shaped
Façade:	Strong horizontal lines
Decorative Feature:	Deep verandah with cast iron railing and wooden fixed louvers
Building material and:	Brick and lme concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

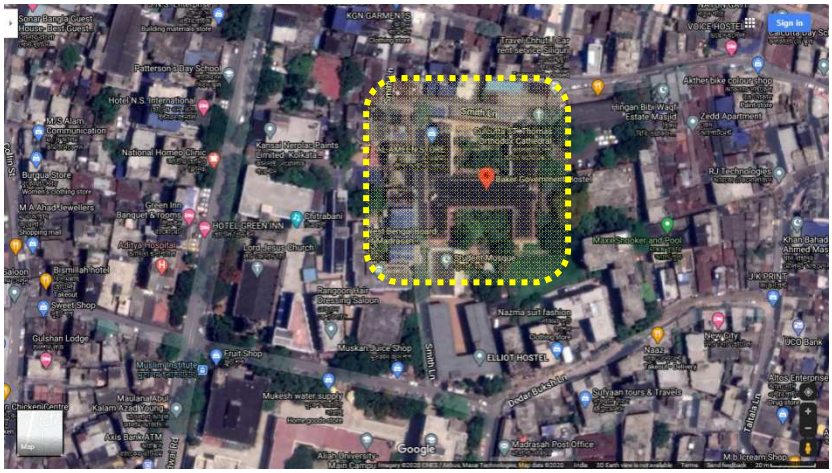
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings



https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Baker+Government+Hostel/@22.5588592,88.3567974,708m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02770142543fbf:0x7bb4170288f9a714!8m2!3d22.5588543!4d88.3589861

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 54

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 54 – 01 SARADA VIDYA BHAVAN

Serial No.-54 –02 BIBI ANARO'S IMAMBARA



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BIBI ANARO'S IMAMBARA**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'38"N

Longitude: 88°36'65"E

Address: 31/1, Girish Chandra Bose Rd, Entally, Kolkata, 700014

Approach: Girish Chandra Bose Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Church

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1833

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1.
2. http://wikimapia.org/36836300/Imambara-Bibi-Anaro
3. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2018/09/the-imambaras-of-kolkata.html
4.

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use:

Past use:

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Located inside the lanes of Beniapukur, the Anaro Bibi Imambara was built in 1833 by Bibee Fazzaloon Nessa (*Fazlunnisa*), also known as Bibi Anaro. Little is known about her early life, but the mutawalli Kamran Bhai says that she had a sister named Anjuman Ara Begum, after whom Anjuman Road near Nonapukur is named. While Anaro Bibi built the imambara, her sister built the Bari Masjid of Anjuman Road. Anaro Bibi is said to have been married to a foreigner and was the owner of large amounts of property.

Culture Significance: One night she had a dream of a hand floating in pool of water, and took it as a sign. The hand is an important symbol for Shia Muslims. The hamsa hand represents the panjetan, or five most important

people in Shia Islam, and is also known as the Hand of Fatima (*daughter of the Prophet*). Believing that the hand in her dream was a sign from God, Bibi Anaro had an imambara built.

Social Significance: Within the premises of the imambara is said to be a well that miraculously fills up with water on the 14th of 15th of Muharram, and many people collect that water believing it to be holy.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Islamic Architecture

Site & Surrounding: Near Sealdah Station in Muslim dominated area

Plan: Rectangular Within a small room in the middle of the main congregation hall, the founder Bibi Anaro lies buried.

Façade: Islamic arches

Decorative Feature: Islamic domes at the gateway

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values The Anaro Bibi Imambara has been recently renovated and while tiles etc have been added to the interior, the external architectural features of the building remain intact are interesting.

10. Condition Description



Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained

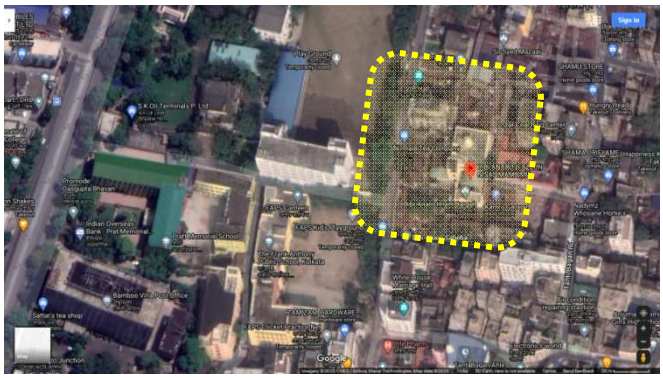
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/BIBI+ANARO+(FAZLUN+NISA)+IMAMBARA/@22.5530886,88.365251,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0276fc94e5d65d:0xefb985c71248719a!8m2!3d22.5537314!4d88.366521?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	22.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 55

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 55 – 01	LANDMARK	CHIMNEY AT PALMER BRIDGE
Serial No. 55 – 03	TRAILOKYA KUTIR	
Serial No. 55 – 04	HOUSE OF DEBENDRA NARAYAN DEB	
Serial No. 55 – 05	HARIDAS SIDDHANTABAGISH	
Serial No. 55 – 06	ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY	

Serial No.-55 –02 NIL RATAN SIRCAR MEDICAL COLLEGE ANDHOSPITA

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **N.R.S. COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

Past Name: **CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°56'52"N

Longitude: 88°36'92"E

Address: 138, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Rd, Sealdah, Raja Bazar, Kolkata, 700014

Approach: Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1873

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nil_Ratan_Sircar_Medical_College_and_Hospital
2. http://nrsmc.edu.in/
3. https://www.jivdayafound.org/new-page-76
4. https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=5UQ5hxVjl7E
5. https://www.collegebatch.com/645-nilratan-sircar-medical-college-hospital-campus-tour-kolkata
6. https://www.tutorialathome.in/heritage-institutions/nrs-medical-college-hospital
7. https://www.getbengal.com/details/breaking-nrs-hospital-to-start-free-of-cost-ivf-clinic-in-memory-of-dr-subhash-mukhopadhyay



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The State Government

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Hospital

Past use: Hospital

7. Significance

Historic Significance: In 1864, the British government was compelled to open a hospital due to the social and political pressures that arose from epidemics, class struggle, and the Sepoy Mutiny. Considering this urgent need, the decision was made to convert the Sealdah Market Building at Central Hall into what was to be known as *the* Sealdah Municipal Hospital.

Culture Significance: To treat the poor and vagabond people of the locality, a dispensary, popularly known as ‘Pauper’s Clinic’, was started within the Central

Hall of Sealdah Market. In 1864, this clinic was converted into Sealdah Municipal Hospital. Subsequently this Municipal Hospital was selected for shifting the Bengali section, from Medical College.On December 1 of 1873, the Sealdah Medical School was established and underwent several name changes. In 1884, it was renamed the Campbell Medical School and in 1894 became the Campbell Medical College after the name of then Governor Lt. Campbell.

Social Significance: In 1895 the Lady Elliot Hostel, an artistically designed building was built out of a charity fund of Rs. 24,040/- generously donated by Her Highness of Murshidabad, Sams-E-Jahan Begum Paradua Mahal Shahiba, which is still standing.

Associational Significance: After gaining independence from British rule on 19th Aug. 1950 the College was rechristned after the name of great educationist, social activist, freedom fighter and alumnus of this institution -Sir Nilratan Sircar.

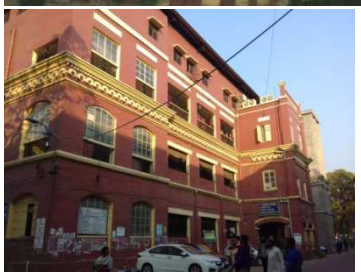
Local legends: Dr Nilratan Sircar (1st October, 1861 - 18th May, 1943) was an eminent Indian doctor, educationist, philanthropist and swadeshi entrepreneur.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Influence of classical style
Site & Surrounding:	A large campus near sealdah
Plan:	A number of buildings, Mostly rectangular
Façade:	Mixed.
Decorative Feature:	Dominating red painted and Gothic arches
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values









10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

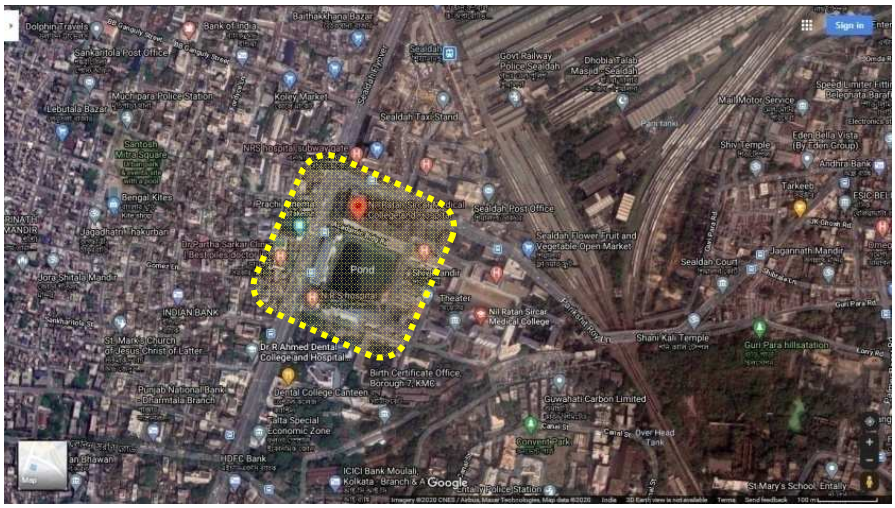
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14.References

Reference notes



Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Nil+Ratan+Sircar+Medical+College+and+Hospital/@22.5646115,88.3702505,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sNil+Ratan+Sircar+Medical+College+and+Hospital!3m4!1s0x0:0x80593e9569cd828e!8m2!3d22.5650822!4d88.3692411

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	24.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-55 –07 ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH**
Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'60"N
Longitude: 88°37'13"E
Address: 38/B, Ananda Palit Road,
Entally, Kolkata, 700014
Approach: Ananda Palit Road

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: 1936
Source of information:
Internet
1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Lefroy
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/st-georges-church
.

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public Trust
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Diocese of Calcutta
Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use
Present use: Church
Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Proposal of a church for Bengali members was initiated by Rev. Kunja Behari ghosh. As a result of his persuasion Rt. Rev. Foss Westcott, the then metropolitan of undivided India-Burma-Ceylon gave permission to purchase a piece of land at Ananda Palit Road and St George' s Church was built.

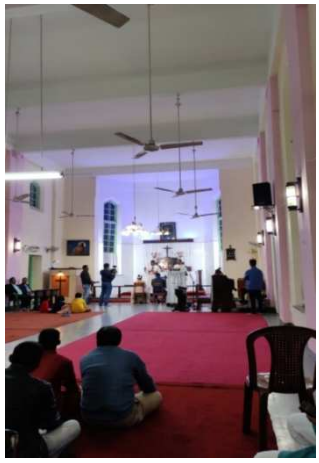
Culture Significance: The fund for construction was arranged as a donation from Bishop Lefoy

Memorial Trust , an Endowment Fund generated according to the will of Bishop Lefoy who donated all his assets for the development of Indian Churches.

Social Significance: Cost of construction was Rs 20,000

Associational Significance: Unique contribution of this church to the Diocese of Calcutta is the introduction of Bengali sung Eucharist for the benefit of the locals

Local legends: On the Easter Monday of 1959 The Archbishop of Canterbury Visited and appreciated the Church



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	No specific style as such
Site & Surrounding:	In a campus on Ananda Palit Street
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Long Gothic Arches
Decorative Feature:	
Building material and:	Brick and concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes



Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9F+%E0%A6%9C%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9C+%E0%A6%97%E0%A7%80%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9C%E0%A6%BE/@22.5562423,88.3709301,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0276fa416c7445:0x12d3cc14fc233ad9!8m2!3d22.5559983!4d88.3713593?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	26.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-55 –08 KATHAL BAGAN MASJID (MOSQUE & IMAMBARA)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **KATHAL BAGAN MASJID**

Past Name: **SERAJUDDIN ALI KHAN KARAMUNNESA BEGUM IMAMBARA**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'91"N

Longitude: 88°37'14"E

Address: 110B, Philips Bus Stop, Dr Lal Mohan Bhattacharya Rd, Sealdah Kolkata, 700014

Approach: Dr Lal Mohan Bhattacharya Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 1829

Source of information:

Internet

1. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2018/09/the-imambaras-of-kolkata.html
2.https://m.facebook.com/1392407121022550/posts/2638591836404066/?refsrc=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.co.in%2F&_rdr

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Wakf Estste

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Mosque and Imambara

Past use: Mosque and Imambara

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This may well be the oldest Imambara in Kolkata,. The Imambara was set up by the late Qazi Sirajuddin Ali Khan and his wife Musammat Karamunnesa Begum who hailed from the state of Uttar Pradesh. The family has another Waqf estate in Unnao, in Uttar Pradesh says descendant Mirza Mustafa Ali. Like many Shia Muslim families in India, the family traces its origins back to Iran. The thing that most people remember this Imambara for is the fact that it was once visited by the great Urdu poet Mirza Ghalib. Not many know this, but Ghalib was in Kolkata for a short time, from February 1828 to August 1829 to discuss the matter of his pension with the colonial

	government (this was the capital back then). One of the things he carried with him was a letter for Qazi Sirajuddin. But when he arrived at the Kathal Bagan estate, Qazi Sirajuddin had passed away. So Ghalib met with his widow, Karamunnesa Begum and read her the letter from the other side of a "purdah" or curtain,
Culture Significance:	Ghalib is said to have read the "fateha", the prayer made upon the death of a person.
Social Significance:	The Waqf Estate was set up around 1803 and the Imambara was constructed of the imambara was completed around 1829
Associational Significance:	Apart from the Imambara, the compound also contains a mosque that remains active.
Local legends:	In 1964 Kolkata was rocked by Hindu-Muslim riots. The origin of this was the hair of Prophet Mohammed going missing from the Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar, Kashmir. as a result of which there were anti-Muslim riots in Kolkata. During the riots, the Imambara was looted and much of the valuable antiques and furniture the Imambara had was looted.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	While the mosque and the Imambara have been renovated, both retain their original shape and architectural features. Inside the Imambara, the eastern wall contains niches within one of which is a replica of the Karbala shrine. Behind this wall there is a smaller room, which is meant for seating ladies,
Site & Surrounding:	Within a small, walled area, are the graves of Qazi Sirajuddin Ali Khan and Musammat Karamunnesa Begum
Plan:	Sprawling rectangle
Façade:	Islamic arches
Decorative Feature:	Round pillars and cast iron railings
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

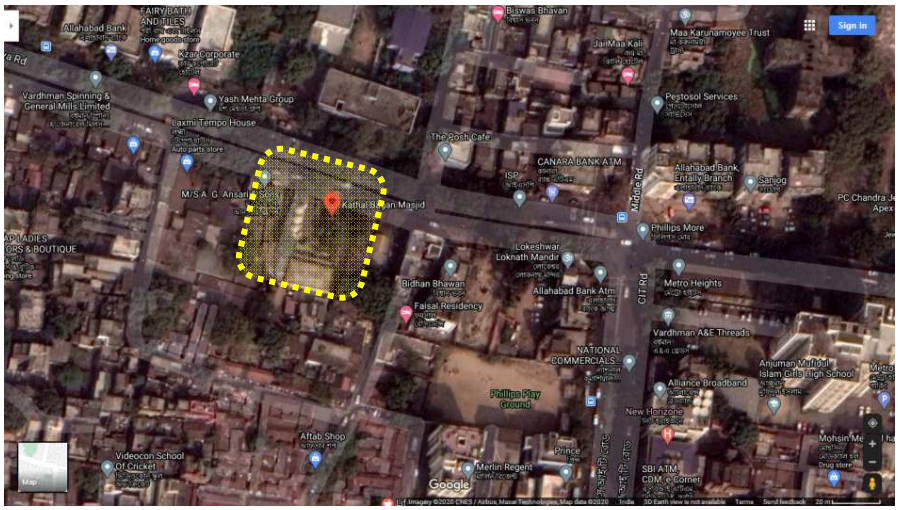
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes



Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Kathal+Bagan+Masjid/@22.5594655,88.3702872,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0276f9e95f79e5:0xa153ab145c36be2f!2s100,+Dr+Lal+Mohan+Bhattacharya+Rd,+Sealdah,+Raja+Bazar,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700014!3b1!8m2!3d22.5591169!4d88.3718389!3m4!1s0x3a0276f9eb9278e5:0x158a98dc5501f489!8m2!3d22.5591407!4d88.3714753

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 60

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 60 – 01	GAS CREMATORIUM, KMC
Serial No. 60 – 04	PARK PALACE

Serial No.-60 –02 LADY BRABOURNE COLLEGE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **LADY BRABOURNE COLLEGE**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°54'53"N

Longitude: 88°36'93"E

Address: P-1/2, Suhrawardy Avenue, Beniapukurb Kolkata, 700017

Approach: Suhrawardy Avenue



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1939

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://ladybrabourne.com/history-of-the-college/
2. https://www.careers360.com/colleges/lady-brabourne-college-kolkata
3. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/jee-date-sparks-exodus-fear/cid/1691893
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lady_Brabourne_College
5. . http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Lady_Brabourne_College



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The State Government

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Women;s College

Past use: Women;s College

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The journey of Lady Brabourne College started more than eighty years ago from a rented house (106A, Park Street, Kolkata) situated in the same Park Circus area where Lady Brabourne College is located today. It was in March 1938, that Hon'ble A.K. Fazlul Huq, the then Prime Minister of undivided Bengal, announced the establishment of a Purdah College to address the issue of Higher Education among Muslim women.

Culture Significance: The College was named after the wife of Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bengal till February 1939,

Social Significance: Initially meant for Muslim girls, the college opened its doors to non Muslim women the very next year i.e. 1940 as 'it was decided that 40% of non-Muslim students would be taken'.

Associational Significance: The College hostel, which started accommodating students since 1939, however, remained only for Muslims. It was only after 1947, that the hostel opened its doors to students from all communities.

Local legends: The college had 50 percent reserved seats for Muslim women and the rest for Hindus, Parsees, Sikhs, Jains and other ethnic communities.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The first building has a typical style for Institutional building

Site & Surrounding: 6Acre Campus near park Circus crossing

Plan: There are a number of Buildings

Façade: Deep Verandahs

Decorative Feature:

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Lady+Brabourne+College/@22.5451883,88.3684511,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a0276e6905b689f:0xd61e67b809478224!2sLady+Brabourne+College!8m2!3d22.5452453!4d88.3694167!3m4!1s0x3a0276e6905b689f:0xd61e67b809478224!8m2!3d22.5452453!4d88.3694167

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-60 –03 LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTRE (HASSAN SHAHID SUHRAWARDY)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BANGLADESH DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTRE**

Past Name: **SIR HASSAN SUHRWARDY'S HOUSE**



2. Location

Latitude: 22°54'38"N

Longitude: 88°36'68"E

Address: 3, Suhrawardy Ave, Park Circus, Beniapukur, Kolkata, 700017

Approach: Suhrawardy Avenue

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Institutional



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: Early 20th Century

Source of information:

Internet

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

2. https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/kolkata/streetwise-kolkata-suhrawardy-avenue-no-not-named-after-the-butcher-of-bengal-6255737/

3. http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2017/08/suhrawardy-avenue-butcher-bengal-kolkata-calcutta.html

4. http://m.thedailynewnation.com/news/238210/suhrawardy-and-bangabandhu--communal-harmony

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Bangladesh Deputy High Commission

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Library& Information Centre

Past use: Library& Information Centre

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hassan Suhrawardy OBE, CStJ, FRCS was a surgeon, politician and the first Muslim Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University(1930–1934) and the second Muslim from the sub-continent to become a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England

. Apart from serving as VC for two terms, he was among the most distinguished Muslim medicos of his time, the first Muslim Deputy President of the Bengal Legislative Council, the first Indian

consulting surgeon to the Medical College Hospitals, the first Indian civil surgeon of Howrah, the first Indian Chief Medical Officer of the State Railway in India and Burma, apart from being a councillor of the Calcutta Corporation and a Justice of the Peace.

Culture Significance: Suhrawardy Avenue is named after him

Social Significance: It was while he was Vice-Chancellor and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine that he received his knighthood immediately after he had saved the life of Sir Stanley Jackson from an attempt by Bina Das, a female student who attempted to shoot Jackson in the Senate House of the University of Calcutta in February, 1932He renounced his knighthood and OBE a month before his death in August 1946,

Associational Significance

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Colonial tropical style structure with Islamic architectural design influences,

Site & Surrounding: On a quiet road near Park Circus

Plan: Sprawling rectangle

Façade: Exposed brick structure

Decorative Feature: Islamic arches and motifs

Building material and: Burnt bricks

Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained

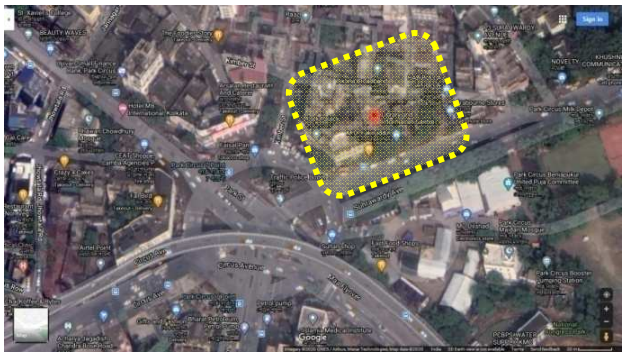
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Library+and+Information+Centre+(Bangladesh+Deputy+High+Commission)/@22.5437584,88.3666694,89m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0276e125214959:0x6534a6006f200abf!2s3,+Suhrawardy+Ave,+Park+Circus,+Beniapukur,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700017!3b1!8m2!3d22.543759!4d88.366896!3m4!1s0x3a0276e13b23ab0b:0x89334ea4575409db!8m2!3d22.543824!4d88.366813?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	28.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkat

Serial No.-60 –05 ST. JAMES' SCHOOL



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **ST. JAMES' SCHOOL**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'57"N

Longitude: 88°36'53"E

Address: 165, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Rd, Entally, Kolkata, 700014

Approach: Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1864

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1 https://www.edudwar.com/st-james-school-kolkata/

2. http://stjamesschoolkolkata.com/

3. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/st-james-set-to-come-up-with-college-board-to-draw-up-its-academic-plans/articleshow/69225069.cms

4.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._James%27_School_(Kolkata)

5. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/two-church-of-north-india-schools-in-calcutta-to-run-colleges/cid/1708019

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The Kolkata Diocese of the Church of North India (CNI)

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: School

Past use: School

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Not much is known about our founding fathers, but this much is certain that it began with a vision - a vision for children who, irrespective of language, creed or colour would grow up in an institution devoid of racial prejudices, would be able to express themselves fearlessly and be taught by teachers totally committed to the cause of sound, all-round, value based education. St. James' School was established in 1864. It was inaugurated by the then Most

Revd. George Edward Cotton- the Bishop of Calcutta on 25th July 1864. Almost from its inception, reports show that these were years of stress and struggle. In the first twenty years of its existence the school faced intensive financial difficulties and had to be closed in December 1904. According to reports, there was an upsurge of sentiment on the part of parents, well wishers and old boys at the closure of the school. In 1907, with financial assistance from the Church Education League, the school again started its journey . . .

Culture Significance: Is one of the finest and oldest schools in Kolkata.
Social Significance: In 1900, St. James' School won the Beighton Cup
Associational Significance: NA
Local legends: NA



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Gothic style
Site & Surrounding: On the main Road ina large campus
Plan: Number of buildings, mostly rectangular
Façade: Dominant arches and strong horizontal lines
Decorative Feature: Wooden louvered large windows
Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrtet
Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

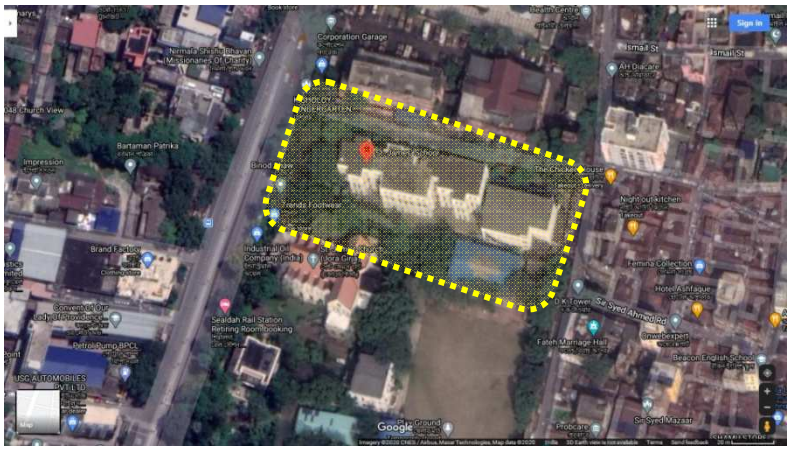
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

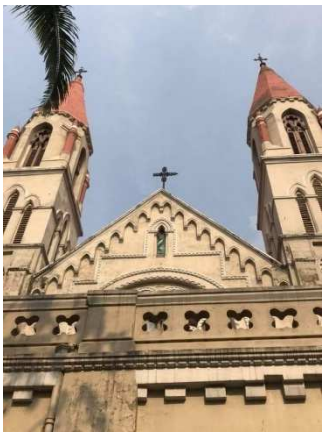
Archaeological: B
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/St.+James'+School/@22.5556327,88.3649902,708m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027768172f80cf:0x514100671b3d09ab!8m2!3d22.555502!4d88.365394

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-60 –06 ST. JAMES' CHURCH



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **ST. JAMES' CHURCH (JORA GIRJA)**

Past Name: **-DO-**

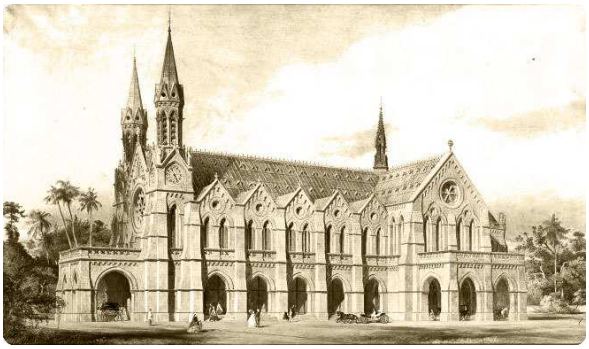
2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'51"N

Longitude: 88°36'51"E

Address: 165A, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Rd, Entally, Kolkata, 700014

Approach: Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1864

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._James%27_Church,_Kolkata
2. https://stjameschurch-kolkata.org.in/
3. https://puronokolkata.com/2014/06/01/st-james-church-circular-road-calcutta-1864/
4. https://www.wbtourismgov.in/destination/place/st__james__church
5. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2012/04/27/st-james-church-jora-girja-calcutta-kolkata-2/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The CNI

Address:





6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Church

Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: St. James' Church in Entally, Kolkata (Calcutta), India, is one of Kolkata's most elegant churches. Built in 1862.[1] the twin spires of the St. James' Church dominates Kolkata's skyline. It is popularly known as Jora Girja literally meaning twin church for its twin spires. The present church was built to replace an older one of the same name which was situated in Nebutolla Lane, near Amherst Street. This earlier church, built very much after the style and plan of St. Thomas' Church, Free School Street, was consecrated by Bishop Reginald Heber on 12 November 1829.It appears to have fallen into a state of disrepair, due chiefly to white ants having eaten

into the beams, and was declared unsafe for divine worship. An attempt was made to repair the building, but while the work was in progress, the roof fell in during the early hours of the morning of 23 August 1859, leaving the church in ruins. It was decided to abandon any further attempts to repair the Church as it was found to be very much out of the way, and in many ways inconvenient for those attending it. The church authorities, therefore, resolved to build a new church in a more convenient locality and, in conjunction with it, a school for the children of the neighbourhood. Prominent vicars of this church in the past include the late Fr Basil Manuel and the Rt Revd Dr John Perumbalath, currently Bishop of Bradwell in the Church of England.

Culture Significance: The project for building the new church and school had the full support and backing of Archdeacon Pratt, a keen educationist, who, with his influence, was able to acquire the garden house of Mr. Coates together with its spacious grounds for the purpose. At the same time, a smaller house on the grounds was also acquired for the residence of the Chaplain. This property was situated opposite the Female European Orphan Asylum, across the road, which had been founded during July 1815 by Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the Rev. T Thompson.

The foundation stone of the new Church was laid on 7 June 1862, by the Honorable John Peter Grant, acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at the south-east corner of the foundations.

Social Significance: The Church was consecrated by Bishop Cotton on “St. James” day, 25th July 1864

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: The style of architecture adopted is early English Gothic in character with traces of Norman details and a few variations to suit the Indian climate

Site & Surrounding: On the main road withn a large campus

Plan: Shape of a Cross, the top of which is the “Sanctuary”; the arms being the “Transepts”, and the foot, being the “Nave”. Interior of the church is also very gorgeous.

Façade: The outer walls of the Church are firmly supported on all sides by well-proportioned buttresses. At the west-end is a spacious Carriage Drive Porch with two pointed arches on the eastern and western sides. Above the Porch, but not directly over it, is an ornamented gabled frontage surmounted by a Cross and flanked on both sides with two double-tier turret towers (from whence comes the local name (“Jora Girja”) over which rise the lofty spires, each 128 feet high, which are also surmounted with large metal Crosses made of special wood.

Decorative Feature: A unique feature of the construction is that the roofs of the Chancel and Sanctuary are if a lesser height than that of the nave. The general view of the building, outwardly, resembles a structure with a succession of pointed arches resting as if it were, on the floor. The edifice, which is one of the largest in the city, measures externally 244 feet from East to West and 194 feet North to South, exclusive of the porches and is 65 feet in height. Interior of the church is also very gorgeous.

Building material and: Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values





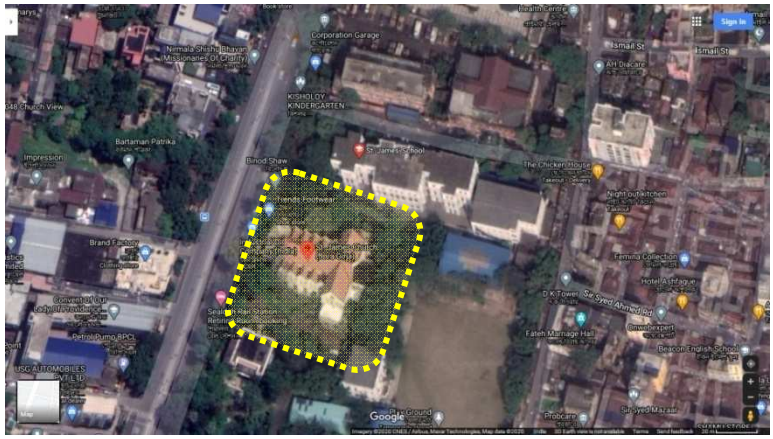
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found
Structural Problem: Not found
Additions & alterations: No document available
Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained
Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes
Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/St.+James+Church+(Jora+Girja)/@22.5552314,88.3655293,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a027768172f80cf:0x514100671b3d09ab!2sSt.+James'+School!8m2!3d22.555502!4d88.365394!3m4!1s0x3a0276fcff97cd01:0x7b38ac5f2dab5912!8m2!3d22.5550449!4d88.365144

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 61

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No.61 – 01	NONA PUKUR TRAM DEPOT
Serial No.61 – 05	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Serial No.61 – 07	RELIGIOUS / MOSQUE
Serial No.61 – 08	RELIGIOUS / MOSQUE

Serial No.-61 –02 BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'17"N

Longitude: 88°36'29"E

Address: 44, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Rd, Beniapukur, Kolkata, 700017

Approach: Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Assembly

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:

Approximate Date: 100 years old approximately

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.amazon.in/History-Baptist-Missionary-Society-1792-1992/dp/0567096149
2. https://www.christianity.com/church/church-history/timeline/1701-1800/baptist-missionary-society-formed-in-england-11630321.html
3. https://bmskolkata.org/contact/
4. https://www.indiamart.com/baptist-missionarysociety/aboutus.html



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Baptist Missionary Society

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Guest House

Past use: Guest House

7. Significance

Historic Significance: This is a Baptist Missionary Society Guesthouse. It is a Christian guesthouse located in Kolkata, India. The Baptist Missionary Society World Mission is a Christian mission organization, working in around 35 countries on four continents. BMS personnel are mainly involved in church planting, development, disaster relief, education, health, and media and advocacy.

Culture Significance: The work which began in Mrs. Wallis' parlor continues today. Two hundred years later the Baptist Missionary Society still works in India in cooperation with the native church. There are 33 mission stations in the Indian sub-continent under its auspices with numerous

churches, schools, hospitals, clinics, and agricultural programs. In 1981 the society had a total of 191 foreign missionaries throughout Asia and Africa.

Social Significance: Formed in Kettering on 2nd October 1792, the Baptist Missionary Society was the first Protestant society to be founded specifically for the purpose of overseas mission. It set the pattern for a new movement in the history of the Christian Church which brought about a massive geographical expansion of Christianity in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to large areas of Asia, Africa and Australasia.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Colonial style
Site & Surrounding:	Large campus on the main road
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Not Available
Decorative Feature:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



Original Guesthouse

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

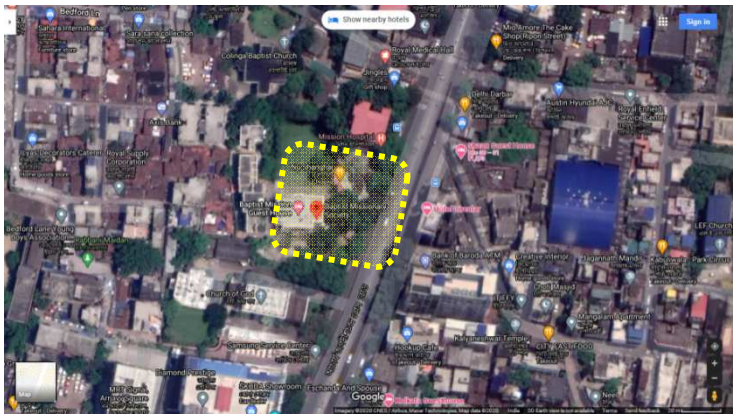
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Baptist+Missionary+Society/@22.5516733,88.3629996,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!3m7!1s0x3a027768172f80cf:0xf3fb9d6b551c1a2b!5m2!4m1!1i2!8m2!3d22.5516733!4d88.3629996

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-61 –03 LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD CEMETERY



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD CEMETERY**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°54'78"N

Longitude: 88°36'20"E

Address: 184, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Rd, Beniapukur, Kolkata, 700017

Approach: Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Site

Subtype: Cemetry

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1840

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://sites.google.com/site/sapagroup1/cemetery/lower-circular-road-cemetery
2. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/lower-circular-road-cemetery
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_Circular_Road_cemetery
4. https://www.thehindu.com/society/history-and-culture/cemetery-chronicles/article19643321.ece
5. https://www.inspirock.com/india/kolkata-calcutta/lower-circular-road-cemetery-a4263662279

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Calcutta Burial Ground.

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Cemetery

Past use: Cemetery

7. Significance

Historic Significance: It is a large graveyard with four First World War Graves. It also houses an Armenian Section with a direct and private access from the adjacent Armenian Church

Culture Significance:

Social Significance: On the All Souls day Christian community gather here and in the evening the graveyard gets lighted with candles giving a soft glow

Associational Significance: The cemetery is the last resting place of many eminent persons like Michel Madhusudan Dutt, his wife Henrietta Sophia White , Charles Freer Andrews better known as Dinabandhu Andrews, Henry Whitelock Torrens ,John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune,Sir Haren

Mukherji ,Ex Governor of West Bengal, Olumpian Hockey player Leslie Claudius,Neil O'Brien

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding: 33Acre huge burial ground with 12000 graves mostly of employees of East India Company

Plan:

Façade:

Decorative Feature:

Building material and:

Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance:

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: C

Historical: A

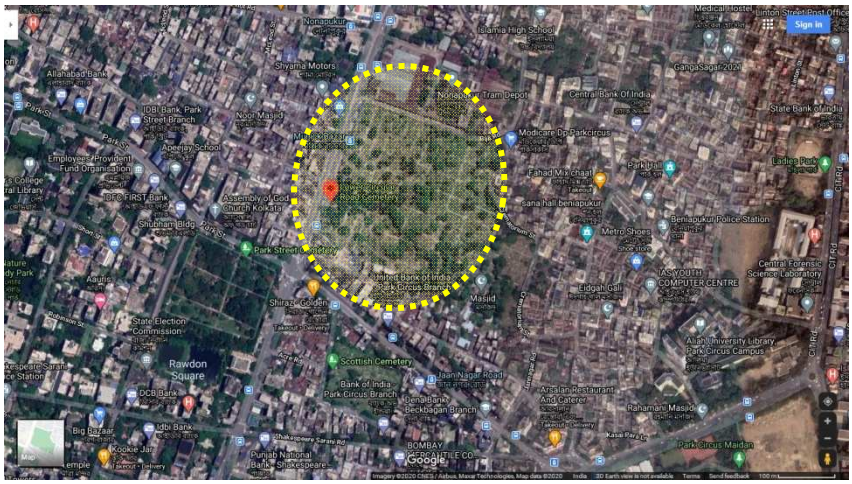
Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes



Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Lower+Circular+Road+Cemetery/@22.5472965,88.3616425,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0276e2135def1f:0xccd49867bb96abec!8m2!3d22.5477251!4d88.3620663

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-61 –04 ARMENIAN CHURCH



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **ARMENIAN CHURCH**

Past Name: **ST. GREOGORY THE ILLUMINATOR ARMENIAN CHURCH**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°54'57"N

Longitude: 88°36'45"E

Address: 41, Manoranjan Roychowdhury Rd
Mallik Bazar, Beniapukur, Kolkata, 700017

Approach: Manoranjan Roychowdhury Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1906

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://rangandatta.wordpress.com/2013/06/26/armenian-churches-of-west-bengal/
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregory_the_Illuminator
3.. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Saint-Gregory-the-Illuminator
4. https://www.ancient.eu/Saint_Gregory_the_Illuminator/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Church

Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Armenians have been connected with India as traders from the days of antiquity. They came to this country by the overland route, through Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet and werewell established in all the commercial centers long before the advent of any European traders. However, the Armenian community prospered and developed during the 16th right up to the 18th century.

Culture Significance: St. Gregory, the Illuminator, Armenian Chapel was constructed in 1906 by the funds raised by the Indian Armenian Community.

Social Significance: The complex also houses an old age home named after an eminent Calcutta Armenian Catchick Paul Chater. The complex also contain several graves of the Chater family

Associational Significance: The Calcutta Armenians celebrate their Easter in the St. Greagory the Illumanator Church where on Good Friday they recreate the burial of Christ

Local legends: Gregory the Illuminator (c. 257 – c. 331) is the patron saint and first official head of the Armenian Apostolic Church. He was a religious leader who is credited with converting Armenia from paganism to Christianity in 301. Armenia thus became the first nation to adopt Christianity as its official religion.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Gothic Style

Site & Surrounding: Located on the lanes and by – lanes just of the Park Circus 7 point the St. Greagory the Illuminator Armenian Church is extremely difficult to spot. It shares its boundary wall with the lower Circular Road Cemetery.crossing

Plan: Rectangular with protruding arms

Façade: Deep cornices, Gothic arches

Decorative Feature: Exposed brick structure. The complex is beautifully decorated with lawns, flowerbeds and marble statues. It can be considered as an oasis of peace in one of the chaotic locations of Calcutta (Kolkata).

Building material and: Brick and Lime concrete

Construction techniques Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not found

Structural Problem: Not found

Additions & alterations: No document available

Repairs and Maintenance: Well maintained

Threats to the property: as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: B

Architectural: A

Historical: A

Associational: A

Social/Cultural: A

Final Grading: **I**



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/St.+Gregory+The+Illuminator+Armenian+Church/@22.5455187,88.3632495,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0276e18d1aff85:0x6efdecd3e0b3456a!2s41,+Manoranjan+Roychowdhury+Rd,+Mallik+Bazar,+Beniapukur,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700014!3b1!8m2!3d22.5454679!4d88.3640568!3m4!1s0x3a0276e1891a5cfd:0x7b409b9a93a1c05f!8m2!3d22.5457259!4d88.3645264

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-61 –06 BAPTIST CHAPEL CHURCH



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BAPTIST CHAPEL CHURCH**

Past Name: **-DO-**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'13"N

Longitude: 88°36'28"E

Address: 42,43, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Rd
Mallik Bazar, Beniapukur, Kolkata, 700017

Approach: Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1821

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/wmward/Image%20Lib%20html/lcrbap.html
2. http://crbc.in/about/
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHel1sBEvvY
4.



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: The

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Church

Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Lower Circular Road Baptist Church, Calcutta. Built in 1821 as part of the Calcutta mission complex created by the Junior Brethren.
No. 41 was the Press; No. 42 is the Manse (behind the church), No. 43 is Church, and No. 44 is the Field Secretary's house.
The Press was founded in 1818. The mission's first small chapel was in the of the press, in the area that later became the Monotype Department
Lower Circular Road is now called Acharyya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road.

Culture Significance: The church follows a strongly Baptist doctrine.

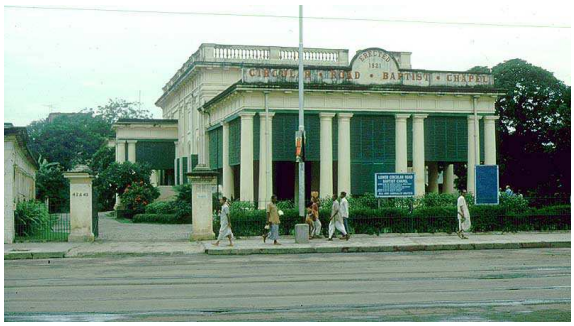
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Colonial Style
Site & Surrounding:	on the main busy road in a large campus.
Plan:	Various types
Façade:	Twin pillars , trussed roof
Decorative Feature:	Long fixed wooden louvers
Building material and:	Brick and Lime concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes



Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Circular+Road+Baptist+Chapel+Church/@22.5510624,88.362154,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBAPTIST+CHAPEL+church,+kolkata!3m4!1s0x0:0x66c5f7c072697a84!8m2!3d22.5512797!4d88.3628064

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	29.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Ward 62

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings

(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade-I)

Serial No. 62 – 01	HAJI MD. MOHSIN SQUARE
Serial No. 62 – 04	RELIGIOUS / MOSQUE

Serial No.-62 –02 ALIAH UNIVERSITY (CALCUTTA MADRASSAH)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **ALIAH UNIVERSITY**

Past Name: **CALCUTTA MADRASSAH COLLEGE**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'97"N

Longitude: 88°35'84"E

Address: 21, Haji MD Mohsin Square, Alimuddin Street, Janbazar, Taltala, Kolkata, 700016

Approach: Alimuddin Street



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct

Subtype: Institutional

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1780

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aliah_University
2. https://www.shiksha.com/university/aliah-university-old-campus-taltala-kolkata-47622
3. https://www.joonsquare.com/universities/aliah-university-main-campus-kolkata

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple

Public/Private

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: state government controlled autonomous university

Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: University

Past use: University

7. Significance

Historic Significance: The Aliah University (AU) is one of the oldest modern-style educational institutes in Asia, and first in India. It was set up in October 1780 by Warren Hastings, the British Governor general of East India Company near Sealdah in Calcutta. A number of titles were used for it, such as Islamic College of Calcutta, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta Mohammedan College and Madrasah-e-Aliah. Of these, Calcutta Mohammedan College was that used by Warren Hastings.

Culture Significance: The original building was completed in 1782 at Bow Bazaar (near Sealdah). The college moved to its campus on Wellesley Square in the 1820s. Initially it taught natural philosophy, Arabic, Persian,

theology and Islamic Law, astronomy, Grammar, logic, arithmetic, geometry, rhetoric and oratory. The Calcutta Madrasa followed different models for different subjects, like Darse Nizamiyah of Firingi Mahal for Persian and Arabic, and the old Peripatetic School Model for the Logic and Philosophy

Social Significance: The first head preceptor of the college was Mulla Majduddin, a well-known personality and erudite in the Islamic learning of that time in Bengal. In 1791, he was replaced by Muhammad Ismail because of allegations of mismanagement. Captain Ayron, a British army officer, was appointed in 1819 as the first secretary by the East India Company, to take control of the administration of the Madrasa, and he was in post till 1842. Ayron made several reforms: the first annual examination of the madrasah was held on 15 August 1827, and the first medical class of India was instituted in 1826 under Peter Breton, the professor of medicine. After 10 years of medical classes, the administration of the Madrasa decided to establish the separate Calcutta Medical College in 1836.

Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European Classical
Site & Surrounding:	On the main road
Plan:	U shaped
Façade:	Arched openings and ionic pillars
Decorative Feature:	Same as above
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Good



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings
https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Aliah+University-+Main+Campus/@22.55692,88.3578904,354m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1smadrassah+hostel+near+Calcutta,+West+Bengal!3m4!1s0x3a027703fdb5d6cd:0x3920867f2e943db5!8m2!3d22.5577929!4d88.3584532?hl=en

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	16.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021









Serial No.-62 –03 SAVIOUR'S CHURCH - INDIAN

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SAVIOUR'S CHURCH - INDIAN**

Past Name: **ST SAVIOUR'S TAMIL CHURCH**

2. Location

Latitude: 22°55'61"N

Longitude: 88°35'87"E

Address: 8, Alimuddin St, Jora Girja, Janbazar, Taltala, Kolkata, 700016

Approach: Alimuddin Street



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct

Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1860

Approximate Date:

Source of information:

Internet

1 http://navrangindia.blogspot.com/2019/05/colonial-tamil-chruch-in-kolkata-st.html

2. https://saviourskolkata.wordpress.com/about/

3. https://www.slideshare.net/SavioursTamilChurchC/saviours-chimes-church-newsletter-december-2016



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple

Public/Private: Public Trust

Any other (specify)

Name of owner: Church of North India (CNI) - Diocese of Calcutta

Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In use

Present use: Church (Tamil)

Past use: Church (Tamil)

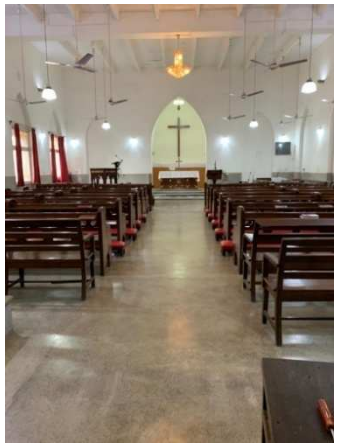
7. Significance

Historic Significance: The beautiful historical church that was founded in 1860 to cater to the spiritual needs of a small Tamil community living in this part in the early colonial time. However, this small sect could not worship in this church until 1938 because some Bengali group was using St. Saviours.

Culture Significance: The Tamil community began their worship here only when the Bengali group had a separate place of worship built and moved out of this church. The Bengali Christian community started using the newly built St. George's Church for worship. The Tamil Christians living in Kolkata, bound together by their common faith, culture and

tradition formed St. Saviour's Tamil congregation. They took a decision to have their own church to meet their spiritual and religious needs. They worshipped regularly in the Parish Hall by the side of the Church.

Social Significance: The Church bears the name St. Saviour, so, the festival of the Holy name of Jesus has become the Patronal Festival on the 7th of August every year. It is popular festival, lots of people participate in this festival.



Associational Significance:

Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Gothic Style
Site & Surrounding:	Near Haji Md. Mahsin Square
Plan:	Rectangular
Façade:	Gothic arches and pinnacles
Decorative Feature:	
Building material and:	Brick and Lime Concrete
Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not found
Structural Problem:	Not found
Additions & alterations:	No document available
Repairs and Maintenance:	Not very well maintained
Threats to the property:	as such nothing observed.

11. State of Conservation

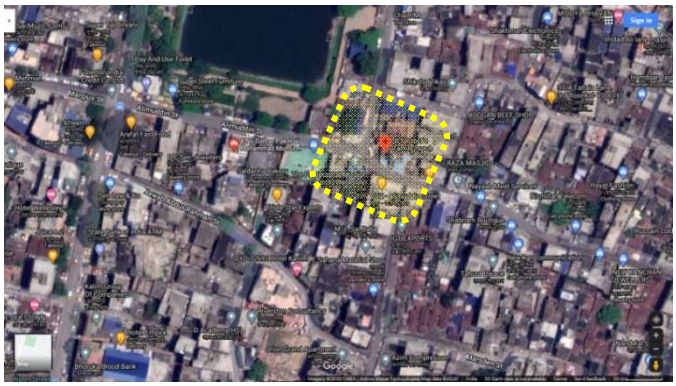
Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance — Showing Signs of Deterioration

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/St+Saviour's+Tamil+Church/@22.5563611,88.3580461,177m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1s17,+HAJI+MOHAMMAD+MOHSIN+SQUARE!3m4!1s0x3a0277046d52cce7:0x31f54664e81ce27d!8m2!3d22.5561224!4d88.3587563

Lister Name	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	30.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021

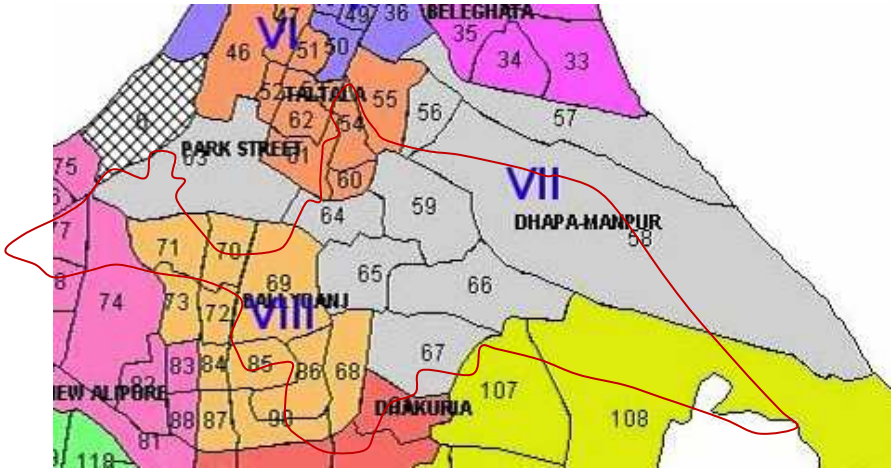






BOROUGH VII

(Wards 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66, & 67)



BOROUGH MAP OF KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA

Snapshot of documented buildings in Borough VII vis-à-vis total no. of Grade-I buildings

Ward Nos.	**No. of Grade I bldgs.**	**No. of bldgs. documented**
56	2	1
57	5	0
58	5	0
59	5	0
63	40	28
64	8	2
65	4	0
TOTAL	69	31

Ward 56

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings
(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 56-01 CHINESE BURIAL GROUND, NAM SOON SENG CHEONG

Serial No.-56-02 LORETO ST. MARY'S CONVENT



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **LORETO ST. MARY'S CONVENT**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'35.31"N
Longitude: 88° 22'42.02"E
Address: 1, Convent Road, Seal Lane, Tangra, Kolkata, West Bengal 700014
Approach: About 950 m from Entally Police Station

3. Property Type





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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1843
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
http://www.loretoentally.org/School-history.aspx

5. Ownership





Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Loreto Convent
Address: As above

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

Loreto Convent School, Entally was started in 1843 by the 'Sisters of the Institute of Blessed Virgin Mary', founded by Mary Ward (1585-1645) in the 17th century in England. She pioneered women's education in Catholic mission environment. The school also first catered to Catholic children but now included girl students from all sections of the society. On 30th December 1841, the Loreto nun.s landed at Babughat and the school took on from there.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European architecture
Site & Surrounding: Dense urban settlement
Plan: All buildings are rectangular and south facing, with a slight NW-SE tilt in the longer axis
Façade: Simple European style façade with a prominent triangular pediment and arched doors and windows.

Decorative Feature: Arches, cornice, pediment
Building material and: Brick masonry; beam-joist construction
Construction techniques



9. Associated Intangible values It was the first Loreto Boarding school in Calcutta for the orphans.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation found

Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not found

11. State of Conservation

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









Figure 1 The Church and main building, 1844 (Source: http://www.loretoentally.org/walk-down-memory.aspx)

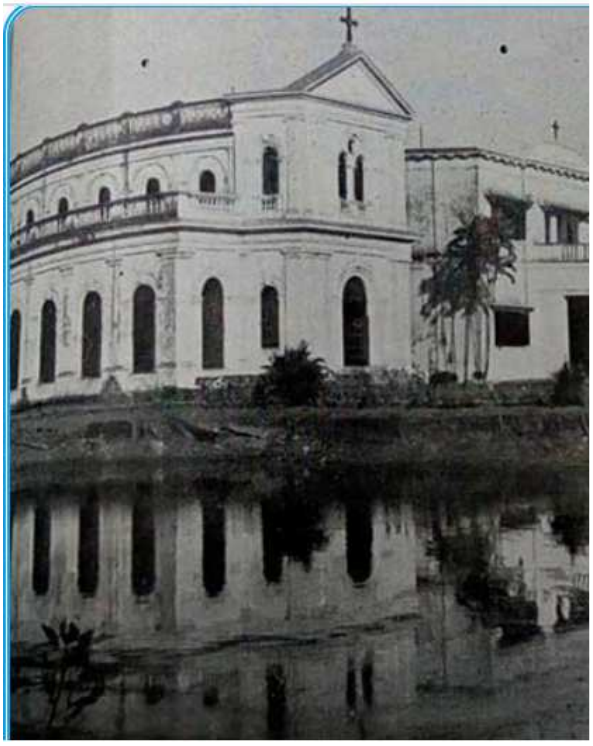
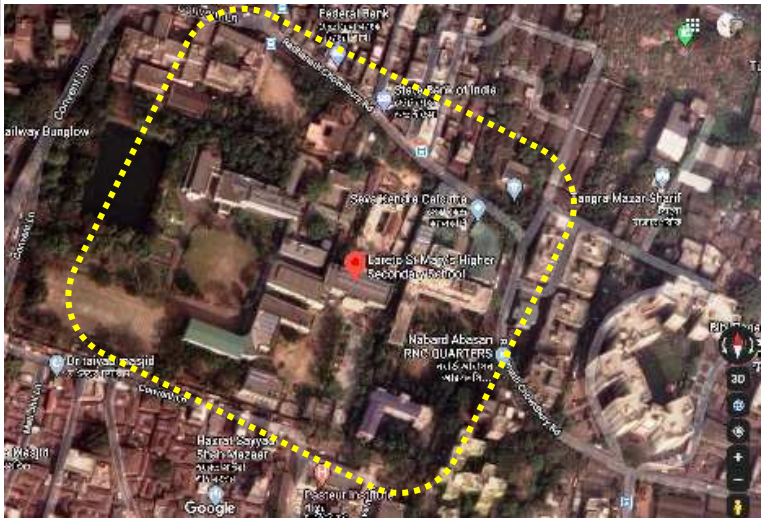


Figure 2 The Church and the main building, 1951 (Source: http://www.loretoentally.org/walk-down-memory.aspx)



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Loreto+St+Mary's+Higher+Secondary+School/@22.5597678,88.3784772,663m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m14!1m8!3m7!1s0x0:0xbfe5ff4b18437635!2sLoreto+St+Mary's+Higher+Secondary+School!8m2!3d22.5598274!4d88.3783408!14m1!1BCgIgAQ!3m4!1s0x0:0xbfe5ff4b18437635!8m2!3d22.5598274!4d88.3783408

Lister Name Soumik Sarkar, S.Bardhan **Address** Kolkata

Date of Listing 10.12.2020

Reviewer Name Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan **Address** Kolkata

Ward 63

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings
(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 63-01	HOUSE GOOPTU FAMILY
Serial No. 63-02	SHAHID BHAGAT SINGH PARK (Minto Park)
Serial No. 63-18	
Serial No. 63-23	S. B. I. BUILDING
Serial No. 63-26	
Serial No. 63-27	
Serial No. 63-33	RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY STATUE
Serial No. 63-34	BIRJEE TALAO
Serial No. 63-35	KOLKATA MAIDAN
Serial No. 63-36	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU STATUE
Serial No. 63-37	
Serial No. 63-39	RACE COURSE

Serial No.-63-03 ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'56.66"N
Longitude: 88° 21'22.01"E
Address: 30, Park St, Nullick Bazar, Park Street area, Kolkata, West Bengal 700016
Approach: About 700 m from Mallick Bazar crossing



3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1860
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://www.sxccal.edu/
ii https://www.shiksha.com/college/st-xavier-s-college-kolkata-park-street-23242
iii https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Xavier%27s_College,_Kolkata

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify): Founder by Belgium Jesuit missionaries
Name of owner: Autonomous body
Address: 30, Park St, Nullick Bazar, Park Street area, Kolkata, West Bengal 700016



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

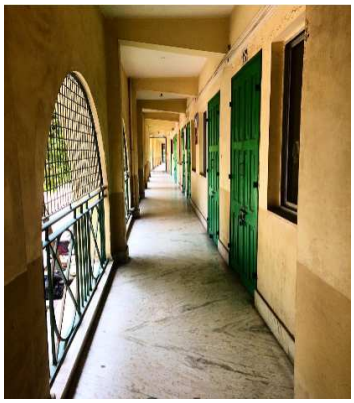
Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

The College was founded in 1860 by the Jesuits, an all-male Catholic religious order , the Society of Jesus, formed by Saint Ignatius of Loyola. The college is named after Francis Xavier (1506-1552), the 16th c. Spanish Jesuit saint. The founder of the college is Fr. Henri Depelchin. The present day campus is at 30 Park Street (now Mother Teresa Sarani), Kolkata-700016, where the **Sans Souci theatre** was located. It was completely burnt down in a massive fire in 1843. This premise was later bought by the seven Belgian Jesuits, who had arrived in November 1859.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European / mixed Indian architecture for later buildings
Site & Surrounding: Dense urban surroundings in the heart of the city

Plan:	Rectangular 'U' shaped in plan, originally facing south
Façade:	Three storied buildings with lower storey with arched openings and stout piers, upper two storeys treated together with continuous rectangular columns, complete with balustered railings, corice and grooves
Decorative Feature:	As above
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry for the 19th c. buildings



9. Associated Intangible values: This is the first autonomous college in WB.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

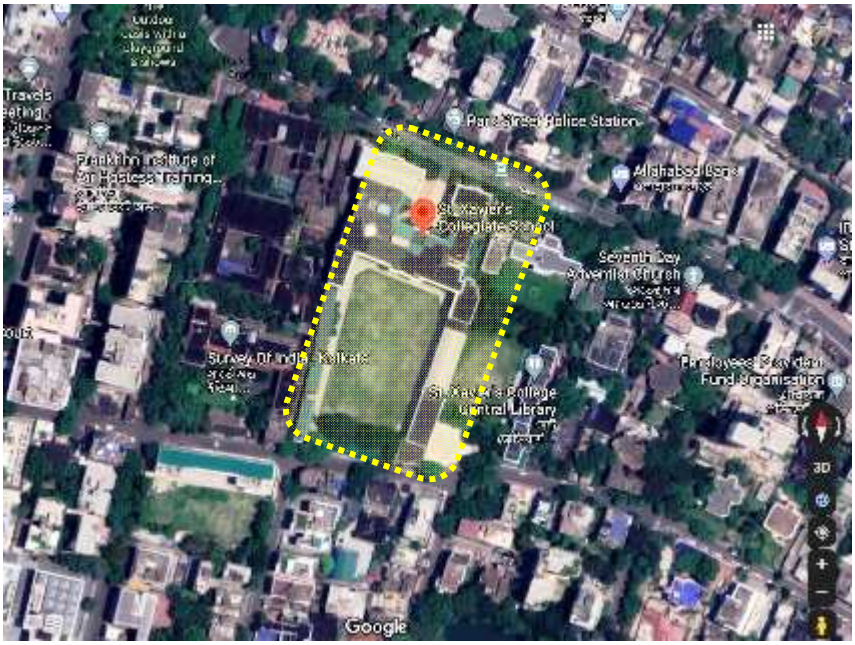
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14.References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/St.+Xavier's+Collegiate+School/@22.5489091,88.356111,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOGQmouEW-1g9TDtM3RoO1CYn2D_LEipm0Y_pPX!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOGQmouEW-1g9TDtM3RoO1CYn2D_LEipm0Y_pPX%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4608!8i3456!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sST.+XAVIER%E2%80%99S+COLLEGE!3m4!1s0x3a02771aad282713:0x62c7778aead16f97!8m2!3d22.5490395!4d88.3561407

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S.Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021









Serial No.-63-04 GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF ART & CRAFT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF ART & CRAFT**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'25.81"N
Longitude: 88° 21'2.24"E
Address: 28, Jawaharlal Nehru Road
Kolkata, West Bengal 700016
Approach: About 350 m from Park Street more

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1864
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://gcac.edu.in/



5. Ownership

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



Government College of Art & Craft, Kolkata

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

The Government College of Art & Craft in Kolkata is one of the oldest Art colleges in India. It was founded on August 16, 1854 at Garanhata, Chitpur. The school was shifted to the building of Mutty Lall Seal in Colootola in November, 1854. In 1864, it was taken over by the government and on June 29, 1864 Henry Hover Locke joined as its principal. It was soon renamed as the Government School of Art. The venue of the school was shifted to 166, Bowbazar Street in the 1880s. In February, 1892 the institute was shifted to its present site adjacent to the Indian Museum.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style with certain Indian elements
Site & Surrounding: Within urban area, with Maidan on the western side
Plan: Rectangular with longer axis in E-W direction
Façade: A three storied building with windows of segmental arch, deep grooves in masonry, cornice and modillions
Decorative Feature: As above

Building material and: Brick masonry
Construction techniques

9. Associated Intangible values: The Government College of Art & Craft in Kolkata is one of the oldest Art Colleges in India.



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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



14.References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Government+College+of+Art+%26+Craft/@22.5571913,88.3506014,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipP0QkIUN2d3A7CyjQdNPr7ej_EJzUrtZ2FSmpLm!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipP0QkIUN2d3A7CyjQdNPr7ej_EJzUrtZ2FSmpLm%3Dw86-h114-k-no!7i3000!8i4000!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02770f26166af9:0x95791f4e73c106bb!8m2!3d22.5571913!4d88.3506014

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S.Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-63-05 LA MARTINIERE FOR BOYS

Map Reference: Photo Reference:





1. Name

Present Name: **LA MARTINIERE FOR BOYS**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'31.35"N
Longitude: 88° 21'23.26"E
Address: 11, Loudon Street, Elgin
Kolkata, West Bengal 700017
Approach: Near Backbagan crossing

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1st March, 1836
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Martiniere_Calcutta
ii. https://lamartiniereforboys.co.in/



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Church of North India
Address:

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

La Martiniere for Boys was established in 1836 in accordance with the will of the French soldier of fortune and philanthropist, Major General Claude Martin. It is a Christian schools, controlled by the Protestant Church of North India and independent from the Government.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style
Site & Surrounding: Urban surroundings in a largely institutional area
Plan: A long rectangle with a semi-circular projection on the north, oriented with long axis in NW-SE alignment; main entry from north
Façade: A stately building with high plinth, two- and three-storied in parts; double height round columns with ionic capitals in the semi-circular segment; combination of rectangular and arched windows.

Decorative Feature: As above
Building material and: Brick masonry
Construction techniques



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

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

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

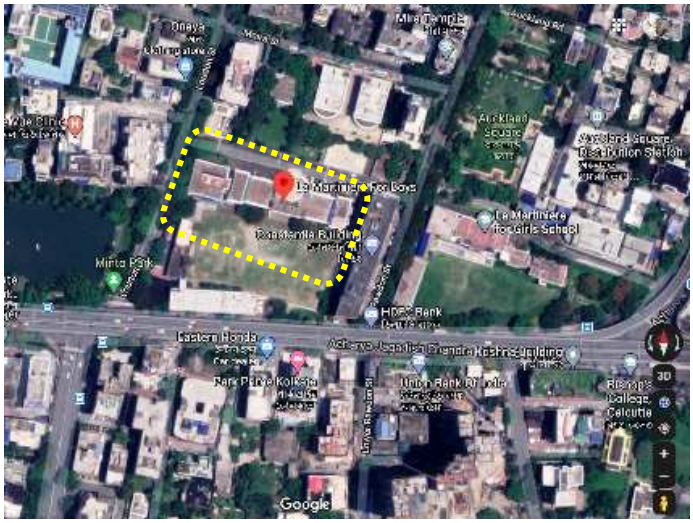
13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Martiniere+For+Boys/@22.5420745,88.3564631,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNySVJHr0XiZei4p-YRNPbMlYsyYTkPvggKCe4Z!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNySVJHr0XiZei4p-YRNPbMlYsyYTkPvggKCe4Z%3Dw152-h86-k-no!7i5376!8i3024!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027718f97f9c5b:0x508fded6b3278a71!8m2!3d22.5420745!4d88.3564631



Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S.Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-63-06 LA MARTINIERE FOR GIRLS

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **LA MARTINIERE FOR GIRLS**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'30.56"N
Longitude: 88° 21'28.69"E
Address: Minto Park, Rawdon Street
Kolkata, West Bengal
Approach: At Backbagan crossing

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1836
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Martiniere_Calcutta
iihttps://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Martiniere+for+Girls+School/@22.5420495,88.3574191,3a,75y/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipMib16wQHZa8LvNghqSGhWHz7fyrCYP7zcEp_ik!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipMib16wQHZa8LvNghqSGhWHz7fyrCYP7zcEp_ik%3Dw203-h270-k-no!7i1932!8i2576!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a027719b210fadf:0x7424b1802281fb76!2sLa+Martiniere+for+Girls+School!8m2!3d22.541857!4d88.3579753!3m4!1s0x3a027719b210fadf:0x7424b1802281fb76!8m2!3d22.541857!4d88.3579753

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Church of North India
Address:



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Same as La Martiniere for Boys (immediate previous).
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style ; Palladian architecture
Site & Surrounding: Urban surroundings in a largely institutional area

Plan:	Rectangular with a projected porch on the north, oriented with long axis in NW-SE alignment; main entry from north
Façade:	A three storied building like the Boys school, it has a more ornamental south elevation with a Palladian pediment on the second floor and ionic columns. Tall rectangular windows in the central part, lower storey with arched windows
Decorative Feature:	As above
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Martiniere+for+Girls+School/@22.541857,88.3579753,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipPrZ6CcZybRLsG4xLjx7hIVt3Ijm0UDIl2LFyUG!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipPrZ6CcZybRLsG4xLjx7hIVt3Ijm0UDIl2LFyUG%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4032!8i3024!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027719b210fadf:0x7424b1802281fb76!8m2!3d22.541857!4d88.3579753



Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S.Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-63-07 LORETO SCHOOL & COLLEGE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **LORETO SCHOOL & COLLEGE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'0.46"N
Longitude: 88° 21'8.15"E
Address: 7, Sir William Jones Sarani, (formerly Middleton Row), Kol-71
Approach: About 800 m from Park Street more



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1842 (School), 1912 (College)
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://www.loretocollege.in/loretocollege/building.php
ii https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loreto_College,_Kolkata
iii https://www.loretocollege.in/loretocollege/index.php



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Loreto Institute in India
Address: -

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

In December 1841, when Mother M. Delphine Hart and 11 Loreto nuns arrived in Calcutta from Ireland, they were housed in "a splendid three-storeyed mansion, Number 5, Middleton Row, a noble building, spacious, airy..." Loreto House was established in this building on 10th January 1842 by the Sisters of Loreto of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (I.B.V.M.), founded by Mary Ward (1585-1645), an English Catholic lady who pioneered women ' s education. By this time, St. Thomas' Church construction had already commenced on the same premises from Nov. 1841. The Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, Mgr. Carew, also constructed a residence for himself next to the church, then known as St. Thomas' House. In 1897, a severe earthquake toppled the St. Thomas' steeple. A few years later, St. Thomas' House was purchased from the Archbishop and Loreto College established on 2nd Feb.1912 was housed there. The only original buildings on the premises now are St. Thomas' Church and a part of the St. Thomas' House where the college was first established.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:

Site & Surrounding:	Institutional area in the heart of the city
Plan:	Rectangular with long axis in a slight NW-SE direction, entry from north
Façade:	Double storey building with arched windows, double height stately Ionic columns supporting a triangular pediment at the church entry. Eastern wing has four sets of twin ionic columns with arched windows in between. Rest of the façade has engaged rectangular ionic columns.
Decorative Feature:	Cornice, modillions, entablature, fanlights
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values It is the oldest and the first Loreto institution to be established in India and was one of the few all-girls Catholic schools of that time.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14.References

Reference notes

i. https://www.loretocollege.in/loretocollege/mary ward.php
ii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Loreto+College/@22.5505368,88.3507268,329m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sLORETO+SCHOOL+%26+COLLEGE!3m4!1s0x3a02770e493fffff:0xbfe9d347f698045!8m2!3d22.550169!4d88.352264

Maps/plan/Drawings



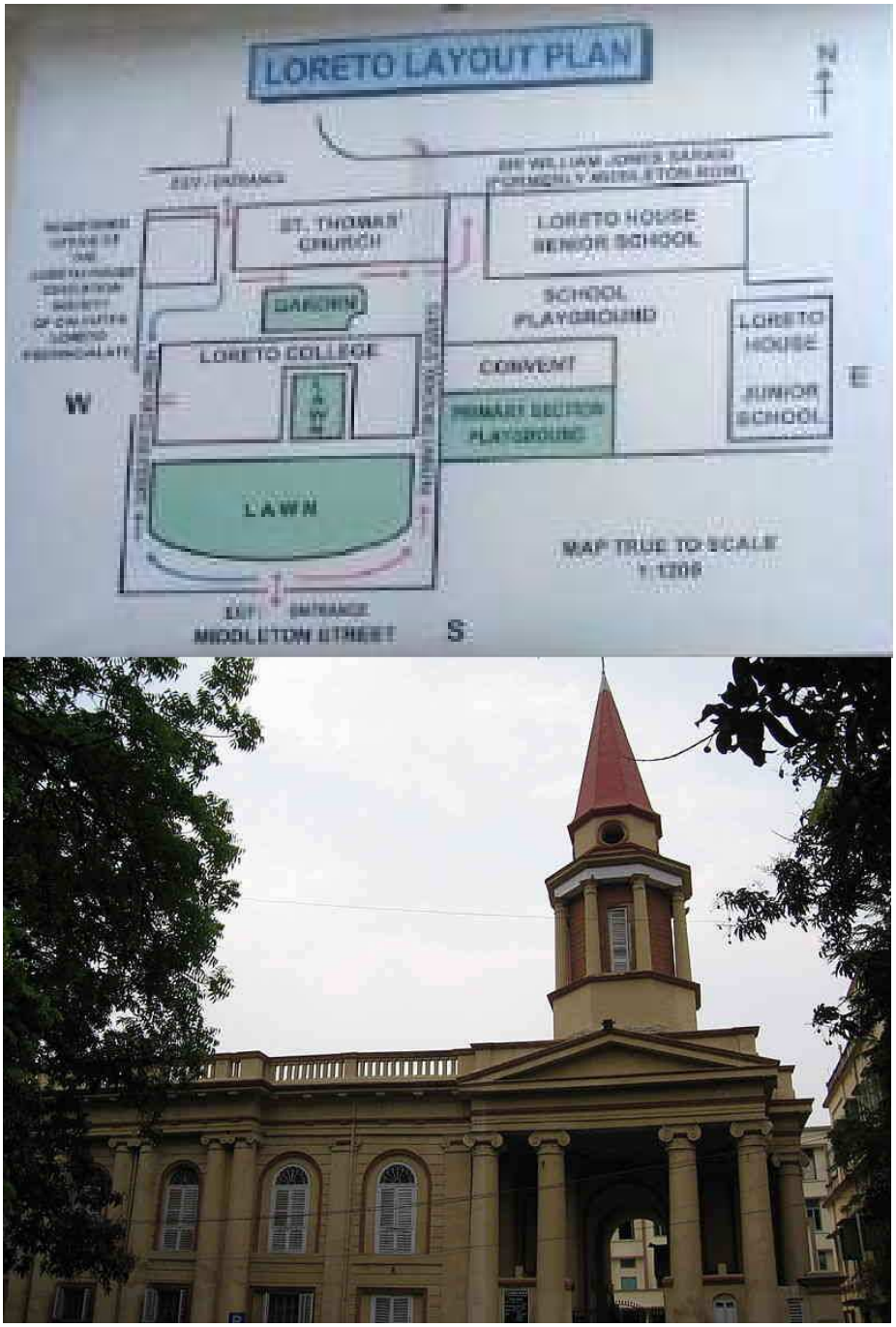


Figure 3 Northern façade of St. Thomas Church
(Source: http://noisebreak.com/heritage-schools-colonial-calcutta-loreto-house/)

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S.Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021











Serial No.-63-08 THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **THE ASIATIC SOCIETY since 1st July, 1951**
Past Name: **ASIATICK SOCIETY in 1784, THE ASIATIC SOCIETY in 1825**

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL in 1832
THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL in 1936

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'18.23"N
Longitude: 88° 21'2.25"E
Address: 1A, 1B, Park Street, Kol-16
Approach: Park Street main road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Site
Subtype: Public Institution

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1808 (old building), 1965 (new building)
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://indianculture.gov.in/MoCorganization/asiatic-society
ii https://www.asiaticsocietykolkata.org/
iii https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Asiatic_Society



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Govt. of India
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Public Institution
Past use: Public Institution

7. Significance

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

The Asiatic Society was founded to enhance and further the cause of "Oriental research", i.e. research into India and the surrounding regions. It was founded by the philologist William Jones on 15 January 1784 in a meeting presided over by Justice Robert Chambers in Calcutta the then capital of the British Raj. The name of the Society evolved from "Asiatick Society" (1784), "The Asiatic Society" (1825), "The Asiatic Society of Bengal" (1832), "The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal" (1936) to the present one on 1st July 1951. The Society moved into the current premise in 1808. The museum was founded in 1814 and first cataloque was published in 1849. In 1839 it proposed to the Govt. to erect a public museum in Calcutta. Later most of its collection was shifted to the Indian Museum when it's new building was erected in 1866.
Out of the current collections of the Society, the Bairat Minor Rock Edict of Ashoka (circa 250 BCE) is noteworthy.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European style (old building), new building is in modern style/ Bauhaus
Site & Surrounding:	Dense urban area with mostly institutional buildings
Plan:	Old building is a rectangle with N-S axis, but at an angle to the road; new building is angular, south facing
Façade:	The old building is a double storeyed structure with central slightly projected bay having arched windows and rectangular side windows toped with angular moulding pediment. Cornice and balustered parapet on roof. New building is three storied with vertical fins on the projected 2nd floor.
Decorative Feature:	As above
Building material and: Construction techniques	RCC, brick in the present building





Bairat Minor rock edict of Ashoka (250 BCE)

9. Associated Intangible values The Society has valuable collections like Asokan Rock Edict, copper plates, coins, sculptures, manuscripts etc.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks **The old building is ASI protected.** Since 1984 the Asiatic Society has been declared as an Institution of National Importance by an Act of Parliament of India.



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

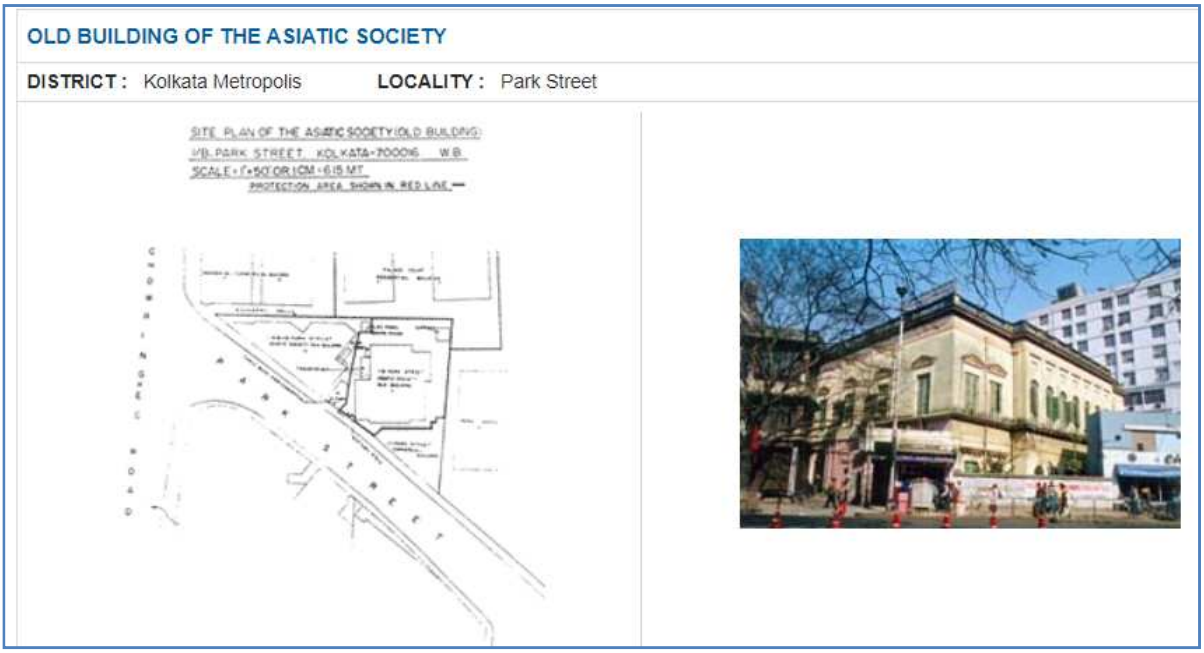
i. http://www.asikolkata.in/kolkata.aspx
ii. http://www.victorianweb.org/history/empire/india/73.html
iii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AF+%E0%A6%8F%E0%A6%B6%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%AF%E0%A6%BC%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%9F%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%95+%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%8B%E0%A6%B8%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%87%E0%A6%9F%E0%A6%BF/@22.5550303,88.3504069,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipM-BDoUu2BosS9tD0RtJQitdolhnhCuAJy4FteI!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipM-BDoUu2BosS9tD0RtJQitdolhnhCuAJy4FteI%3Dw153-h86-k-no!7i1138!8i638!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02771160347adf:0xbded640ee28cbeb!8m2!3d22.5551502!4d88.3505344

Maps/plan/Drawings



Left: *The new (1965) buiding of the Asiatic Society.*. Right: *The old (1808) building of the Asiatic Society of Bengal now partly obscured off Park Street.* [Click on these images for larger pictures.]

Source: http://www.victorianweb.org/history/empire/india/73.html



Old building of Asiatic Society

[Source: http://www.asikolkata.in/kolkata.aspx]

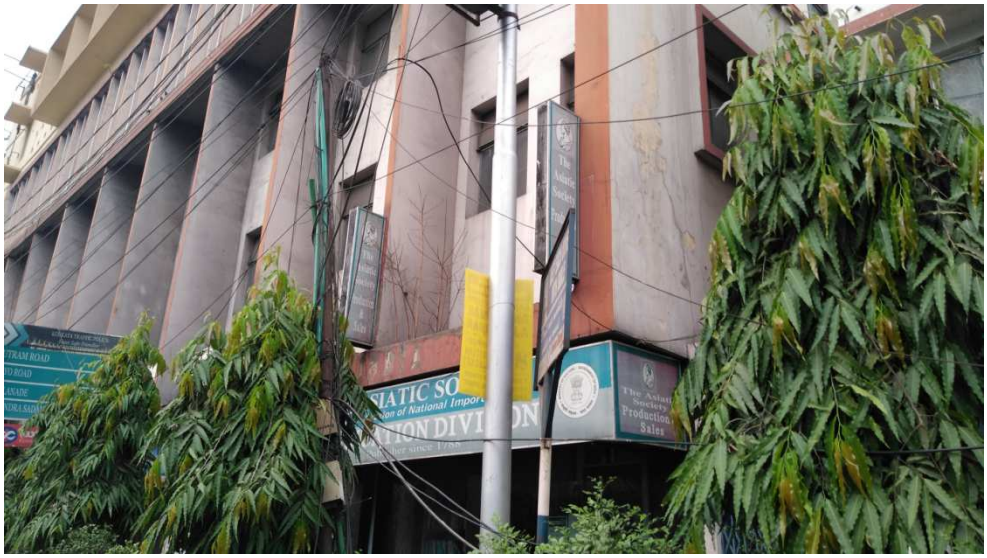
Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, , S.Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021









Serial No.-63-09 INDIAN MUSEUM

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **INDIAN MUSEUM**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'28.31"N
Longitude: 88° 21'4.06"E
Address: 27, J.L.Nehru Road, Kolkata 700016
Approach: River Side Main Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct
Subtype: Public Institution



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1814; building 1877-78
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://indianmuseumkolkata.org/about-us
ii. https://www.asiaticsocietykolkata.org/museum/history
iii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Museum,_Kolkata

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: The Ministry of Cultural, Govt. of India
Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Public Institution
Past use: Public Institution

7. Significance

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

Founded in 1814 at the cradle of the Asiatic Society of Bengal at its present building at 1 Park Street, Indian Museum is the earliest and the largest multipurpose Museum not only in the Indian subcontinent but also in the Asia-Pacific region of the world. In 1839 the Asiatic Society appealed to the Govt. to erect a public museum in Calcutta and shifted most of its collection to the Indian Museum when it's new building was erected in 1866 about 100 m. north of the Society. It was first known as the "Asiatic Society Museum", then the "Imperial Museum" and finally the "Indian Museum". **Designed by Govt. architect Walter Granville** (1819-1874), Indian Museum started with two galleries, and then expanded to multi-disciplinary display viz. Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Zoology, Geology, and Botany.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:
Site & Surrounding:

The precinct has a large water-body called Jhinjheri talao. The Museum office, was originally the Sudder Diwani Adalat that functioned from 1772 to 1857.

Plan:	A sprawling rectangle with two wings extending on the east & south (later addition) and a large courtyard at the centre; N-S longer axis; entry from west.
Façade:	Originally a two-(now, three) storied building with two lofty lower stories and a smaller second floor; two prominent projections punctuate the road-facing west façade. Tall arched openings & windows flanked by fluted twin Corinthian columns accentuating the two sides.
Decorative Feature: other	Cornice, modillion course, dentil course, balustrades, fanlight and ornamentations
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry





9. Associated Intangible values The bicentenary celebrations were held in 2014.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	South and East wings added after 1930
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found



11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks The museum is popularly known as Bharatiya Jadughar.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Indian+Museum/@22.5578858,88.3511268,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOJKc4f8MH-vuhdaDVO5AMg78amJaE0bqAi6c5j!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOJKc4f8MH-vuhdaDVO5AMg78amJaE0bqAi6c5j%3Dw128-h86-k-no!7i3822!8i2558!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02771160347adf:0x9fd70619f94d0bac!8m2!3d22.5578858!4d88.3511268

Maps/plan/Drawings

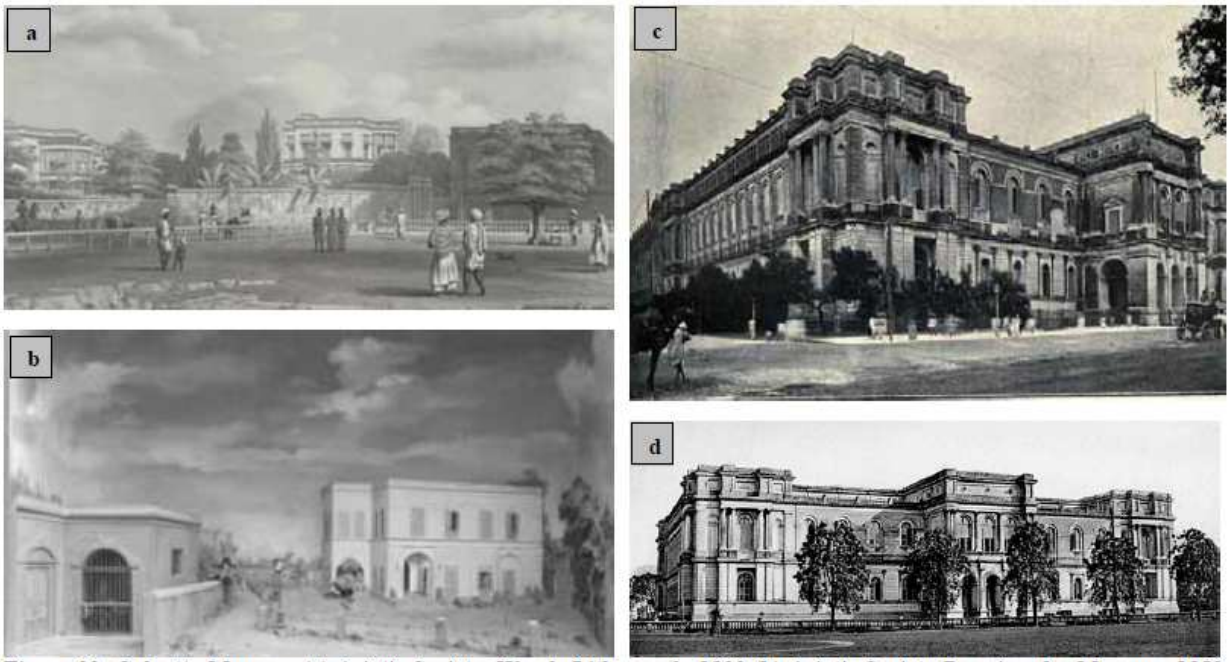


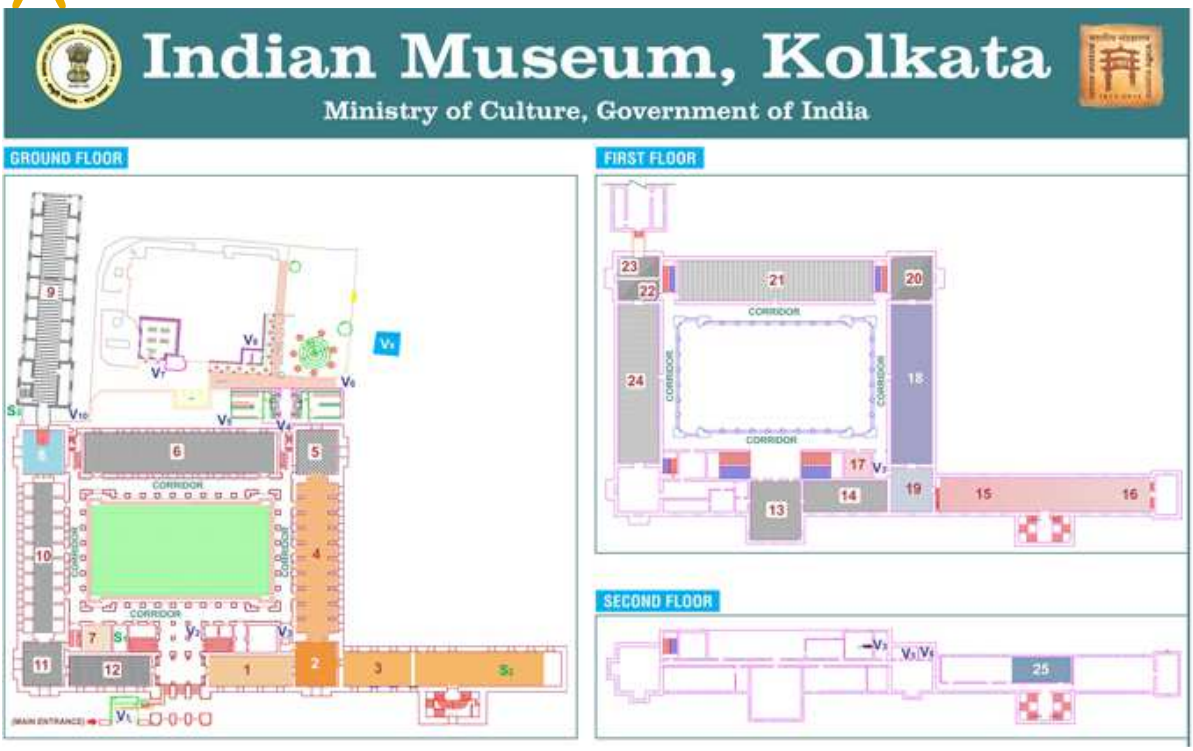
Figure 32: Calcutta Museum (a) Asiatic Society, Woods Lithograph, 1833 (b) Asiatic Society Premises for Museum, 1850 (c) Calcutta Museum at Present Site, 1909 (d) Calcutta Museum at Present Site, 1930

[Source: Guha H. et al, (2009), Visual documentation as a tool for conservation: Part I, North Chowringhee Road, Kolkata, *Context: Built, Living and Natural,* Vol. VI (1): 35-52]



Figure 4 This coloured lithograph is from Charles D'Oyly's collection '*Views of Calcutta and its Environs*', looking north from Kyd street across the 'Sieve Tank' or Jhinjheri talao (pond with a brick lattice) towards the Indian Museum site, then having the Sudder Diwani Adalat & Sudder Board of Revenue.

[Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/kolkata/streetwise-kolkata-sudder-street-rabindranath-tagore-court-6165161/]



Source: https://indianmuseumkolkata.org/informations/NDc%3D/visitors



Figure 5 Indian Museum illuminated during bicentenary celebration

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021









Serial No.-63-10 YMCA, CHOWRINGHEE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **YMCA, CHOWRINGEE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'31.46"N
Longitude: 88° 21'2.74"E
Address: 25A, Jawaharlal Nehru Rd, Kolkata-700016
Approach: Jawaharlal Nehru Main Road

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Public Institution



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1902
Approximate Date:
Source of information: Inscribed on the building

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: YMCA India
Address:





6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Institution with accommodation
Past use: Institution with a hotel (Seacom Inn) & restaurant

7. Significance

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

The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) is Asia's oldest and still in operation. The YMCA in India began on February 27th, 1857, when the Calcutta Christian Juvenile Society of 1822 formed by John Lawsan, a Baptist Missionary associated with William Carey, changed its name to Calcutta YMCA. Thus began the very first YMCA in Asia that was later formed in other cities of India. In 1889, David McConaughy came to Madras from America to form the Indian National Council of YMCAs (later National Council of YMCAs of India), after a conference in 1891. The national headquarters was situated in Calcutta between 1891 and 1964 at 9, Russell Street and later at 5, Russel Street, before shifting to New Delhi. This building was constructed in 1902 for social activities along-side low cost accommodation for Christian guests and missionaries.

The Association's most notable contribution in India was their rural development work, first begun by K. T. Paul in 1913. Paul established micro-loan programs that freed the rural poor from the grips of moneylenders and won many converts among India's lower classes.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European style
Site & Surrounding:	Institutional area with Maidan on the west & Bible Society on the north
Plan:	Rectangular with longer axis slightly NW-SE aligned; entry from west
Façade:	Four storied symmetrical façade with a prominent central bay topped by a pediment supported by two double-height engaged half-round Corinthian columns. The two side bays have three arched French windows each, the top floor arches having elevated key stones. Corners of top two stories have twin pilasters. Ground level has a continuous portico.
Decorative Feature:	Arches, pediment, column capital, mouldings, balusters, railing
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values The inaugural lecture for this building was delivered by Reverend AH Bowman on ‘Alcohol, Science and Christianity’.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.ymcaindia.org/index.php/about-us/history-and-growth
ii. https://www.lookandlearn.com/history-images/M589343/The-city-and-Chowringhee-from-the-YMCA-Building-Calcutta-India
iii. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/ymca-building-calcutta
iv. https://www.booking.com/hotel/in/ymca-seacom-inn.html
v. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Chowringhee+YMCA/@22.5587029,88.3509124,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOdZRix8w2w2M8pRoYPKBBuxuwANK-rGXJpmTG9!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOdZRix8w2w2M8pRoYPKBBuxuwANK-rGXJpmTG9%3Dw153-h86-k-no!7i4160!8i2336!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sYMCA,+CHOWRINGHEE!3m4!1s0x0:0x5ef68b9dd58be61c!8m2!3d22.5587028!4d88.3509124

https://springfieldcollege.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15370coll2/id/3785/

Maps/plan/Drawings



Figure 28: The YMCA Building (a) 1925 (Estimated) (b) 2007

Figure 6 YMCA building through time

[Source: Guha H. et al, (2009), Visual documentation as a tool for conservation: Part I, North Chowringhee Road, Kolkata, *Context: Built, Living and Natural,* Vol. VI (1): 35-52]



Figure 7 View of the Chowringhee road and old General Post Office's south verandah (on the right) as seen from YMCA terrace in 1903. On the left is the Ochterlony monument and part of the Manohar Das Tarang tank visible.

[Source: https://www.ebay.com/itm/Calcutta-View-from-the-YMCA-Building-Kolkata-India-Vintage-Postcard-C10/313069180975?_trkparms=aid%3D1110006%26algo%3DHOMESPLICE.SIM%26ao%3D1%26asc%3D20200818143230%26meid%3D93bc57c9f7d046d9ab79f0a98cce129b%26pid%3D101224%26rk%3D2%26rkt%3D5%26mehot%3Dnone%26sd%3D362598918680%26itm%3D313069180975%26pmt%3D0%26noa%3D1%26pg%3D2047675%26algv%3DDefaultOrganic&_trksid=p2047675.c101224.m-1]

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
Reviewer Name	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021





Serial No.-63-11 BIBLE SOCIETY



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BIBLE SOCIETY**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'33.03"N
Longitude: 88° 21'3.38"E
Address: 23, Jawaharlal Nehru Rd, Kolkata, West Bengal 700087
Approach: Jawaharlal Nehru Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct
Subtype: Public Institution

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1811
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bible_Society_of_India

5. Ownership

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





6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

This is the world's second oldest Bible Society that was established in 1811. Formed as an arm of the British and Foreign Bible Society (1804), the Bible Society in Kolkata (or Calcutta Auxiliary) has the same task as that of its parent to translate, publish and circulate Bibles. After independence, the Calcutta Auxiliary became one of the auxiliaries to function within the jurisdiction of the operation of the Bible Society of India.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style
Site & Surrounding: Institutional area with Maidan on the west, across the main road
Plan: Rectangular with long axis slightly NW-SE aligned, entry from west
Façade: Three storied building of modest size with two side bays topped with broken-base pediment. The top storey has tall recessed semi-circular arched openings with a small projected front balcony in these two sides, while the front bay verandah has two intermediate ionic columns. Exaggeratedly long keystones adorn the top of the arches.

Wooden louvers hang between the beam soffit and the lintel. Middle storey has all rectangular windows with box-type wooden chajja. Lower storey has a continuous projected portico supported by cast-iron columns.

Decorative Feature: Façade treatment, key stones, parapet, railing
Building material and: Construction techniques: Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not found

11. State of Conservation

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



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

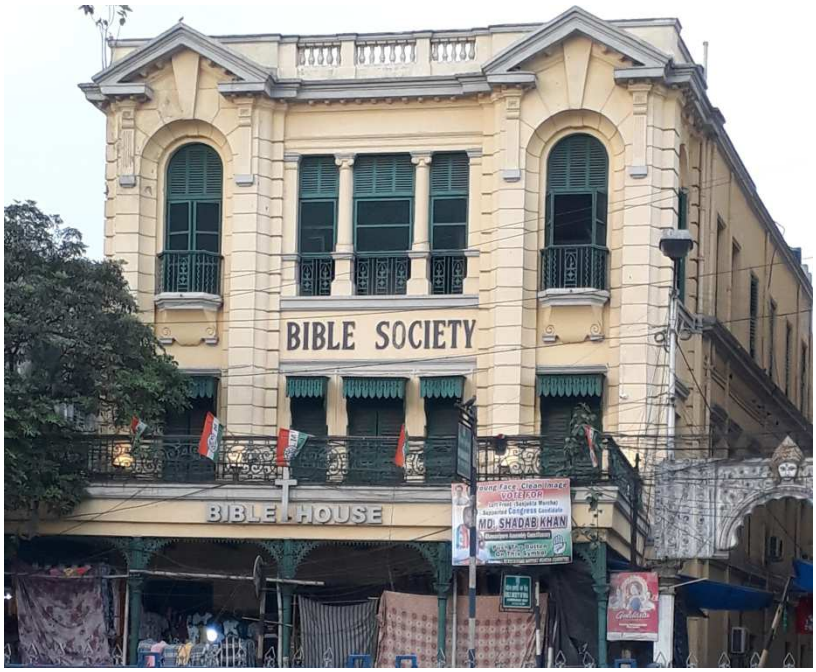
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bible+Society+Of+India+-+Calcutta+Auxiliary/@22.559197,88.350939,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNQ5VSGnYYx3Pm_L7caOS5PG7ZDy32HDspI7q-4!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNQ5VSGnYYx3Pm_L7caOS5PG7ZDy32HDspI7q-4%3Dw86-h114-k-no!7i3024!8i4032!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBIBLE+SOCIETY!3m4!1s0x3a02771160347adf:0x6d0840ea3f663e1b!8m2!3d22.559197!4d88.350939

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/search/BIBLE+SOCIETY/@22.5592462,88.3505722,232m/data=!3m1!1e3

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021





Serial No.-63-12 ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB (RCTC)

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'33.72"N
Longitude: 88° 19'56.84"E
Address: 11, Aandilal Poddar Sarani (Russell Street) Kolkata, West Bengal 700071
Approach: J.L.Nehru Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1920 (RCTC race course in 1847)
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/Heritage-hotel-on-Royal-Calcutta-Turf-Club-campus/articleshow/17151865.cms



NOTE: The 2nd & 3rd pictures are of the Race Course main building. Only one photograph of the 11 Russell Street clubhouse could be obtained.

5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club (RCTC) is a horse racing organisation which was founded in 1847 in Calcutta, British India. Horse races were initially organised for the British cavalry at Akra before they were moved to the Maidan. At one time it was the governing body for nearly all racecourses in the subcontinent, defining and applying the rules governing the sport. During its peak, RCTC-organised races were among the most important social events of the calendar and were opened by the Viceroy of India. It is still a private club.

The present building served as the Clubhouse for the members and their guests. Tickets for the race course were also said to have been sold from here. Originally, the land belonged to an Armenian businessman named AA Apcar, later bought by another Armenian JC Galstaun, who was also a member of RCTC. He sold the building to the club in 1920. This used to be part of the huge garden estate of Sir Elijah Impey (1732-1809), the then Supreme Court judge/ Chief justice of the Sudder Diwani Adalat, whose residence became the old Loreto House. At present three more old bungalows (RCTC officers' residences) are also here.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	European style
Site & Surrounding:	Gated property with a large garden in dense urban surroundings
Plan:	Squarish compact buildings
Façade:	Double storied bungalows with arched windows on the lower floor
Decorative Feature:	Façade treatment, cornice, wooden chajja
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values

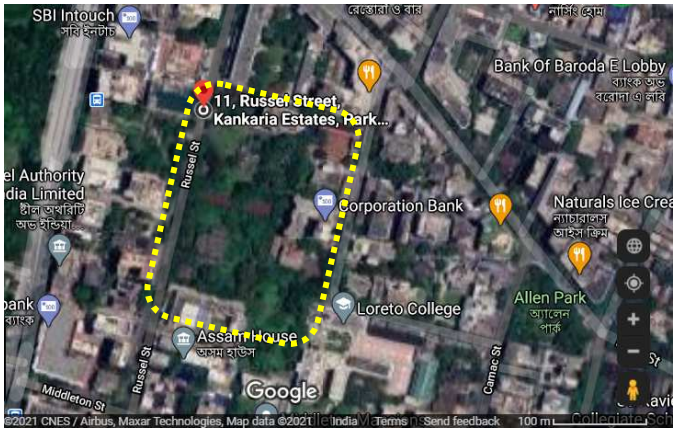
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	**At risk – vulnerable to real estate forces**

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Good

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Calcutta_Turf_Club
ii. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/Heritage-hotel-on-Royal-Calcutta-Turf-Club-campus/articleshow/17151865.cms dtd. 9.11.2012
iii. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/a-precious-precinct-buildings-with-a-wealth-of-history/cid/1277459 dtd. 10.09.2005
iv. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Royal+Calcutta+Turf+Club/@22.5430025,88.3298213,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOgap7MEgcxFBq4E65SbR4HIn6Hu2PCS8z6cHBV!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOgap7MEgcxFBq4E65SbR4HIn6Hu2PCS8z6cHBV%3Dw152-h86-k-no!7i4032!8i2268!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sRoyal+Calcutta+Turf+Club!3m4!1s0x3a0270ac34068ce7:0x78b5f8e8826ca5c8!8m2!3d22.5430025!4d88.3298213

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-63-13 FAIRLAWN HOTEL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **ELGIN FAIRLAWN –since 1783**
Past Name: **FAIRLAWN HOTEL**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'29.99"N
Longitude: 88° 21'9.62"E
Address: 13A, Sudder St, Kolkata-700016
Approach: About 280 m from Indian Museum



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1783
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elgin_Fairlawn,_Kolkata



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

The colonial bungalow was built in 1783 by an Englishman William Ford, when Warren Hastings was the Governor General. This is why today's Sudder Street was named after him as Ford Street in Wood's 1784 map. Later (1789) it was called Speke Street after Peter Speke's bungalow that later became Sudder Diwani Adalat.



8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style
Site & Surrounding: Urban surroundings with Indian museum just south west of this building
Plan: Rectangular
Façade: Double storied bungalow with large windows, pediment type chajja and a porch with Doric columns.
Decorative Feature: Cornice, pediment
Building material and: Brick masonry

Construction techniques



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

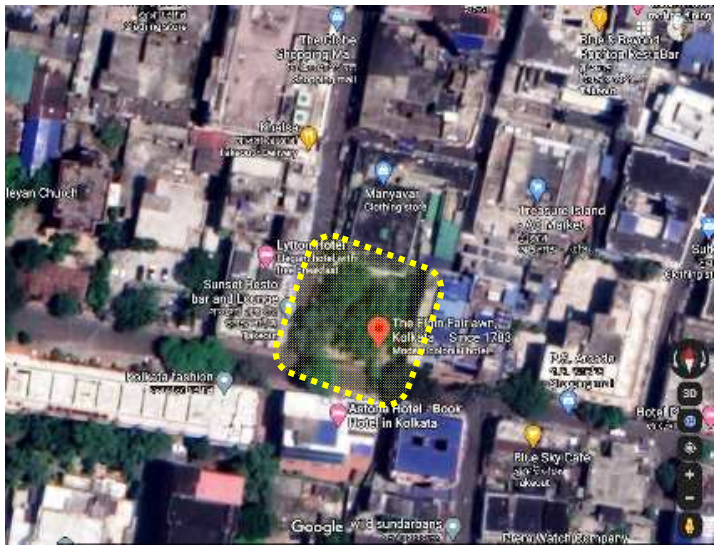
12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes



https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Elgin+Fairlawn,+Kolkata+%E2%80%93+Since+1783/@22.5582593,88.3526584,3a,76.7y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOT-B5VNsY_Fkyn-usUzYmFM1NqTcL4p5VeYaTj!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOT-B5VNsY_Fkyn-usUzYmFM1NqTcL4p5VeYaTj%3Dw203-h114-k-no!7i1104!8i622!4m8!3m7!1s0x3a027708b1e1e8d1:0x18c2b45a06d7ec1b!5m2!4m1!1i2!8m2!3d22.5583496!4d88.3526747

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-63-14 THE ASTOR HOTEL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **THE ASTOR HOTEL**
Past Name: **WALDORF HOTEL**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'44.75"N
Longitude: 88° 21'6.71"E
Address: 15, Shakespeare Sarani, near Nightingale Hospital, Kolkata, 700071
Approach: About 500 m from Shakespeare Sarani Police Station



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1893
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waldorf%E2%80%93Astoria_(1893%E2%80%931929)
ii https://www.townandcountrymag.com/leisure/travel-guide/a1517/nyc-waldorf-astoria-fun-facts/#:~:text=In%201893%2C%20William%20Waldorf%20Astor,named%20the%20Astoria%20next%20door.



5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

The Waldorf–Astoria originated as two hotels, built side-by-side by feuding relatives on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. Built in 1893 and expanded in 1897, the Waldorf–Astoria was razed in 1929 to make way for construction of the Empire State Building. Its successor, the current Waldorf Astoria New York, was built on Park Avenue in 1931.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Neo-gothic & neoclassical
Site & Surrounding: Urban surroundings, institutional & commercial area
Plan: Rectangular, entry from road on the south
Façade: An exposed brick three-storied building with heavy façade ornamentation, somewhat mixed between neoclassical (triangular pediments) and neo-gothic (pointed arches). Textured quoins,

bracket-type heavy modillions, projected thick cornice are main features.

Decorative Feature: Façade treatment, cornice, window surrounds, stucco festoons

Building material and: Construction techniques: Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14.References

Reference notes



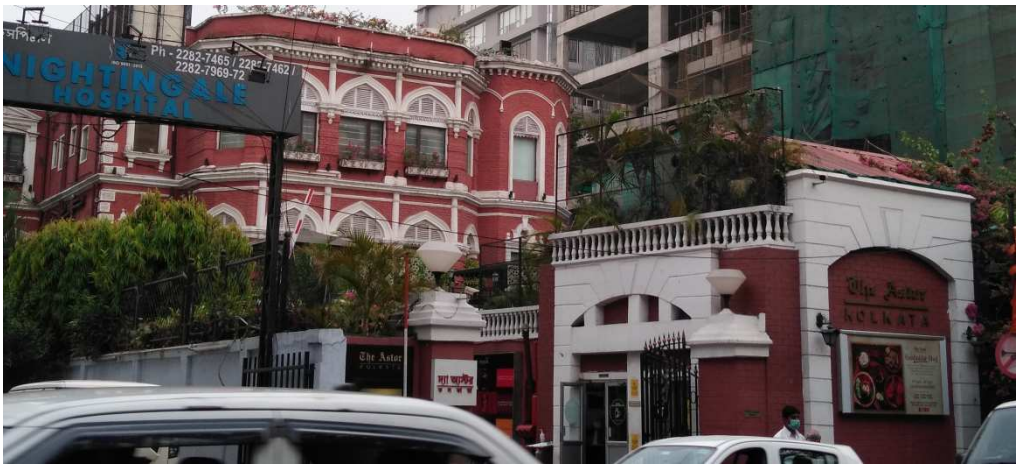
i. https://www.astorkolkata.com/

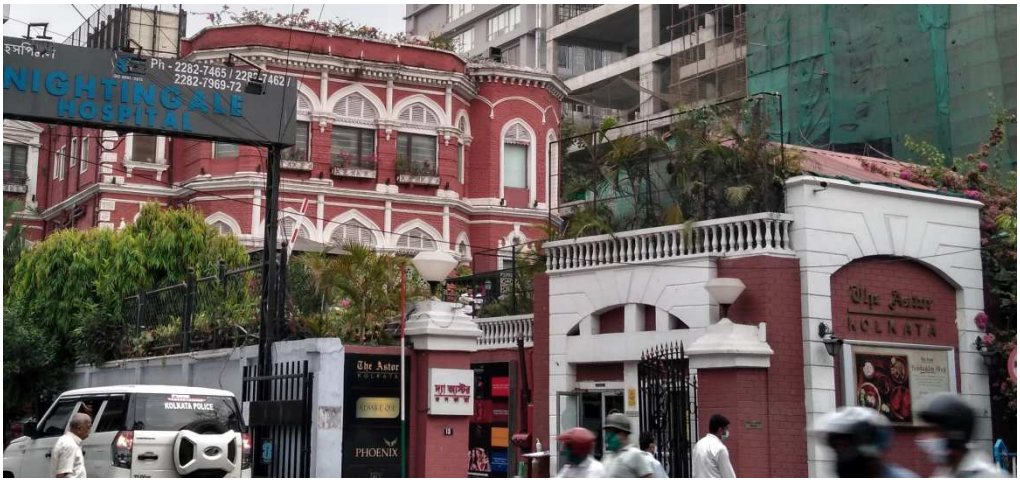
ii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/The+Astor/@22.5453522,88.3516499,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNHozODgAHqRB-vyoMkPXhZcalCGZZ3Jph0RNNv!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNHozODgAHqRB-vyoMkPXhZcalCGZZ3Jph0RNNv%3Dw116-h86-k-no!7i1388!8i1029!4m8!3m7!1s0x3a02771736f074ff:0x6db1a015b63aa9ae!5m2!4m1!1i2!8m2!3d22.5457838!4d88.3518667

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Serial No.-63-15 I.T.C (VIRGINIA HOUSE)



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **I.T.C. (VIRGINIA HOUSE)**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'6.00"N
Longitude: 88° 20'58.22"E
Address: 37, Jawaharlal Nehru Road (Chowringhee), Park Street Area, Kolkata, West Bengal 700071
Approach: Jawaharlal Nehru Main Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1928 (Building); 24th Aug. 1910 (Company)
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://www.itcportal.com/about-itc/profile/history-and-evolution.aspx

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: I.T.C. Limited
Address: Virginia House, 37, J.L.Nehru Road, Kol-71



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: ITC Head quarters
Past use: -do-

7. Significance

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

ITC Ltd. is an Indian multinational conglomerate company headquartered in Kolkata. Established in 1910 as the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited, the company was renamed as the India Tobacco Company Limited in 1970 and later to I.T.C. Limited in 1974. It is now registered as ITC Ltd. Starting with a leased office in Radha Bazar Lane, the Company purchased the plot of land situated at 37, Chowringhee for Rs 3.1 Lakhs and its headquarter building, 'Virginia House', came up in 1928.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Modern style with some classical elements
Site & Surrounding: Business district of the city with Maidan on the west
Plan: A rectangular building facing west, entry from south
Façade: An elegantly styled building of five storeys, with minor offsets in elevation, horizontal grooves & symmetrical with rectangular windows. The second-upper storey has projected cornice, modillion course & triglyphs while the central window with a small projected

balcony is capped with a broken-base pediment. The ITC insignia is on both sides of the top storey.

Decorative Feature: As above
Building material and: Construction techniques: Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not known
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ITC_Limited

ii. https://www.itcportal.com/about-itc/profile/history-and-evolution.aspx

iii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/ITC+LIMITED/@22.5515507,88.350311,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNgeep4m1ntdWaLZ_gh4J8cUv-_BX77C_Dp-hgA!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNgeep4m1ntdWaLZ_gh4J8cUv-_BX77C_Dp-hgA%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i720!8i539!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a027711dedb8c39:0x1b8777427d76cec8!8m2!3d22.5515361!4d88.3494996

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021





Serial No.-63-16 KANAK BUILDING

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **KANAK BUILDING**
Past Name: **ARMY AND NAVY STORE**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'59.51"N
Longitude: 88° 20'57.14"E
Address: 41, J.L.N. (Chowringee) Road, Kol- 71
Approach: Close to Maidan Metro Station, at the corner Of Chowringhee Rd and Middleton Street



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1901
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://puronokolkata.com/2014/04/25/army-and-navy-stores-chowringhee-road-calcutta-1901/
ii http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2016/03/army-navy-stores-chowringhee-calcutta-kolkata.html



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Single
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Poddar Group
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Office, banks etc.
Past use: Shopping store

7. Significance

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

This was the Calcutta branch of the Indian Army and Navy Store, belonging to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd. formed in London in 1871 by a group of military officers to supply consumer goods at the most reasonable prices for the military personnel and civil servants in India. It was opened in 1901. *"At its height — between 1890 and 1940 — the Army and Navy Stores was more than a mere emporium: it was a key cog in the machinery of the Empire. ……., which functioned as travel agents, bankers, caterers, undertakers, and insurance brokers, as well as purveyors of the pith helmets, thunder-boxes, plum puddings, and all the other myriad things listed in the Army and Navy's catalogue, which ran to more than a thousand pages"* . The store closed down in 1948 and renamed as Kanak Building after changing hands.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Neoclassical

Site & Surrounding:	Corner plot in the business district; Maidan on the west
Plan:	L-shaped building with longer arm facing the main road on the west
Façade:	Three storeyed building with highly embellished façade punctuated with large, medium and small pediment-topped bays, with one at the chamfered side facing the crossing. The ground level entry in the largest bay also has a smaller stucco-rich pediment and double height Corinthian column supporting the pediment at roof level. The semi-circular arched windows have stucco work on the spandrels. Stucco festoons are also seen. Balustered roof parapet offset the pediments.
Decorative Feature:	Intricate facade treatment, modillion course, triglyphs, festoons
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry



Source: http://double-dolphin.blogspot.com/2016/03/army-navy-stores-chowringhee-calcutta-kolkata.html

9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not Shown
Structural Problem:	Not Known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kanak+Building/@22.5499021,88.3492046,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipPepN5QwyyEt5J3vw48oCklyedN401QRTzyLsV2!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipPepN5QwyyEt5J3vw48oCklyedN401QRTzyLsV2%3Dw152-h86-k-no!7i4160!8i2340!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277119706c079:0x8f34723b455561d6!8m2!3d22.5499021!4d88.3492046

Maps/plan/Drawings



The western façade (Source: http://wikimapia.org/11084020/Kanak-Building#/photo/957557)



View from the crossing (Source: http://wikimapia.org/11084020/Kanak-Building#/photo/1072687)

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021









Serial No.-63-17 RAJENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **RAJENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22.546571290759886,
Longitude: 88.35253744327984
Address: 7, Ho Chi Minh Sarani (Harrington St.), Kolkata- 71
Approach: At the crossing of Camac St.

3. Property Type

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



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1901
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://www.architecturaldigest.in/content/kolkata-rnm-galleria-1910-restoration/
ii https://www.boloji.com/articles/51788/7-harrington-street-calcutta

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Aditya Poddar
Address: Wellside Group, Kolkata(Check)



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: RNM Galleria 1901
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

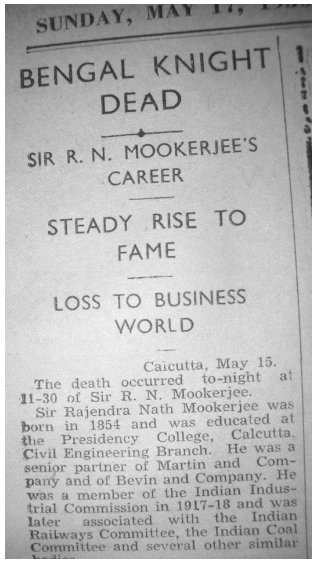
Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

The building was the residence of the famous 19th c. entrepreneur Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherjee (b. 1854), founder of the construction company Martin Burn & Co. that had constructed many prominent landmarks like Victoria Memorial and Belur Math. He was appointed a Companion of the Order of the British Empire and also served as the Sheriff of Kolkata in 1911. In the same year, he was knighted with the KCIE. It is here that his son, Sir Biren Mookerjee (founder of IISCO and Burnpur), and daughter-in-law, Lady Ranu Mookerjee (founder of the Academy of Fine Arts) lived. In 2006, the Wellside Group bought the decaying property, restored and developed it into a lifestyle hub.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European bungalow style
Site & Surrounding: Business district
Plan: Rectangular with a porch on the north and projected bays on the east

Façade:	Now a three storied building, it has rectangular windows in the projected bays, one octagonal while the other circular and also an intermediate polygonal cantilever verandah at the first floor level. The building is known for its exquisite stained glasswork & curved wooden staircase.
Decorative Feature:	Cornice, window surrounds, arched doors, keystones
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry


SUNDAY, MAY

BENGAL KNIGHT DEAD

SIR R. N. MOOKERJEE'S CAREER

STEADY RISE TO FAME

LOSS TO BUSINESS WORLD

Calcutta, May 15.
The death occurred to-night at 11-30 of Sir R. N. Mookerjee.
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee was born in 1854 and was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, Civil Engineering Branch. He was a senior partner of Martin and Company and of Bevin and Company. He was a member of the Indian Industrial Commission in 1917-18 and was later associated with the Indian Railways Committee, the Indian Coal Committee and several other similar

9. Associated Intangible values Associated with Bengal's industrialisation history.

10. Condition Description

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

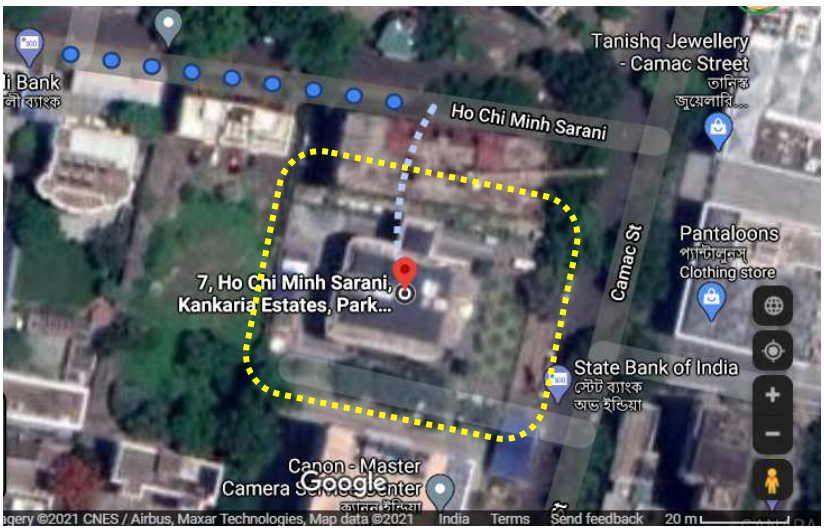
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks The road in Lalbazar where Martin Burn office is located is named after Sir R.N. Mukherjee.

13. Grade

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



14. References

Reference notes

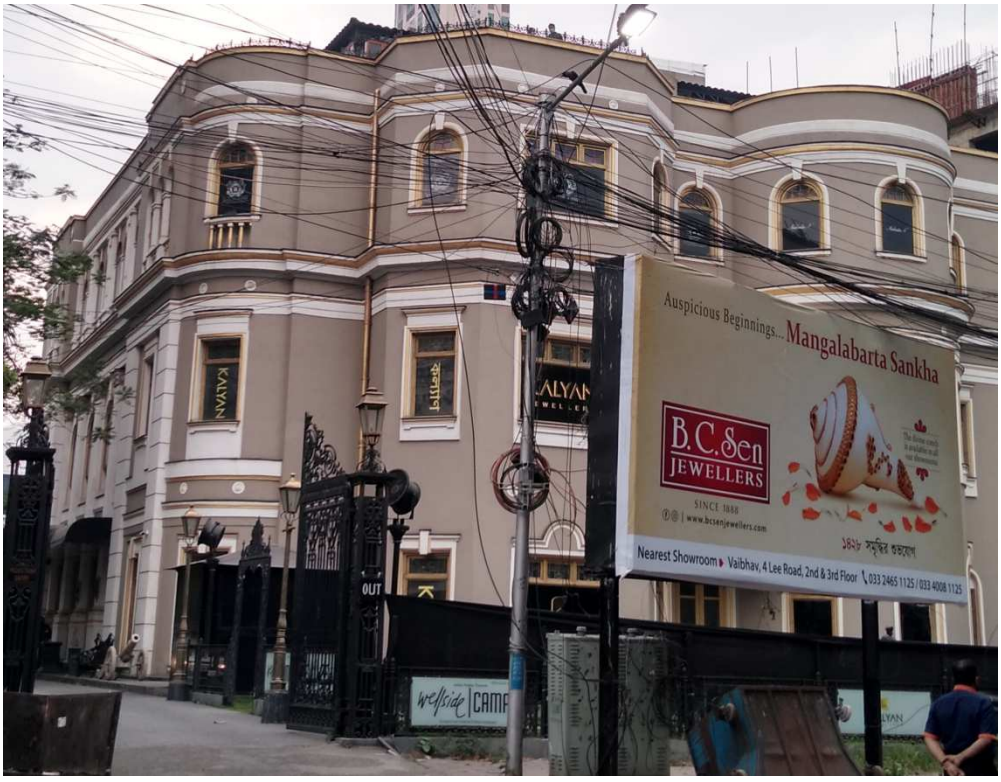
i. https://www.newindianexpress.com/magazine/2018/jul/01/bengals-grande-dame-1835168.html
ii. https://www.getbengal.com/details/bengali-architect-rajendranath-mookerjee-builds-victoria-memorial
iii. https://www.architecturaldigest.in/content/kolkata-rnm-galleria-1910-restoration/#s-cust0
iv. https://www.facebook.com/sirrajendranathmookerjee/
v. http://www.millenniumpost.in/opinion/the-spirit-of-rajendranath-mookerjee-359468?fbclid=IwAR1uLztNeVjzO6u8QeQ0F9V-OlkK9ARiB0jMb6TUOypxhygbbnccjlzI2Me
vi. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Rnm+Galleria/@22.5480867,88.351653,392m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3a02771a77977faf:0x191a429046618d85!2sRnm+Galleria!8m2!3d22.548079!4d88.353188!3m4!1s0x3a02771a77977faf:0x191a429046618d85!8m2!3d22.548079!4d88.353188

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021





Serial No.-63-19 CHOWRINGHEE MANSION



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **CHOWRINGHEE MANSION**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'21.87"N
Longitude: 88° 21'3.68"E
Address: 30 J.L.Nehru Road, Kolkata-16
Approach: Right beside Asiatic Society



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: -
Approximate Date: Late 19th/early 20th c.
Source of information:





5. Ownership

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

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Residential & Commercial
Past use: Residential & Commercial

7. Significance

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

Elias David Joseph Ezra (1830-1886), the well known member of Baghdadi Jewish community and an eminent property developer of the time, built Magen David Synagogue in 1884 (in his father's memory) at Barabazar, Chowringhee Mansion (date not clear) and Esplanade Mansion in late 19th/early 20th c. at the crossing of Esplanade Row (East) & Old Court House Street. The Chowringhee mansion is right adjacent to the north of the Asiatic Society building at Park Street crossing. Both his father David Joseph Ezra (d. 1882) and son Sir David Elias Ezra (1871-1947) held prominent positions in their contemporary society. The Ezra Street is named after David Joseph Ezra. This building was designed to have both residences and office.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style
Site & Surrounding: Business district; Maidan in the west
Plan: Rectangular in plan, longer axis N-S. A long colonnaded portico runs on the northern part of the building.
Façade: Façade of this four storeyed building is very rich with interplay of form and elements. Built by the same developer, it is similar to the Esplanade mansion in genre. Although not as fluid, this mansion has

also experimented with multiple plan-forms within the overall rectangular layout - projecting polygonal bays flank both sides of the central bay, which is crowned with a broken-base angular pediment supported by twin round columns with a variant of Corinthian capital. This encompasses a semi-circular arch at 3rd floor level, that in turn houses a small pediment at 2nd floor level while the whole bay is spanned with a segmented arch pediment at the 1st floor level. Polygonal bays are injected with a verandah in between. The bay next to this has double height Corinthian columns, engaged with the wall and supporting a straight entablature. Two dome-topped kiosks accentuate the N-W and the S-W corners, turning the building into a complex architectural ensemble. The red-white paint makes it a close ally of the Kanak building (sl. No. 63-16), about 500 m to its south.

Decorative Feature: Modillions, dentil course, arches, wall treatment, cornice, balustered parapet, wooden louvres

Building material and: Construction techniques: Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values Morrison & Cottle, a popular business dealing with boots and saddles in the late 19th/early 20th c. had its office here, as evident from the wooden nameplate on the door lintel.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	Minor
Repairs and Maintenance:	Fair, some elements are damaged.
Threats to the property:	Retrofitting jobs poorly executed.

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

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

14.References

Reference notes

i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elias_David_Ezra
ii. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Joseph_Ezra
iii. https://www.heritagewalkcalcutta.com/post/morrison-and-cottle
iv. https://www.google.com/maps/@22.5561085,88.3477513,461m/data=!3m1!1e3

Maps/plan/Drawings





LHS picture source:
https://static.wixstatic.com/media/45d496_7bc3d923875e40fc95aedc13e0eb8134~mv2.jpg/v1/fill/w_450,h_600,al_c,q_90,usm_0.66_1.00_0.01/45d496_7bc3d923875e40fc95aedc13e0eb8134~mv2.webp

RHS picture source:
https://static.wixstatic.com/media/45d496_e5016e2fff4b451db284ee3b23cbb1a6~mv2.png/v1/fill/w_1175,h_881,al_c,q_90,usm_0.66_1.00_0.01/45d496_e5016e2fff4b451db284ee3b23cbb1a6~mv2.webp

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

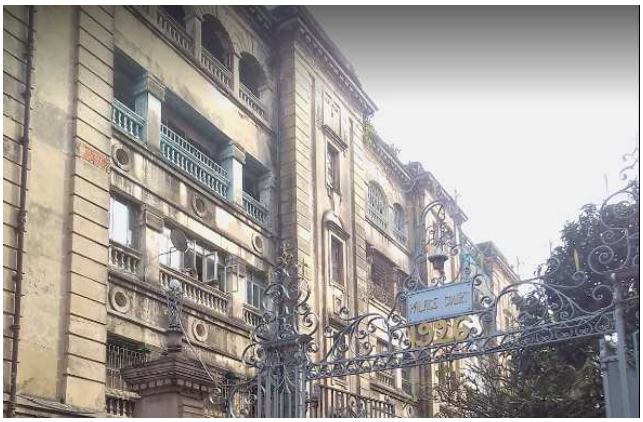
Field photograph taken in April 2021





Serial No.-63-20 PALACE COURT

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **PLACE COURT**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'19.77"N
Longitude: 88° 21'4.14"E
Address: 1, Md. Ishaque Rd. (Kyd St.), Kolkata -16
Approach: About 300 m from Indian Museum

3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1926
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.Internethttps://www.google.com/maps/place/Palace+Court,+1,+Kyd+St,+Park+Street+area,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700016/@22.5554939,88.3511779,17a,52.6y/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOER1LpsjYpy36A6MVmlKmP_ZEwCSA6H5X6cyqw!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOER1LpsjYpy36A6MVmlKmP_ZEwCSA6H5X6cyqw%3Dw203-h270-k-no!7i2448!8i3264!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02770f05578909:0x9f9a51e3fbf85d11!8m2!3d22.5554939!4d88.3511779

5. Ownership



Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Court Appointed
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Residential & Commercial
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

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

Palace Court was built as an apartment block. It is believed to be initially owned by a Jewish family, and subsequently, a Muslim family, owners of sugar mills at Sasaram in Bihar. But since 1945, the property has been in the hands of court-appointed receivers, although it is still owned by the descendants of the same family. It is possible that the Jewish Ezra family, developer of the Chowringhee mansion and living two properties away from this building at 3, Kyd Street (now probably a Govt. institution) had also got this constructed.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European

Site & Surrounding:	Business district and institutional area; Indian Museum is right opposite
Plan:	Two N-S aligned blocks with a courtyard in between
Façade:	Five storied building with long façade punctuated with slightly projected bays. Verandah.s overlooking the courtyard have balustered parapet. Uppermost floor has arched openings. Porthole ventilators are present.
Decorative Feature:	Keystone, arches, dentil course, wall grooves, cornice
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	Many
Repairs and Maintenance:	Inadequate
Threats to the property:	Not known

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Fair

Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance Decay visible



12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

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

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/grotty-palace/cid/1257400
ii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Palace+Court,+1,+Kyd+St,+Park+Street+area,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700016/@22.5554939,88.3496312,467m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02770f05578909:0x9f9a51e3fbf85d11!8m2!3d22.5554939!4d88.3511779

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021









Serial No.-63-21 WESLEYAN CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH**
Past Name: **C.N.I. WESLEYAN CHURCH**

2. Location

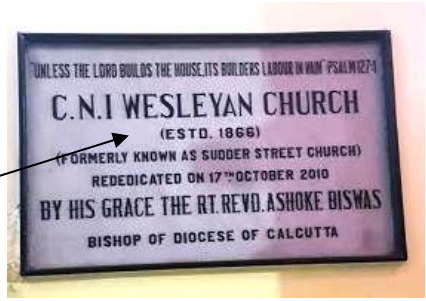
Latitude: 22° 33'30.89"N
Longitude: 88° 21'5.34"E
Address: 15, Sudder St, Kolkata- 700016
Approach: Opposite Indian Museum

3. Property Type

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

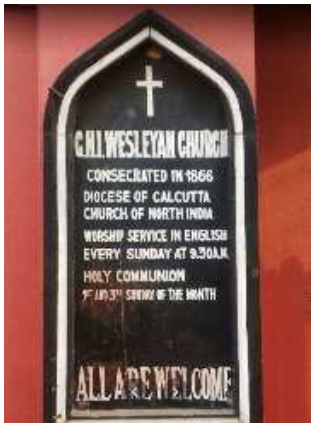
4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1866
Approximate Date:
Source of information: Marble Plaque



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Diocese of Calcutta, Church of North India
Address:



6. Property Use

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

7. Significance

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

During 1862, Rev. James Broodbent, a Wesleyan Methodist missionary and the then Chaplain at Fort William, intended to construct a new Chapel in Sudder Street, for the use of the military personnel and the Christian civilians residing in Calcutta and Barrakpur. Along with Mr H.G.Highfield, they arranged the fund and the construction of the Church was completed in 1866. The church got annexed to Church of North India (CNI) in 1970 and was renamed as C.N.I. Wesleyan Church.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival architecture
Site & Surrounding: Business district
Plan: A simple rectangle with N-S longer axis and a porch
Façade: A single storey low plinth church with gable roof, pointed arch Gothic windows on the two sides & above porch, pointed arch opening in the front porch and a rose window on the south-facing gable end are the main features of the church.
Decorative Feature: As above

Building material and: Brick masonry and metalroofing
Construction techniques Pointed arch foundation



9. Associated Intangible values During the Great War, troops stationed in the Maidan area used to visit the Church in large numbers and the Women's Fellowship arranged a rest room for them and treated them with refreshment & soft drinks. The soldiers, in their turn, patronized the Church till the end of the war. A commemorating small marble plaque on the right wall inside the Church is still there.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not Shown
Structural Problem: Not Known
Additions & alterations: No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not found



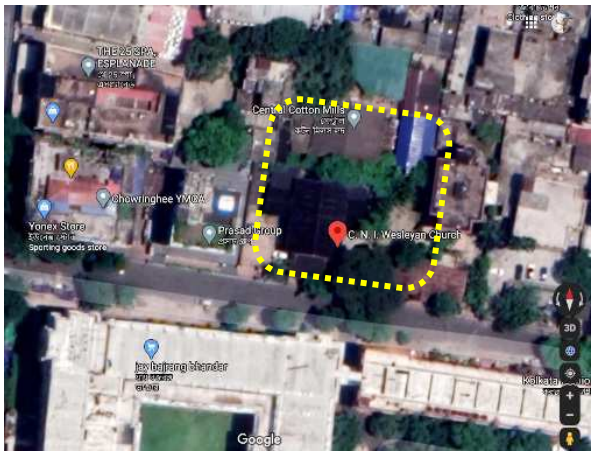
11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks During the Indo-Pak War of 1971, the Church actively participated to rehabilitate the helpless refugees from the then East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). This was mainly initiated by the Rev John Claphan, Rev. John Hastings and Rev Kenyon E.Wright.

13. Grade

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



14. References

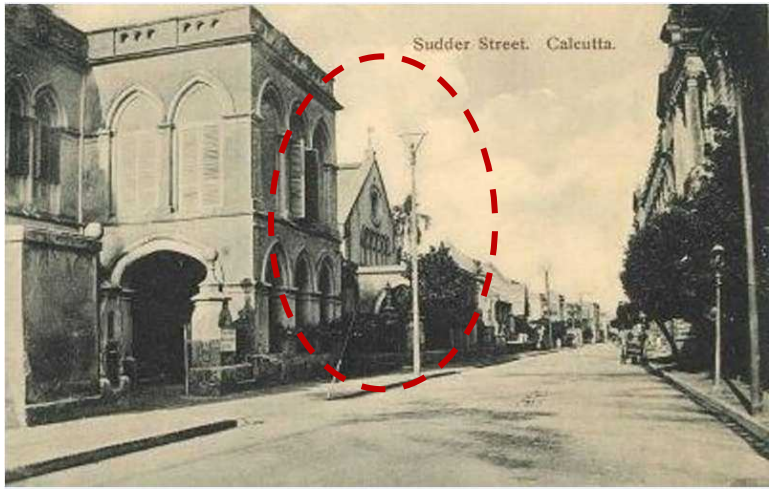
Reference notes

i. http://noisebreak.com/churches-synagogues-colonial-cni-wesleyan-church/#:~:text=Finally%2C%20with%20their%20determined%20effort,renamed%20as%20CNI%20Wesleyan%20Church.&text=The%20Wesleyan%20Methodist%20Church%20started%20with%20two%20services%20on%20Sundays.

ii. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/cni-wesleyan-church-calcutta

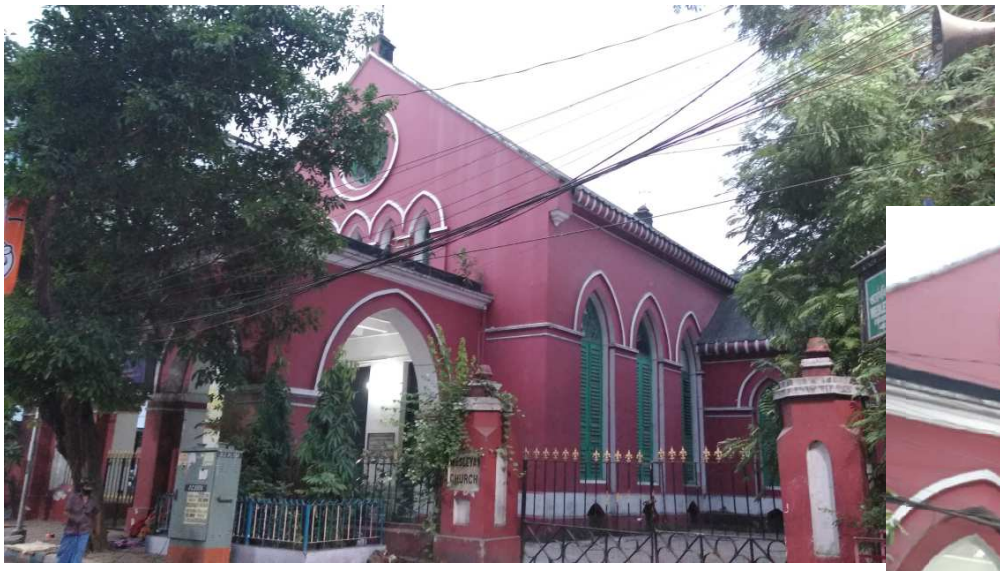
iii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/C.+N.+I.+Wesleyan+Church/@22.5583158,88.3508016,329m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sWESLEYAN+CHURCH!3m4!1s0x3a027708c5f0c735:0xba13fb29ff6579b0!8m2!3d22.5586056!4d88.3515418

Maps/plan/Drawings



Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Serial No.-63-22 AUROBINDO BHAVAN



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **AUROBINDO BHAVAN**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'43.24"N
Longitude: 88° 21'0.36"E
Address: 8, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata, West Bengal 700071
Approach: River Side Main Road



3. Property Type

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

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: -
Approximate Date: Early 19th C
Source of information:
i. https://www.sriaurobindobhavankolkata.org/

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: State Government and Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust
Address: Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust, Pondicherry



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Religious
Past use: Residential

7. Significance

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

Sri Aurobindo Bhavan is the place where Sri Aurobindo (1872-1950) was born. It was renovated and the sacred relics of Sri Aurobindo were enshrined here on 16th February, 1973.The memorial shrine has since become a place of pilgrimage. The Bhavan was established with the primary objective of disseminating the teachings of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother among the members of the public. The Governor of West Bengal is the ex–officio Chairman of Sri Aurobindo Samiti and the Chief Minister of West Bengal is an ex-officio member. The membership of Sri Aurobindo Samiti is composed of nominees of the State Government and Sri Aurobindo Ashram Trust, Pondicherry.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European bungalow type with neo-classical elements
Site & Surrounding: Institutional and commercial area
Plan: Compact rectangular with entry from north & extension in the east

Façade:	Three storied bungalow with open verandah and Doric columns, arched doors with fanlights, arched windows and grooves on the wall.
Decorative Feature:	Angular pediment moulding above window, arches
Building material and:	Brick masonry
Construction techniques	Beam-joist construction



9. Associated Intangible values: Association with Sri Aurobindo – Patriot, Poet, Prophet, Seer and Sage

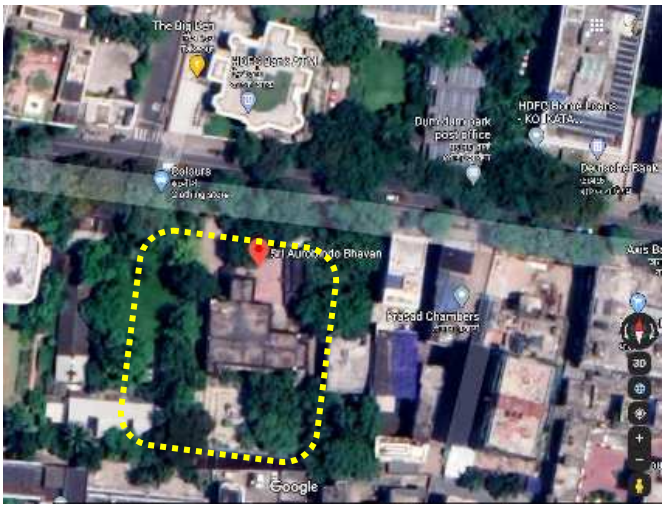
10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

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

12. Other Remarks The Bhavan houses a permanent exhibition of photographs on the lives of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother.



13. Grade

Archaeological:	A
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sri+Aurobindo+Bhavan/@22.545368,88.3501018,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNzCdZMPCEGI0nYR7jSfxQEWDLgErNyZ7QNfHfD!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNzCdZMPCEGI0nYR7jSfxQEWDLgErNyZ7QNfHfD%3Dw89-h86-k-no!7i3004!8i2874!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277172c1b2127:0xd94e531b6523b104!8m2!3d22.545368!4d88.3501018

Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sri+Aurobindo+Bhavan/@22.5453084,88.3497298,117m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a0277172c1b2127:0xd94e531b6523b104!8m2!3d22.545368!4d88.3501018

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Serial No.-64-24 SOUTH PARK STREET CEMETERY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **SOUTH PARK STREET CEMETERY**
Past Name: **DO**



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Park_Street_Cemetery#/media/File:South-Park-Street-Cemetery-2.jpg

2. Location

Latitude: 22.546597627307595,
Longitude: 88.36022667707928
Address: 52 Park Street, Kolkata -700017
Approach: East end of Park Street

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Site
Subtype: Cemetery

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1767
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Park_Street_Cemetery

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Private
Any other (specify)
Name of owner:
Address:



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Park_Street_Cemetery#/media/File:South-Park-Street-Cemetery-Gate.jpg

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: Abandoned
Present use: -
Past use: Cemetery

7. Significance

Historic Significance: One of the earliest non-church cemeteries in the world, and probably the largest Christian cemetery outside Europe & America in the 19th century, it opened in 1767 and is now a heritage site, **protected by the Archaeological Survey of India** (ASI). The cemetery was opened when St. John's Church came up in the city burial ground area. The road leading to the cemetery was named the Burial Ground Road, later renamed Park Street after the park around Vansittart's garden house. By 1785, the burial ground had been extended on the northern side of Park Street and by 1840 a vast new cemetery was opened to the east of the Lower Circular Road, known as Lower Circular Road cemetery (shown in the map). A marble plaque at the gate reads "South Park Street, Opened:1767, Closed:1790".

Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Gothic, Indo-Saracenic
Site & Surrounding: Dense urban surroundings with the Lower Circular road to its east
Plan: A squarish site at the SW corner of Park Street & Lower Circular Road crossing
Façade: The tombs are a mix of Gothic and the rich flavour of the Indo-Saracenic style. Among the Indo-Saracenic tombs is a unique and

composite brick structure built in the *'panchyatana'* manner, with a central dome flanked by miniature replicas of *'rekha deul'* on four sides.

Decorative Feature:	Pedestals, mouldings, other embellishments
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick and stone



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Park_Street_Cemetery#/media/File:W.jones.jpg

9. Associated Intangible values Sir William Jones, founder of The Asiatic Society, Charles Stuart (Hindoo Stuart) and Henry Vivian Derozio are some of the eminent persons resting here.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Some of the tombs are restored
Structural Problem:	Said to exist
Additions & alterations:	Some graves are lost
Repairs and Maintenance:	Fair
Threats to the property:	Not Found



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Park_Street_Cemetery#/media/File:Tomb_of_Sir_Henry_Vivian_Derozio.jpg

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/	Fair
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	Yes

12. Other Remarks The former North Park Street Cemetery is where the Assembly of God Church School and the Mercy Hospital now stand with only a sole grave retained. The Lower Circular Road cemetery still exists and used for burial, but has fewer monuments.

13. Grade

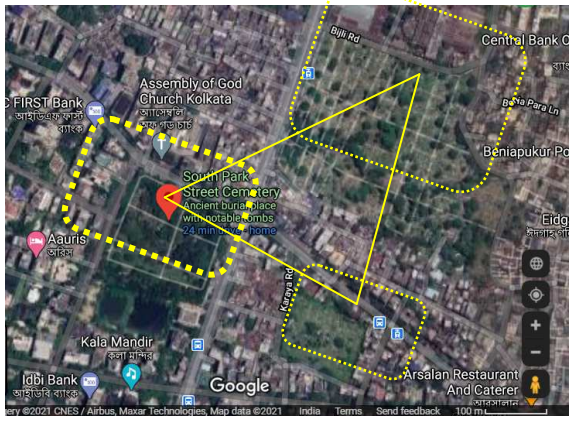
Archaeological:
Architectural:
Historical:
Associational:
Social/Cultural:
Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

i. https://www.google.com/maps/place/South+Park+Street+Cemetery/@22.5470336,88.3581882,749m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02771c2bcea5a7:0x275fbede812d6663!8m2!3d22.5465721!4d88.3601875



The two other cemeteries in close proximity are also shown in the map

Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.01.2021		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-63-25 FREEMASONS' HALL

Map Reference:

Photo Reference:



1. Name

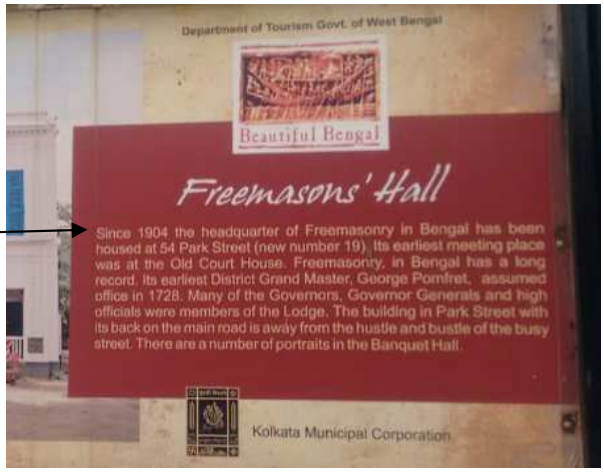
Present Name: **FREEMASONS' HALL**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'16.02"N
Longitude: 88° 21'9.23"E
Address: 19, Park St, Kolkata-700016
Approach: Close to Park Street Metro Station

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct
Subtype: Religious/Freemasonry



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1904
Approximate Date:
Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Freemansons Trust
Address:





6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Religious/Freemasonry
Past use: Religious/Freemasonry

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

This property belonged to an Armenian businessman J.C. Galstaun. It was acquired by Mr. W.R. Burkitt, the then chief justice of Calcutta High Court in the year 1903 at Rs. 1.45 Lakhs. The property was put under the Bengal Freemasons Trust Association. This lodge is known as "The Star in the East" and is one the oldest surviving Freemasons lodge in India. The building houses The Bengal Freemasons Trust Association, Freemasons' Hall, District Grand Lodge of Bengal, Bengal Masonic Association, and Regional Grand Lodge of Eastern India. A polyclinic and Montessori school is also located here. There are many commemorative stones in the interior of Freemasons Hall Kolkata.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European Bungalow type
Site & Surrounding: Business district, commercial
Plan: A rectangular building, SE-NW long axis, with some projecting sections
Façade: Simple double storeyed building with verandah in the front and continuous cornices at both levels.

Decorative Feature: Not much
Building material and: Brick masonry
Construction techniques



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not known
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: Not known
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/
Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **I**



14. References

Reference notes

i. https://indianvagabond.com/2019/03/17/freemasons-hall-kolkata/
ii. https://www.facebook.com/HistoryOfTheSubcontinentThroughInscriptions/posts/freemasons-hall-kolkata-west-bengal-indiathe-administration-of-the-history-of-su/816591598738150/
iii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Freemasons'+Hall/@22.5541123,88.3524327,3a,75y/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipMLqW3Pg8q_6CvWWkVWkrYfpYYvADoZorlssm8!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipMLqW3Pg8q_6CvWWkVWkrYfpYYvADoZorlssm8%3Dw203-h114-k-no!7i3264!8i1836!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x0:0xfac7876e78308a10!2sFreemasons'+Hall!8m2!3d22.5544373!4d88.352693!3m4!1s0x0:0xfac7876e78308a10!8m2!3d22.5544373!4d88.352693
iv. https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk013i2GDzfMx0ceueVHiaXXOFkiURQ%3A1608259044750&ei=5BXcX_qiLb6E4t4PvK-t6As&q=FREEMASONS%E2%80%99+HALL%2C+kolkata%2C+established+year&oq=FREEMASONS%E2%80%99+HALL%2C+kolkata%2C+established+year&gs_lcp=CgZwc3ktYWIQDDIFCAAQzQI6BwgAEEcQsAM6BAgjECdQ7LgCWNHhAmDW8QJoAXACeACAAX6IAZgJkgEEMC4xMJgBAKABAaoBB2d3cy13aXrIAQjAAQE&sclient=psy-ab&ved=0ahUKEwj6pMbov9btAhU-gtgFHbxXC70Q4dUDCA0
Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021



Serial No.-63-28 ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'56.02"N
Longitude: 88° 21'24.48"E
Address: 32, Mother Teresa Sarani
Kolkata, West Bengal 700016
Approach: Beside St. Xavier's Collegiate School



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Residential

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1834
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://www.archdioceseofcalcutta.in/archdiocese.html
ii https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Archdiocese_of_Calcutta



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Trust
Address:



6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: House
Past use: House

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

This is the residence of **Most Rev. Thomas D'Souza**, Archbishop of Calcutta. The Roman Catholic Metropolitan Archdiocese of Calcutta is an ecclesiastical territory or a **diocese** of the Roman Catholic Church in India. The current Archbishop of Calcutta is Thomas D'Souza , having been appointed by Pope Benedict XVI on 23 February 2012. The archdiocese was originally elected as the Apostolic Vicariate of Bengal in 1834 by Pope Gregory XVI, and renamed as the Apostolic Vicariate of Western Bengal in 1850 by Gregory's successor, Pope Pius IX. The archdiocese's cathedral, the seat of its archbishop, is the Cathedral of the Most Holy Rosary, commonly called the "Portuguese Church".

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European style
Site & Surrounding: Institutional and commercial urban area
Plan: A long rectangle, NW-SE long axis, symmetrical in roof but ground floor has a projected porch in the middle of the north side
Façade: Double storeyed building with arched openings in the south verandah of the lower storey and colonnaded verandah of twin columns on the

upper floor having wooden louvers from ceiling to lintel level. Windows have neo-classical styled angular pediments above them. End windows are showy with double arched openings housed within a larger blind arch. Ground floor have arched windows all through.

Decorative Feature:	Cornice, roof parapet
Building material and:	Brick masonry
Construction techniques	Beam-joist roofing



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description



Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No
documentation found	
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance — Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:	A
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**



14. References

Reference notes

i. https://anilvohraphotography.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/20140917-_dsc0075-edit-edit-2.jpg

ii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Roman+Catholic+Archdiocese+Of+Calcutta/@22.5489275,88.356801,461m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m21!1m15!4m14!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a0276e1e950ae8d:0xade8ec700c33031a!2sRoman+Catholic+Archdiocese+Of+Calcutta,+Mullick+Bazar,+Park+Street+area,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal!2m2!1d88.356801!2d22.5489275!1m6!1m2!1s0x3a02770f846d5755:0xfac7876e78308a10!2sFreemasons'+Hall,+19,+Park+St,+Taltala,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700016!2m2!1d88.352693!2d22.5544373!3m4!1s0x3a0276e1e950ae8d:0xade8ec700c33031a!8m2!3d22.5489275!4d88.356801

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-63-29 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'26.60"N
Longitude: 88° 21'7.82"E
Address: 29, J.L. Nehru Road, Kol-16
Approach: Between Museum &Chowringhee mansion

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct
Subtype: Institution



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: GSI 1851
Approximate Date: Building after 1877-78
Source of information:
i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geological_Survey_of_India
ii https://in.linkedin.com/company/geology-india#:~:text=The%20Geological%20Survey%20of%20India,India%2C%20and%20also%20as%20the

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Government of India
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Library & Map Division
Past use: Geological Survey office

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

In 1840, Museum of Geology was established in three rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The Geological Survey of India (GSI) was founded in 1851 at 1, Hastings in Calcutta and in 1877 Geological Gallery in the new Indian Museum was opened to public on 1st January.
GSI was set up to ensure supply of raw materials to Britain to power its industrial revolution, while acting as a captive market for British goods.
This building houses the library, map and publication divisions of GSI while the administrative building is at premises no. 27, east of the Indian museum. The Indian museum building came up in 1878, so this must have been built in the 1880.s or 1890.s.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Neo-classical

Site & Surrounding:	Business district and institutional buildings; Indian museum on its north
Plan:	An 'X' with longer arm in NW-SE and shorter arm in NE-SW directions
Façade:	Four storeyed building with the shorter arm of each wing topped with a triangular pediment supported by three double height columns of Corinthian columns. The longer arms also have a pediment at the centre but are supported by pilasters. The first floor has semi-circular arched windows and the adjoining wall with grooves rise from the ground floor. An extended single storey porch serves as the entry. Window fronts and parapets have balustrades. The two small chamfers have smaller segmental arch pediments. A well proportioned building with an atrium.
Decorative Feature:	Façade treatment, stucco embellishments
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry

9. Associated Intangible values GSI is one of the oldest of such organisations in the world and the second oldest in India after Survey of India (founded in 1767), for conducting geological surveys and studies of India.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Fair
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: Fair

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:	A
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

Reference notes



i. https://www.gsi.gov.in/webcenter/portal/OCBIS/pageaboutus/pagehistory?_adf.ctrl-state=jmsv8mf1u_5&_afrLoop=10468218704564074#!

ii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Geological+Survey+of+India/@22.5574213,88.3512611,278m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sGEOLOGICAL+SURVEY+OF+INDIA!3m4!1s0x3a027710f4b541c3:0xa8d1e9dd69228284!8m2!3d22.5574213!4d88.3521822

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan **Address** Kolkata

Date of Listing 10.12.2020
ReviewerName Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan **Address** Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021









Serial No.-63-30 QUEEN'S MANSION

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **QUEEN'S MANSION**
Past Name: **GALSTAUN MANSION**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'9.68"N
Longitude: 88° 21'8.60"E
Address: 13 A Anandilal Poddar Sarani (Russel Street), Kolkata-71
Approach: Crossing of Park St. & Russell St.



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct
Subtype: Residential and Commercial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1920
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.https://www.tutorialathome.in/heritage-commercial-buildings/queens-mansion



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: LIC of India (to check)
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Residential and Commercial
Past use: Residential and Commercial

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

Built by Johannes Carapiet (J.C.) Galstaun, a wealthy Armenian who developed many properties in Calcutta including Galstaun Park (now, Nizam Palace), Queen's Mansion was originally known as Galstaun Mansion. A horse-racing enthusiast, J.C. also owned properties adjacent to this building, now the RCTC clubhouse (Sl. 63-12), which bought the land from him. The building was built at a cost of Rs 6.5 Lakhs, a high amount by the standards of the time. It has apartments on the upper floors and commercial establishments at the ground level.
In 1953, it was renamed as the Queen's Mansion to mark the coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: E
Site & Surrounding: Commercial and institutional area
Plan: Ribbon rectangle in overall open end triangular plan-form around a central open space

Façade:	A six storey building having a continuous long façade, it was articulated with solid vertical bands that divided the building into uniformly wide bays. Rectangular windows, cornices, stucco festoons and floral swags are some prominent features.
Decorative Feature:	As above
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Poor
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/	Poor
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance	None

12. Other Remarks

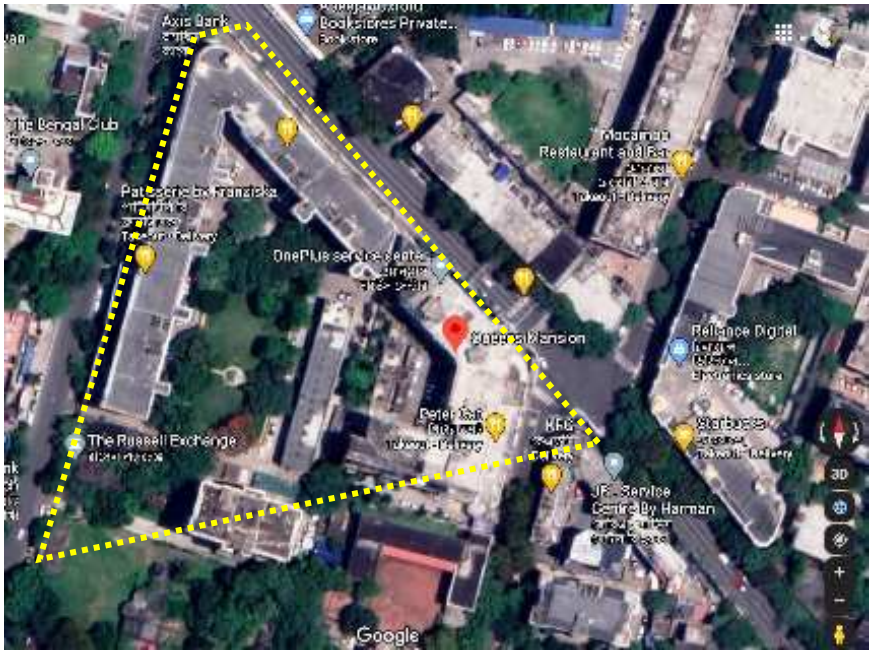
13. Grade

Archaeological:	A
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Queens+Mansion,+Russel+St,+Park+Street+area,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700071/@22.5531079,88.3516619,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNFLKlh7IB466K95RPQz1hFhY5hf0CQQTkht6T3!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNFLKlh7IB466K95RPQz1hFhY5hf0CQQTkht6T3%3Dw152-h86-k-no!7i5376!8i3024!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02770fc111a06b:0xd0df8c03daba2600!8m2!3d22.5527134!4d88.3523919



Maps/plan/Drawings

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Queens+Mansion,+Russel+St,+Park+Street+area,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700071/@22.5528337,88.3518585,215m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02770fc111a06b:0xd0df8c03daba2600!8m2!3d22.5527134!4d88.3523919

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Serial No.-63-31 ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'39.19"N
Longitude: 88° 20'48.05"E
Address: 1 Cathedral Road, Kol- 700071
Approach: To the east of Victoria Memorial



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct
Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: The cornerstone laid in 1839 and consecrated in 1847.
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Paul%27s_Cathedral,_Kolkata



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Church of North India
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Church
Past use: Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

St. Paul's Cathedral is a Church of North India cathedral of Anglican background, dedicated to Paul the Apostle. It was built to accommodate Calcutta's growing European community, as space in the St. John's Church (1787) fell short in the 1800s. The idea of a bigger church was doing rounds in 1819 but it could be taken up only in 1832 under Bishop Wilson. Architectural design was by military engineer William Nairn Forbes (1796-1855), with architect C. K. Robinson, who was one of the Magistrates of Calcutta. It is modeled on the Norwich and Canterbury Cathedrals, also York Minster.
The cathedral was damaged but refurbished after the earthquake of 1897 but its steeple tower collapsed after the devastating 1934 earthquake. The redesigned early twentieth-century tower is still "on the pattern of the Bell Harry Tower of Canterbury Cathedral".

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:
Site & Surrounding: Recreational &Institutional area

Plan:	A long rectangle with NW-SE long axis; projections on north & south; entry from north; its length is 247', width 81' and transept 114'.
Façade:	Tall Gothic pointed arched windows and a rose window at the gable end; the central spire on top pf the square tower rose to a height of 201 feet (61 m). There are three stained-glass windows and two frescoes in the Florentine Renaissance style.
Decorative Feature:	Parapet, turrets, wall stucco, tracery windows
Building material and: (stucco)	Specially made bricks, Chunar stone dressing, and fine lime plaster
Construction techniques	Brick masonry with stone cladding



9. Associated Intangible values: The seat of the Diocese of Calcutta. Queen Victoria had sent "ten pieces of silver-gilt plate" to mark the consecration ceremony in 1847.

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance — Good

12. Other Remarks It is the largest church in Kolkata (800-1000 seats) and the first Anglican cathedral in Asia.



13. Grade

Archaeological:	A
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

Reference notes

i. https://www.google.com/maps/place/St.+Paul's+Cathedral/@22.5442428,88.3466818,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipPC86-TPBfQqeaJCDvXmuED3ejhN1lMbuzxQ3X0!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipPC86-TPBfQqeaJCDvXmuED3ejhN1lMbuzxQ3X0%3Dw97-h86-k-no!7i4450!8i3938!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sST.+PAUL%E2%80%99S+CATHEDRAL!3m4!1s0x3a02771442588f31:0x646622ccc71971e5!8m2!3d22.5442428!4d88.3466818

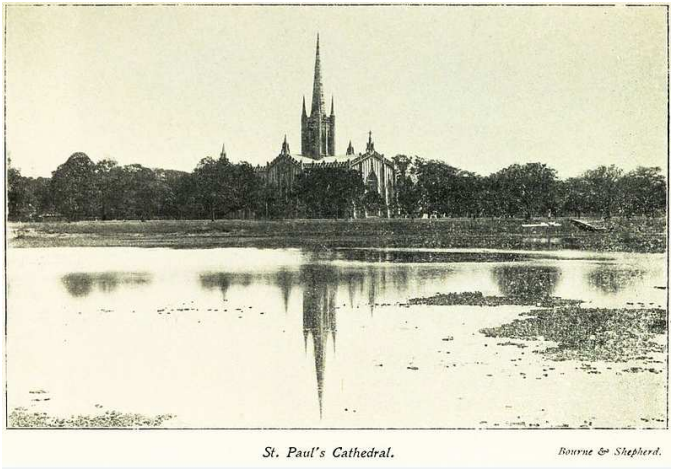
ii. https://stylesatlife.com/articles/churches-in-kolkata/

iii. http://www.victorianweb.org/history/empire/india/30.html

iv. https://www.google.com/maps/place/St.+Paul's+Cathedral/@22.5441243,88.3461149,152m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sST.+PAUL%E2%80%99S+CATHEDRAL!3m4!1s0x3a02771442588f31:0x646622ccc71971e5!8m2!3d22.5442428!4d88.3466818

Maps/plan/Drawings





St. Paul's Cathedral from the south-west in 1865, with the spire
[Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Paul%27s_Cathedral,_Kolkata#/media/File:St._Paul's_Cathedral_-_Calcutta_(Kolkata)_-_1865.jpg]

St. Paul's Cathedral in 1905, with the spire still intact
[Source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Paul%27s_Cathedral,_Kolkata#/media/File:St._Paul's_Cathedral,_Chowringhee.jpg]

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021





Serial No.-63-32 ST. THOMAS CHURCH

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **ST. THOMAS CHURCH**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 33'0.84"N
Longitude: 88° 21'7.34"E
Address: 7, Sir William Jones Sarani, Park Street Area
Kolkata, West Bengal 700016
Approach: Beside Loreto House

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site
Precinct
Subtype: Religious



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1842
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i.https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:St._Thomas_Church,_Sir_William_Jones_Sarani

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Loreto House
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Roman Catholic Church
Past use: Roman Catholic Church

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

One of the oldest churches in Kolkata, St Thomas Church Kolkata is the Roman Catholic Church. The beautiful altar windows are a highlighted part of this church. It is associated with Loreto School and College.
Mother Teresa's body was kept here about a week before her funeral in 1997.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:
Site & Surrounding:
Plan:
Façade:
Decorative Feature:
Building material and:
Construction techniques

This part has been described under **Sl. No. 63-07** under. Loreto School and College.

9. Associated Intangible values



10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance — Good

12. Other Remarks



13. Grade

Archaeological:	A
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14.References

Reference notes

https://www.google.com/maps/place/St.+Thomas+Church/@22.5502328,88.3521278,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipMwMmmX_3z2jMyGMGpj8wqe4WPvYPUmJ-eRXPXc!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipMwMmmX_3z2jMyGMGpj8wqe4WPvYPUmJ-eRXPXc%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4000!8i3000!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sST.+THOMAS+CHURCH!3m4!1s0x3a0277106c592c39:0x6027b35cf682ef64!8m2!3d22.5502328!4d88.3521278

https://stylesatlife.com/articles/churches-in-kolkata/

Maps/plan/Drawings

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Serial No.-63-38 VICTORIA MEMORIAL

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'41.08"N
Longitude: 88° 20'33.13"E
Address: 1, Queen's Way, Kol-71
Approach: Opposite Rabindra Sadan

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct
Subtype: Memorial

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: foundation stone laid on 4th January, 1906; formally opened to the public in 1921.
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
i. http://victoriamemorial-cal.org/about/content/history/en
ii https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Memorial,_Kolkata
iii https://knowindia.gov.in/culture-and-heritage/monuments/victoria-memorial.php



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Victoria Memorial Hall (VMH)
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Park and Memorial, with a museum
Past use: Park and Memorial

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Located on 1 Queen's way, the VMH was envisaged by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of British India, as a memorial to Queen Victoria (1819-1901), to be designed with a gallery inside. Curzon's writing bring forth that it was a part of his imperial duty to put into execution to set up a "Great Imperial memorial worthy of Queen Victoria and worthy of India.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance: The Memorial is situated on 64 acres of land with the building covering 338 ft by 228 ft. The architect was Sir William Emerson with Vincent Esch as executive architect. Building was constructed by Martin Burn & Co.

Local legends: Lord Curzon was said to be fascinated with the white Makrana marble used in Taj Mahal and so the material was procured from the same quarry.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:
Site & Surrounding: Institutional buildings and the Race Course of Maidan

Plan:	Built on an 'H' plan with a large circular hall at the centre, longer axis slightly tilted in NW-SE direction
Façade:	It is a double storied symmetrical monument with four sprawling wings crowned with a chhatri, each at the terminal ends and a much raised central dome over a colonnaded drum. Emerson's choice of white Makrana marble facing was a deliberate reference to the Taj Mahal. A large statue of Queen Victoria stands at its centre and the great dome above is topped by a 3.5 ton gilded bronze Angel of Victory, modelled by Lindsey Clark and cast in Edinburgh by George Mancini. This revolves in the wind and is known locally as 'the fairy'.
Decorative Feature:	As above
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry with white Makrana marble cladding



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	Not known
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance — Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

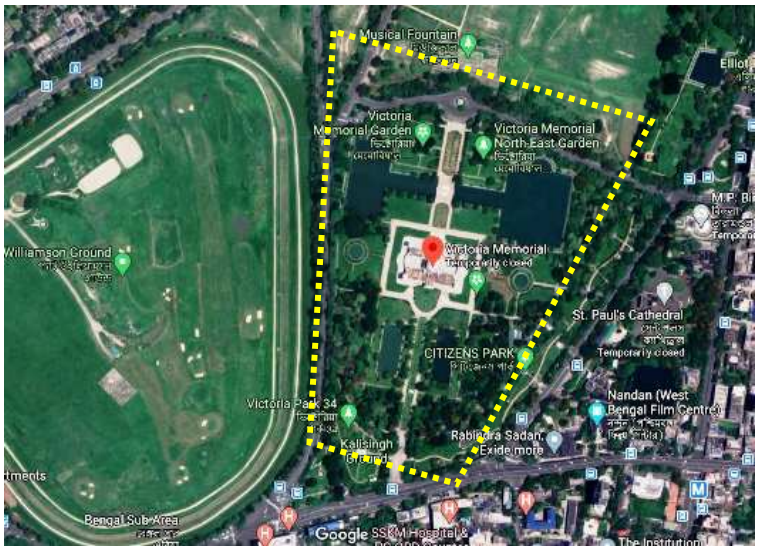
Archaeological:	A
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

Reference notes

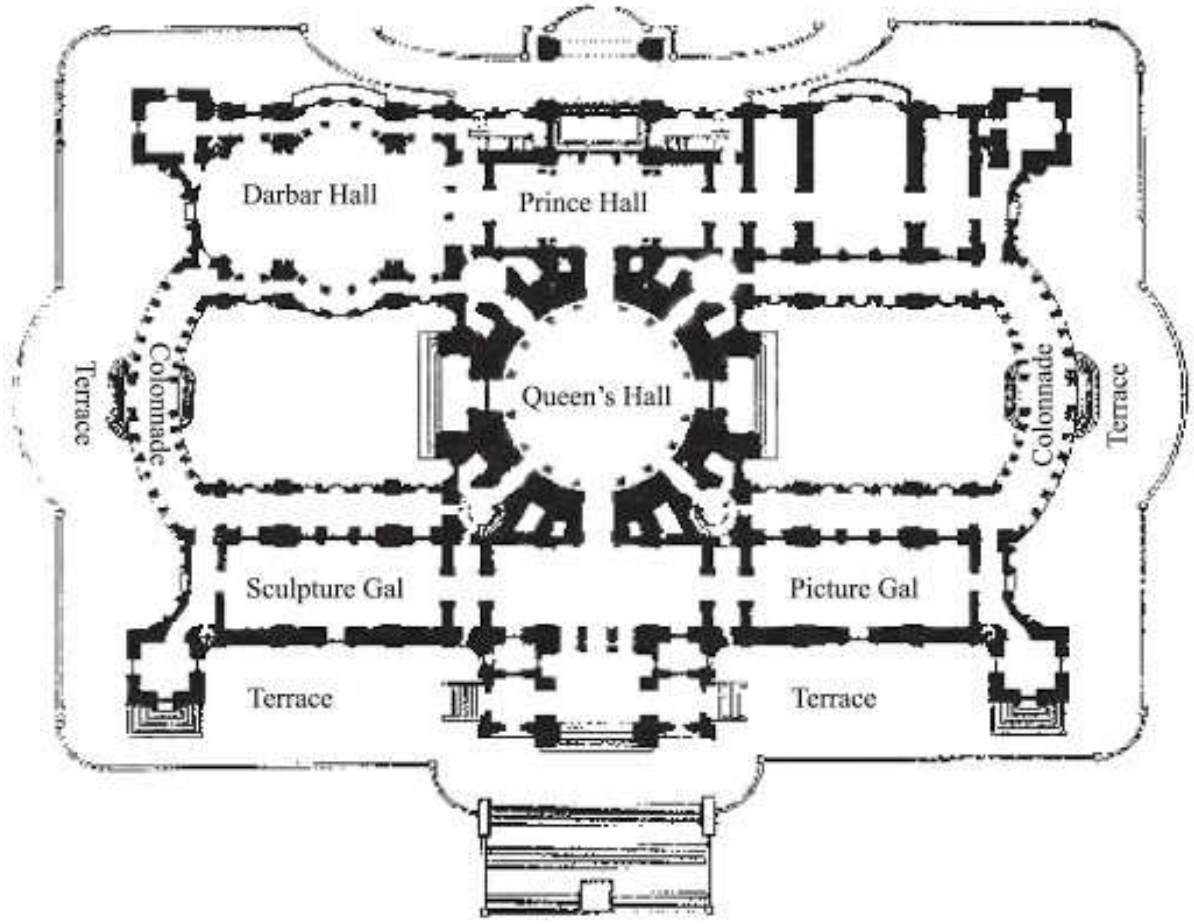
i. https://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/conservation-heritage-india/conservation-heritage-india.htm

ii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Victoria+Memorial/@22.5448082,88.3425578,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipNeYpamZdQ4AScsM3PcHhLwPzy-REKVv6h-oH3h!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNeYpamZdQ4AScsM3PcHhLwPzy-REKVv6h-oH3h%3Dw114-h86-k-no!7i4032!8i3024!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02771346ae015d:0xb540e4bce39763!8m2!3d22.5448082!4d88.3425578



Maps/plan/Drawings





https://aaa.org.hk/en/collections/search/archive/geeta-kapur-and-vivan-sundaram-archive-supplementary-material/object/victoriamemorial-ground-plan

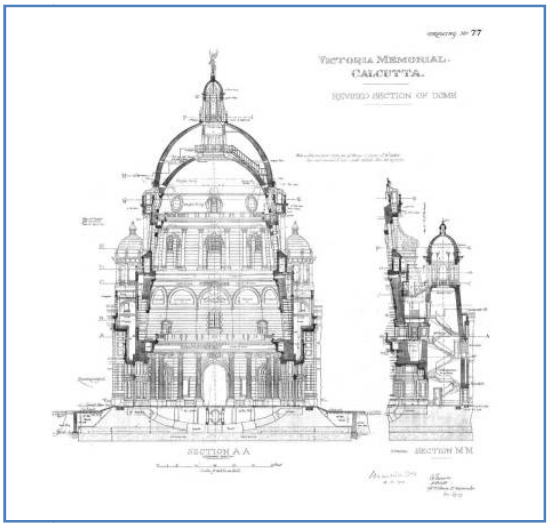
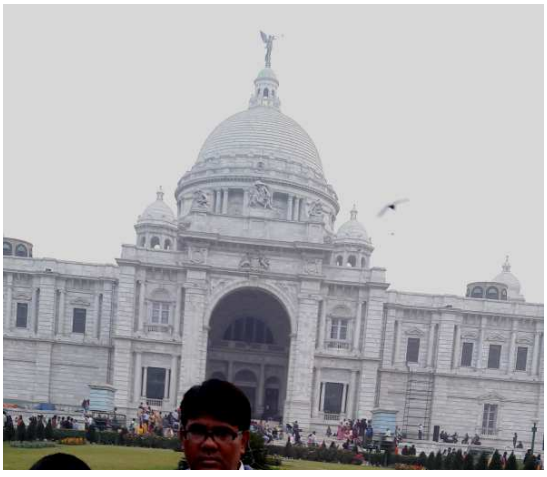


Figure 8 Section through Victoria Memorial
(Source: https://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/conservation-heritage-india/conservation-heritage-india.htm)

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, , S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in December 2019







Serial No.-63-40 BISHOP'S HOUSE



Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **BISHOP'S HOUSE**
Past Name: **BISHOP'S PALACE**

2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'39.66"N
Longitude: 88° 20'52.59"E
Address: 51, J.L.Nehru (Chowringhee) Road, Kolkata- 700071
Approach: Near Planetarium



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct
Subtype: Religious

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1814
Approximate Date:
Source of information:



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: Diocese of Calcutta, Church of North India
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Residence
Past use: Residence

7. Significance

Historic Significance: Initially the Bishop's Palace was at No 5 Russell Street, built in 1763 by Sir Mark Wood, a military Engineer & Surveyor-General of Bengal from 1787-1793 (credited with the first map of 1784). The four successive Bishops of Calcutta stayed in this building between 1825 and 1849. The last of them, Bishop Daniel Wilson (1778-1858), built the St. Paul's Cathedral (consecrated in 1847) and in 1849, came to stay in this building opposite it, possibly to stay closer to the cathedral, where he was finally buried. Before him, William Wilberforce Bird, Dy. Governor of Bengal Presidency used to reside here till 1844. Bishop's Palace was re-named as Bishop's House after 1919.

Culture Significance:

Social Significance:

Associational Significance:

Local legends: A huge cast-iron bell hangs from its dragon-bracket in front of the entrance. The bell has Chinese characters engravings on its body and belongs to the Manchu Period, built by Tek Cheong Wu in the city of Hongchu

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style:	Palladian architecture
Site & Surrounding:	Institutional & commercial area; St. Paul's Cathedral on the west
Plan:	Compact rectangular with the typical NW-SE longer axis, round projection to the east and porch on the north.
Façade:	A stately three-storied building with an imposing west façade in Palladian style with six double height Ionic columns supporting the triangular pediment, span the upper two storeys. The lower floor is more solid with arched openings and wall grooves. The south façade has colonnaded verandah on two upper floors with wooden louvers from ceiling to lintel level. A wooden screen connecting the columns on west façade runs at mid-height leaving the top and bottom free.
Decorative Feature:	Columns, cornice, dentil course, gargoyles, teak-wooden floors, winding staircase with polished banisters
Building material and: Construction techniques	Brick masonry Beam-joist flooring



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress:	Not known
Structural Problem:	Not known
Additions & alterations:	No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance:	Adequate
Threats to the property:	Not found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: Good

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological:	A
Architectural:	A
Historical:	A
Associational:	A
Social/Cultural:	A
Final Grading:	**I**

14. References

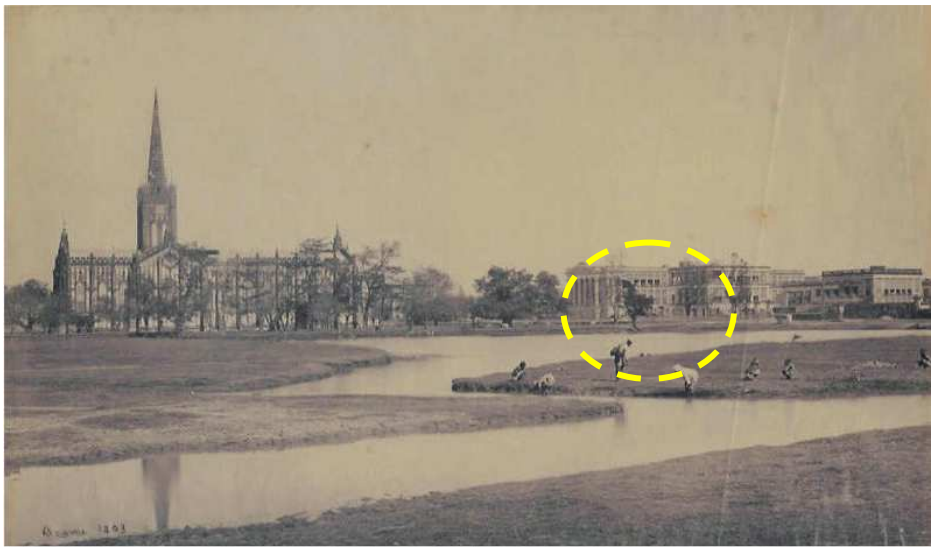
Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

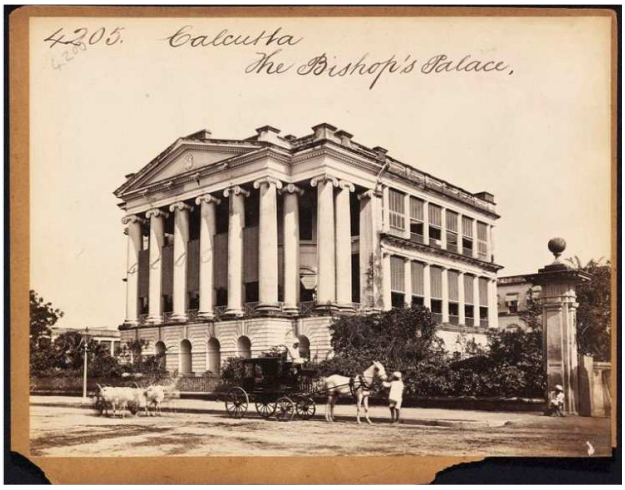


i. https://puronokolkata.com/2013/11/12/bishops-house-chowringhee-road-calcutta-1849/
ii. https://www.tutorialathome.in/history/bishops-house-calcutta
iii. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bishop's+House/@22.5444045,88.3476999,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOpFxpdbWdH2J7h7TI-jOD5D4lXAMIYBM7SFT0K!2e10!3e12!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOpFxpdbWdH2J7h7TI-jOD5D4lXAMIYBM7SFT0K%3Dw203-h114-k-no!7i1600!8i900!4m8!1m2!2m1!1sBISHOP%E2%80%99S+HOUSE!3m4!1s0x3a0277141ee83543:0xd72a63c44a9fb75e!8m2!3d22.5443715!4d88.347942
iv. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bishop's+House,+51,+Jawaharlal+Nehru+Rd,+Elgin,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700071/@22.5448386,88.3474192,181m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m13!1m7!3m6!1s0x3a0277141b931ee7:0xfded215844c6498f!2sBis

hop's+House,+51,+Jawaharlal+Nehru+Rd,+Elgin,+Kolkata,+West+Bengal+700071!3b1!8m2!3d22.544854!4d88.347867!3m4!1s0x3a0277141b931ee7:0xfded215844c6498f!8m2!3d22.544854!4d88.347867



St. Paul's Cathedral, Birjee Talao & Bishop's House, photograph by Samuel Bourne, 1875.s
[Source: https://puronokolkata.com/2013/10/18/st-paul-cathedral-and-bishops-palace-calcutta1875s/?blogsub=confirming#subscribe-blog]



9 Bishop's house on Chowringhee Road, 1849
[Source: https://puronokolkata.com/2013/11/12/bishops-house-chowringhee-road-calcutta-1849/]

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata

Field photograph taken in April 2021







Ward 64

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings
(Grade-I)

No information could be collected for the following Kolkata Municipal Corporation Graded List of Heritage Buildings (Grade –I)

Serial No. 64-01	PARK COURT
Serial No. 64-02	SIDDIQ MANSION
Serial No. 64-04	FORMER PATENT OFFICE
Serial No. 64-06	MUSLIM BURIAL GROUND, KASIABAGAN
Serial No. 64-07	NATIONAL CONGRESS PARK (PARK CIRCUS MAIDAN)
Serial No. 64-08	JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

Serial No.-64-03 SCOTTISH CEMETERY

Map Reference: Photo Reference:



1. Name

Present Name: **SCOTTISH CEMETERY**
Past Name: **DO**

2. Location

Latitude: 22.545003440586306,
Longitude: 88.36254254920121
Address: 159B Karaya Road, Park Circus Kolkata -700017
Approach: Karaya Road



3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Precinct
Subtype: Cemetery

4. Date of Construction

Precise Date: 1820
Approximate Date:
Source of information:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_Cemetery_at_Calcutta



5. Ownership

Single/Multiple Multiple
Public/Private Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: KMC/ KSH Trust
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: Abandoned
Present use: -
Past use: Cemetery

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

The Scottish Cemetery at Calcutta was established in 1820 for the large Scottish population in then Calcutta that included soldiers, missionaries, jute traders and businessmen. They were associated with the East India Company, and later the British Government in India, whose capital was Calcutta. The cemetery was in use till the 1940s but was abandoned in the 1950s. Well over 90% of those buried are Scottish while around 10% are Bengali. In 2008 the Kolkata Scottish Heritage Trust (**KSHT**) was set up as a Scottish Charity and the cemetery has been restored with support from the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historic Monuments for Scotland.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: European styled grave stones
Site & Surrounding: Dense urban surroundings with the AJC Bose Road to its east
Plan: A 6 acre squarish site
Façade: -
Decorative Feature: Pedestals, mouldings, stucco floral swags

Building material and: Brick and stone
Construction techniques



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Restored now
Structural Problem: Not known
Additions & alterations: -
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not Found

11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: Good

12. Other Remarks Close to two other cemeteries: South Park Street cemetery (Sl. No. 63-24) & Lower Circular Rd. cemetery.

13. Grade

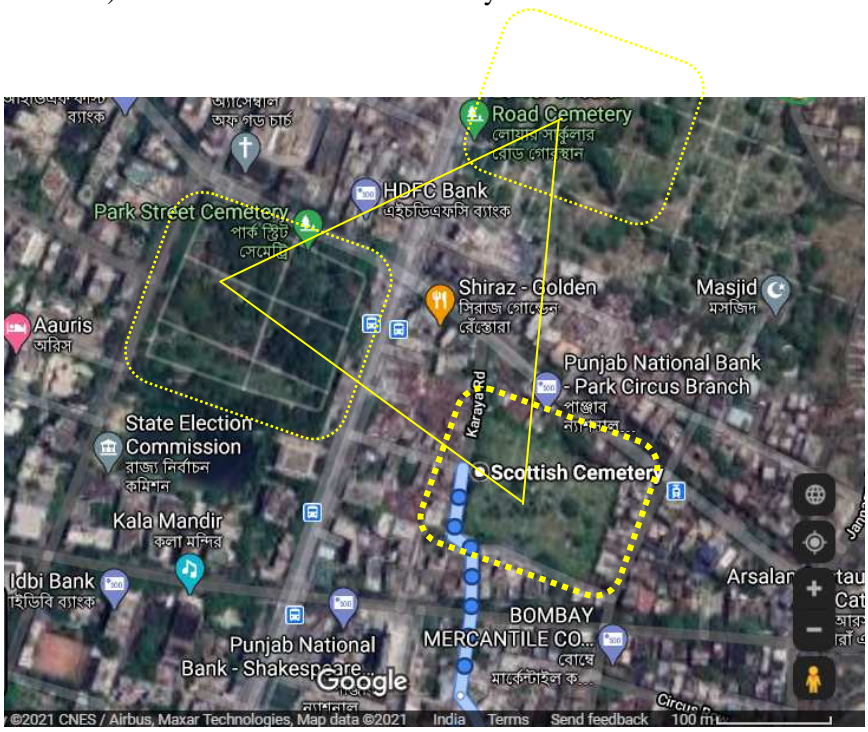
Archaeological:
Architectural:
Historical:
Associational:
Social/Cultural:
Final Grading: **I**

14. References

Reference notes

Maps/plan/Drawings

ii. http://scotscemeteryarchivekolkata.com
iii. http://readinggamesplayingbooks.com/scots/
iv. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Scottish+Cemetery/@22.545053,88.3599247,522m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x3a02771e0500ad4f:0x2e9800c2e1b78824!8m2!3d22.545053!4d88.3621134



The two other cemeteries in close proximity are also shown in the map

Lister Name	Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.01.2021		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen	**Address**	Kolkata

Serial No.-64-05 HOUSE OF BANGLADESH HIGH COMMISSION

Map Reference: Photo Reference:

1. Name

Present Name: **HOUSE OF BANGLADESH HIGH COMMISSION**
Past Name: **DO**



2. Location

Latitude: 22° 32'29.29"N
Longitude: 88° 21'40.21"E
Address: 9, Circus Ave, Bangabandhu Sheikh, Mujib, Kolkata, West Bengal 700017
Approach: Close to Park Circus Seven point

3. Property Type

Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site: Precinct
Subtype: Commission Office



4. Date of Construction

Precise Date:
Approximate Date: Early 20th c.
Source of information:

5. Ownership

Single/Multiple: Multiple
Public/Private: Public
Any other (specify)
Name of owner: W.B. Government
Address:

6. Property Use

Abandoned/In use: In Use
Present use: Bangladesh High Commission office
Past use: Not known; must be residential

7. Significance

Historic Significance:
Culture Significance:
Social Significance:
Associational Significance:
Local legends:

The Bangladesh Deputy High Commission in Kolkata is the First Bangladesh Mission Abroad. The construction history of this house could not be found. However, the round motifs in the verandah lattice work point towards Scottish ownership.

8. Architectural Description

Architectural Style: Indo-European style
Site & Surrounding: Dense urban surroundings with the AJC Bose Road Flyover to its south
Plan: Compact squarish building facing south
Façade: It is a three storeyed bungalow patterned building with two projected polygonal bays on two sides and a verandah in the south. Stunted twin decorative columns placed over parapet height pedestals. Column capitals are derivatives of Ionic and Corinthian orders.
Decorative Feature: Cornice, column capitals, festoons

Building material and: Brick masonry
Construction techniques



9. Associated Intangible values

10. Condition Description

Sign of Distress: Not known

Structural Problem: Not known

Additions & alterations: No documentation found
Repairs and Maintenance: Adequate
Threats to the property: Not Found



11. State of Conservation

Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/
Good
Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance

12. Other Remarks

13. Grade

Archaeological: A
Architectural: A
Historical: A
Associational: A
Social/Cultural: A
Final Grading: **I**

14.References

Reference notes



Maps/plan/Drawings

v. https://bdhc-kolkata.org/photo-gallery-2020/
vi. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bangladesh+Assistant+High+Commission/@23.8498124,91.2837356,151m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x3753f403d1451d19:0x2f8f80f96cebcaeb!8m2!3d23.8497718!4d91.2841228

Lister Name	Soumik Sarkar, , S. Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata
Date of Listing	10.12.2020		
ReviewerName	Gopa Sen & Suchandra Bardhan	**Address**	Kolkata