



**Z3-04**  
**Baptist Church**  
 Around 200 years  
 The church was founded by Rev. Dr. William Carey (1761-1834) in 1793. It is the oldest church in Serampore. The church is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of worship and a center of community life.



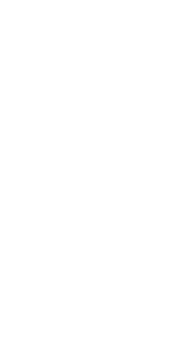
**Z3-07**  
**Main Building, Serampore College**  
 Around 200 years (1819-1822)  
 Serampore College, founded by the Danish Baptist Mission, is one of the oldest educational institutions in India. It was established in 1819. The main building is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-08**  
**Carey House**  
 Around 200 years  
 The building was constructed as a part of Serampore College almost 200 years ago. It is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-12**  
**First Radhoballav Temple**  
 More than 100 years old  
 The history goes back to the 16th century with Radhoballav, a parallel to the Hindu deity Radha. The temple was built by a family of Govindas, but being in a family of Govindas, he was prevented from doing so. The temple is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of worship and a center of community life.



**Z3-14**  
**Day Balli, Residence of Day Family**  
 Around 200 years  
 The Danish Governor, Chandra Dev, a Brahmin, was the first to build a house in Serampore. He built a house for himself and his family. The house is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-16**  
**Main Gate, Court Complex**  
 Around 200 years  
 The gate is first mentioned in the records in 1772 (DNA, 1310). List of Danish government buildings in Serampore. The gate is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-19**  
**South Gate, Court Complex**  
 Around 188-15  
 During the Danish, and the subsequent British Period, the building functioned as a detention house for the Danish. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-20**  
**Danish Governor's Office**  
 Around 200 years  
 It is an example of European architectural typology. The building was constructed in 1772. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-21**  
**Heritage, Camber**  
 More than 80 years  
 It housed the Land & Land Records Office for Serampore Sub-Division. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-23**  
**Danish Governor's Office**  
 Around 200 years  
 The Danish Governor, Chandra Dev, a Brahmin, was the first to build a house in Serampore. He built a house for himself and his family. The house is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-24**  
**St. Olav's Church**  
 More than 200 years  
 St. Olav's Church was initiated in 1800 by the Danish Governor Ole Rasmussen. The church is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of worship and a center of community life.



**Z3-26**  
**The Denmark Tavern**  
 About 200 years reconstructed during 2015  
 The tavern opened in 1786 and was reconstructed in 2015. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-28**  
**Goswami Thakurbari**  
 More than 200 years (1815-20)  
 Historically, Goswamis are descendants of a disciple of Sri Govindas. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



**Z3-30**  
**Goswami Thakurbari**  
 Around 180 years (1988)  
 Sri Ramgovinda Goswami, the 35th descendant of Maharishi Adisar, during 1723. His son, Raghuram Goswami, became a Hindu in Danish. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



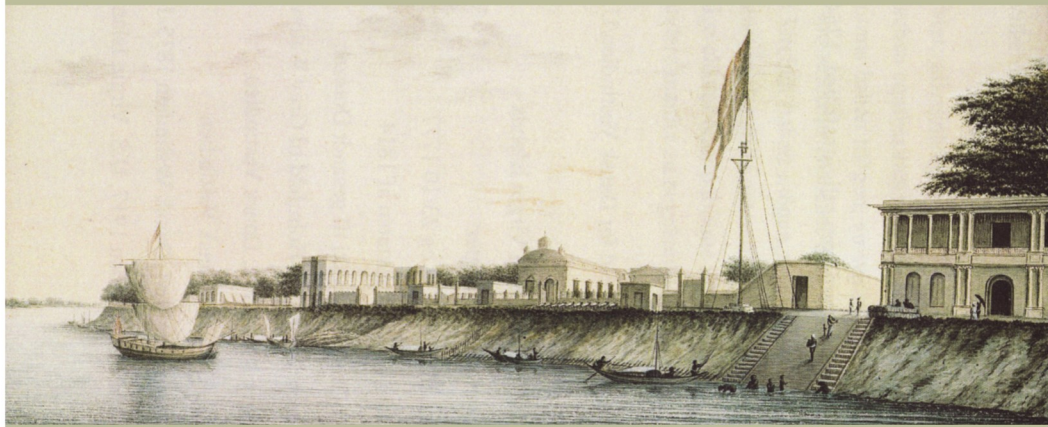
**Z3-32**  
**Goswami Thakurbari**  
 Around 180 years (1988)  
 It is contemporary of Goswami Thakurbari. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It has a simple design with a gabled roof and a steeple. The interior is simple and functional. It is a place of learning and a center of community life.



Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486-1534) visited Chatra Dolmandir in 1511



King Frederick V, Denmark (1723 - 1766)



Serampore's riverfront (section) painted by the Danish - Norwegian Governor Peter Anker, 1790 (Historical Museum, Oslo)



Baptist missionary and pioneer William Carey (1761-1834) with an Indian pundit (www.heartcrymissionary.com)



Ratha Yatra at Mahesh, 2011 (Wikipedia)

In the 16th century Serampore was known as a site for Vaishnabait pilgrimage. The Hooghly River area had long attracted traders from Asia and the Middle East and gradually Europeans joined this trade. Serampore became one of Hooghly's seven European trading towns in 1755 when Bengal's ruler, *Nawab* Ali Vardi Khan, granted the Danish Asiatic Company right to acquire land in Serampore. The official name was changed to *Frederiksnagore* in the honour of the Danish King Frederik V. The place gradually transformed from a cluster of small villages to a vibrant town which became known as the most beautiful European town in India. Serampore became a significant place of modern communication and education in India. The Baptist Mission typeset more than 40 Asian languages to print Bible translations, as well as Indian literature, classical texts and newspapers. In 1818 the Mission established Serampore College. Serampore remained under Danish control until 1845 when it was ceded to the British along with the other Danish settlement of Tranquebar (Tharangabadi) in Tamil Nadu. Today Serampore has become part of the larger Kolkata urban agglomeration. The grand houses of Indian landlords and European settlers embody various layers of Serampore's history. The walking routes on the map will familiarize you with the composite built heritage of the town.



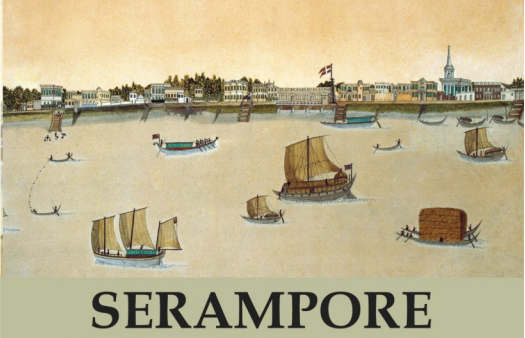
Christian Village, Serampore (www.wmcarey.edu)



The Danish Frigate Frederik VI, 1829 (MMD)



Newspaper printed in Serampore Mission Press



A view of Serampore (section), Hammer, 1810



SERAMPORE Heritage Walking Trails

Family Portrait at Goswami Rajbari (Palace)

**ZONE-1 Vaishnabait's & Indian Landlords' Quarter**

- Z1-01 Gour Chandra Ghat
- Z1-02 Private residence (Pal Chinya Family)
- Z1-03 Nandalal Institution
- Z1-04 Chitra Five Bullets Club
- Z1-05 Private residence - "Krishna Kutir"
- Z1-06 Dol Mandir
- Z1-07 Private residence (Patra Family)
- Z1-08 Private residence
- Z1-09 Private residence (Lahiri Family)
- Z1-10 Goswami Rajbari
- Z1-11 Private residence (Jadudham)
- Z1-12 Goswami Thakurbari
- Z1-13 Goswami Krishna Mandir (Rasamancha)
- Z1-14 Ramesh Chandra Giri's School
- Z1-15 Private residence (Sill Family)
- Z1-16 Private residence (Dutta Family)
- Z1-17 Private residence (Umashram)
- Z1-18 Private residence (Sri Chaitanya Bati)
- Z1-19 Private residence (Upretalaya)
- Z1-20 Serampore High School

**ZONE-2 Danish Administrative Quarter**

- Z2-01 Chandni Ghat
- Z2-02 State Bank of India (Demolished in 2017)
- Z2-03 Babu Ghat
- Z2-04 Yegada Satsang Society
- Z2-05 Private Residence (Sachu Family)
- Z2-06 Gopee Kristo Goswami Water Works
- Z2-07 Golok Dharm
- Z2-08 St. Olav's Church
- Z2-09 Private Residence (Sarkar Family)
- Z2-10 Private Residence (Chatterjee Family, Demolished in 2017)
- Z2-11 SDPO Residence
- Z2-12 Nishan Ghat
- Z2-13 Private Residence (Pal Family)
- Z2-14 SDO Bungalow
- Z2-15 The Denmark Tavern
- Z2-16 North Gate (Main Gate) - Court Complex
- Z2-17 Bar Association Building (Court Complex)
- Z2-18 Additional Superintendent of Police
- Z2-19 South Gate - Court Complex
- Z2-20 Danish Government (Governor's) House

- Z2-21 Heritage canteen (Old Land Records Office)
- Z2-22 Judicial Magistrate Court
- Z2-23 Private Residence (Das Family)
- Z2-24 Private Residence (Dey Family)
- Z2-25 Police Residence
- Z2-26 Residence of K.M.Sha
- Z2-27 Temple Complex & Fair Ground of K.M.Sha
- Z2-28 Private Residence - 'Hope House' (Old Building)
- Z2-29 Serampore Union High School
- Z2-30 Private Residence - 'Harenath Bhavan'
- Z2-31 Danish cemetery
- Z2-32 The Mission Cemetery
- Z2-33 Roman Catholic Church
- Z2-34 Private Residence (Bose Family)
- Z2-35 Serampore Mission Girls' School Old Building
- Z2-36 Serampore Girls' College
- Z2-37 Serampore TB Hospital
- Z2-38 B.L. Bose House
- Z2-39 Serampore Walsh Hospital Old Building-1
- Z2-40 Serampore Walsh Hospital Old Building-2
- Z2-41 Private Residence (Nag Family)
- Z2-42 Serampore Textile College Old Building
- Z2-43 Serampore Subsidiary Correctional Home

**ZONE-3 Industrial & Educational Heritage Quarter**

- Z3-01 Staff quarters I (India Jute Mill)
- Z3-02A &
- Z3-02B Staff quarters II (India Jute Mill)
- Z3-03 Staff quarters III (India Jute Mill)
- Z3-04 Serampore Johnnagar Baptist Church
- Z3-05 Christian Meditation Ground
- Z3-06 Staff quarters IV (India Jute Mill)
- Z3-07 Main Building - Serampore College
- Z3-08 Carey House
- Z3-09 Students' Hostel - Serampore College
- Z3-10 Howrah Water Works Buildings
- Z3-11 Alder's House
- Z3-12 First Radhaballav Temple (Henry Martyn's Pagoda)
- Z3-13 Private Residence (Kundu Family)
- Z3-14 Dey Badi - Residence of Dey Family
- Z3-15 Serampore Bharati Balika Vidyalaya
- Z3-16 Unique Lodge
- Z3-17 Ballavpur High School
- Z3-18 Shri Shri Ram-Sita Mandir
- Z3-19 India Jute Mill Building
- Z3-20 Staff quarters V (India Jute Mill)

