



Dinantika

This low roofed, double storeyed, octagonal house was built in 1939 in memory of Dinendranath Tagore, the organizer of the tea-club at Santiniketan. Under the aegis of Nandalal Bose, the artists of Kala Bhavana decorated the inner walls of the house. The teachers and staff of Santiniketan, irrespective of their position and diverse pay scales, assembled to have their evening tea together.

Cheena Bhavana

Cheena Bhavana was established in 1937. It is one of the main centres of Chinese literature and culture. The library of this building is rich in various priceless books and manuscripts. This building was built by the Chinese scholar Tan Yun San as per the wishes of Rabindranath Tagore. There are wall painting and stucco paintings by artists such as Nandalal Bose, Binod Bihari Mukhopadhyay and Pravash Sen in various places of this building.



Rabindranath Tagore's
seal and signature

Hindi Bhavana

It is one of the main centres of Hindi language and literature in the eastern region. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, inaugurated the building in 31st January, 1939. Hindi bhavana was built with the help of B.M. Halwasia Trust. For a long time it was a single storey building. In the large room on the first floor of this building, artist Binod Bihari Mukherjee painted the biographies of the saints of medieval India, one of the greatest achievements of his artistic career.

श्रीरविंद्रनाथ टैगोर
Rabindranath Tagore

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Chhatimtala

Chhatimtala is the meditation altar of Maharshi Debendranath Tagore. He first came to this place at around March 1862 and meditated under two chhatim trees. Later, an altar was built there.

Santiniketan Griha

The building is the oldest house in Santiniketan. In 1873 young Rabindranath accompanied his father to Santiniketan for the first time and stayed in this house. Subsequently, he lived here during various phases of his life. The 'Santiniketan Griha' was witness to the writing of many of his noted literary works. This house had been used as a guest house for years and many eminent personalities stayed here, including Mahatma Gandhi. Before the 'Upasana Griha' was constructed, Debendranath Tagore and his followers used to hold prayers in this house.



SANTINIKETAN ASHRAM HERITAGE WALK VISVA-BHARATI



Maharshi

Rabindranath at Chhatimtala





Upasana Griha

Upasana Griha

The foundation of 'Upasana Griha' or Brahma Mandir (Brahma place of worship) was laid by Dwijendranath Tagore on 7 December, 1890. A speech on the guiding principles behind the establishment of the temple was delivered by Satyendranath Tagore and Brahma Sangeet was sung by Rabindranath. On 21 December 1891, the 'Upasana Griha' was inaugurated in presence of Rabindranath Tagore. It is also known as Kaanch Mandir (Glass Temple) since the architectural panels consist of stained glass. It does not have any windows; there are several doors and the floor is made of marble. The 'Upasana Griha' is open to all, irrespective of caste, class, and religion. Besides the Wednesday-prayer, prayer services are also organized on various special occasions throughout the year here.

Taladhawaja

Built around a taal tree, this unique mud house was the abode of Tejesh Chandra Sen, a teacher of Brhmacharyasrama. Rabindranath's poem Kutirbasi from Banabani commemorates 'Taladhawaja' and Tejesh Chandra Sen.

Notun Bari

In 1902, Rabindranath planned the construction of this mud house where he could stay with his family. However, the poet's wife, Mrinalini Devi died before the construction was completed. This house became a temporary abode of Mahatma Gandhi and his wife, Kasturba as well as the students of Phoenix school, South Africa. Many of the teachers of Santiniketan school also used to stay here.



Dehali

Dehali

The construction of "Dehali" began in the year 1904. From 1906, Rabindranath began to reside here. This house served as his primary abode before he shifted to Uttarayana. Presently, the regular classes of the kindergarten school, Mrinalini Ananda Pathsala are conducted here.

Santoshalaya

This house was constructed in the year 1921 to serve as a hostel for the youngest children of the school. In 1926, the house was named after Santosh Chandra Majumder (a student of Santiniketan Brahmacharyasram during its first phase and teacher of the same institution) to pay tribute after his untimely demise. The walls of this one storeyed, tiled-roof house were decorated by Nandalal Bose, Binode Behari Mukhopadhyay and other contemporary artists of Santiniketan.

Ghantatala

To indicate the beginning and end of classes as well as various programmes, a large bell was installed at Ghantatala. Built in resemblance to the traditional Buddhist Torana, it was designed by Surendranath Kar in 1919. Ranu Adhikari donated her scholarship to the asrama to facilitate its construction.

Purba Torana

The arch-shaped house located in the eastern side of 'Singha Sadana' is called 'Purba Torana'. It was designed by Surendranath Kar. Earlier, the building served as a hostel for the residential student community. Many of the teachers also stayed here.

Paschim Torana

The arch-shaped house located in the western side of Singha Sadan is called 'Paschim Torana'. It was designed by Surendranath Kar. Earlier, the building served as a hostel for the residential student community. Many of the teachers also stayed there.

Singha Sadana

This building was named 'Singha Sadana' to pay tribute to the landlord of Raipur, Lord Satyendra Prasanna Singha, who made donation for its construction. It was built between 1924 and 1927. The architectural design of its walls, doors, windows, and spire deserve special attention. The chief architect of this multi-dimensional building was Surendranath Kar. On 7 August 1940, Rabindranath Tagore was awarded an honorary D. Litt. by the University of Oxford in a special convocation ceremony at this venue. Presently this house is used to hold various formal gatherings.

Patha-Bhavana



Patha-Bhavana

This building is one of the oldest buildings of Santiniketan. Earlier this building used to be the Central Library of Visva-Bharati. In 1899, the ground floor of this house was constructed. Rabindranath's nephew, Balendranath Tagore wanted to establish a Brahmavidyalaya here, but his desire remained unfulfilled due to his premature demise. In 1901, Rabindranath formally established the Brahmacharyasram here with only five students. This house is a unique instance of the architectural style of Santiniketan. Nandalal Bose and his associates painted the frescoes of this building. At present, it serves as the office of Patha-Bhavana.

Singha Sadana

