ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF OUR FAMILY HISTORY WRITTEN IN BENGALI BY MY UNCLE MR JOGENDRA KUMAR SINGHA ROY

Translator: Sunit Roy

INTRODUCTION

This is a brief chronological history of the descendents of Man Singh of Tripura of East Bengal - now Bangladesh - district Comilla, Chandpur division , Police Station Faridganj, Singha Village No. 3 Gupti Union No. 316 Mandertali , record No. 75 in the register of the Collectorate of Comilla and entry no. 960 in the name of Nil Kantha Mukunda Ram Roy the habitant - currently displaced - of Shandilya Gotra.

There is a separate account of Raj Kumar Roy the 24th generation descendent of Man Singh.

This written history is to be retained by the sons of these descendants who will continually and separately update the records. That way it will be possible to maintain contact with future generations who are likely to locate in different parts of the country.

Any errors in these records should be corrected.

Collector and provider of these records Mr. Jogendra Kumar Singha Roy
25th generation descendant of Man Singh

MAN SINGH

We are known and recognised as the descendants of Man Singh of Shandilya Gotra. In the olden days there was a situation when reading, writing and education generally was not commonplace. Therefore there was no need felt for the recording and maintenance of family history. No-one paid much attention to this. But gradually with the increase in population and the lack of accommodation for all to live in one place, people started to spread out to different places according to their own requirements and convenience and the family became highly scattered. As a result contact between the family members started to become weaker. But it is noticed that the majority of the Singha Roy family remained roughly in the same locality. Because of the fact that many members of the Singha Roy family were prosperous and influential, the Singha Gao Division was named after our family during the time of the Nawbab. Just as today´s creation of district, division, police station,union etc. has been to facilitate Government´s administration, at the time of the Nawbab the Divisions were created to facilitate administration. It appears that at one time the influential members of the Singha Roy family were engaged in assisting the Nawbab in the adminstration and tax collecting activities of the Singha Gao Division

Now the question is - who was Man Singh, what were his credentials and where was his original homestead. We know from history that Man Singh was a Rajput and the Commander in Chief under the Moghul Emperor Akbar. He was sent by Emperor Akbar to Bengal to defeat the rebelious King Isha Kha but after the victory in battle he did not stay in Bengal. In the country there are now 27 - 28 generations after Man Singh. If there are 3 generations in every 100 years then Man Singh would have existed longer than 800 years. But according to history Man Singh lived about 425 years ago. Therefore our ancestor Man Singh was the Commander in Chief of some Emperor or a highly placed official in the Emperor´s administration who came to Bengal in that capacity and started to live here with his family. He never went back to his own State. Either that or one of his descendant came to Bengal in that manner and stayed here. It is worth mentioning here that in UP (Uttar Pradesh Province) there still is a District or town called Farakkabad. In our Singha Gao also there is also an area called Farakkabad where there are people of the Singha family. Because of that it could be assumed that our ancestor Man Singh was an inhabitant of Farakkabad in UP.

(Note by translator: It is not correct to say that there 3 generations. in every 100 years - it is more like 6 generations. In 27 generations therefore there are about 450 years which is roughly the period when Man Singh lived.).

None of the descendants of Man Singh who lived in Mandertali kept any record of the family history . Our ancestors did not seem to consider it necessary. There were very few people and education was limited. Gradually with the increase in population and spread of education the need for such a record was felt and Mr Radha Madhab Singha Roy (deceased) of the nearby village of Khajuria, who was a prominent lawyer in Chandpur (the first in the Singha Roy family) undertook the task of writing our family history and with incredible hard work and great deal of travel to various parts to meet the members of the Singha Roy family to collect information, prepared and left a chart of the Singha Roy dynasty of the descendants of Man Singh (of Shandilya Gotra). Those descendants of Man Singh (of Shandilya Gotra) who lived outside the Singha Gao area and even those descendants of the Mandertali inhabitants who lived outside were not considered necessary to include here.

On 15th August 1947 India was partitioned and two independent countries called India and Pakistan were created. Pakistan was divided into two parts - East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Singha Gao and some other areas of Bengal were included in East Pakistan. Even upto the point of partition, the Singha Gao families, although spread out in different parts of the country for various reasons, maintained regular meetings and close contact with one another. With the partition many members of the Singha family moved to India and a very few members unable to move stayed behind. But all the members of the Mandertali families abandoned the family home for ever and moved to India and started living in different parts acoording to their convenience.The main purpose of writing this history is to facilitate contact amongst the members who are now spread out to different areas.

At one time the descendants of Man Singh family of Singha Gao were prosperous and influential - no doubt they were the major Zaminders and administrators under the British. As a proof all Singha Roy families of Singha Gao had large moated homes- with large Dighis at the entrance and pools which are still in existence. There is however a little uncertainty about the account of Mr Radha Madhav Singha Roy in that he writes that either Man Singh himself or his descendants from Farakkabad in UP who came to Bengal, settled in Khajuria village in the first instance and spread out to other villages according to needs with the increase in population. There is no dubt that this argument needs some consideration.

From our childhood we had learnt fom our elders that the Singha Roy families of Khajuria were not the direct descendants of Man Singh but that the families of Mandertali, Chapila and Shapdi of Farakkabad in the Chandpur Division were. The Singha Roys of Khajuria were " Baish Singha Goshthi vukta". Radha Madhab Babu described this " Baish Singha" as "Bayish Singha". It is not impossible for this position to be correct but in the family chart produced by him there is no reference to this "Bayish Singha". In such a situation it is for consideration whether his chart is credible and reliable.

An issue to be considered seriously here is that none of the Singha Gao families who were descendants of Man Singh has ever written or even tried to write such a well thought out family history. Therefore, even if we do not accept the history written by Radha Madhab Babu in its entirety, his final conclusions most accurately document at least the 5 levels of ancestors of all the spread out families. In our Hindu custom we have to use the names of 5 levels of ancestors for all marriage and funeral ceremonies.It is assumed that everyone knows the names of these five levels of ancestors starting from the living. Some may even know the earlier names. In such a situation there is no need to dispute the claim that Khajuria was the first settlement of the descendants of Man Singh and that all the dispersion of families took place from there. Every family knows that they are the descendants of Man Singh of "Shandilya Gotra".

It is noted from the writings of Radha Madhab Babu that a seventh generation descendant of Man Singh named Ram Singh came to settle in Khajuria. It seems he came with a job under the King and established a temporary home in the nearby village of Hooghly. As a proof he says that there is a Dighi called Ram´s Dighi is still in existence although there is no sign of a house. Yet there is a nearby house still called and recognised as "Thane Hari Bari". He (Radha Madhab Babu) believes that the name "Thane Hari" is only a derivation of the name of Thaneswar which is a place in the UP. Man Singh´s residence was in that area. Ram Singh also came from the same area and established his residence in this area. He has determined the history of Thane Hari Bari and Ram´s Dighi in this manner. He tried to establish that although it is not known how long Ram Singh stayed in Thane Hari, it is the increase in population or his need that caused him to acquire large tracts of land nearby and build his homestead surrounded on three sides by a moat, large entrance to the house, a large dighi near the entrance for his continued habitation. For these reasons, he claimed that

Khajuria was the original establishment of the Singha Gao families who were the descendants of Man Singh.

The establishment of the exact location of the initial homeland does not seem very important now although it is not the case that it is not necessary. It is desirable to know whatever is possible. This is because , in arranging marriages, it does not cause any problems if it is known which family from where is of which Gotra. According to Hindu scriptures no marriages must take place between certain specified Gotra families- this is the custom that has always been followed.

The family history written in his own hand by the deceased Radha Madhab Babu has been left with his son Mr Debendra Nath Singha Roy (Krishnadasji) who lives in a house in the north east of the Bijoygarh college. I have copied from the same family history. Without doubting the exact truth or otherwise of every detail of these documents, it is important that every family can now prepare and maintain records of at least five levels of their own ancestors and this they should. With that they should record Man Singh as the first generation and Ram Singh the 7th and then record at least 5 generations of their own ancestors - this will provide a correct information about our ancestry. It is not necessary to record the names of the ancestors of Man Singh.

The family history shows that up to the 11th generation descendant named Kashi Nath, the name ending was Singha and from the 12th generation the title Rai (Roy) has started. Also there is the title of "Kha" in the 21st ? (EODOS) generation. It seems these were Zaminder titles given during the time of the King. Today all descendants of Man Singh, irrespective of where they live, write "Singha Roy"after their names and are known as such. It is also noticed that some have omitted the title "Singha" and only use the title "Roy" but call themselves " Singha Roy" when introducing themselves. Those who write only "Roy" in place of "Singha Roy" are very few. There is a little incovenience in writing only"Roy" because the Saha community have started writing "Roy" without writing the word "Saha". Some of the Singh Roy members do not only not write Singha any more, but they also do not use kumar, chandra, nath, lal etc. after their names. Those who are determined to maintain their heredity, do not hesitate to write Singha Roy after their names. It is also worth mentioning here that those with only "Singh" titles are also not only writing " Singha" and gradually "Singha Roy"but also introducing themselves as "Shandilya Gotra" descendants of Man Singh. But in Man Singh´s family records, no names of their ancestors can be found. For this reason it is very important that the descendants of Man Singh maintain proper records of their family history.

Geographical location and brief social history of Mandertali upto Bengali Year 1353 2nd Kartik Saturday (English 1946 18th October) :

Village : Mandertali
Post Office : Rupsa (1.5 mile north west corner - now Loutali, the village on the south

side.
Union : No. 3 Gupti or Gupi
Police Station : Faridganj
Sub Division : Chandpur
District : Tripura (now Comilla)
Area : 1.5 to 2 (barsha?) mile
Boundary : In the East Ashta,in the North Boalia and Jamalpur, in the Wes Khoramala and in the South Loutali. Within the boundary of the District the southernmost village. The boundary of Noakhali district is half a mile from the southern end of Mandertali.

Social situation :

Mandertali is a village with a Muslim majority. But the Hindus had 20--21 houses and the Muslims 13-14. But in numbers Muslims were the majority and all were farmers. Amongst the Hindus there were only 2 "Kayastha" homes -one the Singha Roy´s and the other the nearby Hazra Bari. One hairdresser's home, one washerman's home- one Joginath's home, Koibarta Das 2 homes, their priest one home and one hairdresser's home. All other homes belonged to the servant classes.. They were fishmongers, cobblers and farmers.

In the village, the Singha Roy families were more educated, cultured and most respected. Sometime before the partition of the country, there was a " Patshala" elementary school. There were no establishment for primary or higher education. May be it does not exist even now. The children of the Singha Roy families, having completed their initial education in the village, received higher education in other places and established themselves. Nowadays some villagers are receiving better education but have not made any remarkable progress.

The homestead of the Singha Roy families is located at the north east end of the Mandertali village. It has deep moats on 3 sides, long corridor facing the east, initially two pools - one on each side - and adjoining the corridor and on the north side a "dighi" measuring about 5.24 acres (just the dighi). Lands for cultivation are adjoining.

List of descendants of Man Singh of Shandilya Gotra (taken from the account prepared by Radha Madhab Singha Roy (deceased):

1. Man Singh
2. Thak Singh
3. Bhaskar Singh
4. Ishwar Singh
5. Gopal Singh
6. Ramananda Singh
7. Ram Singh (known to be a resident of the village Hooghly adjoining Khajuria).

8. Nor Singh
9. Bidyananda Singh
10. Durgabar Singh
11. Kashinath Singh
12. Baman Roy (said to have moved from the village Hooghly to Khajuria)

13. Srimanta Kha 13. Srikanta Roy 13 Kartik Roy
14. Shubuddhi Kha

15 Nil Kantha Roy 15. Purbandar Roy (7 brothers)

16.Bhagya Basta Roy 16 Srichandra Roy

17.Rajprasad Narayan

18. Rajendra Narayan 18 Ram Narayan (Shaishali) 18 Pratap N**arayan** (Rupsa Home -**BECAME MUSLIM**)

19 Gauri Roy 19. Shyam Roy (Ashta) 19 Krishna Roy

20. Nakkhatra Narayan 20.Jagat Narayan (at present Khajuria Gosti (clan?)
(at present Mandertali gosti - not known where married)

21.Ram Kanta Roy (married daughter of Ram Durlav Roy of Kadirdi village in Chandpur subdivision)

22.Krishna Gobinda Roy (m. daughter of Shibananda Pal of village Kalupur of Noakhali District)

Notes: 22 generation Krishna Gobinda Roy had 2 sons and 3 daughters. Of the sons it is known who is the elder. But among the daughters and all the children it is not known who is the elder and who is the younger. Of the daughters the names of two are not known. But the names of their husbands and their homes are known. One of the husbands was Shambhu Chandra Kar Choudhury of Chitoshi. The other husband was Kamal Chandra Guha Roy of Jayashree (childless). The name of the 3rd daughter was Nabadurga – husband Gurudas Munshi Majumdar (Gangra Patishtha?) . Nabadurga had no sons – only 2 daughters 1. Sharna lata and 2. Issamoyi . Sharna lata died childless and the husband Shamacharan Basu married Issamoyi. Shamaracharan Babu (Shetu Bhanga) lived as a househusband in his in-laws home.

23. Ishwar Chandra Roy 23 Kali Chandra Roy 23. 3 daughters (the order of age not known)

23: ISHWAR CHANDRA ROY

24. Ananda Chandra (w: Bamasundri (childless) 24 Nabin Chandra (wife Jagadamba) 24 Chandra Shona (h: Kali Prasad Datta of Bajapti (childless) 24 Uday Chandra (wife Harkamini)

23 **Kali Chandra Roy**

24. Nayantara (h: Kamal Ghosh of Shakdi)

2 4 Krishna Kumar (wife: Uma Tara)

24 Ram Kumar (died as a child)

24Chandra Kumar (w: 1. Toanda 2. Manda (only 2 daughters)

24 Gagan Tara (h: Giri Majumdar)

24 Raj Kumar (w: Mothida?)

24 **NABIN CHANDRA**

25 Nirmal Chandra (w: Shukumari) 25 Jatindra Chandra (Bachelor)

24 **Raj Kumar**

25 Ashu Bala (h: Ashwini Guha)

25 Jagadish (w: Taru Lata)

25 Sharaju Bala (h: Nibaran Datta)

25 Dinesh (w: Shuniti Bala)

25 Naresh (Bachelor)

25 Shudhangshu (died in childhood)

25 Himangshu (w: Anjali)

25 Amiya (h: Hemendra ?)

25 Shova (Shakku) – Spinster

24 Uday Chandra

25 Arun Kanti (Paresh) w: Taru Bala

25Jamini (w: Nani Bala

25 Nalini (Ranga) w: Nihar Kanya

25c Nani Gopal (w.

25 Shanti (Baicha) h: Shantindra Guha

25Dipali (Chotman) h: Manindra Shome of Shaishanga

24 Krishna Kumar

25 Shurendra (died in childhood)

25 Harendra (w: Jogamaya)

25 Uttama(h: Chandra Kumar Choudhury

25 Manorama (h: Shubal Majumdar)

25 Upendra (w: 1. Labon 2. Shefali)

25 Saroj bala (h: Jamil Kar)

25 Jogendra (w: Shuniti)

Notes: It is a prevalent custom of the Hindu Society to go to Goya and offer Pindi to release the soul of the dead. The priests there carry out this ceremony. They write down the names and addresses of the persons for whose souls the Pindi was offered. If any ancestor of the dead person has had this ceremony performed before, the priests connect all these names in order to perform the ceremony. No priest other than the one who has the names written in his book is authorised to perform the ceremonies subsequently for any one in this family. This way one can obtain the names of ancestors from these priests. This is how Radha Madhab Babu obtained the chronological list of the names of the ancestors of the Singha Roy dynasty. Names of our ancestors prior to the 21 generation Ram Kanta Roy are not known. Therefore it is believed that in order not to leave any doubt we should not accept his chrnological list of the Man Singh´s dynasty wihtout further check (Translator´s note: Please check the translation of this sentence as it is important).

If anyone in our families has any list even if only of the names of 6 or 7 generations of

ancestors or if any one has any knowledge of the priests who had dealings with our families, then such lists should be collected and compared with those of Radha Madhab Babu to check for similarities. If there are no similarities, then our lists should take primacy. It will be good to go to Goya and make enquiries with the priests there.

The list prepared by Radha Madhab Babu is limited to 23rd generation Ishwar Chandra Roy and Kali Chandra Roy.The family histories of subsequent generations have been written separately. From the 24th generation everyone´s details have been written. Then from the 25th generation it has been written in a way so that everyone can add his own names. It is hoped that everyone will continue to write his own family history from then on.

The details of the 20th generation descendant of Man Singh of Shandilya Gotra , Nakkhatra Narayan Roy who came and settled the village of Mandartali and the subsequent generations upto the 23rd Ishwar Chandra Roy is accounted:

20 Nakkhatra Narayan Roy

21 Ram Kanta Roy

22 Krishna Gobinda Roy

23 Ishwar Chandra Roy 23a Kali Chandra Roy

23 ISHWAR CHANDRA ROY

24 Ananda Chandra 24 Nabin Chandra 24 Chandra shona 24 Uday Chandra

23 KALI CHANDRA ROY

24 Nayan Tara 24 Krishna Kumar 24 Ram Kumar 24 Chandra Kumar

24 Gagan Tara 24 Raj Kumar

Note: In a family the name of the eldest has been mentioned first. It was also considered fair to mention the names of the daughters.

Note: 22nd generation Krishna Gobinda Roy had 2 sons. Ishwar chandra Roy and Kali Chandra Roy. From here the two branches started and the descendants began to expand . Known details of both branches have been have been shown separately.

No. 1 Branch

23rd generation Ishwar Chandra Roy

Marriage: to the daughter of Jagat Chandra Kar Choudhury of the village of Chitoshi in the subdivision of Chandpur . At an old age the wife developed brain disorder. She died in the Bajapti home of her daughter Chandra Shona Datta.

24 Ananda Chandra (childless) 24Nabin Chandra 24Chandra Shona

24Uday Chandra

No. 1 Branch (A)

24 **Ananda Chandra Roy 1st son of Ishwar Chandra Roy**

Dates of birth or death not known

Marriage: To Bama Sundari the youngest daughter of Ram Chandra Kar of Galimpur in Comilla , the famous house of Kar.

At a young age Bama Sundari died. She was very intelligent, fearless and competent in her work. !n 1331 in the month of Bhadra she died of breathing problems. She was approximately 75 years old.

24 Narrative of Nabin Chandra Roy (2nd son)

Dates of birth or death not correctly known.

At the age of approximately 34/35 he died of a pain related disease.

Marriage: To Jagadamba, the 1st daughter of Madhab Chandra Bhowmik, resident of the village of Bijay Nagar in the district of Noakhali. He died about 1310/11.

Sons & Daughters: No daughters. Only 2 sons – Nirmal Chandra Roy and Jatindra Chandra Roy.

Wife Jagadamba died in 1349 in the month of Magh or Falgoon.

24 Chandra Shona (only daughter)

Dates of birth or death not known.

Marriage: Kali Prasad Datta of Bajapti. They were childless.

Chandra Shona Datta was extremely religious. She worshipped her husband as God , with devotion and respect. She was affecionate to everyone. Her main activity was worshipping and serving God. Kali Prasad Datta became ill at an old age and was brought to Calcutta where he died. Immediately after his death Chandra Shona appeared to be forgetting all her worshipping activities. She seemed to be totally lost. She kept forgetting household work and even her own meals. From Calcutta she was taken to Chandpur and then to her own home in Bajapti. She forgot all household things. Day and night she was immersed in her thoughts of her husband. In this situation her health deteriorated and the wife of Nabin Chandra Roy Jagadamba and Nalini the son of Uday Chandra went to Bajapti and brought her to Mandartali, where she was cared for. But the clarity of her mind never returned, and after 3 years she died in Mandartali.

25 Nirmal Chandra Singha Roy (1st son of Nabin Chandra Roy)

Birth: Approximately 1303

Death: 1357 (1951 eng.)

He was being treated for TB at the Kumud Shankar Roy Hospital in Calcutta.
He was nearly cured when one night he fell from the 2nd floor window and died. The Hospital authorities claimed it to be a suicide but there many reasons to doubt this. His eyesight was somewhat weak and the window did not have any bars. May be without clear sight and some movement he suddenly fell down and the tragedy occurred. As he was getting well, he was to be released from the Hospital in about 2 to 4 days. The wife of Harendra Roy (Nirmal´s Bara Boudi) used to visit him at the hospital. She also knew that he was getting well and there was no reason for him to commit suicide.

Marriage: To Shukumari, daughter of Kali Chandra Majumdar, resident of Balshid in 1323 (1917 eng). Shukumari died in 1963 (eng) in their Birati home in the Dum Dum area.

Education: From childhood he was staying with his Aunt Chandra in her Bajapti and studied there. In 1917 eng he passed his entrance exam in 2nd division from the Harina High School. That year there were 4 exams. After that with the financial help of his father in law he passed his I.A. Exam in the 2nd Division from Comilla College in 1919. After that he got ready to sit his BA exam in 1921 and had even paid his fees but never sat the exam. At that time the non co-operation movement led by Mahatma Gandhi was gaining momentum in the whole of India. Nirmal joined the Movement and devoted himself to their work. For a short time he accepted the temporary appointment of Head Master of the National School established in Hajiganj. Then he worked as the

Head Master of the Bijbag M:E: School in Noakhali. Later he resigned and joined as a Khadi (Home spun clothes) worker with the Abhoy Ashram in Comilla. Until his death he was connected with that Establishment and worked as the Secretary of the All India Spinners Association in their Calcutta Office. He was arrested by the Police on suspicion in connection with the looting of an arsenal in Chattagram while working with the Feni branch of the Abhoy Ashram. The judgement was one year jail sentence After the sentence he rejoined Abhoy Ashram in the same job. He worked there with honour until Abhoy Ashram was declared illegal by the British Government. In 1942 he was again sentenced to 6 months´imprisonment as a worker with the Abhoy Ashram.

In October 1946 the riots in Noakhali spread to Tripura and our home in Mandartali was also attacked. At that time,there is no doubt that in order to save our lives,the courage and the intelligence he demonstrated was truly amazing. On a Saturday in 1353 2nd Kartik (19 October 1946 eng) the invaders attacked our home but with the extreme courage and heroism of Nirmalda we counter attacked them and repulsed the attack. But we were extremely worried that the next day the attack will be more severe and we would all be cut to pieces. We, therefore, decided to leave our home that very night and reached Faridganj the next day and moved on Chandpur where after staying a few days we all dispersed for ever to different places according to each person´s convenience. Nirmalda sent his wife and children to his younger brother Jatindra in Jamshedpur.

He himself worked for Abhoy Ashram in the Comilla area for a while and then went to Calcutta. Although it was quiet and peaceful, he never went back to the burnt down home. He got his eldest daughter Molina married. He also arranged for his eldest son Bhabatosh (Bakul) to study at the Jadavpur Engineering College after he passed his I.Sc exams. His wish was to see his son receiving higher education. At that time the authorities of Abhoy Ashram Dr. Prafulla Ghosh and Dr. Suresh Banerjee were well placed in the ministerial establishment of West Bengal. He received their sympathy and help . But Bhabatosh became distracted and joined the Indian Communist Party and did not advance in his studies which caused him heartbreak. Many believe that that may have been one of the causes of his untimely death.

He had a harsh temperament in family matters . Everyone in the family was very careful in dealing with him in conversation, work and other matters. He never encouraged dishonesty- he had unwavering dedication and respect in matters of God worship and related issues. He was a straight speaker, work dedicated and courageous. He was never jealous but never encouraged cowardice. We received clear evidence of these good qualities on the day when Pakistan supporters, being disillusioned with the Hindus, the evil Muslims attacked our village with the intention of killing us - the date was 1353 2nd Kartik Saturday.

He took his name from Shri Ram Thakur and was unwavering in self confidence . Everyone lost their property and things but everyone´s life was saved and without loss of any honour. His motto was " one´s spirit is indestructible" with this heroic motto he encouaged and led us to win through collective action. Amongst the 25th generation of

descendants of Man singh he had a many faceted life full of honourable and heroic actions. He used to think of everyone in our home - he was never self centred. It does not seem possible that, if he were alive, the permanent dispersion of the family members would have occurred.

Sons & daughters: 4 sons and 4 daughters

26 Bina 1st daughter . At the of 5/6 she was attacked by a worm disease and died at her aunt's (Anuda Raja´s wife) home in Chandpur.

26 Bhabatosh (Bakul) MA,BT. Address: Mahajati Nagar Colony. Block 5 P.o. Birati, Dum Dum

Birth: 1334 (1929 eng).

Education: After passing IA exam, and while studying at the Jadavpur Engineering College, he joined the Indian Communist Party . Later passed BA and while working as a teacher also passed MA and BT exams.

Marriage : 31 July. 1969 To Alokpartha (born: 22nd April l971?? (Translator's comment:: it was possibly 1941 – but it is not clear. Does anyone know any better?) daughter of Bashal Singha Roy, BA, BL employee of the Calcutta Telephone Office.

26 Molina Shur Roy 2nd daughter.

Birth: 1337

Marriage: 1355 To Manindra Chandra Shur Roy of Kumar Garia village of Noakhali district and currently living in Tighosh Colony, Baruipur in the 24 Parganas.

Sons & Daughters: 2 sons (Naru and) and 2 daughters Shandhya and Ratna.

26a Ashutosh Singha Roy (Montu) B.Sc
Birth : 1340 Bhadra or Ashwin

(Translator's update: Died end 2009/early 2010)

Calcutta address : Mahajati Nagar Colony Block 5 P.O. Birati

Work address : KF 4/29 IC Road, Jamshedpur

Marriage: To Anjali MA , daughter of Ram Krishna Guha resident of Eri Kathi in

Idilpur within Faridpur district. The marriage took place in the bride's parental home in New Alipore.

Sons & Daughters: 2 sons 1. Ballu Birth :

2.

It is worth mentioning here that after the death of Nirmal Babu, his younger brother Jatindra Singha Roy made arrangements for the education of his nephews and nieces. Jatindra retired from the Tata after many years of work and because he was a bachelor , he took Ashutosh as his adopted son and got him a job with the Tata Company. He is now well established in his job.

26 Nilima -3rd daughter IA failed

Birth: 1343 approximate

Husband: Suhas Chandra Roy Overseer Jampur Rd.,Kanchrapara, Nadia

Children: 2 daughters Mithu and Titu

26 Anutosh (Khokan)

Passed I.Sc. Could not sit for his B.Sc exam because he suffered a brain disorder. He was a good student.

Birth: 1345 approximate. Lives in the Birati House.

26 Nibedita – SF 4th daughter

Birth : 1348 approximate

Husband: Shamir Ranjan Basu B.Com. New Alipore Store Clerk. Calcutta Corporation.

26 Debatosh (Rama) B.Sc

Birth: 1350 approximate

Work: Rourkella Steel Project, Orissa
Address: 4/391 Sec 6

25 Jatindra Chandra Singha Roy 2nd Son of 24 Nabin Chandra Roy

Jatindra was a bachelor In 1921 he failed his entrance exam from the Rupsha School. In the same year he responded to the call of the nonco-operation movement and passed a similar exam with the national curriculum.?

Birth: 1308
Death: 1379 6th Baishak Wednesday in the Birati home at about 3.30 p.m.

Education: At a very young age he lost his father and as there was no facility for education in the village, his elder brother Nirmal went to his aunt´s (father´s sister) home in Bajapti and Jatindra was sent to his maternal uncle´s home in Bijay Nagar. He never wanted to leave his mother and own home environment and stay and study in Bijay Nagar which was 10/12 miles away. For that reason I saw his mother suffering great anguish. It seems having finished his 3rd year there he came back to the 4th year at Rupsha School and studied there till 1921. But in that year he failed in his test and during the non co-operation movement passed a similar exam . (note: Check : Gaurio Sharba Bidyatan). After that he did not study any more. He was not that good as a student. Subsequently he joined up with Birendra Majumdar of Kamardia and worked as a volunteer with the Congress Party. He became close with the family and with the help of Birendra Majumdar who was working with the Tata Company, obtained employment in the same Company. He was engaged with that Company for nearly 40 years. With the substantial sums he earned there he bought his separate land and property in his home village. But he never married and reamined a bachelor all his life. After the death of Nirmal Babu, all the responsibilities of his children fell on him. He carried out very well all the responsibilities for their education, maintenance and marriages according to the best of his abilities. After retirement he adopted his 2nd nephew Montu as his son and found him employment with the Tata Company. He went to Benares (Kashi) and having taking lessons at the Ram Krishna Assembly stayed there for a while when he suddenly became stricken with gout and urinary disorder and later pakhshima (Translator's comment: Is it cancer - does anyone know?) and suffered a great deal in the final years of life. He passed away in his own home in Birati which he built, on 6th Baishak 1379.

No. 1 Branch (B)

24 Uday Chandra Roy (I never saw him write “Singha Roy”)

Birth: Date of birth not known. But at the age of 72 in 1347 7th Baishak in his own home he died of heart failure. He did not have any illness. He went to the Pool in the morning to wash himself when he suddenly fell and died as a result of that

No one in the Singha Roy family had kept a beard. But he did.

Wife: Harkamini Roy. She was the 2nd daughter of Ganga Charan Choudhury resident of the village of Kamalapur in Chandpur. She was affectionate and of cultured taste.

She lived for 5 years after her husband´s death. But she suffered greatly in her late life from being attacked by various illnesses and having lost her eyesight. On 3rd Kartik 1353 which was the day before the Mandartali home was destroyed and we had to leave for ever, she was taken to Chandpur with great difficulty . From there she went to the temporary house of her eldest son in Agartala where after a while she died.The date is not known.

Uday Chandra Roy´s education was limited. At that time, unlike today, there were no opportunities for education. Therefore, none of the 24 generation descendants had much opportunity for education. Since they lived well on the income from whatever assets they had , they never felt the need for or absence of higher education. At that time education upto the lower primary and the higher primary was sufficient. Bengali was the only subject of study and that helped the education system well. Uday Roy having passed these exams took a job with prominent lawyer Gobinda Choudhury of Lakshipur who was his uncle in law. After the death of Gobinda Babu Uday continued to work as a clerk with his nephew lawyer Ashwini Kumar Choudhury. He also worked for a while with the law firm of Rajani Majumdar, resident of Machimpur. In later life he gave up his job and lived in the village home with his family until his death.

He made great efforts for the education of his sons but except for Paresh (Arun Kanti Roy) the others could not make much advance in studies.
Sons & daughters : He had 4 sons and 2 daughters.

25 Paresh (Arun Kanti) 25 Jamini 25 Nalini 25 Nani Gopal 25 Shanti (Baicha) 25 Dipali (Chotman)

Narrative of 25 Arun Kanti Roy (Paresh)

26 Kalyani Das (Khuku) 26 Ajit (Khoka) 26Sunit (Makha) 26Bani Mitra

(Maya) 26 Manju Nandi 26 Ranjit Sinha (Mithu) 26 Chitra

Bhattacharya (Ronu) 26 Biswajit (Shibu)

1. **Arun Kanti Roy (Paresh) MA, BT**

Birth: 1306 month Agrahayan

Present address: C/o. Bani Mitra MA,BT
P115 C I T Road, Calcutta 14

or

C/o. Ajit Roy
68 Sonari West Layout, Jamshedpur

He has his own home at Mahajati Nagar Colony P.O. Birati, Dum Dum . Because it was difficult for him to live their alone, he used to live in rotation with his children.

Wife: Taru Bala Roy

. 2nd daughter of Gopal Chandra Datta (who died while living in Calcutta after the partition), school inspector, resident of Bargao.

In 1918 Arun Kanti Roy passed his entrance exam in the first Division from Lakshmipur High School in Noakhali. He got married in the following year. In 1920 he failed his IA exam from Ripon College, Calcutta and in 1921 he got admission to Daulatpur College, Khulna. At that time the Congress non co-operation movement was ongoing and Arun gave up his studies to dedicate himself for several months, to the work of the Movement. But under pressure from the guardians he sat and passed his IA exam with credit in that year. Later he gradually passed his BA, MA in Bengali and BT exams from Calcutta. He then accepted the job of Head Master of the Shakhapur High School in Mehar. From there he went on to work as a teacher for sometime at Lakshmipur High School and then accepted the post of Assistant Head Master of the Begumganj High School in Noakhali. After working there for sometime he accepted the post of Head Master at the Chaumuhani Bidya Mandir where he worked for several years with great distinction. Later when the country was partitioned he moved to Calcutta with his family. Here after working as a Head Master for several years with the Prafulla Pratap Bidyalay located in Mechuabazar, he took retirement. He was the most highly educated member of our family and was well established in life. His sons and daughters also have received higher education. His 3 sons and 1 daughter with her husband live and work in London. They took their father to them there. After staying there for 2 years he again came back. (Translator´s note: He went to England several times during late 1960s and 1970s). At present he enjoys good physical health and mental peace.
(Translator's update: He died in 1982 in Calcutta at his daughter Maya's home).

He had 4 sons and 4 daughters.

1. **26 Kalyani Das (Khuku) MA, BT (1st daughter)**

Husband: Sachindra Mohan Das LMA (Doctor)

Birth: 1924 approximate

Address: Padmapukur, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

It is specially worth mentioning that Kalyani passed her entrance exam while living in Chaumuhani, after which she got married. 20 years late, after the partition of Country and while living in Calcutta,she passed her IA exam and gradually BA, MA and BT and at present working as a teacher. There is no doubt that her educational competence

and high ambition are highly praiseworthy.

2. 26 Ajit Roy (Khoka) 1st son

After passing I.Sc exam he qualified as an Overseer and currently working with the Tata company.

Birth : ? Translator´s note: 1926 approx.)

Present address: 68 Sonari West Layout, Jamshedpur

Marriage: To Kanika Rani (Kana) daughter of Surendra Mohan Das, a lawyer practising in Chandpur and originally a resident of Bajapti. Even though Kanika lost her mother, she was very intelligent, pleasant and lucky.

Sons & daughters: 2 sons 1. Debashish (Bappa) B.Sc

2. Dipankar (Appa)

1 Daughter : Rupasree (Rupa)

3. 26 Sunit Roy (Makha), MA, FCMA, FCCA, ACIS, MBCS (2nd son)

He works in London.

Birth : ? (Translator's note: 1928)

Address: 93 Kenwyn Drive London, NW2

Also: 30 Farm Hill Avenue, Strood, Kent, UK

Married an English Lady from London (Rosina Emily Florence Burnett).

Education: From Calcutta he passed M.Com in the first Division and then passed Cost Accountancy from London and started working there. He is living there in his own home.

Sons & daughters : 1 son Michael Shiven Roy

1 daughter Anita

4. 26 Bani Mitra (Maya) MA, BT

Diploma in ELT

Headmistress, Girls´High School, Dum Dum

Birth: 1932 eng. Bengali month

Address: P/115 CIT Road, Calcutta 14

Marriage: In 1950 married Shib Nath Mitra, resident of the village of Shugandha in the district of Hoghly.

Sons & daughters: No daughters. 3 sons
1. Gautam Mitra (Jaga) B.Sc
2. Anupam Mitra (Chota)
3 Anindya Mitra (Tutun)

5. 26 Manju Nandi MA, BT 3rd daughter

Birth : 1934 eng.

Marriage: To Sudhangshu Nandi, eldest son of Prabhat Chandra Nandi from Kumaria in Chandpur now resident in Bali in Howrah.

Sons & daughters: 2 sons 1. Shuman Nandi (Bubun)

2. Shobhan Nandi (Tubun)

6. 26 Ranjit Sinha Roy (Mithu) 3rd son

Construction Engineer, London

17 Vincent Gardens, London NW2

Birth: 1936

Marriage: To a Spanish lady Maria Sinha Roy in London. Settled there.

Sons & daughters: 2 daughters 1. Maya 2. Karen Dolores

7. 26 Chitra Bhattacharya (Ronu) MA

Address: 37A Southview Avenue, London NW10
Birth: 1943 ?
Marriage: To Alok Kumar Bhattacharya son of PB Bhattacharya, Brahmin dynasty,

resident of Guptipara in Hooghly.They now live in Kanpur. Chitra lives in London with her husband.

8. 26 Biswajit Roy (Shibu) – School Final

Service in London

Birth : 1945 ?

- Marriage: To Maitrey (Mitu) daughter of Naresh Chandra Saha Roy, originally from Dhaka and now Waltair, in 1972 eng July in Medinipur.

25 Jamini Kanta Singha Roy - 2nd son nickname: chotta or chotti

Address: Ulta Danga, Batanagar, 24 Parganas.

Birth :

Marriage: In 1330 month Magh, married the eldest daughter of Durga Kumar Dhar of Mehar Shakhapur. On the same day 25 Jagadish Roy son of 24 Raj Kumar Roy also got married.

Jamini Roy was not a meritorious student and could not go beyond 7th Class in his studies. He worked for some years in the lawyer´s office in Lakshmipur and returned to live in the village home in order to look after the home and property. Later he worked for the estate of Rai Bahadur in their Shriyang office at Aliganj in Hajiganj for some years . Then when the Zaminder system was dissolved (in 1362) he lived at home for a while and sent his family to his eldest son in Batanagar. In 66/67 he left the country and went to live in his own house in Ulta Danga in Batanagar.

Sons & Daughters: He has 4 sons and 4 daughters

26 Lila Rani Datta 1st daughter

Husband: Parimal Das (Datta) son of Indra Kumar Datta resident of Batanagar. To facilitate in getting a job he had taken the name Das. With the efforts of his son in law, the sons of Jamini Roy got the opportunity for employment in the Bata Company – they also received help in building their home.

26 Ashok Singha Roy (Fatik) 1st son

After failing in his Matriculation exam did not do any more studies.

Birth: 1337 18th Jaistha

Address: Ulta Danga, Batanagar, 24 Parganas. On the bank of the river.

Marriage: To Geeta, daughter of Jagadish Chandra Ghosh of the village of Aksha in the district of Faridpur.

Sons & daughters: 1 daughter – Shubhra (13 years in 1380)

1 son Ashish (11 years in 1380)

26 Dipak Singha Roy (Sheba) 2nd son

Passed Matriculation

Current work address: 23D Amar Colony, Lajputnagar, Delhi 4

Birth: 1340 9th Ashwin

Marriage: To Ira from Jaynagar (West Bengal) 24 Parganas.

Sons & Daughters: 1 daughter

Initially worked with the Bata Company then moved to State Trading Corporation, a Indian Government Organisation.

26 Kajal Singha Roy 3rd son - Matriculation

Working at the Bata Company. Lives in a separate house.

Birth: 1344 12th Ashwin. He was born in a hospital when his mother came to the house of Jogendra Singha Roy in Chandpur.

Marriage: To Rita BA, BT . A love marriage.

Sons & Daughters : 1 son Pappu

26 Badal Singha Roy 4th son

Worked in a temporary Government Department.

Birth:

26 Bina Biswas 2nd daughter

Husband: Gautam Biswas ((Alok ? Ashok?)

Address: Rabindra Nagar, Santoshpur, Calcutta

Birth:

26 Milli Ghosh (Kana) 3rd daughter

Birth :

Husband: Ranjit Kumar Ghosh (Military). His brother is Fatik´s brother-in-law.

26 Roma Guha Roy (Monu) 4th daughter

Birth :

Marriage: To Bipul Guha Roy, son of Rajendra Kumar Guha Roy currently of Rajar Hat, Bishnupur. Formerly of Gobinday (Chandpur).

Details of 25Nalini Singha Roy son of 24 Uday Singha Roy

25 Nalini Kanta Singha Roy (Kutti) 3rd Son - Matriculation

Current address: CIT Building, Block 3 Flat 23 , 35 BT Road, Calcutta 2

Birth : 1312 (1906 e. February ?)

Marriage: In 1342 to Nihar Kana , daughter of Srinath De Kali , resident of Algi Durgapur in Chandpur.

Despite being very handsome and healthy he could not make much headway in life´s battle. Initially he ran a boarding house in Calcutta but gave it up during the 2nd World War. Later took up job with Tosh company . Currently retired due to old age. Not in a good situation.

Sons & daughters: 2 sons - no daughters.

26 Kalyan Kumar 1st son

Works in Durgapur Steel Project. Relationship with the parents minimal.

Birth: 1345

Marriage: To Bhakti Rani. A love marriage. Known to be a low caste (Ashabarna?) marriage.

Sons & daughters: 1st son Tutul – 2 daughters Tapu and Rupa. 2nd son the youngest of all.

26 Jyotirmay Singha Roy 2nd son

Works and lives with parents. Not doing well at work due to being unsuccessful in studies.

Birth:

24 Uday Roy´s 4th son 25 Nani Gopal Singha Roy

Address: Fruit Stall, JubileeMarket , Machur Doba, Jharagram, Midnapur

Did not make make any progress in studies. Having had a weak memory could not even pass his Matriculation. That is why he is the most disadvantaged of all the 25th generation .

Marriage: To Malati Rani daughter of Ashwini Bardhan of Narullapur (Chandpur).

Birth : 1320 approximate.

Death: 10th Kartik 1384 (29 October) on the day of Lakshmi Puja.

Sons & daughters: 3 daughters and 2 sons

1. Dipti Singha Roy 2. Ranjit Singha Roy 3. Tripti Singha Roy 4. Biswajit Singha Roy 5. Mukti Singha Roy

24 Uday Roy´s 1st daughter 25 Shanti Rani Guha (Baichcha)

Birth: Death:

Marriage: To Shatindra Guha son of Sharat Chandra Guha resident of Karaitali. She died after a few years. Left one daughter and one son.

25 Dipali Shoam 2nd daughter (Chotman)

Birth:

Marriage: On 2nd February 1935 to Manindra Chandra Shoam 2nd son of Dril Chandra Shoam of Shaishanga . At present well settled in the Behala area of Calcutta.

Sons & daughters: 3 sons 1. Nirmalya (Nimu) 2. Shujit 3. Shubir

Uday Roy in his lifetime got both daughters married.

Details of 23rd generation descendant Kali Chandra Roy - No. 2 Branch

20. Nakkhatra Narayan Roy

21. Ram Kanta Roy

22. Krishna Gobinda Roy

23. Ishwar Chandra Roy 23 Kali Chandra Roy
(already described)

23 Kali Chandra Roy - 2 sons and 4 daughters

24 Nayan Tara 24ai Krishna Kumar 24aii Ram Kumar 24aiii Chandra Kumar

24 Gagan Tara 24 av Raj Kumar

24 Nayan Tara – 2 daughters 1. Taramashi Guha 2. Shorashi Basu

24 Krishna Kumar – 4 sons and 3 daughters

25 Surendra 25aii Harendra 25aiii Uttama 25aiv Manorama 25av Upendra

25 Saroj Bala 25 avii Jogendra

24 Ram Kumar

24 Chandra Kumar - 2 daughters 1. Nani Bala 2. Shaila Bala

24 Gagan Tara 2 sons 1. Jogesh Chandra 2. Ramesh Chandra

24 Raj Kumar – 6 sons and 3 daughters

25 Ashu Bala 25 Jagadish 25 Sharaju 25a Dinesh 25 Naresh

25 Shudhangshu 25 Himangshu 25 Amiya 25 Shobha (Shakku)

23Kali Chandra Roy

24 Nayan Tara 1st daughter

Marriage: As second wife to Kamal Mohan Ghosh of Shakdi in Chandpur.

Only 2 daughters : 1. Taramshi Guha. Married Rajani Kanta Guha of Lamchar. She was very fair and very beautiful in her features.

2.Shorashi Basu - married to Bharat Chandra Basu of the Basu family in Shetu Bhanga in Noakhali.

None of the daughters are alive.

24 Krishna Kumar Roy - 1st son of Kali Chandra Roy

Birth: Date not known

Death: 25th Kartik in 1344 on Thursday about 11 a.m. From Diaeorreah . At his death it seemed he was 80 years or more old. He was very affected by the shock from the death of his 2nd son Harendra Roy only 9 days before.

Marriage: To Uma Tara daughter of Durga Charan or ? Abhoy Basu Majumdar .
Since Uma Tara passed away leaving 4 sons and 3 daughters , Krishna Kumar Roy

never married again. Uma Tara died approximatley in 1308 in the month of Agrahayan. The actual date is not known.

Jaga Bandhu Majumdar, Din Bandhu Majumdar and Guru Charan Majumdar were Uma Tara´s brothers.

Sons & daughters : 4 sons and 3 daughters.

Sons: 1. 25 Shurendra 2. 25 Harendra 3. 25 Upendra 4. 25 Jogendra

daughters: 1. 25 Uttama 2. 25 Manorama 3. 25 Saroj Bala

It is worth mentioning that Upendra and Saroj Bala and later Jogendra all had one daughter who died as children and therefore have not been mentioned here.

A short life history of Krishna Kumar Roy :

Krishna Kumar Roy lived all his life in the village home. As he was the eldest of all the brothers, he had to shoulder the responsibility of managing their property. As there were no educational establishments like today, the only scope was to pass the lower primary and then the upper primary exams. There were no facility for learning english. With this primary education in Bengali there was no difficulties in writing legal documents, measuring land etc. Krishna Kumar Roy achieved the appropriate education of that time and while managing their own property also helped the other villagers in writing their legal documents and measuring their lands, often without much effort and for very little income. This was not his business. This is because at that time there were no shortage of food and clothing. It was possible to manage a happy village life. Besides he had a good heart for others. His motto in life was to benefit and help the poor according to his ability. He used to try to alleviate the sadness of their lives even at his own loss. He was known to the villagers as a kind person. Many of the villagers used to describe him as " a great man with golden heart". He spoke and behaved gently with others and was full of fun. He used to entertain the children in his own home by telling them stories about the activities of old neighbours. He was a totally selfless man of simple faith. Because of that he suffered great loss and mental anxiety by listening to some bad people and joining with them in a jute business in his late life. Of course at the time of his death he was not indebted to anyone (? check). He had a happy life. He always maintained a good health. Even at the old age he had very good eyesight. He never used glasses even fo a day. He did not lose a single tooth until his death.

Sons & daughters: He had 4 sons and 3 daughers.

25 Shurendra Kumar Singha Roy 1st son

Birth : 1294 approx. Death: 1308 approx.

He was studying while living in the home of Gangra (tikkha) Gurudas Munshi who was the paternal uncle of his father. He was attacked by Typhoid. As there were no facilities for treatment in the village he died after suffering for a few days. I heard that he had quite handsome features and was physically well built. He was good at his studies – he had very beautiful handwriting from young age. Everyone hoped that he would have a brigh future.

25 Harendra Kumar Singha Roy 2nd son

Birth: 1295 approx.

Death: Tuesday 16th Kartik 1344 Mogha star. Died of TB

Special note: In 1283 storm and resulting destruction arising from the Bay of Bengal date , day, month and star had full meeting.

Marriage: To Jogamaya (born on 14 Shraban 1300 Sunday) 2nd daughter of Ishwar Chandra Datta of Bargao in approx 1315 (4th Ashar). Jogamaya was the eldest wife amongst the 25th generation descendants.

In his childhood Harendra Kumar did his studies for sometime while living with his paternal aunt Chandra Shona Datta in her Bajapti home . Later he passed his ME exam from the Rupsha Middle English School. His handwriting was very beautiful. Later he stayed at the Gangra Munshi Home and worked in their Estate and also took part in their business of marriage, insurance (? Bima- check)etc. For some years,I have seen him keeping a monthly newspaper called “Abashar” published in Calcutta. We also read the paper. After his mariage probably in 1912 eng. he worked until shortly before his death as a clerk in the chambers of Chandra Mohan Majumdar, a lawyer in Chandpur and maternal cousin of his father. He had many friends during his working life. He had very cordial relations with them.

He did not hesitate to use what he earned for the maintenance of his family and for the educational expenses of his younger brothers. His behaviour to everyone in the house was good. During his lifetime he got his 3 daughters married. In the final years of his life he suffered greatly from TB before he passed away in 1380 27th Chaitra Wednesday.

Sons & daughters: 7 daughters and 2 sons.

26 Pran Toshini (Buri)

Born: 1318 or 1319. At the age of 4/5 she fell in a cooking pot of boiling juice/gravy

and was badly burnt . She suffered for a few days before her death. It was a tragic death.

Special note: In the afternoon outisde the kitchen she was standing near the pan to watch the gravy boiling and thickening . Just then behind her Nibaran Das of the Charal Bari was chasing a loose calf (? gavi) from the field. Hearing the noise and being frightened, she forgot the pan and started running but fell in the hot juice/gravy in the pan and could not get out. When he saw this Nibaran started screaming but himself got her out. She was badly burnt in her hands, face, and stomach from the heat of the oven and the boiling juice/gravy. She died after suffering for a few days.

26 Prabashini Nag (Tuni)

Birth: 1322 Month Jaishtha

Death:

Marriage: !n 1331 Month Magh to Jogendra Nag brother of Rajani Nag of Srirampur in the district of Noakhali. Both the husband and wife are deceased.

26 Usha Majumdar (Monu)

Present address: 17 Anwar Shah Lane, 3rd Floor, Tollygunj.

Birth: 1324 (approx.)

Marriage: In 1335 to Upendra Majumdar 2nd son of Kali Kumar Majumdar of Uchchanga. She had 3 sons and 1 daughter. Her 1st son achieved higher education and is engaed in a high post. The other are also educated and working. They are living in happiness and peace.

26 Shudha Rani Roy (Chutti)

Birth : 1326 approx.

Death:

Marriage: To Abinash Roy of Chandipur (Lamchar Chudhury family) in Noakhali. But she died a short while after her marriage.

26 Gopal Krishna Singha Roy 1st son

Permanent address: 40/4 Moor Avenue, Regent Park, Calcutta 40.

Birth : 1328 approx. (Update: Died December 2009)

Marriage:
In 1357 (1950 e) in Calcutta ,to Maya Rani daughter of Jatindra Mohan Sen resident of Mashigram in the Chowddagram Thana in Comilla. Maya Rani is very intelligent, good looking and affectionate. Amongst the wives of 26 generation descendants, Maya Rani is the eldest.

Sons & daughters: 3 sons No daughters

1. Pinaki Singha Roy (Babu) B.Sc – Born 1358 28 Agrahayan 2. Prabir (Bapi)

   Born 1955 (eng) 25 May 3. Shubir (Khoka) - Born

Education: Initially Gopal stayed with his maternal uncle in Bargao and completed his studies upto Class 5 . Then he stayed in his uncle Jogendra Roy´s house in Chandpur and enrolled in Class 6 at the Jubilee High School. That year his father died which disrupted his studies and he failed in his annual exam. The following year he did not study in the same class but moved to the Uchchanga house of his sister Monu and enrolled in Class7 in Balakhal School and went upto Class 10. He then went to our paternal cousin Ramesh Chandra Majumdar of Paikpara (Head Master of Farakkabad High School) and enrolled in Class 10 of his school. But in his test he could not pass in all subjects and Ramesh did not allow his admission. His studies ended there. On top of that the responsibilities for the maintenance of his mother and brothers and sisters fell on him. But as there was no possibility for him to earn any income he came to Calcutta in a distressed condition and started working there. After a few minor jobs he joined East India Pharmaceutical Works and is still working there. He also found his younger brother Nepal (Rakhal) a job there. Due to honesty and good behaviour he got promotions . He brought his mother, brothers and sisters to Calcutta beforehand and continued to maintain them. He also arranged the marriages of his brothers and sisters.Everything was going peacefully. But after a short time the younger brother, forgetting his gratitude, went his separate way. The support in this matter of the sisters and their husbands created unpleasantness. Gopal with his 3 sons and wife is doing well.

26 Kamala Majumdar

Birth: 1330 Month Chaitra.

Marriage: In 1348 to Rabindra 2nd son of Mahendra Kumar Majumdar resident of Paik Para in Chandpur.

Present residence: Gayeshpur Colony.

Kamala is of gentle behaviour, simple character and harmless. Their eldest daughter Gauri, a graduate, lives with her maternal uncle Gopal where she studies. She was married to a respectable family as she was beautiful.

26 Dolly 6th Daughter

Birth: 1334 approx.

Death : At the age of about 3 or 4 , she was very hurt when her very thin shirt caught alight fom a lamp from which she died after 2 days.

26 Milan Rani De Tali (Milli)

Birth: 1339

Death: 1380 22nd Falgoon. (6th March 1974 Wednesday eng.) at 9.30 p.m.

Marriage: At Gopal´s house in Calcutta to Chitta Ranjan De Tali of Karaitali. Because Milli was dark and Gopal´s financial situation was not good, thye had to settle for a lower caste marriage. The husband holds a high post in the Bata Company. They have 3 sons and 1 daughter. Shujata, Shajal, Kajal and Utpal.

26 Nepal Krishna Singha Roy (Rakhu) I.Com.

Birth: 1342 Kartik

Address: 40/4 Moor Avenue, Calcutta 40

Marriage: To Madhuri daughter of Nani Bhushan Ghosh Roy of Idilpur (now Bardhaman).

Sons & daughters: 1 daughter Rupali Singha Roy

Nepal works with East India Pharmaceutical Works.

25 Manorama Majumdar

Birth: 1298 approx.
Marriage: To Shubal Chandra Majumdar of Galimpur.

Sons & daughters: 1 daughter Jiban Bala (deceased). Son: Swaraj Bandhan Ghosh Majumdar (Kanu). Address: Nungi Dharmatala Road, Bata Nagar 24 Parganas. Works at Bata.

1 Son. Shailendra Kumar Majumdar (Shenu) (Matric.) Address: 25/2 Kanaidhar Lane, Mirjapur St. Calcutta

25 Upendra Kumar Singha Roy. Matric 1921. Also passed National Matric in the same year.

Birth: 13004th Ashar

Temporary address: Sripad Kabi, 106/3 Brahma Samaj Road, Behala, Calcutta

Death: (1383?) 22nd Agrahayan 10 p.m. (8 December 1977 Thursday)

Had migrated to India in November/December 1953.

Marriage: First in 1326 Month Ashar (1920 e.)to Labanya Bala daughter of Chandra Kumar Nag Choudhury of the house of Har Dayal Nag of Kashimpur Village.Labanya Bala died in 1331 month Agrahayan.

After passing Matric he stayed in the house of Jaminder Annada Kar of Galimpur and taught his children. Later he passed his medical exam from Dr Pramada Pal´s Medical school (Private) and set up his medical practice from home until leaving the country. Despite his reputation as a good practitioner he was not successful in earning money as he was of a very gentle and soft nature. He was pleased to accept whatever the patients gave him and with that managed his household well. Even though he did not have large amounts of money he did not neglect the studies of his sons. He also led a very simple and ordinary life – never indebted to anyone.

His wife Labanya Bala caught pneumonia at her father´s house at time of the birth of her only daughter Ava Rani and died as a result. On receiving the news of her illness, Upendra Babu, his younger brother Jogendra Roy and Nibaran Datta of Bargao went to treat her but despite great efforts were unable to save her life. New born Ava Rani was brought up by her grand mother . Later as she got older and when her grandmother died she came back home. Subsequently she was married to Amalya Majumdar son of Chandra Mohan Majumdar of Bhatialpur. But within a month of her marriage she caught typhoid and died in her husband´s house.

Narrative (?) of Upendra Roy´s 2nd household.

His 2nd wife was Shefalika Singha Roy. In 1331 Month of Magh (i.e. About 2 months of the death of his first wife Labanya Bala) he married the only daughter of Prasanna Kumar Majumdar and sister of Bagala Majumder of Ashta. On the same day Tuni the daughter of his elder brother Harendra was also married at home.

When it became known that Shefalika was not pretty, on the advice of his cousin Nirmal Chandra Singh Roy of another household and in order not to go through the marriage , Upendra covered himself that night and secretly went to his sister´s house

in Karaitali and hid there. When it became known, he was persuaded to come back to the house and go through the ceremony. Although Shefalika was somewhat inattentive in the care of her children and her husband, she was of simple nature and good hearted and despite not having a large income, managed quite well. She never complained of not having things. After migrating to Calcutta and living there for some time she contacted Cholera and died.

Sons & daughters: 2 daughters and 6 sons. Of the 6 sons 2 died at an early age with worms and therefore nothing further has been written about them here.

26 Niva Rani Pal

Birth: 1332/33 approx.

Marriage: To Harendra Chandra Pal the only son of Bharat Chandra Pal who is the brother of Kali Chandra Pal, a lawyer from Shakdi (Chandpur). Harendra lived in Chandpur and earned good money from his work as a tailor. Although he was highly educated, he had good knowledge and intelligence. Upendra Roy´s financial situation was not satisfactory. Besides, Niva Rani was very short and dark. Still all expenses for the groom were paid and the marriage properly arranged. As long as he lived, Harendra he lived well with his wife,sons and daughters. At a relativley young age he died in 1373 3rd Magh at the age of 56 after only 3 1/4 hours of illness from pain, leaving 5 sons and 4 daughters.

26 Jiban Krishna Singha Roy B.Com 1st son

Birth: 1337 Month Magh

Present address: Bangsha Droni Government plot. South Bank of the Ganges.

Marriage: To Malati Rani daughter of Nirmal Chandra Ghosh of Kumar Dugi in Chandpur (at present Tribedi , West Bengal).

At present Jiban is separated from his old father and brothers. He works as a stenographer with Jute ? Technologies in Tollygunj.

Sons & Daughters: No sons 3 daughters. 1. Mohua 2. Chandra and 3. Munia

26 Bijoy Krishna Singha Roy (Biju) B.Com 2nd son

Birth: 1339

Present Address: 106/3 Brahma Samaj Road ,Sripad Kuthi, Behala

Education: Passed Matric from Chandpur T. ?S. High School (staying in Niva Rani´s

house) and studied for IA at Chandpur College, but did not succeed. Later he migrated to Calcutta and while working, continued his studies and passed B.Com - In 1963 he passed I.Com and 1970 Bcom.

Present job: Eyer´s Melting Private Ltd., Thakur Pukur, Calcutta.

Marriage: In 1373 30 Ashar in Calcutta, to Gyatri Rani (Matric) daughter of Indra Chandra Majumdar , currently resident of Kamalpur inTripura State , originally from the village of Dharmapur in the district of Noakhali.

Gyatri – Matric trained , currently Mistress

Sons & Daughters : No sons (yet) only daughter Padma.

Bijoy Krishna is maintaining his old father, younger sister Monu and niece Madhur.

26 Nripendra Krishna Singha Roy (Nonu) B.Com 3rd son

Works at the Union Bank.

Birth: 1341/42

Present address: In Shithi near his father in law.

Leaving his old father, brother Bijoy Krishna, sister Monica and niece Madhuri and their maintenance on the shoulders of Bijoy Krishna, on the bad advice from his father in law and in selfish interest, he bought a house as a next door neighbour and living at that address with his wife.

Marriage: In 1376 26 Shraban (1969 August e.) , to Jhilli Rani daughter of contractor Harendra Chandra Narayan of Karaitali in Chandpur (at present Shithi).

Sons & Daughters: Daughter Jonaki

Nripendra´s maintenance and education was paid for by his brothers. Bu after his marriage, on the bad advice of his selfish father in law he became ungrateful.

26 Ajay Krishna Singha Roy (Dhanu), B.Com 4th son
Birth : 1355/56 approx.

Death: In 1378 9th Ashwin Sunday (as far as is known)

In his childhood he lost his mother and as his father and brothers were very lenient ,he got mixed up with aggressive boys in that area (Chanditali) and became uncontrollable (?) . We have heard that a few days before his death he was caught with his friends

and died of shot wounds while in Police custody. The boy was good in his studies and passed B.Com through self study ('?)

26 Monica Singha Roy (Monu)

Birth: 1359 approx.

Education: Because of her father´s strained financial circumstances and lack of care from the brothers she could not progress beyond the School Final level.

25 Saroj Bala Kar - 3rd daughter of Krishna Kumar Roy

Birth: 1304 approx.

Death: In 1378 3rd Ashwin Monday she died in the house of her daughter and her husband (Ghosh) situated in Khoai. Before her death her younger brother Jogendra was sheltering in Agartala in the house of Manindra Deb for fear of any oppression from the Pakistani soldiers . In order to see his sister he broght her to Agartala from her house in Kamalpur in the same year in the early part of the month Jaishtha. Although Saroj Bala had some illness at that time, there was no risk of her such sudden death.

Marriage: To Jamini Kanta Kar of Galimpur (the Old House) in Comilla .After the partition of the country Jamini Babu sold some of his properties and established a permanent home in Kamalpur. After some years he died there.

Sons & Daughters : 6 daughters and 2 sons (Shanti Ranjan in Kamal pur and Kamal Ranjan in Calcutta later in Kamalpur). Of the 6 daughters 5 are alive. The eldest daughter Tukki is married in Calcutta. 2 daughters in good circumstances in Kamal pur, 1 daughter in Khoai and the youngest daughter Monu lives in the Galimpur house of Jamini Babu. It is learnt that during the atrocities by the Pakistani soldiers Monu´s husband and their youngest son were killed.

25 Jogendra Kumar Singha Roy BA,B.Lit (National) -4th son of Krishna Kumar Roy

Birth: 1306 2nd Ashar Wednesday (2nd day of Roth)

Present (unoccupied) address: F/15 Bapuji Nagar,Calcutta 32 C/o. Son in law Shailendra Kumar Ghosh

Marriage: To Shuniti Provashi Singha Roy Birth : 1320 Baishak. Date and day not known.

She is the only daughter of Debendra Chandra Bhowmik who is the only son from the first marriage of Ganga Shagar Bhowmik ("Moktar" Clerk? of Hatia Court) of the Bajapti village in Chandpur (now submerged in the river Meghna) and now resident of Hatia in the district of Noakhali. The marriage took place in the Bajapti house in 1331 28th Falgoon Tuesday.

Shuniti Prova nickname Kanu) was always devoted to Gurus (? Thakur).She took her name from Shri Shri Ram Chandra Thakur. She is praiseworthy for her affection for husband and own people and for her manners with the public. In 1376 22/23 Bhadra she without noticing got(? Check) a twist in the sole of her right foot and suffered very much. Later this affected her left leg (? check) and she lost her life. After suffering for one and a half years she got a little better but the strength of her life was weakened.

It is worth mentioning here that aforesaid Debendra Bhowmik had a minor disagreement with his father and angrily left Hatia and went alone to Kashi. During his return he had an attack of cholera and died in the Ashanshoal Hospital. He was only 20 years old at the time of his death. Before that he was married to Nirupama daughter of Bipin Bihari Ghosh Roy Choudhury of Shaikka - Kuchoi Potty
– Dhipur (displaced by broken river (?)of Idilpur. At the time of the death of Debendra Bhowmik , his daughter Shuniti (Kanu) was 8th month in her mother´womb. When she came to the world she did not see her father´s face. Shuniti was the only child – there were no brothers or sisters.

Sons & daughters: 2 sons and 2 daughters. 1. Mira Ghosh 2. Rama De 3. Bimal Shankar 4. Benoy Shankar

It is known that in 1335 there was a first child in the womb of Shuniti. She was unconscious through an attack of " ecolemshia" ? and gave birth to a still born child. The mother of the nurse Girish Dhupi said that it was a boy. Shuniti´s life was at risk. But with the unstinted efforts and care from her brother in law Jagadish Roy, Mokkhada Sundari mother of Jagadish Roy, elder sister in law Jogamaya and husband Jogendra Roy and with the grace of God she gradually got better.

26 Mira Ghosh Matric. 1st daughter

Present temporary addres : F/15 Bapuji Nagar, Calcutta 32

Birth : 1337 17 Paush (2 January 1931 Friday)
Marriage: In 1360 24 Falgoon (1954 8 March Monday e) to Shailendra Kumar Ghosh 2nd son from the first marriage of Atal Bihari Ghosh resident of Kailsin in Comilla , in her father´s house in Chandpur. At the time of her marriage, Mira was a teacher in the Chandpur Matripith Balika Bidyalay. She passed her Matric in 1953 after sitting a private exam. In 1946 e after the communal riots she went for several months to Calcutta to her elder cousin Gopal Krishna Roy´s house where she trained

in the sewing division of the Usha Company. Currently she is established as a teacher in a Girls´School in the Jadavpur area.

Her husband Shailendra Kumar Ghosh (Monu Ghosh) works in the Head Office of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company. Their only son - no daughters – 18 years old called Shushanta Kumar Ghosh (Manik – Khokan) is studying B.Com 1st Part. He was born in 1361 24 Agrahayan (1954 12 December e).

26 Bimal Shankar Singha Roy (dulal – dulu) Matric 1st son of Jogendra Roy

Birth: 1340 5th Kartik (1933 20/21 November Thursday

Special note: 4/5 days after the birth of Bimal, there was police enquiry in our home and after a thorough search they found a booklet in the name of the rebellious and student community in the room of Jagadish. Although it was not a proscribed book Jagadish was arrested and taken to Chandpur where he was tried and given a 6 month sentence as second class.

Education: !n 1373 (1967 e.) passed Matric. He sat for the exam in 1965 and 1966 but was unsuccessful both times. In 1967 exam he failed in Mathematics and passed in the compartmental exam.

As a reason for passing his Matric at such a late age, it can be said that from the beginning he was inattentive to his studies and unsettled (?). At first he enrolled in Class 2 of the Chandpur Jubilee School and gradually moved upto Class 4. During the Second World War everyone had to leave town and return to their village homes. Then he joined the Rupsha High School and moved upto Class 6. After the end of the War he got readmission in class 6 at the Jubilee School but having been unsuccessful got admission in Class 7 at the National School. He then completed for namesake Class 8 and Class 9 and joined Class 10 in Chandpur D.N. School. But he failed to make any progress due to lack of attention and carelessness. In 1951 he came to Calcutta and joined the Book Binding business of Jyotish Majumdar (?). He could not make any progress here either and again returned to Chandpur and started running his father´s bookshop named Library. He could not make any progress in the 12/13 years that he ran the business.Instead the business went down and the financial loss increased. Finally due to great pressure and effort from his father he again tried to sit Matric exam from Shahatali School and having failed twice finally passed at the third attempt in 1967. At present, living alone in Chandpur he is running the bookshop again but failure is his eternal companion. Reason for his lack of success is his excessive liking for his friends and lack of any concern for the future. His father became a teacher and tried his best for his development but everything has been wasted. In 1971 he came to India during the unrest caused by Pakistan and in the same year on 16th December Bangladesh was born.

In 1972 he returned alone to Chandpur and reoccupied the family bookshop and

started running the business but for various reasons could not succeed.Then he sold the shop and in 1973 12 August came to India. He never returned.

26 Benoy Shankar Singha Roy. (Babul) MA, LLB, Bar at Law

Present address: 78 Alexandra Road, London, UK

Birth: 1343 Month Magh

Educational life: As a child living in the family home he did preliminary studies from a house teacher. Then during the Second World War he studied in the country home for a while with his father´s school friend Kamal Das. Afterwards having completed Class 4 studies under the tutelege of house teacher Atul Datta of Khajuria he got admission in Class 5 at the Chandpur Jubilee School in 1947 and in 1953 passed his Matric in the 2nd Division. When at the partition of India East Bengal came under Pakistan, he migrated to Calcutta in the same year in June and enrolled in the I.Sc class at Charu Chandra College. At that time he stayed in the house of his elder cousin Gopal Singha Roy. At the first attempted he failed the I.Sc exam but in the following year passed in the 3rd Division. As he was unable to attain the 2nd Division for the shortfall of just one point and as a result could not get admission to the B.Sc course, he started studying for BA in the same College. He could not pass that exam the first time but passed in the following year. Then in one year he passed special honours and got admission to the MA course. It is known that in the second year of his I.Sc studies in 1955 he stayed in the house of Mira´s husband Shailendra Kumar Ghosh and in the final year of his BA studies in the house of his father´s favourite and worthy onetime student Shukumar Roy when he passed his exam. During his MA studies he lived in a separate establishment with his younger sister and for a while did some teaching. From the beginning his father from Chandpur was regularly providing him with financial assistance. Gradually he also passed B.L. In the meantime he was married in Calcutta in 1373 15 Ashar (1966 e 29th June Wednesday). Aftr passing his B.L he had great ambition to study Bar at Law in London and in that year 1966 e 4th September he started his journey to London from Calcutta.

His wife and younger sister stayed at home. In London he found a job and started studying his law course. Due to inadequate finance his job for at ime became more important than his studies but there was no evidence of any slackness in his main ambition. Occasionally due to breakdowns he could not succeed at the appointed times in his studies. Finally in 1972 e 19 May he was successful with credit in his final exam and his ambition was fulfilled.

Like his elder brother Benoy also had great affections for his friends but he was never neglectful in his efforts to achieve higher education. While staying in Calcutta he formed the Chandpur Young Men´s Association with the help of his friends and was the Secretary/Editor (?). But after his departure to London, the Organisation collapsed. It was heard that in various ways he was also deceived by his so called friends. After a

few months of going to London he took his wife there and both of them started working.

Marriage: In 1373 15th Ashar (1966 e 29 June) Wednesday to Gitika (Reba) 3rd daughter of Nripendra Nath Basu Roy of 42 Nabanagar, Calcutta 32 in the Jadavpur area (originally from Aloa, Tangail, Mymensingh). Because this was a romantic marriage,the parents of the bride were totally unaware of it as they were living in East Pakistan at the time (Chandpur). Even when they became aware of it it was not possible for them to come (to the wedding?)

In 1966 on 4th September he started his journey to London. Initially he went alone by boat. Later his wife also went alone in a boat. They returned to Calcutta after 7 years and 1 month.

Sons & daughters: 1. 27 Partha Shankar Singha Roy Nickname Raja)

Birth: In 1375 3rd Ashar (1968 e. May). Shiv Shankar (Rana) 2nd son was born in 1380 13th Shraban sunday – In England 6 O´clock in the morning on 29 July 1973.

26 Roma Singha Roy BA - 2nd daughter of Jogendra Roy

Birth : 1347 month Bhadra

Education: In 1958 she passed her Mtaric in second division fom Chandpur (Matripith) Girls´School and cam with a Passport to Calcutta to her elder sister Mira where she studied for her IA and later passed her BA while staying with her brother Benoy. From her childhood she received recognition for her singing and dancing abilities. Ther is no doubt that she made great advance in her life in the company of the saint (Sadhu?) mother of the Ashram for the unmarried girls in Hazaribagh. After passing her BA and while living with her brother she was somewhat distracted by her brother´s friends and unable to control herself lost her mind and fell from the righteous path. It is not unusual in the modern times for one to deviate from the ideal path if one lives apart from parents and without any contact with them. Parents may forgive this wrong doing but due to the India Pakistan war it was not possible for them also to live together. That is why this undesirable event had occurred. As a result she fell in love with a boy of a lower cast in Chandpur (now of Calcutta) and blackened the faces of parents and all their hopes and wishes were dashed.

Short life history of Jogendra Singha Roy

Had primary education at home in childhood –. then at Khajuria Circle School – later studied in the Chandra School while staying in the house of his paternal aunt in Shokdi. Then at the infant school of Purna Chandra Chakrabarti of Adsha village – later studied together with brother Upendra Chandra Roy from a house teacher named Shita Nath Das resident of Faridpur Dhipur at the Khajuria house. After that in 1912 e. he went to his paternal uncle´s house in Chandpur and enrolled in Class 4 at

Chandpur Jubilee High School . After completing that, he lived in the house of lawyer Chandra Mohan Majumdar the maternal cousin of his father and progressed to Class 6 with credit. After studying for 1 month in that class, on the advice of Chandra Kumar Roy his paternal uncle, he stayed in his house and enrolled at Rupsha High School. After studying upto Class 8 he returned to his own home and in 1919 passed his entrance exam in the first division from the same school. He was known to be studious. He was sent by his elder brother to Calcutta where to enrol in the Arts Class at the Ripon College (now Shurendra Nath College). The brother wanted him to study I.SC but as there was no place in the College, he was forced to go to Daulatpur in Khulna and enrol in I.Sc there and continue with studies while staying at the hostel. The elder continued to pay for all the costs. In 1920 in the second year of his studies, Mahatma Gandhi´s non-cooperation movement started. In 1921 he paid his fees for the I.Sc exam. But because of the Movement all schools, colleges and government offices stopped functioning and in response to the call of the Country sat for the exam at the educational institutions set up by the leadership and in the same year passed his I.Sc exam . Later he started teaching at the National School established by Har Dayal Nag in Chandpur (3rd August 1922 e). Along with that he also started working as a servant of the country in response to the call by Congress. While working at this School he passed his BA under the Dhaka National College (1924 ? e) and received the Diploma in B.Lit. Later he was promoted to the post of Head Master at the National School and worked there for 4 years. In the meantime in 1925 March he got married. In 1930 e he left his job at the National School and started working as an Insurance and shares salesman and at the same running a Bookshop in Chandpur called the Library. Somehow the Library is still in existence. Along with this work he was also secretly carrying out at full speed the work of the Congress. In 1942 he was arrested by the Police on suspicion of collaboration with the Quit India Movement of Mahatma Gandhi and was under house arrest (?)for one year. Later in 1943 he was released and worked for a few months as the Manager of the Eastern Continental Bank in Comilla (recently looted). Sometime after that he joined the Chandpur branch of the Union Bank of Noakhali. After some months he was transferred to the Head Office of the same bank. After working there for some time he got a job as the Head of the Laboratory of the Birla Company in their Chattagram Division and left Calcutta. After some years in that job he was made redundant when in 1947 the country was partitioned and the Birla Company was closed in Pakistan. Then he had to rely on the Chandpur Library for his income. At that time the present owners obtained a newspaper agency and later also the agencies for Lok Shebak, Jugantar , Amrit Bazar and Satyajug. With the income from these newspapers Jogendra was able to maintain his family and pay for the education of his children. After two years at the request of the owners of the Chandpur Lady Pratima Girls´High School, he started the job of a teacher and worked there with great reputation from August 1949 to February 1952. He resigned from the post due to a disagreement with the Head Master and depended on the income from the Library and newspapers.

It should be mentioned here that he taught in that school for some monhs when it was first established in 1938. In 1953 at the request of Nagendra Nath Singha Roy ,a lawyer of Chandpur and the owner of he Matripith Girls´s School, he took the job of

Head Master and made it strong and gradually developed it into a full fledged High School. After some years of working with credit at the job he had disagreement with the owners and voluntarily and with clear conscience resigned from the post on 23 February 1959. After that he wrote from his own experience and published 3 primary school books viz. (1) Mukul Grammar (2) A grammar fo the young and (3) Easy Translation for Boys and Girls. Ths improving the calibre of the Library. It is also worth mentioning here that he was a regular writer for a weekly magazine in Chandpur called “Nababanga” (now closed). Besides he also wrote for the local publishers translation books in Bengali and in English as well as Primary Arithmetic which earned him some income. At the same he was also working as a house teacher. Then in 1960, at the request of A.H. Rushdie MA of Sahatali he worked for one year with reputation as a teacher at Sahatali High School. He had to give up the job because the National Graduates were not approved by the Government. Later he had to rely entirely on thouse teaching and the agency of the Lok Shebak newspaper The Library was running at a loss. The family of four including his wife, son Bimal and employee Ramesh Chandra was more or less going well. Young son Benoy from London was also helping with monthly remittances. Then suddenly in 1376 Month Bhadra 3rd week (1969 e.) his wife had a big disease in her foot which put him in great difficulty. After spending nearly Rs. 2000/- for treatment she got better after about one and a half years. Then the governmental problems in East Pakistan surfaced. In 1971 e. 7th April 1377 24th Chaitra Wednesday there was an air attack on Chandpur by Pakistan and on the same day he had to leave everything and as a destitute left Chandpur forever to save the lives of his wife and son . He then stayed in different places such as Shildia, Char Bakisha, Agar Tala and finally on 1378 14th Jaistha Saturday (1971 e 29 May) arrived in Calcutta and took shelter in the house of his son in law Shailen Ghosh.

Note: Question can arise that in writing the family history of the Mandartali shandilya Gotra descendants (now dispersed) of Man Singh , the writer and information gatherer Jogendra Kumar Singha Roy has written a very detailed account of himself. In response it can be said that it was not possible to gather and and write anything but a brief history about the others and I am sorry about that. It will be good for everyone to write his own detailed account.

24 Ram Kumar Roy

There is **no history as he died as a child.**

24 Chandra Kumar Roy - 3rd son of Kali Chandra Roy

Birth : 1275 approx. Death : 1323 27 Shraban 48 years old

Marriage: To Gyanada Sundari, youngest daughter of Jagat Chandra Majumdar of Hanarchar in Chandpur. This is his first marriage. As he did not have any children he married Mono Mohini the sister of Sharat Chandra and Bharat Chandra Sen of Kalijapur in Noakhali. It is said that Mono Mohini was very beautiful. But she could not

have any children. Chandra Kumar died in the lifetime of both wives. Gyanada gave birth to twins named Nani Bala and Shaila Bala. Nani Bala was married to Ramani Majumdar of Chandipur and Shaila Bala (Shoni) to Bihari Majumdar of Ashtha. Nani Bala had 8 sons and 4 daughters , Shailabala had 4 sons and 2 daughters. Chandra Kumar Roy spent a great deal of money in the marriage of Nani Bala .The sons of Nani Bala are kind hearted. Her eldest son Shanti Majumdar has earned a good name at Bata.

24 Gagan Tara Majumdar - 2nd Daughter of Kali Chandra Roy

It was not possible to gather any information about her birth and death

Marriage: To Girish Majumdar of Paik Para in Chandpur. Girish Babu was a teacher in the Government School. After the death of Gagan Tara he married again.

Sons and daughters: 2 sons . They had no daughters

1st son Jogesh Chandra Majumdar died of an accident while studying in Calcutta. 2nd son Ramesh Chandra Majumdar passed his BA and worked as a teacher. Then after passing his B.L he worked as an advocate in the Chandpur Court. He married in the Nag´s house in Baradi. When his first and only daughter (Nana) drowned, Ramesh Babu gave up his legal work and until his death did teaching work in various places. He died in his own house in Haltu, Nazir Bagan in Calcutta. He left 2 sons. Dynasty. his wife´s death he gradually got the two sons educated. Ramesh Babu was the only grandchild (?) of the 23 generation descendants of Mandartali Singha Roy dynasty. The names of his two sopns are: (1) Pinaki Rajan Majumdar MA – works in Delji and (2) Kalyan Kumar MajumdarMA Professor Address: Nazir Bagan P.O. Haltu 24 Parganas.

24 Raj Kumar Roy 4th Son of Kali Chandra Roy

Birth : 1277 approx.

Death : 1333 6th Kartik (aged 55 tears)

Marriage: In 1303 or 1304 approx. To Mokkhada Sundari 3rd daughter of Bongo Chandra Shoam of Shaishanga in Chandpur.

As was appropriate at the time he received his primary education and , until his death, worked as the clerk (?) of Lawyer Swami Mohan Majumdar of Paik Para . In that job and in money lending (?) business he earned large amounts of money and acquired

properties and assets. He spent money on holding Diwali and Durga Puja etc. In his home.

He also spent large sums for the marriages of his first and 2nd daughter. He was also caring about the education of his sons.

Sons and daughters: 5 sons and 4 daughters.

Sons: 1. Jagadish Singha Roy 2. Dinesh singha Roy 3. Naresh Singha Roy
4. Shudhangshu Singha Roy 5. Himangshu Singha Roy

Daughters: 1. Ashu Bala 2. Sharaju Bala 3. Amiya Bala 4. Shobha Rani

1. **25 Ashu Bala Guha - 1st daughter of Raj Kumar Roy**

Birth : 1306 Month Jaishtha

Death : 27 Bhadra 1384 (13 September 1977) Tuesday 8 am.

Marriage : In 1320 Month Ashar (1913 e June) to Ashwini Kumar Guha 1st son of Shashi Bhushan Guha of Jayashree in Chandpur.

Sons & daughters : 6 daughters no sons

After partition aettled in Bijoy Gar in Calcutta.

Ashwini Guha´s death was not natural. It is known that he was wounded by his grandchildren (?) from which he died.

2. **25 Jagadish Chandra Singha Roy 1st son of Raj Kumar Roy**
   Present address : Bashudebpur Scheme P65 Brojmani Debya Road, Calcutta 61

Birth : 2 Kartik 1308

Education : Having passed his entrance exam in the first division in 1919 e. From

Hashan Ali Jubilee School in Chandpur, he got admission in Ripon College (now Shurendra Nath College) in Calcutta, in IA class. In 1921 without sitting his final exam he joined the non cooperation Movement. Later he went for admission in the Dhaka National Medical School to study medicine but instead he returned to his village home

and having installed a weaving machine continued to weave clothes for a while. At the same time he joined as an active worker of Congress in order to work for the Country. Later after his father´s death he got tied up with with the management of their assets and family affairs. He was known as a dedicated (?) student. Even when tied up with the family affairs he was involved in studies, educational research and astrology (?) and was far sighted. In October 1932 (1340 Kartik) Police started enquiries in different places in connection with the looting of the arsenal in Chattagram which included our home. They found in his room , amongst other books, a booklet named revolution and the student community. Although it was not a proscribed book, he was arrested by Police and taken to Chandpur Court where he was convicted as a B Class convict and sentenced to 6 months im prisonment. After completing his sentence he returned home and for many years lived with his family and friends. He achieved great honour as an unselfish,good adviser and as a respectable person.

Sometime before the partition he established a home in Comilla where he lived with his family . From there he came to West Bengal and after staying in various places settled in the present address.

In the study of astrology (?) and with keen intelligence and consideration he has occupied a special place in the Singha Roy family.

Marriage : In 1330 Month Magh to Taru Lata the eldest daughter of Shital Chandra Choudhury of Mehar Shahapur. Taru Lata was born 2nd Shraban in 1317.

Sons & Daughters : 3 sons and 2 daughters. 1. Bulu Rani 2. Ranjit (Manik) 3. Anju Rani 4. Sujit (Nutu) and 5. Biswajit (Minton).

1. 26 Bulu Rani - 1st daughter of Jagadish Roy

Birth : 3rd November 1926 Death : 26 November 1954 . She left 2 sons from her marriage.

Marriage :

Sons & Daughters : 2 sons No daughters. Names of sons 1.

2.

2. 26 Ranjit Singha Roy (Manik) 1st son

Matric failed. Training under ITI Service.- Instructor I. T. I (West Bengal)

Birth : 3rd Agrahayan 1336

Marriage: In 1379 24 Agrahayan (10 December Sunday e) in Howrah to PritiKana 5th daughter of Gishpati Bhushan Guha Roy of Taki (now Howrah).

In that marriage Jogendra Singha Roy, Upendra Singha Roy and Dinesh Singha Roy were present as the top representatives. In addition the sons of Dinesh, his daughter and son in law, sons of Jagadish, his daughter and son in law, sons and daughters of Amiya Taki and Manik´s friends – altogether about 50 people accompanied the groom.

3. 26 Anjali Sen - 2nd daughter of Jagadish Roy

Birth : 15 Falgoon 1341

Husband: Debendra Sen M.Sc - childless marriage

(the husband is of the Shaha community). He is a teacher at Durgapur High School.

24/10 Secondary Road, Durgapur, Burdwan.

4. 26 Sujit Singha Roy (Nutu) - 2nd son of Jagadish Roy

Failed School Final . Refrigeration mechanic 32 NR Bidhyan Market, Shilguri, Jalpaiguri

Birth : 2nd Paush 1344

5. 26 Biswajit Singha Roy (Minton) 3rd son of Jagadish Roy

Birth : 20 Chaitra 1358

25 Sharaju Bala (Barkuli) 2nd daughter of Raj Kumar Roy

Birth : 1312 approx.

Marriage: To Nibaran Datta son of Kali Kanta Datta of Bargao. After partition they came and lived in Calcutta where they both died.

Sons & Daughters : 8 sons and 3 daughters. The sons live apart in different places. There is not a lot of contact between them.

25 Dinesh Chandra Singha Roy , I.Sc – Sanitary Inspector - currently retired (?)

Present address : P68 Brajmani Debya Road, P.O. Sharshana Calcutta 61

Birth : 1314 Kartik

Marriage In 1332 t Shuniti Bala 2nd daughter of Monomohan Guha of Paik Para village.

Sons & daughters: 4 sons and 1 daughter.

26 Beni Madhab Singha Roy 1st son Matric

Head Typist , Electrification Department, S.E. Railway

Birth : 1337 Magh

Marriage : to Mina Rani daughter of Probodh Kumar Guha Thakurtar of Bashbipara, Barisal (at presentWest Bengal). Mina Rani was born 1348. Married 2nd August 1962 e.

Sons & Daughters: 1son and 2 daughters

1. **27 Debjani Singha Roy - 1st daughter of Beni Madhab**

Birth : Jaishtha 1370

2. **27 Shandip Kumar Singha Roy 1st son of Beni Madhab**

Birth : Bhadra 1372

3. **27Rupa Singha Roy 2nd daughter of Beni Madhab**

Birth : Kartik 1374

26 Ranendra Kumar singha Roy 2nd son of Dinesh Roy

Telephone Mechanic, P & T Department, Calcutta

Birth : Chaitra 1343

Marriage: In 1376 (31 January 1970 e) to Anu Radha daughter of Kali Pada Mitra of Nabaddip.

26 Gita Biswas – Only daughter of Dinesh Roy

Birth : Chaitra 1349

Marriage : In 137.... Month..... To Ajit Kumar Biswas of Madaripur in the district of Faridpur (at present West Bengal).

Sons & daughters: Shangita Biswas born 1373 Bhadra

26 Shankar singha Roy - 3rd son of Dinesh Roy -

P.U. Failed.

Birth : 1355 Baishak

26Shubir Singha Roy - 4th son of Dinesh Roy

MA (Sanskrit) passed

Birth : Shraban 1356

Dinesh Roy´s working life :

Dinesh passed his Matric in the 2nd Division frin DN School in Chandpur and thenI.SC from Calcutta after which he passed his Sanitary Inspectorship from the Government´s Health Department. He then worked with great distinction under the Barisal Bhola Board in different places in the same district. After the partition of the country he opted to go to West Bengal and worked there until retirement in the same post.

Dinesh Roy was always true speaking, concerned with his own people and very

devoted to work. While in Barisal he received instructions from Swami Dayanand Abadhut(?) His unwavering devotion to “Gurus” was very praiseworthy.

25 Naresh Chandra Singha Roy – 3rd son of Raj Kumar Roy

Birth : 1316 approx.

Address : 49 Chandi Ghosh Road, Calcutta 40 (permanent home)

Marriage : A bachelor all his life.

Education and working life :

25 Shudhangshu Bhushan Singha Roy (Natha) 4th son of Raj Kumar Roy

Birth : 1318/19 (approx)

Death : After partition came to Calcutta where he became ill and died in Hospital.

After his father´s death he became neglectful and inattentive to his studies and therefore make much progress in education. He used to take repair orders (Mistri?) from others and that was his only means. For this reason he was liked by many but he was unmindful of his own household affairs.

25 Himangshu Bhushan Singha Roy (Toni) - 5th son of Raj Kumar Roy

Birth : 1321

Address: 49 Chandi Ghosh Road, Calcutta 40 (permanent home)

Present work address : HB Sinha Roy. Painter Line Sector. Electrical Foreman´s Office, SE Railway, Kharagpur. Quarter No. 5/1/8 Unit 9 near RPF Camp Development Area, Kharagpur.

Marriage : Second marriage to Anjali a daughter of the Ghosh Dastidar family of Gava. Anjali had passed Matric.

1st Marriage :

Sons & daughters : 1. **26 Krishnendu Singha Roy – Himangshu´s first son**

Birth :

2. 26Shubhendu Singha Roy – Himangshu´s second son

Birth :

3. 26 Novendu Singha Roy – Himangshu´s 3rd son

Birth :

25 Amiya Bala Majumdar (Toki) - 3rd daughter of Raj Kumar Roy

Birth : 1323/24 approx.

Marriage: To Hemendra Majumdar son of Shashi Bhushan Majumdar of Durgapur village in Chattagram.

Present place of stay : P68 Brojmani Debya road, P.O. Sharshana Calcutta 61

Sons & Daughters 3 sons and 5 daughters

Sons : 1. Bimal (Pontu) 2. Mrinal (Shentu) 3. Shyamal (Khokan)

Daughters : 1. Dolly 2. Shelly 3. Jolly 4. Poly 5. Mita (Bubu)

25axiii Shobha Rani Singha roy (Shakku) - 4th daughter of Raj Kumar Roy

Birth : 1326/27 approx.

Marriage : Spinster

Stays with brother Naresh. Shobha was an expert in singing and was devoted to "Guru" (?). Before the partition of the country she was associated with Abhoy Ashram of Comilla and worked for the countryside.

SPECIAL NOTES? (BIBARANI)

From the details collected and recorded by Radha Madhab Singha Roy of Khajuria about the history of the Singha Gao Pargonas descendants of Man Singh, it is noted that the name of the 15th generation descedant was Nil Kantha Roy and that of the 16th generation descendant Mukunda Ram Roy. The Mandartali home where the Singha Roy family lived was recorded only in the names of Nil Kantha Mukunda Ram Roy in the No. 916 "taluk" boundary limit of the Comilla Collectorate and still is. Of course, with the abolition of the Zamindery and "taluk dari" system, these came under the direct control of the Government. But in all documents and land transactions and government tax matters the "taluk" in the names of Nil Kantha Mukunda Ram Roy is mentioned. Within that boundary area of 22 acres and several hundredth parts of the land , Nil Kantha and his son Mukunda Ram started to live after having built Dighi, pools ,moat covering 3 sides of the land and living quarters in the middle. According to the names in the "taluk" it would be natural to assume that the subsequent generations (whose history have been recorded here) are the descendants of the aforesaid Nil Kantha Roy. But in the anals written by Radha Madhab Babu all seem to end after the 16 th generation descedant Mukunda Ram Roy son of Nil Kantha Roy and the places of the 17th , 18th and 19th generation descedants prior to the 20th generation descendant Nakkhatra Roy coming to Mandartali from Khajuria, are vacant. It could be asked if there was if there was no one living in tne Mandartali home during these 3 generations i.e between the 16th and the 20th. What was the state of the empty home at that time? We do not have any history of the ancestors in our hands. We know very well the history from the 22nd generation Krishna Gobinda Roy. I have heard from my father Krishna Kumar Roy (24th generation) and the older inhabitants of the village and even the Muslims used to say " The Singha Roys of Mandartali are Man Singh and the Singha Roys of Khajuria are Baish Singh". I have already mentioned the views and conclusions of Radha Madhab Babu about such utterances, my father also believed that their history has started from Nil Kantha Mukunda Ram Roy. However, since there may be scope for some doubt in this matter and it is no longer possible to acquire the true facts, the history beginning with the 20th generation Nakkhatra

Narayan Roy does not seem to be incorrect. To the certain knowledge of my father 24 generation Krishna Kumar Roy, 21st generation Ram Kanta Roy was the father of 22nd generation Krishna Gobinda Roy – he even knew the name of 20th generation Nakkhatra Narayan Roy because in conducting marriages, funerals etc. the names of 5 levels of ancestors (a minimum of 3) were needed. It is accepted that the 5th level of my father´s ancestor was Nakkhatra Narayan Roy. I have not learnt this history from my father and never felt it was necessary. At the very least it was no error in that 21st generation was Ram Kanta Roy. In this situation it is not desirable to give much importance to the issues about the seniority between the Mandartali generations and the Khajuria generations and also the questions of “Man Singh” and “Baish Singh”.

It is customary that family histories are marked through the male line. But it is necessary to maintain the history of the daughters as well as the sons. It is very necessary to maintain the history of where and to which family the daughter was married to and from which family and whose daughter is married to the son and who became related to whom through the sons as well as the daughters .This short history has been prepared on that basis.

(This chapter is to start after the first detailed records).

From the time of the incoming and permanent settlers in Mandartali of the descendants of Man Singh the 20th generation Nakkhatra Roy and his grandson 22 generation Krishna Gobinda Roy, the family members began increasing. The records have been made accordingly.

20th generation Nakkhatra Narayan Roy – not known where married.

21st generation Ram Kanta Roy – married to the daughter of Ram Durlov Roy of Kadirdi.

22nd generation Krishna Gobinda Roy – married to the daughter of Shibanand Pal of Kalupur village in the district of Noakhali. 2 Sons and 3 daughters as below.

23rd generration – Sons (1) Ishwar Chandra Roy (2) Kali Chandra Roy 3 daughters.

It is seen from the records that Krishna Gobinda Roy had 2 sons and 3 daughters. Of the sons Ishwar Chandra was the eldest. But it is not known who was the elder or younger amongst the daughters or even amongst the sons if any was elder or younger than the daughters. Amongst the daughters only one name is known and not the other two. But it is known where they were married and the names of the husbands. The

names of the husbands of the 3 daughters are given:

1. Shambhu Chandra Choudhury – Chitoshi. It is not known if they had children.
2. Kamal Chandra Guha Roy -wife: Jayashree. As they were childless the family line ended.
3. Gurudas Munshi (Majumdar) of Gangra Pargana -Thishtha- Thana Chauddagram. The name of the wife was Naba Durga. The first wife of Gurudas Munshi. They had 2 daughters:

1. Sharna – married to Sham Charan Basu of Shetu Bhanga in the Noakhali district, who was kept as the house husband. After the death of Sharna, her sister Issa was also married to the same Sham Charan Basu. Naba Durga did not have any sons. Even in his second marriage Guru Das Munshi did not have any sons so he adopted one. His name is Umesh Chandra Majumdar (Munshi) who is now living in permanent settlement in Bijoy Gar 6/60 – Calcutta 32.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FORCED PERMANENT ABANDONMENT OF THE THE SHANDILYA GOTRA RESIDENTS OF THE MANDARTALI SINGHA ROY BRANCH OF THE DESCENDANTS OF MAN SINGH

Political uprising :

From the early 1930s the Muslim leadership of India gradually became dissatisfied with the Hindu civilisation. As a result the Muslim League under the leadership of Mohamed Ali Jinha became powerful and with the ideology that the Hindu civilisation and actions are totally different from those of the Muslims, encouraged and united the Muslim population. In 1940, at the Lahore conference of the Muslim League the demand for a separate country for the Muslims was mooted and a proposal for the establishment of Pakistan was adopted . It was agreed that the provinces where Muslims are a majority will form part of Pakistan. With this demand an uprising throughout the country was launched. On 16th August 1946 at the Bombay Conference of the Muslim League a proposal for a Direct Action Day was adopted. Following this proposal, preparations were commenced for the fight to attain Pakistan. There was Muslim majority in Bangladesh (adjacent to Bengal) and amongst its districts Noakhali was number one. According to the Direct Action Day the Ramganj Thana area of the Noakhali district was selected as an experiment. In the Shahapur village within that Thana there was a well known Hindu hating thug Maolal Golam Sarwar. After that 16th August resolution, the poisoning of the simple minded villagers against the Hindus started in secret in the mosques. Ordinary Muslims were roused to kill and burn and loot the Hindu homes. With the inflaming of the passions by Maolal they forgot their feelings for and associations with the Hindus.

All around there was an atmosphere of gloom. Everything was secret but there was a foreboding that something somewhere will happen. 16th August was a day of Eid for the Muslims. That day some minor disturbances started to happen in different places The Hindus could not imagine that under the British Raj anything untoward would be happening to them. In 1946 2nd October (1353 15th Ashwin) Wednesday the Durga Puja celebrated by the Hindus commenced. In those houses where the Puja was taking place, the Government mobilised Policemen to maintain peace. The Puja ended without any problems. But the smoke (? check) on 1353 23 Ashwin (1946 10th October) Thursday on the day of Lakshmi puja, fires started in the bazar outside the doors of the Guha Raja of Shahapur and immediately murder, looting of homes etc. started spreading all around day after day. Gradually this spread to the villages of Kar Para, Lam Char , Chandipur, Sri Rampur in the Noakhali district and further to the villages within Faridganj Thana in the adjoining district of Tripura (now Comilla) where attacks were taking place on the Hindu residents. We in Mandartali could see the fires in Sri Rampur. We also heard that hundreds of distressed Hindus, (old, children)(? Check) were fleeing towards Balakhal station through Khajuria along the walking paths. We were watching these scenes and hearing about the distresses of the people. We became worried that the danger will also befall us. That year during the Puja Arun Kanti (Paresh), his wife, sons and daughters never came. Nalini did not come – he did not have a wife or children. Jatindra also did not come . Gopal too did not come Dinesh returned to his work place in Gaur Padi in Barisal the day after Dashami with his wife and children. On 26th Ashwin Sunday Manindra Shoam from Shaishanga came and for saftey took Molina the daughter of Nirmalda, Milli daughter of Harendrada, Mira daughter of Jogendra Roy and Bulu Rani daughter of Jagadish Roy to his home in a boat. These were the four girls who were grownup. They were sent in the belief that there was a brickbuilt house, their house was 2/3 miles to the north , especially they were well known and a respected family and along with their own safety the girls will also be safe. But when the riots spread the Shoam family also had to abandon their home for safety and they went to Agartala taking our girls with them. Although Shaishanga was so near to us, we did not hear any news. We ourselves were then very distressed – we became very helpless not knowing how we shall live, where we would go for safety. In the meantime the destruction, burning and looting of properties continued unabated. There was nowhere we could be safe and even the way out of the home was obstructed. The distressing situation of that time was unimaginable and unthinkable. Only those who had suffered similar fate could talk about the situation at the time – it is impossible for others.

Having seen the deterioration of the situation, Jagadish Roy, with the help of his faithful Muslims followers, left for Comilla on a boat with wife nand children. His mother and brothers Sudhangshu (Natha) and Himangshu (Toni) remained at home. Given below is the history of those who had to remain at home and count the days of the imminent danger :

1. Jogamaya Roy, the wife of Harendra Singha Roy (deceased) and her son Nepal (Rakhu).

2. Upendra Kumar singha Roy, wife Shefalika Singha Roy, sons Jiban Krishna Singha Roy, Bijoy Krishna and Nripendra Krishna (Nonu).
3. Jogendra Kumar Singha Roy, wife Shuniti Singha Roy , sons Bimal Singha Roy (Dulu), Benoy Singha Roy (Babul) and daughter Ranu.
4. Gyanada Sundari Roy (by herself).
5. Mokkhada Sundari Singha Roy, wife of Raj Kumar Singha Roy (deceased), sons Sudhangshu Singha Roy (Natha) and Himangshu Singha Roy (Toni).
6. Nirmal Chandra Singha Roy, his wife Shukumari Singha Roy, sons Bhabatosh Singha Roy (Bakul), Ashotosh Singha Roy (Montu), Anutosh Singha Roy (Khokan), Debatosh Singha Roy (Rama) and daughters Nilima and Nibedita.
7. Hara Kamini Singha Roy, the ill and sightless wife of Uday Chandra Roy (Deceased), son Jamini Kanta and his wife Nani Bala Singha Roy and their sons Ashok (Fatik), Sheba, Kajal and Badal and 3 daughters as well as brother Nani Gopal Singha Roy.

Everyone was living all day and all night with the greatest of worry. Nirmalda, Jogendra and Jamini jointly started planning for their own survival and that of others. It was rumored that our family in the village would be destroyed first – and we will be killed as we were supporters of Congress. We could not realise all this. We could not believe that under the British rule such a disaster could happen. But as the danger was approaching we could not get assurances even from the trustworthy and loyal Muslims. The only friend was our neighbour Muslim Bhuiya. At different times in the day he would come and give us news of what was happening in other places and also give us encouragement and advice about how we could escape from the situation. With his efffort a Peace Committee was formed in the village and on 27 Ashwin Monday a meeting was called of the leaders of both Hindu and Muslims communities at the house of Ramjan Ali Mizir (?) . We also went . Different persons were giving different views – it was noticed that the young were aggressive – they were heated. Nirmalda described our distressed situation. He said " if we are to be killed, let the Muslims of Mandartali kill us if we have done anything wrong - why should any outsider kill us." Muslim Bhuiya could not accept any contemplation of such atrocities on the Hindus. He said that if we the people of Mandartali stood together and oppose the thugs from outside, then no one can destroy this village. His courageous words only made the young people more angry. Eve Kala Mia – who later successfully helped us to survive - was seen to be aggressive. Suddenly outside the meeting a young Muslim started screaming in strong language that the Hindus in Calcutta were oppressing the Muslims, and thus spreading the poison of hatred. The meeting broke up – nothing was achieved. We understood the situation and concentrated on finding a solution. Nirmalda, as our leader, started advising us to be courageous and fearless. Many discussions with Muslim Bhuiya continued. Nirmalda, me (Jogendra Roy) and Jamini went to several Muslim homes that night to discuss matters when it was noticed that the older people were worried about us but the young people expressed an aggresive attitude. The state of the village became clear.

Therefore we had to depend entirely on our own strength and ability and God´s blessings. According to Muslim Bhuiya´s advice, we strengthened our house walls etc. cleared the furniture and emptied the rooms as far as possible . We put in strong fences in the front of the home and around the " outbuilding and the Mandap" from branches of trees so that the enemies could not suddenly and easily enter the house. But when the enemies came to know about this, their anger seemed to have increased. All our valuables were kept in the house of Muslim Bhuiya. It was also agreed that after leaving our home we would take shelter in his house but it never transpired. Nirmalda said " we would not go, if we do it will make us weaker. We will stay in the land of our ancestors. If we are to die, we will die here. But we will not die like cowards. We will try to defend ourselves with what we have." We obeyed as if it was the order from the Commander. He was a believer of the Gandhiji´s philosophy of non-violence and a special employee of the Abhoy Ashram. But now he was not slow to accept the philosophy of hatred in order to save himself and the family and to avoid a coward´s death. He also collected several weapons for self preservation. He also started to give training to others in many ways. On 30th Ashwin Thursday fires started burning in the villages of Khajuria, Ashtha, Shaishanga, Hamchapur . We could see it all standing at the bank of the Dighi. Nothing was left to realise that the extreme disaster for us was getting near. We spent Friday with great anxiety. There was no respite on Saturday. In the meantime news was received that soldiers had been sent from above (by higher authority(?) to the Faridganj Police Station in order to maintain peace. But they were not getting down to the workplace.

Today is Saturday 2nd Kartik 1353 (19th October 1946 e.) - a life and death situation – as if there is no one in the world to save us – stuck in the enclosure of our own home and just waiting for death. Late at night on Friday Jamini Roy secretly went to Faridganj Police Station in the hope of getting help from the soldiers – he did not get the soldiers nor could he himself return.

Enemies normally come in the afternoon and after commiting arson, looting and murder etc. return before evening. There is still waterall around from the rainy season – travelling was inconvenient. From the morning we started making plans for survival. It was agreed that we will all eat together and then take refuge in Nirmalda´s brick built house. All household things were moved to the waters of pools, in the garden and to the house of Muslim Bhuiya. We kept drums filled with water in the building – the unused sand for the building work was already there in god condition from before. It was decided that if the enemies set fire to the building ,the water and sand could be used to douse the fire. On the other hand Muslims Bhuiya was coming several times to make enquiries about us . He was informed of the measures we have taken to protect ourselves. He also told us of the news from outside. Finally all the gold jewellery belonging to the ladies were placed in trust with him. We told him that we were ready to fight to the death. We also asked him to inform those of us who were outside about our situation in the event of our death. Finally he bade goodbye to us and left. He also said that when the gangsters came to attack us , some of us should be with him as he will advance to obstruct the enemies.

It was certain that our home will be attacked today. We kept getting information that they were more angry with Nirmalda and me - as we were Congress supporters and because of that with all of us too. At about 8 O´clock two young “Maulavis” from the village of Adsha – they were both respectful, concerned about our danger and sympathetic to us – came to see us with the mental attitude of helping to save us and began discussion. As a means of saving our lives they proposed that we do not have to worry, they will go the gangsters and tell them that we have taken conversion i.e accepted the Muslim religion so that they will not come here and we would not have to leave – they (the enemies) will accept their words etc. Immediately after the proposal was made Nirmalda, in his own (stern?)voice said “ Maulavi Sahibs you please leave – we do not wish to live relying on a falsehood. We will not change our religion because in our religion it is said that “ death is better in one´s own religion – the next life is frightful “ (? check) . We will rely on that philosophy and give our lives fighting but will not encourage falsehoods.” The Maulavis left disappointed. In the meantime we finished our midday meals. For some it was the last meal in the Mandartali house. Muslim Bhuiya came again to enquire about us. He was also unsettled. We started assembling in Sundar dada ´s (Nirmalda) building . This is now our place for survival – our fortress. We had some metal rods for the windows, 22 long metal posts (the type that is used in fencing the fields, one black painted gun, some rods, bows and arrows, water in drums, heaps of sand and swords – these were our weapons, our means for the fight. Nirmalda was instructing us – who is going to stand where, what weapons one should carry, exactly in the manner in which a Commander would instruct his soldiers in the battlefield. Everyone must rely on courage and try to repel the attackers – when the men die the women should spit on the noses and faces of the gangsters and spear them in their stomachs. He was giving us great encouragement, motivation and fearlessness. - he was giving us bravery.

Nani Gopal was instructed to stand behind the door with a sword used to slaughter lambs, so that he could use the sword as soon as the gangsters entered the room. Fatik had a bow in his hand and several arrows with fine metal ends . Montu, Sheba and Dulal were also given the same weapons and were taken to the roof of the building so that they could shoot the arrows and throw bricks etc.at the gangsters from the top. Also all the men and women were given an iron rod, and a large iron post and Shonakhari Mokkhada Roy had in hand a sharp knife used for cutting coconuts and a knotted towel round her neck so that in case the men all die she could kill herself by pulling the chord. I twisted the towel some more so that she could do it more easily. Nani Gopal was instructed that in the event of all the men being killed he should kill the women one by one. It was about 2 O´clock by the time these arrangements were complete. News was received that the gangsters have entered the village – it was also learnt from Muslim Bhuiya standing on the west bank of the moat was saying that leaflets proclaiming peace between Gandhi and Jinnah were being distributed from planes – there is no cause for any any danger. But soon after it was heard that the screaming gangsters arrived on the west bank of the moat of the Hazra Household and to stop them advancing Muslim Bhuiya , standing there, was shouting

for us to send our men. Bakul and Fatik were sent with sticks. But the brothers and sons of Muslim Bhuiya pulled them away. Bakul and others came running back to the house and the no ¿? obstruction (to the gangsters) was placed. The gangsters went inside the Hazra Bari and started burning and looting the rooms. We heard everything and realised these destructions and horrendous activities will also be perpetrated on us. Danger was imminent but we were not disheartened instead we became prepared for the wounds from the fight. Everyone from Hazra Bari hid in the jungle on the east side of their house. Brojendra Shur went hiding with his family. Rajendra Shur´s wife 10 months pregnant. She had 900 rupees in her waist. After destroying Hazra Bari our home was attacked – they broke the strong fence around the front door although it took some time- and entered the house with tremendous force and commotion. In the meantime Nirmalda decided that he, elder cousin Upendra Roy , aunt Gyanada Shundari Roy and elder sister in law Jogamaya Roy standing unarmed on the verandah will appeal to the gangsters to spare us and not to destroy anyone´s life.But behind each one them there was an iron rod etc. Their appeal had no effect. The gangsters with their Captain (wearing khaki pants, half jacket and armed) came to the verandah with great force and as soon as they advanced to enter the room, the fight began. Fatik started shooting his arrows, Nani Gopal brought out his sword although someone had cut his forehead by throwing a stone from the yard. As soon as he started his attack with a bloodied forehead, the gangsters took fright and ran away in all directions. Except for Nani Gopal no one else had any wounds. Everyone started chasing the gangsters – as soon as I aimed the wooden gun at a fleeing man it broke.The fleeing gangsters left behind som rods, knives, hurricanes, rubber shoes etc. It was about 4 – 4.30 p.m. . People ran away in all directions in fear of their lives. The fight ended – we became tired. Anticipating danger and even before the arrival of the gangsters, Sudhangshu (Natha) , on return from Rupsha went to Mira´s house in Adsha in their boat and from there went to other places before ending up in Calcutta. In the meantime news reached upto the Rupsha market that we have driven back the gangsters. On that day arson, looting and killing continued in the village of Paikpara.With all the destruction around ,the gangsters assembled in the field of the Rupsha School and on hearing of the situation in our home, prepared to attack us again the next day. In addition it was also publicised that we had killed 8 people. At this their anger increased tremendously – we are told this by Muslim Bhuiya from the west bank of the moat. It was nearly evening and drizzling. We had no food – the next day we will be ferociously attacked – we cannot be saved. With all these anxieties we became bewildered. There was no way we could survive – everyone was extremely terrified (frightened). But Nirmalda was fearless. He started writing to those who were away telling them of our situation and, being certain that we will not survive tomorrow, explaining where all our belongings were and with whom these were deposited. Before the evening the people from the Hazra Bari came to our home with their men,wives and children in a distressed state and started crying. We told them to stay with us and said you will face the same situation as us. Where else can you go now? We did not have anything to eat – nor did they. The evening came and it became very dark. We were broken in our hearts and minds at the thought of not being able to survive the next day. How will I survive, and how will I save my wife, son Dulu and daughter Ranu – daughter Mira has already been sent elsewhere – there was no way , no friends and

even God did not seem to exist. Everyone had the same feeling. Today is Saturday – Nirmalda sent his loyal Nur Baksha for some rice and tobacco. As soon as he returned with these things in the dark night using jute light Nirmalda told him in a sharp tone " whether you are friend or foe you must not enter our house at this time – go back or you will die. Nur Baksha said " Master I am Nur Baksha" but he refused. But Nirmalda´s wife Shukumari and my wife Shuniti became greatly worried about saving the lives of their husbands, sons and daughters, and on hearing of the arrival of Nur Baksha came hurriedly towards him and in an appealing tone requested him to come in which he did. Both of them held his feet and begged him to save their lives and asked him to go home and bring Kala Mia and in consultation with him do very quickly whatever is needed. When Nur Baksha went home through mud and water and brought Kala Mia Nirmalda , as there was no alternative, joined the discussion and advised them to go to the Faridganj Police Station the same night – where Jamini was already – and bring soldiers early the morning. They agreed and when they reached Rupsha they found several thousand gangsters assembled in the School ground – they heard that we killed 8 people and therefore they will come to our home the next day in groups and destroy us. When Nur Baksha and Kala Mia saw this and also found that all roads were closed, they returned. When we realised that there was no way to escape or rescue and that all our efforts have failed we started having visions of the horrors of death. What is solution? Suddenly a solution appeared. Nirmalda also became somewhat subdued and started consulting with them. Kala Mia had a boat for their jute business which was on the land for repair (for coating - (?)). Nur Baksha suggested that if Kala Mia could bring down his boat that night then they could try to take all of us to the Faridganj Police Station. Nirmalda agreed to this proposition – Nur Baksha and Kala Mia went home and with the help of others, brought the boat to the steps of the pond of the Charal house(the fishermen´s house? Check). It is to be said here and also notable that in the early evening Toni (Himangshu Roy) having sensed some calves (?) approaching in the dark, and in fear of life, left the house alone in the dark and having crossed the waterlogged meadows, paddy fields and canals covered in water lilies reached the Shoam family house in Shaishanga – later he left for somewhere else. Also worth mentioning that in the evening when the Muslims in the village started loudly praising Allah shouting Allah Hu Akbar, the people from the Hazra Bari went to the Charal Bari steps of the pond and took shelter in our small boats. There Mona, the pregnant wife of Rajendra Shur started labour pains and gave birth in the paddy grinding room of the Charal bari. Therefore they were obliged to stay there.

Nirmalda upto now had been writing letters and also praying to God and seeking His blessing. When Nur Baksha and Kala Mia came to the house after bringing the boat Nirmalda said it is God´s instruction that without wasting any time we should all get ready and get in the boat without making any noise. It was about 1 O´clock at night - under Commander´s orders and in fear of life, we all rushed through the jungle and brambles in the dark without seeing the road along the west bank of the North Pond and climbed in the boat. When the people of the Hazra Bari saw us leaving our home they started crying and after giving them many consolations and assurrances that they will also be rescued, we left.

With men, wives, elderly, sons and daughters we were 32 people. The boat was quite large. There were lookouts (Pahara?) along the canal route to Faridganj in case we tried to escape. Although it was difficult for a large boat, we started going along the narrow route through the village – the boat was covered front and back. When we were passing by the houses of Nur Bakhsha and Kala Mia, two brothers of Kala Mia Shama and Abid Ali also joined us and now we had 4 people pusihng the boat – 2 in the front and 2 in the back. The mother of Kala Mia came up to the boat through knee deep water and said " Kala you are my sons – with the father of Hayati(?) (Nur Baksha) you are 4 people – you must safely take these gentle people to Faridganj. As long you are alive there must not be any oppression or suffering for these people. I do not want such children who will let these people be cut up and killed and then return home themselves. To save them you will die first. Rely on Allah and save them. Hearing these courageous and heroic words Nirmalda screamed " Ma" " Ma" and tried to touch her feet and pronam putting his hand under the water and said all we have left – our assets and land – we leave to you all- just bless that we can save the lives of our wives and children. The boat started along the secret path. In one or two places someone shone a torch out of suspicion but seeing a boat for the jute trade, did not do any harm. With god´s blessing we reached the market adjacent to the Faridganj at about 7/8 O´clock. However, there was no place to land as already there were thousands of Hindu men and women displaced by the riots. Gradually we managed to find a place and having stayed there for 2 days and then hiring a large boat we went to Chandpur and placed ourselves in my shop. Later my erstwhile student and my wife´s nicknamed son Shukumar Roy made arrangements for our food and stay in his house. Notable also that while we were at Faridganj we got news that the day after after we left home ie.3rd Kartik 1353 Sunday , hundreds of mischief makers attacked our abandoned home and destroyed everything by setting fire and looting . They were also looking for us in order to kill us but that did not happen. Here, after staying in Chandpur for a few days everyone left for different places according to their own convenience, having abandoned our country forever. I Jogendra Singha Roy with my family stayed in Chandpur for a long time until the afternoon of 7th April 1971. After leaving Chandpur and when there was peace in the country, Upendra Roy and Jamini Roy (who were sheltering in Kamalpur) and Gyanada shundari Roy went to the burnt down home and stayed there for a few years before leaving it forever and took refuge in India.