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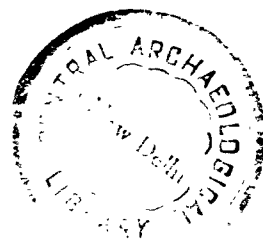
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DELHI PROVINCE

LIST OF MUHAMMADAN
AND HINDU MONUMENTS

13030

VOLUME IV

(1) BADARPUR ZAIL, (2) BADLI ZAIL, (3) NANGLOI ZAIL,
(4) BAWANA ZAIL, (5) KANJHAOLA ZAIL, (6) NAJAFGARH
ZAIL, (7) PALAM ZAIL AND (8) SHAHDARA ZAIL



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CONTENTS.

	Page.
PREFACE	i
LIST OF AUTHORITIES CITED	ii
LIST OF MONUMENTS	vii
INDEX	73



PREFACE.

THE monuments listed in this volume are those found in the following Zails of the Delhi Province (1) Badarpur, (2) Badli, (3) Nangloi, (4) Bawana, (5) Kanjhawla, (6) Najafgarh, (7) Palam and (8) Shahdara. The map given defines the area of the whole province, but the Delhi and Mahrauli Zails have been left blank as these Zails have been dealt with in Volumes I, II and III where their maps have also been published. The Alipur and Isapur Zails contain no monument and hence they have not been noticed in the text of this Volume. Of the Zails dealt with here the Badarpur and Palam Zails are the most important, the former containing the sites of the two old cities of Delhi, *viz.* :—

- (1) Kilokhri founded by Muizzuddin Kaiqubad about the year 685 A. H. (1286 A. D.). The site of the city is now indicated by a village of that name but its remains are now untraceable.
- (2) Tughlaqabad founded by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in the year 721 A. H. (1321 A. D.).

As in the preceding volumes, the uninscribed monuments have been dated with reference to the reign of the contemporary Emperor of Delhi, or, where this is doubtful, to the dynastic period as revealed by the style of the architecture (*vide* preface to Volume I).

The bibliographical references are the same as in Volume III. In some cases local traditions, which may be of some historical interest, have been added, but they should always be accepted with reserve.

The information regarding the ownership of the monuments has been procured on the spot; but, while care has been taken to ensure that it should be as accurate as possible, no responsibility can be entertained in this respect. In the case of mosques, temples and gurdwaras, the persons whose names are given under the heading "Owners" (paragraph (c)) are those who are responsible for their management. The term "Ownership" in this connection is anomalous, as these religious buildings were erected for the public benefit.

The work of listing the monuments included in this Volume, as in the preceding volumes, has been carried out by Maulvi Zafar Hasan, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, who has been specially deputed for this purpose; and Maulvi Ashfaq Ali, the Munshi of my office, has been of considerable assistance to him in supplying bibliographical references. Architectural descriptions of the more important monuments have been furnished by me.

J. F. BLAKISTON,
*Superintendent,
Archæological Survey of India,
Northern Circle,
Muhammadan and British Monuments.*



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LIST OF MONUMENTS.

BADARPUR ZAIL.

	PAGE.
Tughlaqabad	1
Badarpur	6
Madanpur	8
Bahapur	8
Jogabai	11
Bhagola	11
Kilokhri	12
Bahlolpur Bangar	15
Zamarrudpur	16
Yaqutpur	18
Raipur Khurd	19
Mubarakpur Kotla	22
Ghatu Sarai	30

BADLI ZAIL.

Azadpur	32
Pipalthala	32
Badli	33
Haidarpur	33
Shakurpur	35
Basai Darapur	36
Naraina	38

NANGLOI ZAIL.

Hashtsal	39
--------------------	----

BAWANA ZAIL.

Narela	41
Kuraini	42
Khor Punjab	43

KANJHAOLA ZAIL.

Janti	44
Chatesar	44

NAJAFGARH ZAIL.

Najafgarh	46
Nagli Sakraot	48
Jharauda Kalan	48
Mitraon	49

PALAM ZAIL.

Palam	50
Manglapuri	53
Malikpur Kohi	55
Rajokri	58
Maipalpur	58
Mahram Nagar	59
Basantpur	61
Kasumpur	63

	PAGE.
Muradabad Pahari	65
Band Shikar	70
Teghanpur	71
Loharehri	71
SHAHDARA ZAIL.	
Oldanpur	72

REFERENCE.

No. = Number of monument.

a = Name of monument.

b = Situation.

c = Owner.

d = Class.

The following classification of monuments has been laid down by the Government of India, and they are so classified in the margins of the different lists of Antiquarian remains issued by the Archæological Department, as well as in the various Progress reports:—

- I.—Those monuments which from their present condition and historical or archæological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.
- II.—Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls and the like.
- III.—Those monuments which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

The monuments in classes I and II are further subdivided thus—

(¹) I (*a*) and II (*a*).—Monuments owned and maintained by Government.

I (*b*) and II (*b*).—Monuments owned and maintained by private persons.

I (*c*) and II (*c*).—Monuments owned by private persons but maintained by the owners and Government jointly or by the Government exclusively.

No comment is necessary upon class I, but in class II it will often be found necessary to carry out sufficient initial repairs over and above those specified, to put a building in such a state that those minor measures will afterwards suffice to keep it in a tolerably fair condition.

Because a building is put into class III, on account of its very dilapidated condition, it does not follow that there should be any unseemly haste in converting it into road metal. It may still be a monument of interest as long as it keeps together.

e = Date.

f = Inscriptions.

g = Condition.

h = Whether Protected by Act VII of 1904 (Ancient Monuments Preservation Act). "Unnecessary" signifies that Protection by this Act is unnecessary.

j = Notes on, and description, etc.

k = Bibliographical references.

l = Numbers of photo-negatives of the building in the office of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Archæological Survey of India, Northern Circle, Agra.⁽²⁾

(¹) Revised subclassification as directed in Government of India (Department of Education, Archæology and Epigraphy) Resolution No. 48, dated 21st February 1919.

(²) Photos may be obtained from the above office at the following charges per print (P. O. P. glazed):—

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12" × 10" at "	1	4	0	"



BADARPUR ZAIL.

TUGHLAQABAD.

- No. 1.** (a) Fortress of Tughlaqabad.
(b) Some five miles to the east of the Qutb, the village Tughlaqabad standing in the fortress.
(c) Government; the village area, however, belongs to the villagers occupying it.
(d) The whole of that portion of the wall of the citadel along the road opposite the tomb of Tughlaq Shah, Ia; the rest of walls and fortress, III.
(e) 1321-23 A. D.
(f) None.
(g) Ruinous, except the wall on the road side mentioned above, which is conserved.
(h) Protected.
(j) The fortress stands high on a scarped outcrop of rock. It is a half hexagon in shape with the long side, measuring a mile and a half, to the south, and the whole perimeter is about 4 miles. The short sides were protected by a ditch, while in front of the south side was a large sheet of water held up by an embankment at the S. E. corner. The walls which are built of stone quarried on the spot, are of great thickness and apparent solidity. In places they rise to some 90' above the outside level. Within this height are parapets and arched chambers which were used by the soldiers. The sloping walls are provided with frequent bastions and pierced with numerous slits and loopholes.

Sayyid Ahmad Khan says the fort is related to have contained fifty-two gates, but of these only thirteen are traceable and the following have been identified.

On the west :—The Delhi Gate, the Nimwala Gate and the Dhoban Gate.

On the north :—The Chaklakhana Gate.

On the east :—The Bhati Gate, the Rawal Gate, and the Bindaoli Gate.

On the south :—The Andheri Gate and the Hatya Gate.

In the centre of the south side and contained in a projecting angle is the citadel standing on the highest ground. The enclosure is full of the ruins of houses but of such small size that it seems improbable that they were part of the king's palace. To the west of the citadel, however, there is a large enclosure containing ruins on a much bigger scale which may perhaps have been the palace. The rest of the fortress appears to have been sparsely populated, but from the high ground within the citadel the lines of the streets can be traced.

Tughlaqabad, which was the fourth city of Delhi, was constructed by Tughlaq Shah, the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty. According to Sayyid Ahmad Khan it was founded in the year 721 A. H. (1321 A. D.) and was finished in two years.

- (k) *Asar*, Chap. II, 19-20.
Carr Stephen, 89-92.
Cavenagh, 31.
C. S. Range, 281.
Oriental Annual (1835), 96, 175; (1837), 96.
Cooper, 93.
Cole, 1st Report, XXVIII.
A. S. I., I, 132, *et seq.*, 212-3; IV, 76 *et seq.*
Archer, I, 104, 117-8.
Fergusson, II, 198, 215.
Auckland, 13, 14, 15, 94, 97, 107.
Sleeman, 246.
Heber, 308, 316.
Catalogue, J. 37.
Poole, 131, 136.
Rodgers, 87.
(l) 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 258 D.

- No. 2.** (a) Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
(b) Some 300 yards to the south of the citadel of Tughlaqabad.
(c) Government.
(d) Ia.
(e) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah. (Ibni Batuta; *see* also inscription of No. 3.)
(f) None (see inscription on the tomb of Zafar Khan No. 3).
(g) Good.
(h) Protected.
(j) The mausoleum which was known as Darul Aman (Abode of peace) is connected with the citadel of Tughlaqabad by a causeway raised on a row of some 27 arches. It consists of a stronghold which is an irregular pentagon in plan, surrounded by a battlemented wall and fortified at the angles by bastions surmounted by cupolas. The entrance to the mausoleum is through a high and massive gateway of red sandstone, and a flight of 32 steps from the causeway gives access to the tomb level. In the enclosure wall are four red sandstone dalans, which were originally intended for a college.

The tomb of Tughlaq Shah stands in about the centre of this fortified enclosure. It is 26' 3" square with sloping walls of red sandstone crowned with battlements. On the north, south and east are doorways superimposed by small arched openings filled in with marble jali screens, and enclosed by deeply recessed arches ornamented with white marble cuspings; while on the west is a white marble mihrab in which a little black marble is also used. The white marble dome which surmounts the building rises from a low octagonal drum and is crowned by a red sandstone finial.

Inside there are three plastered graves, of which the central one is apparently that of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah. The other two graves are assigned to Makhdumai Jahan, the wife of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah, and to his son and successor Muhammad Shah Tughlaq respectively.

Firōz Shah in the *Fatuhati Firozshahi* refers to the structure as 'Darul Aman' and says that he furnished it with sandal-wood doors, and that over the graves of the distinguished men buried there he suspended hangings made from the curtains of the doors of Kaba. He also says that he buried, in a box at the head of the grave of Muhammad Shah, deeds of forgiveness obtained from those who had suffered mutilation at the hands of that king, and duly attested by witnesses.

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty, was gifted with untiring energy and great courage, and for many years he repulsed repeated Mughal invasions with much slaughter. He is known to have been at variance with Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, the well-known saint of Delhi, to whom on his returning from a successful invasion of Bengal, he sent an order to leave Delhi before his own arrival there. Despite the near approach of the king, the saint gave the same answer to every renewed importunity by his friends "Delhi is still far off," a prediction which came to pass, and has now become a proverb in India. On the arrival of the King at Afghanpur, some six miles from Tughlaqabad, the Emperor was accommodated by his own order in a hastily erected pavilion which had been put up in three days under the superintendence of Ahmad Ibni Ayaz, afterwards given the title of Khwaja Jahan. After the feast in the evening the pavilion collapsed, killing the king and his favourite son Mahmud and five or six other persons. Ziyauddin Barni says that this accident was caused by a thunder bolt from the sky, but Ibni Batuta states that the building was so constructed that it would collapse if an elephant pushed against it. He also mentions that the prince Junan Khan asked permission of the Emperor to parade the elephants, and withdrew his friends from the pavilion, which fell down as soon as the elephants passed. No effort was made to release the unfortunate Sultan till after sunset, when the ruins of the building were dug up and he was taken out. Some assert that the Sultan was taken out dead; others, on the contrary, maintain that he was alive and that an end was made of him. He was carried away at night to the tomb which he had himself built near the city of Tughlaqabad, called after him, and there interred.

The account of Ibni Batuta is not very reliable. He places the death of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq after that of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, and says that the Emperor heard that Junan Khan bore the bier of the saint upon his shoulder and was much annoyed with him. The saint really died one month after the demise of Tughlaq Shah.

Junan Khan, who succeeded Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq under the title of Muhammad Shah Tughlaq, and also lies buried in this mausoleum, was of a curious character. He was an accomplished sovereign, generous to excess and the most experienced general of his day, but his eccentric fury sometimes verged on insanity. He reigned for six years and died of fever at Thatta in the year 752 A. H. (1352 A. D).

His corpse was, however, brought to Delhi and interred in the mausoleum of his father, called Darul Aman.

(k) *Fatuhati Firoz Shahi*, folios 11 (a) and 12 (a).

Elliot, III, 610-1.

Asar, Chap. III, 29.

Ibni Batuta, 86-7.

Carr Stephen, 92-7.

- Farishta*, Part I, 132.
Keene, 113-6.
Hearn, 105-8.
Fanshawe, 289-92.
Oriental Annual (1835), 96, 175; (1837), 95.
Cooper, 94.
A. S. I., I, 213-4, IV, 77.
Archer, II, 215.
Auckland, 16.
Sleeman, II, 246.
Annual (1904-5), 18.
Catalogue, J. 5.
Rodgers, 87.
 (l) 1523, 1642, 1643, 1644, 3627, 3628.

No. 3. (a) Tomb of Zafar Khan.

- (b) In a bastion to the north of the gate of mausoleum of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
 (c) Government.
 (d) Ia.
 (e) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's reign.
 (f) On a red sandstone slab over the south door outside.

بنا این عمارت خیر در عهد همایون مجلس اعلیٰ خدایگان عالم غیاث الدین والدین ابو المظفر
 تغلق شاه ناصر امیر المومنین خلد الله ملکہ

On a red sandstone slab over the same door inside.

ادگان
 برائے ترتیب ضبط اقلیمی مخصوص گردانید و خان مرحوم ظفر خان را عرصہ ظفر اباد

On a red sandstone slab over the same door inside the tomb.

داد خان مرحوم هم در ایام مغر تا سرحد لکنوتی در چند روز بکشد و ولایت دیگر ضبط می
 آورد ناگاه بتقدیر آسمانی زخم چشم زماه بدور سید و از دار فنا بدار بقا رحلت کرد مجلس اعلیٰ
 این بنا خیردار الامان را از برائے خان مرحوم عمارت فرمود

Translation.

"This sacred building was erected during the auspicious reign of Majlisi Ala, the lord of the world, Ghiyasuddunya waddin Abul Mazaffar Tughlaq Shah, the king and ally of Amirul Mominin may his country last for ever! selected for the conquest of the country, and gave Zafarabad to the deceased Khan Zafar Khan. The deceased Khan, who was a mere child, seized the country as far as the boundary of Lakhnauti in a short time, and was subduing another kingdom when suddenly by the decree of God he received a wound from the evil eye of that age and repaired from this transitory world to eternity. Majlisi Ala erected the sacred building of Darul Amam for the deceased Khan."

- (g) Good.

(h) Protected.

(j) The tomb octagonal in plan (diameter 26' 5") lies in the tower to the north of the gate of the mausoleum of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah, and is surmounted by a marble dome lined with red sandstone supported on eight arches which are inscribed internally with Quranic inscriptions. An open passage some 6' wide surrounds the tomb chamber. Inside the tomb chamber which stands on a raised plinth and is paved with marble, there are two graves, one of which lying in the centre is also of marble. It is small, suitable to a child, and seems to have been that of Zafar Khan referred to in the inscription. The other grave which is of rubble and plaster is not identifiable.

Nothing is known about Zafar Khan who is described in the inscription to have conquered many countries and died while he was still a child. Owing to a mistake in the reading of the inscription, the tomb is known as that of Dad Khan. Sayyid Ahmad Khan makes no reference to the inscription, but calls it only an unknown tomb. It is interesting to note that the oldest tomb in the enclosure of the mausoleum of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq is that of Zafar Khan, and, according to the inscription referred to above, the structure, styled as Darul Aman, was erected in connection with it. Apparently it was about the time when the Emperor was building Zafar Khan's tomb, proposing to give the enclosure the name of Darul Aman, in the same manner as Ghiyas-ud-din Balban had done, that it occurred to him to erect his own tomb there also, and he reserved the central portion of the enclosure for that purpose.

(k) *Asar*, Chap. III, 29.

No. 4. (a) The fortress Adilabad or Muhammadabad.

(b) About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to S. E. of No. 3.

(c) Government.

(d) IIa.

(e) Muhammad Shah Tughlaq's reign (1324-51 A. D.).

(f) None.

(g) Ruinous.

(h) Protected.

(j) The fortress of Adilabad is connected with that of Tughlaqabad by a rubble masonry causeway, and is built in the same style with sloping walls of huge blocks of stone. It is in a ruined condition and strewn with rubble and stone fragments. The main entrance to the fort was originally through a gateway on the west which still exists and is in a fair state of preservation.

This fortress is attributed to Muhammad Shah Tughlaq, after whom it is known as Muhammadabad or Adilabad; Adil being the title which the Emperor had assumed. This title is also to be found on some of the coins of Muhammad Shah Tughlaq.

(k) *Asar*, Chap. II, 20-1.

Carr Stephen, 98.

Keene, 117.

Fanshawe, 291.

Cooper, 94.
A. S. I., I, 212, 217; IV, 76, *et seq.*
Sleeman, II, 246.
J. A. S. B., XXXIX, 79.
Rodgers, 87.

(l) 2973.

- No. 5.** (a) Washerman's, barber's or sweeper's fort.
 (b) About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to S. E. of Adilabad.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Probably Muhammad Shah Tughlaq's reign.
 (f) None.
 (g) Ruinous.
 (h) Protected.
 (j) This fort is variously known locally as that of the washerman, barber or sweeper, but Carr Stephen also calls it the Emperor's Fort or the Right Fort. It is similar to Adilabad in construction but is smaller and is in a much more ruined state.
 (k) *Carr Stephen*, 98.
Keene, 118.
Sleeman, II, 246.

BADARPUR.

- No. 6.** (a) Sarai of Badarpur.
 (b) On the Delhi-Mutra road 11 miles from Delhi, the road passing through the sarai.
 (c) The gateways belong to Government, the enclosing walls partly to Government and partly to the villagers.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) The gateways are in fair condition, but the enclosing walls are ruined.
 (h) The gateways together with the arched cells and the enclosing walls still standing should be protected and conserved.
 (j) The sarai is an extensive building constructed of rubble masonry and entered by gateways on the north and south. It consists of two enclosures with a gateway between them, all three gateways which are similar to one another lying in an axial line. The southern enclosure was the sarai proper and contained arched cells all round it for the accommodation of travellers. These cells are mostly ruined, and only a few of them on the north and west now remain.

The northern enclosure, known as the Ganj, is surrounded by a battlemented wall with bastions at its four angles. It also contained cells similar to those of the sarai, but these together with the bastions on the east have now disappeared, the enclosing wall also being partly dilapidated. The

Ganj is said to have been intended for the accommodation of the conveyances and bulky goods of travellers or merchants who stayed in the sarai. The sarai and the Ganj are now occupied by villagers.

The building is believed to have been erected by Roshanuddaula, and the name of Shah Bhik inscribed in coloured painting inside the mosque (No. 7) seems to confirm this. Shah Bhik was the preceptor of Roshanuddaula who built for him the two golden mosques in Shahjahanabad (List, Vol. I, No. 39 and No. 274). Roshanuddaula flourished during the reigns of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah and rose to the rank of 7,000. (For a full account of Roshanuddaula see List, Vol. I, pp. 33-4.)

- No. 7.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
 (b) In the centre of the west wall of the sarai enclosure.
 (c) Waqf; mutawalli, Muhammadan inhabitants of the village.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) On the spandrels of the arches inside, written in coloured paint.

یا شاہ بھیکہ

Translation.

“ O Shah Bhik.”

- (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) The mosque standing on a raised ground is constructed of rubble masonry and finished with plaster. The prayer chamber which measures 45' 8" by 18' I. M. is divided into three bays, each surmounted by a bulbous dome. Internally it is profusely ornamented with coloured painting of a crude nature. To the north of the central mihrab is a small mimbar reached by three stone steps. The courtyard measures 51' 11" by 27' 10", and on its north and south sides there were five arched dalans now ruined, that on the north having totally disappeared.

The mosque is contemporaneous with the sarai to which it was originally attached. It is believed to have been built by Roshanuddaula who has written his preceptor Shah Bhik's name on the spandrels of the arches noted above. The saint has also been noticed in the inscriptions of the Sonehri masjids built by the same founder in Shahjahanabad (List, Vol. I, No. 39 and No. 274). (For Roshanuddaula and Shah Bhik see List, Vol. I, pp. 33-4.)

- No. 8.** (a) Tank.
 (b) Some 150 yards from the south gate of the sarai to the south.
 (c) Nihal and Nathan, etc.
 (d) III.

- (e) Late Mughal.
- (f) None.
- (g) Ruinous.
- (q) Unnecessary.
- (j) The tank is surrounded by rubble masonry walls. In the centre of the west wall there is a slope which served as a cascade during the rainy season, when the rain-water from the neighbouring ground flowed into the tank at this point. It is now under cultivation.
- (l) 2530.

- No. 9.** (a) Kos Minar.
 (b) Some 100 yards to the north of the north gate of the sarai.
 (c) Government.
 (d) IIa.
 (e) Jahangir's time.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) It is the fourth minar from Delhi on Delhi-Muttra road. (For further reference to Kos minars see List, Vol. II, No. 133.)

MADANPUR.

- No. 10.** (a) Kos Minar.
 (b) Some 100 yards to the east of the Delhi-Muttra road, past the 8th mile.
 (c) Government.
 (d) IIa.
 (e) Jahangir's time.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) It is the third minar from Delhi on the Delhi-Muttra road.

BAHAPUR.

- No. 11.** (a) Kos Minar.
 (b) Some 250 yards to the east of the Delhi-Muttra road, past the fifth mile.
 (c) Government.
 (d) IIa.
 (e) Jahangir's time.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) It is the second minar from Delhi on Delhi-Muttra road.

- No. 12.** (a) Mósque (nameless).
 (b) Some 150 yards to N. W. of Kos Minar (No. 11).
 (c) Waqf.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Ruinous.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The mosque measuring some 20' by 14' E. M. is constructed of brick masonry. It is entered through three arched openings, and is covered by a vaulted roof. It is of no special interest.

- No. 13.** (a) Temple of Kalkaji or Kali Devi.
 (b) Mazra Husam Pura, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south of the Okhla Railway Station.
 (c) Chhajju, Ram Chandar, Fatte, Hardiyal and Sheo Nath, etc., pujaris of the temple.
 (d) III.
 (e) 1764 A. D.
 (f) On the marble railings to the east, and on the marble pedestal over which the tigers are portrayed.

سري درگا جي سنگه پر سوار سمت ۸۸۲۱ فاسلي

Translation.

“Siri Durga Ji mounted on a lion, the year 8821 Fasli.”

- (g) Good.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The temple lies in an extensive enclosure containing a large number of dharamsalas constructed at different times by wealthy Hindus of Delhi. It is constructed of brick masonry finished with plaster and is surmounted by a pyramidal tower. The central chamber which is 12 sided in plan diam. (24' I. M.) with a doorway in each side is paved with marble, and is surrounded by a verandah 8' 9" wide and containing 36 arched openings. The pindi or stone which is worshipped as Kali Devi is placed in the centre of the chamber and is enclosed by marble railings inscribed with the record mentioned above. It is covered with red cloth, and a cloth canopy from which some three or four pankhas are suspended hangs over it. In front of the temple to the east is an arcaded building in which a large number of brass bells are suspended. About the middle of this arcade opposite the eastern doorway there are two red sandstone tigers sitting on a marble pedestal on which the inscription engraved on the marble railings is repeated. The Fasli era 8821 in which the date is given is unknown. The language of the inscriptions is Urdu and the characters on the railings as well as on the pedestals are nastaliq without any pretensions to antiquity. Between the tigers there is a stone image of Kali Devi with her name engraved on it in Hindi, and a trident of stone standing before it.

The temple of Kalka Ji is said to have a very ancient origin, but the oldest portion of the present building is believed to have been constructed not earlier than 1764 A. D. In 1816 A. D. Mirza Raja Kidar Nath, the Peshkar of Akbar II, made some additions to it, and for the last 50 years a considerable number of dharamsalas have been erected in the vicinity by the Hindu bankers and merchants of Delhi. The legend relating to the circumstances attending the birth of Kali Devi is not without interest and may be quoted below from Carr Stephen :—

“ ‘ Millions of years’ ago, the gods who dwelt in the neighbourhood of the present temple were troubled by two giants and were compelled to prefer their complaint to Brahma, ‘ the god of all.’ But Brahma declined to interfere, and referred them to the goddess Parbathi. Out of the mouth of Parbathi sprung Kushki Devi, who attacked the giants and slaughtered them, but it so happened, that as their blood fell on the dry earth thousands of giants came into life, and the battle was maintained by Kushki Devi against great odds. Parbathi took compassion on her offspring and out of the eyebrows of Kushki Devi came the monster Kali Devi, ‘ whose lower lip rested on the hills below and the upper lip touched the sky above’; she drank the blood of the slaughtered giants as it poured out of their wounds; and the goddesses obtained a complete victory over their enemies. About 5,000 years ago, Kali Devi fixed her abode here, and she was worshipped as the chief divinity of the place.”

(k) Carr Stephen, 27-9.

Keene, 78-9.

Cooper, 98.

A. S. I., IV, 76.

(l) 2733.

No. 14. (a) Dharamsala.

(b) Inside the enclosure of the temple of Kalkaji opposite the north door.

(c) Pujaris of the temple of Kalkaji.

(d) III.

(e) 1261 A. H. (1845 A. D.).

(f) On a marble slab fixed on the northern wall.

(۱) منزل مختصر ز صدق ضمیر * در جوار سري مہامایا
 (۲) در هزار در صد رشمت ريك * کرد سلطان سنگہ حکم بنا
 (۳) ہاتم از سر دعا گفند * سایہ اخرت رقم بنما

۱۲۶۱

Translation.

(1 and 2) “ A small building was ordered with good faith by Sultan Singh to be built near Maha Maya in one thousand two hundred and sixty-one.

(3) My invisible crier said with the head of *Doa* (i.e., letter د), write ‘Mayai Akhirat’ (for its chronogram) 1261.”

The numerical value of 'Mayai Akhirat' is 1257, and if we add to this 4 (the value of ५) it will give the required date 1261.

(g) Good.

(h) Unnecessary.

(j) The dharamsala, constructed of rubble and furnished with plaster, stands on a raised terrace reached by a flight of steps. It contains an arched dalan to the south of the central court and two small chambers to its north, one on either side of the stairs. It is of no special interest.

No. 15. (a) Temple of Shimbhu Diyal.

(b) Some two yards to the north of the temple of Kalkaji.

(c) Daya Shankar.

(d) III.

(e) Pathan.

(f) None.

(g) Good.

(h) Unnecessary.

(j) The temple, which lies in a walled garden, measures 9' 4" square I.M. and is surmounted by a tower. It is entered through a doorway on the east, and is paved with white and black marble. A three arched dalan of red sandstone has been lately added to its east, while on the north, south and west it is enclosed by a passage called in Hindu phraseology *Parkhamma*.

In front of the temple to the east is a *samadh* of a saint, and a few yards beyond this is a domed octagonal chhatri, but none of these is of any special interest.

JOGABAI.

No. 16. (a) Sarai Julaina.

(b) About 1½ miles to the west of the Okhla village.

(c) Villagers residing in it.

(d) III.

(e) Pathan.

(f) None.

(g) Ruinous.

(h) Unnecessary.

(j) The sarai consisted of an enclosure which was surrounded by arched cells with its corners emphasized by octagonal bastions. It is now in a ruined condition and only a few of the cells on the north, together with fragments of the enclosing walls and the bastions at the N. E. and S. E. corners, now exist.

BHAGOLA.

No. 17. (a) Mahal (palace).

(b) In the centre of the village.

- (c) Dalip and Hukam Chand, etc.
- (d) III.
- (e) Pathan.
- (f) None.
- (g) Ruinous.
- (h) Unnecessary.
- (j) The palace measuring some 77' by 34' is constructed of brick masonry and red sandstone. The main feature of the structure is a three arched dalan on the north and south, each of which is flanked by two compartments at either wing. The roof of the southern dalan, together with the red stone chhajja, has now disappeared. The palace is used by villagers for dwelling purposes.

The original name of the village Bhagola is Khizrabad which is supposed by Sayyid Ahmad Khan to have been the city of Khizr Khan, the first of the Sayyid kings, founded by him about the year 1418 A.D. No remains of this city are now in existence except the palace under notice, which might possibly have been connected with it.

About a mile to S. E. of Khizrabad, in the village of Okhla, there was the tomb of Sayyid Khizr Khan popularly known as Khizr ki Gumti, but it was removed on the construction of the head work of the Agra Canal. The villagers of Okhla have, however, made a kachcha grave on a mound some 50 yards to the north of village in memory of Sayyid Khizr Khan and venerate it as that of a saint.

- (k) *Asar*, Chap. II, 25-6; Chap. III, 41.

Carr Stephen, 159.

Keene, 79.

No. 18. (a) Baoli Sarai.

- (b) About a mile to the south of the village.
- (c) Shamilat deh.
- (d) III.
- (e) Pathan.
- (f) None.
- (g) Ruinous.
- (h) Unnecessary.
- (j) The Sarai, which is constructed of rubble and plaster, originally consisted of an enclosure surrounded by arched cells. It is in a ruined condition, and only a few of these cells on the west, together with a bastion at the S. E. corner, now exist. The central feature of the enclosure is a three bay mosque covered by an arched roof, while at a few yards to the north of the mosque is a well.

About 100 yards to the south of the sarai are four chambers with pyramidal roofs two on either of the north and south sides of the central courtyard. The purpose of these chambers is not known.

KILOKHRI.

No. 19. (a) Grave of Sayyid Mahmud Bihar.

- (b) Inside the village to the west.

- (c) Zahur Ali and Mubarak Ali.
 (d) III.
 (e) 778 A. H. (1376-77 A. D.).
 (f) On a piece of stone built into the lamp post at the head of the grave.

سید محمود رحمۃ اللہ علیہ سنہ ۷۷۸

Translation.

“ Sayyid Mahmud, may the blessing of God be upon him.” The inscription is modern.

- (g) Good.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The grave lies in a brick built enclosure entered through a doorway on the south. It is coated with plaster and whitewashed, and measures 8' 1" by 4' 6" and 7" in height. A canopy stands over the grave, while the latter is always kept covered by a pall.

To S. W. of the enclosure is a mosque of three bays, while to its east are several graves said to be those of the followers of the saint. The mosque, together with the enclosure walls and the balustrade surrounding the grave of Sayyid Mahmud Bihar, is of modern construction.

Sayyid Mahmud Bihar was a saint of great repute and a contemporary of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya. He is said to have worked many miracles and died in 778 A. H.

Kilokhri was one of the several cities of Delhi. It was founded by the Emperor Muizzuddin Kaiqubad about the year 685 A. H. (1286-7 A. D.). Ziyai Barni gives the following account of the foundation of this city. “ Sultan Muizzuddin gave up residing in the city, and quitting the Red Palace, he built a splendid palace, and laid out a beautiful garden at Kilo-khri, on the banks of the river Jun (Jamna). Thither he retired, with the nobles and attendants of his court, and when it was seen that he had resolved upon residing there, the nobles and officers also built palaces and dwellings, and, taking up their abode there, Kilokhri became a populous place.” Kilokhri is now only a small village, and nothing of the city founded by Kaiqubad or its palatial building is traceable.

- (k) *Asar*, Chap. II, 38-9.
Cooper, 51, *et seq.*, 99.
Ziyai Barni, 130.
A. S. I., I, 133, *et seq.*; IV, 76.
Elliot, III, 126.
Poole, 90, 109.
Khulasatut Tawarikh, 28.
Rodgers, 86.
Mazarat, Part I, 39-40.

- No. 20.** (a) A domed building, probably a gate.
 (b) Some 10 yards to the south of the grave of Sayyid Mahmud Bihar.
 (c) Zahur Ali and Mubarak Ali.
 (d) III.

- (e) Pathan.
- (f) None.
- (g) Good.
- (h) Unnecessary.
- (j) The building, which is a domed structure, seems to have been originally a gateway to the enclosure containing the grave of Sayyid Mahmud Bihar. It is constructed of rubble masonry and measures 16' 9" E. M. The dome rises from an octagonal drum and is crowned by a stone finial. There was an archway on each of the four sides of the building, but those on the east and west are now closed. The archways on the north and south are furnished with modern door leaves, and the building is used for the accommodation of the devotees.

- No. 21.** (a) A bridge.
- (b) Some 100 yards to N. E. of Dhammu Nagar village and 300 yards west of Bhagola village.
 - (c) Shamilat deh.
 - (d) IIb.
 - (e) Pathan.
 - (f) None.
 - (g) Ruinous.
 - (h) Should be protected and repaired.
 - (j) The bridge constructed of rubble masonry contains three arched openings and is paved with rubble stone. It measures some 91' long by 26' broad.

- No. 22.** (a) Tomb (nameless).
- (b) About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of the village.
 - (c) Shamilat deh.
 - (d) III.
 - (e) Pathan.
 - (f) None.
 - (g) Ruinous.
 - (h) Unnecessary.
 - (j) The tomb constructed of rubble and plaster measures 8' 3" square I. M. It is entered through a doorway on each of its four sides, and is covered by a pyramidal roof. There is no grave inside the building, which is of no interest.

- No. 23.** (a) Gurdwara of Har Kishanji.
- (b) Some 400 yards to N. W. of the village.
 - (c) Tara Singh.
 - (d) III.
 - (e) Late Mughal.

- (f) None.
- (g) Good.
- (h) Unnecessary.
- (j) The Gurdwara lies in an enclosure entered through a doorway on the north. It contains four dalans which have been added to by Sikh Rajas at different times. The oldest one is said to be that on the east. The *granth* is placed in a domed chamber surrounded by a verandah. This last building is of modern construction and is paved with marble.

In the centre of the enclosure is a building consisting of an arched roofed chamber with a three arched dalan lately added to the south. It is said to have been constructed in honour of the wife of Guru Har Govind, the sixth Guru of the Sikhs.

Guru Har Kishan after whom the Gurdwara is known was the eighth Guru of the Sikhs. (For a fuller account of him see list, Vol. II, No. 21.)

- (k) *Khulasa tut Tawarikh*, 70.
Latif, 258.

BAHLOLPUR BANGAR.

- No. 24.** (a) Sarai of Kale Khan.
 (b) Some 200 yards to the east of Barah Pula.
 (c) Villagers of Bahlolpur Bangar.
 (d) III.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Ruinous.
 (h) The cells and the walls should be protected and conserved.
 (j) The sarai of Kale Khan which is constructed of rubble masonry was originally surrounded by arched cells, with their outer walls crowned by battlements. Most of these cells have now fallen down, and the rest which stand are used by villagers as residential houses. It is said to have contained a gateway on the north and west; but both of them have now disappeared.

The sarai seems to be one of those which are known to have been built by Sher Shah at the distance of a Kiroh (nearly two miles) on the road from Bengal to the Indus. In each of these sarais, travellers, Muhammadans as well as Hindus, were entertained, at the public expense, by the order of the Emperor, and horse posts were established there for quick communication, so that news from Bengal reached him daily. The author of *Khulasatut Tawarikh* says that the sarais were built at the distance of every two Kirohs.

- (k) *Farishta*, Part I, 228.
Khulasatut Tawarikh, 323.

- No. 25.** (a) Tomb of Kale Khan also known as the Mahal or palace of Kale Khan.
 (b) Some 150 yards to the north of the sarai of Kale Khan.
 (c) Shamilat deh.
 (d) III.

- (e) Pathan.
- (f) None.
- (g) Ruinous.
- (h) Unnecessary.
- (j) The palace which is constructed of rubble and plaster is a fairly big structure containing a large number of arched cells. To the south there is an entrance to the central chamber which is said to contain a grave, but it is now filled in with earth.

To the east of the building stands an unknown tomb of rubble and plaster. It is also in a dilapidated condition and does not contain any grave.

ZAMARRUDPUR.

- No. 26.** (a) Tomb (unknown).
 (b) At the N. W. corner of the village.
 (c) Kallu.
 (d) IIb.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) The tomb, which is 27' 5" square I. M., is constructed of dressed stone, and is surmounted by a rubble plastered dome. On the north, south and east there is a recessed arch enclosing 3 arched openings, which give access to the interior, while to the west are three mihrab recesses. A doorway in the south mihrab gives entrance to a winding staircase leading to the roof. The dome rises from an octagonal drum, and is crowned by a lotus cresting with a red sandstone finial, which has partly disappeared. Internally at the springing of the dome is a row of niches, while at the centre it is ornamented with a circle in incised plaster.

The tomb is in occupation as a dwelling and all the arched openings except the central one on the south are filled in with earth. Inside there are three graves of rubble and plaster.

- No. 27.** (a) Tomb (unknown).
 (b) Some 20 yards to S. W. of No. 26.
 (c) Fattan, etc.
 (d) IIb.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The tomb which is constructed of rubble masonry finished with plaster is similar to No. 26 in design. It measures 31' 6" square I. M., and

contains six graves of rubble and plaster of which two are almost ruined.

To the south of the building is a dilapidated wall mosque with two graves in its courtyard, but it is of no special interest.

- No. 28.** (a) Tomb (unknown).
 (b) Some 20 yards to S. W. of No. 27.
 (c) Buddha.
 (d) IIb.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) The tomb measuring 22' 5" square E. M. stands on a plinth some 7' in height. It consists of a domed pavilion with 12 pillars of dressed stone. A red stone chhajja originally ran round the building, but it has now totally disappeared. Traces of blue tile decoration are to be found on the battlements, which crown the roof, and on the octagonal drum of the dome. Internally the dome is ornamented with incised plaster and intersecting bands of red colour.

A few yards to the south stands a gateway to the enclosure which originally surrounded the building but has now almost disappeared. The tomb together with the gateway is used as a fodder store.

- No. 29.** (a) Tomb (unknown).
 (b) Immediately to the east of No. 27.
 (c) Kundan.
 (d) IIb.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The tomb is a domed structure 16' square I. M. containing 12 dressed stone pillars. It is similar to No. 28, but not so ornate. It is used for residential purposes and the space between the pillars is filled in with earth except at the south-east corner. There is no grave inside.

- No. 30.** (a) Tomb (unknown).
 (b) Some 20 yards S. E. of No. 29.
 (c) Mamman.
 (d) III.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.

(h) Unnecessary.

(j) It is a domed structure hexagonal in plan (diam. 16' E. M.) and containing six dressed stone pillars. In the centre of the building is an unknown grave of rubble and plaster in an almost ruined condition.

No. 31. (a) Tomb (unknown).

(b) Some 500 yards to S. W. of the village.

(c) Shamilat deh.

(d) III.

(e) Pathan.

(f) None.

(g) Ruinous.

(h) Unnecessary.

(j) The tomb which measures 19' 5" by 18' E. M. is constructed of rubble masonry. It is covered by a dome and has an arched entrance on three sides, to the west being a mihrab recess. The building is in a precarious condition and does not contain any grave.

YAQUTPUR.

No. 32. (a) Tomb (unknown).

(b) Some 30 yards S. W. of No. 31.

(c) Shamilat deh.

(d) IIb.

(e) Pathan.

(f) None.

(g) Good.

(h) Should be protected.

(j) The tomb 21' 5" square is constructed of rubble masonry finished with plaster. On the north, south and east there is a doorway flanked by an arched opening, while on the west is a mihrab recess with similar flanking openings. The dome which surmounts the building rises from an octagonal drum, and is ornamented internally with intersecting bands of red colour and incised plaster. Inside there are traces of some two or three graves which seem to have been removed by villagers. Around the building there are several unknown graves, but none of them is of any interest.

No. 33. (a) Tomb (unknown).

(b) Some 75 yards to the west of No. 32.

(c) Shamilat deh.

(d) III.

(e) Pathan.

(f) None.

(g) Fair.

(h) Should be protected.

- (j) The tomb measuring internally 32' 6" N. to S. by 14' 9" E. to W. is constructed of rubble masonry. It consists of two compartments; the northern one is covered by a dome, while the southern chamber is open to the sky and its dome does not seem to have ever been completed. It is entered through two arched openings on the east and west and one on the north and south respectively. In the southern chamber there are two graves of rubble and plaster, one of them being ruined; traces of a grave are also to be found in the northern compartment.

No. 34. (a) Tomb (unknown).

(b) About 500 yards to the east of No. 33.

(c) Shamilat deh.

(d) III.

(e) Pathan.

(f) None.

(g) Poor.

(h) Unnecessary.

- (j) The tomb measuring 10' 1" by 9' 5" I. M. is constructed of rubble masonry finished with plaster. It is surmounted by a dome and contains an arched opening in each of its four sides. Inside there are two unknown graves in a ruined condition. Several unknown graves lie about the building, while between it and the tomb No. 32 are two wall mosques, but none of these is of any special interest.

RAIPUR KHURD.

No. 35. (a) Basti Baoli.

(b) Some 250 yards to the south of Phuta Gumbad (No. 55).

(c) Government.

(d) IIa.

(e) Circa 894 A. H. (1488 A. D.).

(f) None.

(g) Ruinous.

(h) Should be protected.

- (j) The baoli which runs from west to east measures some 96' by 26' 3" I. M. It is now filled up with earth, and is only indicated by a dilapidated five arched dalan 37' by 11' 3" on the north and south and by the eastern wall, the corners of which are marked by open pavilions. The structure together with a mosque (No. 36) and the tomb of Basti (No. 37) was enclosed by a battlemented rubble masonry wall now in a ruined state. The enclosure was entered through a domed gateway (No. 38) which stands to the west, but no longer serves its original purpose.

Basti is known to have been a Khuwaja Sara or eunuch in the reign of the Emperor Sikandar Lodi.

(k) *Asar*, Chap. III, 43-4.

Carr Stephen, 164-5.

Rodgers, 89.

No. 36. (a) Mosque of Basti.

(b) Immediately to the west of Basti Baoli.

(c) Waqf.

(d) IIa.

(e) Circa 894 A. H. (1488 A. D.).

(f) None.

(g) Good.

(h) Should be protected.

(j) The mosque 44' by 19' I. M. is constructed of rubble masonry finished with plaster. The eastern façade is pierced by three archways shaded by a red sandstone chhajja above which there is a frieze relieved by a row of small rectangular panels containing arched recesses. The spandrels of the archways are ornamented with circular discs of incised plaster.

Internally the mosque is divided into three bays, the central one being covered with a flat domed ceiling, which together with the central mihrab is ornamented with Qurānic inscriptions in incised plaster. The wing bays have arched ceilings and their mihrabs are pierced by a small oblong window of grey dressed stone. Above the windows at the roof level project brackets of dressed stone, which seem to have originally supported a balcony now disappeared. These brackets are repeated in the centre of the east side of the roof, but here also the balcony is not traceable.

At the south end of the façade is a doorway to a staircase leading to the roof, which is flat. There is also a flight of steps to the north of the courtyard, which, measuring 50' by 21' 6", projects to the east of the mosque.

(k) *Asar*, Chap. III, 43.*Carr Stephen*, 165.**No. 37.** (a) Tomb of Basti.

(b) Immediately to the south of Basti Baoli (No. 35).

(c) Government.

(d) IIa

(e) Circa 894 A. H. (1488 A. D.).

(f) None.

(g) Fair.

(h) Should be protected.

(j) The tomb stands on a raised terrace, measuring some 46' square and 16' in height, which is constructed of rubble masonry, and contains five arched cells in each of its four sides. The southern cells, however, are now partly dilapidated. In the centre of the east side of the terrace are two flights of 12 steps, which from opposite sides lead to a red sandstone doorway giving access to the platform. The four corners of this latter were originally marked by red sandstone chhatris of which only one on the N. E. corner now exists.

The tomb chamber, which occupies the centre of the terrace, stands on a dressed stone plinth some 3' high. It measures 21' square E. M. and is surmounted by a rubble plastered dome supported on 12 stone pillars. Internally the dome is lined with red sandstone and is ornamented with alternate

circular bands of white and black marble. In the centre of the tomb lies a ruined grave constructed of rubble and plaster.

- (k) *Asar*, Chap. III, 43.
Carr Stephen, 165-6.

No. 38. (a) Gateway to the enclosure containing the tomb, mosque and baoli of Basti.

(b) Immediately to the west of Basti's tomb (No. 37).

(c) Government.

(d) IIa.

(e) Circa 894 A. H. (1488 A. D.).

(f) None.

(g) Fair.

(h) Should be protected.

(j) The gateway which is crowned by a dome measure 23' 4" square I. M., and is constructed of rubble masonry finished with plaster. On each of its four sides there is a projecting bay pierced in the centre by a red sandstone doorway, and emphasized at the top by decorative flanking minarets, which are repeated at the four corners of the roof as well as on the angles of the octagonal drum from which the dome springs. The western bay is flanked on either side by an oriel window, while on each side of its doorway is a winding staircase leading to the roof.

- (k) *Asar*, Chap. III, 43-4.
Carr Stephen, 165.

No. 39. (a) Tomb (unknown).

(b) Some 200 yards to N. W. of the village of Zamarrudpur.

(c) Shamilat deh.

(d) IIa.

(e) Circa 900 A. H. (1494 A. D.).

(f) None.

(g) Good.

(h) Should be protected.

(j) The tomb stands in the courtyard of the mausoleum of Langar Khan which has now collapsed and lies in ruins. It consists of a pavilion 23' 5" square E. M. which is surmounted by a plastered dome supported by 12 dressed stone pillars. The red stone chhajja, which originally ran round the four sides of the building, has now disappeared. The tomb was ornamented with blue tiles, traces of which still remain on the battlements which crown the roof and the drum of the dome. Inside there is no grave.

Langar Khan was a noble in the court of the Emperor Bahlol Lodi. According to Sayyid Ahmad Khan the tomb under notice was that of one of his relatives.

- (k) *Asar*, Chap. III, 45.
Carr Stephen, 167-8.
Rodgers, 89.

- No. 40.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
 (b) Some 250 yards to the north of No. 39.
 (c) Waqf.
 (d) III.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The mosque which is of wall type consists of a west wall with three mihrab recesses in the centre and a flanking domed chamber on the north and south. It measures internally 28' 10" north to south by 37' 6" east to west. It is of no special interest.

MUBARAKPUR KOTLA.

- No. 41.** (a) Tomb of Mubarak Shah.
 (b) In the centre of the village.
 (c) Government.
 (d) Ia.
 (e) Circa 837 A.H. (1433 A. D.).
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Protected.
 (j) The tomb stands on an octagonal stone-paved chabutra in the centre of an enclosure surrounded by embattled rubble walls, and entered through two gateways on the south and west. The enclosure walls, except that on the west, are mostly ruined, and the western gateway, which is ornamented with a narrow band of pale blue tiles and two elaborate marble lotus flowers in the spandrels of the arch enclosing the door, is now closed

The mausoleum is a massive octagonal building of grey local stone raised on a plinth some 4' high. Surrounding the tomb chamber is an open verandah with three bays in each side of the octagon. The pillars which are single stones, have the appearance of twin piers, the angle pillars being strengthened by sloping buttresses which are a special characteristic of this style. The dome, which springs from a sixteen-sided battlemented drum with a decorative minaret at each of its angles, is surmounted by an octagonal lantern of red sandstone. Surrounding the dome over the verandah are eight chhatris of grey stone, placed in the centre of each side of the octagon. The tomb is entered through a doorway on the south, the six other openings similar to the doorway being filled in with sandstone grills, while the western side is closed with a mihrab. In the jamb of the S. W. opening is a doorway giving access to a flight of stairs leading to the roof of the building. Internally the dome is ornamented with intersecting bands of red colour, while at the springing of the dome is a triple band of Quranic inscriptions incised in plaster. The tomb contains seven uninscribed graves of marble, one of them being in a ruined state. The central grave with a dilapidated brick masonry lamp post, constructed at some later date, is apparently that of Mubarak Shah. The enclosure of Mubarak Shah's tomb is occupied by

the villagers, a few of the houses being built even on its stone paved chabutra.

Sultan Mubarak Shah, the son of Khizr Khan, was the second king of the Sayyid dynasty. He ascended the throne on the 19th Jumada I of the year 842 A.H. (22nd May 1421 A.D.), two days after the death of his father. He laid the foundation of a city, known after him as Mubarakabad on the banks of the Jumna on the 17th Rabia I, 837 A.H. (2nd November 1433 A.D.) and devoted much time and care to its erection. But on the 9th Rajab in the same year (19th February 1434 A.D.) he was murdered by his conspiring nobles in his newly founded city, where he had gone to see the progress of buildings. The city of Mubarakabad, of which not the slightest trace now remains, is supposed to have been founded near Khizrabad at the village known as Mubarakpur Reti.

(k) *Elliot*, IV 53, 78-9.

Asar, Chap. II, 26; Chap. III, 41-2.

Cooper, 59, *et seq.*

Carr Stephen, 159-60.

Keene, 63.

Beale, 256.

Fanshawe, 245.

A. S. I., I, 134, *et seq.*; XX 153-4.

Fergusson, II, 217.

Rodgers, 89.

(l) 2752, 3536.

No. 42. (a) Mosque (nameless).

(b) Inside the enclosure of the tomb of Mubarak Shah, immediately to the south of its western gate.

(c) Waqf.

(d) IIa.

(e) Circa 837 A.H. (1433 A.D.).

(f) None.

(g) Good.

(h) Protected.

(j) The mosque measuring 64' 9" by 29' 4" I.M. is constructed of rubble masonry. It is two bays in depth, each of which is divided into five compartments; the central and the end compartments of the inner bay being surmounted by three domes. The eastern façade is pierced by five arched openings shaded with a chhajja, and their spandrels are ornamented with circular discs containing the *kalima* incised in plaster.

A small doorway at the south end of the east façade gives access to a flight of stairs leading to the roof of the building. The courtyard of the mosque which is paved with stone measures 67' by 47'.

The building was used for storing tobacco by a Banya, but it has been recently claimed by the Government.

(k) *Carr Stephen*, 161.

Keene, 63.

(l) 3535.

- No. 43.** (a) Baoli.
 (b) Some 50 yards to N. W. of the western gate of the enclosure of Mubarak Shah's tomb.
 (c) Shamilat deh.
 (d) III.
 (e) Lodi.
 (f) None.
 (g) Dilapidated.
 (h) Should be protected with the group commencing with No. 41.
 (j) The baoli constructed of rubble masonry measuring 90' N. to S. by 38' E. to W. is built in five stages, each stage growing narrower towards the bottom, where the baoli is only 30' by 19'. A circular well (diam. 13') lies at the southern end of the structure, while to the north is a ruined flight of steps, which leads down to the water level. At each stage there is a gallery on the east, west and south sides of the baoli, and this also gives access to the circular well. At the ground level on the south, east and west sides were arched dalans which are now almost ruined.
- No. 44.** (a) Gumti (a domed pavilion) of Faqira.
 (b) Some 75 yards to N. W. of the west gate of the enclosure of Mubarak Shah's tomb.
 (c) Faqira.
 (d) III.
 (e) Lodi.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Should be protected with the group commencing with No. 41.
 (j) The gumti, which is constructed of rubble, is octagonal in plan (diam. 15' 6") and is covered by a dome supported on eight grey hard stone pillars. It is occupied by villagers, who have temporarily filled in the openings between the pillars, that to the south being left open to serve as an entrance. It was probably a tomb but there is no grave inside.
- No. 45.** (a) Tomb locally known as Bare Khan ka Gumbad.
 (b) Some 200 yards to N. W. of the enclosure of the tomb of Mubarak Shah.
 (c) Government.
 (d) IIa.
 (e) Lodi.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Protected.
 (j) This is the largest of the three tombs known as Tin Burj. It consists of a domed chamber 72' 9" square E.M. and is constructed of rubble masonry. In each of the north, south and east sides of the building there is a deeply recessed arch enclosing a red sandstone doorway with beautifully carved brackets and superimposed by an arched window.

The northern doorway is closed by red sandstone grills, while on the east the inner arch is blocked up, to more than half of its height, with a wall, which seems to be a later addition and is now partly dilapidated.

The walls of the tomb are relieved by small recessed arches, and terminate at the angles with semi-octagonal pilasters, which, however, do not run up above the cornice. On the roof at each of the four corners there is a domed octagonal chhatri, the south-eastern one having now disappeared. The dome rises from a sixteen-sided battlemented drum having a decorative minaret at each of its angles.

The main entrance to the tomb is on the south. Internally the central feature on the west is a mihrab of red sandstone, while on either side of the eastern doorway is an opening which gives entrance to a winding staircase leading to the roof. In the thickness of the south wall, over the entrance arch, there is a passage measuring some 39' long 2' broad and 7' 3" in height which is approached from the southern staircase. The purpose of this passage, which is in a poor condition, is not known.

The intrados of the dome is ornamented, in the usual way, with intersecting bands of red colour, which meet in a decorative circle in incised plaster at the centre. Inside there are five unknown graves of rubble and plaster. The building was used by villagers as a cattle shed, but it has been recently evacuated.

(k) *Asar*, Chap. III, 45.

Carr Stephen, 168-9.

A. S. I., XX, 154.

(l) 3530.

No. 46. (a) Tomb locally known as Chhote Khan ka Gumbad.

(b) Some 25 yards to the east of No. 45.

(c) Government.

(d) IIa.

(e) Lodi.

(f) None.

(g) Good.

(h) Protected.

(j) The tomb measuring 43' square E.M. is constructed of rubble finished with plaster. It is similar to No. 45 in style, but is ornamented with Quranic inscriptions incised in plaster, and a band of blue tiles runs externally over the arches on all its four sides. The angles of the roof are marked by hexagonal chhatris, of which the south-western one has now disappeared. The tomb is entered through a local hard-stone doorway on the south; the doorways to the north and east are filled in with earth and rubble, while on the west is a red sandstone mihrab. In the jamb of the eastern doorway is an opening giving access to a staircase leading to the roof. Inside there is an unknown grave of rubble in a ruined state. The tomb was used as a cattle shed, but it has been now evacuated.

(k) *Asar*, Chap. III, 45.

Carr Stephen, 168-9.

A. S. I., XX, 154.

(l) 3531.

- No. 47.** (a) Tomb locally known as Bhure Khan ka Gumbad.
 (b) Some 75 yards to the south of No. 46.
 (c) Government.
 (d) IIa.
 (e) Lodi.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected in conjunction with group commencing with No. 41.
 (j) The tomb is similar to Nos. 45 and 46, but it is much smaller measuring only 27' square E.M., and contains no chhatris at the corners of the roof. Like No. 46 it was also ornamented with a band of pale blue tiles running over its arches, but this ornamentation has almost disappeared, leaving only its traces on the north and south. Inside the building, which was used by villagers for storing fodder but has now been evacuated, there is an uninscribed plastered grave in good condition. The tomb together with the two previous ones is called tin Burj (three domes).
 (k) *Asar*, Chap. III, 45.
Carr Stephen, 168-9.
 (l) 3533.

- No. 48.** (a) Tomb locally known as Kale Khan ka Gumbad.
 (b) Some 360 yards to the south of No. 45.
 (c) Government.
 (d) IIa.
 (e) 886 A.H. (1481 A.D.).
 (f) On a red sandstone slab fixed over the mihrab to the west.

بنا کرد این عمارت را در عهد دولت بندگان حضرت سلیمانی بهارل شاه سلطان خلدالله
 ملکه و سلطانه والده این مرهم مبارک خان بن محمد عالی اعظم همایون خان
 محمد ابن ملک فر تاریخ بیست پنجم ماه ربیع الاول سنه ست و ثمانین و ثمانمائه

Translation.

"This building was erected during the reign of him who commands devotion like his majesty Solomon, (named) Bahlol Shah Sultan, may God perpetuate his kingdom and reign Mubarak Khan, son of Masnadi Ali Azam Humayun Khan Muhammad son of Malik on the 25th of the month of Rabiul Awwal of the year 886 (24th May 1481 A.D.)."

- (g) Good.
 (h) Protected.
 (j) The tomb which is similar to Nos. 45-47 is 42' square E.M. It has no chhatris at the angles of the roof which is reached by a winding staircase at the N. E. corner of the building. Inside there are two graves of rubble and plaster in a dilapidated condition.
 The inscription refers to Mubarak Khan, son of Masnadi Ali Azam Humayun Khan. There were two nobles of this name in the court of the Emperor Bahlol Lodi, one surnamed Lodi and the other Lohani, but their parentage is unknown. The inscription so far as it is readable offers little help in ascertaining which of these two nobles is here referred to. Mubarak

Khan Lohani had a son named Darya Khan, and a tomb known after him (No. 60) in the immediate neighbourhood of this building, however, seems to indicate that Mubarak Khan of this inscription was probably his father Mubarak Khan Lohani. (For a list of the names of the nobles of the Emperor Bahlol Lodi see *Tabaqati Akbari*, pp. 159-60.)

(l) 3532.

- No. 49.** (a) Gumti (a domed pavilion).
 (b) Some 10 yards to S. W. of the south gate of the enclosure of Mubarak Shah's tomb.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Lodi.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Should be protected with group commencing with No. 41.
 (j) It is a domed octagonal pavilion (diam. 14') standing on raised ground and constructed of rubble masonry with eight grey hard stone pillars. It seems to have been originally a tomb but there is no trace of any grave inside. The building is now occupied by a sweeper.

- No. 50.** (a) A domed pavilion locally known as Kanchni wali Gumti.
 (b) Some 200 yards to the south of the southern gate of the enclosure of Mubarak Shah's tomb.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Protected.
 (j) The building 14' square is constructed of rubble finished with plaster. It is crowned by a dome and has an arched entrance in each of its four sides. It was probably a tomb but contains no grave inside.
 To the south of this structure there are a few unknown graves together with the remains of a ruined building, but they are of no interest.

- No. 51.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
 (b) In the portion of the village inhabited by Brahmans and known as Gwari of Brahmans.
 (c) Waqf.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.

- (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The mosque measuring some 42' by 17' is constructed of brick masonry, and consists of three compartments each entered through an archway. It was occupied by villagers, but has been recently reclaimed by the Government. It is however, of no special interest.

- No. 52.** (a) A domed pavilion locally known as Mirza's Gumti.
 (b) Some 250 yards to N. E. of the village.
 (c) Descendants of Sardar Mirza of Delhi.
 (d) III.
 (e) Lodi.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) The pavilion measuring 19' 8" square stands on a raised platform of dressed stone 25' 6" square. It is crowned by a rubble plastered dome supported on 12 dressed stone pillars. The openings between the pillars, three on each side of the building, were closed by jali screens; but these latter have mostly disappeared, and to make the structure suitable for residential purposes, are now replaced by brick walls. The central opening on the south is furnished with wooden doors serving as an entrance, while that on the west contains a mihrab recess. The building was surrounded by an enclosure wall which is now ruined, but the gateway to the enclosure still stands to the south. It was probably a tomb, but is now used for dwelling purposes.

- No. 53.** (a) Mosque of Begam's garden.
 (b) Some 40 yards to N. E. of No. 52.
 (c) Waqf.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) The mosque measuring 49' 8" by 17' 10" I.M. is constructed of brick masonry finished with plaster. It is divided internally into three bays each covered by a bulbous dome and entered through an arched opening on the east. The west wall inside contains three mihrab recesses, one in each bay.

- No. 54.** (a) Tomb locally known as Gumti of Shaikh Akh.
 (b) Some 500 yards to the east of the village.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Lodi.

- (f) None.
- (g) Good.
- (h) Should be protected.
- (j) The tomb octagonal in plan (diam. 25' 3") is constructed of rubble masonry finished with plaster. It is crowned by a dome supported on eight arches originally shaded by a chhajja, now disappeared, and containing dressed stone pillars. Inside there are two unknown graves in a ruined state.

- No. 55.** (a) Tomb locally known as Phuta Gumbad.
 (b) About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to N. E. of the village.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Lodi.
 (f) None.
 (g) Poor.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The tomb measuring 17' 6" square I.M. is constructed of rubble masonry. It is covered by a dome and entered through an arched opening on the north, south and east, to the west being a mihrab. It is in a dilapidated condition, on account of which it is called Phuta Gumbad (dilapidated dome). Inside there is no grave.

- No. 56.** (a) Tomb (unknown).
 (b) Some 200 yards to the west of Phuta Gumbad (No. 55).
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Lodi.
 (f) None.
 (g) Ruinous.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The tomb, which stands on a low ruined platform, is sixteen-sided in plan (diam. 48') with a deeply recessed arch in each of its sides. On the south there are traces of a doorway which gave access into the central chamber now filled in with earth. A flight of steps to the west of this doorway leads to the roof, in the centre of which is an octagonal platform containing three plastered cenotaphs. The roof has partly given way and the building is of no special interest.

- No. 57.** (a) Tomb (unknown).
 (b) Some 200 yards to the north of Phuta Gumbad (No. 55).
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Pathan.

- (f) None.
- (g) Poor.
- (h) Should be protected.
- (j) The tomb rubble built and finished with plaster stands on a platform 74' 9" square and 2' 2" high. It is 49' 8" square E.M. and in each of its four sides contains an archway flanked by arched openings. The central apartment, which is surrounded by a corridor, is divided into two chambers by a partition wall pierced by an arched opening in the centre. Each of these chambers contains an unknown ruined grave, and is entered through an arched opening on the north and south.

An arched opening at the south-east corner of the building gives access to a flight of 12 stairs leading to the roof, which is flat and enclosed by a brick wall 2' high. In the centre of the roof is a platform 22' 3" square and 1' 3" high, but without any cenotaph.

On each of the four façades of the building there are faint traces of painted ornamentation.

- No. 58.** (a) Tomb (unknown).
 (b) Some 250 yards to S. W. of Phuta Gumbad (No. 55).
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Lodi.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The tomb 14' 3" square is crowned by a plastered dome, supported on 9 red sandstone pillars one of which has now fallen down. Inside there is an unknown plastered grave in a ruined state.

- No. 59.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
 (b) Some 200 yards to the south of No. 55.
 (c) Waqf.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Poor.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The mosque constructed of brick masonry and finished with plaster measures some 21' by 13' E.M. It consists of three bays, the central one being surmounted by a bulbous dome. It is of no interest.

GHATU SARAI.

- No. 60.** (a) Tomb of Darya Khan.
 (b) Some 360 yards to S. W. of Bare Khan ka Gumbad (No. 45).

- (c) Government.
- (d) IIa.
- (e) Lodi.
- (f) None.
- (g) Poor. Conservative measures have been recently taken to preserve the building from further decay.
- (h) Protected.
- (j) The tomb consists of a chabutra 98' square, having each of its four corners marked by a domed chhatra supported on 12 columns. In the centre of this chabutra there is again a circular chabutra (diam. 31' and 3' in height), containing the uninscribed plastered grave of Darya Khan. The whole structure seems to have been raised upon a further chabutra which is now ruined. On the eastern side of this lower storey was originally a colonnaded dalan, the remains of which have been recently disclosed by the clearance of the site.

Darya Khan Lohani, the son of Mubarak Khan Lohani, was a noble in the court of the Lodi Emperors. He held the post of Mir Adl (Chief Justice) during the reign of the Emperor Bahlol Lodi, whose son and successor Sikandar Lodi afterwards raised him to the responsible post of wakil. He died during the reign of Ibrahim Lodi.

- (k) *Tabaqati Akbari*, 159-60.
Elliot, IV, 454; V, 105.
- (l) 3534.

BADLI ZAIL.

AZADPUR.

- No. 61.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
 (b) In the village.
 (c) Waqf.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Dilapidated.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The mosque, which measures 22' 9" by 13' I.M., is built of rubble masonry and stands on high ground some 6' above the general level. It is enclosed by a low wall on three sides of the court with a doorway towards the east. The prayer chamber, which is in a dilapidated condition, is a single compartment with three arched entrances. The court, which still retains some fragments of the old plaster, measures 24' 2" by 11' 6".

PIPAL THALA.

- No. 62.** (a) Badli ki Sarai.
 (b) On Delhi-Karnal road between 5th and 6th mile-stones.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) The Sarai is ruined, but the gateways which have been recently conserved are in a fair condition.
 (h) Gateways protected.
 (j) The Sarai consisted of an enclosure surrounded by arched cells and entered through gateways to N. W. and S. E. It was occupied by the Pipal Thala village, but has been lately evacuated and dismantled on account of the dilapidated condition of the building. The gateways which indicate the sarai, have, however, been conserved and declared as protected monuments. Architecturally, these gateways are of little interest and have nothing to commend them to notice. Formerly a road passed through the sarai, but when this road was converted into the Grand Trunk Road it was diverted to the east outside the sarai.

About 100 yards to the north of the sarai is a brick masonry tank which originally contained steps and a gateway, with perhaps a pavilion on its roof, to the west. These steps and the gateway are now in a ruined condition.

The Badli ki Sarai was held by the mutineers and was the site of a battle fought on the 8th June 1857. The mutineers were repulsed, and their guns, which had been placed on a sand-bag battery, were captured by the British force.

- (k) *Fanshawe*, 60, 115-7.
Hearn, 24, 168-170.

BADLI.

- No. 63.** (a) Tomb locally known as that of Paik.
 (b) On the Delhi-Karnal road some 7 miles from Delhi City.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) The tomb, which is constructed of brick masonry finished with plaster, is externally octagonal in plan with an arched recess in each of its eight sides, those on the four cardinal points being pierced by arched openings. It is surmounted by a flat dome which rises from a high octagonal drum. Inside, the tomb is 18' 4" square and contains a small *kachcha* grave apparently constructed at a later date. The building is now used as a Police Post, and to utilize it for residential purposes the openings on the north, south and east have been closed, while on the west is a doorway which serves as an entrance.
 Nothing is known about Paik but the word literally means a messenger.

HAIDARPUR.

- No. 64.** (a) Shalamar Bagh originally called Aizzabad Bagh.
 (b) About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the village.
 (c) Muhammad Ishaq, Hafiz Ahsanullah, Rikkhan Das and Hem Raj.
 (d) IIb.
 (e) 1064 A.H. (1653-4 A.D.).
 (f) None.
 (g) Buildings and enclosing walls ruinous.
 (h) The palace in the centre of the garden should be protected.
 (j) The garden was originally enclosed by a wall of which only the fragments on the south and west now remain. The central feature of the garden is a building locally known as Shish Mahall (glazed palace) although there is no trace of glass decoration to justify its name. It is constructed of brick masonry and red sandstone, finished with white plaster and ornamented with coloured painting. The palace which measures 77' 8" by 39' 2" E.M., stands on a plinth 5' 6" high, and is entered on the north through an archway flanked on either side by a three-arched dalan. Beyond this archway is a central hall with a compartment at either wing and a three-arched dalan at the back.

On the west of the palace is a hammam (bath) containing several compartments and corridors, while on the east are two chambers, of which the purpose is not known. These chambers together with the hammam are in a ruined condition.

Some 50 yards to the north of the palace is a brick masonry platform, which, running from east to west, forms the northern boundary of the garden. It is some 31' wide and contains a ruined chamber at either end. In the centre of the platform there are again two chambers 54' apart, and in no better condition. On each of the north and south sides of the open space between these two latter chambers, at about its centre, is a tank, and it is likely that there was originally an arrangement for a jharna or waterfall here, the tank on the north being at a much lower level. Beyond the northern tank there is again a third tank which was connected with the former by a water-channel.

The original name of the garden was Aizzabad Garden and it was in its pleasant buildings that the Emperor Aurangzeb performed the preliminary ceremonies in connection with his accession to the throne. The author of *Muntakhabul-Lubab* describes this event as follows. "Aurangzeb, not caring to enter the fortress of Delhi, encamped in the garden of Aizzabad, now called Shalamar, and he sent on an advanced force, under Bahadur Khan, in pursuit of Dara. On Friday the first of Zulqada 1068 A.H. (31st July 1658 A.D.), after saying his prayers, and at an auspicious time, he took his seat on the throne of the Empire of Hindustan, without troubling himself about placing his name on the coinage or having it repeated in the Khutba. Such matters as titles, the Khutba, the coinage and the sending of presents to other sovereigns and nobles were all deferred to his second accession to the throne."

Sayyid Ahmad Khan says that the name Shalamar was given to the garden by the Emperor Shahjahan himself, and adds that it is composed of two Hindi (Sanskrit) words 'Shala' and 'Mar' meaning the abode of pleasure.

Bernier calls the Shalamar Garden "The King's country house" and says that it was "a handsome and noble building, but not to be compared to Fontainebleau, Saint Germain or Versailles." He again notices the garden in giving an account of Aurangzeb's journey to Kashmir. "The King," he writes, "left this city (Delhi on his way to Kashmir) on the sixth December (1664), at three o'clock in the afternoon; a day and hour which, according to astrologers of Delhi, cannot fail to prove propitious to long journeys. Having reached Chah-limar, his country villa, which is about two leagues distant from the capital, he remained there six whole days in order to afford time for the preparations required by an expedition which was to last eighteen months." Archibald Constable, the editor of an English translation of Bernier's *Travels*, remarks in a foot-note that the Shalamar gardens were begun about the fourth year of Shahjahan's reign, 1632, and according to the statement of Catrou their design was the invention of a Venetian. It is probable that the garden was known after Aizzun Nisa Begam entitled Akbarabadi Mahal, a mistress of Shahjahan. There was also a mosque of this lady in Delhi, but it was pulled down after the mutiny and its site is now occupied by the Edward Memorial Park.

Nadir Shah on his departure from Delhi encamped near the Shalamar Garden. After the year 1803 it was, for some time, used as a summer retreat by the British Resident at Delhi, and Sir David Ochterlony contracted in it the fever from which he died.

(k) *Khulasatut Tawarikh*, 517.

Muntakhabul Lubab, II, 39-40.

- Alamgir Namah*, 147, 152-3.
Bernier, 283, 351.
Asar, Chap. III, 71-2.
Fanshawe, 60.
Hearn, 168.
Sairul Manazil, 56.
Cooper, 109.
As. Res., IV, 430.
Auckland, 16, 45.
Roberts, II, 214.
Orlich, II, 16.
Heber, II, 306.
Oriental Annual, 71.
Gardens, 103, 105.
 (l) 350D, 351D, 352D, 353D, 354D.

SHAKURPUR.

- No. 65.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
 (b) On the Delhi-Rohtak road at the 1st furlong past the 4th milestone, towards north.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Dilapidated.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The mosque constructed of brick masonry and furnished with plaster measures 16' 6" by 13' E.M. and is covered by a curved Bengali roof. It has three arched entrances on the east, but they are now filled in with earth, and an opening is made through the central mihrab on the west to give access into the building. The mosque is used as a cattle shed and is of no interest.
- No. 66.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
 (b) Some 40 yards towards west of No. 65.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The mosque which is similar to No. 65 measures 19' 3" by 13' E.M. It is also used as a cattle shed, and its two arched entrances on the east are filled in with earth, while the central one is open and gives access into the building.

- No. 67.** (a) Shivalaya locally known as Sadhwala.
 (b) Some 200 yards to the south of the village.
 (c) Chaudhri Kanhaiya and Chander Singh.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The Shivalaya, constructed of brick masonry and finished with plaster, measures 10' square E.M. It is surmounted by a bulbous dome and is entered through a doorway on the east. Inside there are a few stone images which are worshipped.
 To the south of the shivalaya is a tank with a bathing ghat and a few descending brick steps. The building is of no interest.

BASAI DARAPUR.

- No. 68.** (a) Shivalaya (nameless).
 (b) About 200 yards S. E. of the village.
 (c) Bhagwan Singh.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Poor.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The Shivalaya, constructed of brick masonry and finished with plaster, stands on a platform 28' square and 1' 3" high. It is a domed chamber 13' 8" square E.M. with an arched opening on the north. Inside in the centre of the Shivalaya, there is a small piece of oval shaped black stone which is called *Pindi* and worshipped as an idol. The building is locally said to have been erected by a forefather of Bhagwan Singh, the owner of the Shivalaya. It is of no special interest.
- No. 69.** (a) Shivalaya (nameless).
 (b) Some 50 yards to the south of No. 67.
 (c) Bhagwan Singh.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The Shivalaya, constructed of rubble masonry and finished with plaster, stands on a platform some 21' 6" square and 1' 9" high. It consists of a chamber 11' square E.M. surmounted by a bulbous dome and entered through an arched opening on the north and east. Inside there is *Pindi* or idol for worshipping. It is contemporaneous with No. 67 and is known to have been built by the same man.

- No. 70.** (a) A domed building.
(b) About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south of Sarai Ruhullah Khan, by the side of a ridge.
(c) Government.
(d) III.
(e) Pathan.
(f) None.
(g) Fair.
(h) Unnecessary.
(j) The building constructed of rubble masonry coated with plaster is octagonal in plan (diam. 27') and surmounted by a hemispherical dome. Internally it is square, with a deeply recessed arch in each of its four sides, of which that on the east is pierced by a dilapidated arched opening. The purpose of the building is unknown; possibly it was a tomb but there is no indication of a grave inside. It seems to have been used by the villagers as a cattle shed, but now it is vacant. The building is of no special interest.
- No. 71.** (a) A domed building.
(b) Some 150 yards to the west of No. 70.
(c) Government.
(d) III.
(e) Pathan.
(f) None.
(g) Fair.
(h) Unnecessary.
(j) It is similar to No. 70 in design and dimensions.
- No. 72.** (a) A domed building.
(b) Some 150 yards to the west of No. 71.
(c) Government.
(d) III.
(e) Pathan.
(f) None.
(g) Fair.
(h) Unnecessary.
(j) It is similar to No. 70 in design and dimensions.
- No. 73.** (a) A domed building.
(b) Some 150 yards to the west of No. 72.
(c) Government.
(d) III.
(e) Pathan.
(f) None.
(g) Poor.

- (h) Unnecessary.
- (j) It is similar to No. 70 in design and dimensions.

NARAINA.

- No. 74.** (a) Fort.
- (b) In the village.
 - (c) People of the village.
 - (d) III.
 - (e) Pathan.
 - (f) None.
 - (g) Ruinous.
 - (h) The main features of the fort, *viz.*, the north gate, the fragments of the walls and bastions should be protected.
 - (j) The fort constructed of rubble masonry stands on a ridge. It is in a ruined state and can be traced by the fragments of its enclosing walls and bastions. To the north is a gateway, which is in a better state, and is said to have originally formed the only entrance to the fort. The citadel is occupied by villagers who have built kachcha houses in it.

NANGLOI ZAIL.

HASHTSAL.

- No. 75.** (a) Minar.
 (b) In the village.
 (c) Government.
 (d) Ia.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair. The platform should be cleared of the mud houses of the villagers and conserved. The minar is in need of repair.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) The minar, constructed of brick masonry faced with red sandstone, stands on a double platform of rubble. The lower platform which is some 66' square is almost ruined and has been encroached upon by villagers who have built mud houses on it. The second platform is octagonal in plan (diam. 38 and 9' 6" in height). It is also dilapidated, and the steps, by which it was approached have now disappeared. The minar, which is some 56' high from the upper platform, is of three storeys, each of which is marked by a doorway and by the traces of a balcony or a chhajja. It is tapering, the bottom and top diameters being 20' and 12' respectively. In elevation the ground storey is divided into two halves by a projecting moulding topped by decorative *kanguras*. The plan of the lower half of this storey is a polygon of 12 sides with a recessed panel in each face containing a marble tablet at the top. The upper half of the ground storey, together with the two upper storeys is circular, and their faces are decorated with alternate angular and semi-circular flutings. A winding staircase inside the minar leads up to the top, and it is entered through a rectangular doorway 5' 3" by 2' 6" on the north. The upper two storeys have similar doorways on the south, measuring 5' 3½" by 1' 10" and 5' 3½" by 2' 1½" respectively.
- Locally it is said that the minar was constructed by the Emperor Shah-jahan who had his Shikargah here, and that it originally consisted of five storeys and was crowned by a domed chhatri, but the two topmost storeys subsequently disappeared. The statement that it was originally five storeys high does not seem to be true. Possibly it was topped by a chhatri which is not now existing.

- Ne. 76.** (a) Hati Khana.
 (b) About 100 yards N. W. of the Minar.
 (c) Maharaja Lal pleader of Delhi.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.

- (f) None.
- (g) Poor.
- (h) The main features of the building, *viz.*, the double storeyed pavilion on the north wall and the central red sandstone dalans, together with the portions of the enclosing wall, should be protected.
- (j) The building, constructed of rubble masonry, consists of an extensive enclosure surrounded by a battlemented wall which is partly broken on the east and west. The prominent feature of the north wall is a double storeyed pavilion containing a central chamber and a compartment in each of its east and west wings. The central chamber, in which red sandstone is also used, is covered by a Bengali dome, while the side compartments have each a roof of pyramidal shape. Inside the enclosure there are two rows of arched compartments some 3 or 4 bays deep running from east to west. These compartments are in a very dilapidated state. The row of compartments to the north has red sandstone freely used in the arches, pillars and chhajja, the last having mostly disappeared. The building seems to be a Shikargah of Shah-jahan. It is very similar to the so-called Shikargah at the Janti village in Kanjhawla Zail. It is now densely occupied by villagers who have built mud houses inside the enclosure and have taken up their quarters in the arched compartment and the pavilion on the north.

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BAWANA ZAIL.

NARELA.

- No. 77.** (a) Tank locally known as that of Raja Chand.
 (b) Some 500 yards to the south of the village and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the railway station.
 (c) Mam Raj and Qabul Raj.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Dilapidated.
 (h) The existing walls and steps of the tank should be protected.
 (j) The tank which is very large is square in plan. It is surrounded by brick masonry walls with descending steps some 15 in number. On the north the wall and the steps are partly ruined, while at its north-east corner a building has been recently constructed to accommodate an English Upper Primary School. The tank is now dry and used for cultivation. Local tradition assigns to it a great antiquity, but nothing is forthcoming about Raja Chand after whom it is known.
- No. 78.** (a) A domed building locally known as Samak Shah's Gumbad.
 (b) On the road from the railway station to the village some 200 yards to the north of the latter.
 (c) Muhammad Ali Bhatyara.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The building constructed of brick masonry plastered is surmounted by a dome rising from an octagonal drum. It measures 12' 6" square E.M., and is entered through an arched opening to the east. The purpose of the building is unknown. It is, however, of no interest.
- No. 79.** (a) Kos Minar.
 (b) About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to N. W. of the village.
 (c) Government.
 (d) Ia.
 (e) Afghan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) It is a Kos Minar on the old road from Delhi to Karnal.

KURAINI.

- No. 80.** (a) Grave of Kalu Shah.
 (b) Immediately to S. W. of the village.
 (c) Fahiman, an old woman living in the village.
 (d) III.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) The grave which lies in a brick wall enclosure is of immense size, measuring 20' 11" by 4' 6" and 3' 5" in height. It is coated with plaster and whitewashed, and a lamp-post similarly treated stands at its head. The enclosure containing the grave measures 70' 6" by 35' 5". It is paved with bricks, and in the centre of its west wall are three mihrab recesses indicative of a mosque. The N. E. and N. W. angles of the enclosure are marked by octagonal bastions, while its south wall is pierced by a doorway, flanked by decorative minarets. To the east of the big sepulchre are two unknown graves, one of which lies from west to east instead of the orthodox North to South.

Immediately to the south of the grave enclosure of Kalu Shah is a three-bay mosque built in brick masonry, while further to its south is a three-arched dalan; but both these buildings which are attached to the grave are in a dilapidated condition. To the east of the mosque and the dalan stands a domed gateway which gives access to these structures as well as to the grave enclosure.

In the neighbourhood of these buildings there are a few other graves, but none of them is of any special interest.

Kalu Shah is also known as "Nau Gaza Pir" and his grave is venerated as that of a saint, but tradition is silent about him and the date of his death. It is, however, a general characteristic of old Muhammadan graves that they are larger than those of later dates, and on this ground we can hazard a conjecture that the grave under notice may be of an early period of the Muhammadan rule in India. Many graves of similarly large dimensions are to be found in Multan and in the northern part of the Punjab. These graves are not inscribed or dated but great antiquity is assigned to them by local traditions.

- No. 81.** (a) Kos Minar.
 (b) About one mile to S. E. of the Village.
 (c) Government.
 (d) Ia.
 (e) Afghan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) It stands on the old road from Delhi to Karnal.

KHOR PUNJAB.

- No. 82.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
(b) In the village.
(c) Waqf, Mutawalli Alimuddin.
(d) III.
(e) Mughal.
(f) None.
(g) Good.
(h) Unnecessary.
(j) The mosque is known to have been erected during the reign of Aurangzeb and originally consisted of three compartments measuring 36' 9" by 11' I.M. Of these compartments the central one is surmounted by a dome, while those on the wings have arched roofs. The building has been lately much extended, and arched dalans have been built at either wing of the main structure as well as on the north and south sides of the courtyard. In front of the prayer chamber there is a shelter of corrugated iron sheets, which is said to have been erected some ten years ago. The mosque is entered through a doorway on the east and is of no special interest.

KANJHAOLA ZAIL.

JANTI.

- No. 83.** (a) Shikargah.
 (b) In the centre of the village.
 (c) People of the village.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Ruinous.
 (h) The main features of the building, *viz.*, the fragments of the enclosing walls, together with the eastern gate and the pavilion on the east wall, and the arcaded dalan in the centre, should be protected.
 (j) The Shikargah, constructed of brick masonry and red sandstone, consists of an extensive enclosure surrounded by battlemented walls, of which only the fragments on the east and south now remain. It was entered through a gateway on east and west, but of these the western gateway has disappeared along with the enclosing wall on that side. In the centre of the enclosure is a building containing a square courtyard surrounded by arcaded chambers on the north, south and west, while on the east is an arched dalan with side compartments. The arcaded chambers, which are covered with flat roofs supported on wooden beams, are mostly ruined. The central feature in the east wall is a double storeyed pavilion covered with an arched roof.

The Shikargah is occupied by villagers who have utilized all its buildings for residential purposes. According to local tradition it was constructed by the Emperor Shahjahan.

- No. 84.** (a) A tank.
 (b) About 500 yards to N. W. of the village.
 (c) Shamilat deh.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Dilapidated.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The tank, measuring some 200 yards square, is surrounded by a brick wall about 10' high. In each of its four sides, in the centre, there is a break in the wall with a paved ramp giving access to water.

CHATESAR.

- No. 85.** (a) A building locally known as Dara Shikoh's house.
 (b) In the centre of the village.

- (c) People of the village.
- (d) III.
- (e) Mughal.
- (f) None.
- (g) Ruinous.
- (h) Unnecessary.
- (j) The building, which is constructed of brick masonry, originally consisted of an enclosure surrounded by arcaded compartments, of which only two at the south-east corner now remain. The enclosure is entered through a doorway on the south, and is occupied by villagers who have built mud houses in it. The purpose of the building is unknown. Locally it is said to have been erected by the Prince Dara Shikoh as a country house, in connection with the Shikargah built by Shahjahan.

NAJAFGARH ZAIL.

NAJAFGARH.

- No. 86.** (a) House of Najaf Khan.
 (b) In the village to the south.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The house, constructed of brick masonry and red sandstone, is entered through a doorway on the east. It contains a central courtyard 42' by 72' surrounded by arched dalans, while on the west is a platform 72' 2" by 13' 10" and 2' 4" in height. To the west of this platform is a three-arched dalan of red sandstone 40' 6" by 27' 5" I.M. and two bays deep, each bay having a compartment at either wing. Under the dalan and the platform is a tahkhana, access to which is obtained through a doorway at the N. E. and S. E. corners of the platform. The platform has a slight projection to the east, and beyond this is a marble tank in the form of a cross 56' 4" long by 9' 10" broad and 2' 6" deep. At the S. E. corner of the house is a hammam containing three chambers. The roof of the house is protected by a parapet with loopholes for firing guns through them.

The house was repaired by Munshi Bhawani Shankar, who held a responsible post at Delhi during its occupation by the Mahrattas. (For full account of Munshi Bhawani Shankar see List, Vol. I, p. 167.) The Munshi also built a row of compartments outside the house along its northern wall and a few rooms on its roof towards west.

At the north-east corner outside the building is a well surrounded by a roofed passage 6' 4" wide. This whole structure is octagonal (diam. 31'), while the well in the centre is circular 7' 10" in diameter. It is said that on the roof of the structure, which is 18' 6" high, water was raised from the well by means of a *rehat* (Persian wheel), and supplied to the house and the tank through earthen pipes.

The house is now occupied by the Police station of Najafgarh.

Najaf Khan, who founded Najafgarh and constructed this house, held the rank of Amirul Umara during the reign of Shah Alam II. (For an account of him see List, Vol. II, No. 299.)

- No. 87.** (a) Delhi Gate.
 (b) Eastern gate of Najafgarh.
 (c) Government.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.

- (f) None.
- (g) Good.
- (h) Should be protected.
- (j) The gateway, constructed of brick masonry, measures 49' 9" by 33' 6" E.M. It is pierced in the centre by two archways opening to the east and west, while between these archways there are double storeyed dalans one on each side of the central passage. The dalans are used for residential purposes and those on the ground floor have been lately provided with doors. The eastern archway contains original door leaves of Mughal type with pointed iron nails.

The town of Najfgarh was originally surrounded by a ditch which is now filled up. There are three other gateways of the town, but they are modern, having been constructed by the Municipality some 25 years ago.

- No. 88.** (a) Jami mosque.
 (b) Some 200 yards to N. W. of the Delhi gate of Najafgarh (No. 2).
 (c) Mir Husain Ali.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The mosque, built of brick masonry and finished with plaster, consists of three compartments each roofed by a bulbous dome and entered through an arched opening to the east. It measures 28' by 14' 7" I.M., while the courtyard to the east is 31' 3" by 23' 10". At the south-east corner of the courtyard is a small well. The mosque is contemporaneous with the town, but it is of no special interest.

- No. 89.** (a) Garden of Najaf Khan.
 (b) Some 500 yards to N. E. of the Delhi gate of Najafgarh (No. 2).
 (c) Rati Ram, Bishan Singh and Daud Khan.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Ruinous.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The garden was surrounded by brick masonry walls, strengthened by octagonal bastions. These walls are almost ruined and can only be traced by a heap of debris or a few dilapidated bastions which together with fragments of the south wall now stand. In the centre of the south, east and west walls there are the remains of some buildings which seem to have been originally barahdaris or pavilions connected with the garden.

The garden is now partly cultivated, and in its centre a dak bungalow has been lately erected.

NAGLI SAKRAOT.

- No. 90.** (a) Tomb of Rana Sahib.
 (b) Some 200 yards to the south of the Delhi-Najafgarh road at the 4th furlong of the 13th mile from Delhi.
 (c) Faqirs of Najafgarh.
 (d) III.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected.
 (j) The tomb stands in an enclosure which is surrounded by a rubble masonry wall and entered through a battlemented doorway on the east. It is a domed chhatri measuring 17' 2" square E.M. and containing 12 dressed stone pillars. A red sandstone chhajja supported on stone beams and capitals of pillars runs round the building. Inside the tomb there are two graves each measuring 7' by 3' 6" and 2' 6" in height. The central opening to the north is partly closed by a wall 5' 6" high, which contains several holes and niches for lamps. Outside the chhatri are a few unknown graves of no interest, while at each of the N. E. and S. E. corners of the enclosure is a small compartment probably for the attendants of the tomb.

The tomb of Rana Sahib is locally venerated as that of a saint, but nothing is forthcoming about him.

JHARAUDA KALAN.

- No. 91.** (a) Samadh of Baba Hari Das.
 (b) At the north-east of the village.
 (c) Rati Ram.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The building, known as the *samadh* of Baba Hari Das, stands on a platform 37' 4" by 24' 4". It measures 31' 6" by 10' 7" E.M., and consists of three compartments, each of which contains a grave or *samadh* some 2' 6" square, and is entered through an arched opening to the north. These *samadhs* are coated with white plaster and each is marked with foot impressions. The central compartment is covered by a curved Bengali roof, which together with the domes surmounting the side compartments is crowned by a gilded finial. The *samadh* of Baba Hari Das lies in the central compartment, while in the side ones are those of Kali Das and Bakhtu.

At the back of the building again is a *samadh* said to be that of Mauji Sad, the Guru or preceptor of Baba Hari Das. It is similar to the other neighbouring *samadhs*, but measures 1' 8" square and lies on a small platform with a small pillar topped by gilded finial to the north.

Baba Hari Das is locally known to have been a Jat and the Guru of the village. Kali Das and Bakhtu were his brother-Gurus—the chelas or disciples of Mauji Sad. All these gurus are said to have burnt themselves alive, and these *samadhs* indicate the places where their ashes were buried.

MITRAON.

- No. 92.** (a) A domed chhatri.
 (b) About 100 yards to S. W. of the village.
 (c) Shamilat Deh.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The chhatri, which is surmounted by a dome, is constructed of brick masonry finished with plaster. It is octagonal in plan (diam. 16' 7") with an arched opening in each of the eight sides. It stands on an octagonal platform 31' in diameter and 6' 7" in height, but the steps by which the platform was reached have now disappeared. The purpose of the chhatri is unknown; locally it is said to have been erected by a *banjara* (Corn merchant). It is of no special interest.

PALAM ZAIL.

PALAM.

- No. 93.** (a) Mosque.
 (b) At the S. E. corner of the village.
 (c) Waqf, Mutawalli Ilahi Bakhsh.
 (d) IIb.
 (e) 935 A. H. (1528-9 A. D.).
 (f) On a marble slab over the northern arch of the central compartment.

در عهد ظہیر الدین محمد بابر بادشاہ غازی خلد اللہ ملکہ و سلطانہ ہذا المسجد و نماز گاہ
 بنا کرد ملازم ناصرالدین امیر عبداللہ اسمہ غضنفر سنہ ۹۳۵

Translation.

“ During the reign of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babar, the king champion of faith—may God perpetuate his kingdom and sovereignty—this mosque and the place of worship was built by the servant of Nasiruddin Amir Abdullah, named Ghazanfar. The year 934.”

On a marble slab over the southern arch of the central compartment.

(۱) غضنفر بنا کرد خورش مسجدی * کہ چرن کعبہ اورا زیارت نکرست
 (۲) بیاتم چندین بقعہ خیر ساخت * بنزد خدایش ازان آپرست
 (۳) ثوابی ز خیر مساجید یافت * ز خیر مساجید تاریخ ارست

Translation.

- (1) “ Ghazanfar built an excellent mosque, a visit to which is as good as a pilgrimage to Kaba.
 (2) He erected in Palam such a sacred building, that on account of it he is held in estimation by God.
 (3) He was rewarded for (building) the best of mosques, (and) ‘ Best of mosques ’ is its chronogram.”

(g) Good.

(h) Should be protected.

(j) The mosque, constructed of brick masonry and finished with plaster, consists of three compartments each entered through an arched opening on the east. The central compartment is surmounted by a hemispherical dome which springs from an octagonal drum and is crowned by a stone pinnacle. The four corners of the roof, which is reached by a staircase at the south end of the prayer chamber, are each marked by a small minaret topped by a miniature dome, while a hardstone chhajja runs along the east façade of the building. The central arch, together with the central mihrab, is enclosed by Quranic inscriptions, which are repeated on circular discs ornamenting the spandrels of arches. The recessed arched pendentives which transform the central compartment from a square into an octagon are interesting and noteworthy.

The prayer chamber measures 29' 6" by 14' I. M., while the courtyard surrounded by a rubble masonry wall is 32' 8" by 11' 10".

The mosque it is believed is the only building in or near Delhi of the time of the Emperor Babar, and hence claims special care for its preservation.

- No. 94.** (a) Well locally known as Khuaja wala.
 (b) Some 200 yards to N. E. of the village.
 (c) Abdul Ghani.
 (d) III.
 (e) Pathan.
 (f) The inscription, written in Naskh characters, is engraved on two red sandstone slabs inside the well about a yard below the mouth. It has been much obliterated and so covered with moss that it is difficult to decipher it. The few words which are readable and denote that the well was built by one Miyan Khuaja the son of Daud, are as follows.

این چاه بنا کرده میان خواجه بن دارد مسند عالی
 ظل الله

Translation.

"This well built by Miyan Khuaja, son of Daud
 Masnadi Ali the shadow of God

- (g) Fair.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The well is built of rubble masonry and is of no particular interest.

- No. 95.** (a) Shivalaya.
 (b) Some 300 yards to the north of the village.
 (c) Hindu inhabitants of the village.
 (d) III.
 (e) Late Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Unnecessary.
 (j) The Shivalaya stands in the centre of a platform 25' 10" by 26' 9" and 2' 11" in height. It is constructed of rubble masonry coated with plaster, and is surmounted by a pyramidal sikhara (tower) crowned by a red sandstone pinnacle. A doorway on the east gives entrance to the building which measures 11' 10" square E. M. The shivalaya has nothing particular to commend it to notice.

12030

- No. 96.** (a) Chhatri.
 (b) Some 200 yards to the west of the village.

- (c) Nathwa.
- (d) III.
- (e) Late Mughal.
- (f) None.
- (g) Good.
- (h) Unnecessary.
- (j) The chhatri which is surmounted by a dome is constructed of brick masonry coated with plaster. It is octagonal in plan (diam. 13' 5"), with an arched opening, shaded by a chhajja, on each side of the octagon. It is of no special interest.

- No. 97.** (a) Baoli.
- (b) Some 200 yards to the south of the village.
 - (c) Har Nand.
 - (d) III.
 - (e) Pathan.
 - (f) None.
 - (g) Dilapidated.
 - (h) Should be protected.
 - (j) The baoli constructed of dressed stone measures 51' 3" by 18' 5". It is in three stages, each stage growing narrower towards the bottom. To the north there is a flight of some 40 steps which lead down to the water level. Each stage is marked by a pavilion on the south with dressed stone pillars of Hindu design which seem to have been re-appropriated. The pavilion is reached from the galleries along the two side walls. The roof of the upper pavilion has disappeared.

- No. 98.** (a) Chhatri Sadhuwan.
- (b) Some 300 yards to S. E. of No. 5.
 - (c)
 - (d) III.
 - (e) Late Mughal.
 - (f) None.
 - (g) Good.
 - (h) Unnecessary.
 - (j) The chhatri, coated with plaster, stands on a platform 20' 6" square. It is octagonal in plan (diam. 10' 5" E. M.) and is surmounted by a bulbous dome. In each side of the octagon is an arched panel, while on the east is an opening giving entrance to the building. The chhatri has been recently repaired and is of no special interest.

- No. 99.** (a) Satti monument.
- (b) Some 150 yards to the north of No. 6.
 - (c) Sita Ram of the Manglapuri village.

- (d) III.
- (e) Mughal.
- (f) None.
- (g) Fair.
- (h) Unnecessary.
- (j) The monument, constructed of rubble masonry, consists of a cell 9' square and surmounted by a hemispherical dome. It has a small opening to the east and contains nothing inside.

- No. 100.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
- (b) About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to N E. of the village.
 - (c) Akram Ali.
 - (d) III.
 - (e) Mughal.
 - (f) None.
 - (g) Poor.
 - (h) Unnecessary.
 - (j) The mosque, measuring 20' by 13' 6" E. M., is constructed of rubble. It is covered by an arched roof and is entered through three arched openings to the east. The courtyard of the mosque, which is ruined, contains a few unknown graves.

Some 150 yards to the S. W. of the mosque is a ruined bastion, which is locally said to have originally stood at the N. W. corner of a walled garden now disappeared. Again, some 400 yards to the west of the mosque stands a domed chhatri, but it is said to be modern—not more than 40 years old.

MANGLAPURI.

- No. 101.** (a) Sarai Sohel.
- (b) About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to S. W. of the village.
 - (c) Government.
 - (d) IIa.
 - (e) Mughal.
 - (f) None.
 - (g) Poor.
 - (h) Should be protected.
 - (j) The sarai constructed of rubble masonry consists of an enclosure which is surrounded by arched compartments two bays deep, and strengthened at the four corners by bastions which are mostly ruined. The noteworthy features of the building are the two gateways on the east and west, which are of two storeys, on the roof of each standing domed chhatris supported on four red sandstone pillars. The western gateway is now occupied by villagers, while that on the east, which is in a dilapidated condition, serves its original purpose and is the only entrance to the enclosure. The rest of the building is also in a poor state: many of its compartments have collapsed and lie in ruins.

According to the local tradition, the sarai was built by a eunuch named Suhail for the accommodation of travellers, and was used as such until recently, when it was acquired by the Government. It is now almost deserted, and only a few persons temporarily reside there in the original compartments of the sarai or in the houses built subsequently by the villagers inside the enclosure.

The western gate of the sarai is occupied by a family, claiming their descent from two brothers Yusuf and Subhan Khan, the sons of Husain Khan who, according to them, held the post of Darogha in the royal court. Yusuf and Subhan Khan were granted 15 bighas of land in the close proximity of the sarai, and the family have in their possession a parwana (or document) of this grant. It is dated the 4th year of the reign of Shah Alam II and refers to this edifice as the fortified house of Sarai Suhail (قلاعہ مکان سرایے سہیل)

Sohel is related by local tradition to have been a royal eunuch, but there is nothing to indicate the period when he lived or the name of the king whom he served. Not far away from this sarai to N. E. there are two other sarais said to have been erected by eunuchs named Mahram Khan and Basant respectively. The last two buildings stand on the old road from Delhi to Gurgaon at a distance of some two miles from each other, while the sarai Suhail lies on a side road which branches from the main road near the sarai of Mahram Nagar.

(l) 341 D.

- No. 102.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
 (b) In the centre of the sarai Suhail. (No. 101).
 (c) Waqf, Mutawalli Lal Muhammad Khan.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Good.
 (h) Should be protected along with the sarai. (No. 101).
 (j) The mosque measuring 18' 10" by 13' I. M. is constructed of rubble masonry coated with plaster. It is covered by an arched roof and is entered through three arched openings on the east. The courtyard which measures 21' 7" by 11' 7" is surrounded by a wall and entered through a doorway on the east.

- No. 103.** (a) Mosque (nameless).
 (b) Some 150 yards to N. E. of the sarai Suhail. (No. 101).
 (c) Waqf, Mutawalli Tundal Shah.
 (d) III.
 (e) Mughal.
 (f) None.
 (g) Fair.
 (h) Unnecessary.

- (j) The mosque, constructed of rubble masonry and finished with plaster, measures 19' 10" by 11' 3" I. M. It is divided internally into three bays, each of which is entered through an arched opening on the east. The central bay is roofed by a bulbous dome, while each of the side ones has a vaulted roof. The courtyard measures 20' by 15'.

No. 104. (a) Tomb of Sohel.

(b) Some 200 yards to S. E. of the Sarai Sohel. (No. 101).

(c) Government.

(d) III.

(e) Mughal.

(f) None.

(g) Good

(h) Should be protected along with the sarai. (No. 101).

(j) The tomb, which is a domed structure constructed of rubble masonry finished with plaster, stands on a ruined platform 52' 6" square and 2' 7" in height. It measures 26' 6" square E. M., and is broken on each side by a deeply recessed arch enclosing a doorway in the centre. Internally the building is octagonal and contains traces of coloured painting with which it was originally ornamented. The chief point of interest is that the four sides of the tomb do not face exactly towards the cardinal points, and hence the grave lying inside has been placed diagonally to the building.

The grave is not inscribed, but local tradition assigns it to Sohel, the founder of the Sarai.

(l) 342D.

MALIKPUR KOHI.

No. 105. (a) Tomb of Sultan Ghari.

(b) About one mile to the east of the village and 4 miles west of Mehrauli.

(c) Government.

(d) Ia.

(e) 629 A. H. (1231-32 A. D.).

(f) On the gateway written in Naskh characters.

امر بنا هذه البقعة المباركة السلطان المعظم شاهنشاه الاعظم مالك رقاب الامم ظل الله
في العالم ذو الامان لاهل [ايمان وارث ملك سليمان صاحب الخاتم في ملك العال] لم سلطان
السلطين شمس الدنيا و الدين المخصوص بعنايته رب العالمين ابي المظفر ايلقمش السلطان ناصر
امير المومنين خلد الله ملكه لروضه ملك ملوك الشرق ابي الفتح محمود تغمد الله بغفرانه و اسكنه
بعبودة جنازه في شهر ربيع الثامن سنة تسع و عشرين و ستماية

Translation.

“ This blessed building was commanded to be erected by the great Sultan, the most exalted Emperor, the lord of the necks of the people, the shadow of God in the world, the bestower of safety on the [believers, the heir of the

kingdom of Sulaiman, the master of the seal in the kingdom of the world] the sultan of sultans, Shamsuddunya Waddin, who is specially favoured by the Lord of the worlds, Abul Muzaffar Iltmish the sultan, the helper of the chief of the faithful, may God perpetuate his rule, as a mausoleum for the king of kings of the east Abul Fath Mahmud, may God forgive him with his indulgence, and make him dwell in the centre of the paradise, in (the months of) the year 629."

(g) Good.

(h) Protected.

(j) The tomb of Sultan Ghari lies in the centre of an enclosure, which measuring 77' 6" square I. M., stands on a rubble plinth some 11' in height, and is constructed of grey stone. Each of the four angles of the enclosure is marked by a circular bastion crowned by a flat conical dome of Hindu style. On the east is a gateway, which stands forward some 10' from the enclosure wall, and contains a flight of steps. It has a small square compartment on each side of it. The outside archway of the gate is treated with marble and is enclosed by the inscription quoted above, the inner entrance being a doorway of white marble.

Internally, the enclosure contains an open courtyard with pierced walls on the north and south sides and colonnades supported on sandstone columns on the east and west sides. The western colonnade serves as a mosque and in the centre is a projecting feature roofed with a pyramidal eight-sided dome carried on six white marble fluted columns and two marble pilasters. This projecting part is paved with marble, and the whole of its western side is occupied by a marble mihrab elaborately carved with verses from the Quran. The eastern colonnade, unlike that on the west, does not run the whole length of the court. It contains only six columns and the same number of pilasters, which are so grouped as to give three big square bays divided by two narrow ones.

The tomb chamber which is octagonal in plan (diam. 37' 4" E. M.), is sunk in the centre of the court, so that it rises only 4' 6" above the ground. It is faced with marble, and on the east a flight of seven steps of alternating marble and red sandstone leads to the top. A low and narrow door on the south gives entrance to the chamber, which is reached by descending 15 steps. Inside are four columns of dressed stone in the centre, and one at each of the angles of the octagon. The total height of the chamber thus supported is 15' 3", light and ventilation being admitted only through the small door. The chamber contains four uninscribed graves coated with whitewash, of which that of Nasiruddin Mahmud is probably the one which lies against the west wall. In the western colonnade at its end there is also an unknown grave coated like these with whitewash.

Nasiruddin Mahmud, better known as Sultan Ghari, was the eldest son of Iltutmish (Altamsh). He was first given the fief of Hansi, and some time after in the year 623 A. H. (1226 A. D.) Oudh was entrusted to him, where the prince distinguished himself by waging religious wars against the rebels of the country. From Oudh he marched to Lakhnauti which he captured by defeating and putting to death its ruler Ghiyasuddin Iwaz Khalji. The prince then held authority at Lakhnauti and he died there in the year 626 A. H. (1228-9 A. D.). His tomb is known as that of 'Sultan Ghari' which