
**COLONIAL INTERVENTION
AND
URBAN TRANSFORMATION:**

**A CASE STUDY OF
SHAHJAHANABAD / OLD DELHI**

PART-II OF II
CASE STUDIES

INTRODUCTION

Part-II deals with the case studies of built-form types, each designated as a Site, to examine the transformation of their built environment over time within the overall context of the changes taking place in the city's urban form.

Given the corpus of built-heritage surviving in the city today, the study limits itself to sites patronised by the elite, both the Mughal and the British¹ as today their enterprise is far more identifiable than their contemporaries, building ventures. A bulk of the data from documentary sources, both textual and graphic also focuses on the architectural endeavours of this social group. Some examples of elite patronage have survived as monuments and are under the aegis of Archaeological Survey of India or State Department of Archaeology, Government of Delhi, while some are privately owned and have been readapted for contemporary use. The sites are assimilators of varied influences over time and have a strong historical, architectural or archaeological context thus making them breeding grounds for new architectural inputs following British rule.

The sites lie both within the walled enclosure of the city and in its hinterland and encompass varying built-form types namely, residential, religious, educational and leisure infrastructure to present a balanced picture of the changes in the cityscape. The transformation is presented in a chronological sequence over the phases as applicable in each case through fieldwork and documentary research. Under the fieldwork, each site has been physically surveyed on a level equivalent to RCHME Level 3 Survey. Among the documentary sources, two cartographic sources have

¹ 'Elite' for the purpose of this study implies a societal section whose members dominated society, holding all key government positions and possessing adequate wherewithal to patronise building programmes. Likely candidates included Mughal royalty and nobility, wealthy merchants, spiritual leaders, British bureaucrats and military officials of the Company and Crown, professionals, missionaries and European military adventurers.

been primarily used to reconstruct the built-environment of sites in the city proper and include a mid 19th century map of the walled city and a ledger of unpublished early 20th century Municipal survey maps.² Further, each site's status as a historic precinct is based on a gradation system evolved by Archaeological Survey of India in early 20th century and made part of a built-form inventory of built-heritage that was published by the department from 1915-1922.³ All the sites under consideration form a part of this inventory.

The case studies also highlight the building-centric approach of the ASI in compiling the built-heritage inventory as only individual buildings were listed and their precincts were not considered in the purview of built-heritage. Therefore an explanation of some terms used by the ASI in compilation of the inventory that are critical to the site study is necessary. These terms have been used in each site study and are applicable to individual built-forms, both buildings and structures, and not to precincts. The word "Protected" refers to a structure being protected by Act VII of Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. The word "Unnecessary" refers to a structure whose protection under the Act is considered unnecessary. Under the Act, the Government of India's classification system of monuments included three classes with subdivisions.⁴ Class-I included "those monuments which from their present condition or historical or archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair." Class-II included "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." Class-III included

² Map 'Plan of the city' IOR: X/1659 OIOC Collection redrawn by Eckart Ehlers, Thomas Krafft and Jamal Malik as 'Shahjahanabad: Delhi Around 1850' (Geographische Institute der Universitat Bonn, 1992) as accompaniment to Eckart Ehlers and Thomas Krafft, ed., *Shahjahanabad/Old Delhi Tradition and Colonial Change*, (Stuttgart, 1993) [henceforth Redrawn Delhi Map]; Ledger of Maps 'Delhi Survey 1910-11-12' by Mr. A.J.Wilson of Survey of India, from Delhi Town and Country Planning Office Collection [henceforth Wilson Delhi Survey]

³ Archaeological Survey of India [henceforth ASI], *List of Muhammadan and Hindu Monuments in Delhi Zail* (Calcutta, 1915-22) [henceforth *Listing*]

⁴ For a detailed description, see, ASI, *Listing*, I, xxii, Reference

“those monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.” The guidelines also stipulated that in case of Class-II structures, it might become necessary to carry out some urgent repairs other than those specified to keep the structure in a state where the specified measures would keep it “in a tolerably fair condition.” A Class-III structure would remain of interest “as long as it keeps together” there being no “unseemly haste in converting it to road metal.” Class-I and Class-II were further subdivided into three categories each, Class-I(a), (b), and (c) and Class-II(a), (b), and (c), on the basis of their ownership, whether private and Government.⁵

Each site presents a picture of the transformations taking place in the city at the micro level and collectively they represent Delhi’s urban transformation through colonial intervention.

⁵ *ibid.*

SITE 1
BEGUM-KA BAGH AND BEGUM-KI SERAI

CASE STUDY 1

BEGUM-KA BAGH AND BEGUM-KI SERAI

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Chronological transformation

1.3 Conclusion

1.1 Introduction

This site study is an exploration of the transformation of a Mughal Bagh (garden) and adjoining *serai* (inn) into new urban landmarks, namely a public park and town hall, that constituted the civic realm of post-Mutiny Delhi. The site comprised two 17th century Mughal built-form types built by Jahanara Begum, a *zenana* (ladies) garden called Begum-ka Bagh for imperial and *amiri* ladies, and a *serai* called Begum-ki Serai for wealthy foreign merchants. The landlocked Bagh and Serai lay north of the east-west avenue with the latter accessible directly off Chandni Chauk and the Begum-ka Bagh lying to its immediate north [Fig.1.1a-c].

1.2 Chronological transformation

1.2.1 Phase-I (1648-1707)

No first-hand account of the Bagh is available as its doors were closed to the outside world.¹ Although no direct evidence exists, it can be suggested that the patron perhaps turned to Isfahan's Chahar Bagh for inspiration² with the garden laid out in

¹ Both Bernier and Manucci who wrote of the Serai did not mention the garden even in passing despite its proximity to the Serai.

² Mughal gardens, built on the plains, which could serve as potential prototypes, were usually sited on the riverfront. 17th century Isfahan had a processional avenue, Chahar Bagh along which lay a string of landlocked gardens of Persian nobles that served as private retreats.

three parts, of which the oldest was made by Mukkaramat Khan³ and then extended by Jahanara Begum to form the Begum-ka Bagh. Upon the completion of the venture, the site was inspected by Emperor Shahjahan who, accompanied by his Vazir Sa'adullah Khan, came down the east-west avenue in a grand procession and honoured Jahanara Begum.⁴ The Serai was a subject of remark among travellers, like Bernier and Manucci, to Shahjahanabad with Bernier comparing it to the Palais Royale in Paris⁵ and Manucci calling it 'the most beautiful sarai in Hindustan [...].'⁶ In all probability its built-form did not deviate from that of the established Mughal prototype based on the four-ivan plan.

1.2.2 Phase-II (1707-1803)

During this phase, the prevailing political conditions were a deterrent to the Bagh's use for leisure. During the reign of Emperor Ahmad Shah some hinterland migrants settled down in parts of the Bagh, putting up huts within its walls⁷ either by encroachment or by a *farman* (royal decree).

The Serai was also probably no longer used as an exclusive lodging. With its built-form suggestive of a refuge, the Serai was an attractive option as a habitat for the hinterland migrants. This was corroborated in 1793 by Franklin's account of the premises being encroached.⁸

1.2.3 Phase-III (1803-1857)

³ Mukkaramat Khan offered the bagh as a *peshkash* to Emperor Shahjahan, who in turn gifted it to Jahanara Begum. Shah Nawaz Khan, *Ma'asir-al Umara* [henceforth *Maasir*], Maulvi Abd ar-Rahim and Maulvi Ashraf Ali, ed., H. Beveridge and Bainsi Prasad, tr., (Calcutta, 1952), 2, 272

⁴ Maheshwar Dayal, *Rediscovering Delhi*, (Delhi, 1972), 29-32

⁵ Françoise Bernier, *Travels in the Mogul Empire, 1656-68*, Irving Brock, tr., Archibald Constable, ed., (Delhi, 1968), 280-281

⁶ Manucci, *op cit.*, I, 212-213

⁷ Stephan P. Blake, *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639 – 1739*, (Cambridge, 1990), 178, Footnote 64

It is possible to reconstruct the Bagh and the Serai from a cartographic source of the mid 19th century⁹ [Fig.1.2]. The examination and analysis of the map indicates that Bagh, now called 'Bagh Chandni Chawk', lay on a north-south axis along Chandni Chauk and in alignment with the Serai [Fig.1.3a, b]. It was enclosed by a high wall and had gateways for access with one gateway connected to the Serai's gateway. The canal entered the Bagh from the northeast corner and flowed from east to west branching out into smaller channels that broadened into pools with fountains carrying water to all sections of the Bagh. The plantation comprised both flowering trees and fruit trees, and the built-form comprised *baradaris* (arched pavilions) and walkways.

From the map it can be inferred that Serai, now called 'Sarae Chandni Mahall', like other Mughal prototypes, was an introvert built-form enclosed by an enclosure wall with gateways. It comprised an arcaded courtyard with rooms along its periphery and the corners strengthened with bastions [Fig.1.4a-d]. The courtyard was laid out as a garden with two wells and a mosque. There were ninety rooms in all arranged on two levels with the upper chambers adorned with paintings and reserved for wealthier travellers.¹⁰

Emperor Shah Alam II granted a part of the eastern end of the Bagh to Begum Samru who built her *Kothi* (mansion) on it. This site was separated from the rest of the Bagh, by a *muhalla* (neighbourhood) cluster [Refer Fig.1.2]. The Bagh was in a state of neglect.¹¹

⁸ Lt. William Franklin - cited in Shama Mitra Chenoy, *Shahjahanabad: A City of Delhi, 1638 – 1857*, (Delhi, 1998), 165

⁹ The description of the site is based on data drawn from Redrawn Delhi Map

¹⁰ Niccolao Manucci, *Storia do Mogor*, William Irvine, tr., (Calcutta, 1965), I, 212-213

¹¹ R. Nath, *Monuments of Delhi: Historical Study* (based on Sayed Ahmad Khan's *Aasar-us-Sanaadid*), (Delhi, 1979), 59

The Serai survived as a walled area, with its peripheral walls, two gateways, the mosque and wells remaining intact. There were haphazard encroachments in the courtyard probably by the migrants [Fig.1.5].

1.2.4 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

Post-Mutiny, the site was confiscated under the urban reprisal programme as it was perceived by the British as a potential rallying place for disgruntled natives [Fig.1.6]. It was incorporated into the British civilian territory and modified for British use.

The Bagh was transformed under the supervision of a European gardener into “a public garden that leaves Lahore nowhere”¹² to which the British came for taking in the air and indulging in leisurely pursuits [Fig.1.7]. The overall plot size and form of the original Bagh were retained. The enclosure wall was demolished while retaining the four pavilions along the walls.¹³ It is possible to establish the transformations on the site through an examination and analysis of the maps made by the Delhi Municipality in the early 20th century.¹⁴ The layout overlaid on the Bagh emulated a Victorian public garden with provision for a military band, library, menagerie, and games and walks. Some remnants of the past were retained, namely wells, such as ‘Badshah Pasand Well’ and ‘Barwala Kuan’, and the ruins of *baradaris*, one such octagonal structure readapted to serve as a library, [Fig.1.8] while the site of another occupied by a “well supplied menagerie that attracted large crowds”.¹⁵ Along the periphery space was allocated for sports. Along the northeast edge stood the ‘Tennis Grounds’, while to the northwest were the ‘Aitcheson Tennis Courts’ [Fig.1.9] and along the eastern edge was the ‘Cricket Ground’. The old walkways were replaced by a new network of curving paths with lamp-posts at regular intervals and a ‘Pucca

¹² *Mofussilite*, 1864 - cited in Narayani Gupta, *Delhi Between Two Empires, 1803-1931* (Delhi, 1998), 92

¹³ Carr Stephen, *The Archaeological and Monumental Remains of Delhi*, (Calcutta, 1876), 256

¹⁴ Data drawn from Wilson Delhi Survey, Survey Sheet Number: 116 and 130 TCPO Collection

Road' skirted the southern limits making its way through the site and opening it up to cavalcades, a measure that Villiers Stuart lamented "ruined the Queen's Garden. [...] the winding drives cut up the garden with their broad bare gravel sweeps"¹⁶ [Refer Fig.1.7]. In 1866, Cooper wrote in his Delhi guidebook that the canal flowed through the garden "along the banks of which the foot passenger may enjoy a shady and picturesque promenade" and the garden replanted with "topes of mangoes, pomegranates and plantains, vineries, strawberry beds and well arranged flower pots".¹⁷ Objects of antiquity set in the parterre acted as park embellishments like the elephant statue from the Fort set up in 1886¹⁸ and the marble basin, also from the Fort that later was shifted back to the Fort in 1911.

The Garden, officially renamed the Queen's Garden but colloquially called the Company Bagh, occupied "a considerable space, [...] giving an appearance of freshness and verdure to Delhi not often met with in a native town."¹⁹ Access to it was initially restricted but later natives were admitted with the days of their entry being fixed on Wednesdays and Saturdays.²⁰ The Delhi guidebooks recommended that visitors "should by no means fail to drive round the Queen's Gardens laid out very tastefully in the English Style."²¹ The railway station built to the north of the garden, separated by the Queen's Road, made the Garden a convenient passageway for visitors alighting at the station and wanting to access the city [Refer Fig.1.7]. In the 1877 Delhi *Durbar*, a grand procession, marking Viceroy Lytton's state entry, proceeded from the railway station and passed through the Garden on its way to the

¹⁵ *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1883-4)*, (Gurgaon, 1988 2nd Edition), 185

¹⁶ Constance M. Villiers-Stuart, *Gardens of the Great Mughals*, (London, 1913), 113

¹⁷ The canal was later filled up, with only traces remaining.

¹⁸ The statue was reconstructed from fragments found buried in the Red Fort and was removed later. For a detailed account of the statue, see, J.H. Marshall, 'Restoration of Two Elephant Statues at the Fort of Delhi', in Archaeological Survey of India [henceforth ASI], *Annual Report 1905-06*, 33-42

¹⁹ *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1883-4)*, *op cit.*, 206

²⁰ Gupta, *op cit.*, 93

²¹ H.G. Keene, *Handbook for visitors to Delhi*, (Calcutta, 1882), 24

darbar venue. In the 1880's the Garden served as an outdoor club for the city's native intelligentsia and was to soon become a venue for professing nationalism.

Like the Garden, the Serai was also confiscated following the Mutiny. Its walls were demolished and the enclosure was cleared to build the Delhi Institute.²² The construction began in 1860 and by the time the Institute neared completion, five years later, the Delhi Municipality bought it to serve as the Town Hall.²³ The Town Hall retained its cultural spirit by housing a library, museum and a European club²⁴ though it primarily had the municipal offices and the chamber of commerce. The Municipal survey maps and the fieldwork²⁵ reveal that the Delhi Institute was planned along a north-south axis like its predecessor, the Serai, and it stood in a clearing approached by two pathways. The building enveloped a central quadrangle in a U-shaped layout whose three sides had built-mass [Fig.1.10]. There were projecting porticos in the middle of the south façade, and in the middle of each of its arms to the north, that opened onto the Queen's Garden [Refer Fig.1.7]. Internally, the focus was the *Durbar* Hall with rooms disposed around it [Fig.1.11]. Externally, the Institute was finished in red brick and the façade was articulated with classical details in stucco [Fig.1.12a-g]. Flanking the main building on the east and west were the ancillary structures that stood across two newly laid roads [Fig.1.13a-c]. On the south stood two civic monuments [Refer Fig.1.7] including a bronze statue of Queen Victoria, flanked by fountains,²⁶ and a Neo-Gothic clock tower, erected by filling up the Chandni Chauk pool²⁷ [Fig.1.14a, b].

²² The Delhi Institute also called the Lawrence Institute was an educational and cultural centre. Plans to build it had been initiated before the Mutiny, but did not materialise until the 1860s. Gupta, *op cit.*, 85

²³ It was bought for Rs. 1,35,457-00 at the behest of native elite who were British loyalists and had funded the entire enterprise. *ibid.*

²⁴ The Club did not move to Ludlow Castle until 1898.

²⁵ Data drawn from Wilson Delhi Survey *op cit.* and fieldwork

²⁶ The statue was a present to the city by Mr. James Skinner, a grandson of the late Colonel Skinner, C.B.

²⁷ The clock tower failed to work properly as its mechanism was disturbed by the weight of the pigeons that perched on it constantly and it finally collapsed in 1952. Gupta, *op cit.*, 86, Footnote 64

The Delhi Institute also found mention in the Delhi guidebooks as a place worth a visit as it was “one of the largest buildings in the European style of architecture in India and a great ornament to the city. It houses the Station Library, Museum, Municipal Office, Durbar Room and rooms for social reunions.”²⁸

The Queen’s Garden and the Delhi Institute were integrated as one site. The section of the Garden in alignment with the Institute was treated as the most prominent part of the layout as indicated on the Municipal survey map²⁹ [Refer Fig.1.7]. A row of fountains following the north-south axis lead northwards to a circular bandstand standing on a plinth surrounded by flowers and shrubs, where the band played on Thursday evenings [Fig.1.15a-d]. The entire spatial ensemble including the railway station to the north constituted Delhi’s civic hub [Fig.1.16a, b].

1.2.5 Post-1911

The ASI listed the site as “Class-II(a)” and deemed its protection “Unnecessary”, though it was found to be in a “Good” condition.³⁰ With clubs and gardens in Civil lines and New Delhi taking care of the British recreational needs, part of the site to the north was taken over by the natives employed in British establishments to set up European style clubs³¹ [Fig.1.17a, b]. The canal running through the garden was filled up and provision was made to irrigate the grounds with an underground conduit. The Delhi Municipality continued to use the Town Hall premises as its office.³² The rest of the site saw encroachments as activities incompatible with the site’s original function came into existence as revealed by the fieldwork. Among the new functions

²⁸ Keene, *op cit.*, 23

²⁹ Data drawn from Wilson Delhi Survey, *op cit.*

³⁰ ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, I, 156, No.340

³¹ The clubs included the “Bench and Bar Club”, the “Chartered Bank Club”, the “Municipal Club” and the “Northern Railway Club”. Anthony D. King, *Colonial Urban Development, Culture, Social Power and Environment*, (London, 1976), 260

that took over the site were a fruit and vegetable wholesale *bazaar* and a *khoya* (milk products) wholesale *bazaar*. A library named after Viceroy Hardinge was built by the British in 1916 as thanksgiving for his narrow escape from an failed assassination bid in Chandni Chauk [Fig.1.18]. A station library came up on the northern edge of the site opposite the railway station [Fig.1.19]. The section of the Garden in alignment with the Town Hall was retained as a garden. Smaller gardens were carved out of the site that stood detached from one another each catering to its own user group for example the Zenana Park reserved for native women [Fig.1.20a, b].

1.3 Conclusion

The study reveals how the pre-Mutiny British apathy towards the site, owing to its distance from the British enclave, gave way to a high degree of intervention in the post-Mutiny years. This change in attitude was prompted by the site's altered perception as a potential trouble spot. The introvert site was externalised by demolishing its walls and incorporating it into the larger urban landscape as the enlarged the Chandni Chauk square was adorned with design elements that created an appropriate foreground for appreciating the city's new civic monuments such as the railway station, the Town hall and the public park.

³² The Town Hall today is the seat of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, despite a proposal being mooted to shift the offices elsewhere and readapting the old structure to a new use, namely a museum.

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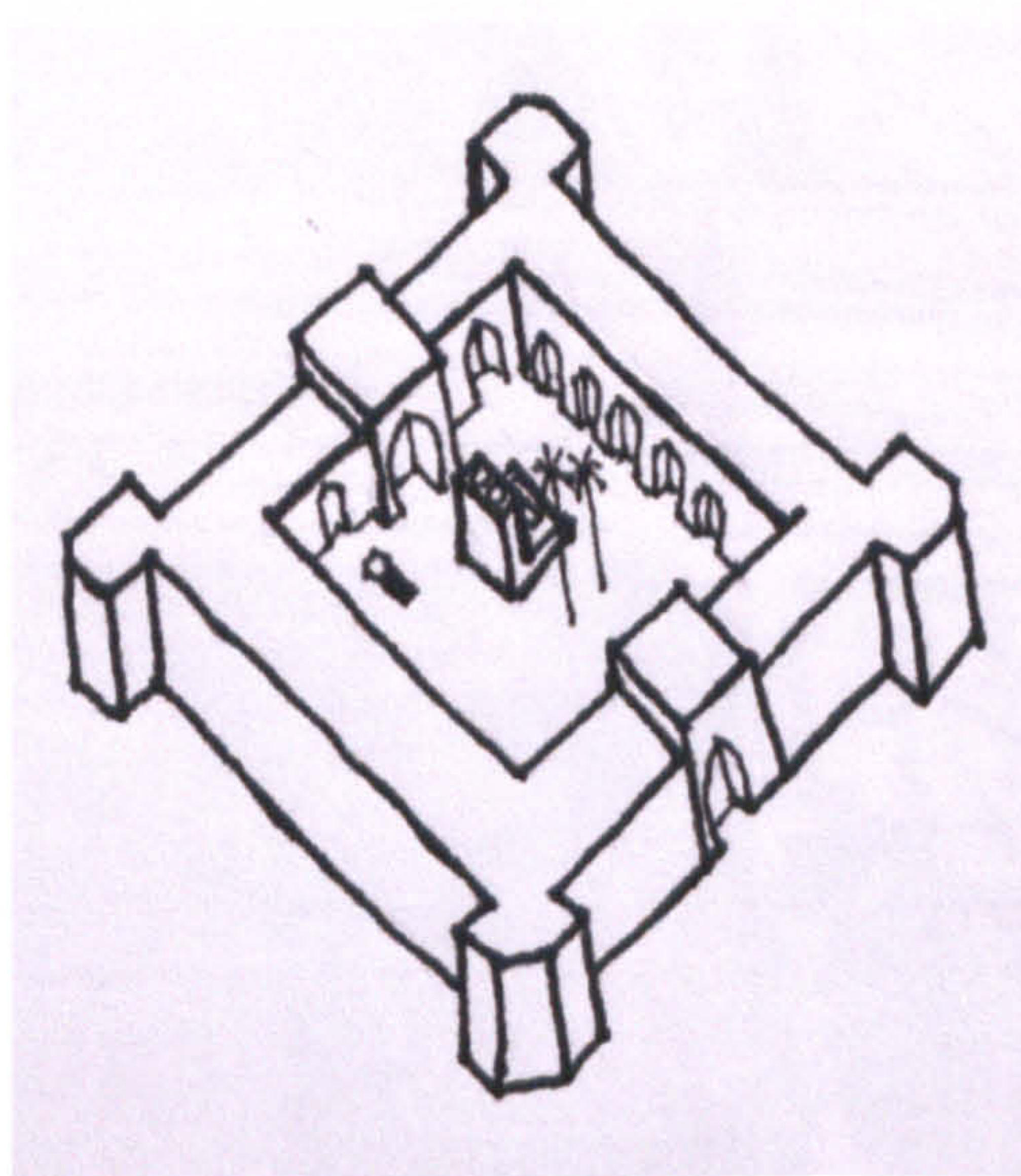


Fig.1.4c Axonometric of the Serai



Fig.1.4d The south gateway of the Serai opening into Chandni Chauk



Fig.1.5 Pre-Mutiny encroachments in the Bagh

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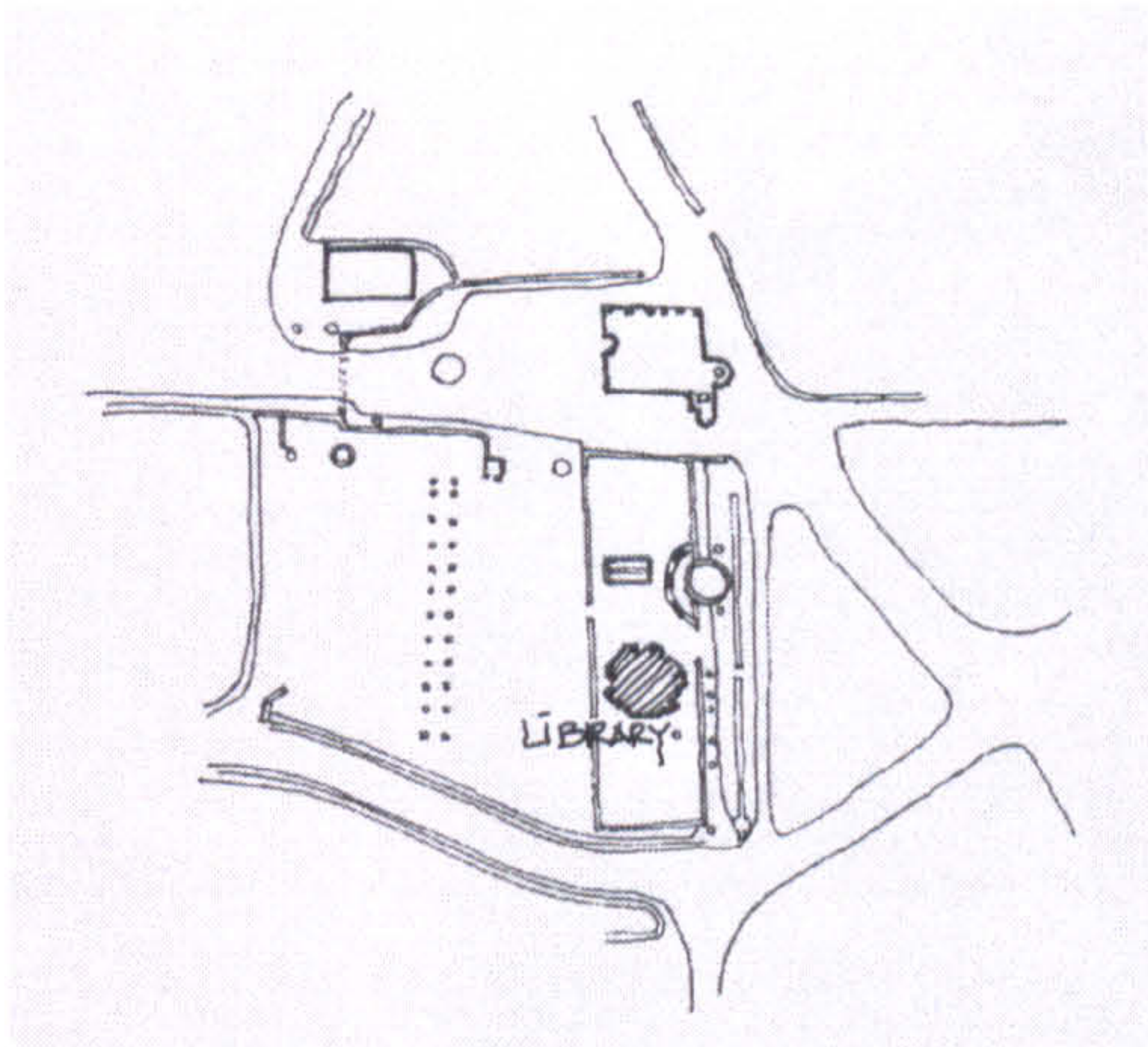


Fig.1.8 The historic octagonal pavilion turned into a library

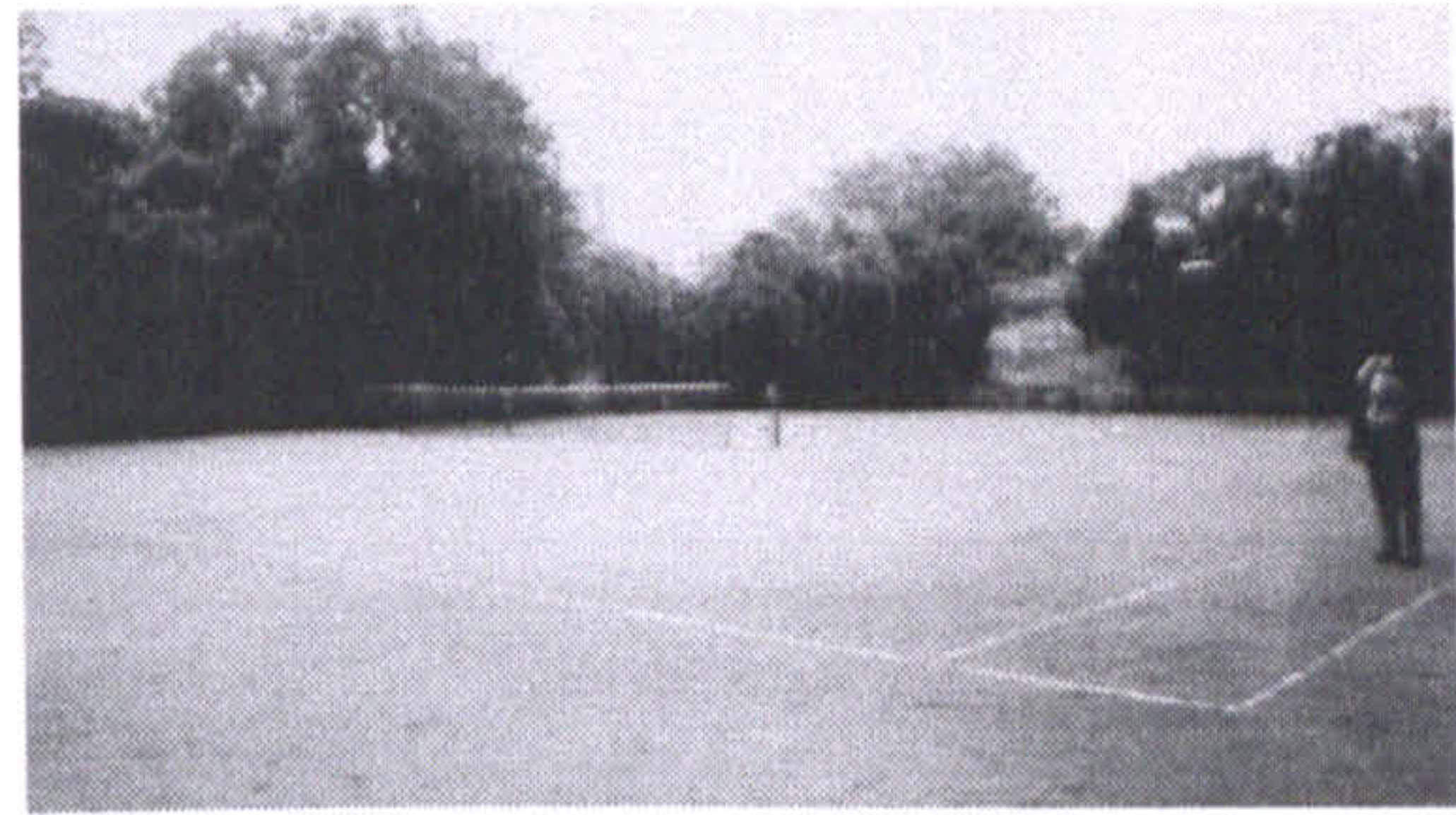


Fig.1.9 The Tennis Courts

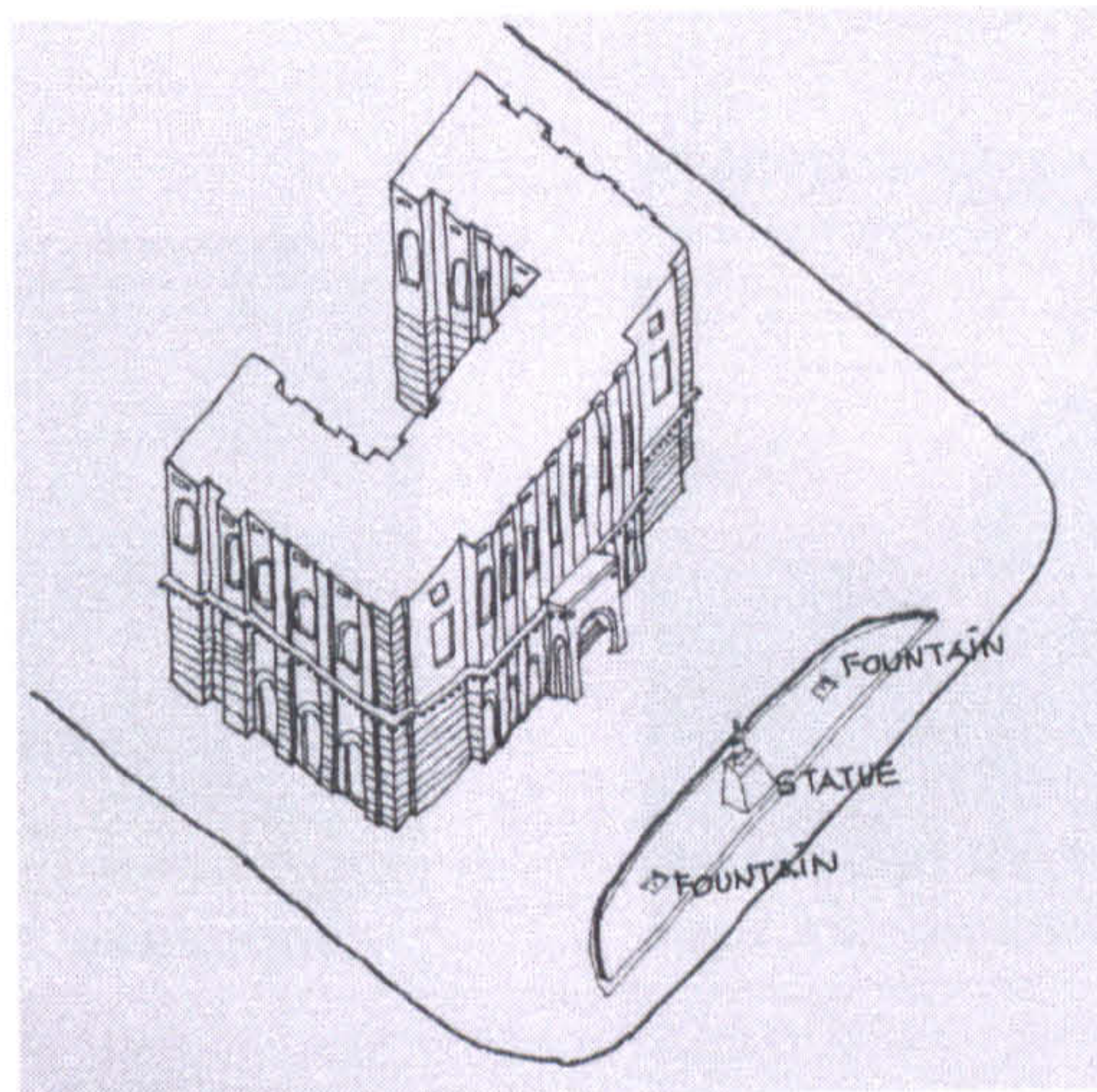


Fig.1.10 The Delhi Institute: axonometric view



Fig.1.11 The Delhi Institute: Durbar Hall

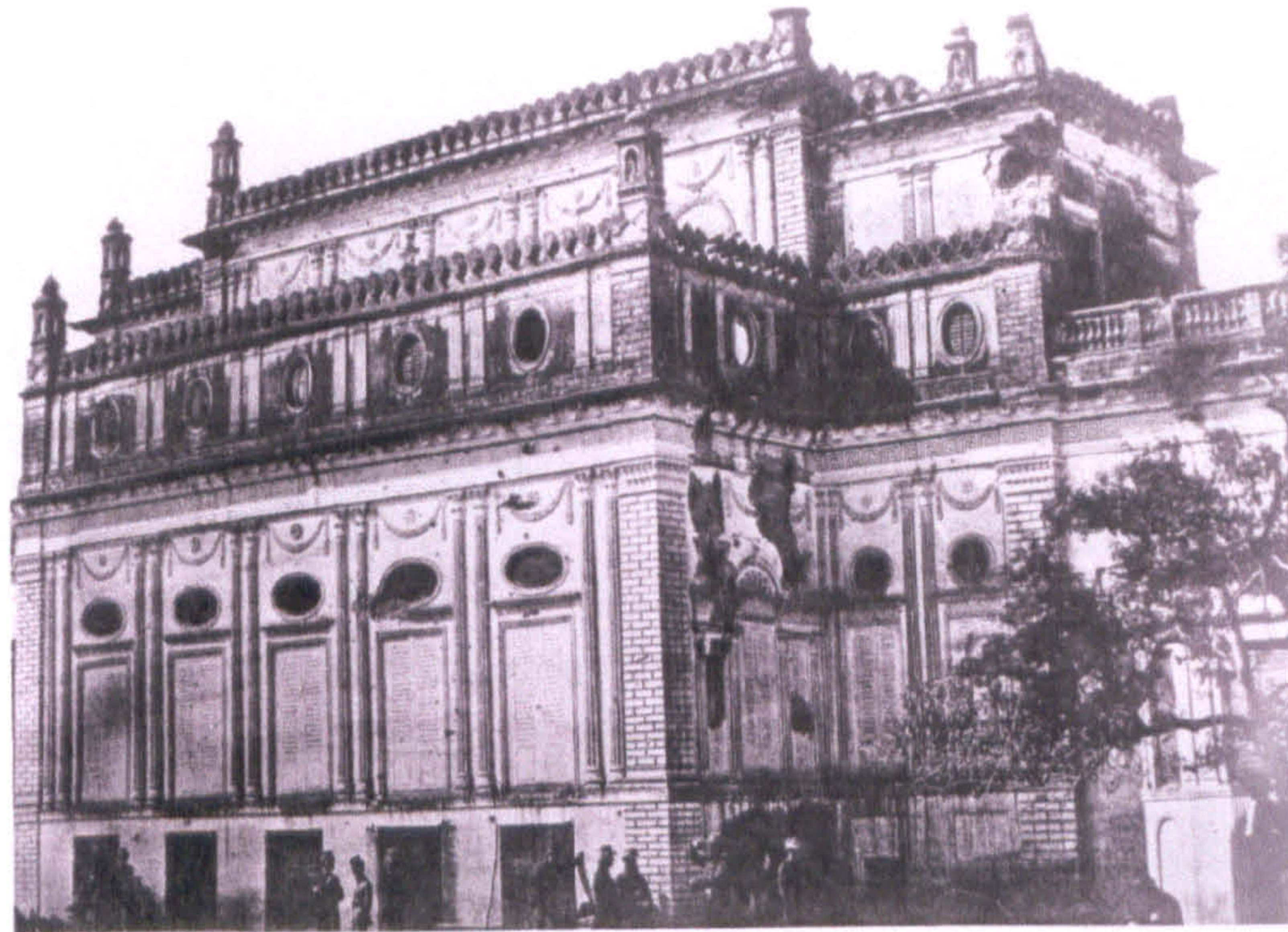


Fig.1.12a The Delhi Institute: front elevation



Fig.1.12b The Delhi Institute: quadrangle



Fig.1.12c The Delhi Institute: front garden-I



Fig.1.12d The Delhi Institute: front garden-II



Fig.1.12e The rear view of the Delhi Institute from the garden



Fig. 1.12f The Delhi Institute: southwest view



Fig. 1.12g The Delhi Institute: rear garden



Fig. 1.13a The Delhi Institute: flanking ancillary structures-I



Fig. 1.3b The Delhi Institute: flanking ancillary structures-II



Fig. 1.13c The Delhi Institute: newly laid road



Fig. 1.14a The Delhi Institute: foreground with the site of the statue of Queen Victoria replaced by the statue of Swami Shradhanand, an Indian nationalist

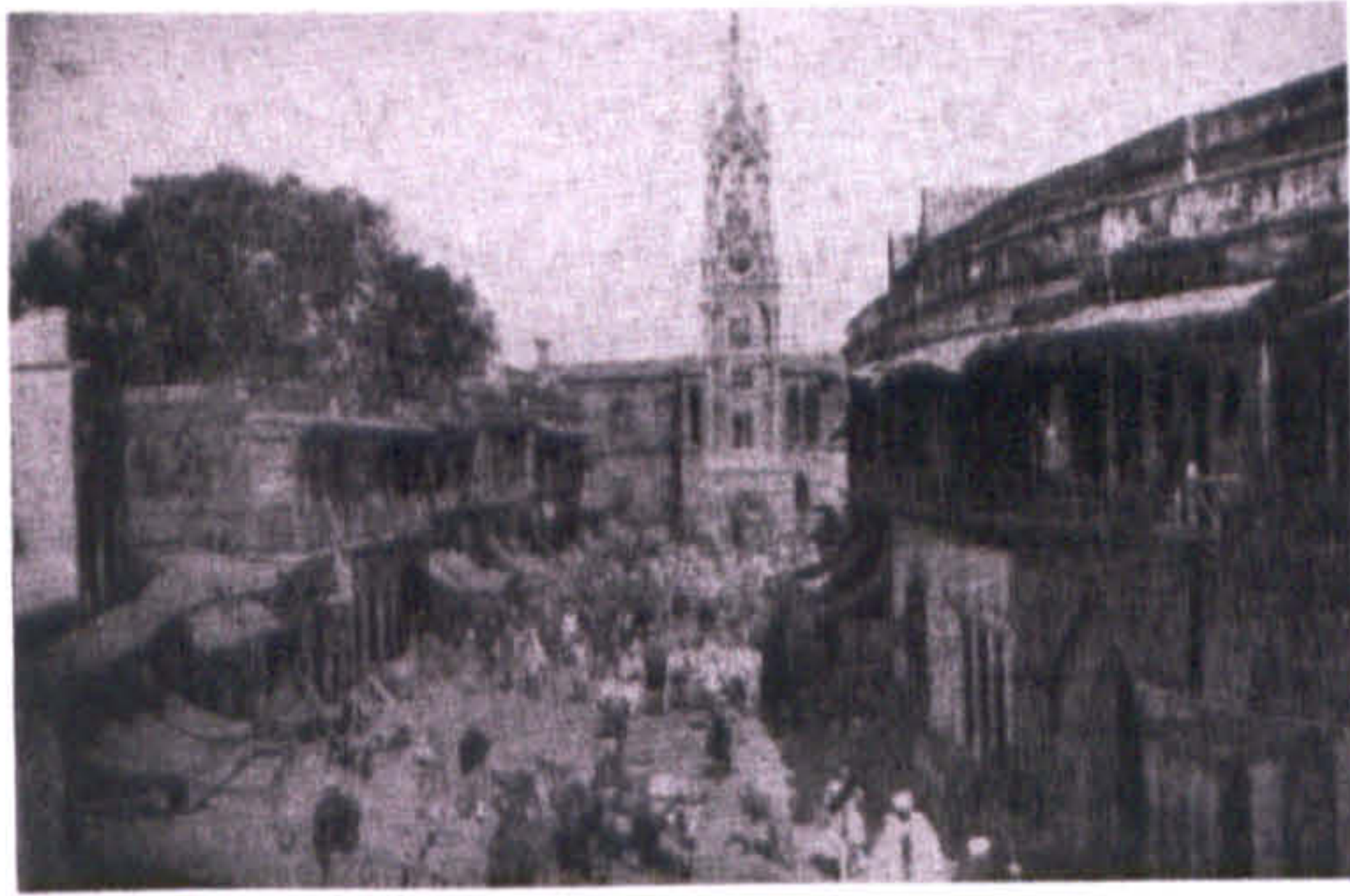


Fig.1.14b The Clock Tower



Fig.1.15a The Delhi Institute opening into the Queen's Garden to its north



Fig.1.15b The replanting of the garden as per British landscape norms



Fig.1.15c The main section of the Queen's Garden aligned with the Delhi Institute along the north-south axis



Fig.1.15d The bandstand replaced by the statue of Gandhi

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Fig.1.16b The civic space in the foreground of the Town Hall



Fig.1.17a A native club emerging on the northern edge of the site



Fig.1.17b A native club premises



Fig.1.18 The Hardinge Library



Fig.1.19 The station library



Fig.1.20a The fragmentation of the site as a smaller park, the Zenana Park, is carved out of the Queen's Garden



Fig.1.20b The fragmentation of the site as a smaller park, the Sushila Mohan Park, is carved out of the Queen's Garden

SITE 2
SHALIMAR BAGH

CASE STUDY 2

SHALIMAR BAGH

- 2.1 Introduction
 - 2.2 Chronological transformation
 - 2.3 Conclusion
-

2.1 Introduction

This site study is an exploration of the transformation of a Mughal bagh (garden) through British intervention first into a private retreat through appropriation by a Company official and subsequently after years of neglect its treatment as an archaeological site. The Shalimar Bagh was laid out by Begum Akbarabadi Mahal,¹ a consort of Emperor Shahjahan, as a pleasure garden-cum-halting place on the Mughal courts' northward journeys to Kashmir and Lahore. It was built along the imperial highway from Shahjahanabad that led to the north. The Bagh lay northwest of Shahjahanabad, close to the village settlement of Badli [Fig.2.1].

2.2 Chronological transformation

2.2.1 Phase-I (1648-1707)

The Bagh layout was probably inspired by its older namesakes at Kashmir and Lahore.² It had closer affinity with the Lahore prototype because of locational similarity between the two, as both sites were landlocked. The Bagh was described in

¹ Some sources attribute the garden to Emperor Shahjahan, who gifted it to Begum Akbarabadi Mahal after whom it was called A'izzabad

² Both prototypes were laid out as terraced gardens, relying on usage of water extensively

a typical Mughal eulogistic manner by the patron's contemporary, Muhammad Salih Kambo.³

The Bagh layout can be reconstructed based on the surviving remains supplemented by textual accounts and pictorial sources. The Shalimar Bagh was a walled enclosure that had octagonal corner pavilions and a gateway [Fig.2.2]. Within the enclosure were laid out planted orchards of fruit and flowering trees and landscaped areas. The existence of wells⁴ [Fig.2.3] on the site today is indicative of the site's water source. The core of the Bagh, that has survived and was examined during the fieldwork⁵, comprised a collection of built-forms, water features and plantation for imperial use [Fig.2.4a, b]. Water was directed to flow through the main section of the Bagh in a centrally aligned channel. From the central channel, water was to conveyed to other parts of the site via subsidiary channels, cascades and pools [Refer Fig.2.2, 2.4a, b]. Walkways paved in brick were laid alongside the water channels. Garden structures comprised *baradaris* (arched pavilions) [Fig.2.5a, b], ancillary areas such as a *hammam* (bath) and *dalans* (pillared vestibules), [Fig.2.6a-c] and a central pavilion called the Shish Mahal.⁶ The Shish Mahal stood at the southwest part of the Bagh and comprised a central hall with flanking rooms and arched *dalans*. Water flowed through the central hall in a channel that was part of the overall water system [Fig.2.7a-f].

The completion of the Shalimar Bagh was marked with a celebration at Shahjahan's court. Aurangzeb stayed in the Bagh while pursuing Dara Shikoh in the battle for succession and in 1658 he crowned himself emperor in the Bagh and continued to use the site as a halting retreat. Thevenot, called the site, "Chalimar" and described it as

³ For a contemporary account of the garden by Kambo, see, Constance M. Villiers-Stuart, *Gardens of the Great Mughals*, (London, 1913), 103-104

⁴ Some wells have survived and are being used to irrigate the garden even to this day

⁵ The following site description is based on fieldwork

⁶ ASI, *Listing*, IV, 33, No.64; INTACH, *Delhi The Built Heritage A Listing* [henceforth *Delhi Listing*], (Delhi, 1999), 2, 347-348, Serial No. H1; H2&3; H4; H5

one of Emperor Aurangzeb's country houses, where all kinds of fruits and trees flourished as the soil was very fertile.⁷ Bernier also stated that "Chah-limar" was the king's country house with rare trees and several pleasure pavilions and served as the first halt on the journey to Kashmir.⁸

2.2.2 Phase-II (1707-1803)

From documentary sources it can be inferred that in 1739, Nadir Shah camped in the Bagh and issued orders for his troops to leave Shahjahanabad. In 1793, Franklin visited the site and observed that sections of the enclosure wall had been destroyed but the gateway and orchard existed. The structures were in a ruinous state and the Shish Mahal, referred to as the *zenana* (ladies' quarter) by Franklin, had been vandalised with its glass decoration shattered and semi precious stones pilfered.⁹

2.2.3 Phase-III (1803-1857)

An 1807 map [Refer Fig1] drawn after the British occupation of Delhi indicated the site as "Shalimar" that was located off the road to "Kurnal". The site was indicated as two cardinally placed sections at right angles to each other surrounded with trees, each section with three divisions perhaps alluding to the ground levels.¹⁰ Resident Charles Metcalfe appropriated the site as a retreat and made additions as can be inferred from a collection of Company Drawings made by a native painter called Sita Ram.¹¹ The drawings show the additions to the site such as guardhouses, service buildings (that have survived) [Fig.2.8a-e] and most prominently a house, called

⁷ M. de Thevenot, *Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri*, Surendranath Sen, ed., (Delhi, 1949), 68

⁸ Bernier was part of the royal entourage on one such journey in 1664 when Aurangzeb camped at the garden for six whole days while on a journey to Kashmir. Francoise Bernier, *Travels in the Mogul Empire, 1656-68*, Irving Brock, tr., Archibald Constable, ed., (Delhi, 1968), 283, 351

⁹ Lt. William Franklin - cited in Villiers-Stuart, *op cit.*, 106

¹⁰ Data drawn from Map 'Sketch of the Environs of Delhi circa 1807' Survey of India

Metcalf Sahib-ki-Kothi, for his native family. The new structures incorporating architectural features of European provenance were disposed around the site and were linked through a network of curvilinear pathways. The Shish Mahal became the venue for Metcalfe's weekend parties after necessary repairs and some modifications [Fig.2.9]. Perhaps Charles Trevelyan also lived on the premises after which it fell into disuse. When Bishop Heber, visited the site in 1825 he found it in a ruinous state.¹² During Leopold V. Orlich's visit in 1843, the site remained "uninhabited, and the extensive garden, full of finest trees, [...] rather neglected."¹³

2.2.4 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

During the Mutiny, the site being close to the battle site of Badli-ki-Serai, was frequented by the British officers encamped in the area often for a ride for a change of scene¹⁴ [Fig.2.10].

Post-Mutiny, the Bagh being a royal property was confiscated to be sold to the highest bidder. It remained in a state of neglect probably due to its distance from the city and the British hinterland settlement. Photographic evidence from the ASI Photo Archives indicates that by 1902, the water system was reduced to depressions in the ground and the highest pool was overgrown with lotus [Fig.2.11] The Shish Mahal was in a ruinous condition while the mango grove was still standing¹⁵ [Fig.2.12a, b]. In 1903 the ASI surveyed the main garden for the first time and prepared a drawing of the remains [Fig.2.13]. It was discovered that garden structures, including the Shish

¹¹ Data drawn from Company Drawings, 'Shalimar Bagh' Add Or. 3246, 'Residency at Shalimar Bagh' Add Or. 4806, and 'Gardens of Shalimar and Dewan Khanah' Add Or. 4807 OIOC Collection

¹² Heber erroneously referred to the gardens being "extolled in Lalla Rookh", a reference to Kashmir's Shalimar Bagh. Bishop Reginald Heber, *Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India*, (London, 1844), II, 306

¹³ Leopold von Orlich, *Travels in India*, H. Evans Lloyd, tr., (London, 1845), II, 16

¹⁴ Colonel Keith Young, Diary Entry, 9th June 1857. Sir Henry W. Norman & Mrs. Keith Young, *Delhi 1857*, (Edinburgh, 1902), 51

¹⁵ H.C. Fanshaw, *Delhi Past and Present*, (Delhi, 1991), 60

Mahal, hammam and baradaris, [Fig.2.14] parts of the brick paving [Fig.2.15] and the mango grove had survived, [Fig.2.16] though in a ruinous condition. Likewise, the main pools and water channels could be discerned but were silted up. The dilapidated condition of the site led Dr. Vogel, of the ASI, to prophesise in his 1904 report on the site that in the next hundred years the site will have been completely lost.¹⁶ The fate of the remaining site including the structures made by Metcalfe is not known.

2.2.5 Post-1911

The surviving structures included the Shish Mahal, hammam, baradaris, some ancillary structures, fragments of the paving and remains of the enclosure wall to the west and south [Fig.2.17]. Fragmentary remains of the waterworks, namely channels and tanks, also were discernable but were “ruinous.” The ASI classified the site as “Class-II(b)” with the recommendation that “The palace in the centre of the garden should be protected.”¹⁷ Thus with the Shish Mahal and its immediate environs being the focus of attention, the rest of the site was plotted into four plots and sold to different owners. Of the four plots, two had some semblance of a garden, while the other two were used for cultivation as orchards¹⁸ [Fig.2.18]. The fieldwork has revealed that the remains of the structures made by Metcalfe, particularly the service buildings, were used by the cultivators as their residences. The fate of the main house remained uncertain, but a ruinous structure surviving in one of the orchards perhaps belongs to the main house and its condition bolsters the belief that the house remained unused and slowly decayed into a ruin [Fig.2.19a-d].

The ASI also probably ignored the site as none of its *Annual Reports* from the years 1920s and 30s mention any work done on the gardens. In the 1940s, the ASI made a boundary wall around the core group of structures and laid out a garden as a setting

¹⁶ Villiers-Stuart, *op cit.*, 107-108

¹⁷ ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, IV, 33

¹⁸ Villiers-Stuart, *op cit.*, 107

for the surviving remains¹⁹ [Fig.2.20a-c]. No attempts were made to trace the complete water system of the site and to establish the spatial relationship between the structures or to examine the structures made by Metcalfe.²⁰ The site was also not remodelled like other garden sites in Delhi's hinterland where the intervention was designed to focus on the monuments. The intervention was confined to ensuring the stabilisation and consolidation of the Shish Mahal, baradaris and the main tanks and the central water channel.

2.3 Conclusion

The study reveals the influence of the garden's relatively inconvenient location on the degree of British interventions. In the pre-Mutiny era, its distant location in the city's hinterland appealed to Charles Metcalfe to house his native family in privacy. Post-Mutiny, unlike other hinterland gardens the site was excluded from the leisure circuit owing to poor connectivity from civil lines. This exclusion was to the garden's advantage as it was saved from extensive remodelling that completely altered the ambience of other garden sites. Eventually the site became a garden with the ASI's conservation measures making it among the few relatively unaltered Mughal garden sites in Delhi.²¹

¹⁹ Judith Roberts, 'Paradise on Earth: The British Treatment of Mughal Gardens in Delhi' in *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society* (1999), 60, 43

²⁰ The ASI began excavations for locating fountain positions in the main water channel and tank as late as 1990s.

²¹ Today the core group of structures is incorporated into a District Park. The rest of the garden is still under cultivation as orchards whose owners' continue to reside in Metcalfe's structures.

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Fig.2.5a The Baradaris: on the edge of a pool



Fig.2.5b The Baradaris: overlooking the next level



Fig.2.6a The Hammam



Fig.2.6b Unidentifiable ancillary structure adjoining the Shish Mahal



Fig.2.6c A Dalan at the northern edge of the first level enclosure

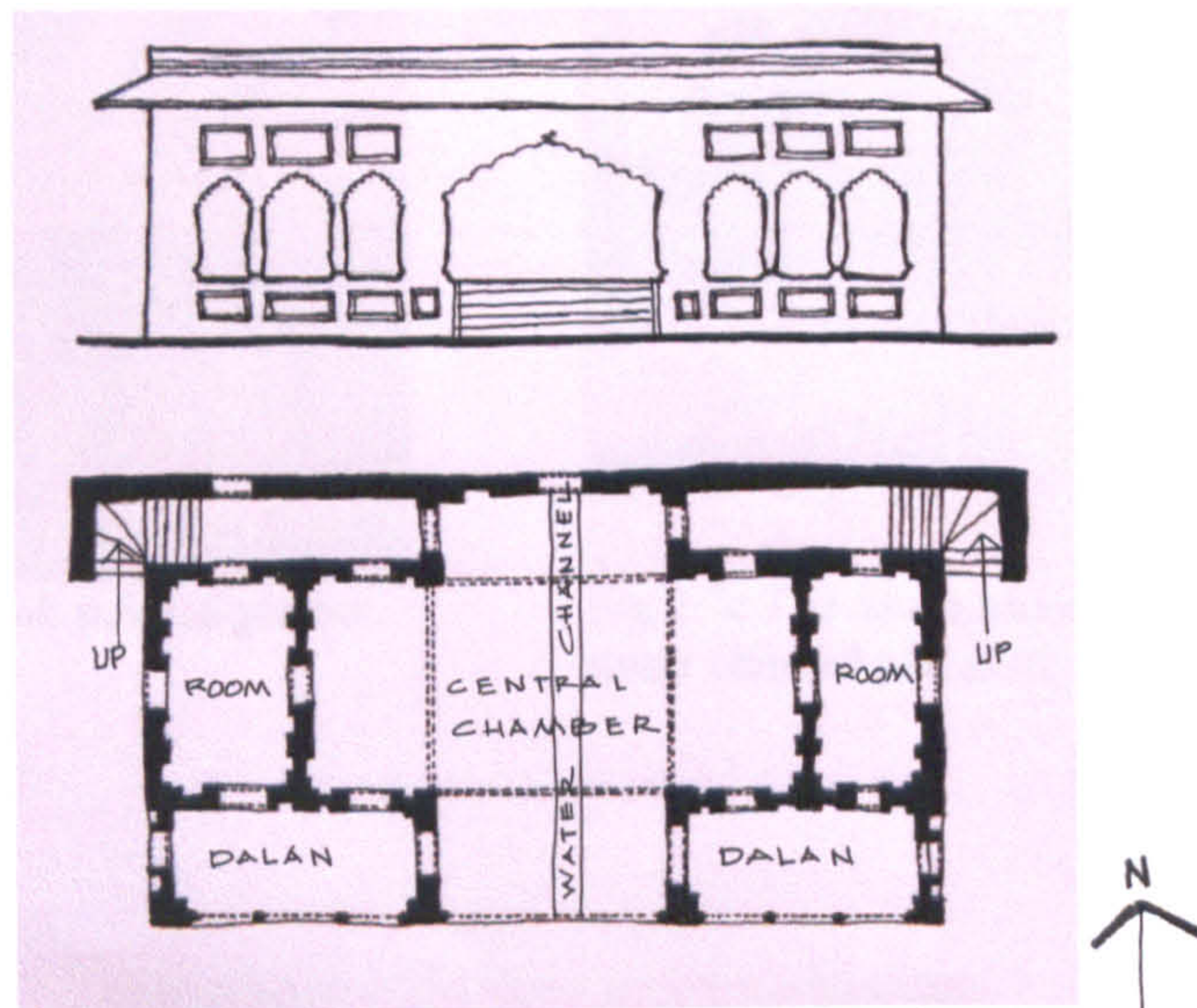


Fig.2.7a The Shish Mahal: plan and front elevation



Fig.2.7b The Shish Mahal: front façade

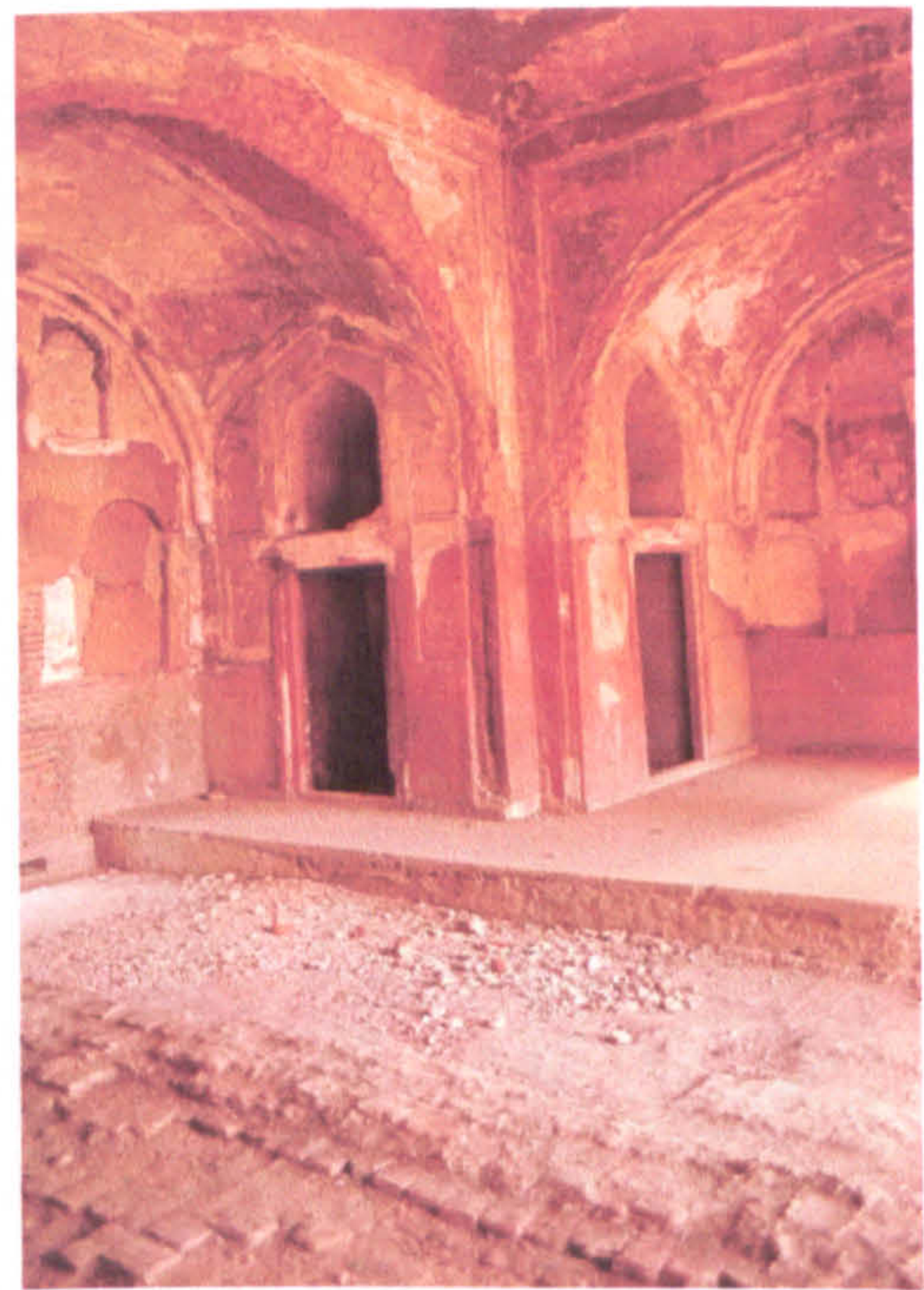


Fig.2.7c The Shish Mahal: interior with remains of the central water channel



Fig.2.7d The Shish Mahal: painted plaster decoration



Fig.2.7e The Shish Mahal aligned with the main water channel and pool



Fig.2.7f Remnants of the central water channel



Fig.2.8a Surviving service building



Fig.2.8b The service building: interior



Fig.2.8c Ruins of an unidentifiable structure and a well



Fig. 2.8d Ruins of another unidentifiable structure and a well



Fig.2.8e Ruinous remains of Metcalfe's intervention in the site

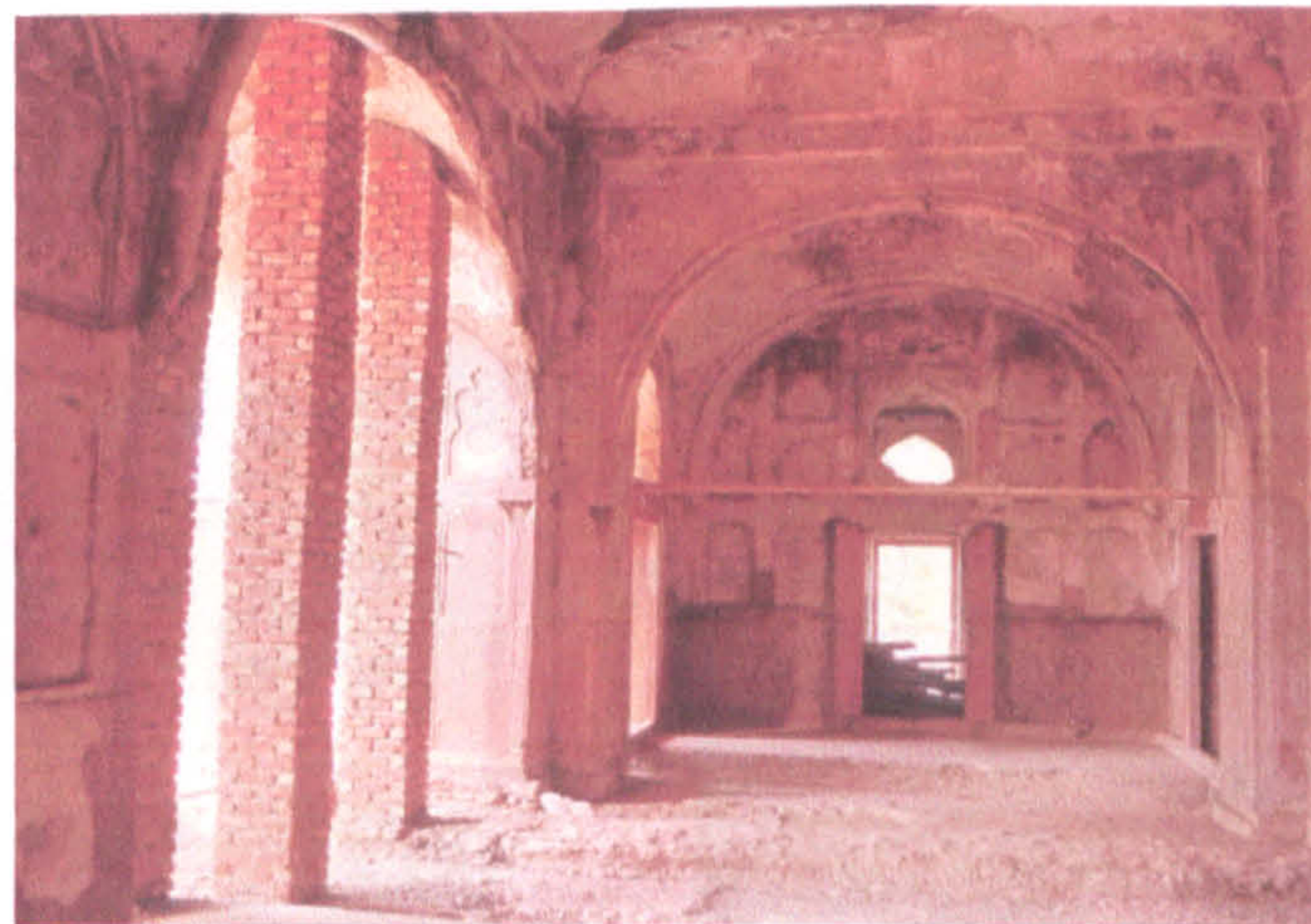


Fig.2.9 Remodelling of the Shish Mahal by Charles Metcalfe

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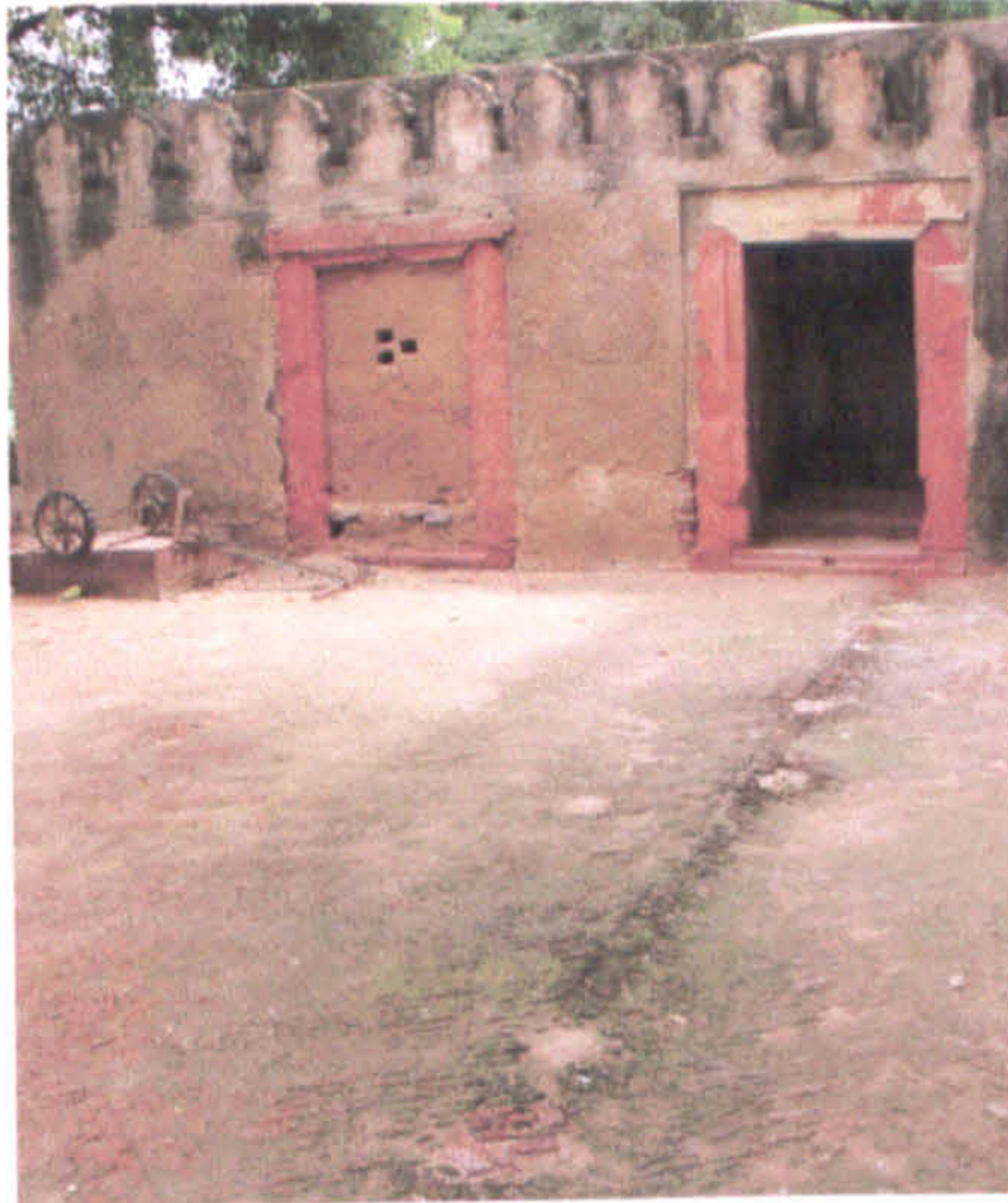


Fig.2.15 Remnants of the brick paving



Fig.2.16 Ruinous state of the Bagh



Fig.2.17 Remains of the original boundary wall to the west



Fig.2.18 Cultivation of fruit trees on a plot of the site



Fig.2.19a Probable remnants of Metcalfe Sahib-ki Kothi-I



Fig.2.19b Probable remnants of Metcalfe Sahib-ki Kothi-II



Fig.2.19c Probable remnants of Metcalfe Sahib-ki Kothi-III

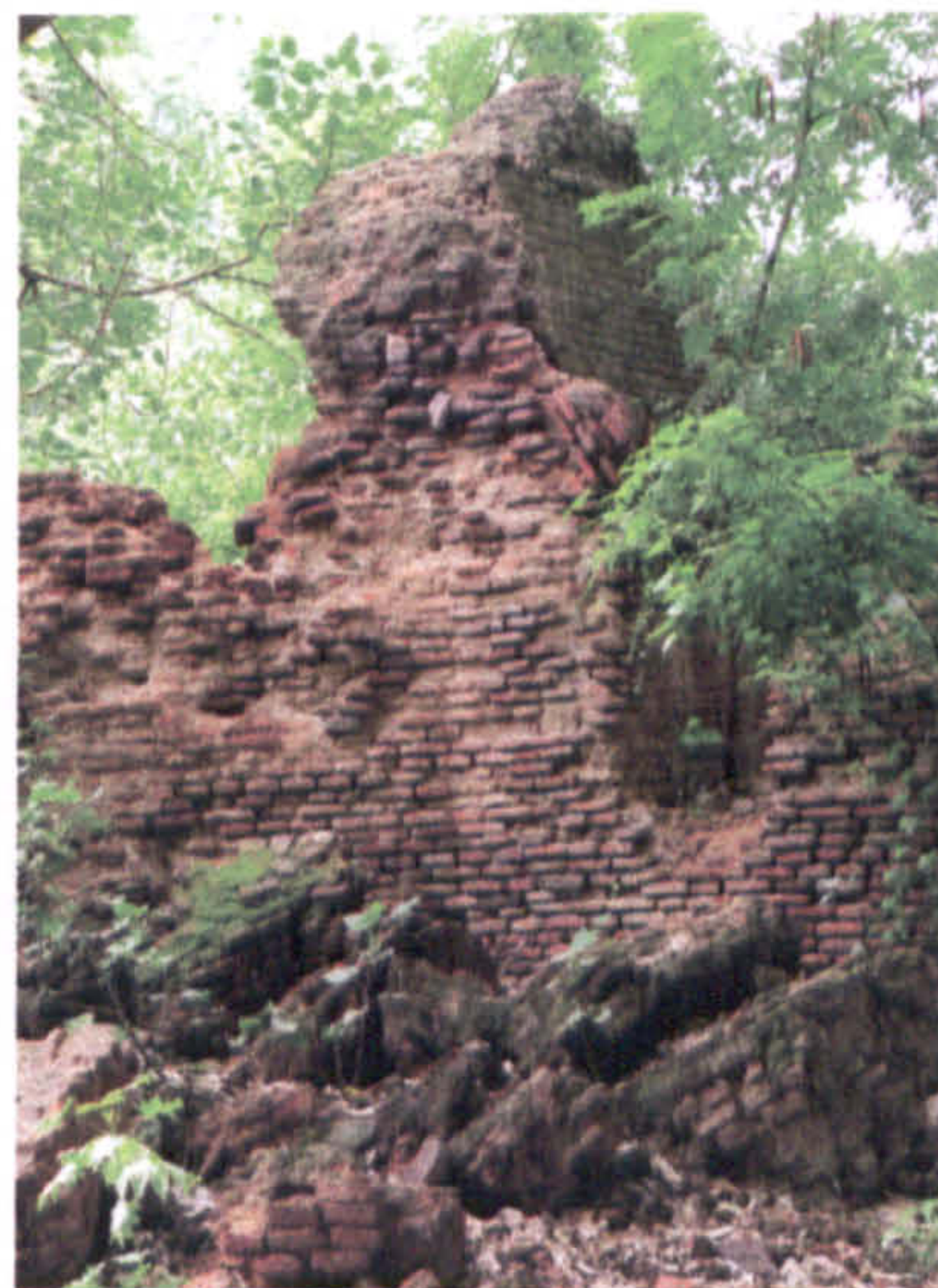


Fig.2.19d Probable remnants of Metcalfe Sahib-ki Kothi-IV



Fig.2.20a Creation of a walled enclosure and garden setting by the ASI



Fig.2.20b The Shish Mahal: conservation by the ASI



Fig.2.20c The ASI's conservation of the pool with excavation of its fountains

SITE 3
HAVELI DARA SHIKOH

CASE STUDY 3

HAVELI DARA SHIKOH

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Chronological transformation

3.3 Conclusion

3.1 Introduction

This site study examines the transformation of a princely *haveli* precinct through British interventions first into an institution of governance, incorporating European spatial functions and visual symbolism, and later into an educational institution. The *haveli* belonged to the Mughal prince and heir apparent, Dara Shikoh, whose status granted him the privilege of building his *haveli* on the Jamuna's front, a location denied to others in 17th century Shahjahanabad. It lay immediately north of the Qila with the *haveli* of Nawab Ali Mardan Khan to its north [Fig.3.1a-c].

3.2 Chronological transformation

3.2.1 Phase-I (1648-1707)

Absence of cartographic data makes it difficult to establish the Haveli layout, but its spatial character can nevertheless be speculated. In all likelihood, the precinct comprised the Prince's living quarters and a *Qutubkhana* (library).¹ In keeping with the prevalent norms, the built-form types comprised arched pavilions in a garden setting with the ancillary structures at the periphery [Fig.3.2].

¹ Considering the patron's tremendous interest in literature and theosophy, it is plausible that a separate structure was built to house his collection and for holding discussions. The ASI listed the library in its compilation of the city's built-heritage. ASI, *Listing*, I, 186, No.409

After Dara Shikoh's execution; the Haveli was occupied in 1662 by Prince Muhammad Mu'azzam,² one of the sons of Emperor Aurangzeb, who in all probability continued to occupy it, till he was victorious in the battle of succession and became emperor in 1707, assuming the title Bahadur Shah I, and moved to the Qila.

3.2.2 Phase-II (1707-1803)

In this Phase the Haveli was occupied by several owners in succession as following the Qila it was the next most prized property in the city.³ In 1739 the Haveli was damaged during the pillaging of the city by Nadir Shah. In 1744 Nawab Safdarjung rebuilt the southern structure and occupied the premises till 1752. The Haveli was taken over by the Rohilla chief, Najib-ud Daulah, first from 1755-1757 and then from 1761-1770. In 1782 Najaf Quli Khan, an *amir* at the Mughal court, lived on the premises and in 1785 it became the property of the Avadh Nawab, Asaf-ud Daulah, and probably remained under him till the British occupation of Delhi.

3.2.3 Phase-III (1803-1857)

In 1803 with the arrival of the British Resident, Sir David Ochterlony, the need for an appropriate dwelling cum workplace arose. The proposed Residency had to be in proximity to the Qila besides being visually impressive in its own right to assert British superiority over the King of Delhi. Haveli Dara Shikoh met both stipulations and was appropriated for the Residency. Bishop Heber, who felt that the complex had the appearance of a college, described it as a "large straggling building consisting of two or three entertainment rooms added by Sir David Ochterlony to an old

² Shama Mitra Chenoy, *Shahjahanabad: A City of Delhi, 1638 – 1857*, (Delhi, 1998), 47; Stephen B. Blake, *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639 – 1739*, (Cambridge, 1990), 75-76

³ *ibid.*, 72-73

Mussulman Palace.”⁴ The adjoining *haveli* precinct belonging to Nawab Ali Mardan was also appropriated and the Deputy Resident’s living cum work place was built overlooking the river [Fig.3.3].

It is possible to reconstruct the Haveli precinct as readapted by the British from a mid 19th century cartographic source [Fig.3.4] and from the fieldwork.⁵ A road made by the British that skirted the Palace-fort and connected the north and south parts of the British enclave probably traversed through what must have once been a part of the Haveli precinct thus dividing it in the process. The smaller precinct towards west was fragmented into indigenous *muhallas* (neighbourhoods) interspersed with some British built-form types, for example a hospital and a post office [Refer Fig.3.4]. Of the larger precinct towards east, the southern portion was converted first into the quarters of the garrison officer and then the magazine and associated structures that were contained within a walled enclosure. A structure was converted into a guesthouse for visiting British travellers. The Prince’s library became the Residency with its own walled enclosure and gateways. A study and analysis of the existing building on the site sheds light on the transformations carried out in the existing structure to adapt it for a new function.⁶ The library’s original structure was modified in accordance with the cultural norms of its new owners into a linear building with open space both on its front and rear [Fig.3.5a-c]. Externally, the Residency’s front façade was provided with an impressive colonnade of lofty ionic columns resting on tall pedestals enclosing a deep verandah running all around the building in keeping with the prevalent colonial stylistic fashion [Fig.3.6a-d]. Between the columns stretched a wooden lattice at the roof level and a flight of steps led into the building. The fieldwork has revealed the new spatial disposition of functions in the structure to

⁴ Bishop Reginald Heber, *Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India*, (London, 1844), I, 303

⁵ Data drawn from Redrawn Delhi Map and from the fieldwork

⁶ The following account of the building is based on data drawn from fieldwork

suit the British needs.⁷ Among the additions and alterations were a ballroom, banqueting rooms and enveloping verandah and areas for ancillary functions [Fig.3.7a-d]. The verandah opened onto a terrace on the north that overlooked a formal garden. Beneath the terrace at the garden level were a series of arcaded chambers of the original Haveli that were also probably put to use as a semi *tekhana* (subterranean chamber) to escape the summer heat [Fig.3.8a-i]. Internally, the ballroom was positioned in the centre of the scheme with other rooms flanking it on either side, all accessed via a corridor. The ballroom was probably fashioned out of an older structure as has been revealed by the recent archaeological interventions on the site⁸ [Fig.3.9a-d]. The ballroom was a double height hall with arched openings at the upper level for light and ventilation. A doorway in its rear northern wall opened onto the terrace that descended via a flight of steps onto the formal garden. The garden was inspired by the *charbagh* (a garden divided into quadrants) prototype and as per Heber laid “in the usual formal Eastern manner with good trees and straight walks”⁹ [Refer Fig.3.4]. A gateway in the garden’s rear boundary wall opened into the British enclave to the north. The open space in front of the building was landscaped with curvilinear driveways and green areas, providing a suitable foreground for appreciating the new power centre of Delhi [Refer Fig.3.3, Fig.3.10]. The Residency remained the official residence of the Residents till they moved to the northern hinterland in the third decade of the 19th century.

With the abolition of the Residency in 1831 and the British move to the hinterland, the Residency premises were available for a new use. In 1832 the Delhi College, with both its English and Oriental Departments, moved into the building from the premises of Madrasa Ghazi-ud din Khan near the Ajmeri Gate [Fig.3.11].

⁷ Data drawn from fieldwork

⁸ Recent archaeological intervention on the ball room by way of chasing the British built walls has revealed an arcade of cusped arches and baluster columns

⁹ Heber, *op cit.*, 303

3.2.4 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

The precinct's association as a power centre probably endured, despite its transformation into an institution of learning, as it stimulated the insurgents' angst in 1857. The premises of the Delhi College were ransacked and burnt by the native troops. The magazine site also witnessed action during the siege as it was blown up by the British to prevent the insurgents' from acquiring ammunition¹⁰ [Fig.3.12].

Post-Mutiny, the Delhi College was closed and its premises occupied by the military to station a battery of artillery that was later replaced by the police lines.¹¹ A District School was set up on the premises in the latter half of 1858. In 1864 the Delhi College was revived only to be permanently closed as declared in the 1877 Delhi *Durbar*¹² [Fig.3.13]. From 1877-1886 the premises were yet again used for running a District School that occupied three and a half acres of the site. The former Residency building housed the school's library, examination hall, seven classrooms and rooms for the teachers. The District School came under the Delhi Municipality and was renamed the Municipal Board School from 1886-1904, after which it was designated as the Government High School.¹³ Following the transfer to the Municipality some additions were made to the premises as can be inferred from the Municipal survey maps.¹⁴ These included a boarding house, playground and gymnasium and the Head Master's residence. The tank in the school's compound was repaired and converted into a swimming bath. A marble tablet showing the building's history was installed at the school gate.¹⁵ In the school's vicinity came up St Stephen's Mission College of

¹⁰ For a detailed account of Mutiny action at the Magazine, see H.C. Fanshawe, *Delhi Past and Present*, (Delhi, 1991), 100-103; 108-112

¹¹ *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1883-4)*, (Gurgaon, 1988), 2nd Edition, 152

¹² For a detailed account of native reaction against its closure, see, Narayani Gupta, *Delhi Between Two Empires, 1803-1931*(Delhi, 1998), 104-112

¹³ *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912)*, (Gurgaon, 1992), 2nd Edition, 207-208

¹⁴ Data drawn from Wilson Survey Map, Survey Sheet Number: 77 TCPO Collection

¹⁵ *ibid.*

the Cambridge Mission in 1882 to provide a substitute to the Delhi College¹⁶ [Fig.3.14a-c]. The building was designed by Swinton Jacob and inaugurated in 1891.¹⁷ After 1906, several additions were made including the staff residences, hostels,¹⁸ laboratories, lecture halls, a library and reading room.¹⁹ The College playground was developed at the Qudsiya Bagh.

The Municipal survey map indicates the transformations taking place on the site of the former magazine. New structures that came up included utilitarian facilities like the Post Office, [Fig.3.15] P.W.D. Rest House, P.W.D. Offices and stores, and offices of the railways. The pre-Mutiny cemetery remained intact. The former road connecting the two British enclaves was widened and named Lothian Road. The area west of Lothian Road developed into a commercial precinct and also had some establishments of St Stephen's Mission college. Across Lothian Road, opposite the pre-Mutiny cemetery, a linear block of Railway Servants' Quarters was built.²⁰

3.2.5 Post-1911

The ASI recommended that it was "Unnecessary" to protect the building, classifying it as "Class-II(a)" structure, whose condition was "Fair."²¹ The premises continued to function as an educational institution²² [Fig.3.16a, b].

¹⁶Though originally founded in 1865 under S.P.G. Mission, it was in abeyance till 1882. *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1883-4)*, *op cit.*, 64

¹⁷ The College building was listed in INTACH's inventory. INTACH, *Delhi The Built Heritage A Listing*, (Delhi, 1999), 1, 69, Serial No.C112

¹⁸ *ibid.*, 76, Serial No.C-123-124-125; 77, Serial No.C-128

¹⁹ *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912)*, *op cit.*, 210-211

²⁰ Data drawn from Wilson Survey Map, Survey Sheet Number: 103 and 104 TCPO Collection

²¹ ASI, *Listing*, *op cit.*, II, 186

²² Today, the site is serving as a stopgap campus of a national university while the former Residency is a museum and office of State Department of Archaeology, Government of Delhi.

3.3 Conclusion

The study demonstrates the Company's image building exercise in Delhi as it readapted the Haveli. The addition of a classical façade and a formal setting were acts aimed at creating a built-form identifiable with the new authorities that could hold its ground despite the overpowering presence of the Qila to its south. This relatively modest architectural endeavour and the subsequent abolition of the Residency and the British move to the hinterland notwithstanding, the association of the precinct with British authority endured, as indicated by its ransacking in 1857.

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Fig.3.6c The Residency: column and screen detail



Fig.3.6d The Residency: enveloping verandah



Fig.3.7a The Residency: ancillary blocks added to the main Haveli for British use



Fig.3.7b The Residency: rear verandah



Fig.3.7c The Residency: inside the front verandah



Fig.3.7d The Residency: a room



Fig.3.8a The Residency: the northern terrace



Fig.3.8b Steps descending to the lower level



Fig.3.8c The site of the original garden



Fig.3.8d The Residency: lower level chambers-I



Fig.3.8e The Residency: lower level chambers-II



Fig.3.8f The Residency: lower level chambers-III



Fig.3.8g The Residency: lower level chambers-IV



Fig.3.8h The Residency: interior of lower level chambers-I



Fig.3.8i The Residency: interior of lower level chambers-II



Fig.3.9a Archaeological intervention revealing the older Mughal substructure-I



Fig.3.9b Archaeological intervention-II



Fig.3.9c Archaeological intervention-III



Fig.3.9d Archaeological intervention-IV



Fig.3.10 The Residency: foreground

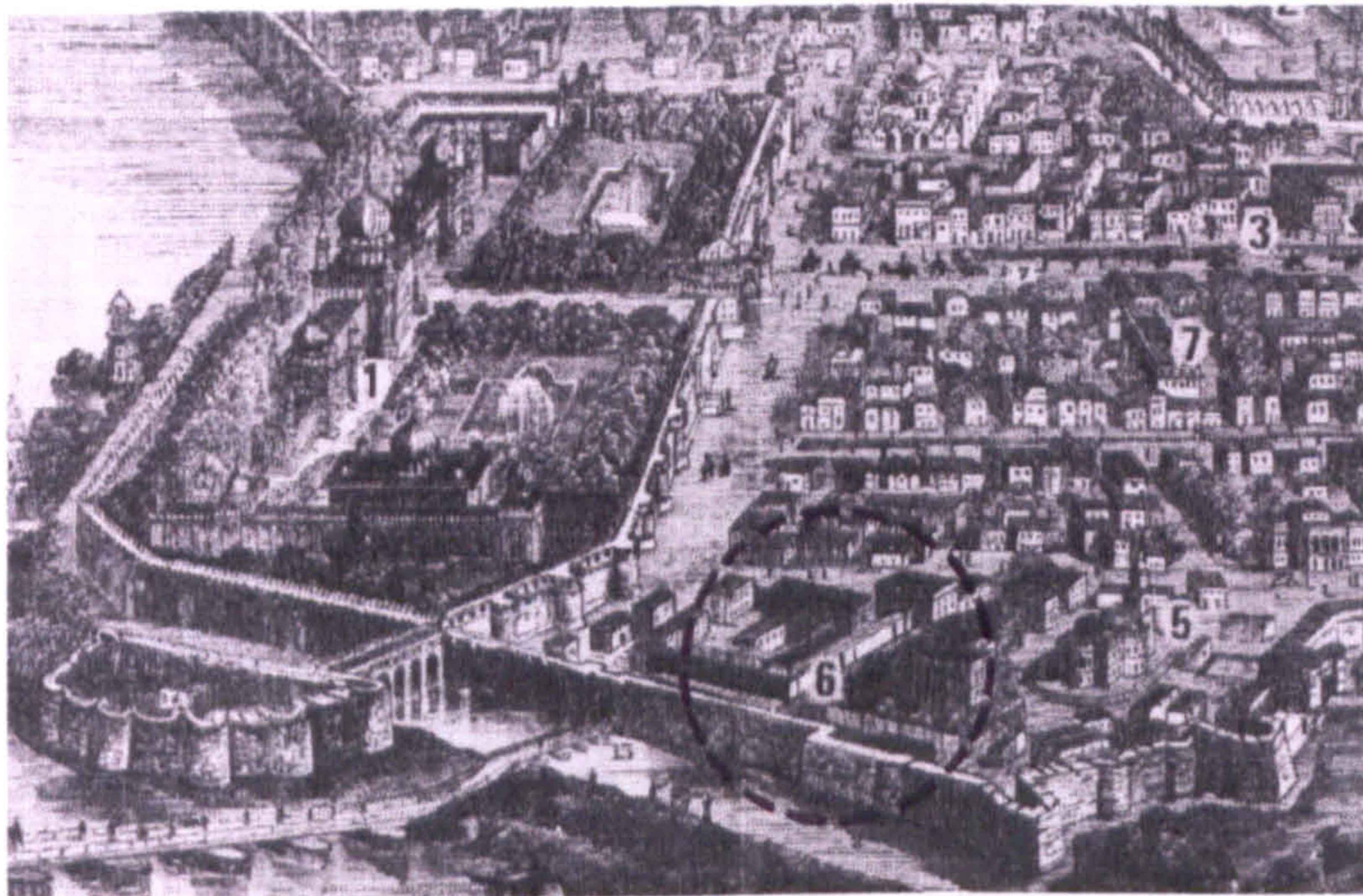


Fig.3.11 The Delhi College on the Residency premises



Fig.3.12 Remnants of the Magazine gateway damaged during the Siege

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Fig.3.15 The post office on the site of the Magazine



Fig.3.16a Additions to the premises serving as an educational institution-I



Fig.3.16b Additions to the premises serving as an educational institution-II

SITE 4
MADARSA GHAZI-UD DIN KHAN

CASE STUDY 4

MADRASA GHAZI-UD DIN KHAN

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Chronological transformation

4.3 Conclusion

4.1 Introduction

This site study is an examination of the introduction and influence of western education on the indigenous Islamic institution of learning as a result of which a 17th century Madrasa (institute of Islamic learning) was transformed into a college. After its establishment, the College moved to new premises in the British enclave, while abandoning the Madrasa. The latter was seized under the post-Mutiny military strategy of coercive acquisition and was put to military use in the immediate post-Mutiny years. The Madrasa was built by Nawab Ghazi-ud din Khan, an influential Mughal *amir* (noble), as part of his tomb complex in 1692 outside Shahjahanabad's walled enclosure towards southwest beyond the Ajmeri Darwaza [Fig.4.1a, b].

4.2 Chronological transformation

4.2.1 Phase-I (1648-1707)

The layout of the Madrasa complex can be established through the fieldwork.¹ It followed the Persian four-*iwan* plan and comprised the patron's tomb, a mosque and the Madrasa [Fig.4.2a, b]. The site was a walled enclosure with corner bastions and a series of arched openings in the outer wall face. Entry into the enclosure was via a gateway from the east [Fig.4.3] that opened into a quadrangle with a tank in its centre.

¹ The following description of the site is based on fieldwork

The quadrangle's north, south and east edges were formed by a two-level arcaded built mass comprising rooms for holding classes and for lodging [Fig.4.4a, b]. Towards the west, stood a mosque that was raised on a terrace and placed centrally along the western wall as an independent structure [Fig.4.5]. The tomb was contained in an enclosure adjoining the south wall of the mosque and its east and west sides were carved sandstone screens. Within this enclosure stood another enclosure of marble screens containing three graves, the central one of Ghazi-ud din Khan, the whole ensemble being open to sky [Fig.4.6]. The patron was interred in the tomb in the first decade of the 18th century.

4.2.2 Phase-II (1707-1803)

There is no definite information available on the complex till the 1790s. Some sources claim that it continued to function as a *madrasa* in the 18th century,² while others state that the institute closed down for want of funds for about eighty years after its patron's demise.³ In 1753-54 two persons, Mir Munnu, son of Nawab Qamruddin Khan, and his wife, grand-daughter of the complex's patron, were laid to rest west of the tomb enclosure, as indicated by graves. In 1792 the Madrasa was formally established as an institution of Muslims learning through an endowment by Shahjahanabad's rich natives.⁴ Subsequently it attracted students and scholars.

4.2.3 Phase-III (1803-1857)

Following the British occupation of Delhi, the city wall circuit was altered to include the complex in 1811.⁵ A bastion, called College Bastion, and a wicket, called Khirki Ghazi-ud din Khan I, were added [Fig.4.7a, b]. In 1823-24 the Madrasa was chosen

² Gaynor Barton and Laurraine Malone, *Old Delhi: 10 Easy Walks*, (Delhi, 1997), 3rd Edition, 53

³ H.C. Fanshaw, *Delhi Past and Present*, (Delhi, 1991), 65

⁴ *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1883-4)*, (Gurgaon, 1988), 2nd Edition, 151

as the local beneficiary of a fund earmarked by the East India Company to promote western education among the native elite,⁶ who could then gain employment with the government. The medium of imparting education was in the vernacular. The institute was renamed Delhi College and English classes were introduced as a separate department that was called the Delhi Institute. The department offering instructions in Urdu was called the Oriental Section [Fig.4.8]. In 1828 the Commissioner formally inaugurated the English classes and in 1829 the institute received a generous donation from Nawab Itimad-ud Daulah for its upkeep and for furthering the cause of education.⁷ A residence for its European principals was built in the precinct to the west of the mosque and the patron's tomb enclosure.⁸ In 1831 it was decided to shift the Delhi College to the now vacant Residency. Thus the now anglicized institute sought its rightful place in the city in the British enclave near the Kashmiri Gate. With the shifting of the institute, the fate of the Madrasa complex is not known after 1831.

4.2.4 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

Post-Mutiny, the Madrasa premises was among the Muslim properties taken over by the military for use first as an artillery barrack and later as the police lines till 1886,⁹ the commodious premises being amply suitable for the purpose. The site returned to institutional use in 1889 when the Anglo-Arabic High School,¹⁰ originally set up on

⁵ As per Col. G. Parson the ravelin or hornwork surrounding the complex did not come up until the 1840's when the city wall was improved. ASI, *Listing*, II, 2, No.1

⁶ This was a response to the report of the General Committee on Public Instruction that lamented that private *Madrasas* of the city were engaged in imparting education only of the *Quran* and the *fiqh*. Narayani Gupta, *Delhi between Two Empires, 1803-1931*, (Delhi, 1998), 6

⁷ The patron was the *Vazir* of Avadh and a resident of the city. He donated a sum of rupees one lakh and seventy thousand. *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1883-4)*, *op cit.*, 151

⁸ Personal verbal communication with Dr. Yunus Jaffery who resides on the premises

⁹ ASI, *Listing*, *op cit.*, II, 2

¹⁰ The school was setup under Department of Public Instruction, where instruction was imparted in English and Urdu, with Arabic being an optional language. *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912)*, (Gurgaon, 1992), 2nd Edition, 211

rented premises in 1872, moved to the Madrasa premises. The Delhi Gazetteer noted that “the persistence of the Muhammadan community in restoring the school to its ancient home after so many years is noteworthy”¹¹ [Fig.4.9]. In 1892 the school was the venue of the annual meeting of the Mohammedan Educational Conference.

4.2.5 Post-1911

The Madarsa whose condition was described as “Good,” was classified by the ASI as a “Class-II(a)” with the recommendation that it “Should be protected.”¹² The central quadrangle tank was filled up and grassed over and some trees planted for shade.¹³ The school continued to run from the premises in the 20th century, the arcaded rooms serving both as classrooms and a boarding house. The eastern gateway was blocked and converted into a classroom, its side openings leading into the complex. Despite this change, the ASI recommended that the “gateway might be opened up with advantage to its original extent and the entrance path from the road realigned, so as to be on the axial line of the gateway.”¹⁴ The *dalan* (arched vestibule) south of the tomb enclosure was used as an office and library. Additions were made on the premises including a playground and gymnasium hall made by filling up the ditch and levelling the glacis of the enclosure wall.¹⁵ A boarding house for 57 boarders and an additional block of two floors with rooms for teaching and offices were built south of the main structure. The complex continued to function as a school¹⁶ [Fig.4.10a-d]. The ASI carried out repairs on the tomb enclosure in 1929-30 where the *jali* (pierced stone

¹¹ *ibid.*, 211

¹² ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, II, 1

¹³ *ibid.*, 1

¹⁴ The gateway has been opened and is currently under repair

¹⁵ *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912), op cit.*, 211

¹⁶ The Anglo-Arabic School still survives making it the oldest, continuously running educational institution of Delhi.

screen) was repaired and the broken *guldastas* (ornamental pinnacle) crowning the dwarf minarets were dismantled and re-fixed after repair.¹⁷

4.3 Conclusion

The study reveals that while spatially the Madrasa remained unchanged in the course of its transformation into the Delhi Institute, the traditional Islamic spirit of a *madrasa* was anglicized. Following its renaming as the Delhi College, the premises no longer seemed suitable as the institution's rightful place was believed to be in the British enclave. The College moved into the heart of the British enclave and the Madrasa was neglected.

¹⁷ ASI, *Annual Report 1929-30*, 10-11

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Fig.4.3a Arcaded walled enclosure of Madrasa Precinct



Fig.4.3b The entrance gateway



Fig.4.3c The entrance gateway:
interior



Fig.4.4a The Madrasa: quadrangle with built-form envelop-I



Fig.4.4b The Madrasa: quadrangle with built-form envelop-II

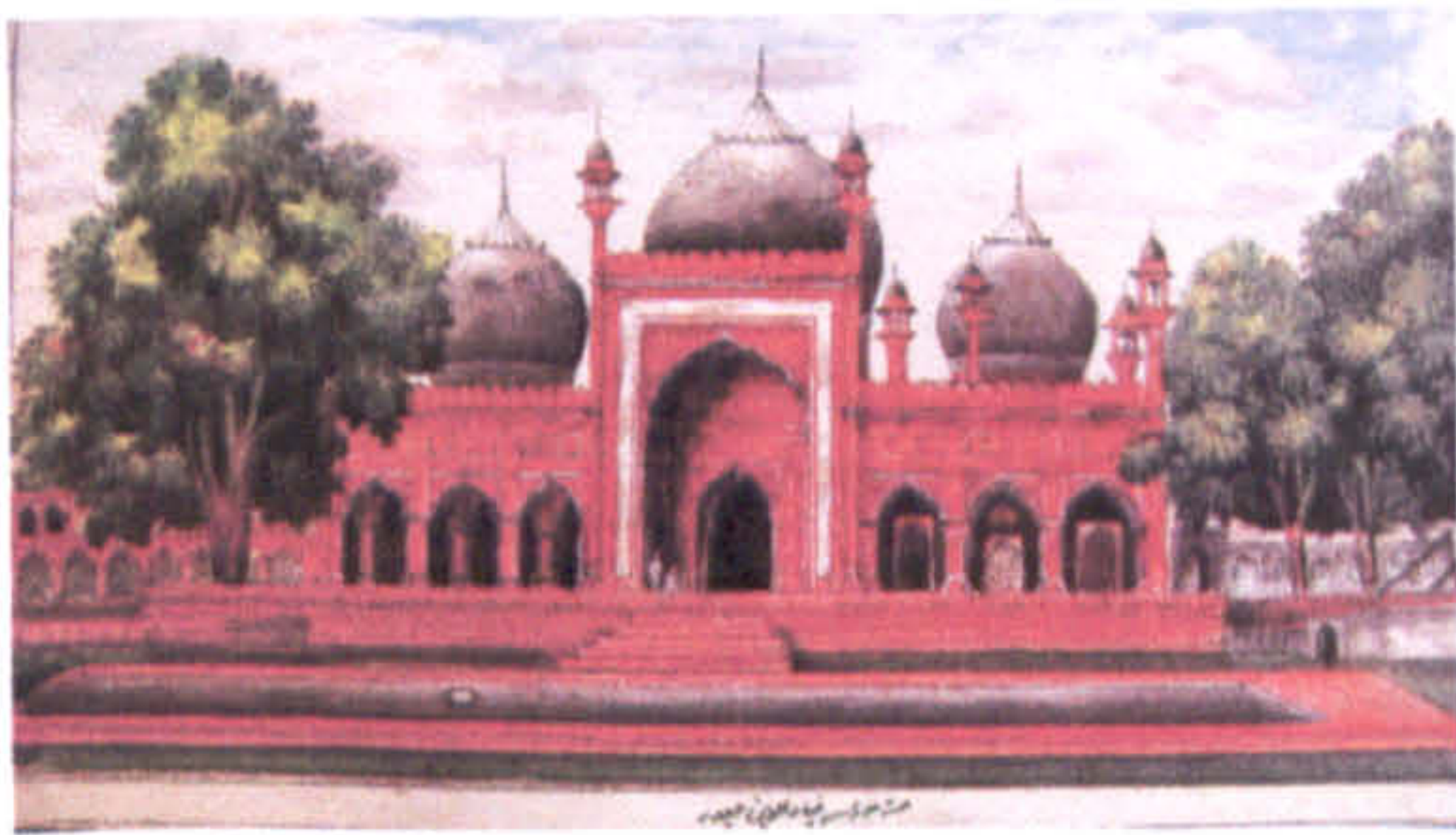


Fig.4.5 The Mosque

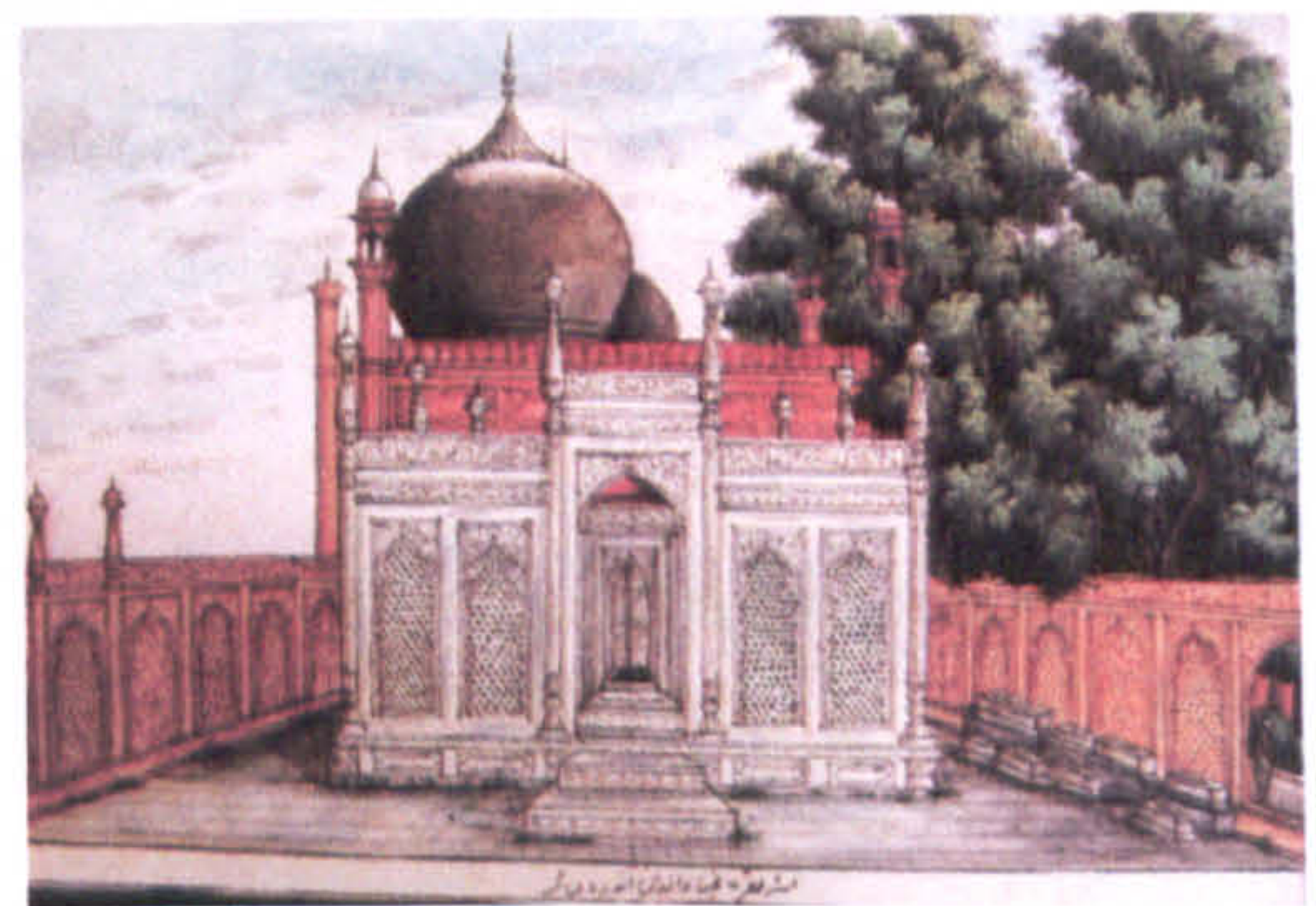


Fig.4.6 The Tomb enclosure

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Fig.4.10a The Madrasa: quadrangle-I



Fig.4.10b The Madrasa: quadrangle-II



Fig.4.10c The walled precinct with entrance gateway

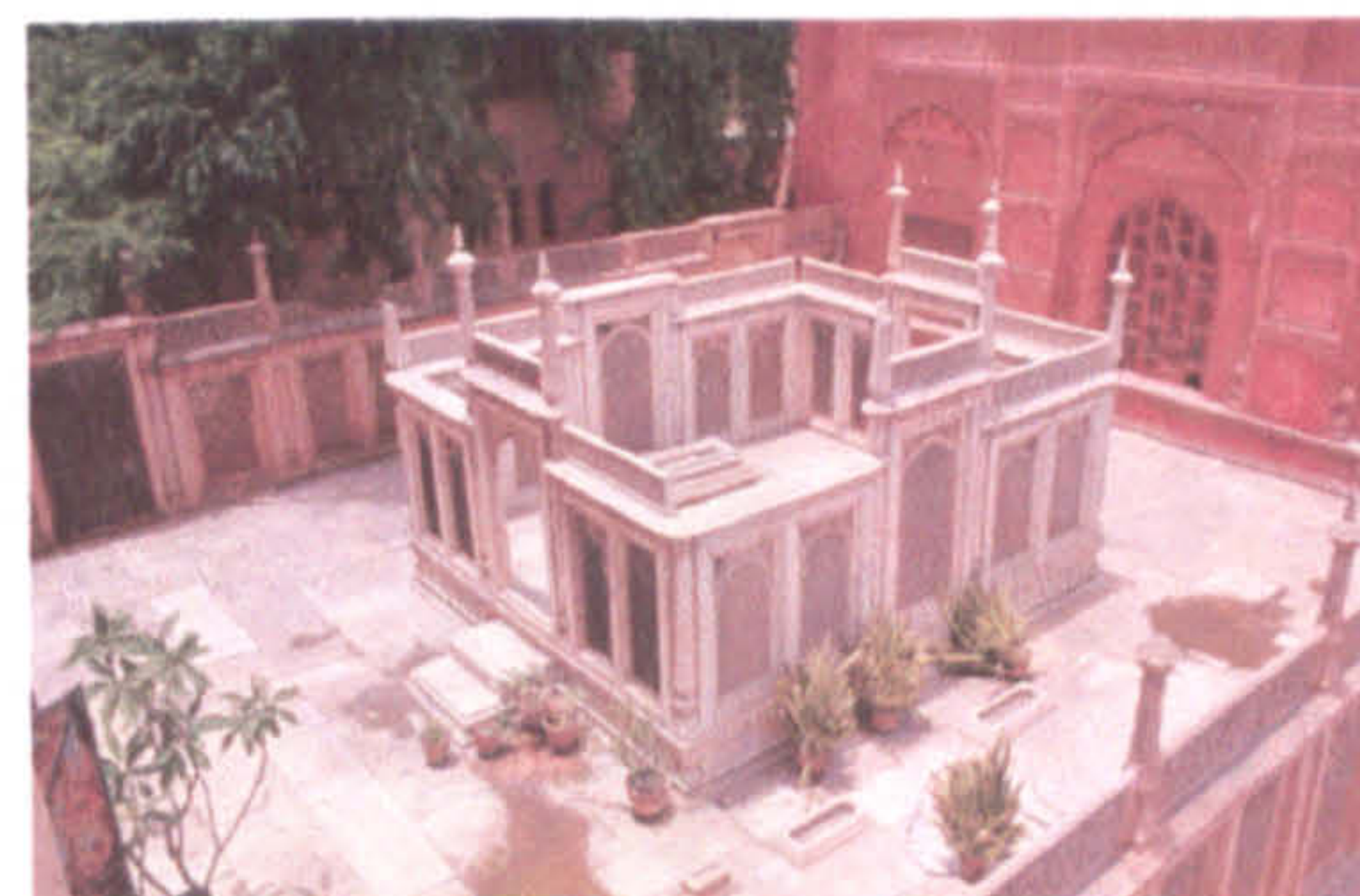


Fig.4.10d The Tomb enclosure



Fig.4.10e Additions to the mosque



Fig.4.10f Additions to the premises

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SITE 5
HAVELI NAWAB QAMRUDDIN KHAN

CASE STUDY 5

HAVELI NAWAB QAMRUDDIN KHAN

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Chronological transformation

5.3 Conclusion

5.1 Introduction

This site study is an examination of the transformations in a *haveli* (large residential dwelling) precinct in the native city quarters. Despite British indifference and non-intervention in the native areas in pre-Mutiny days, the site underwent a change that was directed towards its deterioration and fragmentation that was accelerated in the post-Mutiny period due to unregulated growth and overcrowding of the native city. The Haveli belonged to Nawab Qamruddin Khan an influential and wealthy *amir* in Emperor Muhammad Shah's court. It covered the entire length of the street from the Qazi-ka-Hauz to the Ajmeri Darwaza of the city [Fig.5.1].

5.2 Chronological transformation

5.2.1 Phase-II (1707-1803)

The Haveli probably belonged to Nawab Qamruddin Khan's grandfather and was inherited by the Nawab and extended from the Qazi-ka-Hauz to the Ajmeri Darwaza. The landlocked site while distant from the Qila was close to the southern hinterland. No first hand account of the Haveli exists though Dargah Quli Khan's account¹

¹ Dargah Quli Khan's account of the city, *Risalah-i Salar Jung*, focussed largely on Delhi's social life in the 18th century

mentioned the property of the Nawab as “Makanat-i Nawab Qamar-ud-Din” thereby implying that the patron owned a collection of houses. The patron also built a *haveli* each for his three daughters, across Kucha Qamr ad-Din Khan, to the west. These were adjacent to one another in a wedge formed by the patron’s *kucha* (lane) and the street towards the Lahori Darwaza from Qazi-ka-Hauz. No records of these *havelis* are available but in all likelihood, they were walled enclosures dominated by the *zenana* with gateways opening onto the main street for access [Fig.5.4a, b].

In this phase the events related to the site can be known through documentary sources. In 1739, during Nadir Shah’s forays into Delhi, the Nawab’s Haveli apparently suffered little damage since its patron had been forced into paying a substantial levy in cash and kind for protection. Following the Nawab’s demise in 1748, his son, Fariduddin Khan, returned parts of the precinct to the original displaced owners of the site.² The Haveli precinct began to fragment by the mid 18th century and had several occupants.³ In 1761 it was occupied by the Rohilla Afghan, Najib-ud Daulah. Later between 1779-1782 it was occupied by Mirza Najaf Khan, till his demise, after which his sister was its next occupant. In 1788 one of the lieutenants of Ghulam Qadir lived in the Haveli. The *ganj* (wholesale *bazaar*) located in the premises was taken over by a *karori* (Mughal revenue official), one Muhammad Khan, and converted into either a *serai* or a *madrassa* [Refer Fig.5.2a]. Some portions were taken over by people who had no claim to nobility and who were either migrants to the city or else simply property-grabbing opportunists. The Nawab’s daughters’ *havelis* also fragmented and had occupants of diverse backgrounds residing in various parts [Refer Fig.5.4]. Haveli Begum Fath-un Nisa had a distinguished occupant in Nawab Badal Beg Khan and part of the property was renamed Haveli Badal Beg Khan.

² Shama Mitra Chenoy, *Shahjahanabad: A City of Delhi, 1638 – 1857*, (Delhi, 1998), 77

³ The following account of the Haveli’s occupants is based on *ibid.*, 48-49, 77-78; Stephen B. Blake, *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639 – 1739*, (Cambridge, 1990), 79

5.2.2 Phase-III (1803-1857)

It is possible to reconstruct the Haveli precinct from a cartographic source of the mid 19th century.⁴ An examination of the map reveals that the site was linear and followed the curve of the street that abutted it on the west and was named after the patron as Kuchah Qamr ad-Din Khan extending from the Ajmeri Darwaza to Qazi-ka Hauz [Fig.5.2a-d]. It was a walled enclosure pierced by gates that opened into the various quarters of the Haveli. The most prominent constituents were the *mardana* (men's quarters) called Haweli Qamr ad-Din Khan and a *zenana* (women's quarters) called Mahall Sara'e Qamr ad-Din Khan. Additionally the Haveli provided accommodation for the Nawab's retinue and service providers, and also had wells, a mosque and a *ganj*. The mardana and the zenana were prominently located at the two extremities of the site, south and north respectively, while the service areas were along the periphery [Fig.5.3]. The built-form types included arcaded apartments arranged around courtyards and linked through passageways or courtyards. Though there is no indication of a garden in the premises, it is likely to have been an integral part of the layout as the map does indicate an ensemble that looks like a water channel opening into a small pool in the centre in the Mardana.

In this phase, Nawab Qamruddin Khan's Haveli further fragmented to accommodate many occupants as revealed by documentary sources.⁵ The occupants included Punjabis who called their domain Punjabi Garibanan ka katra, and Jats who carved out an enclave on the premises called Jatwara. Shops appeared along the streets and the British, taking advantage of the Haveli's proximity to Ajmeri Gate set up a police *chowki* (post) for security and a Custom House for tax collection [Fig.5.6].

Likewise, the Begums' havelis were taken over by shops and commoners' houses [Refer Fig.5.4]. From the map under consideration it can be inferred that Haveli

⁴ Data drawn from Redrawn Delhi Map

Begum Shah Tara comprised several small structures including local level mosques [Fig.5.7] and a large *haveli* called Haweli Mendu Khan whose owner's identity is obscure. One area was designated Mahalla Kuhmar alluding to a habitation of potters and a street called Gali Mochi were taken over by *mochis* (shoemakers). The main circulation spine of the precinct was designated Gali Shah Tarah [Fig.5.8]. Haveli Begum Razi-un Nisa, distorted to Haweli Rajna Begum, had dense built mass around small open spaces while retaining its entrance gateway from the street. The map indicates that Haveli Badal Beg Khan, that had been part of Haveli Begum Fath-un Nisa, was entered through a gateway from the main street and had two distinct quadrangles, each with an arcaded pavilion and a garden⁶ [Fig.5.5a-e]. During this phase the Haveli came into the possession of the royal *hakim*, Ahsanullah Khan.⁷ The Hakim made additions to the Haveli such as a lavish *hammam* built in the courtyard in 1852, two entrance gateways and reorganised the spaces to place the *mardana* in the front, the *hammam*, guesthouse and gardens to the rear, while the *zenana* was at the far end in isolation.⁸

5.2.3 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

During the Mutiny Haveli Hakim Ahsanullah Khan was attacked by native troops who "looted his palace, [...] and set fire to the roof. Every beam and every joist [...] fell and was burnt to ashes. The walls were blackened with smoke, as though the palace itself had put on black to mourn its own destruction."⁹ There is no record available for the remaining areas. This could be because the native quarters were forcibly vacated as people were driven out of the city in mid-September, 1857.

⁵ The following account of the Haveli's occupants is based on Chenoy, *op cit.*, 77-78

⁶ Data drawn from Redrawn Delhi Map

⁷ The Hakim was a close confidant of Emperor Bahadur Shah II and an ardent admirer of the poet Ghalib's Persian compositions.

⁸ ASI, *Listing*, I, 83-86, No.171; No.173; No.174; No.175

Post-Mutiny, Haveli Hakim Ahsanullah Khan was confiscated and then restored to the Hakim in 1859, with the directive that he was to keep the property but not step beyond its doors. The Hakim's friend Ghalib, the Persian poet, recounts the changes made in the premises by the Hakim.¹⁰ In 1859 the Haveli premises were occupied by an Englishman living as a tenant in the *zenana* behind the *hammam*. The tenant had a Muslim mistress who built a mosque on the premises after the Englishman's demise¹¹ [Fig.5.9]. The Hakim converted the main hall of the Haveli into the *zenana* and the stables into the *mardana*. Following his demise, the property was bought by a functionary in the city administration one Deputy Ikramullah Khan and the precinct was henceforth called Deputy Ikramullah Khan Muhalla.¹² It is possible that with change of ownership, the Haveli fragmented. The fieldwork indicates that the new owner adding to his premises vertically, while introducing European architectural elements on the façade and on the entrance gateway to the precinct¹³ [Fig.5.10a-d]. The fragmentation of the premises as suggested by the fieldwork is also substantiated by the Municipal survey maps.¹⁴ The maps indicate that by the first decade of the 20th century, portions of Haveli Hakim Ahsanullah Khan had fragmented into a series of small structures with flights of steps for access to upper floors tucked in between [Fig.5.11]. The site of the Hakim's *mardana* was built over as a cinema hall, called Excelsior Cinema, took its place [Fig.5.12]. The Deputy's family continued to occupy their portion of the premises. No account of the rest of the premises is available in the post-Mutiny era, but further fragmentation of both the Nawab's Haveli and the Begums' havelis can be safely assumed given the prevalent trends in the city

⁹ Hakim Ahsanullah Khan was charged with the allegation that he was a supporter of the British hence his *haveli* was attacked. Ghalib, *Dastambu*, Ralph Russell and Khurshidul Islam, tr., & ed., *Ghalib 1797-1869 Life and Letters*, (Delhi, 1997), 3rd Edition, 138-139

¹⁰ The following account of the Haveli's transformation is based on Ghalib's account of it in a missive to Husain Mirza, July 1859. *ibid.*, 213

¹¹ ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, 83, No.170

¹² Pavan Verma and Shondeep Shankar, *Mansions at Dusk*, (Delhi, 1992), 116

¹³ Data drawn from fieldwork

¹⁴ Data drawn from Wilson Delhi Survey, Survey Sheet Number: 162 and from fieldwork.

[Fig.5.13a-g]. The fieldwork has shown that the premises were overcrowded with no regulations to check subdivision of property.

5.2.4 Post-1911

The ASI included some structures of Haveli Hakim Ahsanullah Khan in its inventory, stating their condition as ranging from “Fair” to “Good” and recommending their protection as “Unnecessary.” All the structures were assigned “Class-III” status.¹⁵ As for the rest of the precinct, only the old names survived as *muhalla* names like, “Kuncha-i-Shah Tara, Kuncha-i-Rajna Begum and Kuncha-i-Fathu-n-Nisa Begum.”¹⁶ Following the partition, the Hakim’s Haveli came under the charge of the Custodian of Evacuee Property and remained under its charge till 1963 when some members of the Deputy’s family reclaimed it.¹⁷ They continue to occupy a portion of the premises today even as the property is highly fragmented.

5.3 Conclusion

The fragmentation of the havelis of the Nawab and his daughters was initiated in the 18th century as its owners’ wealth was reduced. The situation was further aggravated as the British focussed only on their enclaves in the pre-Mutiny phase. Their apathy towards the native quarters, led new occupants to make changes in the havelis’ built-form as per each groups’ habitation needs disregarding the original layout. Post-Mutiny, the situation worsened as natives were displaced from redefined British areas, to crowd into the native city resulting in the havelis’ further deterioration into ill-ventilated *muhallas* viewed as serious health hazards.

¹⁵ ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, 83-86

¹⁶ *ibid.*, 79-81; 81; 82 respectively. The names survive till present times as noted during the fieldwork.

¹⁷ Verma and Shankar, *op cit.*, 118

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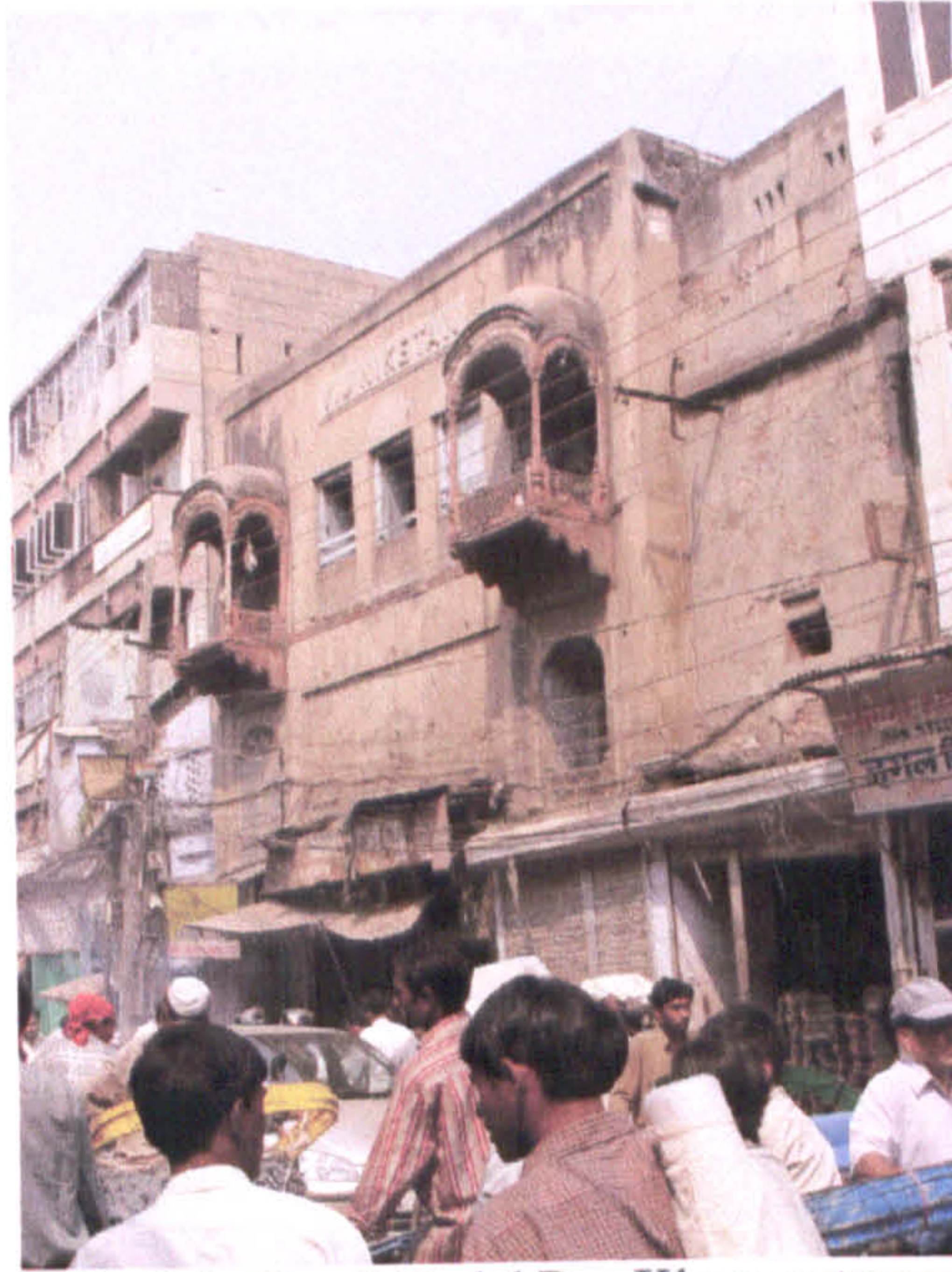


Fig.5.5c Haveli Badal Beg Khan: entrance gateway



Fig.5.5d Haveli Badal Beg Khan: courtyard



Fig.5.5e Haveli Badal Beg Khan: remnants of an old wall

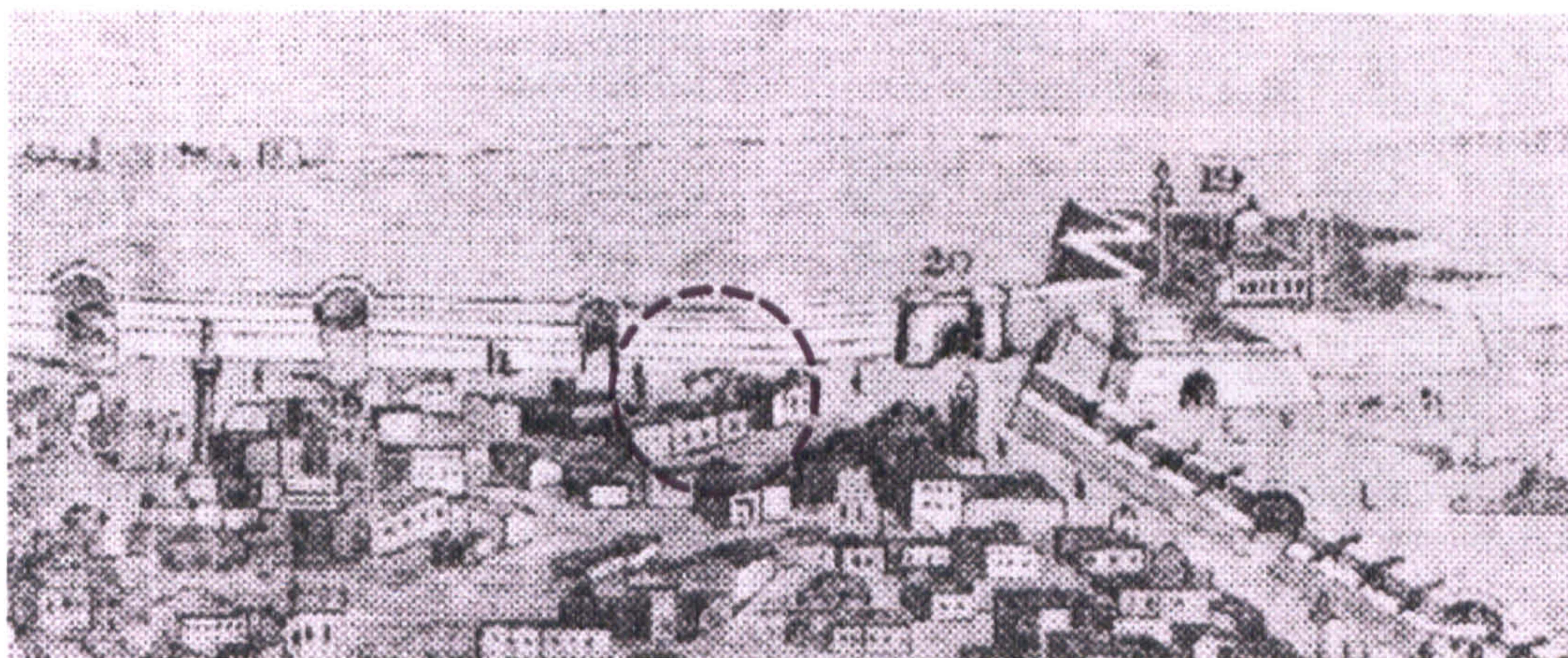


Fig.5.6 The Haveli with the Custom House on its premises in pre-Mutiny days



Fig.5.7 Unchi Masjid built on Haveli Begum Shah Tara's precinct

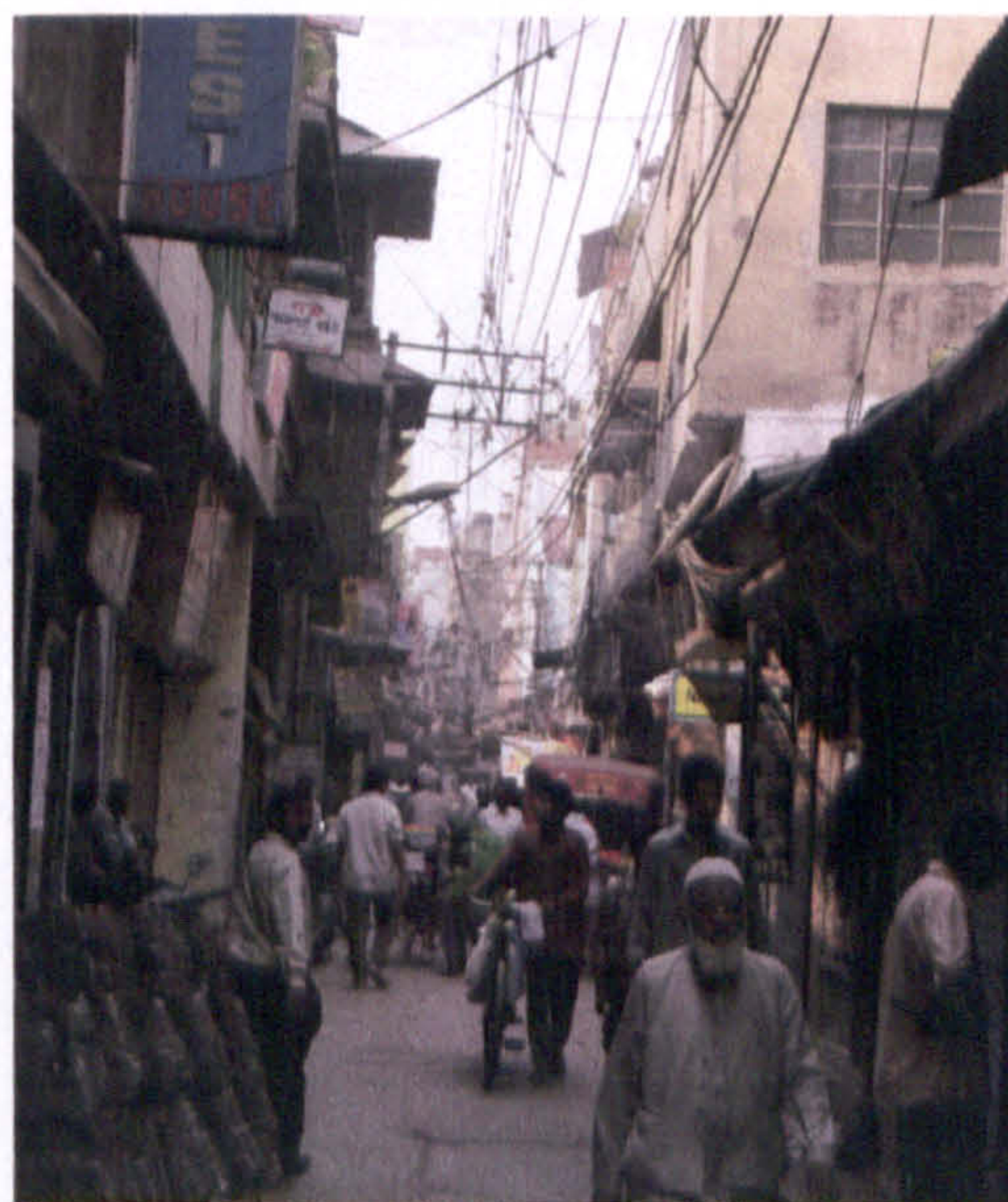


Fig.5.8 Gali Shah Tara



Fig.5.9 Masjid Mubarak Begum on the Hakim's Haveli precinct

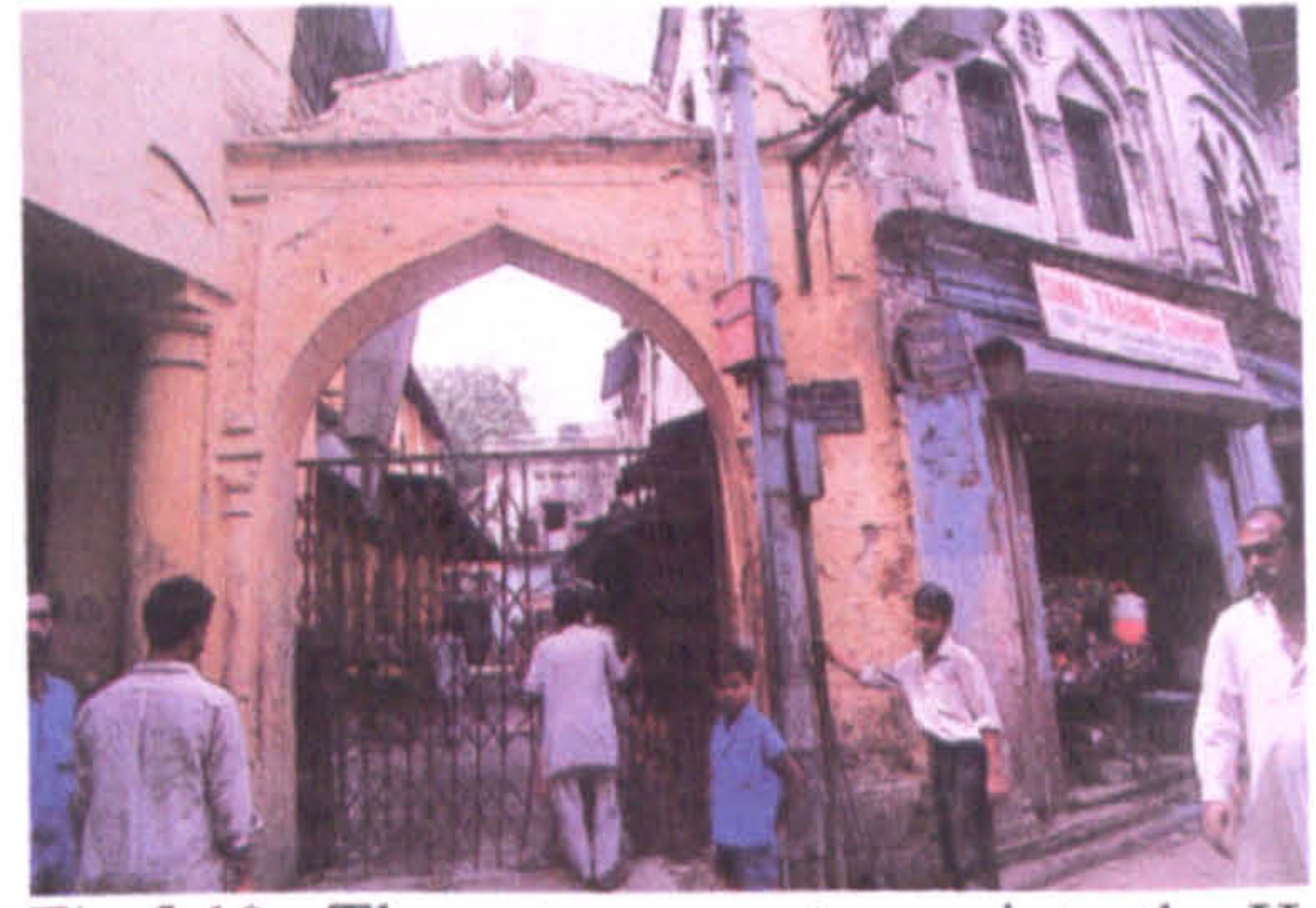


Fig.5.10a The entrance gateway into the Haveli precinct



Fig. 5.10b The Hakim's Haveli precinct after fragmentation and Introduction of European architectural elements



Fig.5.10c The Haveli premises beyond the entrance gateway

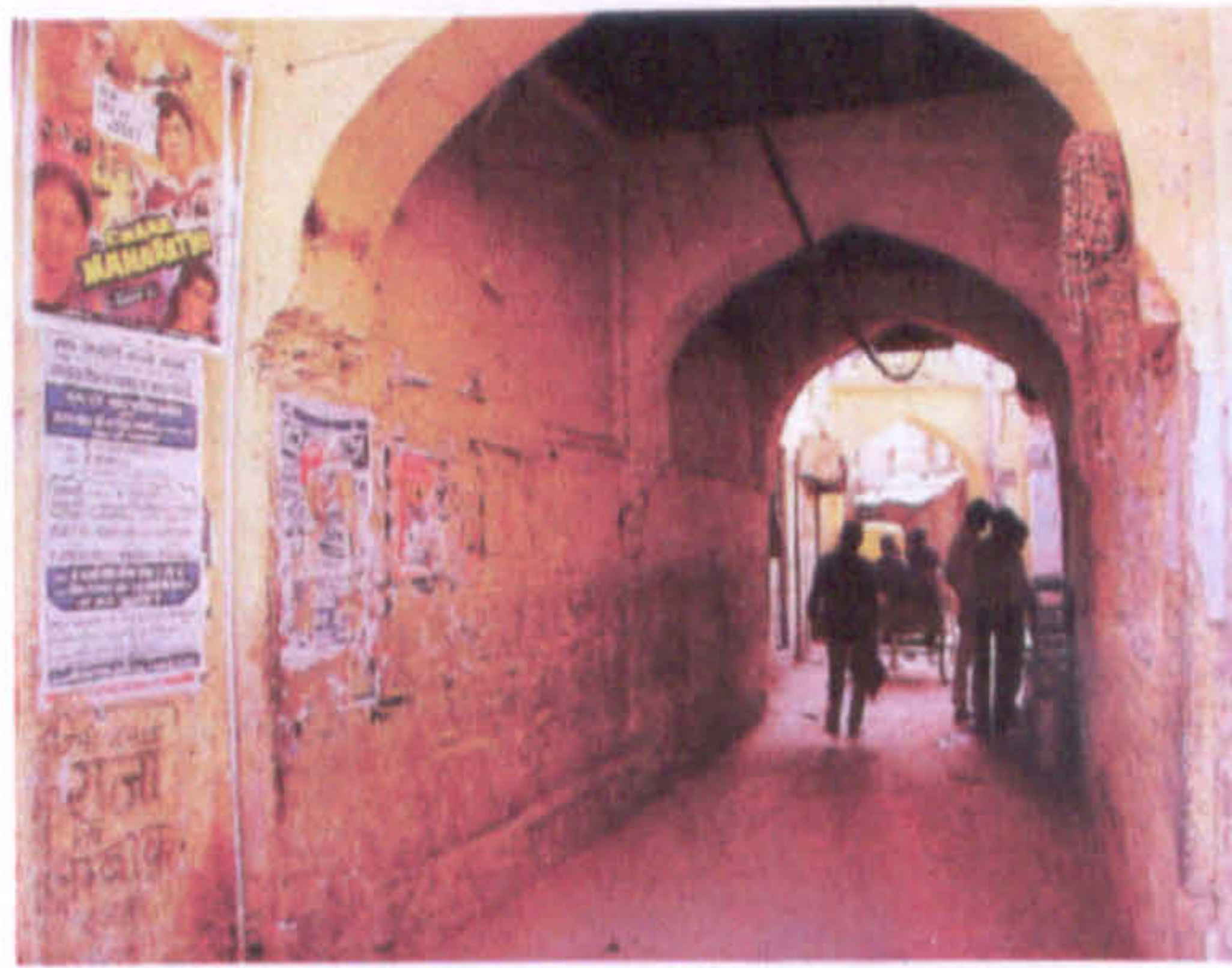


Fig.5.10d A *chatta* leading to the Haveli interior

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Fig.5.13a The Nawab's Haveli: fragmentation of the precinct-I



Fig.5.13b The Nawab's Haveli: fragmentation of the precinct-II



Fig.5.13c The Nawab's Haveli: fragmentation of the precinct-III



Fig.5.13d Fragmentation of Haveli Begum Shah Tara to include a residence with European elements on the facade



Fig.5.13e The remnants of an old gateway leading into the Begums' Haveli precinct



Fig.5.13f Fragmentation of the Begums' Haveli

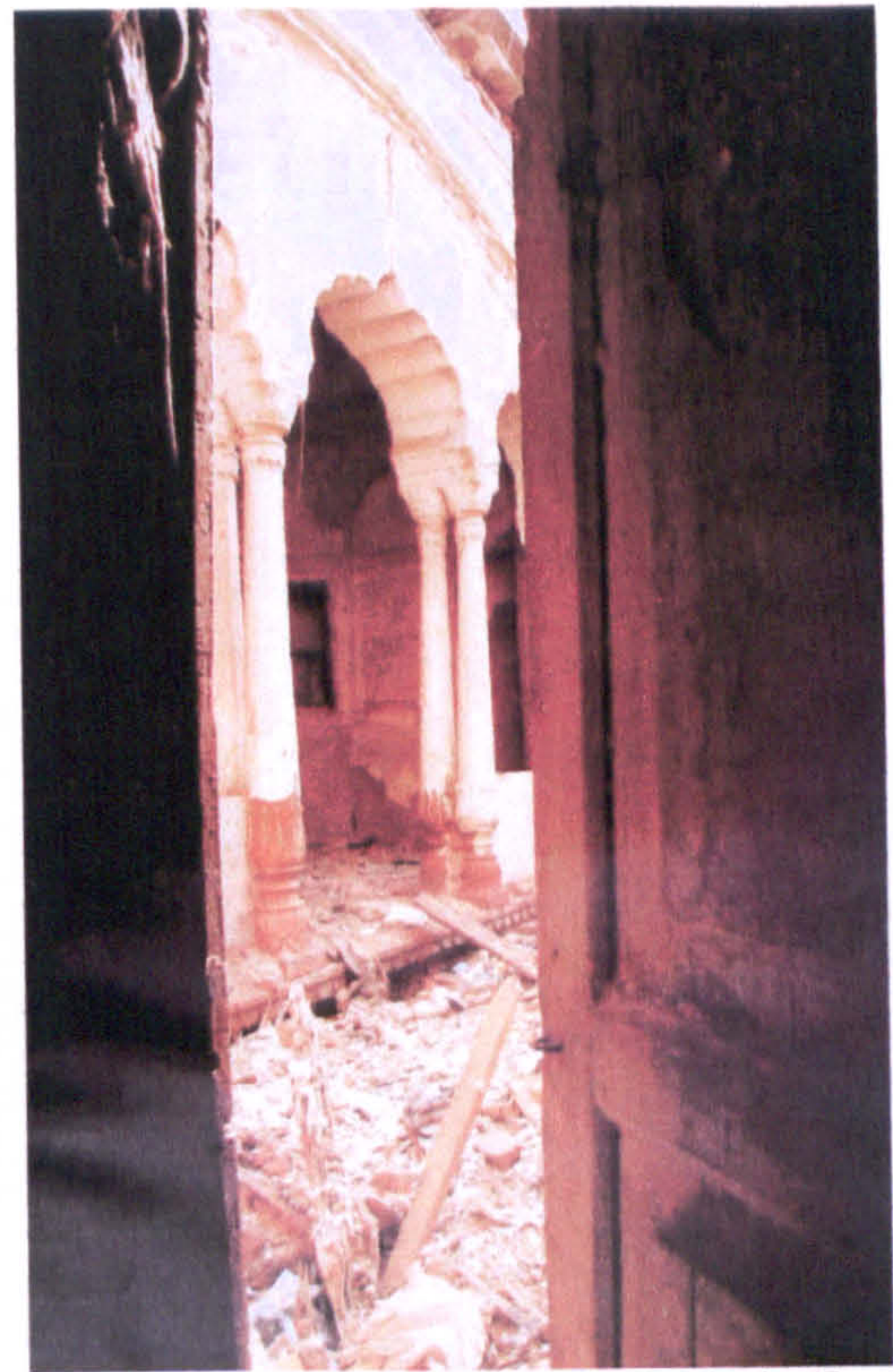


Fig.5.13g Ruinous state of the Hakim's Haveli

SITE 6
NAWAB SAFDARJUNG'S TOMB

CASE STUDY 6

NAWAB SAFDARJUNG'S TOMB

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Chronological transformation

6.3 Conclusion

6.1 Introduction

The site study traces the transformation of a funerary garden complex of an Avadh Nawab into an archaeological park that was integrated into the layout of New Delhi. The tomb complex was built by the deceased Nawab's son, Nawab Shuja-ud Daulah, in 1753-1754 in the hinterland, some five to six miles south of Shahjahanabad [Fig.6.1].

6.2 Chronological transformation

6.2.1 Phase-II (1707-1803)

The fieldwork uncovers the layout of the tomb complex. Its prototype was recognisably Emperor Humayun's mausoleum complex [Fig.6.2a-c]. The site was a walled enclosure with an octagonal pavilion in each corner and entered via a gateway from the east [Fig.6.3]. Arched cells lined the inner wall face serving as a *serai* and *madrassa* [Fig.6.4]. The west, north, and south sides of the enclosure wall had *dalans* (arched vestibules) called the Jungli Mahal, the Badshah Pasand and the Moti Mahal respectively,¹ in the middle of each side, that probably accommodated important visitors [Fig.6.5a-c]. A mosque built at an upper level, north of the gateway, was

¹ R. Nath, *Monuments of Delhi: Historical Study* (based on Sayed Ahmad Khan's *Aasar-us-Sanaadid*), (Delhi, 1979), 69-70, No.19

probably an afterthought [Fig.6.6]. The garden that provided the setting for the centrally placed tomb was laid in the manner of a *charbagh* employing the usual device of four watercourses for the primary four-fold plot division. The watercourses converged onto the tomb proper from the middle of each side of the enclosure wall [Refer 6.Fig.2a]. Unlike Humayun's Tomb where the watercourses took the form of water channels, in this complex they were replaced by four rectangular tanks, raised above the level of the walkways, one on each side of the tomb [Fig.6.7]. The cardinal walkways were laid at the plantation level echoing the *charbagh* theme. The garden was planted with several fruit trees² [Fig.6.8]. The tomb proper³ built in red and beige sandstone⁴ stood on a square podium of arched cells in a manner similar to its prototype [Fig.6.9a-d]. Externally its four facades were similarly articulated and were in keeping with the prevalent stylistic tendencies of the era. Each corner of the structure was emphasized by a minaret crowned with a *chattri* (kiosk), that collectively complimented the central bulbous dome.

6.2.2 Phase-III (1803-1857)

The site received European visitors as a place of architectural interest, on their way southwards to the Qutub complex and was recorded both textually and graphically [Fig.6.10]. Bishop Heber visited the site in 1828 and found the complex to be kept in good repair by the then Avadh Nawab though the tomb's colour scheme did not appeal to him at all as he compared it to "potted meat".⁵ Another visitor, Robert Minturn, observed in the 1850s that the garden was filled with trees and the area outside the eastern gateway was being used as a camping site by a large group of

² Constance M. Villiers-Stuart, *Gardens of the Great Mughals*, (London, 1913), 102

³ For a detailed discussion on the tomb's architectural character, see, ASI, *Listing*, II, 190-194, No.267

⁴ Historians aver that the finishing material was procured from the tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan, Khana-e-Khanan, an influential *amir* at the court of Emperors, Akbar and Jahangir

⁵ Bishop Reginald Heber, *Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India*, (London, 1844), I, 309

natives⁶ [Fig.6.11]. The site was also frequented by the natives as it was a venue of festivals, namely Muharram and Charion ka Mela, that attracted several people from the city proper.⁷

6.2.3 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

Post-Mutiny, the site survived as it was distant from the scene of the siege and “since it was built as the last resting place of a noble, the respect for the tomb ensured protection for the enveloping garden.”⁸ It was a part of the tourist circuit and recommended by the Delhi guidebooks, “both on account of the part played by its occupant in the politics of the Moghul Empire in its decadence, [...] its being the last grand effort of Moghul architecture.”⁹ The architecture of the complex invited disdainful remarks especially in comparison to its more illustrious prototype. Remarks ranged from visitors calling it “a poor and unimpressive copy”¹⁰ to “a monument of the degradation which befell Moghul architecture in the century that followed the building of the Taj at Agra.”¹¹ As photography replaced painting as a leisure activity, visitors to the site captured it on film. A scrutiny of photographs dating to the late 19th century reveals that the structures were repaired from time to time.¹² The cloisters still served as a *serai* for the native travellers, while the Moti Mahal, the southern *dalan*, despite its state of disrepair, was used as a guest house for Europeans for not longer than a day’s stay owing to provision of just the most basic

⁶ Robert Minturn cited in Michael Alexander, ed., *Delhi and Agra: A Travellers' Companion* (London, 1987), 54-55

⁷ Narayani Gupta, ‘Delhi and its Hinterland: The Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries’ in R.E. Frykenberg, ed., *Delhi through the Ages, Selected Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society* (Delhi, 1993), 258

⁸ Villiers-Stuart, *op cit.*, 102

⁹ H.G. Keene, *Handbook for Visitors to Delhi*, (Calcutta, 1882), 41

¹⁰ Stephen Carr, *The Archaeological and Monumental Remains of Delhi*, (Calcutta, 1876), 279

¹¹ Keene, *op cit.*, 39

¹² Data drawn from photographs, ‘Delhi, Tomb of Sufter Jang’ from Stanley Leighton Collection, 45(16), OIOC Collection, and ‘Safdarjung’s Tomb, Delhi’ from Col. J.C. Ardagh Collection, 175/(39), OIOC Collection

facilities.¹³ The Moti Mahal's arched openings were in-filled with masonry for the convenience of the guests. The rooms above the entrance gateway were occupied by a "petty Raja, who has the charge of the whole complex."¹⁴

In 1902, it was urged that "money be spent to make the gardens at the Mausoleum of [...] Nawab Safdar Jang at least as pleasing as those of the Khusru Bagh at Allahabad, and the Sikandara Tomb near Agra."¹⁵ The ASI declared in 1909-10 that the tomb complex "also required attention."¹⁶ The site was classified as "Protected" with "Class I(a)" status.¹⁷ Work was initiated to improve the gardens for British use as is mentioned in the ASI's *Annual Reports*. The structures were repaired and strengthened against external physical threats. The garden was replanted under the supervision of the Superintendent of Horticulture with cypress trees and flowerbeds flanking the main causeways.¹⁸ The improvements notwithstanding, the garden presented a bare look and the paths "seem to have been arranged with but little accuracy and require considerable remodelling."¹⁹

6.2.4 Post-1911

By the second decade of the 20th century, the site was identified by Lutyens for inclusion into the New Delhi layout. It formed the termination point of one of the diagonal avenues taking off from the *rond point* of the All India War Memorial Arch [Fig.6.12]. The ASI focussed on developing the site as per a plan prepared by Mr. Page of the ASI. The ASI's *Annual Reports* from the years 1918-19 to 1936-37 state

¹³ A. Harcourt, *The New Guide to Delhi*, (Allahabad, 1866), 46

¹⁴ F. Cooper, *Handbook for Delhi*, (Delhi, 1863), 68, 73

¹⁵ H.C. Fanshawe, *Delhi-Past and Present*, (Delhi, 1991), xiv

¹⁶ ASI, *Annual Report 1909-10*, 3

¹⁷ ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, 190

¹⁸ *ibid.*, 193

¹⁹ *ibid.*, 193

all the measures executed on the site.²⁰ The replanting and re-grassing of the garden was initiated under the supervision of the Superintendent of Horticulture where “colour effect is to be economically attained by the planting of massed clumps of flowering shrubs to emphasize the main architectural features of the garden. [...] a margin of small fruit trees and flowering varieties is to be planted around the walls, to enclose the formal lawns”²¹ [Fig.6.13]. To facilitate irrigation of the lawns, an electric pump was installed by 1921-22, however, by the following year, the site was linked to a permanent irrigation system supplied by the New Capital Water Supply. Underground pipes were laid and old open channels being used earlier were removed. The repair of the structures was undertaken with under-pinning of the walls and piers of the arches to the north of the entrance gateway, and waterproofing of the mosque courtyard. The approach to the tomb proper from the north was levelled and grassed. Modern infillings in the *dalans*, particularly the Moti Mahal, were removed and two staircases leading to the basement on the north and west sides were exposed and repaired. The garden was provided with “stone seats of appropriate design” and “filtered water hydrants [...] for the comfort of visitors” were provided. The tomb proper was treated as the focal object in the landscape necessitating clear views from all parts of the park [Fig.6.14]. Trees namely overgrown oleander shrubs that marred the vista were cut down with a view to “improve the vista of the whole layout. [...] In their place free flowing crimson bush rose was planted in beds that were hedged round with dwarf acacia. This ensured the introduction of more colour into the garden.”²²

²⁰ The following account of improvements has been drawn from ASI, *Annual Reports* for the years, 1918-19, 1921-22, 192-23, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1936-37

²¹ Sir John Marshall, *Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India 1918-19*, 3

²² ASI, *Annual Report 1934-35*, 10

6.3 Conclusion

The study demonstrates that post-Mutiny incorporation into the leisure circuit eluded the site owing to its distance from the cantonment and civil lines. However, its historic potential was realised by Lutyen's thereby meriting its inclusion as a symbol of the Mughal-British continuum and for enhancing the vista of a New Delhi avenue. The site's remodelling into a park superimposed a new layer of connotation over its original funerary symbolism.

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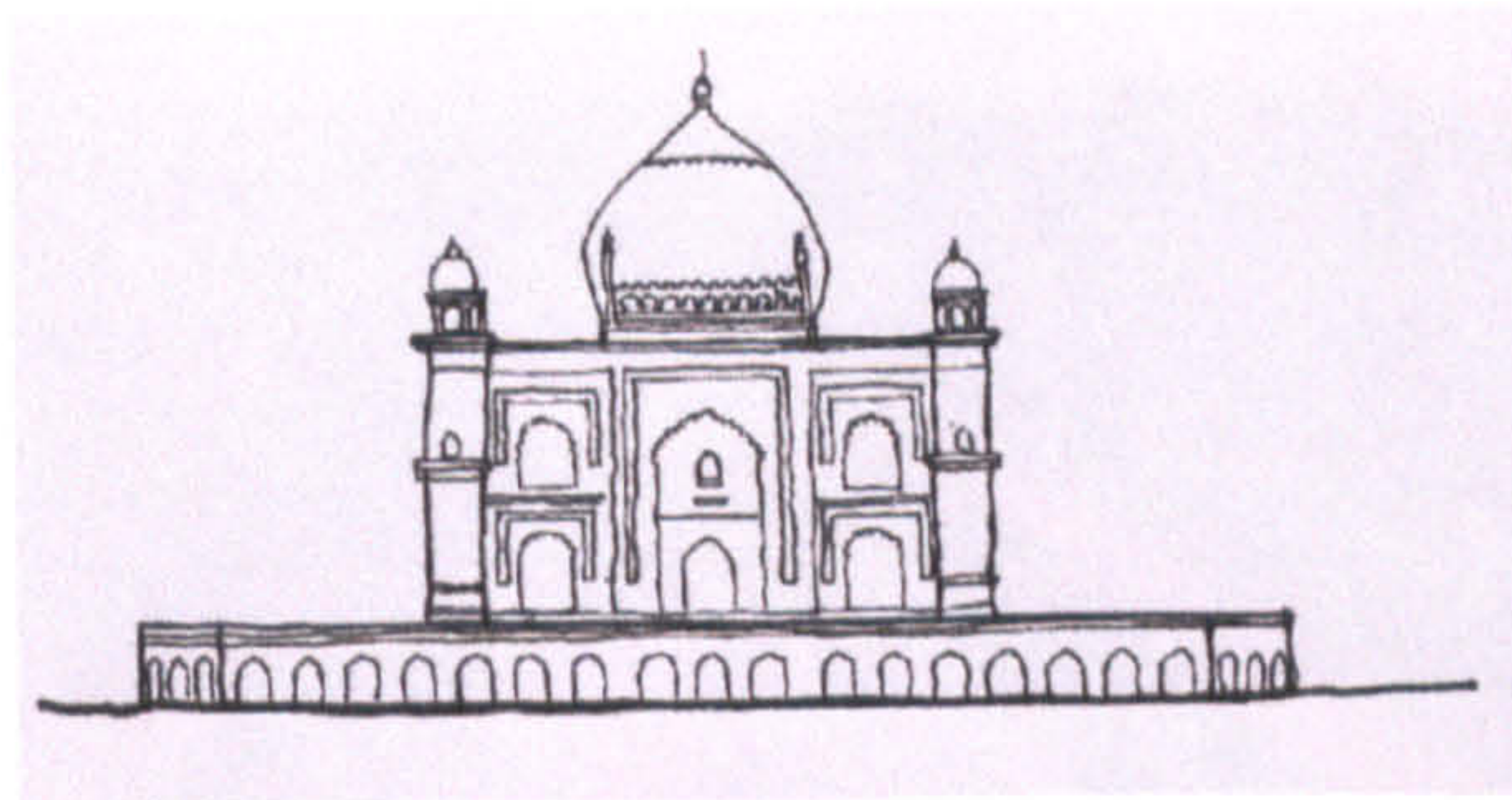


Fig.6.2c Elevation of the tomb proper



Fig.6.3 The entry portal on the east



Fig.6.4 Arcaded cells along the western enclosure wall with the Jungli Mahal



Fig.6.5a The Jungli Mahal: west pavilion



Fig.6.5b The Badshah Pasand: north pavilion



Fig.6.5c The Moti Mahal: south pavilion



Fig.6.6 The Mosque and entrance gateway from the tomb terrace



Fig.6.7 The water trough fronting the west façade of the tomb

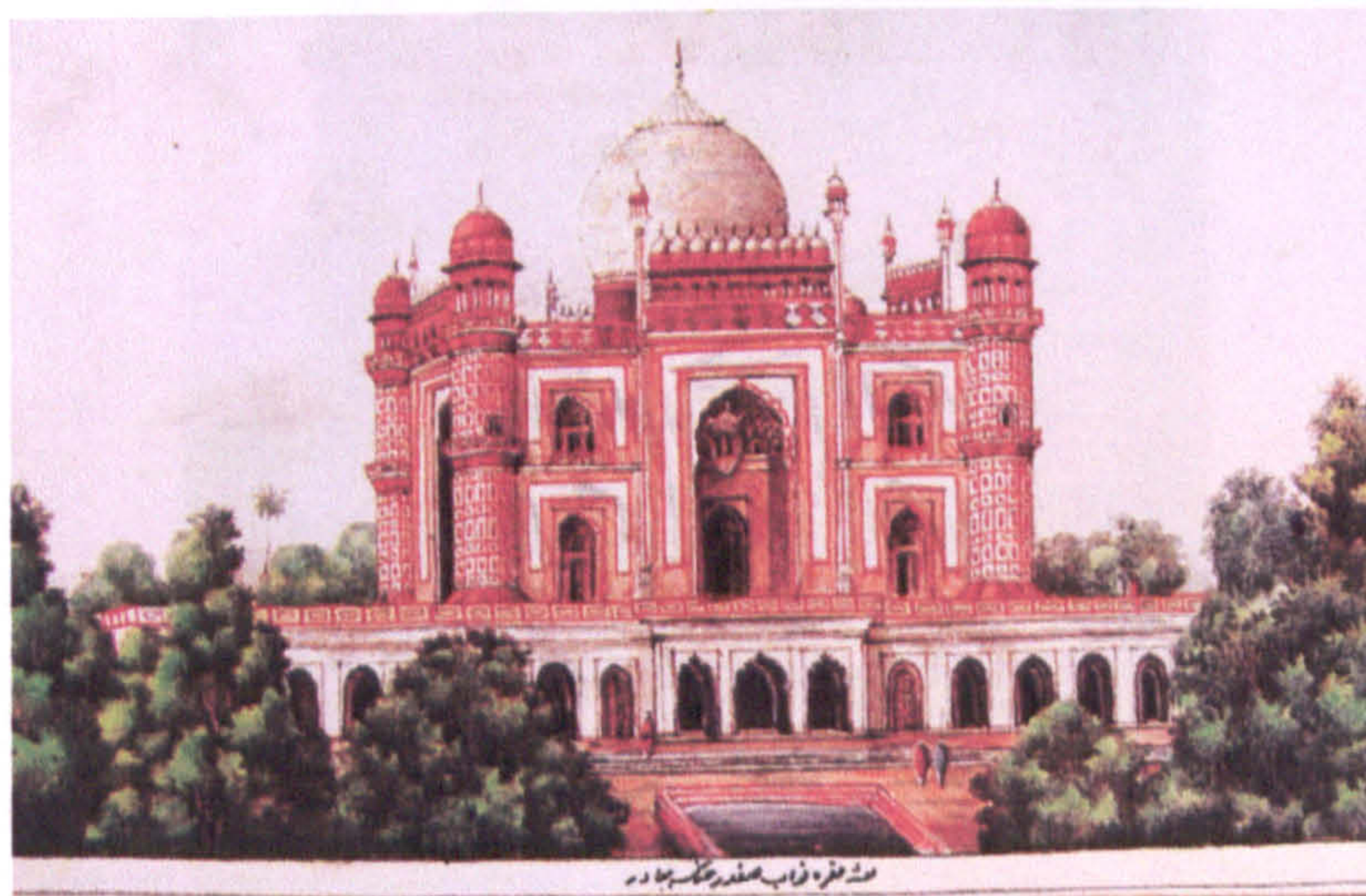


Fig.6.8 The garden with fruit trees and walkways in the 19th century

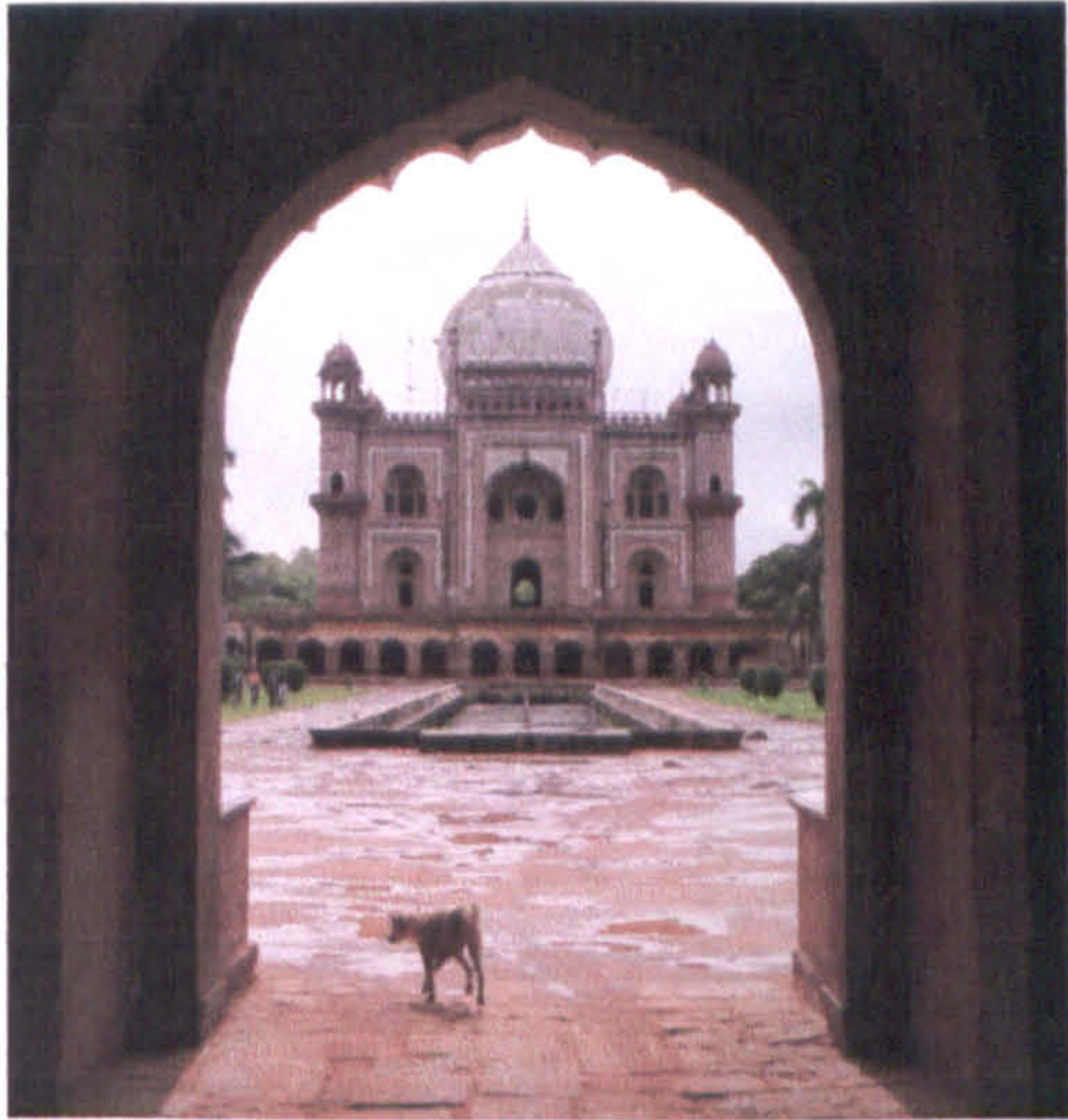


Fig.6.9a The tomb proper as seen through the entrance portal



Fig.6.9b The tomb proper: western façade



Fig.6.9c The tomb proper: southern face



Fig.6.9d The cenotaph in the tomb's central chamber

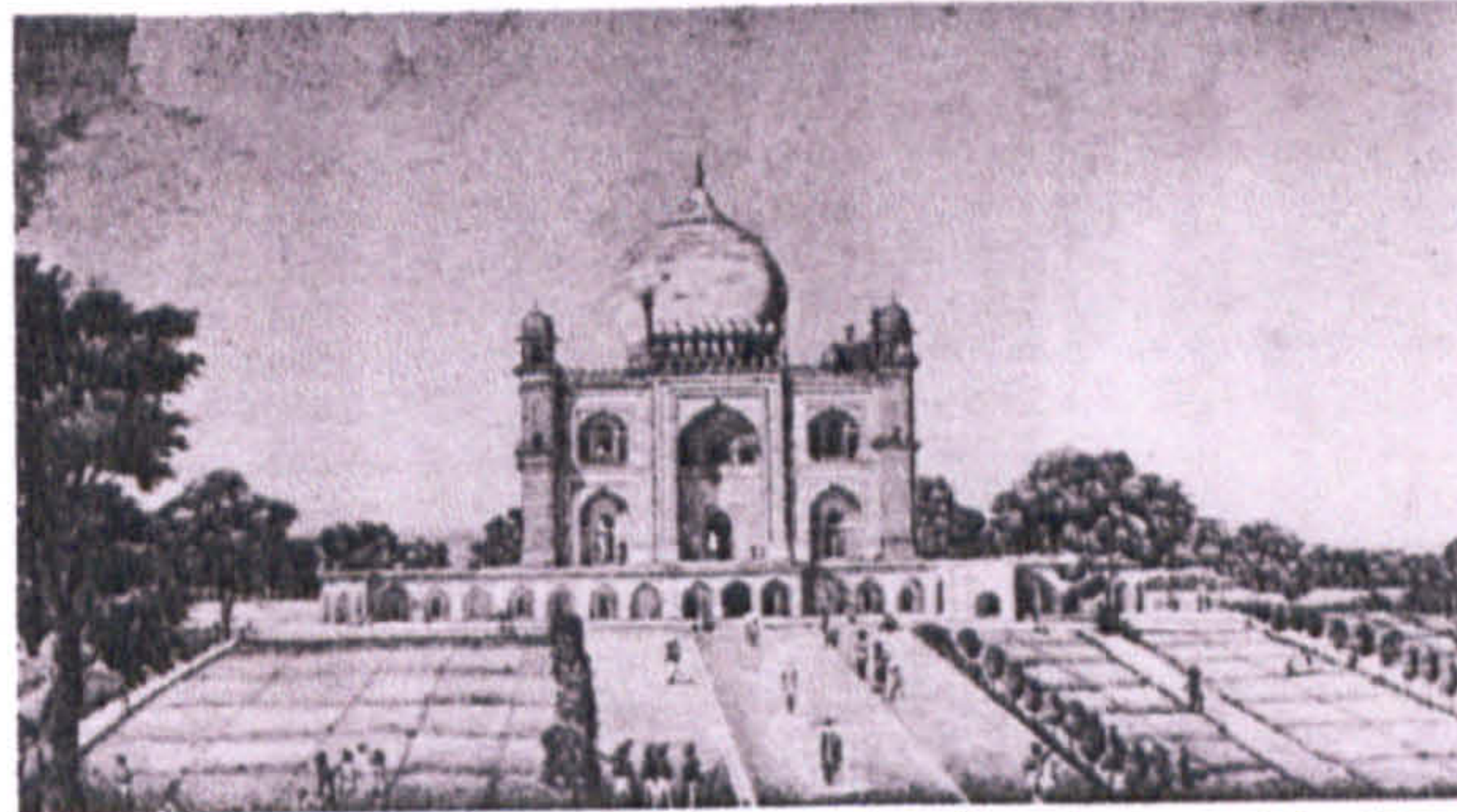


Fig.6.10 The site as a place of visitor interest in the 19th century



Fig.6.11 The forecourt in the 19th century before the felling of trees

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SITE 7
QUDSIYA BAGH

CASE STUDY 7

QUDSIYA BAGH

- 7.1 Introduction
 - 7.2 Chronological transformation
 - 7.3 Conclusion
-

7.1 Introduction

This site examines the transformation of a Mughal pleasure garden first into a Mutiny site and subsequently into a public park through British intervention. The Qudsiya Bagh was laid out by Nawab Qudsiya Begum, a queen of Emperor Muhammad Shah, in 1748 as her abode. It was built beyond the Kashmiri Darwaza of the city to its north, overlooking the Jamuna [Fig.7.1a, b].

7.2 Chronological transformation

7.2.1 Phase-II (1707-1803)

The Qudsiya Bagh was laid out in keeping with the prevalent Mughal practice of garden building. Its spatial layout cannot be established with certainty as the Bagh was destroyed during the Mutiny. However, the site's reconstruction has been facilitated by the surviving remains, textual accounts and pictorial records of visitors to the site.

The Qudsiya Bagh was a walled enclosure that was lined with cells and had gateways for access. A *bazaar* stood at the entry into the walled precinct [Fig.7.2a, b]. Ancillary structures like the water-works and service areas stood on the west part of the enclosure from north to south. The eastern side overlooking the Jamuna was

reserved for the Begum's personal use. This area was delimited with a separate enclosure wall lined with cells and the western gateway, that still survives, was the chief entrance¹ [Fig.7.3]. A painting of the garden by the painter duo of Thomas and William Daniell throws light on the Begum's palace.² The inner enclosure had a two-storied palace whose riverside façade had octagonal corner pavilions with *jharokhas* (overhanging balcony) carrying *bangaldar* (curved roof) roofs and overlooking the water [Fig.7.4]. Apart from the palace the enclosure had two *baradaris* (arched pavilions), each raised on a terrace, stood in the middle of the north and south sides of the inner enclosure. The garden had a fruit orchard with a profusion of lemon and orange trees. A mosque stood at the southeast corner, adjacent to the palace, but outside the inner enclosure³ [Fig.7.5].

The Qudsiya Bagh probably served as the Begum's residence till her execution in 1754. In 1757 during Ahmad Shah Durrani's second foray into Shahjahanabad, Emperor Alamgir II sought refuge in the Bagh, his entourage residing on the premises in tents. In 1795 the Daniells visited the site and drew the palace, in a painting, 'Northeast Corner of Cotsea Bhaugh, on the River Jamana' [Refer Fig.7.4].

7.2.2 Phase-III (1803-1857)

After 1803, a portion of the site near the Kashmiri Gate was taken by the British to set up a Custom House, for tax collection at the Kashmiri Gate, the location being favourable [Fig.7.6]. Following the shifting of the British cantonment and civil lines to the hinterland, the Qudsiya Bagh was left untouched as its green cover formed a

¹ ASI, *Listing*, II, 296, No.412; INTACH, *Delhi The Built Heritage A Listing* [henceforth *Delhi Listing*], (Delhi, 1999), 1, 53, Serial No. C85

² Original painting, 'Northeast Corner of Cotsea Bhaugh, on the River Jamana' was made by the Daniells in 1795. Data drawn from a copy, 'The River-front of the Qudsiya Garden Palace' from Delhi Fort Archaeological Museum Collection Vol. 1 1911-1912 D.G.A.S.I. C422 – 497/97 ASI Photo Archives

buffer between the British settlement and the native city [Refer Fig.7.1a]. In 1833-34 repairs were undertaken on the mosque by the King of Delhi, Bahadur Shah II, who also came to the site to take in the air.⁴ Around the mid 19th century, in the words of a British visitor, the “Koodsia garden, which lay between Metcalfe Park and the rose red wall of the city [...] was an old pleasure garden of the Moghuls, and a ruined palace, half hidden in creepers, half lost in sheer luxuriance of blossom, still stood in its wilderness of forest trees and scented shrubs.”⁵

7.2.3 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

The site's proximity to the city made it one of the action areas during the British siege operations in 1857 as is indicated in maps of the city and environs drawn up at the time of the siege [Fig.7.7]. In preparation of the assault on the city, the orchard's trees were felled and the south enclosure wall was embrasured (splayed openings provided for installation of weaponry).⁶ Two siege batteries, of six 18-pounders and ten mortars were lodged behind the wall for shelling the Kashmiri Gate and Bastion and Water Bastion and for breaching the curtain of Water Bastion.⁷ Following artillery action while encountering the rebels, the site was battered by gunshots and the palace was destroyed.

Post-Mutiny, the Qudsiya Bagh was mentioned in the Delhi guidebooks as a place of action during the siege and made part of Delhi's Mutiny pilgrimage. Of the entire

³ For a detailed description of the mosque, see, ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, 295, No.411; INTACH, *Delhi Listing, op cit.*, 1,53, Serial No. C86

⁴ The Palace Intelligence's account of the King's regimen in 1851. Government of India, Foreign and Political Department - cited in Percival Spear, *Twilight of the Moghuls*, (Cambridge, 1951), 78, Footnote 33

⁵ Flora Annie Steel, *On the Face of the Waters* - cited in ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, II, 293

⁶ Hermann Goetz, 'The Qudsiya Bagh at Delhi: Key to Late Mughal Architecture', in Monica Juneja, ed., *Architecture in Medieval India*, (Delhi, 2001), 221

precinct, only the battery sites were maintained. They were marked with inscribed miniature batteries for posterity and the remaining site was neglected in the immediate post-Mutiny years. As late as the 1870s the surviving remains were in a dilapidated condition and included the western gateway of the royal enclosure, *baradaris*, a few service buildings, mosque, remnants of water works, portions of the enclosure wall, and some shops⁸ [Fig.7.8].

The site was selected for integration into the British leisure circuit owing to convenient access from civil lines [Fig.7.9]. The Delhi Municipality took charge of remodelling it into a public park, with a European gardener appointed for its upkeep. The site was landscaped as per Victorian norms with remnants of the enclosure wall demolished to integrate it with the larger civilian landscape emerging in civil lines [Fig.7.10]. The fieldwork allows us to arrive at a picture of the transformed landscape.⁹ The gateway, mosque and some fragmentary remains were selectively retained owing to their picturesque value as objects of visual interest in the landscape [Fig.7.11a, b]. The gateway was incorporated as the central feature of one of the main pathways leading into the garden. A rose garden was planted along the eastern edge of the site [Fig.7.12a, b]. Tennis courts were provided for sport. Winding walks and motorable roads were laid [Fig.7.13a, b]. The interventions caused the site to fragment into different activity areas, thus its original design as an integrated ensemble was lost. The garden was open to all, with the Hindus using it primarily as a transit space on their way to the temporary bathing *ghats* (stepped waterfront embankment) that came up along the Jamuna as the river had receded. The British came to play tennis in the afternoon and stroll through the rose garden.¹⁰ A section of the garden also served as the playground of St. Stephen's Mission College.¹¹ The site

⁷ The Siege Mortar Batteries, No.IV and No.III, were placed under the command of Major Tombs and Major Scott respectively. H.C. Fanshaw, *Delhi Past and Present*, (Delhi, 1991), 54, 88, 167

⁸ Carr Stephen, *The Archaeological and Monumental Remains of Delhi*, (Calcutta, 1876), 274-275

⁹ The following data is drawn from the fieldwork

¹⁰ Narayani Gupta, *Delhi between Two Empires, 1803-1931*, (Delhi, 1998), 58-59

¹¹ *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912)*, (Gurgaon, 1992), 2nd Edition, 211

also hosted a two-day garden fete organised under the auspices of St. James' Church in 1935-36.¹² A newly laid road called Kudsiya Road provided the garden users convenient access as it led to the garden and from civil lines.

7.2.4 Post-1911

The mosque and the gateway were declared as "Protected" structures, but assigned "Class II(a)"¹³ status by the ASI. Despite their state being described as 'Dilapidated' their historic value was completely disregarded with no holistic conservation measures being recommended by the ASI. The *baradaris* were readapted to serve as residences, one being integrated into a Masonic Hall in 1931¹⁴ [Fig.7.14a, b]. The grounds were maintained as a garden with the plantation serving as a setting for the monuments [Fig.7.15a, b].

7.3 Conclusion

The study reveals the varying degrees of intervention on what was originally a private Mughal garden. From a neglected green buffer in the pre-Mutiny days, the site was transformed into a base for launching the final attack on the city during the Mutiny. Post-Mutiny it was revered as a Mutiny site and Victorian public park ideas were applied in remodelling it into a public park. The historic structures were selectively retained in the layout to provide only visual interest, their original historic context being negated.

¹² St. James' Church Pastorate Committee, *A Living Witness: An Account of St. James' Church and its Builder*, (Delhi, 1999), 3rd Edition, 29

¹³ ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, 295-296

¹⁴ *ibid.*, 295; INTACH, *Delhi Listing*, 1, 52, Serial No. C84

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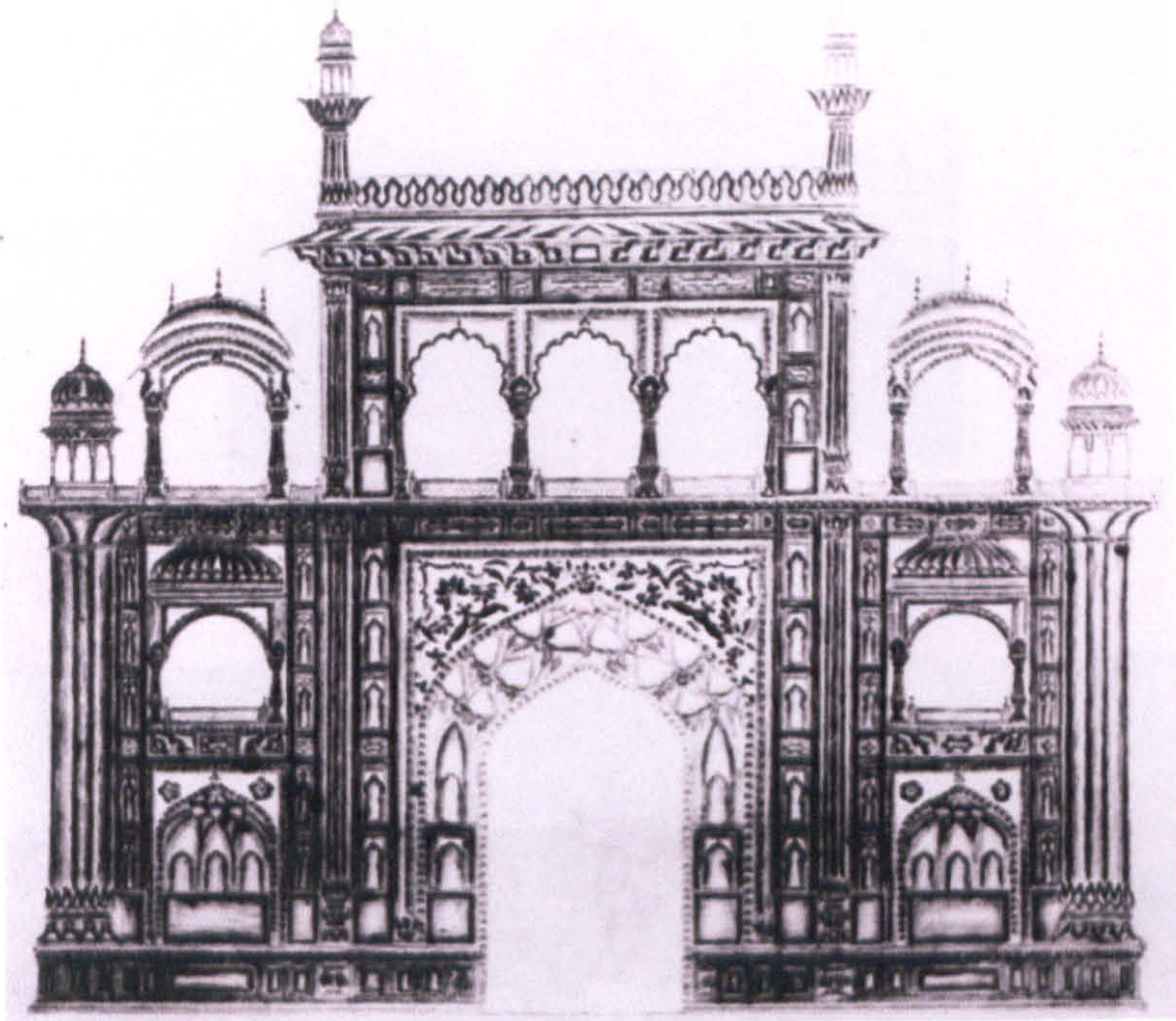


Fig.7.3 The western gateway of the inner enclosure

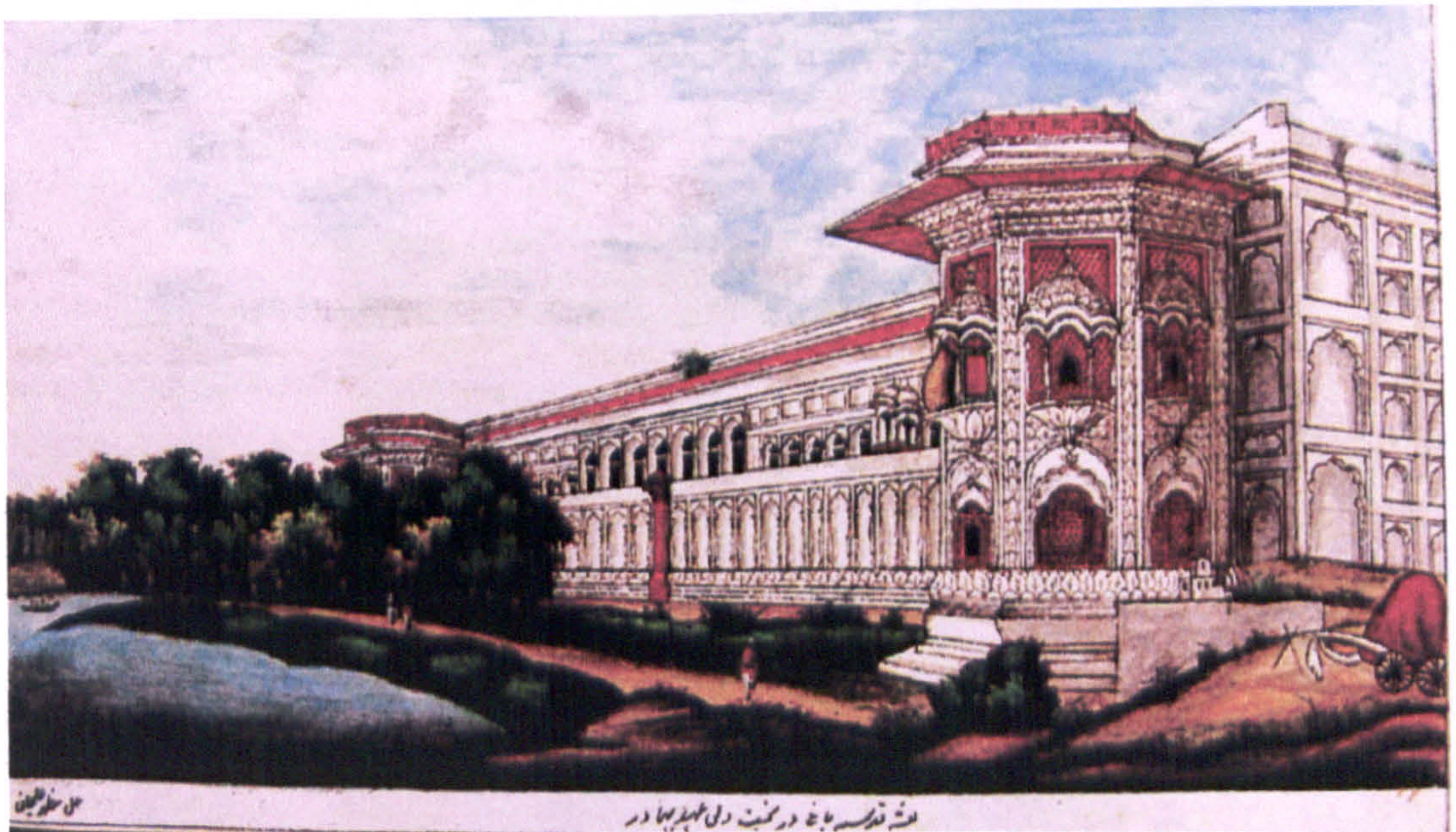


Fig.7.4 The Palace fronting the river

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Fig.7.12a The Rose Garden-I



Fig.7.12b The Rose Garden-II



Fig.7.13a A motorable road through the garden



Fig.7.13b Winding walks through the garden



Fig. 7.14a The Baradari replaced by the Jamuna Hall



Fig. 7.14b The Masonic Hall on the site of the Baradari



Fig. 7.15a The plantation in the Garden-I



Fig. 7.15b The plantation in the Garden-II

SITE 8
KOTHI BEGUM SAMRU

CASE STUDY 8

KOTHI BEGUM SAMRU

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Chronological Transformation

8.3 Conclusion

8.1 Introduction

This site study is an examination of the influence of European urban institutions on the native elite as the latter emulated the Europeans and discarded the indigenous residential built-form type, the *haveli*, for the *kothi* (mansion). The *kothi* was a residential built-form type that used European architectural elements for façade articulation, even as it retained the indigenous spatial forms. The study further explores the adaptability of the *kothi* built-form for housing European institutions. It also examines the discriminatory approach underlining the British post-Mutiny policies. The Kothi under study was built by Begum Samru¹ as her residence at the eastern end of the east-west avenue, to its immediate north in the early 19th century [Fig.8.1].

8.2 Chronological transformation

8.2.1 Phase-III (1803-1857)

The site on which the Kothi was built was in all probability carved out of Jahanara Begum's Begum-ka Bagh and was gifted to Begum Samru by the King of Delhi in

¹ Begum Samru, a native, married a German adventurer and converted to Christianity, taking on European mores. For a detailed account of the Begum and her exploits, see, M.N. Sharma, *The Life and Times of Begum Samru of Sardhana*, (Sahibabad, 1985); B.N. Banerjee, *Begum Samru*, (Delhi, 1989), Reprint

1806 [Refer Fig.8.1]. It is possible to reconstruct the layout of the premises from contemporary maps and drawings.² The map shows the Kothi site as a walled enclosure entered via double gateways, leading from the street into a transitional space and then into the Kothi enclosure [Fig.8.2]. The Kothi proper was sited in the middle of a garden planted with flower and fruit trees. Interspersing the plantation were orthogonal walkways dividing the garden into square and rectangular parterres and a cypress trees lined avenue led to the Kothi proper. The ancillary structures included outhouses for the Begum's retinue, an *ahata* (enclosure) with barracks for soldiers, a large well and a *hammam* (bath).

Reconstruction of the Kothi proper is possible through scrutiny of the map and through the fieldwork.³ It was a near square in plan, raised on a plinth with grand flights of sweeping steps both in the front and rear [Fig.8.3a-d]. In its spatial organisation, the ubiquitous courtyard of the *haveli* was replaced by a Durbar Hall as the central spatial organiser. Other spaces, including the *zenana* (women's quarters) and the *tehkhana* (subterranean chamber), were disposed around the Durbar Hall. The illustrations of the Kothi in Thomas Metcalfe's *Reminiscences of Imperial Dehlie* and the fieldwork indicate that the building had classical decorative details, with the façade organised into a symmetrically disposed tripartite scheme with arched openings, a colonnaded verandah with tall circular, fluted columns bearing classical details, a wooden lattice at roof level, fenestrations with wooden louvered shutters topped with a pediment resting on pilasters, probably in stucco and classical statuary.

During the Begum's lifetime, the Kothi was the venue of lavish entertainment soirees attended by Delhi's European gentry⁴ [Fig.8.4]. After her demise in 1836-37, the

² The description of the site is based on Redrawn Delhi Map and on illustrations from Thomas Metcalfe, *Reminiscences of Imperial Dehlie*, in M.M.Kaye, ed., *The Golden Calm: An English Lady's Life in Moghul Delhi* (Exeter, 1980), 110-111

³ Reconstruction of the Kothi proper also relies on the same sources and on fieldwork

⁴ Early 19th century accounts of the Kothi were not so much for its architectural attributes, but for the Begum's persona and her parties.

Kothi was inherited by her adopted son, Dyce Sombre, who having lived there for some time, decided to leave for England permanently. In 1847 the vacant Kothi was considered to house the *kacheri* (court) for administrative convenience as the *kotwali* (police station) was close by.⁵ A native bank, called the Delhi Bank, pioneered by Lala Chunna Mal, a wealthy Hindu banker, bought the Kothi, setting in motion the transformation of a residential building into a bank [Fig.8.5]. The transformation did not entail large-scale alteration as the Durbar Hall provided a large centralised space for banking operations and other rooms took on associated functions. The bank manager, Mr. Beresford, took up residence on the premises with his family.

8.2.2 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

During the Mutiny the bank was attacked by the insurgents and the brave resistance of the Beresford family notwithstanding, it was looted and badly damaged. Its columns and staircase were in a dilapidated state, though the building skeleton survived⁶ [Fig.8.6]. According to an eyewitness, Sir John Kaye, the building was burnt and the Beresford family killed.⁷ On 17th September 1857 the British troops took over the premises and the captive King was confined there for a short while before being shifted to the Fort.

During the post-Mutiny demarcation of the military zone in the city, the site was spared from demolition with the military zone aligned to skirt its eastern edge. The site with its built-forms and the garden was incorporated into Delhi's civilian landscape [Fig.8.7]. The Kothi was rebuilt though it cannot be said with certainty if the original plan was followed. It seems plausible that the Kothi was not totally gutted

⁵ Narayani Gupta, *Delhi Between Two Empires, 1803-1931*, (Delhi, 1998), 16-17

⁶ Data drawn from a photograph, 'The Bank of Delhi' from Robert and Harriet Tytler Collection, 193(12), OIOC Collection

⁷ Sir John Kaye - cited in M.M. Kaye, *op cit.*, 213

in 1857 and enough remained, including its façade with the grand steps,⁸ for it to be reconstructed on the earlier pattern. Banking operations resumed in 1859 as the premises were taken over by the Lloyd's bank⁹ [Fig.8.8a-h]. The environs of the site changed as the Kothi was approached via a *gali* (lane) lined with shops that came up on what had once been the Begum's front garden. A part of the garden was revived with the Delhi Gazetteer of 1883-84 recommending the gardens as worth a visit.¹⁰ The building remained in use as a bank.

8.2.3 Post-1911

The original extent of the site was curtailed to the north by reducing the rear garden and a new boundary wall delineated the new limits of the precinct. Railway staff quarters came up on the detached plot adjoining Serai Topkhana to the west¹¹ [Fig.8.9]. In 1922 Lloyd's Bank sold the property to Munshi Shiv Narain, a leading Delhi advocate, who subsequently sold it in 1940 to a businessman, Lala Bhagirath Mal. The Lala lived with his family in the outhouses, while the Kothi, now called Bhagirath Palace, was rented out for weddings. In 1959 the Lala's descendants built a hotel on the site where the well and the *hammam* had stood. The Kothi proper met a fate similar to other properties in Old Delhi as excessive commercialisation led to its subdivision into smaller spatial units for shops and warehouses¹² [Fig.8.10a,b].

8.3 Conclusion

The study reveals that despite their proclivity towards European mores, the natives in the early 19th century while adopting superfluous façade articulation elements did not replace their *zenana*, *taikhana* and *hammam* with prevailing European spatial

⁸ M.M. Kaye, *op cit.*, 213

⁹ Percival Spear, *Twilight of the Moghuls*, (Cambridge, 1951), 150

¹⁰ *A Gazetteer of Delhi (1883-4)*, (Gurgaon, 1988 2nd Edition), 185

¹¹ Data drawn Wilson Survey Map, Survey Sheets Number: 81 and 117

equivalents. Nevertheless, European features, even if superficial, made the *kothis* more attractive for British appropriation. The transformation of the site opened up the private living premises to public use and view, in an altered context as a bank. In the post-Mutiny scenario, the site was retained unlike sites of native use where the military zone penetrated into the indigenous quarters as far deep as the Jami Masjid and the walled Begum-ka Bagh west of the Kothi was demolished to create a civic space.

¹² Today, the Kothi still called Bhagirath Palace is home to Asia's largest electrical goods market.

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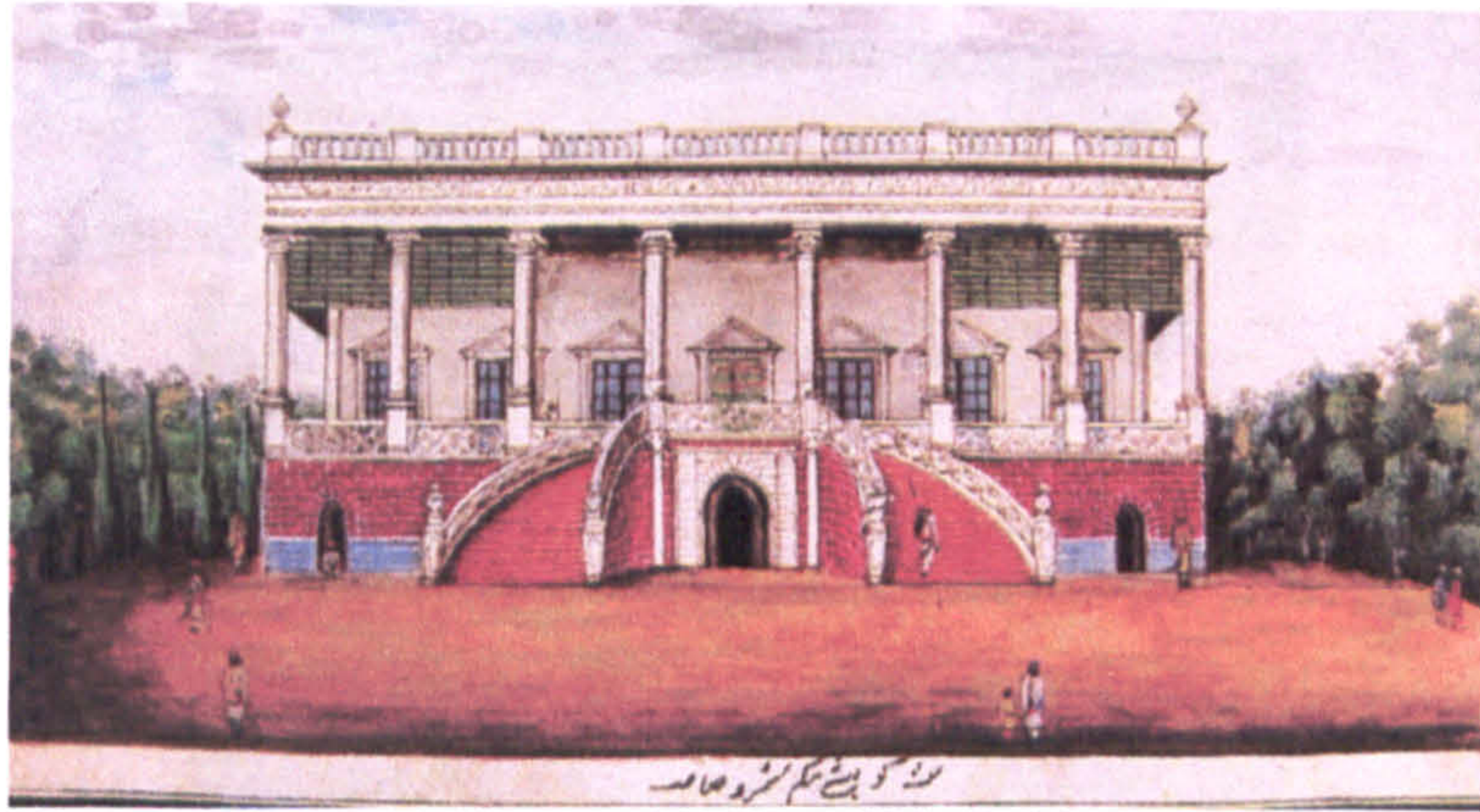


Fig.8.3c The Kothi: illustrated in Metcalfe's *Dehlie Book-I*

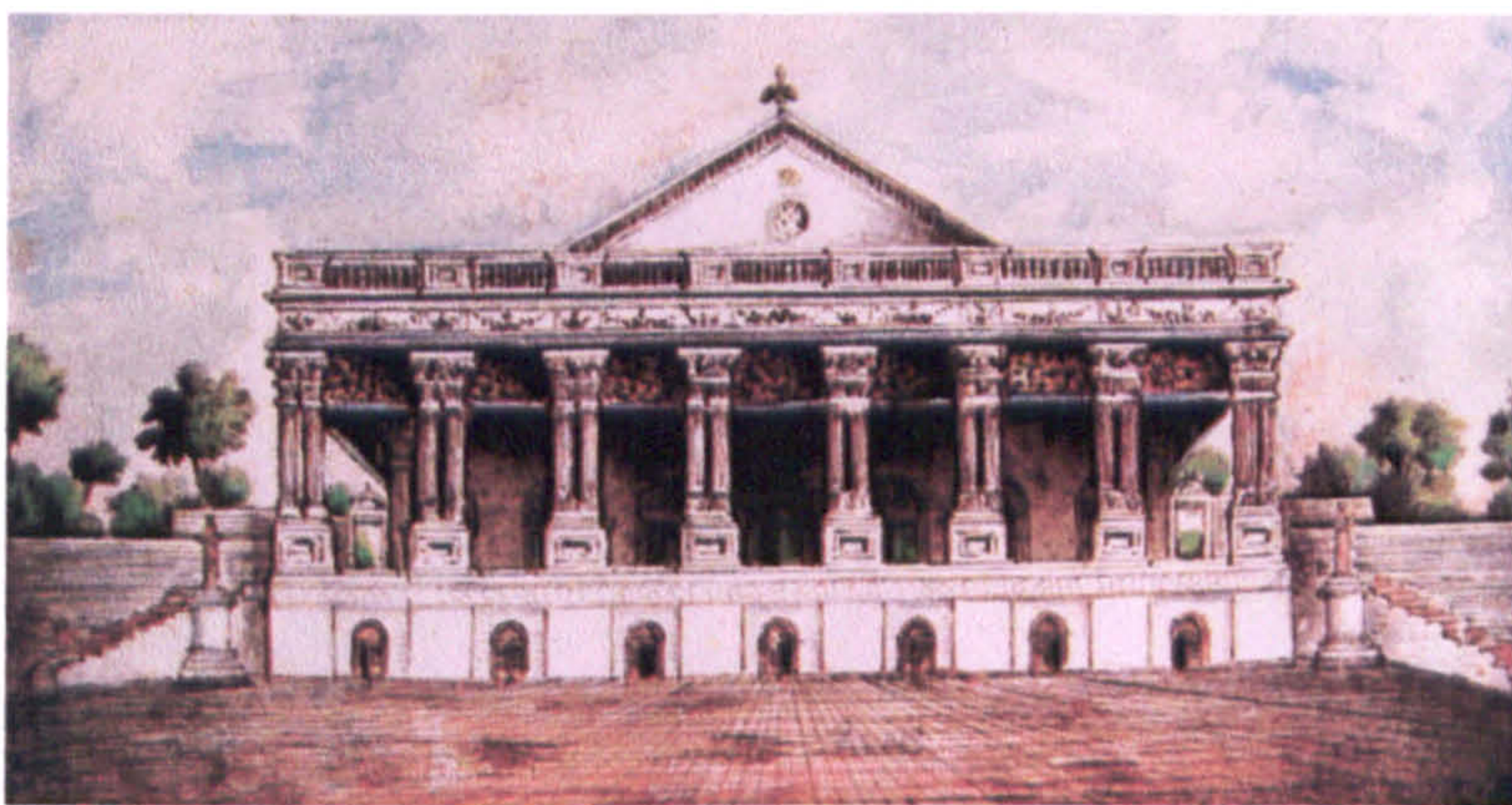


Fig.8.3d The Kothi: illustrated in Metcalfe's *Dehlie Book-II*

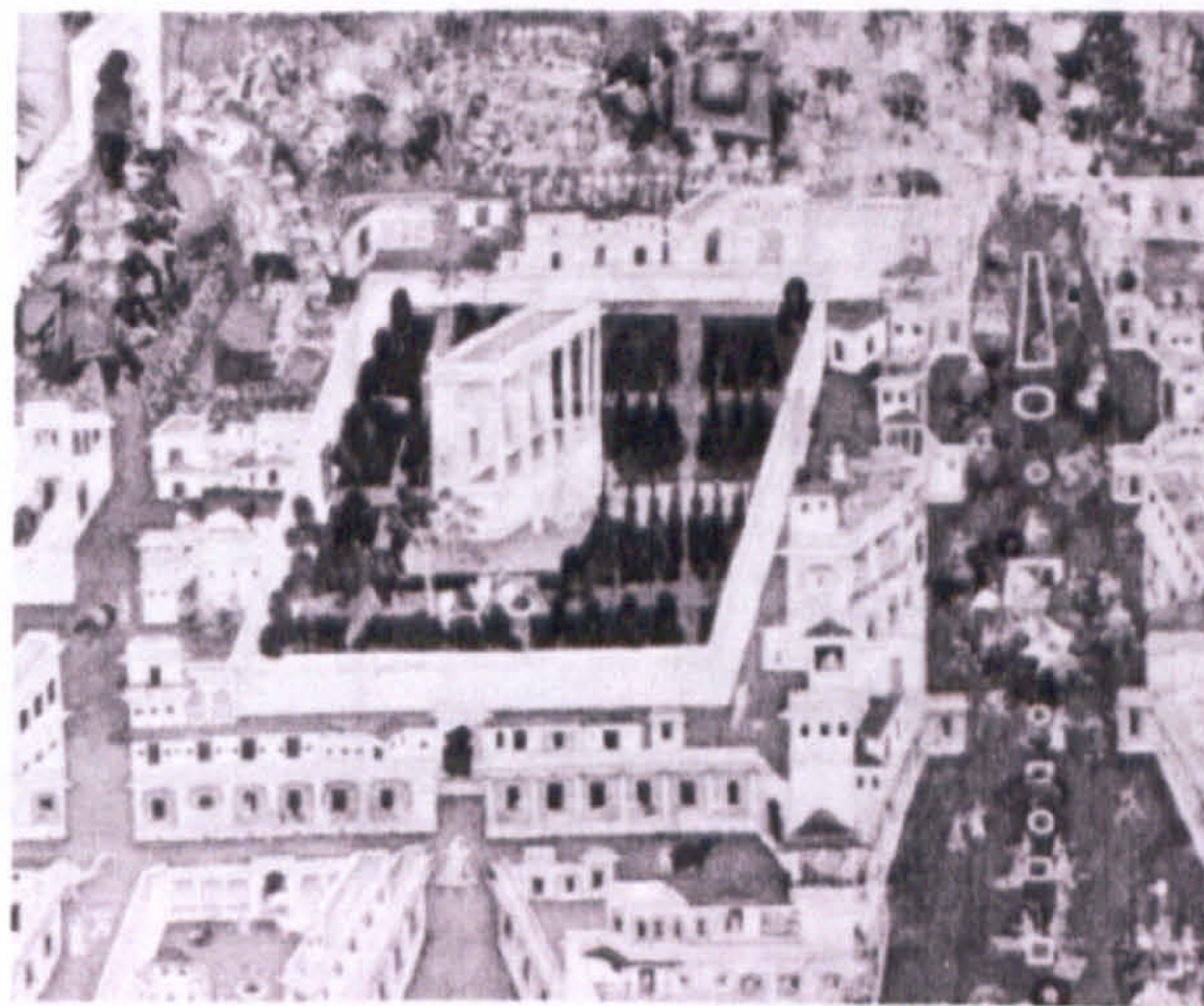


Fig.8.4 The urban setting of the Kothi in the 19th century

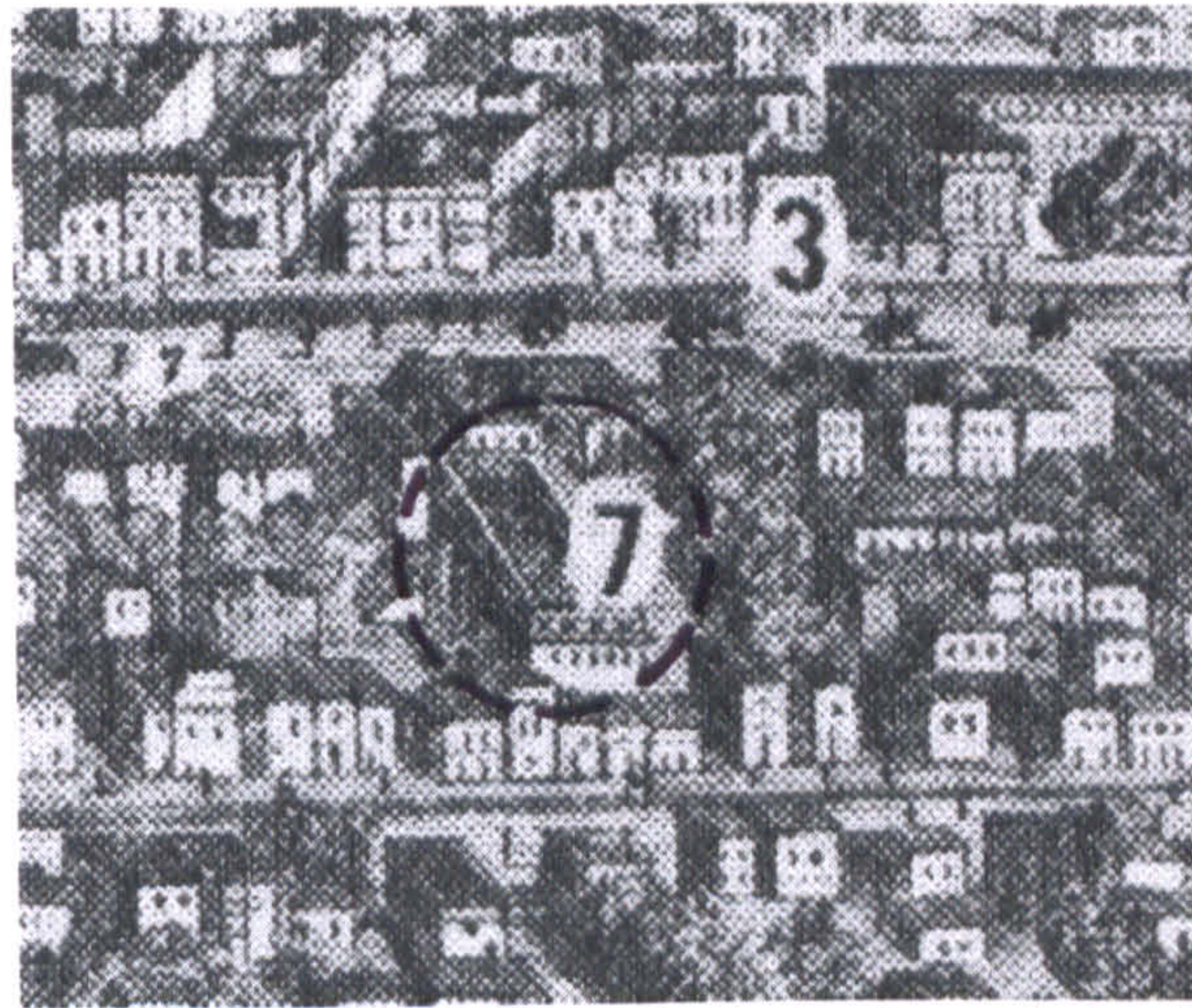


Fig.8.5 The Kothi as the Delhi Bank prior to the Mutiny

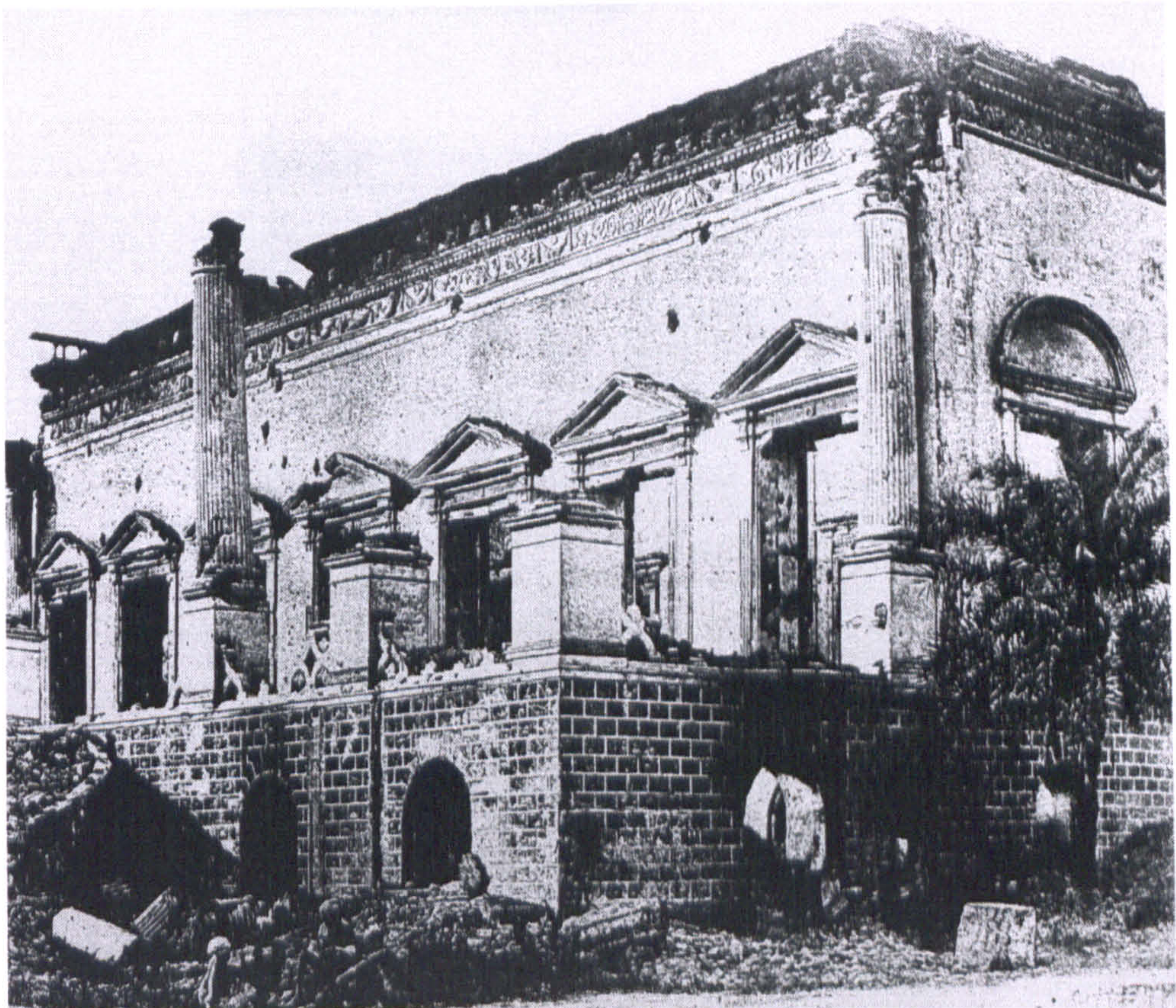


Fig.8.6 The Delhi Bank damaged during the Mutiny

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Fig.8.8b The Kothi: remnants of the front façade

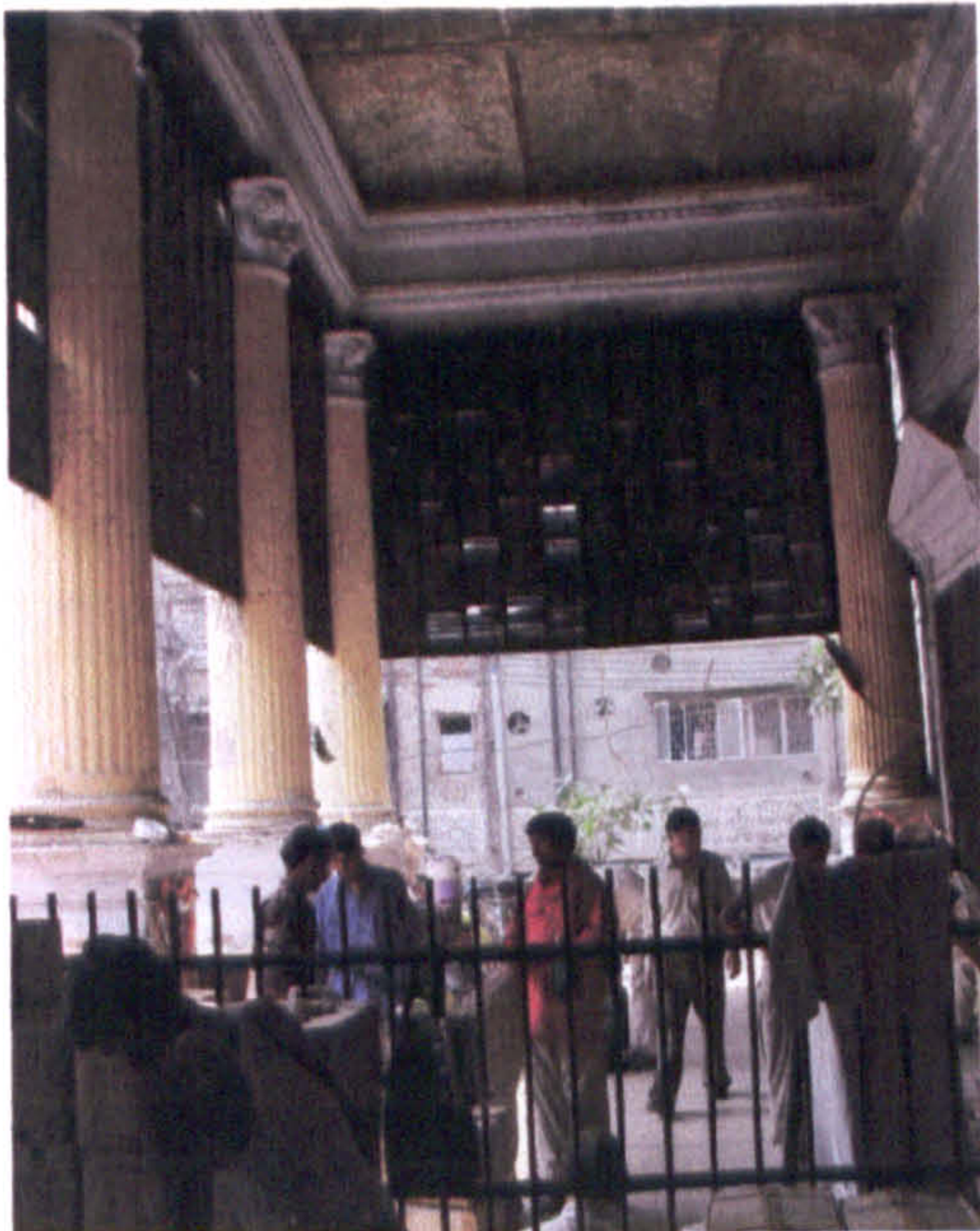


Fig.8.8c The Kothi: the front verandah



Fig.8.8d The Kothi: wall articulation behind the verandah



Fig.8.8e The Kothi: The Durbar Hall being used for banking operations-I



Fig.8.8f The Kothi: The Durbar Hall being used for banking operations-II



Fig.8.8g The Kothi: a side chamber with stucco ornament-I



Fig.8.8h The Kothi: a side chamber with stucco ornament-II

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Fig.8.10a The fragmentation of the Kothi proper



Fig.8.10b The Kothi as it stands today

SITE 9
ST. JAMES CHURCH

CASE STUDY 9

SAINT JAMES' CHURCH

9.1 Introduction

9.2 Chronological transformation

9.3 Conclusion

9.1 Introduction

This site examines the introduction of a new built-form type by the British to Delhi's landscape. The Church came up on the site of an *amiri haveli* precinct and was subsequently transformed into a battle site during the Mutiny. Post-Mutiny the treatment of the site is indicative of the discriminatory approach of the British. The church was built in 1826 by a military adventurer, Colonel James Skinner,¹ for Delhi's Protestants. It was located in the heart of the British enclave, north of the Palace-fort, south of the Kashmiri Gate [Fig.9.1]. The church was also the official church of the British government in India, when Delhi was declared as the capital of British India, a position it lost to New Delhi's Church of Redemption in 1931.

9.2 Chronological transformation

9.2.1 Phase-III (1803-1857)

The church site was carved out of Nawab Ali Mardan Khan's 17th century *haveli* precinct. An examination of cartographic sources allows us to build a picture of the site.² The site was part of the area north of the Palace-fort that was appropriated by

¹ For a detailed discussion on Skinner, see, Philip Mason, 'A Meditation on the Life of Colonel James Skinner', in R.E. Frykenberg, ed., *Delhi through the Ages, Selected Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society* (Delhi, 1986), 278-286

² Data drawn from Redrawn Delhi Map

the British for their use [Refer Fig.9.1]. The site was centrally located in the British enclave with an encircling road and prominent British establishments in its vicinity such as Skinner's estate on the west, Colonel Foster's residence to the north and the Residency on the south. The church was a curiosity not only among the natives, but also for Europeans, as it was not a Gibbs' derivative as was the usual case in designing and building churches in the Subcontinent. The Church was an outcome of individual enterprise³ [Fig.9.2.].

The fieldwork reveals that the site comprised the Church compound and was a walled enclosure with the church positioned in its middle along the cardinal axes, its west portico facing the approach road [Fig.9.3]. The site was developed as a garden and had a cemetery with funerary and commemorative structures.⁴ To the north lay a fenced burial enclosure dedicated to the Skinner family, called Skinners' Vault with graves of the extended family. To the east, stood a linear block housing servants' quarters and stores.

The fieldwork enables the study of the Church's built-form that emerged as a novelty in Delhi's urban landscape. It had a Greek-cross plan, with the east face comprising the choir.⁵ Surmounting the crossing was a lofty ribbed dome, resting on an octagonal drum. The dome carried a gilt ball and cross at its summit.⁶ Externally the church was painted pink and the roof parapet was decorated with urns. The façade had pillared Tuscan porticoes each topped by a pediment, on the north, south and west faces.

³ A majority of the subcontinent's churches were modelled on James Gibbs' Saint Martin-in-the-Fields. Some sources credit Skinner himself as the church's designer, while others attribute its design to Colonel Robert Smith and Captain de Bude of Bengal Engineers. St. James' Church Pastorate Committee, *A Living Witness: An Account of St. James' Church and its Builder*, (Delhi, 1999), 3rd Edition, 19

⁴ The important memorials included tomb of William Fraser, Colonel Skinner's mortal remains interred in the chancel and Thomas Metcalfe buried in the southeast corner of the churchyard

⁵ For a detailed architectural description of the church, see, Jan Morris and Simon Winchester, *Stones of Empire The Buildings of the Raj* (Oxford, 1983), 165-168

Internally the walls were relieved with niches and circular recesses along with ionic pilasters and modillion cornices⁷ [Fig.9.4a-e]. Its construction made innovative use of industrial construction technology imported from Britain. Iron was used to reinforce the dome and for beams and an external iron spiral staircase lead to the roof.⁸

The church was consecrated in 1836 by Bishop Daniel Wilson and became a rallying point for Delhi's European community [Fig.9.5].

9.2.2 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

During the Mutiny, the area around the site witnessed a severe battle as the British attacked the city via the Kashmiri Gate. The rebels plundered the Church premises as it was seen as a symbol of British presence in Delhi. The site was "riddled with cannon-balls, filled with dying men and made a magazine for shot and shell" between May and September 1857. It presented a spectacle of "ruin, for marble-slabs and wooden altar rails had been smashed and the bell ropes cut so that the bells crashed to the grounds."⁹ The gilt ball and cross adorning the dome were destroyed and used for target practice by the insurgents.¹⁰ The graves of the Skinner family and of Thomas Metcalfe were spared, while Fraser's tomb, sited in the church's foreground to the west, was damaged beyond recognition.¹¹ All that remained of Fraser's tomb was a

⁶ Lady Emily Bayley - cited in M.M. Kaye, ed., *The Golden Calm: An English Lady's Life in Moghul Delhi* (Exeter, 1980), 165-166

⁷ Philip Davies, *Splendours of the Raj*, (London, 1985), 145-146

⁸ For a detailed account of its construction technique and materials, see, INTACH, Delhi Chapter, *St. James Church, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi- Technical Report of the Conservation Project*, (Delhi, 1995), Unpublished Report, 15-22

⁹ Fred Roberts, a soldier, describing the scene - cited in St. James' Church Pastorate Committee, *op cit.*, 21

¹⁰ M.M. Kaye - cited in Kaye, *op cit.*, 165

¹¹ An act perpetrated by rebels in all probably to avenge the hanging of *Nawab* Shams-ud din Khan and his companion indicted and executed for Fraser's murder.

carved platform raised on a plinth.¹² By 14th September 1857, the British had gained control over the Church with the army stationed on the premises.¹³

Its role as a scene of action during the siege, granted the Church status of a Mutiny site. Thus its restoration was a foregone conclusion in keeping with the British sentiment of reverence for the Mutiny memorabilia. The church underwent repairs in the 1860's.¹⁴ The fieldwork indicates that the north and south porticoes were pulled down and additional space was created by moving the vestry from behind the altar to a new addition made to the south, with the altar placed along the east wall. A squat bell-tower was added in 1902 [Fig.9.6]. A new ball and cross was raised to the dome's summit and the old one scarred with bullet marks was preserved as a relic near the southwest corner of the site¹⁵ [Fig.9.7]. In 1865 stained glass windows were provided and the church wall adorned with commemorative tablets honouring those who had lost their lives during the Mutiny [Fig.9.8a, b]. In front of the church an inscribed memorial cross was erected to commemorate those Europeans who lost their lives in Delhi in May 1857 [Fig.9.9]. The church remained in use as a place of worship and found mention in the Delhi guidebooks.

9.2.3 Post-1911

By the early 20th century, even as the environs of the church had changed, the Church premises remained unchanged. The Municipal survey map of the site and its environs shows the Woodlands Hotel standing to the site's north, while to the east lay the East India Railway Guards' Quarters in an open area and to south was a football ground.¹⁶ In the 1940's additions were made to the site by way of a parish hall and reading

¹² Data drawn from fieldwork

¹³ Colonel Keith Young, writing to his wife, 14th September 1857. Sir Henry W. Norman & Mrs. Keith Young, *Delhi 1857*, (Edinburgh, 1902), 282

¹⁴ St. James' Church Pastorate Committee, *op cit.*, 20-21

¹⁵ This relic was stolen in 1947, a few weeks before independence. M.M. Kaye, *op cit.*, 165

¹⁶ Data drawn from Wilson Delhi Survey, Survey Sheet Number: 76 and 77 TCPO Collection

room and an old age home, called Saint James' Homes. These were deigned by the English architect, Walter George [Fig.9.10a, b].

9.3 Conclusion

The study reveals both the practical contribution of the Church towards fulfilling Christian worship needs, while symbolically marking the British identity in Delhi's urban landscape. The dome emerged as a prominent feature in the urban skyline otherwise dominated by the domes and minarets of mosques. This association with the British made the Church the subject of the rebels' ire in 1857. Post-Mutiny, as Muslim properties associated with actual Mutiny action as well as those perceived as potential trouble areas were being demolished or confiscated, the Church was repaired and provided with Mutiny memorabilia to be incorporated into Delhi's Mutiny circuit.

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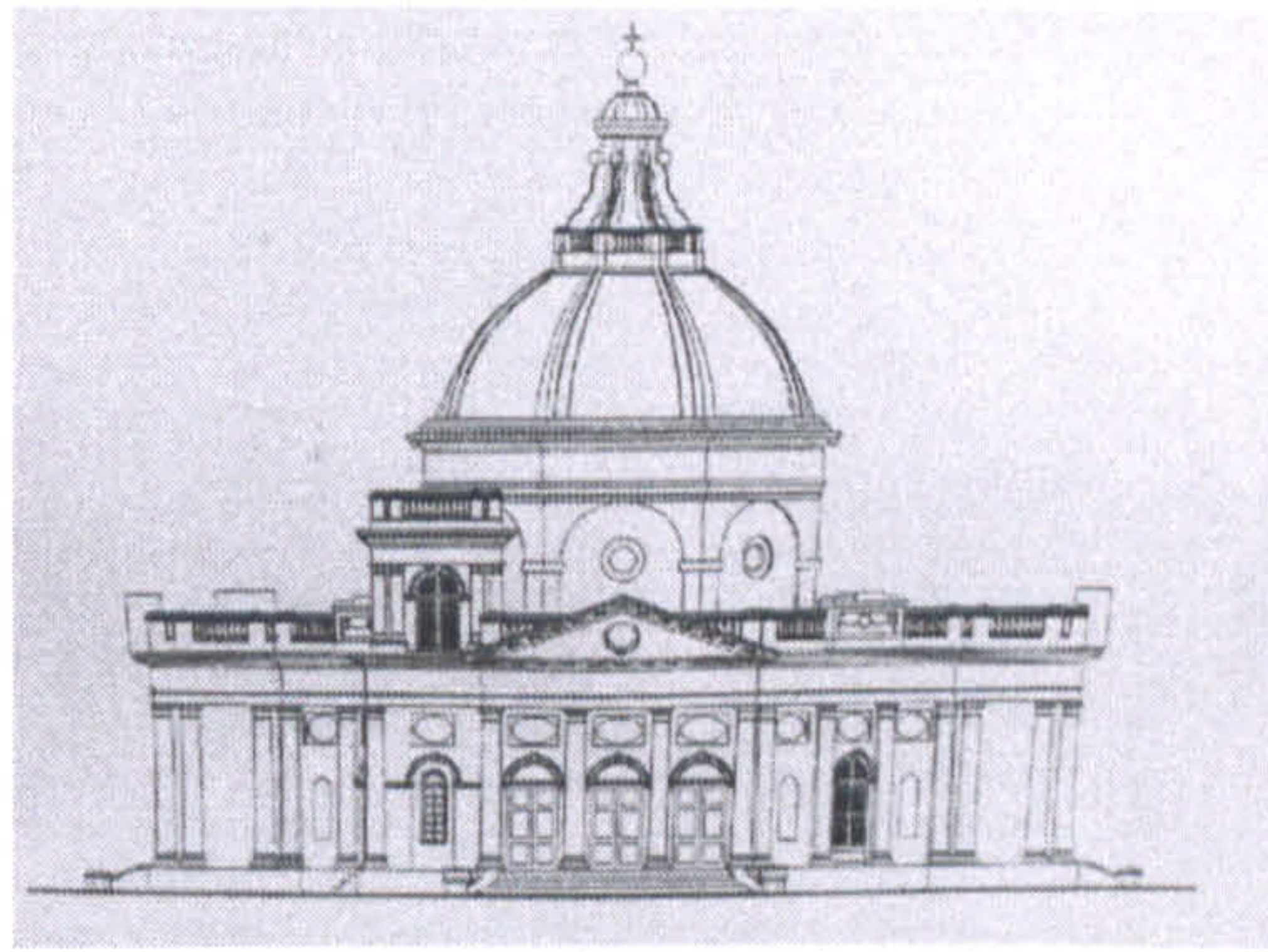


Fig.9.4b The Church: west elevation

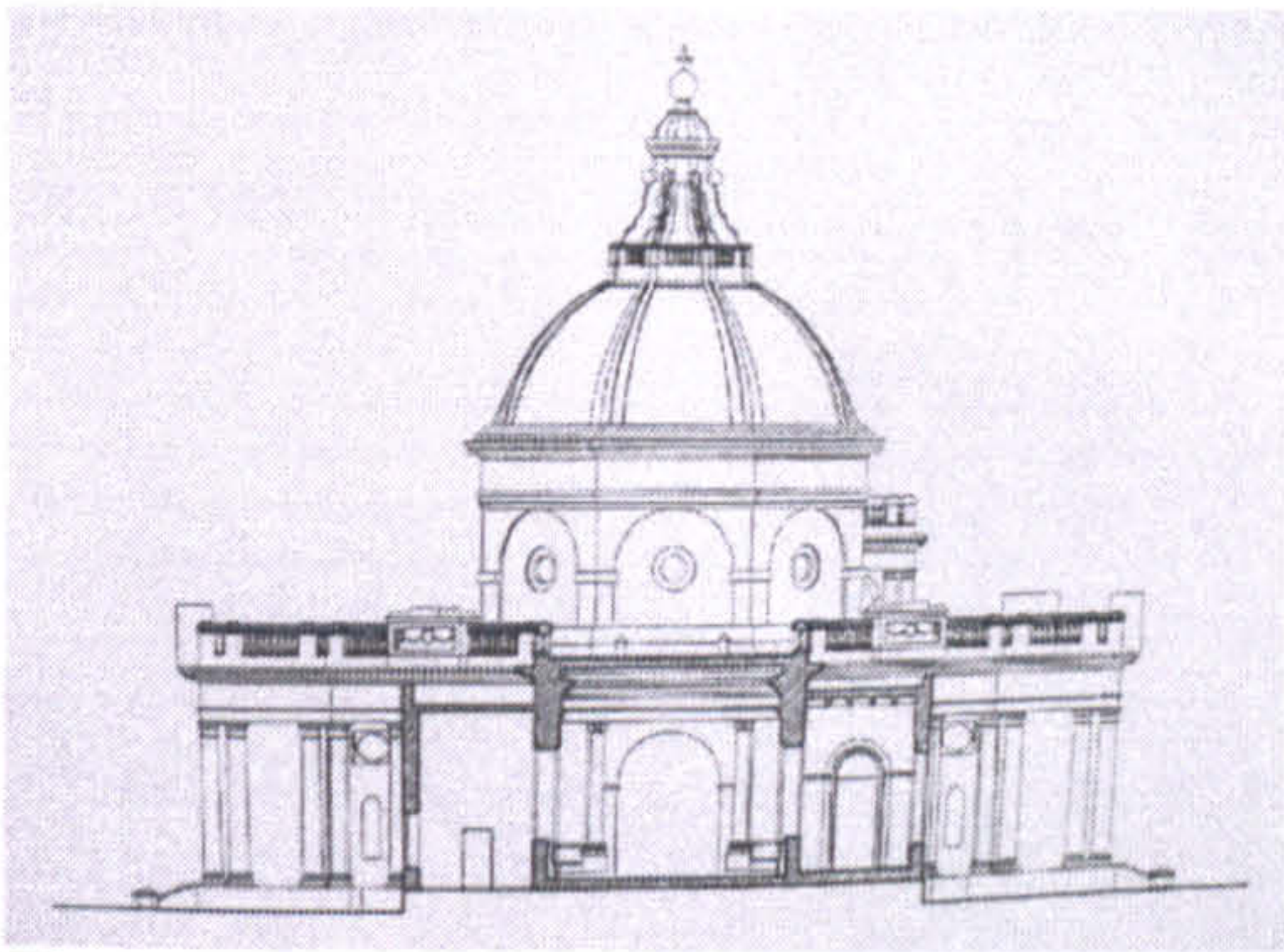


Fig.9.4c The Church: section through the altar

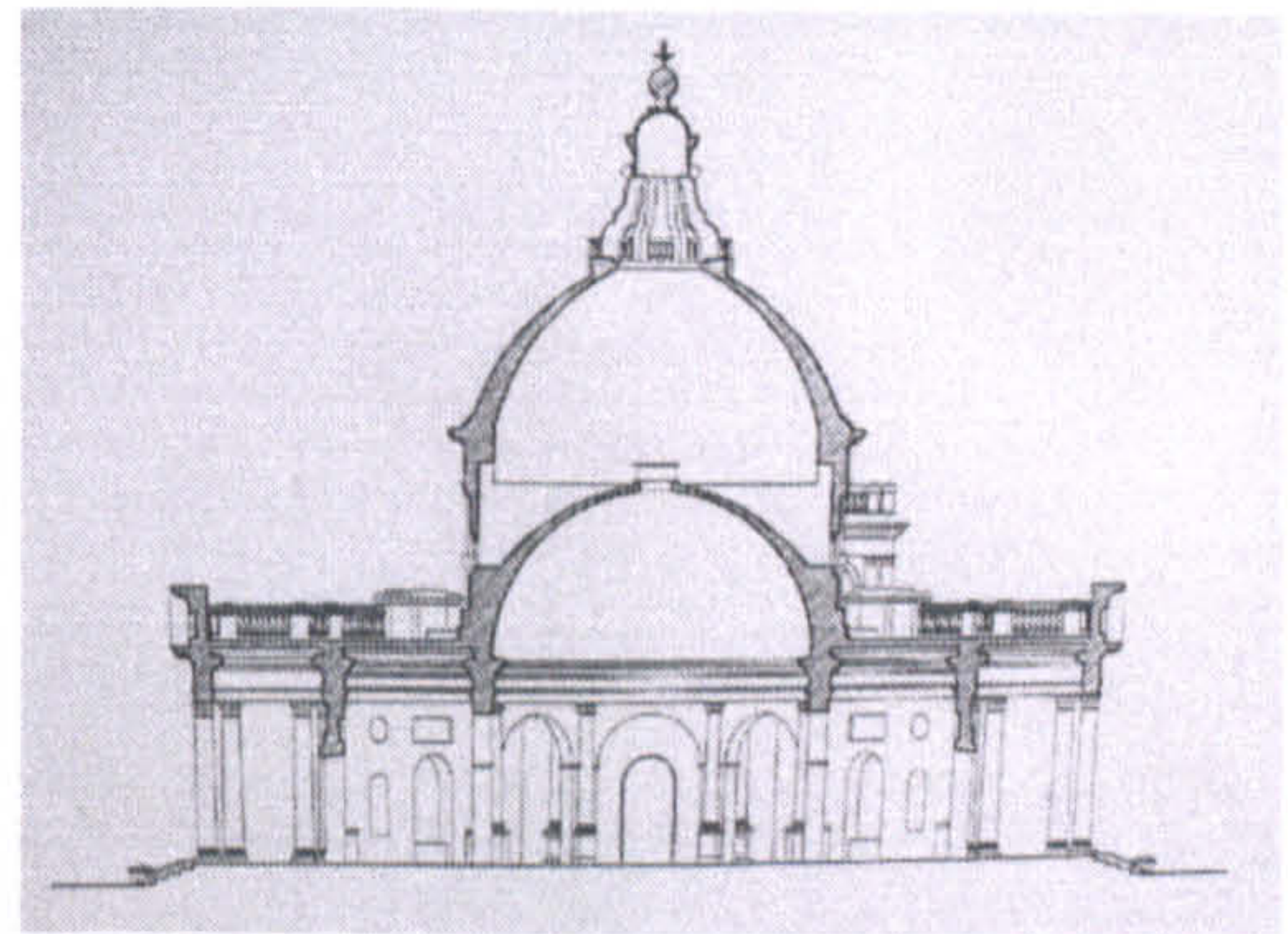


Fig.9.4d The Church: cross section

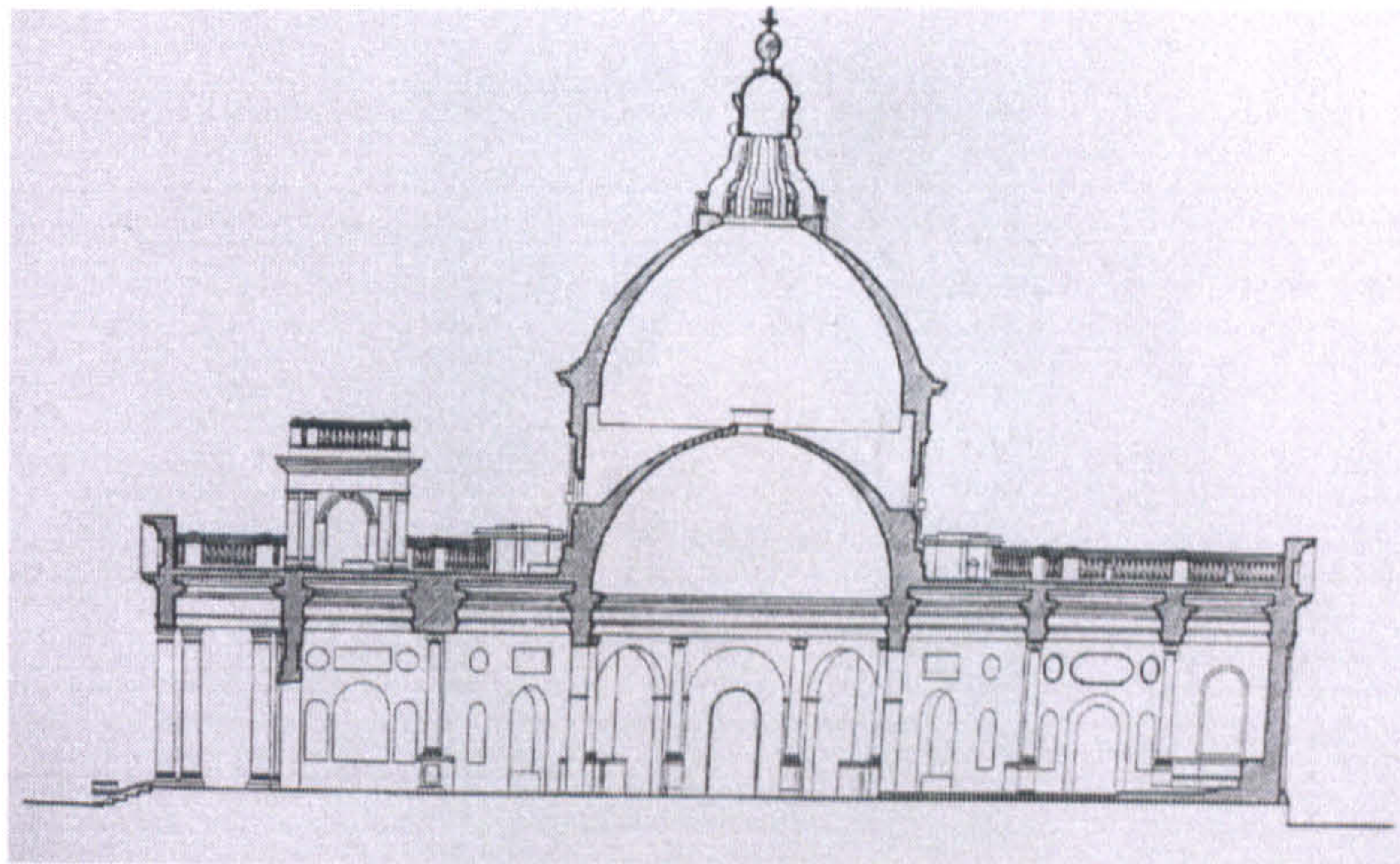


Fig.9.4e The Church: longitudinal section

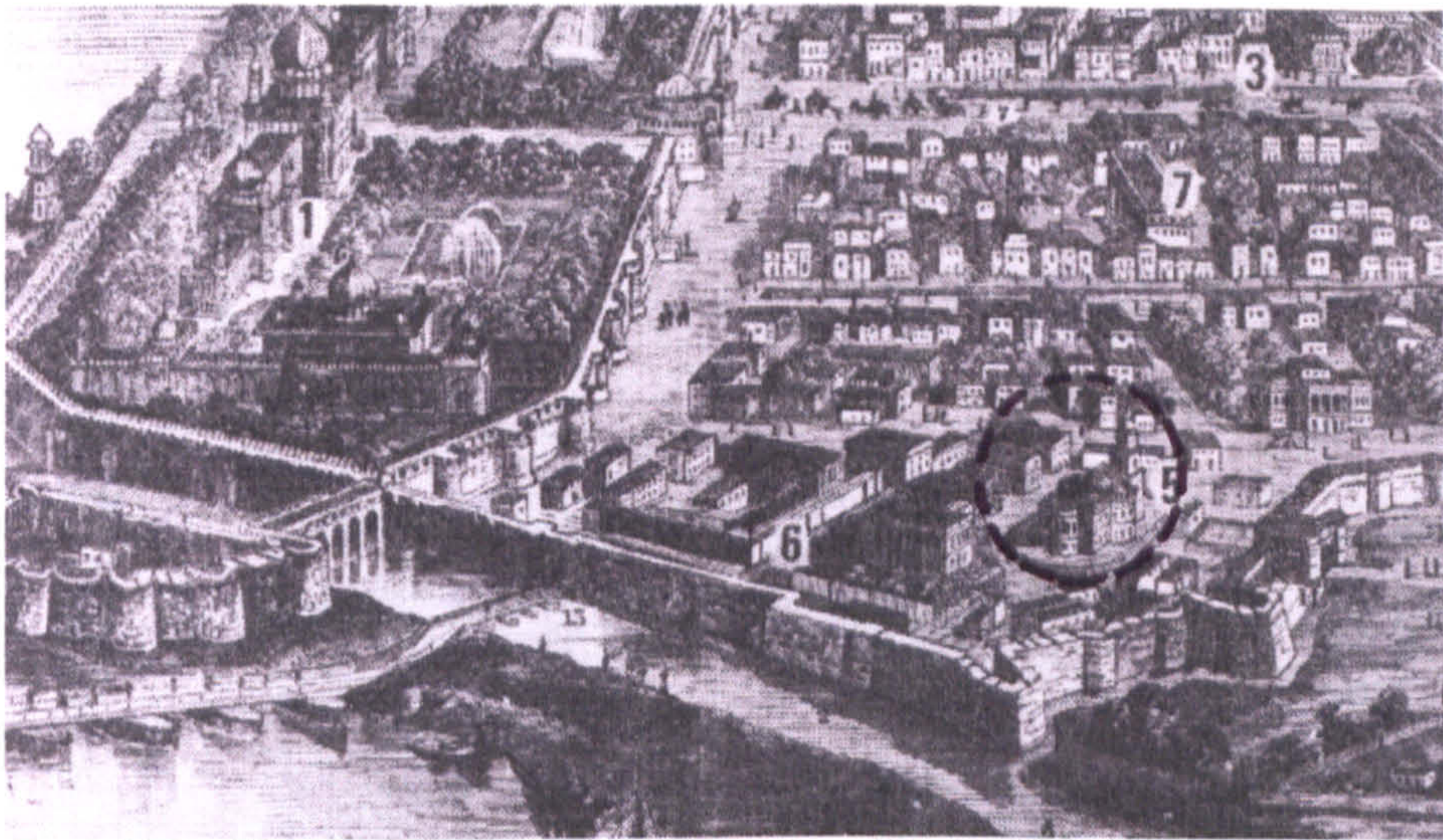


Fig.9.5 The Church in the urban landscape of pre-Mutiny Delhi



Fig.9.6 The Church with the post-Mutiny added bell tower



Fig.9.7 The dome with the post-Mutiny new ball and cross



Fig.9.8a The Church interior with Mutiny memorabilia

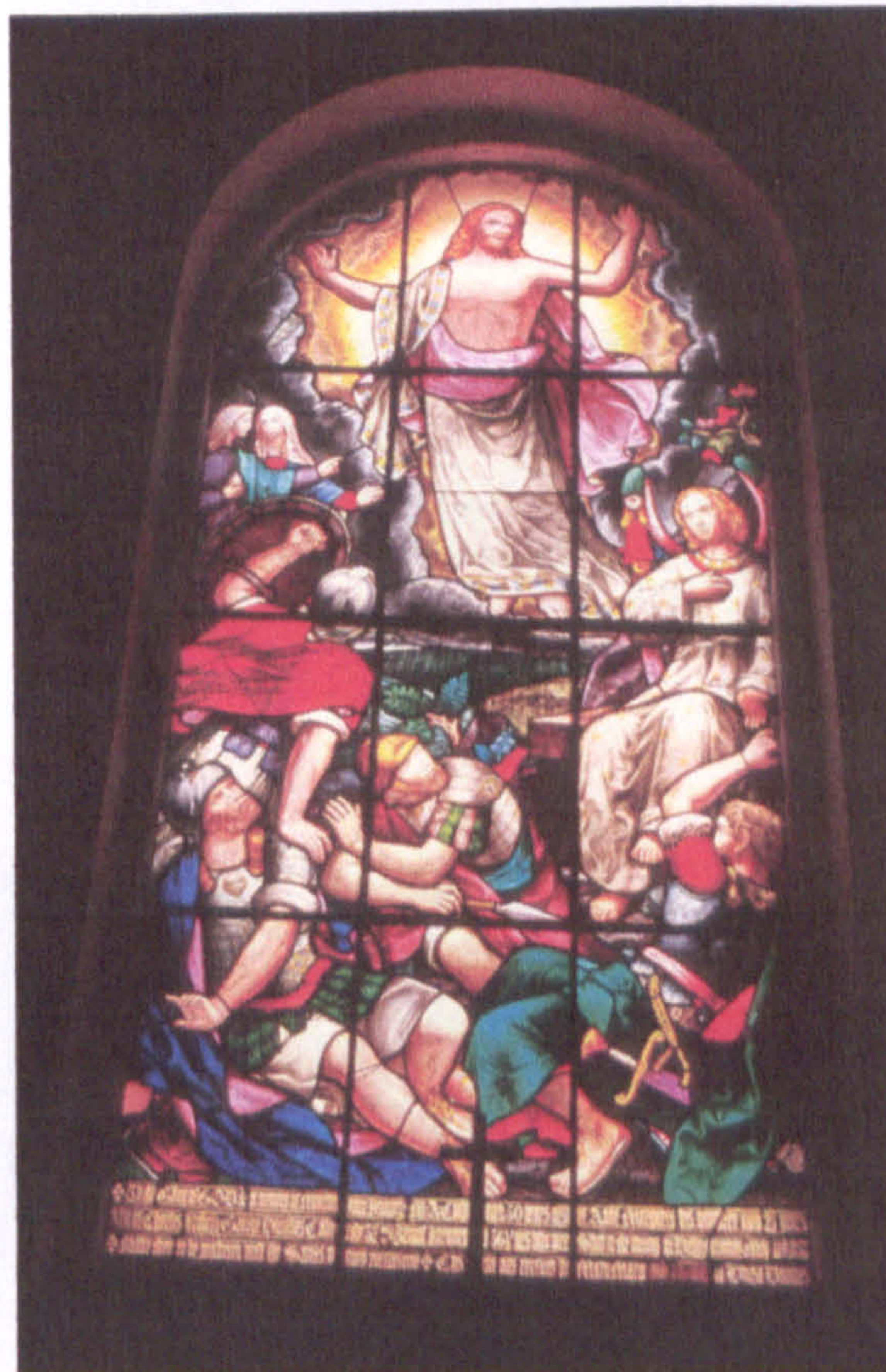


Fig.9.8b The Church interior with a stained glass panel



Fig.9.9 The Memorial Cross



Fig.9.10a St James Home



Fig.9.10b The Parish Hall

SITE 10
METCALFE'S QUTUB ESTATE

CASE STUDY 10

METCALFE'S QUTUB ESTATE

10.1 Introduction

10.2 Chronological transformation

10.3 Conclusion

10.1 Introduction

This site study examines a case of appropriation and re-adaptation of a Mughal era tomb by a British Nabob (corruption of the native title, *Nawab*) for personal use as a retreat in pre-Mutiny Delhi. The transformation entailed application of British landscape ideas to recreate a semblance of a British country estate. The Nabob, Sir Thomas Metcalfe, bought an early 17th century Mughal tomb of Muhammad Quli Khan¹ in Mehrauli in 1844. The historic structure formed the centre of the retreat that was located southeast of the Qutub Minar, within the old walled precinct of Lal Kot. The tomb proper was built on an eminence, close to the edge of the fortification wall [Fig.10.1a, b].

10.2 Chronological transformation

10.2.1 Phase-III (1803-1857)

Metcalf bought the tomb² to build a retreat, that he called "Dil-Koosha, [...] of convenient access whenever retirement or change of air is desirable."³ His preference

¹ ASI, *Listing*, III, 24, No.16; INTACH, *Delhi The Built Heritage A Listing* [henceforth *Delhi Listing*], (Delhi, 1999), 2, 299, Serial No. F383

² The tomb was bought from a banker wanting to sell the property. Lady Emily Bayley - cited in M.M. Kaye, ed., *The Golden Calm: An English Lady's Life in Moghul Delhi* (Exeter, 1980), 146

for a site in the southern hinterland can be justified on two grounds. First, he had laid out an extensive residential estate, Metcalfe House, north of the city proper and secondly, Mehrauli had potential in terms of picturesque value that was essential for a retreat that emulated a British landscape. Mehrauli's environs comprised a wooded area and an undulating terrain dotted with remains of old structures. The tomb belonged to the octagonal plan type, with a central octagonal chamber enveloped by an octagonal verandah. This built-form allowed ease in adaptability as the central chamber could house the main function, namely a living and dining space, with other functions disposed around it by partitioning and extending the verandah [Fig.10.2a-c].

An examination of the site and its surviving remains permits its reconstruction.⁴ The estate [Fig.10.3a-c] was carved out of the area around the tomb and was delineated with an enclosure wall, with octagonal corner bastions and gateways for access. Pathways led to various buildings of which the tomb proper was transformed into the main house. The main house together with a guesthouse and an ancillary block formed the main spatial ensemble of the site and were approached by a steep flight of steps provided with a water chute [Fig.10.4a, b]. The open space in the enclosure was laid out as a garden on levels, taking advantage of the land profile. The main house stood on a plinth, probably an extension of the original tomb's plinth, made to accommodate new functions. The additions included "a suite of rooms in the verandah surrounding the central hall above, which he used as a dining-room. [...] The building was octagonal in shape and consisted of my Father's bedroom and library, a drawing room and my bedroom, a spare bedroom and dressing room, a tiny room called an oratory, and two entrance halls, east and west, which were reached by flights of steps from the outside."⁵ It also housed a library, engravings and art objects reflecting its owner's taste. Externally, the house took the form of an octagon

³ Description accompanying the painting of the property in Thomas Metcalfe, *Reminiscences of Imperial Dehlie*, in Kaye, *op cit.*, 200

⁴ The following reconstruction of the estate is based on the fieldwork

⁵ Lady Emily Bayley - cited in Kaye, *op cit.*, 146

wrapped around the original structure and its two floors were pierced by arched openings offering views of the landscape [Fig.10.5a-f].

The guesthouse [Refer Fig.10.3b] was built to the northwest of the main house. It comprised “three or four rooms for the accommodation of gentlemen”⁶ [Fig.10.6a-e]. The ancillary building [Refer Fig.10.3b] located to the southeast had stables and the servants' quarters [Fig.10.7a, b]. The undulating ground was landscaped into terraces with a water system whose water chutes, channels and pools drained into a bowl-shaped depression, sited east of the main house. This depression perhaps collected the entire site run-off during the rainy season to become a water body. On its edge stood a boathouse readapted from a pre-existing structure that has been identified as a Lodhi period tomb⁷ [Fig.10.8a, b]. This tomb belonged to the square plan type and was modified to form a boathouse by adding walls supporting semi-circular arches as a clear sign of British intervention.

Metcalfe enhanced the picturesque quality of the retreat by building follies (sham structures built to enhance the view) both within the estate and beyond, to relieve the eye of the existing monotony of the landscape. This was in keeping with the prevalent British stylistic norms of landscape design [Fig.10.9a-e]. He thus “designed and built at some distance off, on high ground, a lighthouse and a small fort, [...] these created a diversion from the level monotony of the rocky ground.”⁸ The follies included a *chattri* (kiosk) in a garden setting below the main house with which the latter was axially aligned. Beyond the enclosure wall, were built two masonry piles in the form of a stepped and a helical composition. Another *chattri* was raised on a knoll in the vicinity of the main house. At some distance from the retreat stood a conical tower, resting on a rocky hill, described by Lady Emily Bayley as a “lighthouse” as it was lit

⁶ *ibid.*, 147

⁷ INTACH, *Delhi Listing, op cit.*, 2, 299, Serial No. F384

⁸ Lady Emily Bayley - cited in Kaye, *op cit.*, 148

at night.⁹ Further, views of the historic remains in the environs were framed to add greater visual interest. The Qutub Minar and Jamali Kamali's Mosque and Tomb were set in landscaped settings on Metcalfe's orders, while the Tombs of Adham Khan and Azim Khan stood against the horizon [Fig.10.10a-e].

Metcalf and his daughter visited the retreat often for sojourns. On such occasions, on Metcalfe's orders the follies, the lighthouse in particular, were lit at night and together with his daughter Metcalfe spent many a delightful evening sitting on the *chabootra* (platform), gazing across the landscape. Additionally, the house was also given on loan to bridal parties as a honeymoon destination. The guesthouse accommodated subalterns who came calling on Metcalfe's daughter. After Metcalfe's demise, the estate's fate is not known.

10.2.2 Phase-IV (1857-1911)

During the Mutiny the King of Delhi, who was aware of Dilkhusha, ordered that it be left unharmed as he intended to occupy it once peace returned to the city. The presence of a guard notwithstanding, the house was plundered by a party of mutineers in September 1857.¹⁰

Post-Mutiny, the retreat served as a guesthouse with Lieut. A. Harcourt's, *The New Guide to Delhi*, mentioning the main house as "Metcalf House" where rooms could be taken for accommodation at one rupee per day per person, but no provisions would be supplied.

⁹ The follies are listed as "Canopy", 313, Serial No. F410; "Metcalf's Folly 1 and 2", 232, Serial No. F241 and F242 and "Metcalf's Folly 3", 337, Serial No. F453. INTACH, *Delhi Listing, op cit.*, 2

¹⁰ Colonel Keith Young, diary entry, 9th September, 1857 in Sir Henry W. Norman and Mrs. Keith Young, *Delhi 1857*, (Edinburgh, 1902), 271

10.2.3 Post-1911

The tomb was “Protected” though its condition was “Ruinous” and it was assigned “Class III”¹¹ status. The remains of other structures and landscape features, including the terraces, watercourses and pavilions could be discerned on the site. The grounds of the estate were under cultivation. In the absence of any remedial action against deterioration, the estate was left to its own fate.¹²

10.3 Conclusion

The study reveals an attitude of complete disregard for the Mughal tomb’s sanctity as a funerary structure. The novelty associated with its re-adaptation into a retreat, overrode all other considerations. The interventions were inspired by the prevailing British picturesque tradition with which Metcalfe was familiar. He sought to incorporate both the surviving built-heritage of the site and its environs and self-made follies, in the manner of sham ruins as in Britain, as objects in the landscape to be accessed and viewed from vantage points. Thus a site of funerary calm was transformed into a picturesque retreat as interventions contrary to its original character were overlaid to fulfil a European concept of leisure.

¹¹ ASI, *Listing, op cit.*, 24

¹² INTACH, Delhi Chapter took up the conservation of the estate in the 1990s and currently the structures are in various stages of restoration.

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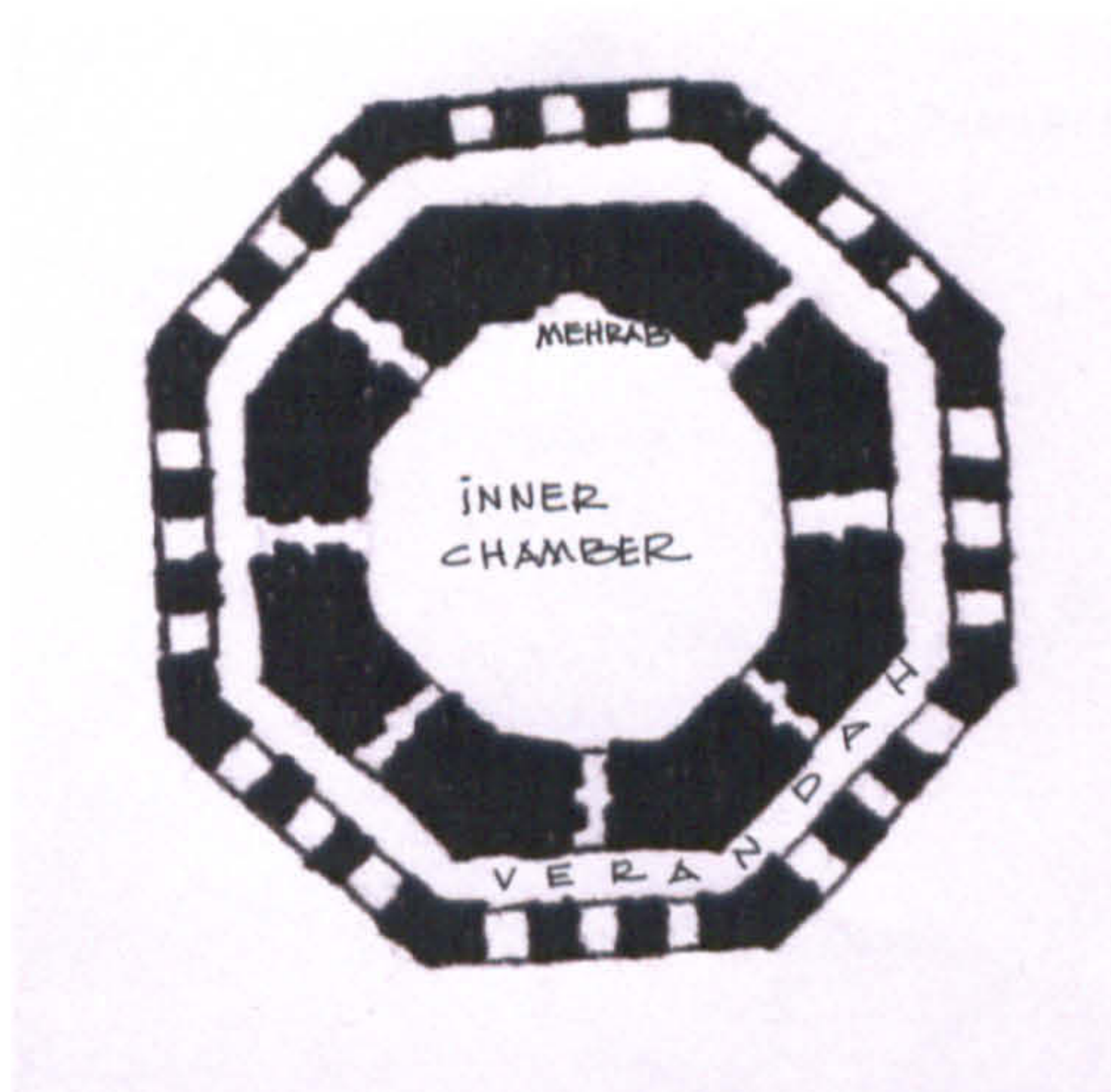


Fig.10.2a A typical tomb: plan of an octagonal plan type

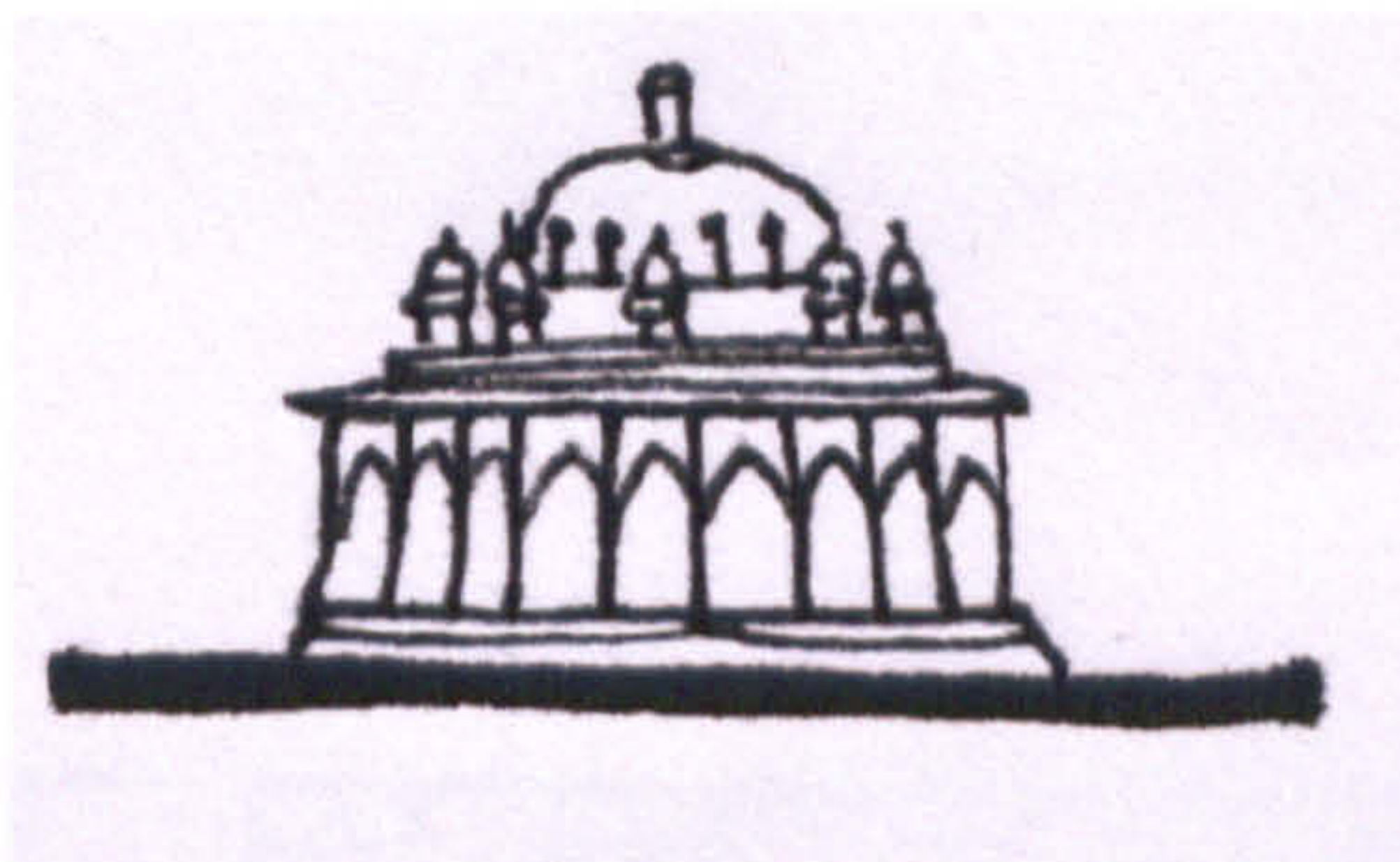


Fig.10.2b A typical tomb: elevation of an octagonal plan type

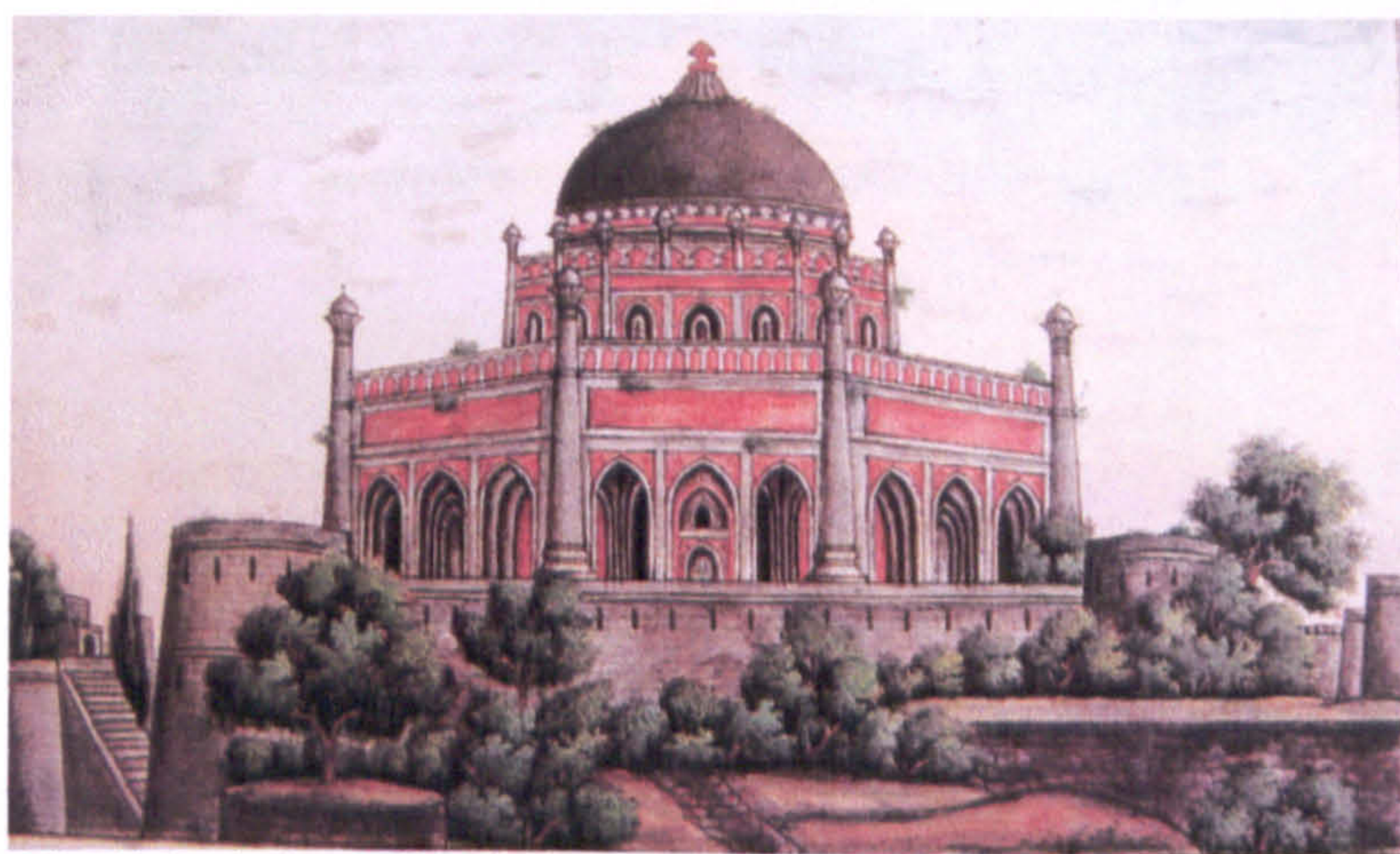


Fig.10.2c Adham Khan's Tomb

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Fig.10.3c Gateposts delineating site boundaries



Fig.10.4a Flight of steps with water chute leading to the main house



Fig.10.4b A bridge approaching the main house

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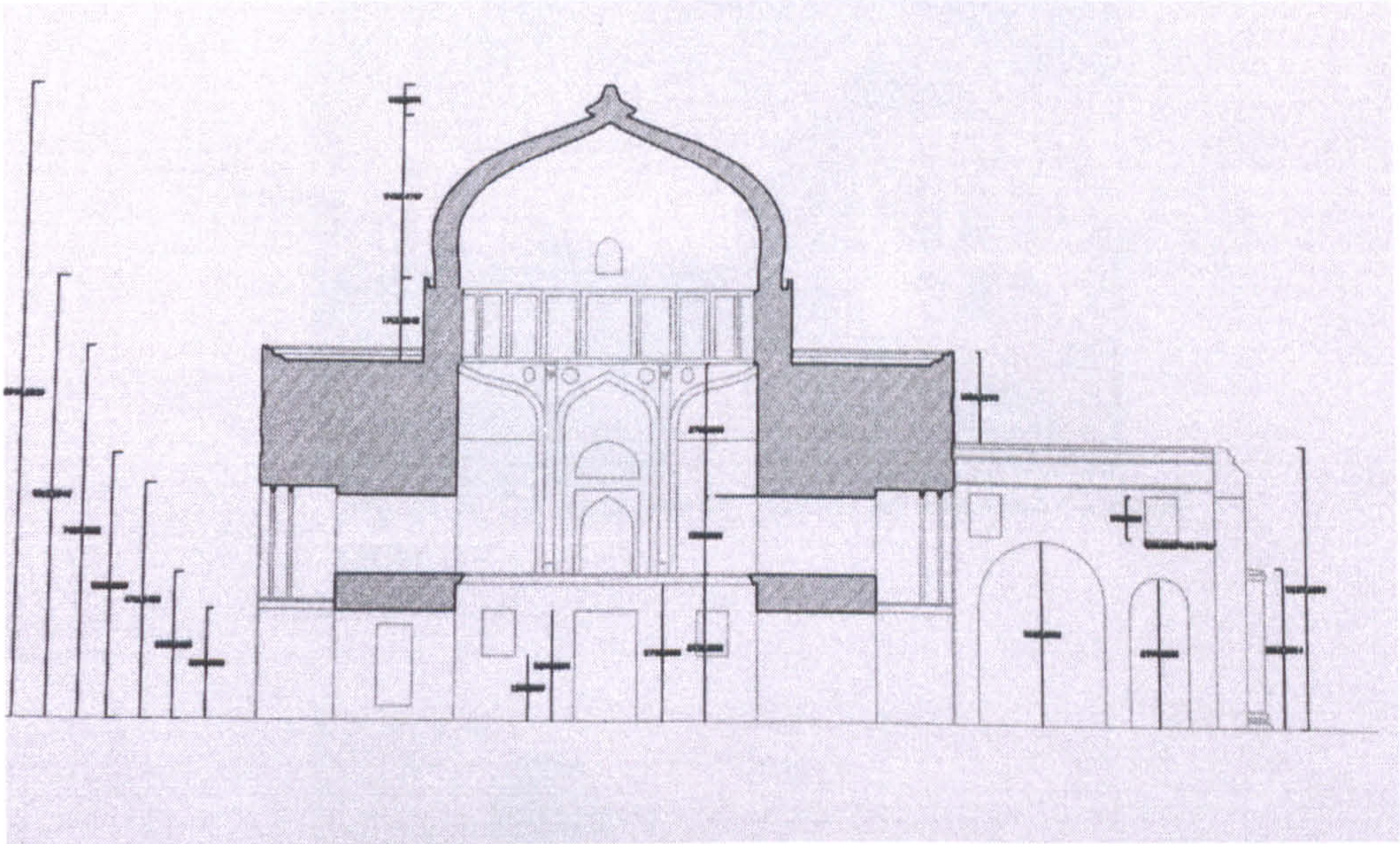


Fig.10.5c The main house: section

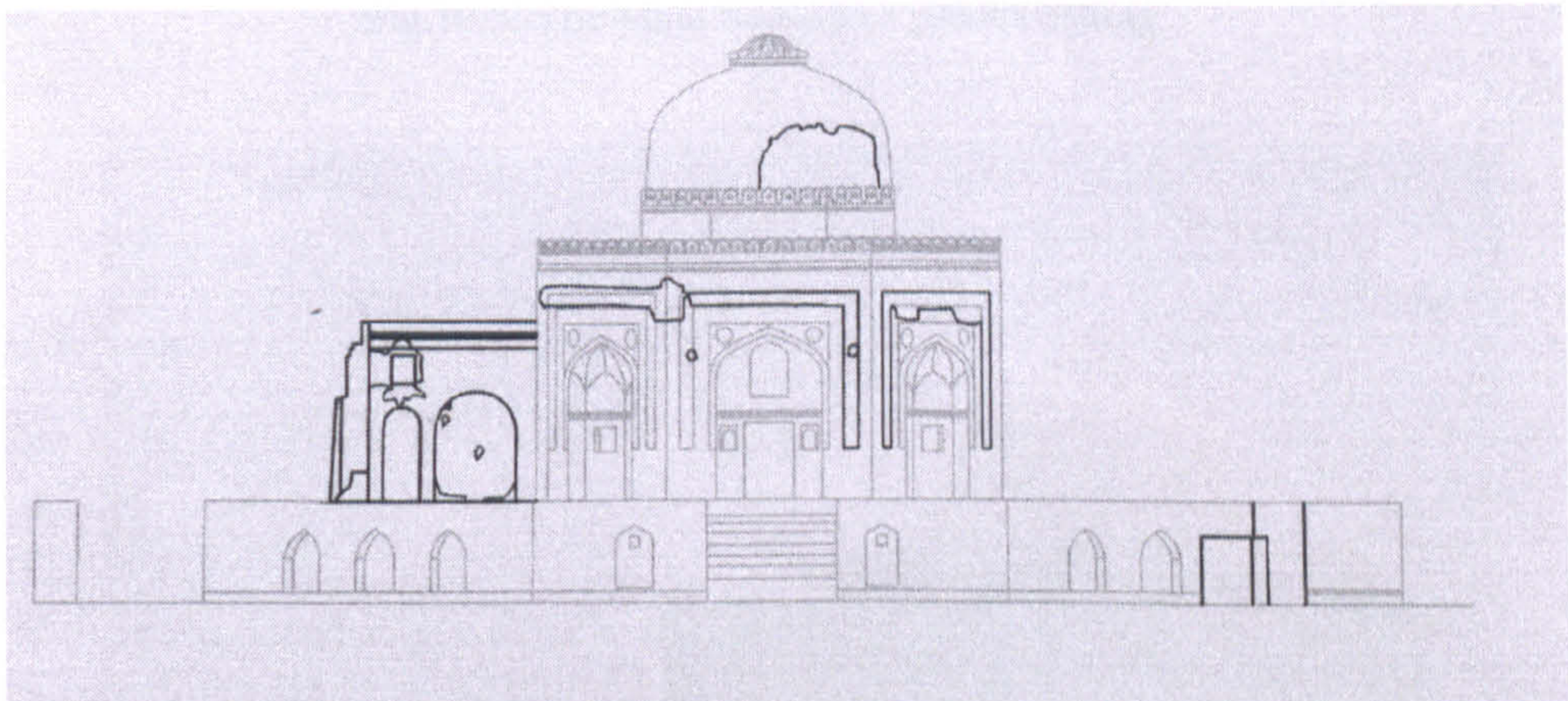


Fig.10.5d The main house: elevation

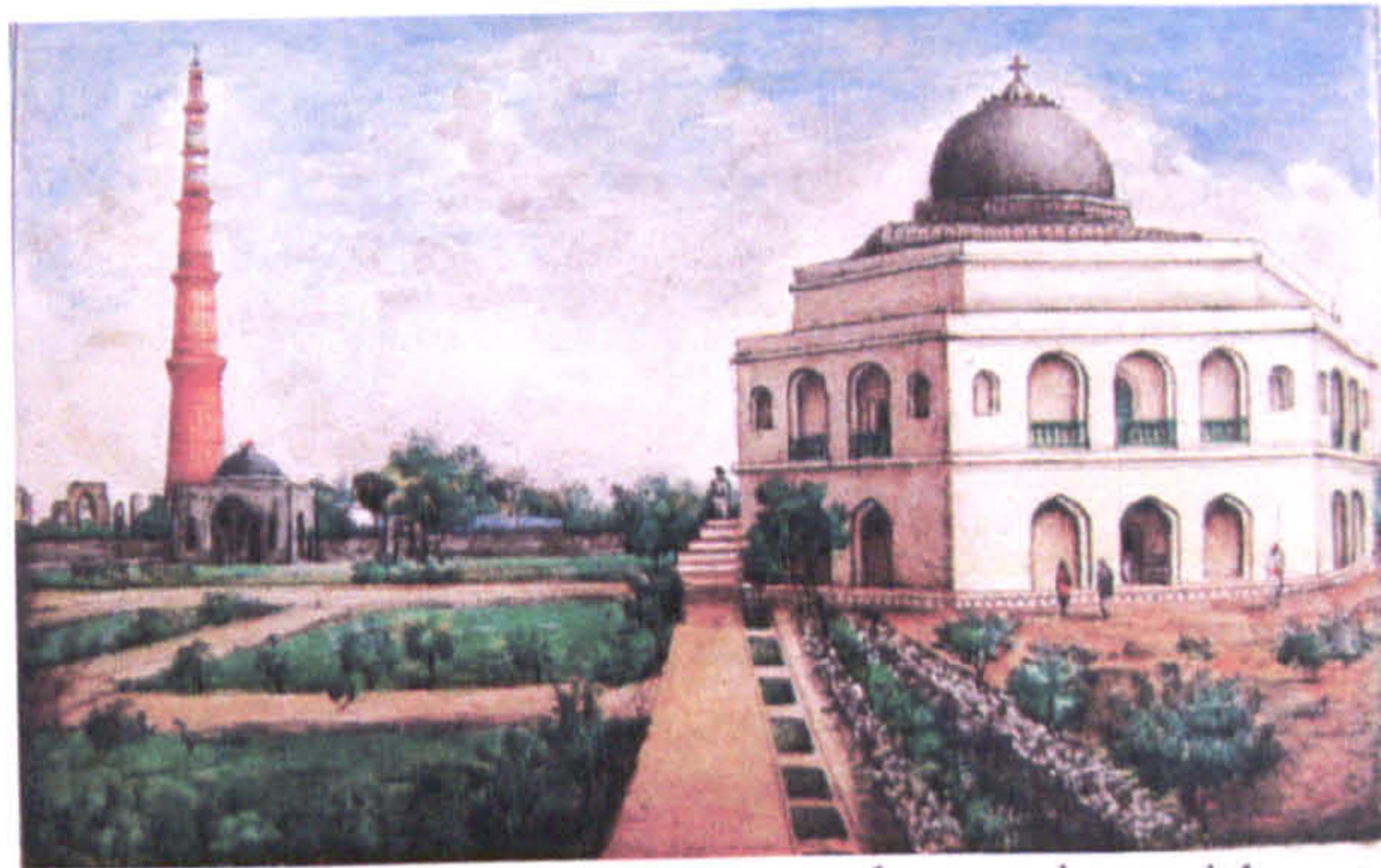


Fig.10.5e The main house: garden setting with outward views



Fig.10.5f The Main house in a garden setting



Fig.10.5g View of the main house from the garden



Fig.10.5h The main house: interior of the central octagonal chamber



Fig.10.5i Additions to the tomb proper by Metcalfe

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Fig. 10.8a The Boathouse in a wooded setting



Fig. 10.8b The Boathouse readapted from an existing structure



Fig. 10.9a The *chattri* as a follie aligned with the main house



Fig. 10.9b The stepped masonry pile as a follie



Fig. 10.9c The helical masonry pile as a follie



Fig. 10.9d The *chattri* atop a knoll as a follie

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Fig.10.10b The Qutub Minar and Alai Darwaza



Fig.10.10c Jamali Kamali Mosque and Tomb



Fig.10.10d Adham Khan's Tomb



Fig.10.10e Azim Khan's Tomb

CONCLUSION

The examination of sites has demonstrated that while the transformation of the built-environment served colonial ends, the degree of architectural intervention was an outcome of the political climate hinging on the Mutiny. The pre-Mutiny response to a site varied from its occupation and conversion to a new function by the British such as the re-adaptation case of Haveli Dara Shikoh into the Residency, to ignoring it completely as the Shalimar Bagh due to unfavourable location with respect to the British enclave. The post-Mutiny British treatment of a site was discriminatory as it depended on its role during the siege of Delhi. Sites that served British needs during the siege were restored and visitors urged to make them part of their itinerary for example the Qudsiya Bagh and Saint James Church. Sites associated with the natives were viewed as potential trouble spots and were met with drastic remodelling like the Begum-ka Bagh whose original architectural character was completely transformed. The interventions in the built-environment of the sites were either made directly by the British, as seen in the case of St. James Church, or were an outcome of the influences their presence exerted on the natives in the city and its hinterland, as seen in the fragmentation of Nawab qamruddin Khan's Haveli precinct in the native city.

The study has also shown that similar built-form types did not warrant a similar treatment. This is shown by case studies of various garden sites that were remodelled into a public park such as the Queen's Garden, a Mutiny pilgrimage site as in the case of the Qudsiya Bagh and an archaeological park that was incorporated into the New Delhi layout such as Nawab Safdarjung's Tomb. The *havelis* also underwent different transformation measures. Haveli Dara Shikoh remained intact serving the British administrative and educational needs, while Haveli Nawab Qamruddin Khan fragmented into tenements with many occupants in the absence of building regulations in the native city.

The study and analysis of each site shuns the building-centric approach and treats the entire precinct, comprising both its structures and the enveloping environs, as a site receiving architectural interventions. The range of built-form precincts selected as case studies collectively contributes towards presenting a total picture of the transformations in Delhi's urban landscape following British occupation.

CONCLUSION: DELHI, A TALE OF TWO CITIES

CONCLUSION: DELHI, A TALE OF TWO CITIES

The study of Shahjahanabad / Old Delhi has shown that as rulers of Delhi, the British were aware of their political responsibility as a ruling power and of the superiority of European civilization and with these sentiments they transformed the built-environment of the city. The unfamiliar milieu of Delhi presented them the opportunity to create their own identity by asserting themselves as rulers and by facilitating their life in the city through the introduction of European urban institutions that created some semblance of home. The institutions, set in a new context, not only symbolised the British presence in Delhi but also shaped the native identity as some native elite, convinced of the institutions' superiority, adopted European habits. While urban institutions manifested as rituals and practices also marked British identity, architectural interventions had the advantage of permanence as they transformed the urban landscape of Delhi at the macro and micro levels. Whether the British resided in the city proper or in their hinterland military and civilian enclaves, the need to distance themselves from the natives was paramount in keeping with the norms of colonialism. At the level of urban landscape, this distancing resulted in fragmenting the urban fabric into a British territory and the native city.

The study has revealed that while colonial norms formed an undercurrent in the relationship between the British and Delhi, the degree of architectural intervention made in Delhi's built-environment was based on the prevailing political scenario. The case studies amply demonstrate that similar built-form types received different interventions such as garden sites. Garden sites associated with British action during the Mutiny were preserved and incorporated in to the Mutiny pilgrimage circuit, while sites associated with the natives were transformed into public parks for European use. In early 19th century upcountry Delhi, the Company spared little thought for notions of empire and its representation. It acquired existing Mughal infrastructure and building stock for use and relied only on some external symbols of classical architecture to create its identity in the

shadow of the Mughal Palace-fort. Even with an architectural intervention as modest as simple re-adaptation of existing infrastructure, the British managed to lend the area of intervention a new identity that separated it from the rest of the city creating a schism in the old Mughal built urban fabric. When the British laid out the cantonment and civil lines in Delhi's hinterland to maintain a safe buffer from the native city, the difference between the two settlements became more pronounced. The presence of the King of Delhi in the Palace-fort necessitated British presence in the city proper in proximity to the Palace-fort. Thus even as they moved to the hinterland, the institutions of civilian administration remained in the city proper. Delhi's civil lines remained a primarily residential enclave with its European residents commuting to the city proper for work and leisure. Delhi's cantonment and civil lines were not self-sustaining urban entities, but were dependent on the native city and were an extension of it. Following the Mutiny in Delhi, the need to make a bold statement of authority to mitigate their own fear and counter native hostility was realised by the British. It became imperative to drive home to the natives the permanency of British rule. Driven by sentiments of power assertion, security and health concerns, an urban restructuring strategy was launched. It was directed towards making the city secure from future revolts and free of contagion. In contrast to pre-Mutiny architectural interventions, immediate post-Mutiny urban reprisal measures, relied on architecture, planning and urban design ideas to assert power. These measures transformed Delhi's urban landscape first into a military stronghold and then a civic landscape under the military and the Delhi Municipality respectively. The military was brought back to the city and the pre-Mutiny hinterland cantonment remained mostly unused. A civilian territory delineated to the west of the Fort with institutions of civic governance, communication and leisure caused the civil lines to retain its pre-Mutiny residential character. The native city quarters that were left untouched prior to the Mutiny were viewed as potential hotbeds of insurrection and a threat to British security thus underscoring the need for architectural interventions. Another reason for intervention was to counter the threat to public health that came from the native quarters that fell far short of Victorian cleanliness standards. Health concerns were paramount as the cantonment was brought back to the city and the

health of the army's European troops had to be safeguarded. Improvement measures were launched to keep European troops away from contagion. Interventions in the native city notwithstanding, the distinction between the latter and the British territory remained. As the Mutiny became history, aggressive strategies were replaced by an overt display of pomp and show, orchestrated to perfection in three government Delhi *darbars*. The *darbar* layouts also reflected the divide between the British and native areas. The *darbars* were a less aggressive but equally effective medium of driving home the message of permanency of British rule. It was only a matter of time, before British machinery engaged in raising a cardboard city for the *darbars* was occupied with building a capital in stone on the Delhi plains. New Delhi with its trappings of power enhanced by its architectural setting was the highest expression of the legitimacy of British rule. New Delhi became the new British territory that sought to keep Old Delhi at bay. Old Delhi was allowed to grow in an unregulated fashion within its walled confines to sustain commercial and industrial activity, since New Delhi's creators envisioned a limited role of the capital as an administrative centre. Therefore in a departure from the norm, in Delhi's history, where the building of a new capital, inevitably caused the older one to fall into disuse, Old Delhi was not deserted with the building of New Delhi, rather Old Delhi and New Delhi sustained the tradition of demarcation of territory in the colonial city, with New Delhi as the exclusive British enclave and Old Delhi relegated in entirety to the status of a native quarter.

The distinction between New Delhi and Old Delhi persisted in the immediate post-independence years in Delhi. New Delhi was acquired by the state for administering newly independent India and Old Delhi became a refuge of migrants arriving from newly created Pakistan. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister of independent India, poignantly expressed Delhi's duality: "The air we

breathe is full of the dust and fragrance of the past, as also of the fresh and piercing winds of the present. We face, the good and the bad of India in Delhi.”¹

As a post-colonial city, Delhi continues to embody two distinct notions of urbanity, one of life lived in Old Delhi and the other of life lived in New Delhi and its spawn of residential precincts called ‘colonies’. As the attraction of living in New Delhi’s ‘colonies’ causes a steady exodus of wealthy people from Old Delhi, their place is taken by low-income migrants fulfilling their needs of habitat and employment in Old Delhi. The division of urban territory made with the coming of the British to Delhi, survives to this day making it a twin city with each Delhi telling its own tale.

¹ Jawahar Lal Nehru – cited in Bryan Hodgson, ‘New Delhi: Mirror of India’, in *National Geographic*, (April, 1985), 167/4, 507

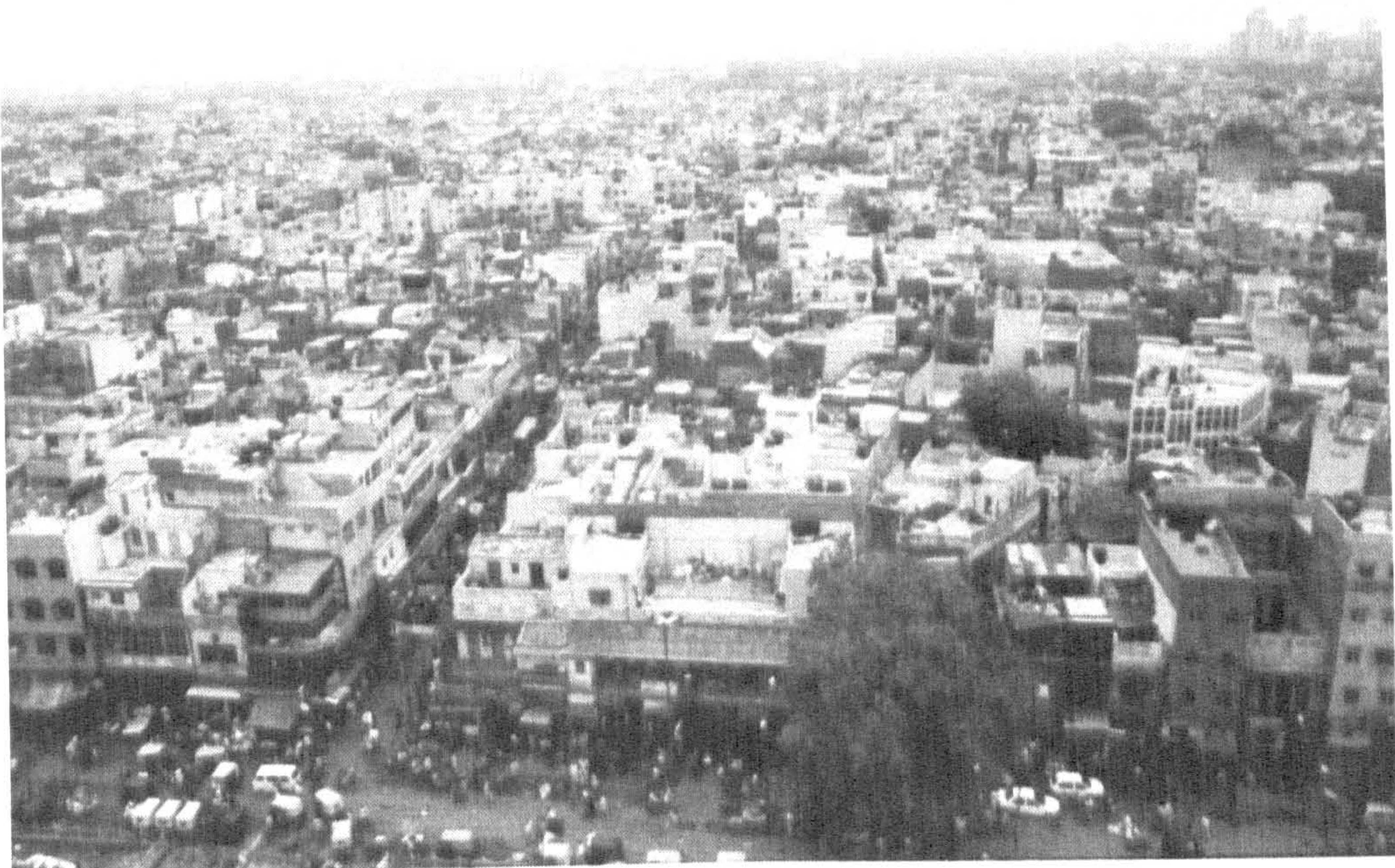


Fig.1 Old Delhi



Fig.2 New Delhi

APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I

CHRONOLOGICAL GENEALOGY OF SHAHJAHANABAD'S MUGHAL RULERS

Shahjahan	1628-1658
Aurangzeb	1658-1707
Azam Shah	1707-1707
Bahadur Shah I	1707-1712
Jahandar Shah	1712-1713
Farrukhsiyar	1713-1719
Rafi-ud Darajat	1719-1719
Rafi-ud Daulah	1719-1719
Muhammad Shah	1719-1748
Ahmad Shah	1748-1754
Alamgir II	1754-1759
Shahjahan III	1759-1760
Shah Alam II	1760-1806
Akbar Shah II	1806-1837
Bahadur Shah II	1837-1857

APPENDIX-II

SELECTED CHRONOLOGY OF SHAHJAHANABAD: 1638-1911

Pre-colonial Shahjahanabad

Pre-Shahjahanabad Phase (1639-1648)

Phase I (1648-1707)

Phase II (1707-1803)

Colonial Delhi

Phase III (1803-1857)

Phase IV (1857-1911)

Phase V (Post-1911)

Pre-Shahjahanabad Phase (1639-1648)

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1628 | Shahjahan succeeds Jahangir |
| 1638 | Shahjahan decides to shift the imperial capital to Delhi and rebuilds Faiz Nahr and the building of Shahjahanabad commences |

Phase I (1648-1707)

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1648 | Shahjahan shifts the imperial capital to Delhi |
| 1649 | Hayat Baksh Bagh is laid out in the Qila |
| 1650 | Akbarabadi Begum lays out Faiz Bazaar and builds Akbarabadi Masjid |
| | Fatehpuri Begum builds Fatehpuri Masjid |
| | Foundation stone of the Jami Masjid is laid |
| | Sirhindi Begum builds Sirhindi Masjid and lays out Sirhindi Bagh |
| | Roshanara Begum lays out Roshanara Bagh |
| 1653 | Shalimar Bagh is laid out near Badli-ki Serai |

- 1656 Outbreak of an epidemic forces Shahjahan to leave the city
- 1657 Shahjahan falls ill and is taken to Agra
- 1658 Aurangzeb deposes and succeeds Shahjahan and is crowned in Shalimar Bagh
- 1659 Aurangzeb enters Shahjahanabad
- Aurangzeb builds Moti Masjid in the Qila
- Dara Shikoh paraded through the city
- 1665 Shahjahan passes away
- 1671 Roshanara Begum is interred in Roshanara Bagh
- 1675 Guru Teg Bahadur is executed in the precinct of Gurdwara Sisganj
- 1681 Jahanara Begum passes away
- 1700 Zinat-ul Nisa Begum builds Zinat-ul Masjid in Daryaganj
- 1702 Zeb-un Nisa Begum interred near Kabuli Darwaza
- 1707 Aurangzeb passes away

Phase II (1707-1803)

- 1707 Azam Shah succeeds to the throne
- Bahadur Shah I defeats Azam Shah and becomes Emperor
- 1709 Bahadur Shah I builds Moti Masjid at Dargah Qutub Sahib
- 1712 Jahandar Shah succeeds Bahadur Shah I
- 1713 Farruksiyyar succeeds Jahandar Shah
- 1716 Execution of Sikh Guru Banda

- 1717 Farruksiyyar rebuilds Dargah Qutub Sahib
- 1719 Rafi-ud Darajat succeeds Farruksiyyar
- Rafi-ud Daula succeeds Rafi-ud Darajat
- Muhammad Shah succeeds to the throne
- 1720 Devastating earthquake shakes Shahjahanabad
- The city wall is severely damaged
- 1721 Sunehri Masjid is built by Nawab Roshan-ud Daula
- 1724 Qudsiya Begum builds dargah of Shah Mardan
- Jantar Mantar is built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II
- 1728 Fakhr-ul Masjid is built by Fakhr-ul Nisa Begum near Kashmiri Darwaza
- 1729 Muhammad Shah encloses Dargah Roshan Chiragh Dilli with a wall
- Shoe-sellers riot breaks out in the city
- 1731 Outbreak of plague in the city
- 1737 Marathas appear near Kalkaji temple under Baji Rao
- 1738 Nadir Shah invades the city
- Nadir Shah departs after large-scale plundering and massacre
- 1745 Nawab Roshan-ud daulah builds Roshan-ud Daula Masjid
- 1748 Ahmad Shah succeeds Muhammad Shah
- Qudsiya Bagh is laid out by Qudsiya Begum
- 1753 Nawab Shuja-ud Daula builds Safdarjung's tomb
- Civil disturbances break out in Shahjahanabad's hinterland

- 1754 Malhar Rao Holkar plunders Jaisinghpura
Alamgir II succeeds Ahmad Shah
- 1757 Ahmad Shah Abdali invades and plunders the city
Najib Khan appointed by Abdali as Chief Agent
Maratha forces encamp at Patparganj
Najib Khan surrenders to Marathas who occupy the Palace-fort
Outbreak of epidemics and a violent earthquake
- 1759 Shahjahan III succeeds Alamgir II
- 1760 Dattaji Scindhia is defeated by Abdali
Abdali appoints Yaqub Ali Khan as Subedar
Yaqub Ali Khan is defeated by Marathas who take the Palace-fort
Shah Alam II succeeds Shahjahan III
- 1761 Abdali defeats Marathas in third battle of Panipat and enters the city
Abdali appoints Najaf Khan as Regent
- 1762 Najaf Khan becomes the sole ruler for next ten years
- 1764 Kalkaji temple is renovated
- 1772 Marathas recapture the city defeating Najaf Khan
Shah Alam II returns as ruler
Marathas and imperial forces engage in battle at Dinpanah
Marathas enter the city and wide spread pillaging ensues
- 1782 Najaf Khan passes away

- 1788 Ghulam Qadir seizes the city defeating Marathas
Ghulam Qadir deposes and blinds Shah Alam II
Scindhia's army enters Shahjahanabad
Ghulam Qadir is beheaded
Shah Alam II is restored as Emperor
- 1800 Jain temple is built in Chandni Chauk
- 1803 Cupola of Qutub Minar is destroyed in an earthquake
General Lake captures the city defeating Marathas at Patparganj
Residency established in Delhi
David Ochterlony appointed as Resident

Phase III (1803-1857)

- 1806 Akbar Shah II succeeds Shah Alam II
- 1816 Raja Kedar Nath adds rooms to Kalkaji temple
- 1827 Yog maya temple is renovated
- 1830 William Fraser builds his residence on the Ridge
Thomas Metcalfe builds Metcalfe House
- 1835 William Fraser is murdered
- 1837 Bahadur Shah II succeeds Akbar Shah II
- 1854 Outbreak of cholera in the city
- 1857 Native military rebels cross the Jamuna to arrive in Delhi
The Mutiny breaks out in Delhi with the rebels in command

The British encamp on the Ridge preparing for assault

The city is won back by the British after the siege

Bahadur Shah II and his queen and family members are captured by Hodson

Hodson executes captive Mughal princes at Khuni Darwaza

Orders are issued telling natives to leave the city

Restructuring strategy for the city deliberated upon

Phase IV (1857-1911)

- 1858 India comes under Crown rule
- Urban reprisal measures are launched in the city
- 1860 Outbreak of famine in north India
- 1861 Nicholson Garden is laid out near Kashmiri Gate
- 1867 The railways arrive in Delhi from Calcutta
- 1873 The rail link with Bombay is made
- 1874 Agra canal is opened by Sir William Muir
- 1876 Visit of Prince of Wales
- 1877 First Delhi *Durbar*
- 1903 Second Delhi *Durbar*
- 1911 Third Delhi *Durbar* in presence of King-Emperor George V and Queen Mary
- King-Emperor announces transfer of capital of British India to Delhi
- Foundation stone of new capital laid by King-Emperor

Phase V (Post-1911)

- 1912 Bomb thrown by a nationalist at Viceroy Hardinge
 Work on the new capital begins
- 1921 Duke of Connaught lays foundation of Council Chamber
 Foundation of All India War Memorial Arch laid by the Duke
- 1929 Government House is completed
- 1930 Anglican Church of the Redemption is consecrated
- 1942 Quit India Movement starts
- 1947 India attains independence

**TEXT BOUND INTO
THE SPINE**

APPENDIX-III**INVENTORY OF BUILT-FORM TYPES****Pre-colonial Shahjahanabad****Pre-Shahjahanabad Phase (1639-1648)****Mughal Shahjahanabad Phase-I (1648-1707)****Mughal Shahjahanabad Phase-II (1707-1803)****Colonial Delhi****Phase-III (1803-1857)****Phase-IV (1857-1911)****PRE-SHAHJAHANABAD PHASE**

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
1	Rang Mahal	Residence	-	Khan Khanan	Muhalla Tiraha Bairam Khan	ASI Inventory No.53(I)
2	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Muhalla Garhaiya	ASI Inventory No.73(I)
3	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Muhalla Azam Khan-ki Haveli	ASI Inventory No.78(I)
4	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Muhalla Mochion-ki Gali	ASI Inventory No.80(I)

5	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Street from Jami Masjid to Akbarabadi Darwaza	ASI Inventory No.81(I)
6	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Between Kamra-i Bangash and Chitli Qabr	ASI Inventory No.82(I)
7	Qabr Sayyid Jalal-ud Din	Grave	-	-	Near Chitli Qabr	ASI Inventory No.85(I)
8	Chitli Qabr	Tomb	1391	-	Muhalla Chitli Qabr	Grave of Sayyid Roshan Shahid ASI Inventory No.86(I)
Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
9	Qabr Sayyid Daud	Grave	-	-	North of Hauz wali Masjid, Muhalla Suiwalon-ka Hauz	ASI Inventory No.91(I)
10	Qabr of unknown saints	Graves	-	-	Turkman Darwaza	ASI Inventory No.95(I)
11	Gudarya Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Muhalla Gudarya, near Turkman Darwaza	ASI Inventory No.98(I)
12	Qalandar Beg Masjid	Mosque	-	Qalandar Beg	Muhalla Qabristan	ASI Inventory No.99(I)
13	Hafiz Daud Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Muhalla Qabristan	ASI Inventory No.100(I)
14	Sayyid Rafai Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Near Chitli Qabr	ASI Inventory No.108(I)

15	Yak Burji Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Muhalla Imli-ki Pahari	ASI Inventory No.116(I)
16	Masjid Chhoti	Mosque	-	-	Muhalla Kucha Mir Ashiq	ASI Inventory No.123(I)
17	Mandir	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Gali Murghan	ASI Inventory No.127(I)
18	Qabr Sayyid Mansur Ali	Grave	-	-	Near Maidan wali Masjid, Muhalla Rodgaran	ASI Inventory No.203(I)
Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
19	Yek Burji Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Kucha Raiman, Ballimaran	ASI Inventory No.234(I)
20	Qabr Sayyid Bhure Shah	Grave	-	-	West of Qila	ASI Inventory No.332(I)
21	Yak Burji Masjid	Mosque	Tughlak era	-	Near Piron-ka katra, Phatak Habsh Khan	ASI Inventory No.372(I)
22	Yak Burji Masjid	Mosque	Tughlak era	-	Near City wall, Muhalla Patte walan	ASI Inventory No.377(I)
23	Masjid	Mosque	1606-07	Ali Ahmad Shah	Gali Kanchni, Kashmiri Darwaza	ASI Inventory No.404(I)

24	Hauz wali Masjid	Mosque	1540-50	Khwaja Abdullah	Gali Batashan, Naya Bans	Also called Masjid-i Khari Baoli Existing ASI Inventory No.223(I); INTACH Inventory No.A37
25	Lal Kuan	Well	-	-	Bazaar Lal Kuan	Structure built of red sandstone. Existing ASI Inventory No.211(I); INTACH Inventory No.A107
26	Kalan Masjid	Mosque	1387	Junan Shah Maqbul	Near Turkman Darwaza	Existing ASI Inventory No.138(I); INTACH Inventory No.A192
Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
27	Makbara Shah Turkman	Tomb	1240	-	Muhalla Qabristan, Turkman Darwaza	Existing ASI Inventory No.102(I); INTACH Inventory No.A202
28	Makbara Raziya Sultan	Tomb	Mid 13 th Century	-	Bulbuli Khana, Turkman Darwaza	Existing ASI Inventory No.135(I); INTACH Inventory No.A203
29	Masjid Beriwali	Mosque	1635	-	Daryaganj	Existing ASI Inventory No.140(I); INTACH Inventory No.A219
30	Khari Baoli	Baoli	1551	-	Near Lahori Darwaza	-
31	Hauz	Tank	1545	Khwaja Abdullah	Near Masjid-i Khari Baoli	-

Inventory of Structures pre-existing on the site of Shahjahanabad (Pre-Shahjahanabad Phase)

	Baghicha Madho Das	Garden	Akbar's era	Madho Das	Northwest of Qila	-
32	Chah-i Indara	Well	Pre-Mughal era	Banjaras	Muhalla Chah Indara, near Kauriya Pul	-
33	Nigambodh Ghat	Ghat	-	-	Jamuna bank	Existing ASI Inventory No.413(II); INTACH Inventory No.C134
34	Nili Chattri	Temple	-	-	Jamuna bank	Existing ASI Inventory No.ZH-415(II); INTACH Inventory No.C137
35						

PHASE I (1648-1707)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
1	Phatak Habsh Khan	Gateway	Shahjahani era	Sidi Miftah	Tilak Bazar, Fatehpuri	Patron was an Abyssinian noble at court. Existing ASI Inventory No.371(I); INTACH Inventory No.A34
2	Fatehpuri Masjid	Mosque	1650	Fatehpuri Begum	Western end of Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Patron was Shahjahan's consort. Existing ASI Inventory No.225(I); INTACH Inventory No.A40
3	Gurudwara Sis Ganj	Gurudwara	Late 17th Century	-	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing ASI Inventory No.276(I); INTACH Inventory No.A88
4	Darwaza	Gateway	-	-	East of Dharampura	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A132(I)
5	Darwaza Kuncha-i Ustad Hamid	Gateway	-	-	Krishna Gali, near Jami Masjid	-
6	Jami Masjid	Mosque	1650	Shahjahan	-	Existing ASI Inventory No.327(I); INTACH Inventory No.A138
7	Chatta Agha Jan Masjid	Mosque	-	Ihtiman Khan	Gali Faulad Khan	Patron was a noble in Shahjahan's court. Existing ASI Inventory No.66(I); INTACH No.A141

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
8	Ajmeri Darwaza	Gateway	1644-49	-	Southwest wall of city	Existing ASI Inventory No.160(I); INTACH No.167
9	Rehmani or Mochiyan's Masjid	Mosque	1698-99	-	East of Ajmeri Gate	Also called Mosque of Khalil. Existing ASI Inventory No.159(I); INTACH Inventory No.A171
10	Turkman Darwaza	Gateway	1658	-	Asaf Ali Road	Existing ASI Inventory No.96(I); INTACH Inventory No.A188
11	Badi Masjid	Mosque	1676	Salih Bahadur	North of Turkman Gate	Patron was Faujdar of Jalandhar. Existing ASI Inventory No.97(I); INTACH Inventory No.A190
12	Telon ka Phatak	Gateway	-	-	West of Turkman Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A191
13	Masjid	Mosque	-	Nawab Azizabadi Begum	Bazar Matya Mahal	Repaired by Maulvi Sadr-ud din Khan. Existing ASI Inventory No.76(I); INTACH Inventory No.A204
14	Masjid Daiwali	Mosque	1653-54	-	Tiraha Bairam Khan, Chatta Kuncha Chelan	Existing ASI Inventory No.49(I); INTACH Inventory No.A210
15	Zinat-ul Masjid	Mosque	1707	Zinat-ul Nisa Begum	Khairati Ghat near city wall, Daryaganj	Her tomb was also built nearby was demolished after 1857. Existing ASI Inventory No.36(I); INTACH Inventory No. A226

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
16	Zinat-ul Masjid	Mosque	1707	Zinat-ul Nisa Begum	Khairati Ghat near city wall, Daryagnaj	Her tomb was also built nearby was demolished after 1857. Existing ASI Inventory No.36(I); INTACH Inventory No. A226
17	Divar	City enclosure wall	Shahjahani era	Shahjahan	Enveloping the city	Partially existing ASI Inventory No.410(I); INTACH Inventory No.A227
18	Akbarabadi Darwaza	Gateway	1638-49	-	South wall of the city	Existing ASI Inventory No.41(I); INTACH Inventory No.A231
19	Akbarabadi Masjid	Mosque	1650	Akbarabadi Begum	Faiz Bazaar	Patron wife of Shahjahan. Mosque demolished by the British post-Mutiny.
20	Akbarabadi Begum's Serai	Serai	17 th Century	Abbarabadi Begum	Near Akbarabadi Masjid	Serai demolished with the Masjid post-Mutiny
21	Abbarabadi Begum's Hammam	Bath	17 th Century	Akbarabadi Begum	Opposite Akbarabadi Serai	Hammam also demolished in the post-Mutiny era
22	Badru Darwaza	Gateway	17 th Century	-	Northwest city wall	Also called Mori Darwaza. Demolished after the Mutiny to facilitate access to Civil lines.
23	Kabuli Darwaza	Gateway	17 th Century	-	Northwest city wall	Demolished by the British to give access to the railways

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
24	Lahori Darwaza	Gateway	17 th Century	-	West city wall	Demolished to facilitate expansion of the city towards west.
25	Fatehpuri Begum's Serai	Serai	17 th Century	Fatehpuri Begum	Adjoining Fatehpuri Masjid	Patron was consort of Shahjahan. Serai was encroached over time and lost its distinctive character. Untraceable today.
26	Begum-ki Serai	Serai	17 th Century	Jahanara Begum	Chandni Chauk	Patron was daughter of Shahjahan. Serai was demolished after the Mutiny.
27	Jahanara's Hammam	Bath	17 th Century	Jahanara Begum	South of Chandni Chauk square	Hammam demolished after the Mutiny. Untraceable today.
28	Begum-ka Bagh	Garden	1650	Jahanara Begum	North of Chandni Chowk	Also called Bagh-i Sahibabad. Remodelled into a public park by the British after the Mutiny. Existing ASI Inventory No.340(I); INTACH Inventory No.A75
29	Haveli Dara Shikoh	Haveli	1639-43	Dara Shikoh	North of Qila on the riverfront	Readapted by the British for their use
30	Qutubkhana Dara Shikoh	Library	1639-43	Dara Shikoh	North of Qila	Part of the Haveli precinct. Readapted as the British Residency. Existing ASI Inventory No.409(I); INTACH Inventory No.C127

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
31	Haveli Ali Mardan Khan	Haveli	-	Ali Mardan Khan	Near Kashmiri Darwaza	Patron was an <i>amir</i> in Shahjahan's court.
32	Haveli Lutfullah Khan	Haveli	-	Lutfullah Khan	North of Begum-ka Bagh	Patron was an <i>amir</i> . Haveli was confiscated by Qutb-ul Muluk.
33	Haveli Shaista Khan	Haveli	-	Shaista Khan	Opposite Lahori Darwaza of Qila	Patron was Vazir of Shahjahan.
34	Haveli Ghasi Ram	Haveli	-	Ghasi Ram	Near Fatehpuri Masjid	Patron was Shahjahan's astrologer. Gateway of the haveli still extant. ASI Inventory No.343
35	Haveli Habsh Khan	Haveli	-	Habsh Khan	Near Fatehpuri Masjid	Patron was an abyssinian slave. Gateway of haveli still extant. ASI Inventory No.371(I)
36	Haveli Sher Afghan Khan	Haveli	Early 18th Century	Sher Afghan Khan	-	Patron was an <i>amir</i> of early 18th Century
37	Haveli Sipahdar Khan'	Haveli	-	Sipahdar Khan	Near Khirki Farrashkhana	Patron was son of Aurangzeb's foster brother.
38	Haveli Muzzafar Khan	Haveli	-	Muzzafar Khan	Near Turkman Darwaza	Patron an <i>amir</i> under Jahangir and Shahjahan.

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
39	Haveli Bakhtawar Khan	Haveli	Shahjahani era	Bakhtawar Khan	Near Jami Masjid	A court amir.
40	Haveli Ustad Hamid	Haveli	17th C	Ustad Hamid	Near Jami Masjid	Patron was a master builder.
41	Haveli Sa'adullah Khan	Haveli	17th C	Sa'adullah Khan	South of Qila	Patron was Vazir of Shahjahan.
42	Aurangabadi Masjid	Mosque	1703	Aurangabadi Begum	Near Lahori Darwaza of city	Patron was consort of Aurangzeb. Structure demolished post-Mutiny ASI Inventory No.373(I)
43	Haveli Amir Khan	Haveli	Late 17 th / Early 18th Century	Amir Khan	-	Patron was Governor of Kabul
44	Haveli Ustad Ahmad	Haveli	Shahjahani era	Ustad Ahmad	Near Ustad Hamid's Haveli	Patron was a master builder
45	Haveli Ustad Hira	Haveli	Shahjahana era	Ustad Hira	Near Ustad Hamid's haveli	Patron was a master builder
46	Haveli Raghunath Das	Haveli	17th or 18th Century	Raghunath Das	Chahlpuri near Dariba	-
47	Haveli Abdul Rehman	Haveli	17th or 18th Century	Abdul Rehman	Dariba Khurd	Patron a Prince of Balkh taken captive in war.

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
48	Haveli Khalilullah Khan	Haveli	17th C	Khalilullah Khan	Near Ajmeri Darwaza	Patron added a mosque to the precinct in 1666.
53	Haveli Mir Jumla	Haveli	Shahjahan's era	Mir Jumla	Chawri Bazaar	Patron was the grandfather of Nawab Qamruddin Khan who expanded the haveli later.
54	Kalan Mahal	Haveli	Early 17 th Century	-	Southeast of Jami Masjid	Temporary residence of Shahjahan while the Qila was under construction.
55	Rang Mahal	Haveli	-	-	-	Part of haveli precinct built by descendant of Bairam Khan. ASI Inventory No.56(I)
56	Haveli Aqil Khan Razi	Haveli	-	Aqil Khan	Near Kalan Mahal Masjid	Patron was in-charge of the Qila during Aurangzeb's Deccan campaign.
57	Angoori Bagh	Garden	17 th Century	-	North of Qila enclosure wall	Grape garden
58	Buland Bagh	Garden	17 th Century	-	South of Qila enclosure wall	-
59	Qila	Citadel	17 th Century	Shahahan	Jamuna bank	Existing ASI Inventory Nos. 1 to 32(I); INTACH Inventory Nos. A142 to A165

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
60	Gulabi Bagh	Garden	17 th Century	-	West of Qila enclosure wall	-
61	Kalan Mahal Masjid	Mosque	-	-	In Kalan Mahal precinct	Also called Masjid Nawwab Pataudi. ASI Inventory No.70(I)
62	Dar-ul Shifa	Hospital	Shahjahani era	Shahjahan	Northwest of Jami Masjid	Collapsed by 1744
63	Dar-ul Baqa	Madarsa	Shahjahani era	Shahjahan	Southwest of Jami Masjid	Structure was repaired by Sadruddin Khan, Sadr-us Sudur.
64	Urdu Mandir	Temple	17 th Century	-	Opposite Lahori Darwaza of Qila	Idols were consecrated in 1656 Existing ASI Inventory No.333(I); INTACH Inventory No.A139
65	Chah-i Rahat	Well	17th C	-	Adjoining Jami Masjid	-
66	Hauz	Water tank	17th C	-	Northeast and Southeast corners of Jami Masjid	-
67	Chabutra Johari Bazar	Police post	-	-	Johari Bazar, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	-
68	Tripolia	Gateway	-	Jahanara Begum	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	-

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
69	Kotwali Chabutra	Police Chief's post	17 th Century	-	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	-
70	Taksala Badshahi	Mint	-	-	Faiz Bazar	-
71	Masjid Dilli Darwaza	Mosque	1700	Aurangzeb's daughter	Near Akbarabadi / Dilli Darwaza of the city	Post-Mutiny it was converted into a residence and the tomb & pulpit were removed.
72	Qabr Tahqiq Khan	Grave	1667-68	-	South of Masjid Qalandar Beg, Mohalla Qabrustan	ASI Inventory No. 105(I)
73	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Gali Mashaichyan	Underwent repairs in late 19th or early 20th Century. ASI Inventory No. 114(I)
74	Munshi Sher Ali's Masjid	Mosque	1680-81	-	Muhalla Bulbulikhana	ASI Inventory No. 134(I)
75	Phatak Haveli Nawab Muzaffar Khan	Gateway	-	-	Near Turkman Darwaza	ASI Inventory No. 141(I)
76	Khuwaja Turab's Masjid	Mosque	1652-53	Khuwaja Turab	Muhalla Bazar Sita Ram	ASI Inventory No. 147(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
77	Qannauji Rai's Mandir	Temple	-	Qannauji Rai	Kuncha-i Patiram, Imli Muhalla	ASI Inventory No.155(I)
78	Khirkhi Farrashkhana	Postern	1644-49	-	Muhalla Farrashkhana	Southwest postern along city enclosure wall ASI Inventory No.184(I)
79	Anarwali Masjid	Mosque	1660-61	Khair-un Nisa	Ghanta Kakwan, Muhalla Farrashkhana	A pomegranate tree stood in its enclosure. ASI Inventory No.185(I)
80	Masjid	Mosque		Khawaja Khumar Sahib	Ahata Hajjan Sahib	Patron was a saint. ASI Inventory No.187(I)
81	Phatak	Gateway	-	-	Ahata Hajjan Sahib	ASI Inventory No.188(I)
82	Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Nayabans	ASI Inventory No.220(I)
83	Khuni Darwaza	Gateway	-	-	Entrance to Dariba-i Kalan	The gateway witnessed bloodshed during Nadir Sahah's massacre. ASI Inventory No.277(I)
84	Gulab Rai Mihr Chand Mandir	Temple	-	Lala Gulab Rai	Kuncha-i Sukhnanda	ASI Inventory No.280(I)
85	Jauhri Mandir	Temple	-	-	Naughara Muhalla	ASI Inventory No.285(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
86	Barhwali Masjid-I	Mosque	1650	-	Gali Pipal wali	ASI Inventory No.313(I)
87	Rajan's Masjid	Mosque	1651	Masons	Gali Pipal wali	ASI Inventory No.314(I)
88	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Mashru-ka Katra	ASI Inventory No.319(I)
89	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Kucha-i Ustad Hamid	Built on the entrance gateway of the Kucha. ASI Inventory No.326(I)
90	Hare Bhare Sahib's Qabr	Grave	1654-55	-	Before the eastern gateway of Jami Masjid	The deceased was a saint. ASI Inventory No.328(I)
91	Sarmad Sahib's Qabr	Grave	1659-60	-	Before the eastern gateway of Jami Masjid	Sarmad Sahib was originally a Jew who embraced Islam and became a Sufi. ASI Inventory No.329(I)
92	Grave of Hinga Madani	Grave	1674-75	-	Before the eastern gateway of Jami Masjid	ASI Inventory No.330(I)
93	Madhavadasa Mandir	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Baghicha Madho Das	Patron was a Vaishnava Sadhu. ASI Inventory No.336(I)
94	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Sarai Topkhana	ASI Inventory No.338(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
95	Phatak Kuncha-i Ghasi Ram	Gateway	-	-	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Originally the entrance to Haveli Ghasi Ram. ASI Inventory No.343(I)
96	Bada Mandir	Temple	-	-	Gali Ghanteshwar Mahadev, Katra Nil	Also called Ladliji's Mandir. ASI Inventory No.357(I)
97	Miyan Sahib's Masjid	Mosque	Aurangzeb's era	Aurangabadi Begum	Dhobi Katra, Phatak Habsh Khan	Mosque reconstructed later. ASI Inventory No.373(I)
98	Rai Bel's Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Kuncha-i Muattar Khan, near Mori Darwaza	ASI Inventory No.388(I)
99	Maulvi Ataullah's Masjid	Mosque	-	Maulvi Ataullah Khan	Khirki Ibrahim Ali Khan, Kashmiri Darwaza	ASI Inventory No.399(I)
100	Badru Din's Qabr	Grave	-	-	Khirki Ibrahim Ali Khan, Kashmiri Darwaza	Existing ASI Inventory No.400(I); INTACH Inventory No.C98
101	Kashmiri Darwaza	Gateway	Shahjahani era	-	North city enclosure wall	Existing ASI Inventory No.407(I); INTACH Inventory No.C101
102	Nigam Bodh Darwaza and city wall	City enclosure wall and gateway	Originally 1650s	-	East of Kashmiri Darwaza	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C126

PHASE I (1648-1707)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
1	Madarsa Ghazi-ud Din Khan	Tomb and Madarsa	Aurangzeb's era	Ghazi-ud Din Khan	Beyond Ajmeri Darwaza	Patron was an amir. Existing ASI Inventory No.1(II) INTACH Inventory Nos.A168, A169, A170
2	Makbara Mir Muhammad Ali	Tomb	1648	-	South of Jantar Mantar	ASI Inventory No.35(II)
3	Khass Mahal	Serai	1642-43	Zain Khan Koka	Near Southwest of Purana Qila	ASI Inventory No.136(II)
4	Makbara of Jahanara Begum	Tomb	1681	Jahanara	Dargah Nizamuddin	Structure was built by the patron during her lifetime. Existing ASI Inventory No.201(II), INTACH Inventory No.D221
5	Makbara Khwaja Muhibbi Ali	Tomb	1678-79	-	Dargah Nizamuddin	ASI Inventory No.224(II)
6	Qabr of Ishrat	Grave	1668	-	Aliganj, Dargah Shahi Mardan	ASI Inventory No.270(II)
7	Qabr of Shah Nimat Ilahi	Grave	1685-86	-	Aliganj, Dargah Shahi Mardan	ASI Inventory No.295(II)
8	Dargah Sayyid Hasan Rasul Numa	Dargah	1691-92	-	Banskoli	Deceased was a popular saint. Existing ASI Inventory No.332(II); INTACH Inventory Nos.D7, D8

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
9	Qabr of Khuda Numa	Grave	1694-95	-	Near Bhuli Bhatyari-ka Mahal	ASI Inventory No.338(II)
10	Idgah	Mosque	Aurangzeb's era	-	Near Muhalla Jat-ki Pahari	Existing ASI Inventory No.365(II); INTACH Inventory No.A1
11	Well	Well	1670-71	Muhammad Aurangzeb	Shidipura	ASI Inventory No.367(II)
12	Sirhindi Masjid	Mosque	1650	Sirhindi Begum	Sadr Bazar, beyond Lahori Darwaza	Patron was Shahjahan's consort. Existing ASI Inventory No.369(II); INTACH Inventory No.A28
13	Makbara Asad Khan	Tomb	-	-	Northwest of Kishanganj Railway Station	ASI Inventory No.371(II)
14	Nazir Daulat Masjid	Mosque	1657-58	Nazir Daulat	Ruhullah Sarai	ASI Inventory No.373(II)
15	Roshanara Makbara and Bagh	Tomb	1650	Roshanara Begum	Sabzimandi	Patron was daughter of Shahjahan. Existing ASI Inventory No.384(II); INTACH Inventory Nos.C45, C46

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
16	Bari Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Muhalla Rayan	ASI Inventory No.386(II)
17	Qabr Motamad Khan	Grave	1673-74	-	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Deceased was a noble in Aurangzeb's court. Existing ASI Inventory No.27(III); INTACH Inventory No.F353
18	Ajmeri Gate	Gateway	1707-08	-	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Also called Naya Darwaza, it formed the western entrance to the Dargah. Existing ASI Inventory No.29(III); INTACH Inventory No.F365
19	Aurangzeb's Baoli	Baoli	Aurangzeb's era	Aurangzeb	Near Zafar Mahal, Mehrauli	ASI Inventory No.70(III)
20	Jhamah	Cascade	1700	Ghazi-ud Din Khan	Mehrauli	Venue of a fair Sair-i Gul Faroshan. Existing ASI Inventory No.82(III); INTACH Inventory No.F339
21	Makbara Shah Abdul Haq Muhaddis	Tomb	1652-53	-	North of Hauz-i Shamsi	Deceased was a revered saint. Existing ASI Inventory No.108(III); INTACH Inventory No.F328
22	Serai Mahram Nagar	Serai	-	Mahram Khan	Mahram Nagar	Patron was an <i>amir</i> . Existing ASI Inventory No.111(IV); INTACH Inventory Nos.G30, G32, G33

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Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
23	Masjid	Mosque	-	Mahram Khan	In the middle of serai	Existing ASI Inventory No.112(IV); INTACH Inventory No.G31
24	Katra	Katra	-	Mahram Khan	North of serai	Structure attached to Serai. Existing ASI Inventory No.113(IV); INTACH Inventory No.G34
25	Bagh Mahram Khan	Garden	-	Mahram Khan	North of Katra	Entry to Bagh was through the north gate of Katra. Existing ASI Inventory No.114(IV); INTACH Inventory No.G35
26	Shikargah	Shikargah	1650s	Shahjahan	Janti, Kanjhaola	Existing ASI Inventory No.83(IV); INTACH Inventory No.B1
27	Well	Well	1650s	Shahjahan	Janti, Kanjhaola	Structure was probably attached to the Shikargah. Existing INTACH Inventory No.B3
28	Tank	Tank	1650s	Shahjahan	Janti, Kanjhaola	Structure was part of the Shikargah. Existing ASI Inventory No.84(IV); INTACH Inventory No.B5

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
29	Haveli Dara Shikoh	Haveli	-	Dara Shikoh	Chatesar village	Structure served as the patron's country retreat ASI Inventory No.85(IV)
30	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Khor Punjab Village	ASI Inventory No.82(IV)
31	Minar	Minar	-	Shahjahan	Hashtsal Village	Structure in proximity to patron's Shikargah. Existing ASI Inventory No.75(IV); INTACH Inventory No.G17
32	Hati Khana	Use unknown	-	Shahjahan	Near Minar, Hashtsal	Existing ASI Inventory No.76(IV); INTACH Inventory Nos.G18, G19
33	Shalimar Bagh	Garden	1653-54	Aizz-un Nisa Begum	East of Haidarpur village	Also called Aizzabad Bagh. Existing ASI Inventory No.64(IV); INTACH Inventory Nos.H1, H2, H3, H4
34	Badli-ki Serai	Serai	-	-	Near Shalimar Bagh	Existing ASI Inventory No.62(IV); INTACH Inventory No.C5

PHASE II (1707-1803)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
1	Ghazi-ud Din-ki Masjid	Mosque	1727	Ghazi-ud Din Khan	Hamilton Road	Existing ASI Inventory No.387(I); INTACH Inventory No.A30
2	Muhtasib-ki Masjid	Mosque	1723-24	Abu Said	Fatehpuri	Existing ASI Inventory No.376(I); INTACH Inventory No.A31
3	Tahawwur Khan-ki Masjid	Mosque	1727-28	Tahawwur Khan	Gali Chabukuwaran, Khirki Farrashkhana	Existing ASI Inventory No.216(I); INTACH Inventory No.A38
4	Sunehri Masjid	Mosque	1721-22	Roshan-ud Daulah	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing ASI Inventory No.274(I); INTACH Inventory No.A86
5	Gujrati Mandir	Temple	1759	-	Dariba Kalan	Largely rebuilt but original gateway remains. Existing ASI Inventory No.18(I); INTACH Inventory No.A90
6	Haveli Ahsanullah Khan	Haveli	1730's	Hakim Ahsanullah Khan	Bazaar Sitaram	Additions and alterations were carried out in 1840's. Portions burnt in 1857 Existing ASI Inventory No.174(I); INTACH Inventory No.A104

Inventory of Structures within the City wall in Mughal Shahjahanabad (Phase II)

St. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
7	Hauz Qazi Masjid	Mosque	1718-19	-	Chauk Hauz Qazi	Existing ASI Inventory No.168(I); INTACH Inventory No.A111
8	Shri Aggarwal Digamber Jain Panchayati Mandir	Temple	1745	-	Dharampura	Existing ASI Inventory No.282(I); INTACH Inventory No.A118
9	Shri Digamber Jain Maru Mandir	Temple	1745	-	Dharampura	Existing ASI Inventory No.296(I); INTACH Inventory No.A121
10	Nawab Sahib's Masjid	Mosque	1722-23	Nawab Sharif-al Daulah	Kinari Bazaar	Existing ASI Inventory No.317(I); INTACH Inventory No.A131
11	Sunehri Masjid	Mosque	1751	Qudsia Begum	Off Faiz Bazar, west of Qila	Also called Masjid Nawab Bahadur. Existing ASI Inventory No.33(I); INTACH Inventory No.A166
12	Amrudwali Masjid	Mosque with Madarsa	1735-36	Shah Hussain Wa'iz	Muhalla Bulbulikhana	Existing ASI Inventory No.137(I); INTACH Inventory No.A199
13	Sunehri Masjid	Mosque	1744-45	Roshan-ud Daulah	Off Faiz Bazar	Also called Qazizadon-ki Masjid Existing ASI Inventory No.39(I); INTACH Inventory No.A208

Inventory of Structures within the City wall in Mughal Shahjahanabad (Phase II)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
14	Haveli Roshan-ud Daulah	Haveli	Early 18 th Century	Nawab Roshan-ud Daulah	Off Chandni Chauk Bazaar to the north	-
15	Haveli Ismail Khan	Haveli	-	Ismail Khan	Near Mori Darwaza	In 1791-92 an Imambara was built on the precincts.
16	Haveli Haider Quli Khan	Haveli	-	Haider Quli Khan	Off Chandni Chauk Bazaar to the north	Patron was Mir Atish under Muhammad Shah. Only gateway of Haveli surviving in early 20 th Century. Rest of the precinct fragmented ASI Inventory No.271(I)
17	Haveli Qamruddin Khan	Haveli	-	Qamruddin Khan	End of Chawri Bazaar	Patron was Vazir of Muhammad Shah. Some portions surviving. Rest of the precinct fragmented. ASI Inventory Nos.165,166,167,174(I); INTACH Inventory No.A104
18	Haveli Adina Beg Khan	Haveli	18 th Century	Adina Beg Khan	Lal Kuan Bazaar	Patron was an <i>amir</i> in Muhammad Shah's court. ASI Inventory No.209(I)
19	Haveli Mir Khan	Haveli	-	-	Near Turkman Darwaza	ASI Inventory No. 57,58(I)
20	Haveli Mir Hashim	Haveli	-	Mir Hashim	Kucha Pahari	ASI Inventory No.87(I)

Inventory of Structures within the City wall in Mughal Shahjahanabad (Phase II)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
21	Haveli Azam Khan	Haveli	18 th Century	Azam Khan	Southwest of Kalan Mahal	-
22	Haveli Khan Dauran Khan	Haveli	18 th Century	Khan Dauran Khan	Near Jami Masjid	ASI Inventory No.71(I)
23	Haveli Sarbuland Khan	Haveli	18 th Century C	Sarbuland Khan	North of Chauk Sa'adullah Khan	Patron was Governor of Patna and Gujarat
24	Haveli Majd-ud Daulah	Haveli	18 th Century	Majd-ud Daulah	Near Begum-ka Bagh	Patron was an <i>amir</i> .
25	Haveli Mahdi Quli Khan	Haveli	-	Mahdi Quli Khan	Near Auliya Masjid, Tiraha Bairam Khan	Patron was a <i>Mansabdar</i> . ASI Inventory No.51(I)
26	Haveli Ahmad Ali Khan	Haveli	18 th Century	Ahmad Ali Khan	South east of Jami Masjid	Patron was a <i>Mansabdar</i>
27	Kamra-i Bangash	Haveli	18 th Century	Rabia Begum	Bazar Mir Khan	ASI Inventory No.224
28	Haveli Tahawwur Khan	Haveli	18 th Century	Tahawwur Khan	Near Tahawwur Khan's Masjid	Patron was <i>Zamindar</i> of Shahjahanpur
29	Haveli Iradatmand Khan	Haveli	18 th Century	Iradatmand Khan	Muhalla Rodgaran	-

St. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
30	Haveli Mirza Munnu	Haveli	-	Mirza Munnu	-	-
31	Haveli Azimullah Khan	Haveli	-	Azimullah Kahn	-	-
32	Haveli Latif Khan	Haveli	-	Latif Khan	-	-
33	Khanqah Shah Ghulam Muhammad	Khanqah	-	Shah Ghulam Muhammad	Adjacent to Dara Shikoh's stables	-
34	Ashurkhana Javed Khan	Ashurkhana	-	Javed Khan	-	Patron was a marsiya-khwan
35	Makan Ne'mat Khan bin Nawaz	Residence	-	Ne'mat Khan	-	Musical gatherings were organised on the premises.
36	Makan Taj Khan	Residence	-	Taj Khan	-	-
37	Makan Taqi	Residence	-	Taqi	-	-
38	Khanqah Shah Basit	Khanqah	-	Shah Basit	-	-
39	Makan Daulat Khan Qawwal	Makan	-	Daulat Khan	-	-
40	Makan Chamani	Makan	-	Chamani	-	-
41	Makan Nur Bai	Makan	-	Nur Bai	-	-
42	Makan Mian Hinga	Makan	-	Mian Hinga	-	-

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
43	Makan Shah Ghulam Muhammad Dawalpora	Makan	-	Shah Ghulam Muh.	-	-
44	Sarai Bangash	Sarai	18 th Century	Rabia Begum	Behind Fatehpuri Masjid	Patron was wife of Muhammad Khan Bangash ASI Inventory No.224(I)
45	Pul Bangash	Bridge	18 th Century	Rabia Begum	Over Faiz Nahr, near Kabuli Darwaza	-
46	Madarsa Iradatmand Khan	Mosque and Madarsa	1722-23	Iradatmand Khan	Dariba Kalan	Patron was a mansabdar
47	Madarsa Iradatmand Khan	Mosque and Madarsa	18 th Century	Iradatmand Khan	Muhalla Rodgaran	ASI Inventory No.199(I)
48	Haveli Itiqad Khan	Haveli	18 th Century	Itiqad Khan	Off Faiz Bazaar	Patron was a Kashmiri amir.
49	Haveli Nawab Samsam-ud Daulah	Haveli	18 th Century	Samsam-ud Daulah	Off Faiz Bazaar	Patron was <i>Mir Bakshi</i> under Muhammad Shah
50	Takia Shah Bhik	Memorial	18 th Century	Roshan-ud Daulah	Off Faiz Bazar	Shah Bhik was a miracle worker with a large following
51	Haveli Inayat Khan	Haveli	18 th Century	Inayatullah Khan	Off Faiz Bazar	Patron was Governor of Kashmir

Inventory of Structures within the City wall in Mughal Shahjahanabad (Phase II)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
52	Qabr	Grave	1748	-	Behind Sunehri Masjid west of the Qila	Tomb assigned to Muhammad Shah's daughter, Bagwa Begum. Before 1857 it was enclosed in a garden ASI Inventory No.34(I)
53	Bhagwa Bari	Bagh	1748	Bhagwa Begum	Behind Sunehri Masjid west of the Qila	Patron was interred in the Bagh ASI Inventory No.34(I)
54	Qabr	Grave	1729	-	East of Sunehri Masjid west of Qila	ASI Inventory No.35(I)
55	Dargah Shah Sabir Baksh	Mosque and Musafirkhana	1720-21	-	Off Faiz Bazar	ASI Inventory No.38(I)
56	Hauz wali Masjid	Mosque	-	Azam Khan	Near hauz in Muhalla Suwalon-ka hauz	ASI Inventory No.92(I)
57	Phatak	Gateway	-	Rajna Begum	Street from Ajmeri gate to Qazi-ka Hauz	Entrance to Kucha-i Rajna Begum ASI Inventory No.166(I)
58	Phatak	Gateway	-	Fath-un Nisa Begum	Street from Ajmeri Gate to Qazi-ka Hauz	Entrance to Kucha-i Fath-un Nisa Begum ASI Inventory No.167(I)
59	Masjid Qazi-ka Hauz	Mosque	1718-19	Nabiullah	Muhalla Qazi-ka Hauz	ASI Inventory No.168(I)

Inventories of Structures within the City wall in Mughal Shahjahanabad (Phase II)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
60	Khojan Sahib's Masjid	Mosque	1751-52	Muhammad Jan Birki	Gali Aziz-ud din, Kucha-i Pandit	ASI Inventory No.179(I)
61	Phatak	Gateway	-	Iradatmand Khan	Muhalla Rodgaran	Entrance to the patron's Madarsa ASI Inventory No.199(I)
62	Sabz Masjid	Mosque	18 th Century	Adina Beg Khan	Katra Adina Beg, Bazaar Lal Kuan	ASI Inventory No.208(I)
63	Phatak	Gateway	-	Adina Beg Khan	Bazaar Lal Kuan	Gateway was probably the entry to the patron's Haveli ASI Inventory No.209(I)
64	Baradari Sher Afgan Khan	Baradari	-	Sher Afghan Khan	Muhalla Ballimaran	-
65	Ragho Misra Shivalaya	Temple	-	Ragho Misra	Gali Pipal Mahadev, Muhalla Ballimaran	ASI Inventory No.248(I)
66	Khunbaha Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Maiwara	ASI Inventory No.283(I)
67	Chandi Misra Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Dharampura	ASI Inventory No.298(I)
68	Balavala Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Chhipiwara Kalan	ASI Inventory No.306(I)
69	Baba Jairam Mandir	Temple	-	-	Gali Pipal wali	ASI Inventory No.311

Inventory of Structures within the City wall in Mughal Shahjahanabad (Phase II)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
70	Qabr Shah Kalimullah Jahanabadi	Grave	1729	-	Between Qila and Jami Masjid	ASI Inventory No.331(I)
71	Appa Gangadhara Mandir	Temple	1761	Appa Gangadhar	Near Lahori Darwaza of Qila	Patron was a Maratha Brahman. Existing ASI Inventory No.334(I)
72	Rama Rama Mandir	Temple	-	-	Adjoining Baghicha Madhavdas	ASI Inventory No.335(I)
73	Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Chah Indara, Kauriya Pul	ASI Inventory No.337(I)
74	Masjid	Mosque	1752-53	Saidullah	Near Imambara, Natwon-ka Kucha	ASI Inventory No.349(I)
75	Chota Mandir	Temple	-	-	Gali Ghanteshwar Mahadev, Katra Nil	Also called Bhanukumariji's Mandir ASI Inventory No.356(I)
76	Jotiprasada's Mandir	Temple	-	-	Gali Lahorian, Bazaar Fatehpuri	ASI Inventory No.367(I)
77	Masjid Panipatyan	Mosque	1725-26	Lutfullah Khan Sadiq	Muhalla Masjid Panipatyan	ASI Inventory No.405(I)
78	Fakhr-ul-Masjid	Mosque	1728-29	Kaniz Fatima	Bara Bazaar, Kashmiri Darwaza	Existing ASI Inventory No.406(I); INTACH Inventory No.C107

Inventories of Structures within the City wall in Mughal Shahjahanabad (Phase II)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
79	Zinat Bari	Bagh	1711-12	Zinat-un Nisa Begum	Southwest of Nasir Ganj	Patron was daughter of Aurangzeb
80	Phatak	Gateway	-	Nawab Vazir Sa'adat Khan	Phatak Habsh Khan, Entrance to Gali Teliyan	Served as one of the gateways of patron's Haveli ASI Inventory No.374(I)
81	Phatak	Gateway	-	Nawab Vazir Sa'adat Khan	Nahr Sa'adat Khan	Another entrance gateway to patron's Haveli ASI Inventory No.381(I)
82	Baradari Nawab Vazir	Baradari	-	Nawab Vazir Sa'adat Khan	Phatak Nahr Sa'adat Khan	ASI Inventory No.382(I)
83	Phatak	Gateway	-	Nawab Vazir Sa'adat Khan	Phatak Nahr Sa'adat Khan	Served as northern entrance to patron's Haveli ASI Inventory No.383(I)
84	Phatak	Gateway	-	Nawab Vazir Sa'adat Khan	Phatak Nahr Sa'adat Khan	Served as western entrance to patron's Haveli ASI Inventory No.384(I)
85	Phatak	Gateway	-	Nawab Vazir Sa'adat Khan	Nahr Sa'adat Khan, entry to Gali Teliyan from Katra Ghee	Another entrance to patron's Haveli ASI Inventory No.385(I)
86	Phatak	Gateway	-	Nawab Vazir Sa'adat Khan	Nahr Sa'adat Khan, entry to Katra Ghee	Another entrance to patron's Haveli ASI Inventory No.386(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
87	Bangla Siddi Faulad Khan	Residence	-	Siddi Faulad Khan	Near Kalan Mahal	Patron was the Kotwal of Shahjahanabad
88	Gularwali Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Hamilton Road	Existing ASI Inventory No.379(I); INTACH Inventory No.A29
89	Masjid Ramzan Shah	Mosque	1801-02	Amir-un Nisa	Kucha-i Maulvi Qasim	Existing ASI Inventory No.375(I); INTACH Inventory No.A33
90	Bhairav Mandir	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Kucha Ghasiram	Existing ASI Inventory No.362(I); INTACH Inventory No.A44
91	Shivalaya Kunniji Maharaj	Temple	-	-	Katra Nil	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A51
92	Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Katra Nil	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A52
93	Pandit Hariramji-ka Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Katra Nil	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A61
94	Hakim Mihr Ali Shah's Masjid	Mosque	-	Hakim Mihr Ali Shah	Gali Kacha Bagh, Off Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing ASI Inventory No.344(I); INTACH Inventory No.A81
95	Qabr Nawab Iradatmand Khan and Nawab Musa Yar Khan	Graves	1774	-	Muhalla Rodgaran	Existing ASI Inventory Nos.200,201; INTACH Inventory No.A103

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
96	Sikriwalan's Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Near Phatak Haveli Badal Beg Khan	Existing ASI Inventory No.172(I); INTACH Inventory No.A109
97	Jain Mandir	Temple	Late 18 th Century	-	Naugarha, Kinari Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A128
98	Gularwali Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Kucha Shah Tara, Ajmeri Darwaza	Existing ASI Inventory No.195(I); INTACH Inventory No.A176
99	Unchi Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Kucha Shah Tara, Ajmeri Darwaza	Existing ASI Inventory No.61(I); INTACH Inventory No.A177
100	Qabronwali Masjid	Mosque	1786-87	Rabia Begum	Kucha Shah Tara, Ajmeri Darwaza	Existing ASI Inventory Nos.162,163(I); INTACH Inventory No.A178
101	Jain Mandir	Temple	Late 18 th Century	-	Kucha Pati Ram, Hauz Qazi	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A184
102	Lal Darwaza	Gateway	-	Mirza Mughal Beg Khan	-	Existing ASI Inventory No.177(I); INTACH Inventory No.A193
103	Makan	Residence	-	-	Bazaar Sita Ram	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A197
104	Khanqah Shah Ghulam Ali	Khanqah	Late 18 th Century	Shah Ghulam Ali	On the street from Turkman Darwaza to Chitli Qabr	Existing ASI Inventory No.88(I); INTACH Inventory Nos.A205, A206

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
105	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	Daryaganj	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A225
106	Rang Mahal Mirza Ilahi Baksh	Residence	Late 18 th Century	Mirza Kura	Muhalla Haveli Mir Khan	Patron was son of Shah Alam II ASI Inventory No.56(I)
107	Qabr Haidar Raza	Grave	1788-89	-	Graveyard of Qabr Shah Turkman	ASI Inventory No.103(I)
108	Hajji Amanullah's Masjid	Mosque	1784-85	Hajji Amanullah	Near Khanqah Shah Ghulam Ali	ASI Inventory No.106(I)
109	Ghulam Chisti's Masjid	Mosque	1781	Ghulam Chisti	Muhalla Gali Singhi wali	ASI Inventory No.142(I)
110	Mominan's Masjid	Mosque	1791-92	Hanafi Momins	Muhalla Gali Dakotan	ASI Inventory No.144(I)
111	Kalesvaranath Mandir	Temple	-	-	Bazar Sita Ram	ASI Inventory No.146(I)
112	Mirza Mughal Beg Khan's Masjid	Mosque	-	Mirza Mughal Beg Khan	Lal Darwaza	ASI Inventory No. 178(I)
113	Sawar Khan's Masjid	Mosque	1794-95	Sawar Khan	Gali Sawar Khan, Kucha-i Pandit	ASI Inventory No.181(I)
114	Nawab Ahmad Said Khan's Masjid	Mosque	1779	Qasim Khan	Gali Qasim Jan	ASI Inventory No.252(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
115	Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Near Qazi-ka Hauz	ASI Inventory No.255(I)
116	Mandir	Temple	-	Sahib Singh	Kucha-i Sukhnanda	ASI Inventory No.278(I)
117	Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Chelpuri, Muhalla Khajur-ki Masjid	ASI Inventory No.291(I)
118	Haveli Shahji	Haveli	-	Shadi Khan	Muhalla Chatta Shahji	Patron was one of the Maratha agents in Shahjahanabad and superintendent of Tehbazari ASI Inventory No. 303(I)
119	Nai-ka Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Gali Pipal wali	ASI Inventory No.310(I)
120	Sitalpuri Mandir	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Gali Pipal wali	ASI Inventory No.312(I)
121	Jhajjaravala Mandir	Temple	-	-	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Patron belonged to Jhajjar ASI Inventory No. 339(I)
122	Shivalaya	Temple	-	Ganga Misra	Gali Dhobian, Katra Nil	ASI Inventory No.352(I)
123	Imambara Nawab Sayyid Ahmad Mirza	Imambara	18 th Century	Sayyid Razi Khan	Dhobiwara, Mori Danwaza	Patron was Wakil of the East India Company in Shah Alam II's court ASI Inventory No. 390

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
124	Kauriya Pul	Bridge	-	Shadi Khan	North of Tripoliya	Bridge was built over a branch of the canal
125	Haveli Kallu Khawas	Haveli	-	Kallu Khawas	Near Kamra-i Bangash	-
126	Haveli Qasim Khan	Haveli	-	Qasim Khan	Between Kucha Ballimaran and Lal Kuan	Patron was Naib Vazir of Shah Alam II
127	Haveli Mir Afzal	Haveli	-	Mir Afzal	Bazar Lal Kuan	-

PHASE II (1707-1803)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
1	Qabr of Mir Munnu and wife	Graves	1753-54	-	Inside Ghazi-ud Din's Madarsa	ASI Inventory No.2(II)
2	Jantar Mantar	Astronomical Observatory	1710/1724	Sawai Jai Singh II	Madhoganj	Patron was a keen astronomer. Existing ASI Inventory No.24(II); INTACH Inventory Nos.D26,D27, D28, D29, D30, D31
3	Katra Iradatmand Khan	Katra	-	Iradatmand Khan	Outside Kotla Nizamuddin, Babarpur village	ASI Inventory No.95(II)
4	Qabr Maulana Shah Abdur Rahim	Grave	1719	-	Within Masjid enclosure, Firozabad	Deceased was an acclaimed theologian. ASI Inventory No.111(II)
5	Masjid Khwaja Mir Dard and Bagh	Mosque and Garden	-	Khwaja Mir Dard	Southwest of Turkman Darwaza	ASI Inventory No.112(II)
6	Qabr of Muhammad Nasir	Grave	1759	-	Bagh of Mir Dard	ASI Inventory No.113(II)
7	Makbara of Muhammad Shah	Tomb	1748	-	Nizamuddin, near Jahanara Begum's Makbara	Existing ASI Inventory No.202(II); INTACH Inventory No.D222

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
8	Qabr of Darab Khan	Grave	1710	-	Nizammudin, near Amir Khusro's Marbara	ASI Inventory No.219(II)
9	Masjid Khan Doran Khan	Mosque	-	Khan Doran Khan	Nizammudin	Patron was an <i>amir</i> . Existing ASI Inventory No.225(II); INTACH Inventory No.D207
10	Makbara of Mah Khanum	Tomb	1726-27	-	Centre of Karbala	Existing ASI Inventory No.266(II); INTACH Inventory No.D181
11	Makbara of Safdarjung	Tomb	1753-54	Nawab Shuja-ud Daula	Near Jor Bagh	Existing ASI Inventory No.267(II); INTACH Inventory Nos.D167, D168
12	Aliganj Enclosure wall and Gateway	Wall and Gateway	1750-51	Nawab Qudsiya Begum	Southeast of Makbara of Safdarjung	The enclosure contained religious structures of Shias. ASI Inventory No.268(II)
13	Majliskhana	Meeting house	1750-51	Nawab Qudsiya Begum	Dargah Shahi Mardan	Structure served as a repository for Taziyas & Alams of Shias. Existing ASI Inventory No.283(II); INTACH Inventory No.D174
14	Masjid	Mosque	1750-51	Nawab Qudsiya Begum	North of Majliskhana	Existing ASI Inventory No.284(II); INTACH Inventory No.D176

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
15	Tank	Tank	1750-51	Nawab Qudsiya Begum	Before the courtyard of Masjid	ASI Inventory No.284(II)
16	Qabr Nawab Bahadur Javed Khan	Grave	1752	-	Dargah Shahi Mardan	ASI Inventory No.297(II)
17	Talkatora Bagh and Shikargah	Shikargah	Muhammad Shah's era	Muhammad Shah	Southwest of Shahjahanabad	Existing ASI Inventory No.329(II); INTACH Inventory No.D70
18	Shidion ki Masjid	Mosque	1743-44	Mehdi Ali and Bibi	Shidipura village	Existing ASI Inventory No.366(II); INTACH Inventory No.B17
19	Phatak Bagh Mahaldar Khan	Gateway	1710-11	Muhammad Mahaldar Khan	Gur-ki Serai, Delhi Karnal Road	Gateway opens into the bagh built by the patron. Existing ASI Inventory No.391(II); INTACH Inventory No.C24
20	Tripoliya	Gateway	1728-29	Muhammad Mahaldar Khan	Gur-ki Serai Delhi Karnal Road	Existing ASI Inventory No.392(II); INTACH Inventory Nos.C22, C23
21	Qudsiya Bagh Masjid	Mosque	1748	Nawab Qudsiya Begum	Qudsiya Bagh	Existing ASI Inventory No.411(II); INTACH Inventory No.C86
22	Qudsiya Bagh Phatak	Gateway	1748	Nawab Qudsiya Begum	Qudsiya Bagh	Existing ASI Inventory No.412(II); INTACH Inventory No.C85

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
23	Moti Masjid	Mosque	1709	Bahadur Shah I	Southwest of Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Existing ASI Inventory No.33(III); INTACH Inventory No.F371
24	Qabr of Bahadur Shah I	Grave	1712-13	-	South of Moti Masjid, Mehrauli	ASI Inventory No.34(III)
25	Shaikh Nizam Diwankhana	Diwankhana	-	Shaikh Nizam	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	ASI Inventory No.39(III)
26	Masjid Qutb Sahib	Mosque	1717-18	Farrukhsiyar	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Patron added a <i>dalan</i> to the east of the pre-existing Mosque. Existing ASI Inventory No.41(III); INTACH Inventory No.F361
27	Qabr of Jawahar Khan	Grave	1750-51	-	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	ASI Inventory No.49(III)
28	Phatak	Gateway	-	Farrukhsiyar	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	First entrance to the Dargah enclosure. Existing ASI Inventory No.57(III); INTACH Inventory No.F355
29	Phatak	Gateway	-	Farrukhsiyar	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Second entrance to the Dargah enclosure. Existing ASI Inventory No.58(III); INTACH Inventory No.F356

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
30	Bagh-i Nazir	Garden	1748	Roz Afzun Nazir	Ladha Serai	Existing ASI Inventory No.155(III); INTACH Inventory No.F429
31	Enclosure wall around shrine of Chiragh Delhi	Wall	-	Muhammad Shah	Chiragh Delhi	Existing ASI Inventory No.219(III); INTACH Inventory No.F162 to F166
32	Masjid	Mosque	-	Farrukhsiyar	Inner enclosure of Dargah Chiragh Delhi	Existing ASI Inventory No.222(III); INTACH Inventory No.F169
33	Majliskhana	Assembly Hall	-	-	Near Masjid	Existing ASI Inventory No.223(III); INTACH Inventory No.F178
34	Baghichi	Garden	1715	-	Delhi Qutb Road	ASI Inventory No.342(III)
35	Badarpur Serai	Serai	-	Roshan-ud Daulah	Delhi Mathura Road	Existing ASI Inventory No.6(IV); INTACH Inventory Nos.F214, F215, F217
36	Masjid	Mosque	-	Roshan-ud Daulah	West wall of serai enclosure	Existing ASI Inventory No.7(IV); INTACH Inventory No.F216

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
37	Shahji's Tank	Tank	-	Shahji	Between Ajmeri Darwaza and Turkman Darwaza	ASI Inventory No.4(II)
38	Phatak	Gateway	-	Raja Madho Singh	Madhoganj village	ASI Inventory No.25(II)
39	Masjid	Mosque	-	Nawab Zabita Khan	Zabitananj	Existing ASI Inventory No.30(II); INTACH Inventory No.D99
40	Lal Bangla	Tombs	1779-80	Shah Alam II	Babarpur village	Enclosure has three tombs, of which two are said to be of the patron's mother and his daughter. Existing ASI Inventory No.67(II); INTACH Inventory Nos.D145 to D148
41	Qabr of Makhdom Khan	Grave	1772	-	Nizamuddin village	ASI Inventory No.216(II)
42	Mirdha Ikram's Dalan	Dalan	1801-02	Mirdha Ikram	Nizamuddin village	Existing ASI Inventory No. 220(II); INTACH Inventory No.D227
43	Enclosure wall of Karbala	Wall	-	Kaptan Ashraf Beg	Around Karbala, Northwest of Aliganj village	Patron was employee of Scindhia. Existing ASI Inventory No.264(II); INTACH Inventory No.D180

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
44	Qabr of Nawab Musa Khan	Grave	1770-71	-	Dargah Shahi Mardan, Aliganj	ASI Inventory No.292(II)
45	Makbara of Najaf Khan	Tomb	1782	-	Southeast of Aliganj	Existing ASI Inventory No.299(II); INTACH Inventory No.D182
46	Dalan and Bagh Gurudwara Teg Bahadur	Gurudwara	-	Baghel Singh	Gurudwara Rikabganj	Patron was a Sikh chief. Dalan was built at Gurudwara for mendicants. Existing ASI Inventory No.330(II);INTACH Inventory No.D74
47	Masjid Hijrewali	Mosque	1786-87	-	Gur-ki Serai	ASI Inventory No.390(II)
48	Qabr of Murad Bakht	Grave	1800-01	Shah Alam II	Near Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Deceased was the consort of Shah Alam II. Existing ASI Inventory No.30(III); INTACH Inventory No.F366
49	Enclosure with a Qabristan dedicated to Farrukhsiyar's family	Graves	1793-94	Farrukhsiyar	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Enclosure held nineteen graves. ASI Inventory No.40(III)
50	Qabr Hakim Sharif Khan	Grave	1801-02	Shah Alam II	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Deceased was a famous <i>hakim</i> of Shahjahanabad ASI Inventory No.50(III)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
51	Qabr of Zabita Khan	Grave	1785	-	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Existing ASI Inventory No.51(III); INTACH Inventory No.F360
52	Haveli Najaf Khan	Haveli	Shah Alam II's era	Najaf Khan	Najafgarh village	Patron was founder of the settlement of Najafgarh. Existing ASI Inventory No.86(IV); INTACH Inventory No.G7
53	Dilli Darwaza	Gateway	Shah Alam II's era	Najaf Khan	Najafgarh	Structure served as one of the entrance gateways to Najafgarh. Existing ASI Inventory No.87(IV); INTACH Inventory No.G1
54	Jami Masjid	Mosque	Shah Alam II's era	Najaf Khan	Northwest of Dilli Darwaza, Najafgarh	Existing ASI Inventory No.88(IV); INTACH Inventory No.G2
55	Bagh Najaf Khan	Garden	Shah Alam II's era	Najaf Khan	Northeast of Dilli Darwaza, Najafgarh	ASI Inventory No.89(IV)
56	Kalkaji Mandir	Temple	1764	-	Mazra Husam Pura	Existing ASI Inventory No.13(IV); INTACH Inventory No.F103

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
57	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	West of the entrance gateway of Qila Qadam Shareef	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A6
58	Makbara	Tomb	-	-	Tail Mill Road	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A12
59	Masjid	Mosque	-	-	New Delhi railway Station	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A24

PHASE III (1803-1857)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
1	Manak Chand and Vishvesvara.Nath Shivalaya	Temple	1845	Manak Chand and Vishvesvara Nath	Katra Nil, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing ASI Inventory No.360(I); INTACH Inventory No.A53
2	Bada Shivalaya	Temple	1816	-	Katra Nil, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing ASI Inventory No.354(I); INTACH Inventory No.A54
3	Shivalaya Ghanteshwar Mahadev	Temple	1850	-	Katra Nil, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing ASI Inventory No.358(I); INTACH Inventory No.A56
4	Dhumimal Shivalaya	Temple	1850	-	Katra Nil, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing ASI Inventory No.359(I); INTACH Inventory No.A59
5	Lala Chunna Mal's Haveli	Haveli	1857	Lala Chunna Mal	Katra Nil, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A71
6	Kothi Begum Samru	Kothi	1823	Begum Samru	Off Chandni Chauk Bazaar to north	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A93
7	Phatak Zinat Mahal	Gateway	1846	Zinat Mahal Begum	Lal Kuan	Patron was the favourite queen of Bahadur Shah II. Haveli was demolished in 1972-74 but gateway is existing ASI Inventory No.214(I); INTACH Inventory No.A96

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
8	Phatak	Gateway	1853	Badal Beg Khan	Bazar Sikriwalan	One of the gateways to Haveli Badal Beg Khan later occupied by Hakim Ahsanullah Khan. Existing ASI Inventory No.173(I); INTACH Inventory No.A108
9	Sirkiwalan's Masjid	Mosque	1853	-	Bazar Sikriwalan	Existing ASI Inventory No.172(I); INTACH Inventory No.A109
10	Masjid Mubarak Begum	Mosque	1823	Mubarak Begum	Bazar Hauz Qazi	Patron was mistress of an Englishman Existing ASI Inventory No.168(I); INTACH Inventory No.A110
11	Shri Digambar Jain Naya Mandir	Temple	1807	-	Dharampura	Existing ASI Inventory No.301(I); INTACH Inventory No.A116
12	Makan	Residence	1850	-	Katra Kushal Rai, Kinari Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A125
13	Makan	Residence	1850	-	Katra Kushal Rai, Kinari Bazaar	Residence INTACH Inventory No.A126
14	Ram Nath Inder Devi Trust Dharamshala	Dharamshala	1850	-	Chatta Pratap Singh, Kinari Bazaar	Residence INTACH Inventory No.A127

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
15	Jain Mandir	Temple	1840	-	Kucha-i Seth, Dariba Kalan	Existing ASI Inventory No.323(I); INTACH Inventory No.A134
16	Jain Mandir	Temple	1834	-	Kucha-i Seth, Dariba Kalan	Existing ASI Inventory No.322(I); INTACH Inventory No.A135
17	Dargah Shah Ghulam Ali	Dargah	1824	-	Kucha Mir Hashim, Turkman Gate	Existing ASI Inventory No.88(I); INTACH Inventory No.A206
18	Dargah Shah Shabir Baksh	Dargah	1821	-	Faiz Bazaar	Existing ASI Inventory No.38(I); INTACH Inventory No.A218
19	Haveli Mirza Khujista Bakht	Haveli	1830-31	Mirza Khujista Bakht	Kucha-i Baqaullah	Patron was son of Shah Alam II ASI Inventory No.59(I)
20	Auliya Masjid	Mosque	1845	-	Phul-ki Mandi	ASI Inventory No.64(I)
21	Matya Mahal Masjid	Mosque	1832-33	Munshi Agha Jan	Muhalla Matya Mahal	Structure was rebuilt in 1832-33 ASI Inventory No.75(I)
22	Masjid Kunwewali	Mosque	1849-50	Auliya	Muhalla Azam Khan-ki Haveli	ASI Inventory No.77(I)
23	Qabr Mir Muhammad Sahib	Grave	1826-27	Mirza Salim	Muhalla Chitli Qabr	Patron was son of Akbar Shah II ASI Inventory No.84(I)
24	Qabr Bi Mamola	Grave	1826-27	-	Qabristan Shah Turkman	ASI Inventory No.104(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
25	Gadh Kaptan Masjid	Mosque	1819-20	Muhammad Amiruddin	Muhalla Bhojia Pahari	Structure was repaired in 1905-06 by one Mian Siraj ud Din ASI Inventory No.113(I)
26	Masjid and Madarsa Hussain Baksh	Mosque and Madarsa	1851-52	Hussain Baksh	Muhalla Haveli Bakhtawar Khan	ASI Inventory No.119(I)
27	Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Gali Kashmiriyan, Muhalla Churiwalan	ASI Inventory No.131(I)
28	Chowdhari Mandir	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Badiyan	ASI Inventory No.132(I)
29	Mandir	Temple	-	Vishvambharnath	Kucha-i Harjas Mal, Muhalla Imli	ASI Inventory No.151(I)
30	Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Gali Lehsva, Muhalla Imli	ASI Inventory No.152(I)
31	Hammam	Bath	1852	Hakim Ahsanullah Khan	Haveli Hakim Ahsanullah Khan	ASI Inventory No.176(I)
32	Phatak	Gateway	1806-07	Abdur Rahman Khan	Haveli Abdur Rahman Khan	ASI Inventory No.175(I)
33	Mir Afzal Masjid	Mosque	1806	Bibi Sahiba	Haveli Mir Afzal, Bazaar Lal Kuan	ASI Inventory No.207(I)
34	Bhairava Mandir	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Nayabans	ASI Inventory No.221(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
35	Shivalaya	Temple	1850	-	Gali Bataasan Khurd	ASI Inventory No.222(I)
36	Phatak	Gateway	-	Nawab Hussain Mirza	Haveli Husam-ud Din Haidar, Ballimaran	Entrance to the Haveli ASI Inventory No.231(I)
37	Hakim Sharif Khan Masjid	Mosque	1845	Hakim Sharif Khan	Muhalla Ballimaran	Patron was a famous Delhi Hakim ASI Inventory No.232(I)
38	Unchi Masjid	Mosque	1812-13	-	Muhalla Ballimaran	ASI Inventory No.235(I)
39	Hardev Das Shivalaya	Temple	1850	Hardev Das	Gali Pasiyan, Ballimaran	ASI Inventory No.237(I)
40	Pipal Mahadev's Shivalaya	Temple	1809	Lambodara Lachhiram	Pipal Mahadev, Ballimaran	ASI Inventory No.242(I)
41	Shivalaya	Temple	-	Lala Guniram	Gali Dilsukhrai, Ballimaran	Patron, was the treasurer of William Fraser ASI Inventory No.244(I)
42	Shivalaya	Temple	-	Umaid Singh	Gali Dasan, Ballimaran	ASI Inventory No.245(I)
43	Rajaji Mandir	Temple	-	Rajaji Sukh Rai	Pipal Mahadev, Ballimaran	ASI Inventory No.247(I)
44	Phatak	Gateway	-	Nawab Faizullah Beg Khan	Haveli Kale Sahib, Gali Qasim Jan	ASI Inventory No.253(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
45	Karora Masjid	Mosque	1808-09	Muhammad Khan Karori	Muhalla Gali Qasim Jan	ASI Inventory No.254(I)
46	Saddho Ghosan Masjid	Mosque	1837-38	Saddho	Muhalla Charkhe walan, Chawri Bazaar	ASI Inventory No.258(I)
47	Sadanand Vaidya Shivalaya	Temple	1852	-	Muhalla Maliwara, Patli Gali	ASI Inventory No.263(I)
48	Diwan Singh Mandir	Temple	-	Diwan Ahiluvali	Chatta Gosavi Makhallala, Nai Sarak	ASI Inventory No.264(I)
49	Shivalaya	Temple	-	Goma	Gali Bhairon, Muhalla Maliwara	ASI Inventory No.265(I)
50	Unchi Masjid	Mosque	1845	-	Muhalla Kucha Raiman	ASI Inventory No.269(I)
51	Mohanlala Gosavi Mandir	Temple	-	Mohanlala Gosavi	Kucha-i Sukhananda	ASI Inventory No.279(I)
52	Hakim Ajit Singh and Jivan Singh Mandir	Temple	-	-	Chatta Madan Gopal, Maliwara	ASI Inventory No.284(I)
53	Jauhari Mandir	Temple	-	-	Chelpuri, Kinari Bazaar	ASI Inventory No.316(I)
54	Badruddin Mohrkhan Masjid	Mosque	1838-39	Badruddin Ali Khan	Muhalla Dariba Kalan	Patron was a well known seal engraver of Delhi ASI Inventory No.321(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
55	Shah Abdul Latif Makbara	Tomb	1821-22	-	Kachcha Bagh	ASI Inventory No.345(I)
56	Amar Singh Shivalaya	Temple	-	Amar Singh	Kucha-i Mahajani, Kachcha Bagh	ASI Inventory No.346(I)
57	Jhabba Misra Mandir	Temple	1847	Saro Misrani	Ballubhai Gali, Katra Nil	ASI Inventory No.353(I)
58	Bada Shivalaya	Temple	-	-	Muhalla Katra Nil	ASI Inventory No.354(I)
59	Rangi Misra Shivalaya	Temple	-	Chhanga Misra	Nai Basti, Katra Nil	ASI Inventory No.361(I)
60	Manakchand Khatri Mandir	Temple	-	Manakchand Khatri	Muhalla Katra Nil	ASI Inventory No.365(I)
61	Kaliprasad Shivalaya	Temple	-	Chunna Misra	Muhalla Gandhi Gali	ASI Inventory No.369(I)
62	Narayandas Mandir	Temple	-	Narayandas	Near Dufferin Bridge, Nahr Sa'adat Khan	ASI Inventory No.380(I)
63	Maulvi Muhammad Baqar Masjid	Mosque	1854-55	Maulvi Muhammad Baqar	Gali Panja, Kashmiri Gate	ASI Inventory No.395(I)
64	Qabr Mirza Muhammad	Grave	1819-20	-	Dargah Panja Sharif, Gali Panja	ASI Inventory No.397(I)
65	Qabr Abul Qasim	Grave	1812-13	-	Dargah Panja Sharif, Gali Panja	ASI Inventory No.398(I)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
66	Sufiji Masjid	Mosque	1814	Sufi Ji	Gali Kanchni, Kashmiri Gate	ASI Inventory No.402(I)
67	Shivalaya	Temple	-	Prasad and Thakurdas	Gali Kanchni, Kashmiri Gate	ASI Inventory No.403(I)
68	Hamid Ali Khan Masjid	Mosque	1841-42	Hamid Ali Khan	Hamilton Road, Kashmiri Gate	Structure known as the Jami Masjid of Shias. Existing ASI Inventory No.40(I); INTACH Inventory No.C113
69	Serai	Serai	-	Muhammad Khan Karori	Qamruddin Khan's Haveli	-
70	Bagh Begum Samru	Bagh	1803	Begum Samru	Opposite Dariba Kalan, north of Kothi Begum Samru	-
71	Bagh Munshi Kanwal Nain	Bagh	1804-05	Munshi Kanwal Nain	North of Jami Masjid	-
72	Madarsa	Madarsa	1852	Husain Baksh Punjabi	Haveli Bakhtawar Khan	-
73	Ellenborough Tank	Tank	1846	Lord Ellenborough	In front of Khas Bazaar	Also called Lal Diggia as it was paved with red sandstone
74	Hauz	Tank	1848	-	Qazi-ka Hauz intersection	Built over the earlier hauz and fed by water of Western Jamuna Canal
75	St. James Church	Church	1836	James Skinner	Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C119

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
76	Cemetery of Skinner family	Cemetery	-	James Skinner	Within the compound of Church	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C122
77	Magazine	Gateway	1820s	British	South of Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory Nos.C130,C131
78	Cemetery	Cemetery	1806	British	South of the Magazine	First British cemetery in Delhi. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C133
79	Imperial Bank	Bank	Mid-19 th Century	British	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A 83
80	Baghica Mirza Gauhar	Garden	-	Mirza Gauhar	South of Palace-fort	-
81	Barracks	Barracks	Early 19 th Century	British	North and south of palace-fort	Built as part of cantonment
82	Hospitals	Hospital	Early 19 th Century	British	North and south of Palace-fort	-
83	Godown	Godown	Early 19 th Century	British	North and south of Palace-fort	Built as part of cantonment
84	Kutcherry	Courts	Early 19 th Century	British	Near Kashmiri Gate	Office of the Magistrate. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C114
85	Gallows	Gallows	Early 19 th Century	British	Near Kutcherry	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C117
86	Treasury	Treasury	Early 19 th Century	British	Near Moira Bastion of the city wall	-

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
87	Bangla Chabi Sahib	Bungalow	-	British	North of Palace-fort	-
88	Bangla Jali Sahib	Bungalow	-	British	North of Palace-fort	-
89	Bangla Nikson Sahib	Bungalow	-	British	North of Palace-fort	-
90	Bangla John Gubbins	Bungalow	-	British	Near Kashmiri Gate	-
91	Sergeant Bangla	Bungalow	-	British	South of Palace-fort	-
92	Chaplain Thomson's Bungalow	Bungalow	-	British	South of Palace-fort	Patron belonged to the Baptist Mission
93	Bangla Nasim Sahib	Bungalow	-	Nasim Sahib	South of Palace-fort	-
94	Kothi Sikandar Sahib	Kothi	-	James Skinner	Near Kashmiri Gate	Patron was of mixed Anglo-Rajput parentage
95	Kothi Foster Sahib	Kothi	-	James Foster	Near Kashmiri Gate	-
96	Kothi of Deputy Resident	Kothi	-	British	South of Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C118
97	Kothi of Major Smith	Kothi	-	Major Smith	South of Kashmiri Gate	-
98	Kothi Rustal	Kothi	-	-	North of Palace-fort	-
99	Kothi Ahmad Ali Khan	Kothi	-	Ahmad Ali Khan	North of Palace-fort	-

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
100	Kothi Kawli Sahib	Kothi	-	British	South of Palace-fort	-
101	Kothi Shams-ad Din Khan	Kothi	-	Shams-ad Din Khan	South of Palace-fort	-
102	Kothi Nawab Jhajjar	Kothi	-	Nawab Jhajjar	South of Palace-fort	-
103	Kothi Khan Sahib	Kothi	-	Khan Sahib	South of Palace-fort	-
104	Delhi Club	Club	Early 19 th Century	British	West of Palace-fort on <i>maidan</i>	-
105	Baptist Church	Church	1845	Baptist Mission	Off Chandni Chauk Bazaar to the north	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A89
106	S.P.G. Mission House	Mission House	1852	S.P.G. Mission	Haveli Nawab Sa'adat Khan	-
107	Delhi Civil Hospital	Hospital	-	British	South of Palace-fort	-
108	Post Office	Post Office	-	British	West of Residency	Later converted into a <i>Dak Bungalow</i>
109	Telegraph Office	Telegraph Office	-	British	East of St James Church	-
110	Chappah Khana	Printing Press	-	British	East of Residency	-
111	Chappah Khana	Printing Press	-	British	North of Kothi Begum Samru	-

PHASE III (1803-1857)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
1	Enclosure with Qabristan dedicated to Nawab Badal Beg Khan and his family	Graves	1805	-	Opposite ice factory, south of Delhi	ASI Inventory No.13(II)
2	Mandir	Temple	Akabr Shah II's era	Lal Bahadur Singh	Near south gate of Purana Qila	ASI Inventory No.131(II)
3	Makan of Muhammad Ashraf	Residence	1815-16	Muhammad Ashraf	Nizamuddin village	ASI Inventory No.185(II)
4	Makbara of Mirza Jahangir	Tomb	1832-33	-	Nizamuddin village	Deceased was eldest son of Akbar Shah II. Existing ASI Inventory No.203(II); INTACH Inventory No.D223
5	Haveli Mirza Jahangir	Haveli	-	Mirza Jahangir	East of his own tomb	Existing ASI Inventory No.204(II); INTACH Inventory No.D224, D230
6	Qabr of Mirza Babar's wife	Grave	1828-29	-	In the Haveli of Mirza Jahangir	ASI Inventory No.205(II)
7	Makbara	Tomb	1654-55	Sa'adat and Iradat Ali	Nizamuddin village	ASI Inventory No.233(II)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
8	Khanqah Shah Rahim Baksh	Seminary	1834	Shah Rahim Baksh	Nizamuddin village	ASI Inventory No.238(II)
9	Qabr of Najaf Ali Khan	Grave	1853-54	-	Inside Karbala	ASI Inventory No.265(II)
10	Naqqarkhana	Drum House	1815	Sadiq Ali	At the outer entrance of Dargah Shahi Mardan	Existing ASI Inventory No.269(II); INTACH Inventory No.D169
11	Imambara	Imambara	1808-09	Ishrat Ali	Dargah Shahi Mardan	ASI Inventory No.281(II)
12	Qabr of Ishrat Ali	Grave	1812	-	Central hall of Imambara	ASI Inventory No.282(II)
13	Qabr of Biba Jan	Grave	1851-52	-	Outside south wall of Qadam Sharif	ASI Inventory No.286(II)
14	Qabr of Wilayati Khanam	Grave	1851-52	-	Outside south wall of Qadam Sharif	ASI Inventory No.287(II)
15	Qabr of Sadrunnisa	Grave	1808-09	-	Near east door of Qadam Sharif	ASI Inventory No.288(II)
16	Qabr of Jahanara	Grave	1843-44	-	Near east door of Qadam Sharif	ASI Inventory No.289(II)
17	Qabr of Husamuddin	Grave	1846	-	Near east door of Qadam Sharif	ASI Inventory No.290(II)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
18	Qabr of Mahaldar Begum	Grave	1804-05	-	Near east door of Qadam Sharif	ASI Inventory No.291(II)
19	Qabr of Ahmad Hussain Khan	Grave	1846	-	Near east door of Qadam Sharif	ASI Inventory No.293(II)
20	Qabr of Sadat Khan	Grave	1805	-	Near east door of Qadam Sharif	ASI Inventory No.294(II)
21	Qabr of Mihrunnisa Begum	Grave	1813	-	Near east door of Qadam Sharif	ASI Inventory No.296(II)
22	Qabr of Fatima	Grave	1820-21	-	Near Najaf Khan's grave	Deceased was daughter of Najaf Khan ASI Inventory No.300(II)
23	Qabr of Ghulam Ahmad Khan	Grave	1823-24	-	Dargah Sayyid Hasan Rasul Numa	ASI Inventory No.334(II)
24	Qabr of Aziman	Grave	1825	-	Dargah Sayyid Hasan Rasul Numa	ASI Inventory No.336(II)
25	Qabr of Nizamuddin Ahmad	Grave	1807-08	-	Courtyard of Masjid attached to Dargah Khwaja Baqi Billah	ASI Inventory No.345(II)
26	Makbara of Din Ali Shah	Tomb	1847-48	Raja Dina Nath Bahad	Takya Din Ali Shah	Patron was Raja of Kalanaur ASI Inventory No.359(II)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
27	Flagstaff Tower	Tower	1828	British	On the Ridge, near Chauburji Masjid	In 1857, ladies & children of the cantonment sought refuge here for a while. Existing ASI Inventory No.399(II); INTACH Inventory No.C34
28	Hindu Rao's House	Kothi	1830	William Fraser	On the Ridge	After the patron's murder it was bought by Hindu Rao, a Maratha nobleman. Existing ASI Inventory No.403(II); INTACH Inventory No.C53
29	Metcalfe House	Residence	1835	Sir Thomas Metcalfe	Chandrawal village	Existing ASI Inventory No.410(II); INTACH Inventory No.C40
30	Ludlow Castle	Residence	After 1828	Dr. Ludlow	Civil lines	Patron was a surgeon. The house later became the office and residence of the Commissioner
31	Bungalows	Residences	After 1828	British	Civil lines	Part of Civil lines as accommodation for British civilian officials. Some existing INTACH Inventory Nos.C73, C76,
32	Ammunition stores	Ammunition stores	After 1828	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory Nos.C12, C13, C14
33	Guard House	Guard house	After 1828	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory Nos.C33, C35, C36
34	Bungalow of Sir John Lawrence	Bungalow	Early 19 th Century	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C66

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
35	Barracks	Barracks	After 1828	British	Hinterland cantonment	Part of cantonment
36	Bungalows	Residences	After 1828	British	Hinterland cantonment	Part of cantonment as accommodation for British military officers
37	Racecourse	Racecourse	After 1828	British	Hinterland cantonment	Part of cantonment
38	Rifle Range	Rifle Range	After 1828	British	Hinterland cantonment	Part of cantonment
39	Government Garden	Garden	After 1828	British	Hinterland cantonment	Part of cantonment
40	Ice Pits	Ice Pits	After 1828	British	Hinterland cantonment	Part of cantonment
41	Cemetery	Cemetery	1855	British	South of Civil lines	Part of Civil lines
42	Custom House	Custom House	-	British	Qudsiya Bagh	Built on a part of Qudsiya Bagh
43	Assembly Rooms and Racquet Court	Social infrastructure	1840s	British	Northern part of Civil lines	-
44	Lunatic Asylum	Lunatic Asylum	1840	British	South of Delhi Gate of the city	-

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
45	District Jail	Jail	-	British	South of Delhi Gate of the city	Built by readapting an existing Serai, Serai Nawab Shaikh Farid Khan ASI Inventory No.100(II)
46	Mubarak Bagh	Private garden retreat	-	David Ochterlony	Northwest of Delhi	-
47	Metcalfe Sahib-ki Kothi	Private pleasure retreat	-	Charles Metcalfe	Shalimar Bagh	-
48	Phatak	Gateway	1854-55	Bahadur Shah II	North wall of Salimgarh	Existing ASI Inventory No.417(II); INTACH Inventory No.C139
49	Haveli Kale Sahib	Haveli	-	Kale Sahib	Near Gandhak-ki baoli, Mehrauli	ASI Inventory No.19(III)
50	Hauz	Tank	Bahadur Shah II's era	Bahadur Shah II	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	ASI Inventory No.31(III)
51	Masjid	Mosque	Akbar Shah II's era	Gulchashm	Dargah Qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Patron was a <i>dervish</i> . Existing ASI Inventory No.32(III); INTACH Inventory No.F369
52	Qabr of Shah Alam II	Grave	1806-97	-	Enclosure south of Moti Masjid, Dargah Qutb Sahib	ASI Inventory No.35(III)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
53	Qabr of Akbar Shah II	Grave	1837-38	Bahadur Shah II	Enclosure south of Moti Masjid, Dargah Qutb Sahib,	ASI Inventory No.36(III)
54	Qabr of Mirza Fakhru	Grave	1856	-	Enclosure south of Moti Masjid, Dargah Qutb Sahib,	ASI Inventory No.37(III)
55	Qabr of Shah Abadi	Grave	1847	-	Enclosure south of Moti Masjid, dargah Qutb Sahib	ASI Inventory No.38(III)
56	Qabr of Maulana Fakhruddin	Grave	1807-08	-	Dargah qutb Sahib, Mehrauli	Existing ASI Inventory No.47(III); INTACH Inventory No.F354
57	Baoli of Qutb Sahib	Baoli	1846	Hafiz Daud	North of Majliskhana, Dargah Qutb sahib	Existing ASI Inventory No.53(III); INTACH Inventory No.F362
58	Qabristan dedicated to the family of Nawabs of Loharu	Graves	1812	Mumtaz Mahal	West of Majliskhana, Dargah Qutb sahib	Existing ASI Inventory No.54(III); INTACH Inventory No.F364
59	Zafar Mahal	Residence	1847-48	Akbar Shah II	Ajmeri Darwaza, Dargah Qutb Sahib	Main gateway to the structure was added by Bahadur Shah II. Existing ASI Inventory No.61(III); INTACH Inventory No.F372
60	Haveli Mirza Salim	Haveli	-	Mirza Salim	North of Zafar Mahal	Patron was son of Akbar Shah II ASI Inventory No.62(III)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
61	Diwan-i Khas	Diwankhana	-	Bahadur Shah II	Northwest of Zafar Mahal	ASI Inventory No.69(III)
62	Haveli Mirza Babar	Haveli	-	Mirza Babar	Near Zafar Mahal	Patron was a son of Akbar Shah II. Existing ASI Inventory No.72(III); INTACH Inventory No.F375
63	Haveli Mirza Nili	Haveli	-	Mirza Nili	Near Aurangzeb's Baoli	ASI Inventory No.73(III)
64	Thana	Police post	-	Bahadur Shah II	South of Haveli Mirza Nili	ASI Inventory No.74(III)
65	Tahsil	Tahsil	-	Bahadur Shah II	Northwest of Chipion-ki Masjid	ASI Inventory No.105(III)
66	Feelkhana	Elephant stables	-	Bahadur Shah II	Behind Mehrauli Bazaar, towards south	ASI Inventory No.106(III)
67	Haveli Mufti Sadruddin	Haveli	-	Mufti Sadruddin	Near Feelkhana	ASI Inventory No.119(III)
68	Makan of Hafiz Daud	Residence	-	Hafiz Daud	Near Feelkhana	ASI Inventory No.118(III)
69	Baghichi Zinat Mahal	Garden	-	Zinat Mahal	South of Haveli Mufti Sadruddin	ASI Inventory No.120(III)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
70	Rathkhana	Carriage stable	-	Bahadur Shah II	Near Makbara Adham Khan	ASI Inventory No.125(III)
71	Jog Maya Mandir	Temple	-	Sed Mai	Northwest of Qutb enclosure	Existing ASI Inventory No.139(III); INTACH Inventory No.F255
72	Takiya Kamli Shah	Takiya	-	Bahadur Shah II	Ladha Serai	Existing ASI Inventory No.182(III); INTACH Inventory No.F434
73	Qabr of Azim Shah	Grave	-	-	Takiya Azim Shah, Ladha Serai	ASI Inventory No.188(III)
74	Major Smith's Cupola	Cupola	Early 19 th Century	Major Smith	Atop the Qutub Minar, Qutub Complex, Mehrauli	Removed from its position and existing as part of archaeological park INTACH Inventory No.F234
75	Thomas Metcalfe's Dikhusha	Private pleasure retreat	1844	Thomas Metcalfe	Southeast of Qutub Minar, Mehrauli	Built by readapting an existing Mughal tomb, Tomb of Muhammad Quli Khan. Existing after modifications made by the patron. ASI Inventory No.16(III); INTACH Inventory Nos.F383, F384, F313, F410, F232, F241, F242, F453
76	Shah Bagh	Garden	1852-53	Bahadur Shah II	Oldanpur, Shahdara	ASI Inventory No.142(IV)
77	Dharamshala	Dharamshala	1845	Sultan Singh	Inside enclosure of Kalkaji Mandir	Existing ASI Inventory No.14(IV); INTACH Inventory No.F104

PHASE IV (1857-1911)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
1	Residence	Residence	Early 20 th Century	-	Kucha Sanjogiram, Nayabans Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A39
2	St Stephen's Church	Church	1867	British	Church Mission Road, Fatehpuri	Awarded DDA Urban Heritage Award in 1994. Existing INTACH Inventory No.A41
3	Dharamshala Rai Saheb Laxmi Narayan	Dharamshala	1906	Lala Laxmi Narayan	Church Mission Road, Fatehpuri	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A43
4	Municipal Corporation School	Former Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Kucha Ghasiram, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A45
5	Residence	Residence	Early 20 th Century	-	Katra Nil, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A55
6	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Katra Nil, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A57
7	Residence	Residence	Early 20 th Century	-	Katra Nil, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A58

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
8	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Katra Nil, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A60
9	Dharamshala	Dharamshala	Late 19 th Century	-	Bagh Diwar, Fatehpuri, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A62
10	Mandir with school	Former Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Bagh Diwar, Fatehpuri, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A63
11	Residence	Residence	Early 1900s	-	Haveli Haidar Quli, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A64
12	Residence	Residence	Early 1900s	-	Haveli Haidar Quli, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A65
13	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Haveli Haidar Quli, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A66
14	ANZ Grindlays Bank	Former Residence	1910	-	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A67
15	Town Hall	Town Hall	1864	British	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Raised on site of Begum-ki Serai. Existing INTACH Inventory No.A74

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
16	Queen's Garden / Company Bagh	Garden	-	British	North of Town Hall	Laid out on site of Begum-ka Bagh. Existing ASI Inventory No.340(I); INTACH Inventory No.A75
17	Mahadev Mandir	Temple	Late 19 th Century	-	Queen's Road / S.P. Mukherji Marg	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A76
18	Old Delhi Railway Station	Railway station	1867	British	Queen's Road / S.P. Mukherji Marg	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A77
19	Police Station	Police Station	Late 19 th Century	British	Southeast of Town Hall	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A78
20	MCD Office	Former usage unknown	Late 19 th Century	-	Kucha Bagh, Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A80
21	Mahavir Jain Bhavan	Community building for Jain community	Early 20 th Century	Jain community	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A85
22	Northbrook Fountain	Fountain	1876	Lord Northbrook	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A87
24	Fort View Hotel	Hotel	Early 20 th Century	-	Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A94

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
25	St. Mary's Church	Church	1865	British	Queen's Road / S.P. Mukherji Marg	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A95
26	Mor Serai	Serai	1860s	Lala Chunna Mal	Queen's Road / S.P. Mukherji Marg	-
27	Office Block	Offices and shops	Late 19 th Century	-	Bazaar Lal Kuan	Built on the precinct of Haveli Zinat Mahal. Existing INTACH Inventory No.A97
28	Phatak	Gateway	Late 19 th Century	-	Farashkhana	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A99
29	Yogmaya Mandir	Temple	1883	-	Kucha Sanjogiram, Bazar Nayabans	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A100
30	Phatak	Gateway	Late 19 th Century	-	Gali Qasim Jan, Ballimaran	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A112
31	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Gali Qasim Jan, Ballimaran	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A113
32	Haveli	Haveli	Early 20 th Century	-	Ahata Kale Saheb, Gali Qasim Jan	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A113a
33	Hindustani Dawakhana	Pharmacy	Late 19 th Century	Hakim Ajmal Khan	Ballimaran	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A114

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
34	Phatak	Gateway	Late 19 th Century	-	Chawri Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A115
35	Anand Aushadhalaya	Pharmacy	Early 20 th Century	-	Ballimaran	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A117
36	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Dharampura	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A119
37	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Dharampura	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A120
38	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Masjid Khajoor, Dharampura	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A122
39	Prakash Nursery School	Former Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Masjid Khajoor, Dharampura	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A123
40	Commercial cum Residential Building	Former Residence	Early 20 th Century	-	Gulian Gali, Dharampura	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A124
41	Residence	Residence	Early 20 th Century	-	West end of Kinari Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A130
42	Indraprastha Hindu Girls Senior Secondary School	School	Late 19 th Century	-	Northwest of Jami Masjid	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A137
43	Commercial Building	Former Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Ajmeri Gate	Built on the site of Haveli Nawab Qamruddin Khan. Existing INTACH Inventory No.A172

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
44	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Kucha-i Pandit, Ajmeri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A179
45	Residence	Residence	Early 1900s	-	Kucha Pati Ram, Bazaar Sita Ram	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A180
46	Residence	Residence	Early 1900s	-	Kucha Pati Ram, Bazaar Sita Ram	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A181
47	Residence	Residence	Early 1900s	-	Kucha Pati Ram, Bazaar Sita Ram	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A182
48	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Kucha Pati Ram, Bazaar Sita Ram	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A185
49	Residence	Residence	Early 20 th Century	-	Kucha Pati Ram, Hauz Qazi	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A186
50	Residence	Residence	Early 1900s	-	Muhalla Imlii, Bazaar Sita Ram	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A187
51	Holy Trinity Church	Church	1905	British	Turkman Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A189
52	Haveli	Haveli	1890	-	Churwalan, Bazaar Sita Ram	Nominated for DDA Urban Heritage Award 1998. Existing INTACH Inventory No.A194a
53	Residence	Residence	Early 20 th Century	-	Rehman Bldg. Bulbuli Khana, Turkman Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A200

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
54	Anjuman Masjid	Mosque	1890s-1900s	-	Pahari Bhojla, Bulbulikhana	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A201
55	H.M. DAV Middle School	School	Early 20 th Century	-	Daryaganj	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A222
56	Kothi	Kothi	Early 20 th Century	-	Ansari Road	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A229
57	Dr. Ansari's Kothi	Kothi	Early 1900s	Dr. Ansari	Ansari Road	Patron was a leading nationalist. Existing INTACH Inventory No.A230
58	Shivalaya	Temple	1858	Barber Bahadara	Muhalla Gali Murghan	ASI Inventory No.128
59	Kashmiri Gate Market	Commercial	1890s	Lala Sultan Singh	Bara Bazar, Kashmiri Gate	Also called Sultan Singh Market after the patron who was a banker. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C103
60	NCC Office	Former Residence	1890s	Lala Sultan Singh	Southwest of Sultan Singh Building, Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.-C104
61	School	School	1890s	-	East of Sultan Singh's residence, Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C106
62	Residence	Residence	Early 1900s	Lala Sultan Singh	Behind Bara Bazaar, Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C105

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
63	Madarsa Amima Islama Arabad	Madarsa	1880s	-	Bara Bazaar, Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C110
64	Election Commission Office	Former College	1890	S.P.G. Mission	Lothian Road	Part of St. Stephen's College. Designed by Swinton Jacob. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C112
65	NCC Office	Former Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C116
66	Indraprastha University	Former College	1890	S.P.G. Mission	Kashmiri Gate	Part of St. Stephen's College. Existing INTACH Inventory Nos.C123,C124,C125
67	Delhi Institute of Technology	Residency	E 1900s	British	Lothian Road, Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C128
68	Commemorative Column	Column	1901	British	Lothian Road, near Post Office	Erected in honour of the British who died in 1857. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C129
69	Post Office	Post Office	1885	British	Lothian Road	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C132
70	Northern Railway Officers Rest House	Formerly unknown	Late 19 th Century	British	Off Lothian Road	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C135
71	Lothian Bridge	Bridge	1867	British	Lothian Road	First Railway bridge built in Delhi. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C136

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
72	Kashmiri Gate Market	Market	1890s	Lala Sultan Singh	Lothian Road, Kashmiri Gate	Double storied shops. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C103
73	Sultan Singh Kothi	Kothi	1890s	Lala Sultan Singh	Lothian Road, Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C104
74	Kothi	Kothi	1900s	-	Bara Bazaar, Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C105
75	School	School	1890s	-	Bara Bazaar, Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C106
76	Residence	Residence	Late 19 th Century	-	South of the Kutcherry, Kashmiri Gate	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C116
77	Jail	Prison	Early 20 th Century	British	Salimgarh Fort	Indian nationalists were imprisoned here. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C141
78	Ammunition Store	Magazine	1910s	British	Salimgarh Fort	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C143
79	Railway Infrastructure	Railway Infrastructure	Late 19 th Century	British	Along the line of the railways in the City	Existing
80	Railways Housing	Housing for native employees	Late 19 th Century	British	Lothian Road; North of Kothi Begum Samru	Existing

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
81	Haveli Lala Chunna Mal	Haveli	1857	Lala Chunna Mal	Katra Nil, Off Chandni Chauk Bazaar	Existing INTACH Inventory No.A71
82	Clock Tower	Clock Tower	Late 19 th Century	British	Chandni Chauk Square	Neo-Gothic conception
83	Statue of Queen Victoria	Statue	Late 19 th Century	Skinner family	Foreground of Town Hall to the south	Set amidst fountains
84	Dufferin Hospital	Hospital	1892	British	North of Jami Masjid	-
85	Lock Hospital	Hospital	1870	British	Esplanade Row	-
86	Courtney's Hotel	Hotel	Late 19 th Century	-	Adjacent to St James Church	-
87	Mrs. Benn' Hotel	Hotel	Late 19 th Century	-	Near Kabul Gate	-
88	Hamilton Hotel	Hotel	Late 19 th Century	Mr. Rodgers	Kashmiri Gate	-
89	Laurie's Hotel	Hotel	Late 19 th Century	-	Mori Gate	-
90	Northbrook Great Eastern Hotel	Hotel	1888	-	East of St James Church	-
91	United Services Hotel	Hotel	1888	-	East of St James Church	-

PHASE IV (1857-1911)

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
1	Phatak	Gateway	1881	Nizam of Deccan	Amir Khusro's Tomb	Structure formed eastern entrance to the tomb's outer enclosure ASI Inventory No.212(II)
2	Seore-ka Mandir	Temple	-	-	Ladha Serai	ASI Inventory No.162(III)
3	Dada Guru Mandir	Temple	-	-	Masjid Moth village	ASI Inventory No.305(III)
4	Makbara Roshan Chiragh Delhi	Tomb	1885-86	Khurshid Jah	Makbara Roshan Chiragh Delhi	Tomb dates to Tughlak era but patron built marble gravestone, balustrade & flooring to the structure ASI Inventory No.221(III)
5	Mutiny Memorial	Memorial	1863	British	Ridge	Also called Fathgarh and erected in memory of officers and soldiers who died in 1857. Existing ASI Inventory No.405(II); INTACH Inventory No.C55
6	Coronation Memorial	Memorial	1911	British	1911 Durbar Site	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C6

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
7	Circuit House	Circuit House	1902-03	British	1902-03 Durbar Site	Later served as Government House in Temporary Delhi. Existing INTACH Inventory No. C28
8	Old Secretariat	Administrative Office	1912	British	Civil lines	Designed by E Montague Thomas. Existing INTACH Inventory No. C38
9	Bungalow	Bungalow	1890s	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No. C41
10	Bungalow	Bungalow	1890s	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No. C42
11	Bungalow	Bungalow	1880s	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No. C43
12	Factory	Factory	Early 20 th Century	British	Sabzimandi	Existing INTACH Inventory No. C50
13	Queen Mary's School	School	1908	British	Tees Hazari	Existing INTACH Inventory Nos. C57, C58
14	St Stephen's Hospital	Hospital	1908	S.P.G. Mission	Tees Hazari	Existing INTACH Inventory Nos. C60, C61
15	Bungalow	Bungalow	1890s	British	Underhill Road, Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No. C62
16	Bungalow	Bungalow	Early 20 th Century	British	Underhill Road, Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No. C63

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
17	Bungalow	Bungalow	Early 20 th Century	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C64
18	St Xavier's School	School	Early 20 th Century	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C70
19	Butler Memorial Girls' School	School	Early 20 th Century	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C71
20	Bungalow	Bungalow	Early 20 th Century	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C72
21	Bungalow	Bungalow	Early 20 th Century	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C73
22	Bungalow	Bungalow	1909	Bungalow	Rajpur Road	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C74
23	Bungalow	Bungalow	1880s	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C76
24	Bungalow	Bungalow	Late 19 th Century	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C77
25	St Anne's School	School	Early 20 th Century	British	Rajpur Road	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C75
26	Maiden's Hotel	Hotel	1900	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C79

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
27	Exchange Stores	Commercial Building	1902	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C80
28	Bungalow	Bungalow	1902	Lala Shriram	Civil lines	Structure built by a native. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C81
29	Canal rest House	Rest House	Early 20 th Century	British	Civil lines	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C82
30	Nicholson Cemetery	Cemetery	1857	British	Beyond Kashmiri Gate to the north	Existing INTACH Inventory No.C87
31	Nicholson Garden	Garden	1860s	British	Opposite Nicholson Cemetery	Also known as Government Garden it was laid out to commemorate the exploits of John Nicholson during the Siege of Delhi. Existing INTACH Inventory No.C88
32	Mewa Lal's Bagh	Bagh	-	Mewa Lal	East of race Course, Old Cantonment	-
33	Polo Ground	Polo Ground	-	British	Cantonment	-
34	Railway Infrastructure	Railway Infrastructure	-	British	Along the lines of the Railways in the hinterland	Existing
35	Railway Housing	Housing	-	British	Paharganj; beyond Lahori Gate	Existing

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
36	Sabzimandi Railway Station	Railway Station	-	British	Sabzimandi	Existing
37	Sadar Bazaar Railway Station	Railway Station	-	British	Sadar Bazaar	Existing
38	Lachman Prasad's Bagh	Bagh	-	Lachman Prasad	Civil lines	-
39	New Sabzimandi	Sabzimandi	1865	British	Below the Ridge	-
40	Khairati Lala's Bagh	Bagh	1860s	Khairati Lala	Along Qutub Road	-
41	Bulaqi Begum's Bagh	Bagh	1860s	Bulaqi Begum	Along Qutub Road	-
42	Anar Bagh	Bagh	1860s	-	Along Qutub Road	-
43	Sahi Ram's Bagh	Bagh	1860s	Sahi Ram	Along Qutub Road	-
44	Gwalior Raja's Bagh	Bagh	-	Gwalior Raja	Beyond Sadar Bazaar to the west	-
45	Raoji's Bagh	Bagh	-	Raoji	Beyond Sadar Bazaar to the west	-
46	Government Garden	Garden	-	British	Beyond Sadar Bazaar to the west	-

Sr. No.	NAME	USE	DATE	PATRON	LOCATION	NOTES
47	Lall Bagh	Bagh	-	-	Beyond Sadar Bazaar to the west	-
48	Baldeo Thanedar's Bagh	Bagh	-	Baldeo Thanedar	Beyond Sadar Bazaar to the west	-
49	Factories	Factories	Late 19 th and Early 20 th Century	Both British and natives	Sabzimandi; Sadar Bazaar	-
50	Wazeer Singh's Bagh	Bagh	-	Wazeer Singh	Beyond Sabzimandi to the northwest	-
51	Ganga Ram's Bagh	Bagh	-	Ganga Ram	Beyond Sabzimandi to the northwest	-
52	Narain Das's Bagh	Bagh	-	Narain Das	Beyond Sabzimandi to the northwest	-
53	Salik Ram's Bagh	Bagh	-	Salik Ram	Beyond Sabzimandi to the northwest	-
54	Mrs. Benn's Hotel	Hotel	Late 19 th Century	Mrs. Benn	Near Ludlow Castle	-
55	Laurie's Hotel	Hotel	Late 19 th Century	Laurie	Beyond Mori Gate	-
56	Rest House	Rest House	-	British	Mehrauli	Set up in Adham Khan's Tomb
57	Dak Bungalow	Dak Bungalow	-	British	South of the Fort	Set up in pre-Mutiny post office building

VISUAL CREDITS:

NOTE:

All current photographs of the city have been taken by Janhwij Sharma, unless otherwise acknowledged.

All drawings have been made by the Author, unless otherwise acknowledged. The drawings in Figures 3.22 and 3.38a (PART-I) and Figures 1.7, 1.8, 1.16a, 5.11, 8.8a and 8.9 (PART-II) have been made after referring to the relevant maps from the Ledger of Maps 'Delhi Survey 1910-11-12' by Mr. A.J.Wilson of Survey of India, from Delhi Town and Country Planning Office Collection.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SUBJECT

Fig.11 The Jami Masjid, D.N. Dube and Jaya Ramanathan, *Delhi – The City of Monuments*, (Delhi, 1997), 12-13

PART-I

CHAPTER 1

PRE-COLONIAL SHAHJAHANABAD: 1639-1803

Fig.1.3 Location of the Qila in relation to its environs, Thomas Metcalfe, *Reminiscences of Imperial Delhie*, in M.M.Kaye, ed., *The Golden Calm: An English Lady's Life in Moghul Delhi*, (Exeter, 1980) [henceforth *Reminiscences of Imperial Delhie*], 35

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CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION: DELHI, A TALE OF TWO CITIES

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GLOSSARY

<i>Ahata</i>	enclosed compound
<i>Amir</i>	noble
<i>Anderun fasil</i>	extent of the city as defined by its enclosure wall
<i>Asad</i>	lion
<i>Badshahi Shahr</i>	imperial city
<i>Bagh</i>	garden; orchard
<i>Baghichi</i>	small size garden
<i>Baithak</i>	sitting chamber for men
<i>Bania</i>	trader
<i>Bangladar</i>	curved roof or vault derived from the indigenous hut in Bengal
<i>Baoli</i>	step-well
<i>Baradari</i>	arched pavilion with twelve openings usually three on each face
<i>Bari</i>	small size garden
Bastion	Angular projection from a fortification for defence
<i>Bazaar</i>	market place
<i>Bela</i>	riverine land
<i>Burj</i>	tower; turret
Bungalow	a detached single-storey colonial residential built-form type standing in its own plot of land
Cantonment	colonial military neighbourhood
<i>Chabutra</i>	platform

<i>Chah</i>	well
<i>Chajja</i>	overhanging eaves
<i>Chamar</i>	tanner
<i>Chajja</i>	horizontal or inclined projection from a wall supported on brackets
<i>Charbagh</i>	garden divided into quadrants by running watercourses
<i>Chatta</i>	a street that is covered as the upper floors of structures along it cross over to the other side
<i>Chattri</i>	domed and pillared kiosk
<i>Chauk</i>	an open area caused by the widening of a street, a street junction or termination
<i>Chobdars</i>	macebearers
<i>Chota Rang Mahal</i>	small hall of colour
Civil station	colonial civilian neighbourhood
<i>Dak bungalow</i>	British built resthouse for travelling government officials
<i>Dalan</i>	pillared vestibule
<i>Dalao</i>	receptacle for collective accumulation of garbage, building material etc.
<i>Dargah</i>	<i>Sufi</i> saint's shrine and place of veneration
<i>Dariba</i>	street
<i>Darshan</i>	granting presence
<i>Darwaza</i>	gateway
<i>Dharamshalas</i>	inn
<i>Divar</i>	wall

<i>Diwan</i>	court; tribunal; title of the chief revenue officer of a state
<i>Diwan-e- Am</i>	Hall of Public Audience
<i>Diwan-e-Khass</i>	Hall of Private Audience
<i>Durbar</i>	holding of court
Embrasures	opening in a wall or parapet usually splayed on the inside and used for installation of weaponry for defence
<i>Farman</i>	royal decree
<i>Feelkhana</i>	elephant house
Folly	sham structure in a landscaped park intended to enhance the view
<i>Gali</i>	lane
<i>Ganj</i>	market dealing in wholesale trade
<i>Garh</i>	fort
<i>Ghat</i>	a stepped waterfront embankment
Glacis	ground sloped from the top of the parapet of a covered way till it reaches the level of the open space for defense in military architecture
<i>Guldasta</i>	ornamental pinnacle terminating into a motif of a flower
<i>Hakim</i>	physician practicing the <i>Unani</i> system of medicine
<i>Hamam</i>	a bath with hot, cold and warm chambers
<i>Haveli</i>	large residential dwelling
<i>Hauz</i>	reservoir or tank
<i>Hayat baksh</i>	life-giving
<i>Hasht-bahisht</i>	eight paradises

<i>Idgah</i>	a place of assembly and prayer for Muslim festival of Id, always situated outside a town
<i>Imambara</i>	a place of worship of Shia Muslims for observing the ritual of Moharram
<i>Iwan</i>	columnar construction with a monumental arched niche usually cover with a half dome called a <i>Pishtaq</i>
<i>Jagir</i>	estate
<i>Jali</i>	pierced carved stone screen
<i>Jami Masjid</i>	congregational mosque used for Friday prayers
<i>Jharna</i>	water cascade
<i>Jharoka</i>	an overhanging balcony from which the Emperor showed himself to his subjects
<i>Kachahri</i>	court
<i>Kanat</i>	awning
<i>Karkhana</i>	workshop; manufacturing centre
<i>Karori</i>	Mughal revenue official
<i>Katra</i>	walled spatial enclosure put to residential or commercial use and entered via a gateway
<i>Khanaqah</i>	<i>Sufi</i> seminary
<i>Khandak</i>	moat
<i>Khwabgah</i>	apartment for sleeping
<i>Khiyaban</i>	raised walkway
<i>Khillat</i>	robe of honour
<i>Khirki</i>	window, postern, wicket
<i>Kothi</i>	mansion

<i>Kotwal</i>	chief of police in town or city
<i>Kotwali</i>	police station
<i>Kucha</i>	a narrow street; lane
<i>Kuchabandi</i>	shutting off one lane from another
<i>Kutcherry</i>	courthouse
<i>Kursi</i>	throne
<i>Madrasa</i>	institute of Islamic learning usually attached to a mosque
<i>Mahal</i>	palace; mansion
<i>Maidan</i>	open grassy field; congregational area
<i>Makan</i>	house
<i>Mandi</i>	market
<i>Mardana</i>	men's quarters
Martello Tower	low, round tower with guns mounted on its flat roof for defence
<i>Masjid</i>	mosque
<i>Maulvi</i>	master of Muslim law
<i>Mauza</i>	village
<i>Muhalla</i>	neighbourhood
<i>Mussaman Burj</i>	octagonal tower
<i>Muthamman Baghdadi</i>	octagon formed by chamfering the corners of a square
<i>Nahr</i>	canal
<i>Nahr-i-Bahist</i>	canal of paradise

<i>Nallah</i>	seasonal stream or watercourse, rivulet
<i>Naqqar Khana</i>	formal arrival chamber in a palace or a <i>haveli</i> where ceremonial drums are played
<i>Nautch</i>	dance performance
<i>Nawab</i>	official rank-holder
<i>Nazar</i>	gift given as homage
<i>Nazul</i>	royal estate
<i>Pahari</i>	ridge; hillock
<i>Peshkash</i>	ceremonial offering
<i>Pietra dura</i>	highly specialized form of stone intarsia
Picturesque	Late 18 th century English aesthetic ideal between the sublime and the beautiful characterised in the landscape by wild ruggedness and in architecture by asymmetrical disposition of forms and a variety of textures
<i>Phatak</i>	gate
<i>Pul</i>	causeway
<i>Punkah</i>	fan
<i>Qahwakhana</i>	coffee house
<i>Qila</i>	citadel; palace-fort
<i>Raj</i>	regime; rule
<i>Rang Mahal</i>	hall of colour
<i>Rastah</i>	road; path
<i>Rathkhana</i>	carriage house
<i>Reti</i>	sandy riverbank

<i>Sahn</i>	courtyard
<i>Sabzi Mandi</i>	vegetable market
<i>Salatin</i>	royal collaterals
<i>Serai</i>	inn
<i>Shah burj</i>	royal tower
<i>Shamiana</i>	tent
<i>Shikargah</i>	hunting lodge
<i>Shish Mahal</i>	apartment decorated with mirror mosaic called <i>Ayina kari</i>
<i>Subah</i>	province
<i>Subahdar</i>	commander of a province
<i>Sufi</i>	a mystic
<i>Tasbihkhana</i>	apartments meant for meditation and telling beads
<i>Tehkhana</i>	subterranean chamber
<i>Thana</i>	police station
<i>Toshakhana</i>	apartments meant for sewn garments and jewellery
<i>Umara</i>	nobility
<i>Verandah</i>	roofed projection supported on columns enveloping a building
<i>Zamindars</i>	land holder
<i>Zenana</i>	women's quarters

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