APPENDIX A

SOME EXTINCT MUGHAL GARDENS IN THE PUNJAB AND HARYANA

In addition to the two gardens described in Chapter II, the present scholar came across references to eight more Mughal gardens in the region under study, of which only traces or nothing at all is extant. On the basis of these references, whatever could be made out of these gardens is registered below.

Kabuli Bagh at Panipat (District Karnal)

To the northeast of the town of Panipat, there is a large mosque, locally known as Kabuli Bagh Masjid. The main gate of the mosque bears an inscription, according to which Babur completed a mosque, a well and a shah-bagh in the year 935 A.H. (the year began the 15th September, 1528). Of this complex, only a part of the mosque is extant. Though no trace of the garden is left, one thing is evident that it was a four-part garden, divided into quadrants by water-channels. This garden was the first archetype of the splendid garden tradition in India.

Garden at Kalanaur (District Gurdaspur)

Akbar was at Kalanaur when he received the news of his father, Humayun's death at Delhi. So it was here, at Kalanaur, that he was proclaimed the emperor of Hindostan on 2nd Rabri II, 963 (14th February, 1556), on a masonry platform, at present known as Takht-i-Akbari. The ceremony might have been performed in a tent and the plain brick platform erected afterwards to mark the spot. Later, gardens with wells, palaces and baths were laid out around this Takht.
Jahangir records his one visit to this garden in 1619 A.D.\(^6\) But for one well (of 5.6 m. diameter) and the Takht, this Mughal garden has disappeared completely.\(^7\)

The Takht-i-Akbari is a simple platform of brick coated with plaster (Plate 111). It is 11.4 m. square and 0.95 m. high. A tank, 4.2 m. square and 1.4 m. deep, in the middle of the platform, added to its beauty. The water of this tank overflowed down the scalloped chutes of red-painted plaster into four miniature reservoirs at the bottom of the platform. Little flight of steps, on either side of the chutes lead on to the platform from every side except from the west. On this side is the throne, a plain brick structure with a single front step extending itself to its full length. But for a plain moulding which turns at its upper edge, there is no decoration worth the name.

**Garden at Misar**

At Misar, an inscription on a tomb behind Gaushala, to the east of the town, refers to a garden.\(^8\) The tomb survives in good condition. But nothing virtually remains of this highly praised garden.

**Garden at Narmaul (District Mohindravarh)**

Shah Culi Khan laid out a garden having an imposing gateway, around his tomb in 997 A.H. (the year began the 10th November, 1588) and named it Ararn-i-Kaisar.\(^9\) The tomb is still in an excellent state of preservation, but of the garden, only its gateway (Plate 13) and parts of its enclosing wall are extant.\(^10\)

The garden was spread over an area of 302 m. by 280 m. and enclosed
by a 2.1 m. high wall of rubble masonry. It was watered from
five wells, three of which are inside the enclosure and two
outside it.

Garden at Nurmahal (District Jalandhar)

Emperor Jahangir Shah stayed in the garden at Nurmahal for
about eight hours on 15 Rabi-ul-Sani, 1124 (21st May, 1712).\textsuperscript{11}
Cunningham saw some of the walls of an exterior court, measuring
about 2000 feet square.\textsuperscript{12} He thought that this enclosure was
meant for encampment of the great mass of the imperial followers
who found their quarters there, instead of the Sarai Nurmahal.\textsuperscript{13}
The surviving portions of the wall had disappeared when Cunningham
visited the town in 1878-79 A.D.\textsuperscript{14} Most probably, these walls
were those of the garden at Nurmahal.

Garden at Nakoder (District Jalandhar)

During the second year of his reign, i.e., in 1609 A.D.,
Jahangir ordered Muizzul-Mulk, the jagirdar of Nakoder, to
prepare a garden there.\textsuperscript{15} As discussed previously, most probably,
the tombs of Ustad and Shagird in the town, were situated in
this garden.\textsuperscript{16} The building to the west of the tombs was perhaps
one of the gateways of the garden. At present, it is serving as
a station for some Central Reserve Police Force personnel. Another
surviving building of the garden has been appropriated for the
Tehsil office.

Garden at Mehra (District Rohtak)

A garden existed about one and a half kilometer to the west
of Mehra.\textsuperscript{17} It was laid by Saidu Kalal, during the reign of Shah
Jahan.\textsuperscript{18} The walls of the garden were extant not very long ago.\textsuperscript{19}
Garden at Batala (District Gurdaspur)

Amar Singh, the qemunq, had laid out a terraced garden at Batala.²⁰ It was in three terraces, the highest of which overlooked the tank of Shamsher Khan.²¹ According to the author of the Khulastut-Tavarikh, this garden was designed in imitation of the Shalimar garden at Lahore²² which was completed in 1642 A.D. Sujan Rai completed his Khulastut in 1696 A.D.²³ Therefore, this garden came into existence between this period. Admiring the beauty of the garden, the author adds that it attracted the gaze of the beholders by its freshness and beauty and pleased the sightseers of the town.²⁴ Nothing virtually remains of this garden.

2. For details of the mosque see pp. 108-72 of the thesis.


8. For complete text of the inscription, see p. 198 of the thesis.


10. For a description of the gateway, see pp. 104-05 of the thesis.


13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

16. Also see p. 130 of the thesis.


18. Ibid. (A large baoli built by Sa'id is extant in the town. For its details, see pp. 221-23 of the thesis).

19. The present scholar visited the town a number of times. Most of the inhabitants of the town testify the previous existence of this enclosing wall.


21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.


APPENDIX B

DISTRICT-WISE LIST OF EXTANT MUGHAL MONUMENTS IN THE

PUNJAB & HARYANA

Punjab

District Amritsar

Sarai at Fatehabad
Jama Masjid at Fatehabad
Tomb of Nurdin
Sarai Amanat Khan
Tomb of Sarai Amanat Khan
Basi at Sarai Amanat Khan
Right koh-minars

District Gurdaspur

Mosque at Bahraimpur
Tomb of Shamsur Khan at Batala
Jama Masjid at Batala
Tank of Shamsur Khan at Batala
Tomb of Jamil Beg at Kalanpur
Takht-i-Akbari at Kalanpur

District Jalandhar

Dakhini Darai near Mahlian Kalan
Mughal Bridge near Mahlian Kalan
Tomb of Ustad at Nakoder
Tomb of Shagird at Nakoder
Sarai at Murmahal
Tomb of Fateh Ali Shah at Murmahal
Eight kos-minars

**District Kapurthala**
Sarai at Sultampur Lodi
Tomb at Sultampur Lodi
Two bridges at Sultampur Lodi
One kos-minar

**District Ludhiana**
Tomb of Husain Khan at Bahlolpur
Tomb of Bahadur Khan at Bahlolpur
Tomb of Alawal Khan at Bahlolpur
Tomb of Daud Khan at Bahlolpur
Sarai at Doraha
Baoli at Doraha
Baoli at Kanoch
Sarai Lashkar Khan
Seven kos-minars

**District Patiala**
Tomb of Saif Khan at Bahadurgarh
Mosque of Saif Khan at Bahadurgarh
Fort at Bahadurgarh
Sarai at Rajpura
Sarai at Shambhu
Aam Khas Bagh at Sirhind
Tomb of Haji Musa Nu at Sirhind
Tomb of Ustad at Sirhind
Tomb of Shagird at Sirhind
Haveli of Todar Mal at Sirhind
Mughal Bridge at Sirhind
Two kos-minars

District Roper
Tomb at Morinda
Tomb of Jamal Khan at Roper
Maryana

District Ambala
Rang Mahal at Buria
Garden at Pinjore
Jama Masjid at Pinjore
Osam Khi Masjid at Sadhara
Mosque of Abdal Wahab at Sadhara
Sarai at Shahabad
One kos-minar

District Faridabad
Jama Masjid at Faridabad
Bridge at Khwaja Sarai
Tomb of Sheikh Shahbaz at Palwal
Tomb of Seyyid Chirag at Palwal

District Gurbuxa
Tomb of Allah Yar Khan at Ilebas
Sixteen kos-minars
**District Hisar**

Humayun’s Mosque at Fategarh

Group of nine tombs of the martyrs of Humayun’s Gujarat campaign at Hisar

Group of three tombs near Gausala at Hisar

Two tombs on the Delhi Road at Hisar

Chiri Gumbad

Mosque of Sher Bahadur at Hisar

**District Kurukshetra**

Serai at Gheronda

Tomb of Muzaffar Khan at Panipat

Kabuli Bagh Mosque at Panipat

Serai at Tarori

Tank at Tarori

Twenty-six kosaminars

**District Mohinderoor**

Serai Mukand Das at Narnaul

Tomb of Shah Quli Khan at Narnaul
Tomb of Islam Quli Khan at Narnaul
Tomb of Shah Nisam at Narnaul
Jama Masjid at Narnaul
Mosque near Ali Jan ka Tekht at Narnaul
Mosque of Shah Nisam at Narnaul
Chhatra Rai Makand Das at Narnaul
Jal Mahal at Narnaul
Ali Jan ka Tekht at Narnaul

District Rohtak

Three tombs at Gorawan
Group of seven tombs at Jhajjar
Gateway of Rustam Khan at Jhajjar
Buwewala Tank at Jhajjar
Tank of Shah Kanal Ghazi at Jhajjar
Three tombs at Mehm
Tomb of Daula Khan at Mehm
Jama Masjid at Mehm
Mosque of Daula Khan at Mehm
Two beolis at Mehm
Mosque at Gakhara near Rohtak
Gateway of Wazir Khan at Rohtak
Right kos-minars
GLOSSARY

Aisle: Lateral divisions running at the sides of the nave.
Above: Vaulted recess in a wall.
Amalga: Flat fluted melon-shaped member usually at the summit of the Indo-Aryan type of spire.
Arabesque: Decoration with fanciful intertwining of ornamental elements.
Arcade: Range of arches supported on piers or columns.
Balcony: Outside balustrated platform.
Balki: Step-wall
Baradari: Literally "having twelve entrances", a pillared portico or pavilion, columned building.
Barrel-vault: Cylindrical form of roof or ceiling.
Bas-relief: Sculptures in which figures do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed.
Bastion: Projecting part of a fortification.
Battlements: Indented parapet.
Bay: A division or compartment between pillars.
Beam: A long piece of stone or wood supported at each end.
Bracket: Projected ornament or support.
Bulbous: Shaped like a bulb, nearly spherical.
Cantilever: A horizontal projection supported by a downward force behind a fulcrum.
Cardinal sides: The four chief sides - north, south, east and west.
Cascade: A waterfall.
Causeway: Raised road.
Ceiling: Covering surface under roof.
Chebura: Raised platform.
Chevron: A zigzag pattern usually carved on the shafts of columns.
Chhajja: Overhanging cornice, eaves.
Chhatri: Kiosk or small pavilion, acting as turret on the roof.
Chute: Patterned sloping surface over which water ripples down.
Cloister: Covered corridors, or passages usually surrounding an open square.
Column: An upright member, circular in plan and usually slightly tapering.
Corbel: Blocks of stone projecting from a wall or pier, brackets.
Corbeling: Brick or masonry courses, each built out beyond the one below.
Cornice: Any crowning portion or projection.
Crenelated: Furnished with battlements or loopholes.
Cupola: A dome, especially a small dome on a circular or polygonal base crowning a roof or turret.
Cusped arch: An arch having arches within its curve. Also called engrailed arch.
Dispar: Small floral pattern repeated continuously over a wall surface.
Dome: A vault of even curvature erected on a circular base. The section can be segmental, semi-circular, pointed or bulbous.
Double dome: A dome composed of an inner and an outer shell of masonry.
Drum: Circular or polygonal wall on which a dome rests.
Eaves : Chhatra lower portion of a roof projecting from the face of a wall.

Encaustic tiles : Earthenware tiles glazed and decorated.

Engrailed arch : See "cusped arch."

Epigraph : An inscription, especially on a building.

Facade : Front view or elevation.

Fluting : Vertical channeling on the shaft of a column etc.

Foliated : Carved with leaf ornament.

Gallery : Passage common to rooms in an upper storey.

Garth : Small garden within cloisters.

Ghat : Platform or steps at the edge of water.

Glossed tiles : See "Encaustic tiles."

Harem : Bath suite.

Idgaah : Praying place used on the two chief Muslim festivals.

Inscription : A record engraved in stone.

Jali : Literally "net", any lattice or perforated pattern.

Jamb : Sides of the opening of doors or windows.

Kalah : Literally "vase"; an ornamental pot found in finials of domes and painted or carved decorations.

Kiosk : Small pavilion generally on parapet or roof.

Lattice-work : See "Jali."

Lintel : See "Soora."

Madrasa : School, college.

Mausoleum : A magnificent and stately tomb.

Medallion : Bas-relief of a round form.

Merlon : See "Battlements."

Mihrah : A niche cut into the western wall of an Indian mosque, and acting as the focus for prayer.
Minar or Minaret: A tower attached to a mosque and used for the call to prayer.

Mortar: Mixture of lime, sand and water for joining stones or bricks.

Mosaic: Surface decoration for walls or floors formed of small pieces of glazed tiles, stone or marble set in a mastic.

Mosque: Masjid; literally, "place of prostration".

Moulding: The contour given to projecting members.

Nave: The central or main compartment of a building.

Niche: Recess in wall for the reception of a statue or ornament.

Oblong: Rectangular.

Octagonal: Eight-sided.

Padam-kosa: A sheath of lotus petals.

Panel: Sunken compartment in a wall.

Parapet: Upper portion of a wall, above the roof.

Pavilion: An ornamental building, lightly constructed, often used as pleasure-house or summer-house.

Pendentive: A concave spandrel leading from the angle of two walls to the base of a circular dome.

Pier: Supporting mass other than a column.

Pilaster: Square pillar projected from a wall.

Pillow: A free standing upright member which, unlike a column, need not be cylindrical or conform with any of the orders.

Pinnacle: Small turret-like termination.

Plan: Representation of a building showing the general distribution of its parts in horizontal section.

Plinth: Lower portion or base of a building or column.

Pointed arch: An arch produced by two curves, each with a radius
equal to the span and meeting on a point at the top;
also called an equilateral arch.

Portal: Doorway
Post: A stout, stiff stake or pillar of timber or other material
usually fixed in an upright position.

Quadrangle: A rectangular courtyard.

Rang Mahal: Pleasure-palace, one of the most sumptuous buildings
in a palace, fortress etc.

Recess: A depression.

Relief: Projecting or standing out from the general surface,
ground or level.

Reservoir: Artificial lake.

Sarai: Halting place for caravans.

Screen: Arcade separating a part of a building from the rest.

Scroll work: Spiral ornament or a ribbon-like strip, partly
coiled or curved, often bearing a motif.

Shaft: Portion of a column between base and capital.

Soffit: Under-side of any architectural member.

Spandrel: Triangular surface between the curve of an arch and
the square enclosing it.

Squinch arch: Arch placed diagonally at the angle in the interior
of dome to connect from square to round.

Stalactite: System of vaulting remotely resembling stalactite
formation in a cave.

Stucco: A kind of plaster or cement for coating surfaces.

Satupa: Originally a funereal mound or tumulus , but erected
by the Buddhists either to enshrine a relic or to
commemorate some sacred site.
Terraced: Ground or a structure that rises step-wise.
Trellis work: See "Jali".
Vault: Arched covering over any surface.
Verandah: An open gallery or balcony with a roof supported by light supports.
Voussoirs: Wedge-shaped blocks forming a true arch.

Compiled from the following sources:
