CHAPTER II
ARCHITECTURE
MUSLIM MONUMENTS OF GULBARGA

Contemporary source materials like literary accounts, epigraphs, farmans, coins and the works of several scholars in different languages provide considerable information about the Muslim monuments of Gulbarga. Some of these monuments have been studied by more than six scholars, namely, Sultan Mir Munshi (1913), Basheeruddin Ahmad (1915), E.D. Havel (1927), Abdullah Chugathi (1936), Gulam Yazdani (1947), Percy Brown (1956), E.S. Merklinger (1981), Haroon Khan Sherwani (1981). In this regard, the work of Sultan Mir Munshi appears to be the earliest. None of these works provide full architectural details of any individual monument of Gulbarga except a couple of monuments. Most of these works deal with the Muslim architecture of a wider zone, but some select features of a few Gulbarga monuments are mentioned. Line drawings and photos of only a few monuments of the place are given in the annual report of H.E.H. Nizam Dominions (1928-1962).

An intensive study of the monument of Gulbarga reveals that the place has more than 117 mosques, 19 idgahs, one khankhas, 160 dargas, 17 tombs, 51 grave-yards, one fort, two bastions, 1 gate, 19 wells, 19 horse stables, two guns, seven guard rooms, two houses, three guns etc. On the whole, the place has 384 Muslim monuments. Out of 384 monuments, 318 monuments belong to the modern period right from the Nizam period and the remaining
sixty-six belong to the period between the 14th century A.D. and the 17th. The history of the monuments of different dynasties are given below:

1. Tughluq - 3
2. Bahmanis of Gulbarga - 24
3. Bahmanis of Bidar - 2
4. Adil Shahi of Bijapur - 25
5. Mughals - 2

An analysis of the monuments reveals that out of 318 monuments only a few belong to the Nizam period and the remaining belong to the modern period. 99 mosques, 160 dargas, 19 idgahs, 153 ashurkhanas and 19 wells belong to the modern period.

It may be noted here that most of these colonies were created due to development of the city in the recent years. In view of this development, in each colony one or the other Muslim monuments have been built. However, all these monuments built from the Nizam to the recent period are not included under the purview of this study.

The history of the Muslim architecture in the Deccan with particular reference to Gulbarga indicates that the idea of erecting Muslim monuments was initiated during the period of Mohammad bin Tughluque (early part of 14th century A.D.) It gradually developed. It is because of the patronage of the rulers and the presence of the great Muslim saints like Hazrath Sheikh Hisamuddin Tek Barahana, Hazrath Sheikh Sirajuddin, Hazrath...
Tameem Ansari, Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz, Qublah Hussaini etc., who came from different parts of the country and from even outside.

The Muslim monuments of the place of the period may be broadly classified into two categories, 1) Religious and 2) Secular. The religious monuments are mosques, idgahs, khankhas and tombs, whereas the secular monuments are forts, bastions, wells, platforms, guest houses (Sarai or Musafir khanas), horse stables, guard-rooms, gates, langar khanas for offering food, graves of members of royalty and common folk, guns, houses, mint areas, bazaars, chillas and ashurkhanas etc. The distribution of all these monuments in the city of Gulbarga are shown in the map. (Figure No VII). It may be noted that some of the monuments were great cultural centres and some carry interesting traditional stories.

I. Religious Monuments

1. Mosques

The mosque, called Masjid, means a place of prostration. The structure of the mosque usually consists of a prayer hall facing east. The niche of the western central wall of the prayer hall meant for offering prayer is called Qibla. A vertical narrow projection on the back wall of the niche of the western central wall is called simla. There are 18 mosques of the Bahmanis of Gulbarga and Bidar, Adil Shahi of Bijapur and Mughals. During the regime of Bahmanis of Gulbarga, ten mosques were built within a period of 75 years. After shifting the capital to Bidar the
Bahmanis built only one mosque called Khalandar mosque (1429-30 A.D.). Khalandar was the first governor of Gulbarga after shifting the capital to Bidar. The architectural details of each mosque of the place are given below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Masjid Malik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saifuddin Ghori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Shahabazar Naka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>North-south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Associated structure</td>
<td>A well nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Any renovations/modifications</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>1354 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Legendary Accounts</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Inscription</td>
<td>An inscription of the place refers to the construction of the mosque by Saif Daulat Shah. Zalibiyya in 754 Hijri (1353-1354 A.D.) during the reign of Alauddin Abul Muzaffar Shah of the Bahamani dynasty. It is believed that the mosque was constructed by Muhammad Ghori, a prime-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


9. Description

The mosque is facing east and is square in shape. It is built with dressed stones and mortar. It has a square prayer hall with three arched openings towards the passage on the east. It is believed that the mosque was constructed by Mohammad Ghori, a Prime-Minister of Hasan Gangu Bahamani and others. The ceilings over the passage comprise of three apartments from east to west and five from north to south. The arch-heads rest in massive square columns which are of stone. The ceiling is divided into fifteen vaults. It may be noted that in the ceiling in north-south direction beams are fixed over the arch-heads. The rows of the arches and the squinches which support the vaults of the ceilings are beautifully designed. A door is also provided to the southern central wall of the mosque. The rear wall at the centre on the west side of the prayer hall has a square niche called qibla. At the left side of the qibla is a platform with a flight of steps at the front.

The chajja at the facade is sloping towards east. The arches adorned on the walls, the parapet and the columns are simple and plain.
It has been argued that in the religious history of the Muslims this was the earliest mosque in the Deccan. The architectural features i.e., arched columns and dressed stones of the columns etc. of the mosque are some of the early features of the Bahmani period.

10. Published reference:

The inscription has been studied by several scholars. With the help of the inscription only some important features of the mosque have been described in some works. (E.I.M. 1907-08, Ferishte, Vol.II, p.181 and E.S. Merklinger: 1981)

1. *Epigraphica Indo-Muslimica* - 1907-08 (P-1)
2. Earliest Muslim Inscription in South India dated Hijri (1353 - 54 A.D. *Epigraphica Indo-Moslemica* 1907-08, P-1-EIM : 1909-10 (p-10)
4. Inscription E-P-1959/P. 196-7
5. Basheeruddin Ahmed - *Waqiate Mamliqate* - Bijapur(1915), Agra
No. 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description (P-4 No-2)</th>
<th>Shahabazar Masjid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shahabazar Masjid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Near darga Sheikh Roza Gulbarga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>East-west direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure</td>
<td>Gate, courtyard nearby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovations/ modifications</td>
<td>Gate is packed with a recent wall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>1367 A.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Accounts</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description (P-4 No-2)</td>
<td>The Shaha bazar Jam-E-Masjid is also called the earliest mosque in Gulbarga. It may be noted here that the mosques, as said No.1 is also called the earliest mosque at Gulbarga. The mosque is said to have been built during the reign of Mohammed Shah Bahmani I. The mosque has a huge complex which occupies a large area. The ground plan of the mosque comprises a gate way, an enclosed open courtyard and a spacious prayer hall. The prayer hall of the mosque measures 46.4 mts. north to south and 1.8 mts. east to west. The facade of the prayer hall has 15 arch openings of uniform size. These have very pleasing proportions. The hall is divided into 15 x 6 bays each with domed chambers i.e., 90 square chambers, by the insertion of square masonry columns, supporting the domes of the roof ceiling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of the prayer hall. Obviously, it is divided into an equal number of domes of uniform size. These domes are similar to the Tugluq dome of Delhi (E.S. Merklinger 1981, P-108). The prayer hall is provided with flight of steps on three sides at the entrance on the east.

There are cut plaster decorations on the north, south and east sides. The parapet of the prayer hall has arched heads and minarets at the four corners. The minarets have flutings which are the features of early Bahmani architecture (Ibid-108). The plinth is about 1.2 mts. in height.

The gateway of the mosque is provided with flight of steps on three sides of the platform i.e., on the East, South and North. The dome chamber of the gateway has arched openings on each side. The door of the southern arch is packed with rubbles. The parapet is simple and has a row of short arched heads and minarets on four corners. Each minaret of the gate consists of a shape with rectangular openings and capped by small dome. The side walls of the gateway have smaller arched niches. On the back side of the gateway similar arches of uniform size are shown in the middle.

The side walls of the prayer hall are adorned with arches. The western wall has similar arches but the middle
one has a small niche at the centre which is meant for prayer called 'qibla'. The back wall is extended in the middle from the base to the top, and it is called *simla*.

The massive walls at the sides of the gate, open court and the hall have arched niches. The northern wall of the building has a big arched door in the middle. It may be noted that the plinth of the mosque is not continued on the exterior western side, a part of the southern and the northern sides.

10. Published Reference:

Only some important features of the mosque have been focused in some works.
No. 3

1. Name : Sheikh Roza Mosque
2. Location : Inside the dargah of Shekh Roza
3. Orientation : East side
4. Associated structure : Some graves and dargah
5. Any renovation/modification : Nil
6. Date : C. 14th century A.D.
7. Legendary Accounts : Brief account in Seer-E-Gulbarga
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description : 

The mosque consists of a big rectangular prayer hall. It has three arched openings of uniform size at the facade on the east. It is located on an elevated plinth. The mosque measures 400 sq.mts.

The prayer hall is divided into three compartments. The side walls i.e. on the north, south and west are adorned with arches. The niche of the western central wall is meant for prayer i.e., qibla. It measures 5.2 mts. The extended part of the back central wall is called simla.

10. Published reference : Nil
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Ek Khana Masjid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Near darga Hazrath Sheikh Sirajuddin Junaidi in Shahbazar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Facing east</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Graves located near the Masjid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovations/modifications</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>C. 14th century A.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>This mosque has a small square hall. It consists of a single prayer hall facing east and measuring 6 x 6 mts. and has no arches at the facade. The walls on the remaining sides are closed but there is a big and high arch on the rear wall. The arch of the gate is adorned with flight of steps on its north side. There are two graves near the mosque. In front of the prayer hall of the mosque are graves of two persons located. They are referred to Sadur-us Sharaf Samar and Moulana Syed Ahmed Ghazani Maffi Mumalia, but it is not known who they were.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Published reference:
Basheeruddin Ahmed Waqiate Namligate Bijapur (1915)
Agra (P-510).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name : Abul Fathe Masjid Seer-E-Sultan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location : patewagar Galli in Shahabazar Gulbarga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation : North-south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure : Graveyard nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/ modification : Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date : C. 15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Accounts : Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription : Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description : The mosque of Masjid Seer-e-Sultan has a small square prayer hall. It is located on a plinth. It has an arched opening on the eastern side. The walls on three sides of the prayer hall are adorned with arches. The dome is capped over the arches. But the western wall has an arch with concave flutings. It is called <em>qible</em>. The projected part of the western wall of the tomb is <em>simla</em>. It has a <em>chajja</em> held by drip stone over the facade. The parapet has arched heads and plain minarets at the four corners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Published reference : Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 6

1. **Name** : Badi Masjid
2. **Location** : In Mominpura, Gulbarga
3. **Orientation** : North-South
4. **Associated structure** : Nil
5. **Any renovation/ modification** : Nil
6. **Date** : H. 774/1372 A.D.
7. **Legendary Account** : Nil
8. **Inscription** : Inscription in the mosque mentions the construction of the mosque by Mohammad Shaha of Bahamani in 1358 A.D.
9. **Description (Pl. No. 3)**

The Badi Masjid was built by Rajab Jalal Shirazi during the reign of Mohammad Shah Bahamani I in 1358 A.D. The mosque consists of a spacious rectangular hall. It measures 8 mts. in length and 9 mts. in width. The facade has five arched openings of uniform size towards east. The walls are adorned with arches. The middle arch of the western hall is meant for prayer i.e., *qibla*. The back wall of the same is *simla*. The side of the arches of the walls have circular medallions. The walls of the mosque are coated with lime.
10. Published reference

A brief information of the monument is given in the following works:

1. E.S. Merklinger: Indian Islamic Architecture
   Deccan 1347 to 1686 P.109, (1981, Delhi)

2. ARI-1958-9 P.(103)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 7</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Siddi Ambar Masjid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Payan, Behind the Darga Hazarath Khaja Bande Nawaz, Gulbarga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>North-south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure</td>
<td>Graves nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/ modification</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>C. 14th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td>(Pl. No. 171)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mosque of Siddi Ambar is located adjoining the southern gate of the Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz darga.

The mosque is rectangular in shape. It consists of three arched openings of uniform size on the eastern side. It has a single prayer hall. The hall has arches at the side walls. The western wall has a row of three arches. The middle arch, with a deep chamber (niche) with 5 arches and a dome, is noteworthy, is noteworthy.

The arch of the central wall i.e., niche has pilaster with pot to pot designs. The arches have floral designs. The shakhas are adorned with calligraphy writing of kalma.
(only for one God), and floral decoration. The side arches of the qibla have small niches. These arches are also decorated with floral designs and medallions.

The ceiling of the hall is divided into 3 parts each with flat domes. These domes may be compared to the domes of the Hirapur mosque. The squinches have the medallions with chain like decorative drops. The simla is in square shape at the back. The facade has a chajja. The exterior walls are adorned with three arches in each wall.

The parapet consists of arched heads and minarets on the corners. The dome is placed over the decorative pillars in the minarets. Two more minarets are at the centre of the parapet. There are some graves near the mosque.

10. Published reference : Nil
No. 8

1. Name : Sultanpur Mosque

2. Location : In a field of Nawaz Khan near Sultanpur

3. Orientation : Facing towards east

4. Associated structure : Well near the mosque

5. Any renovation/ modification : Nil

6. Date : C. 14th century A.D.

7. Legendary Account : Nil

8. Inscription : Nil

9. Description (Figure No.x) :

It is facing east. The masjid is located in a field south of Sultanpur. It is in a dilapidated condition. The mosque is rectangular in shape and measures 15 mts. x 7.30 mts. It consists of a prayer hall with two rows of arched openings. Each row has five arched openings. The arches of the prayer hall have square pillars at the lower side. The side walls have arches at the lower side upto the pillar level of the arches, and side walls with big niches in arch shape. Each niche of the wall has smaller deep niches upto the pillar level. Each small arch niche is flanked by smaller deep arched niches at the upper row. Over the top of the small arched niches there are deep niches each at the centre. The arched niche at the middle of the western wall is deeper. This part is called qibla. At the backside of
the western wall i.e., qibla is a projected wall called simla. The back middle wall is slightly elevated at the top with minarets. There are semi-circular domes over the square wall and the squinches. This wall is capped on the top of the arches of both the rows of the prayer hall. All domes are of equal size and shape. The floor inside the extension part of the wall is also in a dilapidated condition.

There are some graves in front of the mosque. One of them is big. It is made out of highly polished stone i.e. Sarcra shequs grave (Tomb). This structure looks like a grave and is noteworthy. Perhaps this type of grave could belong to an officer or a member of the royal family.

It has a sloping projection which is in a dilapidated condition just over the front arched opening. It has slopy wall. There is a parapet wall of the sides and on the rear wall. The parapet wall is also in a dilapidated condition.

There is a well at the backside of the mosque.

10. Published reference : Nil.
### No. 9

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Kamal-e-Mujarrad Masjid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>In Yadullah colony Roza-K, Gulbarga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>Facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure</td>
<td>A tomb nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/ modification</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>C. 15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9. Description [(Figure No. XIII & Plate No. 15)] | The mosque is located to the north-east of Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz darga. It is situated on an elevated plinth at the back part of the mosque. It is facing east. The mosque consists of a prayer hall. The facade of the prayer hall has 5 arched openings. These arches are placed over the pillars which are highly polished. The prayer hall consists of 3 rows of arched openings and is divided into 15 bays.

The hall is divided into 3 rows of 5 bays and thus forms 15 compartments. Each compartment is capped by a dome. The western wall has 5 arches with niches on the lower side. The middle arch of the western wall is qibla. At the left side of the qibla is a pavilion meant for...
delivering lectures. The side wall is also adorned with arches with windows. The chajja over the arches of the facade has brackets. The floral and geometrical decoration add beauty to the chajjas.

At the back side of the central western wall is Simla.

10. Published reference : Nil
1. Name : Langar Ki Masjid
2. Location : Tajnagar, Sultanpur Road, Gulbarga
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : Nearby 2 domes, open courtyard and a modern building
5. Any renovations/modifications : Additions on the right of the mosque
6. Date : 15th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Holy Verse of the Quran
9. Description :

This mosque (Figure No. XI and plate no. 37) is located on an elevated plinth. The mosque has three arched openings of uniform size. The facade measures 5.48 mts. Each of these arches is 3.04 mts. wide. It has a spacious prayer hall. The span of the hall is 14.92 mts. x 9.75 mts. It is approached by flight of steps at the centre of the facade. The thickness of the wall is 1.45 mts. The height of the plinth is 1 mt.

The prayer hall is divided into three compartments by means of 2 arches. These arches are supporting the roof. Each of them is 9.13 mts. wide and 8.2 mts. high. The facade of 3 arches has decorative brackets at the front.
They are supported by the massive arches. Above the arch of the facade is a sloping projection i.e., chajja. The chajja is capped by a parapet which is about 0.91 mts. in height running all round the building. There are arched heads in between small minarets which are at the four corners. This is the interesting feature of the early Bahamani period.

It may be noted that at the centre of the parapet wall on the east, the north and the south, there is an elevated rectangular structure with 3 arched openings. Besides, it is capped by arched heads in between the smaller minarets. But on the western wall at the centre there is a rectangular balcony. There are three arched openings on the east and the west, and two arched openings at the sides. This is capped by a semicircular dome.

The western wall of the hall has 3 arches and the side walls i.e., on the north and the south have two arched openings. The central arched niche in the western wall is quite elegant. It has one more arched niche at the lower side. These arches have either two or three off-sets.

Over the off-sets of the arches of the wall as well as the central arch of the western wall are holy verses of the Quran. It may be noted that the off-sets of the arched
niches of the walls have floral decorations. At the sides of the arches of the walls there are medallions. The western central niche is called qibla. The western central wall projected at the back side is called simla. Over this part is a open balcony.

In between the arched niches of the side-walls and on its upper parts, are arched motifs flanked by medallions. Besides, at the bottom is a Vaulted arched roof (dome). The parapet has arched heads. At the sides of the arched niches of the walls of the hall are smaller deep niches.

Adjoining the mosque on its northern wall there is a staircase leading to the first-floor of the building. On the top of the arches of the hall a vaulted arch-shaped dome is erected. The vaulted arch-shaped dome is indeed unusual in the Islamic architecture in the Deccan.

It has arched niches each at the side walls. Beneath the vaulted arch-shaped dome, ribs like wooden frames are shown to support the roof. This feature appears to have copied from the Buddhist constructions.

At the sides of the arched openings on the north and the south wall dome have small rectangular chambers, which are indeed a noteworthy feature of this monument.
The entire building is lavishly plastered with mortar and lime. It may be noted that there are graves near the mosque on the east.

10. Published references:

A few details like the names and location of the mosque with illustrations are given in the works such as: 1) Gulam Yazdani : *AR HEH 1347-49, Fasle* (1942), Calcutta, P-149. 2) Gulam Yazdani : *A.R.HEH 1346 Fasle* 1936-1937 (1939), Calcutta, P-17. (3) E.S. Merklinger : *Indian Islamic Architecture* (1981) Delhi P-142.
| No. 11 |
|---|---|
| **1. Name** | Sikandaria Masjid |
| **2. Location** | On the way to Sharana-basaveshwarappa temple near M.V. ground, Gulbarga |
| **3. Orientation** | Facing towards east |
| **4. Associated structure** | Nil |
| **5. Any renovation/modification** | Nil |
| **6. Date** | C. 15th century A.D. |
| **7. Legendary Account** | Nil |
| **8. Inscription** | Nil |
| **9. Description** | This mosque (Plate No. 79) has a spacious square hall over a plinth. It is built with dressed stone and mortar. The prayer hall has five arched openings towards the passage and arch of uniform dimension. Besides it has two more similar arched openings which are parallel to each other. Ceiling is divided into compartments by means of arches built both along its length and breadth. It has formed into five square compartments north-south about (20 mts. length) and east-west (about 15 mts) in three rows. Obviously the hall has fifteen vaults over which are 15 short domes of hemispherical type. The domes have arched columns which are elongated and square in shape. |
The western wall on the rear side of the prayer hall has a series of five rectangular arches. The middle one is deep and projected on its exterior side of the wall. At the right side is a platform with only a flight of steps. The remaining niches are empty. It may be noted that the niches of the walls have also three offsets, of which the last one is bigger than the remaining niches, as they too possess three offsets each.

There are three rectangular windows of the side walls on the north and the south. Each window is accommodated in the middle part of the wall and at the centre of each wall.

All the arches with columns and the side walls and the ceilings have thick plaster work inside. The plaster work is extended to the parapet at the facade and the domes and the wall. But the plaster work of the exterior walls has completely fallen off.

The mosque has a decorative parapet only at the facade. It consists of a row or trefoil pattern arched heads i.e. kangoor with drip stones at the front which has a sloping slab which is partly damaged. The portion of a wall has plaster work in which a projected band with a decoration of chains is shown at the top and extended to the bottom portion of the short minarets at the end of the parapet on
the north and the south. The minarets have a rectangular shape and the minaret at the southern side is in ruins.

10. Published references:

A few details of the monument are mentioned in the following works:


No. 12

1. Name : Hirapur Mosque
2. Location : Near MSK Mill
3. Orientation : Facing east
4. Associated Structure : Well, grave etc.
5. Any renovations/modifications : Nil
6. Date : 1585 A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description : (pl. no. 132)

The inscription fixed in the wall of a well located near the mosque refers to the construction of the mosque by Chand Bibi, wife of the Bijapur king Ibrahim Ali Adil Shah in 1585 A.D. The mosque (Figure XII and Plate No. 8) is located on a plinth. It has a single prayer hall with a chamber like niche in the western wall. In front of the prayer hall is a water trough i.e., tank. The prayer hall of the mosque has a big gate at the entrance on the eastern side. The tomb is surrounded by a compound wall of the recent period. The ground plan of the mosque is quite interesting for study.

The mosque consists of a prayer hall with three thick massive arched openings. The central arch is bigger in dimension than the side ones. The arches have pilaster at the lower level. The motif of the pilaster etc. are
continued around the edge of the arches. At the top the arches are flanked by circular medallions which are held by the trunks of the elephants as shown at the gate Badikaman of the Darga of Khaja Bande Nawaz. In between the medallions is a floral decoration over the arches and at the sides of the arches is a band consisting of floral decorations. At the top, the floral band has horizontal sockets. It is capped by a *chajja* i.e. a sloping projection. At the corners of the facade walls of the hall have massive high octagonal shaped pillars. Similar pillars are used at the rear walls of the hall. The *chajja* is capped by a parapet. The parapet has arched heads and minarets on four corners. The minarets are capped over the pillars on 4 sides of the wall. Two more minarets are erected over the central part of the minarets.

The arched openings have thick staff. Adjoining to the side pillars on four sides as well as the staff of the back side corners of the hall have 4 more arches. Similar type of arches are shown at the middle of the side walls i.e., northern, southern and western walls. They too bear similar decoration. Obviously the hall of the mosque has formed into 8 arches i.e. octagonal in shape upto the ground level. The exterior part of the hall is square while the interior part of the hall is octagonal.
The prayer hall over the arches is capped with a circular low-flattered dome. The ceiling of the dome has medallions tied with chains. The tip of the chain is tied to a circle at the centre of the ceiling. The arch of the western wall is attached to a small square chamber i.e. qibla and is noteworthy. One more storey has been raised over the qibla chamber and is capped with a hemispherical dome. The base of the dome has 5 arches in the walls. The dome has convex blutings. At the bottom of the upper storey of the qibla is a prodakshinapath which has also made to the low flattered dome of the prayer hall.

The walls and the steps of 8 arches of the hall have also smaller niches. All the interior arches are of uniform dimension.

There is a stone water trough i.e., water tank in front of the mosque and behind the entrance gate.

The entrance gate has a big facade. It has a very small door at the middle and an arch at the top. The edges of the arch are decorated with a torana which is similar to the Hindu temples. This type of torana is also seen in all the arches of the prayer hall. The door is flanked by big arches in the side walls. At the sides of the door arch and over the head of the wall arches there are 3 small arches. On the upper side of the middle arch door are four arched
openings and two more each at the sides and over the smaller arches. It is capped by a chajja i.e. sloping projection. On the top of the chajja are arched heads and minarets at the corners over the octagonal pillars. These pillars are erected at two corner sides of the gate. The entrance gate is approached by a flight of steps.

The gate is attached to the rectangular hall at the sides called saraikhana (guest room). Each hall has 5 arched doors. They have chajjas and parapet with arched heads and minarets.

The passage is in rectangular shape at the door gate. Inside, the middle has open pavilions. The walls on both the sides of the inner pavilion of the entrance gate have arches. These walls are capped by a flattened dome. The decoration of the arches and the ceiling of the dome is similar to that on the mosque hall. The back wall of the gate and its side halls are closed. The entrance gate has two storeys. The wall of the upper storey has arches and two of them have grills.

10. Published reference: Nil
No. 13

1. Name: Afzal Khan Mosque
2. Location: Inside the Darga of Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz
3. Orientation: North-south
4. Associated Structure: Several buildings at the sides of the mosque
5. Any renovation/modification: Nil
6. Date: 
7. Legendary Account: Nil
8. Inscription: Nil
9. Description:

The Afzal Khan Mosque (Plate No. 132) is located on an elevated plinth. It is approached by a flight of steps on two sides at the eastern face of the mosque. The middle part of the staircase has a chamber. It has three arched openings towards east.

The hall is divided into 15 bays of equal size. The walls are adorned with arches of equal size at the interior. At the corners of the mosque are four massive and high pillars of the minarets octagonal in shape. These pillars are similar in style to the Hirapur mosque at Gulbarga. The western central hall has an arch for prayer i.e. qibla. It has simla at the back western wall. Over the arches and the corners, arches are formed in octagonal form. Over the base
of the octagonal form is a circular wall which is capped by a hemispherical dome. The exterior dome has four minarets at the corners and in between them are arched heads. Around the graves of the dome in the corner is a lotus petals-like decoration. The walls of the arched doors are plain, but around the top wall of the arches are chajjas supported with brackets. The parapet has leaf-like arches and minarets on four corners. The pillars of the minarets are elongated and are capped with fluted smaller domes.

10. Published reference:
A few details are given under the works such as: 1) *A.R. HEH 1357/1925-26 A.C. By Ghulam Yazdani* (1928 Calcutta) P -87; 2) *Indian Islamic Architecture: By E.S. Merklinger* (1981 Delhi P - 127).
No. 14

1. Name : Mosque of Alamgir
2. Location : Gulbarga Darga of Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : Several graveyards, tombs near the mosque
5. Any renovation/modification : Nil
6. Date : 1703 A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :

The mosque (Plate No. 4) has a square shape. The mosque was built during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1703 A.D. The mosque has a hall. It has five arched openings. The hall is divided into 15 bays of equal size and they spring with flat domes at the top. The arch of the door is overcapped with two more arches. At the middle on the top of the arch is a decorative pattern of smaller niches. There are circular decorative medallions at the sides of the first arch. In between the medallions is a floral decoration.
Idgahs:

There are three idgahs of the period at the place. Usually high massive walls are erected in north-south direction. The central arch is considered as qibla. At the side of the qibla part is attached with a platform for the members to address the audience. The parapet is capped by arched heads and minarets at the two ends of the wall. They are built with dressed stones and mortar. The architectural details are explained below:
No. 1

1. Name : Khadim Idgah
2. Location : Aland Road, Near Chor Chor Gumbad in Gulbarga
3. Orientation : Facing towards east
4. Associated Structure : Nil
5. Any renovations/modifications : Nil
6. Date : 14th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :

The Idgah (Plate No. 42) is located near Chor Gumbad. At the rear side of the open prayer court is a horizontal massive high wall in north-south orientation. The wall of the Idgah is damaged here and there. The wall is thicker at the base than at the top. It is capped by a parapet at the top. The parapet has arched heads and minarets. At the centre of the wall is a flight of steps oriented in East-west direction which leads to the upper part. On the lower southern side of the staircase wall, a small chamber is provided with an arched door. The horizontal wall has a row of some arched niches. The central part of the wall is prominent and is meant for prayer called qibla and it is projected back side called simia.
10. Published reference:

A scanty details of the monument can be seen in the following works:


2. *Waquiate - Namliquate Bijapur* by Basheeruddin Ahmed (1915, Agra)
No. 2

1. Name : Idgah
2. Location : Raja
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : Nil
5. Any renovations/modifications : Yes
6. Date : -
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description : (Plate 37)

Presently the Idgah is completely renovated. The wall of the Idgah is standing in north-south orientation. It has a plinth facing east. The wall has a row of five simple arches. The middle arch is bigger in size than the others. Near the central arch of the wall is a pavilion which has three steps. The parapet of the wall of the Idgah has two cylindrical minarets at the corners. In between them is a series of smaller arched heads and at the middle of the parapet are two short minarets. The left part of the plinth seems to be added recently. There is no plinth added at the right side. The central arch of the Idgah wall is meant for prayer i.e. qibla. The projected part of the back central wall is simla.
10. Published reference:

A brief information is given in the following works:

No. 3

1. Name : Idgah
2. Location : Gulbarga Hafth Gumbad
3. Orientation : Facing North-south
4. Associated Structure : Graves
5. Any renovation/modification : Nil
6. Date : About 14th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :  

The idgah is oriented in south-north direction. It consists of a horizontal massive high hall. It has two big pillars. The wall of the idgah is adorned with three arches of uniform size. At the centre of the wall is pavilion which measures 2.4 mts. in length. The foundation wall has been built at the back of the idgah and on the rear sides of the idgah walls. The central wall of the idgah has qibla and simla which is a usual feature of the Islamic monuments. There are some graves near idgah. The parapet has minarets at the corner and in between them are arched heads. The central part of minarets is damaged.

10. Published reference : Nil
Dargas

There are mainly four types of dargas namely, married saints (mystic saints), bachelor, women (mystic women) and children and thieves. Among these, the dargas of bachelor saint Sheikh Sirajuddin Junaidi Rukmuddin Tola, married saint Bande Nawaz, Akbar Hussaini, Darga Munnawara and Seer-e-Sultan, Khadar Basha etc., and women darga of Hazrath Kunja Masabi are important for the study.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Inside the Sheikh Roza Darga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>Facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated Structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/modification</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>C 14th Century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Darga (Plate No. 129) of Hazrath Shaik Sirajuddin Junaidi is surrounded by a prakara wall. In the vicinity of the darga is a mosque, a well, a tomb and some graves. The darga of Hazrath Shaikh Sirajuddin Jamaidi consists of a square hall and is located on a plinth. The darga has an arched door facing south. The wall of the darga has a row of three arches on each side excepting the eastern facade. The interior wall of the darga is adorned with arches, three in a row in each wall. The central arch of the western wall is meant for prayer. Inside the darga at the centre are the two graves of Hazrath Shaik Sirajuddin Junaidi Bagdadi and his son Shaik Allauddin Khamd Khoonmir Junaidi. The graves are parallel to each other and are in north-south direction.
A dome is built over the top of the arches and the squinches. The ceiling of the dome has lotus decoration and circular medallions which are also seen at the sides of the arches of the exterior and interior walls. The parapet is built over a wall on the top of the arches. It has arched heads and minarets at the four corners. The minarets and the dome are capped by a bronze Kalasa with a crescent at the top. The gateway of the darga has two doors one on the south and the other on the west. The former gate has a chajja. The facade of the western gateway of the Darga has two round minarets at the sides. These minarets resemble those of the Madarasa of Gawan of Bidar (Yazdani fig.45 P-61). The height of each minaret is 18.4 mts. These minarets are massive in size and look like bastions. Similar type of minarets can be seen at the house of Gesu Daraz darga, Hirapur Mosque in Gulbarga. To the east of the darga of Hazrat Shaikh Sirajuddin is the massive structure of a gate. It was built by Yusuf Adil of Bijapur, since he was the disciple of the Saint. The span of the building is 38 mts., north to south and about 1 mt. east to west. The arch of the passage of the building i.e. gateway of the darga is about 8 mts. high and 5 mts. in span. The arch has a recess. The height of the door-way is 2 mts. The passage of the gate inside is square and is plain. It measures 10 mts. each way. The building has two storeys and their roofs are vaulted. Two doors are built over the upper storey.
The minarets of each door of the upper storey are at the four corners.

The building in each storey has eight arched openings of uniform size in the interior and is facing east. It measures 3 mts. in height and 2 mts. in span.

10. Published reference:

The works on *Seer-E-Gulbarga* by Sultan Mir Munshi Hyd. (1913); p.167 - 169; provide few details of the monument.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Hazrath Ruknuddin Tola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Peelapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Associated Structure</td>
<td>Graves and dargas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Any renovation/modification</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>830 H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Legendary Account</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/plate150.png" alt="Plate" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The grave (Mazahar) of Saint Ruknuddin made out of highly polished black stone called i.e. *kanir* stone is on an elevated open square plinth. The grave has elongated arched shape. By the left side of the grave there is another grave of Hazarath Shah Khadri who was a Brahmin originally. The brahmin was a disciple of Ruknuddin Tola. Therefore his grave was located by the side of the Saint. Some more graves are also located in front of the Darga.

The life history of the saint Ruknuddin as mentioned in the literary work is given below:

Ruknuddin Tola, a Saint of Khadri came from Bagdad (Iraq) to Delhi, Khuldabad (Maharashtra) and Gulbarga in 1383 A.D. during the reign of Ferozshah Bahmani. The saint was the relative of Hazrath Moinuddin Abdul Qadar Jeelani.
The presence of Ruknuddin Tola at Gulbarga came to be known by Khaja Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraz Raihmatullah Aliya soon after his arrival to Gulbarga from Delhi via Khuldabad (Maharashtra). He was also aware of the Saints hailing to Gulbarga from Delhi via different parts of India. The saint Ruknuddin Tola had sat there for 40 years for anusthana. Khaja Bande Nawaz was welcomed by Rukmuddin Tola. By that time, his whole body was so thin that he was unable to stand up. Besides blood was oozing out from his body. With the help of his turban Khaja Bande Nawaz cleaned the wound of the Saint Ruknuddin Tola. The turban then was burnt by him. It changed and formed into a gold block and weighed about a tola. By that time the weight of the body of Ruknuddin was also one tola. Afterwards the name tola was given after him. (Basheeruddin Ahmed : 1915 ; P-535).

It is said that the premises of the grave of the saint had been cleaned by the tiger with its tail. (Basheeruddin Ahmed : (1915) P-535). A tradition is being kept even today of taking darshan of the grave by the devotees. The devotees of different sects—Hindus and Muslims have to take bath before they pay a visit. If the devotees have eaten flesh, they have to take bath in a well located nearby prior to pay a visit.
10. Published reference:

A few information can be seen in the following works:


1. Name
   : Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz Rahimatullah Alia

2. Location
   : Roza Buruz

3. Orientation
   : North-south

4. Associated structure
   : Grave and darga etc. nearby

5. Any renovation/ modification
   : Nil

6. Date
   : 1422 A.D.

7. Legendary Account
   : Nil

8. Inscription
   : A verse from the Holy Quran

9. Description
   :
   The tomb (Plate No. 23) has 3 arched doors on three sides on the east, the north and the south of walls. The wall has adorned with two rows of three arches each one above the other. But it looks like a two storeyed building.

   Inside the tomb there are three graves, the middle one is of Khaja Bande Nawaz. The two others at the sides are those of his sons Akbar Hussaini and Asghar Hussaini, as the top part of the graves have a small arch projections is noteworthy. These graves are in north-south orientation. The interior walls are adorned with three arches on each side but the middle one has arched door or arch of uniform
dimension. The side arches of the lower wall have decorated *toranas* flanked by circular medallion. Besides, each of them has a niche.

The arches of the centre western wall have concave flutings. The upper row of the wall inside has arches of uniform size on four sides of the tomb wall. The corner side of the arches have hemispherical arches which form an octagonal form. It may be noted that the corner arches called *squinches* on the upper wall have also deep concave flutings. At the middle of the squinches have a leaf medallions. The dome is capped on the top of the arches of the upper wall. It has decorative designs.

The door frames of the arches of the passages have pot to pot designs. Besides, they have the decorations of medallions of Persian writing of verses from the holy Quran on the southern door. The southern door has *Shakes*. The upper wall has the rows of three arches on all sides.

Published reference:

The work on *Indian Islamic Architecture Deccan 1347 to 1686 A.D.* by E.S.Merklinger 1981 Delhi; (p.112) provides certain information.
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<td>1. Name          : Khader Basha</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Location      : In a field by the side of Sultanpur Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation   : North-South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated Structure : Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/modification : Nil</td>
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<td>6. Date          : 15th Century A.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account : Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Inscription   : Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description   : The Darga (Plate No. 16) is built on an elevated plinth which is in ruins. It has <em>pradakshinapatha</em> around the darga. The darga has three arched doors on the east, north and southern walls. It is in octagonal shape on the exterior but square inside which is indeed a noteworthy feature. Inside, the tomb has two graves in a single line in north-south direction. The arched doors are high. The width of each door is 1.50 mts. Each arch door has two off-sets which spring with arches on the upper part. The arched squinches are erected over the pilasters, inside. On the upper parts of the corners are deep arches on four sides. These arches are adorned to the three walls of the doors.</td>
</tr>
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<td>6791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and it has a deep arched niche to the western central wall. All have similarities in height and form. This pattern at the interior can be compared to the women darga at Gulbarga. These arches inside have formed into octagonal arches at the upper level of the wall of the darga. The top of all the arches have circular bands with geometrical decorations and in between them is a floral decoration. The circular dome springs over the top of the arches. It has a band of pointed projection at the base of the dome. The arches like motifs are shown over the band of the dome. It has two circular decoration at the centre of the dome. The pilasters inside the dome have been chipped off. The western wall has deep semicircular niches in arch shape meant for prayer. Owing to the raising of arches on four corners the ground plan of the tomb inside is square in shape.

The exterior wall of the darga is in octagonal shape. Each face of the octagonal wall on the exterior side measures 4.23 mts. It may be noted that the corner walls on the exterior are adorned with arched type shallow niche at the height of 1.20 mts. from the ground level. Therefore it has formed into an octagonal form.

There are geometrical decorative medallions on the top at the sides of the corner arched niches and the doors and western wall.
At the top of the arches of the door western wall as well as corner walls have sloping projections called *chajja* which are damaged here and there.

The parapet of the darga is in octagonal shape. It has arched head and minarets at the four corners.

Published reference : Nil
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Hazrat Kamal Mujarrad</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Kamal Mujarrad darga, Yadullah Colony, Gulbarga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated Structure</td>
<td>Graves, domes etc.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/modification</td>
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<td>6. Date</td>
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<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
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<td>8. Inscription</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Description (Plate No.15)</td>
<td>The Mujarrad Durgah of Kamal-e-Mosque has two arched doors on the north and the south walls of the tomb. The other two walls are adorned with arches. Inside, the tomb has a grave at the centre. The arches inside the walls on four sides as well as the arches on the upper sides at the corner are formed into octagonal form. All the arches are plain. The dome is erected over the arches and is squarish. The walls and the dome are plastered with lime.</td>
<td></td>
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No. 6

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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Legendary Accounts</td>
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<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Inscription</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Description (Plate No.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The darga called Moula Shah Khadar is located near the mosques at Sultanpur. It has been repaired recently. The ground plan of the darga is square in shape. It has the grave of Moulana Shah Khadar inside. There are some graves outside the dargah also.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Published reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A litter information is given in the works like Basheeruddin Ahmed: <em>Waquiate Hamligate Bijapur Vol.III</em> (1915), P-536.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 7

| 1. Name          | Siddi Ambar Darga |
| 2. Location      | Payan Behind darga |
|                  | Hazarath Khaja Bande |
|                  | Nawaz, Gulbarga |
| 3. Orientation   |                |
| 4. Associated structure | Graves and dome etc. |
| 5. Any renovation/ | Nil |
| modification            |                |
| 6. Date           | C. 15th century A.D. |
| 7. Legendary Account | Nil |
| 8. Inscription    | Mentions the name |
| 9. Description    |                |

It is on the east of Siddi Ambar mosque. The dargah is facing south. It is square in shape. It has an arched door at the south. The arch has a torana. The shakhas of the arch are highly decorated with stucco work. The door is fixed to the southern arched opening. The door frames have also four plain shakhas. It has calligraphy writing of Shakir Ambar on the top. The southern wall of the door has two arches of equal size. These walls are also highly decorated.

Inside the darga there are four graves which are in north-south orientation. They are the graves of Siddi Ambar and his family members.
The side walls are adorned with three arches of uniform size on each side. They have decorative arch design. The parapet has arched heads and finials (minarets) at the corners over the decorative walls. The finials are also highly decorated.

Interior walls have arches in each wall. The corners have four arches on the upper part of the wall. All these arches form an octagonal shape. The dome is capped over the circular wall.

In front of the darga, there are some graves of women, men and children.

10. Published reference : Nil
No. 9

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>: Seer-E-Sultan Bachelor Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>: Shahabazar Patwegar Galli Gulbarga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>: Facing to north side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure</td>
<td>: Grave-yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/ modification</td>
<td>: Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>: C. 15th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
<td>: Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>: Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description (Figure No. — )</td>
<td>: The Bachelor tomb of Seer-E-Sultan is located near Patwegar Galli in Shahbazar, it has a single arch door on the northern side. The remaining walls of the tombs are closed but adorned with arches. Inside the tomb is the grave of Seer-E-Sultan. It is in north-south orientation. It may be noted that each face of the exterior wall has arched heads and the four corners have minarets and in between the minaret arched heads. The base part of the arched heads in the parapet is also in semi circular form. The dome springs on the top of the arches. It is located on an elevated plinth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Published reference:

A little information is said in the work like Seer-E-Gulbarga, by Susltan Mir Munshi 1913.
| No. 8 | 1. Name                  | : Khunja Masa Bee Darga |
|      | 2. Location              | : Kapnur near Gulbarga  |
|      | 3. Orientation           | : South                |
|      | 4. Associated structure  | : Graves and a well nearby |
|      | 5. Any renovation/       | : Repairs have been carried out |
|      | modification             |                        |
|      | 6. Date                  | : About 1425 A.D.      |
|      | 7. Legendary Account     | : There is a belief that whenever a dog bites a man, he pays a visit to the darga and drinks water from the well located near the darga for three days, he will be cured. |
|      | 8. Inscription           | : Nil                  |
|      | 9. Description (Figure XVIII) | : The darga is called Khunja Masa Bi. The darga is probably meant mainly for women as it mostly contains the graves of women inside. |
It is located on the northern outskirt of the city. The walls of the building are smeared with paint. There are graves on the southern side of the darga. There is a well to the right side of the darga.

The tomb is located on an elevated square platform. It is square in shape. It has two graves of Bi Bi Kamal Sultana Khunja Masa and her son Syed Khaja Kareemullah Hussaini inside. The graves are in north-south orientation. The grave of the woman is slightly elevated and has a flat surface on the top, whereas the grave of her son has an arch-shape surface on the top. The hall of the darga has three arched doors, one on each side on the north, south and east side of the wall. The arches of the three doors have arch type jalis fixed on the upper part only. The remaining wall i.e. the western wall of the darga has also a similar arch on the upper side. Inside, there are four more arches at the four corners of the wall. The form and shape of these arches are almost similar to the top of the arches of the door as well as the arch niche of the western wall. Obviously the adding of these arches has formed the octagonal shape. The dome of the darga springs over the top of the arches. The dome is plastered with mortar and it is in hemispherical form. At the bottom of the dome has a band with arch strips interior. The parapet has arched heads and minarets one on each corner of the parapet. The kalasa is fixed over the dome.
There are two graves over the plinth in front of the southern door of the darga.

The span of the pavilion of the darga is 30 mts. The span of the platform end from the wall of the darga outside is 7.6 mts. This space around the darga acts as pradakshinapath outside the hall of the darga. The span of each arched door is 2.5 mts. The hall of the darga measures 15 sq. mts. On the exterior, it measures 9.50 sq. mts. The height of the wall upto the bottom of the inside arched niche is 1.90 mts.

The Saint Hazrath Khunja Masa Bee was the daughter of Sultan Mahmood Bahmani. Besides, she was the wife of Khaja Sanman Hussain of Miraj in Maharashtra. She died in 21, Rajab 792 Hijri, (1414 A.D.).

10. Published reference:
A few details are given in the following works:
Khankahs

The tradition of erecting the khankah (monastery) for the Muslim saints of the period appeared only in the early phase of the Bahmanis of Gulbarga. The khankahs are rare in the place. Only one khankah was built by Firoz Shah of the Bahmani of Gulbarga. (pl. xiii. 143)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Orientation</th>
<th>Associated Structure</th>
<th>Any renovations/modifications</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Legendary Account</th>
<th>Inscription</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khankah of Hazarath Kaja Bande Nawaz</td>
<td>Near the fort and Shahabazar Naka</td>
<td>East-west</td>
<td>Grave yard</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>C. 14th Century A.D.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The *khankha* of Hazarath Firoz Shaha Bahamani. The *khankha* consists of a rectangular hall and measures 70 ft. North to South. The facade has fine arched openings of uniform size. One of them is closed. The *chajja* is resting over the arches with plane stone brackets. The parapet is 2 ft. high. The hall of the *khankha* has a vaulted roof and is divided into ten bays with shallow domes.
10. Published Reference

A few details are mentioned in the works like A.R. - AD, HEH Nizam Dominion, 1347-49 fasli 1437 to 47C, by Ghulam Yazdani (Calcutta - 1942) P-2)
1. **Name**: Bodka Gumbad  
2. **Location**: Aland road, New Sheikhroza, Shahabazar Naka  
3. **Orientation**: Facing east  
4. **Associated structure**: Nil  
5. **Any renovation/modification**: Nil  
6. **Date**: C.14th Century A.D.  
7. **Legendary Accounts**: Nil  
8. **Inscription**: Nil  
9. **Description**:  
The tomb is (Plate No. 15) located on a plinth. The hall of the tomb has three big open arches on the north, south and east but the western arch is closed. The floor is damaged and walls both inside and outside are not plastered with lime and mortar, but are made of dressed stone and mortar. Inside the hall at the centre is a grave oriented in the north-south direction. The grave is located on a rectangular plinth. The arches of similar dimension are made on both exterior and interior walls of the tomb hall. In between the top of the arches in the walls inside has squinches of drip stones and has formed into octogonal form. Over the octogonal form a tall circular wall has been built. But the upper part of the circular wall is not capped by a dome a fact which is noteworthy. Therefore, it is locally called 'tomb without dome'.  
10. **Published reference**: Nil
1. Name : Tomb of Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani
2. Location : Shabazar, Gulbarga
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : Some more tombs nearby
5. Any renovation/modification : Nil
6. Date : 1357 A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :

The tomb (Plate No. 16) of Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani who was the first ruler of the Bahmani dynasty is built on an elevated plinth. The wall of the tomb is 4 to 6 inches square. The tomb has 3 arched gates on the east, north and south walls. The remaining western wall of the tomb is adorned with arch of similar height. It is meant for a prayer niche i.e. *qi£>la*. The back wall of the western side is *simla*. The pilaster of the tomb has pot to pole designs. The walls are slopy towards the base which is in Tughaloque style. The height of the wall from the platform i.e. elevated platform is about 6 mts. The interior of the tomb has squinches in between the arches of the walls, which forms into an octagon. A dome is erected over the arches and squinches.
The walls have no decoration but have a band of deep blue enamel tiles arranged in the form of orbs and diamonds at regular intervals.

Inside, the tomb has two graves, of Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani and his queen Begum Malik Jahan. The graves are made of stones. The queen's grave is flat at the top.

The parapet has arched heads with minarets at four corners. The minarets are capped over the small pillars.

It may be noted that Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani died in the 1357 A.D. His queen died in 1361 A.D.

10. Published reference:
A little information is given in the work i.e., AR HEH Nizam 1331-1333 Fasli, by Syed Ali Asgar Bilgram Hyd. (P-8).
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Tomb of Mohammad Shah I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Shahabazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>North-south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure</td>
<td>Graves nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/ modification</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>1375 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Accounts</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td>The tomb (Plate No. [)]) of Mohammed Shah I is located near Pan Bazar. The tomb is located over a square plinth. The tomb has arched doors on the north, south and east. The remaining western wall has an arch which is meant for a prayer niche i.e. qibla. The back wall is slightly projected which is called sima. The dome springs over the arch of the wall. The parapet has arched heads and minarets at the four corners. It may be noted that the dome of the building is flat. Inside is the tomb of Mohammed I of the Bahmani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Name**: Mujahid Shah Tomb  
2. **Location**: The western-most tomb of Hafth Gumbad located to the east of Khaja Bande Nawaz Darga  
3. **Orientation**: North-south  
4. **Associated structure**: Six similar tombs nearby  
5. **Any renovation/ modification**: Nil  
6. **Date**: 1375-78 A.D.  
7. **Legendary Account**: Nil  
8. **Inscription**: Nil  
9. **Description**:  

   There are seven tombs, in a single compound. Therefore it is called Hafth Gumbad. Five of them are built on a large platform. The platform measures about 25 ft. long and 600 ft. broad. The other two are located parallel to the same platform to the north.

   The western most tomb on the big platform is that of Mujahid Shah Bahmani, the third King of the dynasty. The tomb is a massive structure and is larger than the others.

   Inside the tomb has five graves. Two are larger than the others. Three of them are of similar shape. One of them is small. The two bigger and the smaller one are of men and the other two of women.
The bigger two graves are of King Mujahid Shah Bahmani and his father-in-law, Ismail Mukh. The smaller grave belongs to his son. The remaining two on the rear side belong to his wife and sister.

The tomb has arched openings at the middle of each wall excepting the western wall. These doors have joints on either side. In the northern wall, a door is fixed below the arch. But the others, two on the east and the south walls, the arches are fixed with grills over the two walls. These walls have rectangular niches in them. In the western wall the arch has the decoration of circular medallions around the shakhar, but there is one more medallion on the middle wall of the arch. At the corners, these arches have 4 more arches of similar size. Obviously these arches form an octagon. These corner arches have no bases. This type of octagonal arches in the tombs seen in several tombs of Gulbarga and other areas.

The decorative circular medallions of the stucco and plaster work are found at the sides of all eight arches inside and four arches outside.

A tall hemispherical dome is built over the wall at the top of the octagonal arches. At the base of the dome is an ornamental band of stone. The remaining parts of the walls, arches and dome are lavishly coated with thick plaster.
Regarding the graves, all of them are built on plinth and are oriented in north-south direction. It may be noted that two of them are the principal graves i.e. quite prominent. They are in a rectangular elevated structure capped by arch-shape dome. The middle part is decorated either with niches or niches with geometric or floral decoration in the stucco work. The other graves are similar but smaller and are situated to the right side of the bigger graves. The top of the northern face of these arched graves have small niches each. But their backside is flat with decorative designs. The graves on the extreme western and eastern sides are different from the others. They have a rectangular and elevated structure and without the arch-shaped dome at the top. This type of graves may be identified with the ladies. For example, the grave of the lady at the darga of Hazrath Khunja Masa Bi Saheba in the city is flat on the upper surface. Therefore, these graves may be identified with a King, his son and his queen on one side and the other with his father-in-law and his sister.

The exterior walls are plain and sloping. In the southern wall of the tomb two smaller arched niches are made at the sides of the middle tall arch.

The parapet has arched heads and four minarets at the corners.
The tomb was built eleven years after the completion of the great unusual fort mosque, built by his sister Ruhparwar Agah (HEH 1930-31 P-178).

Only some important features of the tomb have been mentioned in the works of several scholars.

10. Published references:

Some details of the monument are mentioned in the following works:


1. Name : Daud Shah Tomb  
2. Location : Haft Gumbad Gulbarga  
3. Orientation : Facing North  
4. Associated structure : tombs  
5. Any renovation/ modification : Nil  
6. Date : 1378 A.D.  
7. Legendary Accounts : Nil  
8. Inscription : Nil  
9. Description :  
   The tomb (Plate No. 78) is on the eastern side of Mujahid Shah Tomb. It is a single unit of twin tombs.  

   The limit is joined together by a narrow carroidor built into the thickness of the walls. The tombs are identical to that of the tomb of Mujahid Shah in its ground plan, walls, arches and dome. But there are other features, too.  

   The left-side tomb has a single grave ascribed to Daud. The right side tomb has 4 graves. Three of them are males and the other is of a female child.  

   The walls of each tomb has three arched openings i.e., passages that is, one in each wall at the middle. The western wall of the left side tomb has a small niche at the
middle. But it has a tall niche in the interior. The shakhar of the western wall arch inside has a fanciful ornamentation of torana with floral decoration. Besides, the wall has stucco writing of holy verses of Quran in two lines. The pilasters of the bigger arch and the small one of the wall have features of vases one above the other. Over them are a medallion with leaf shape. These decorative features and a niche are absent in the tomb of Mujahid Shah. At the centre of the tomb there is a rectangular grave. It has also a rectangular base and arched dome at the top built with brick and mortar. The middle part of the rectangular base of the grave looks like mancha bande file type of admisthene of the Hindu temple. However, this is a usual feature of the Muslim graves.

The corridor between the twin tombs in the central wall is also of the arched type. Regarding the graves, two of them are made of stone. One of them is slightly damaged. The remaining are very small but flat at the top.

10. Published reference : Nil
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Md. Shah II Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Haft Gumbad Gulbarga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure</td>
<td>Some more tombs nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/ modification</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>1397 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Accounts</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td>The tomb (Plate No. 46) of Md. Shah II is located on a platform of the Haft Gumbad. The features of the ground plan, wall, arches dome are similar to those of Mujahid Shah’s Tomb. But it has 3 doors on 3 sides of the walls. The remaining western wall is closed. But the arch of the wall inside i.e. Miharab has decoration. Inside the tomb has no graves at present. The floor is badly damaged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graves (Sareephagai)**

Several Sareephagai made of highly polished black stone are located in the premises of the Haft Gumbad.
1. Name : Samsuddin I tomb
2. Location : Haft Gumbad Gulbarga
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : A tomb
5. Any renovation/modification : Nil
6. Date : 1397 A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Brief history
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :

   The tomb is built below the main pavilions of the Haft Gumbad. It is slightly a duplicate of the other three tombs, i.e. Mujahiddin Shah and Daud Shah both in general form and dimensions.

10. Pub reference :

   A scanty details are given in the following report:

   A. R. H. E. H. 1335 F/1925-26, by G. Yazdani (1928)
1. Name : Ghiyasuddin Tomb
2. Location : In the premises of Haft Gumbad
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : Some more tombs nearby
5. Any renovation/modification : Nil
6. Date : C. 14th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :
   The tomb (Plate no. 15) of Ghiyasuddin is on the western side of the anonymous tomb in the Haft Gumbad. The ground plan, walls, arches, 3 doors with arches excepting the inside western wall and dome are similar to those of the anonymous tomb or child's tomb or Mujahid Shah tomb. It has 3 doors on 3 sides of the tomb. It is also built over a raised platform. Inside the tomb is the grave of Ghiyasuddin. The grave is made of polished stone slab.
10. Published reference : Nil
1. Name: Tajuddin Firoz Tomb
2. Location: On the eastern side of Dwaud Tomb
3. Orientation: North
4. Associated structure: Other tombs
5. Any renovation/ modification: Nil
6. Date: 1422 A.D.
7. Legendary Accounts: Nil
8. Inscription: Holy Quran verse
9. Description:

The Tajuddin Firoz Shah Tomb (Plate No. 16) consists of twin tombs. The interior of the twin tombs consists of two spacious square halls. The walls of the twin tombs look like double apartments. Among the twin tombs one is joined with the other through a corridor in the middle wall. The twin tombs have graves. The grave is retained in the right side tomb. The floor of the tombs is damaged. The right western tomb has three arched openings on the north, the south and the eastern walls. The western wall is adorned with arched niches. The corridor of the arched openings of the tomb has door frames at the sides. The door frames have three shakas.

The arched openings are filled with tracery of a beautiful geometric pattern on the upper part. The arched door frames of the tombs are made of polished stone. They
have decorative motifs. The motifs of these pilasters are in Hindu style. The upper part of the arched openings of both the tombs have sloping projection called *chajja* which is supported by brackets at the sides.

The exterior wall of the tomb has two rows of arches, one built above the other. The lower row has two arches at the side but each with a small window at the side of the door. The upper row has 5 arches, which are filled with traceries. They are adorned with conical designs. The arches of the doors are adorned with geometric and floral decorations.

The height of the wall is about 13.6 mts. Its double-storeyed facade is noteworthy. Besides, arches with or without concave flutings are provided at the corners. It looks like an octagon. The dome is crowned over the arches of the upper wall. The stone jali (grills) screens of the upper row of the tomb walls are common in the Deccan.

It may be noted that the corner arches on the upper series of the eastern tomb have leaf medallions but it is absent in the corner arches of the western tomb. The ceiling of the same dome i.e. eastern tomb has no concave flutings like that of the western tomb. But it is adorned with intricate work at the centre as well as decorative leaf medallions over the bands at the lower part of the ceiling.
The leaf medallions have floral decorations. But the arches of the upper wall over the lower wall of the middle arched doors are filled with stone grills. The lower northern walls of the twin tombs have smaller open niches at the middle. The corner arches on the upper walls of both the tombs have wide concave flutings which resemble some time the western middle wall of the tombs.

It may be noted that the stone pillars are used as pilasters to the arches at the sides of the middle doors in the walls. The wall has an arch on the eastern wall. At the side of the arches are smaller niches. The arches at the sides or the doors are adorned with decorative *toranas* which are noteworthy. The middle part of the western wall has an open niche.

Besides the arch has the decoration of calligraphic writing of holy verses of the Quran.

The corridor between the twin tombs have big arches with small niches at the middle. The ceiling of the corridor is capped by a dome with concave flutings and intricate decoration. At the sides of the niches are adorned with floral decorative designs, calligraphic writing of holy verses of the Quran (on its left side only) and the leaf medallion in stucco work is at the top.
The dome has concave flutings with intricatory decoration. These features may be compared to the exterior of the Qutub Minar at Delhi. The central part of the ceiling is adorned with wide circular bands. These bands have also decorative designs.

At the sides of the arches of the doors, inside and outside corridors etc. have circular decorative medallions.

The tombs have a flight of steps from the upper wall only. These steps lead to the top and it goes around the walls of each tomb at the lower and upper rows of the walls. It may be noted that there is no flight of steps, from the floor to the upper wall of the tombs. Above the door ways and behind the parapet is a pediment of stone which is noteworthy.

It may be noted that the tomb of the teacher i.e. Saint Gisu Daraz who migrated to Deccan in Hijri 805 (A.D. 1401) (Haroon Khan Sherwani : P-151) is located very near the eastern side of his tomb.

The parapet has a series of arched heads and on four corners of each tomb with minarets. Besides, at the lower side of the parapet in the wall, a series of pranalas are fixed for rain water to flow out.
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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Name</strong></td>
<td>Child Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Location</strong></td>
<td>In the premises of Hafth Gumbad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Orientation</strong></td>
<td>North-south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Associated Structure</strong></td>
<td>Some more tombs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Any renovations/modifications</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Date</strong></td>
<td>C. 16th Century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Legendary Account</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Inscription</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Description</strong></td>
<td>There are niches at the sides of the arch of the western wall. The niche is adorned with decorative stucco work on its top. At the base of the dome are niches with decorative work. In the ceiling of the dome at the middle adorned with intricatory decoration which is filled with painting. In the middle and in the intricate work of the ceiling of the dome. There is calligraphic writing of the holy Quran. The band has medallions with decorative leaves which are also filled with paintings. A lower part of the child grave placed at the centre of the tomb is misplaced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is a child tomb on the south of the Firozshah Bahmani tomb. The interior of the tomb measures 34'3" sq.ft.

The grave is in this. The tomb has also 3 doors on three sides of the walls and the remaining western wall with an arch inside is closed. Most of the features like the ground plan, the walls, the arches inside both to the doors and to the corners squinches inside and the door are similar to that of Mujahid Shah Tomb. But in dimension it is smaller.

The door frames and the stone pilaster are similar to that of Firoz Shah Tomb.

The walls are plain. The dome is on the top of the arches. The parapet has arched heads and at the four corners minarets.

The shakhas of the door arches have geometrical and floral decorations. It is almost similar to that of the tomb of Firoz Shah.

10. Published reference : Nil
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Syed Fazal Allah Inju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sharazi's Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Hafth Gumbad,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure</td>
<td>Some tombs nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/ modification</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>C. 14th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Accounts</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td>The tomb of Sayyed Fazal Allah Inju Sherzi's is on the eastern side of Firoz Shah's tomb. The tomb is located on an elevated plinth. The tomb has massive slopping walls. The tomb is almost similar to that of the tomb of Mujahid Shah in its dimension and form. But it has three doors on three sides of the wall. Inside, the tomb has two graves of a saint, namely, Fazal Allah Inju and his son Meer Shamsuddin Inju. The upper part of the graves has been misplaced. The arches have door frames. The arches of the doors are adorned with geometric and floral decorations both inside and outside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Published reference</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Name: Chor Gumbad
2. Location: On an elevated area and near Khadim Idgh
3. Orientation: North-south
4. Associated structure: Nil
5. Any renovation/ modification: Nil
6. Date: 1420 A.D.
7. Legendary Account: Nil
8. Inscription: Nil
9. Description:

It has been said that the tomb (Plate No. 15) was built in Hijri 823 (A.D.1420) by a merchant for Saint Gesu Daraz. But the Saint had declined to use the tomb. Because the merchant was a greedy money-lender. Therefore, the empty tomb was occupied by a robber and used to deposit his plunder there. Then the tomb was called Chor Gumbaj. One of the novels informs that Col. Meadows Tayor had lived in the tomb.

The tomb is located at an elevated hill. The tomb has been built on an elevated plinth. The plinth measures 62.20 sq.mts. The length of the plinth from the wall of the tomb is 19.40 mts. It has on the exterior hall of the tomb pradakshinapatha.
The hall of the tomb is in square shape and it measures 22.10 sq.mts. The walls of the tomb have two apartments one above the other. The walls of the tomb have big arched openings on four sides. But three of them are closed. There is no grave in the tomb at present.

It is said that the grave was located at the centre of the tomb earlier and it was removed during Nizam's period. The floor of the tomb and the plinth are badly damaged. There is a semi-circular dome over the walls of the tomb. Inside the tomb the circular and leaf medallions with paintings, are noteworthy.

The walls have big arches in the middle. Besides, one more arch is provided at the middle of each wall. The northern wall has a door with arch-openings. Two sockets are made at the lower sides of the passage arch. Obviously, the passage has a big door which is in ruins now.

It may be noted that the walls of the passages of the eastern walls were built later. But the middle arch of the southern wall has a small window. The sides of the arches and the big arches of the walls, both exterior and interior, are flanked by circular decorative medallions.

The arches of the walls are all of equal size and similar shape.
The northern arched door on the exterior side has pilaster motif. It is capped by a big arch. Besides a dvara i.e. a door made of black stones is capped by an arch opening at the middle of the passage.

The walls of the lower and the upper apartment on four sides have arches of equal height. On the top of the middle arches of the lower apartment there is one more arch. It has small niches on each at the middle. Similar type of niches are fixed to some arches of the upper apartments. The height of the lower apartment is 7.70 mts. from the ground level. The wall continues some more height upto the parapet level. Over the arched squinches of the upper apartment. The parapet has arched heads at regular intervals on all sides. Besides in the place of the corner minarets a smaller square tomb which has a dome on the top are built on four corners. The plaster work of the exterior walls is badly damaged.

The arches of the lower and the upper apartments have also circular medallions. At the top of the arches of the upper apartment have a series of pranalas around the wall for the rain water from the roof.

The inside wall of the lower apartment has a niche with a small arch at the middle of each well. The flight of steps leading to the first and the second apartment is at
the right wall of the eastern passage. The arches of the eastern, western and northern passages may be divided into two parts.

Both the middle and the main arches of the passages of the walls have circular decorative medallions at the sides of the arches. The upper apartment has prominent arched openings. But the inside part of the arches are fixed with grills and the outside arches with small window at the centre.

The corners of the upper apartment have squinches which are formed into four arches. Obviously this part is in octagonal form with arches only. At the sides of the arches of the upper apartment on the top are circular medallions. These are filled with different colours. The hemispherical dome is built over the arches of the upper apartment. The base of the dome has a band with smaller arches around it. They are one above the other. The lower one is bigger than the other. Over the arches of the dome there are a series of arched motifs around the dome.

These arches are filled with geometric decorations. These designs are filled with paintings. (At the middle part of the dome there is a circular band with floral and geometric decorations. They are filled with paintings.) At the four corners the band has four medallions in leaf motif
with slalms, is highly fanciful. These leaves are filled with decorative and geometric designs. The remaining part of the ceiling of the dome is plain. It may be noted that there is a passage around the roof of the lower and upper apartments of the tomb.

The floor of the spacious plinth is on decay here and there. A square pond is built on the northern side of the plinth.

10. Public reference:

Brief description is mentioned in the following work too:

Waqiye Hamilqat Bijapur by Basheeruddin Ahmed (1915)
1. Name : Anonymous Tomb
2. Location : Aland Road, Agriculture University
3. Orientation : Facing east
4. Associated structure : Nil
5. Any renovation/ modification : Nil
6. Date : C. 14th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description : The tomb is located on an elevated square plinth. The plinth and the floor of the tomb are badly damaged. The tomb is in square form. The span of the tomb is 34.20 sq.mts. The tomb has tall and massive arched openings on three sides i.e. on the east, north and south. The remaining western wall has a similar type of arch with a deep niche, but it is closed. The span of each arched opening is 2.40 mts. The length of the plinth from the wall of the tomb is 6.40 mts.

Inside the tomb are three graves each in north-south orientation. These graves are in ruins. The ceiling at the centre of the dome of the tomb has circular decorative designs of flower and the writing of holy verses of the Quran. It may be noted that these decorations are filled with colours like red, blue and green. The decoration of
the lotus petals is similar to the Bhuvaneshwari of Hindu temples.

The arches of the doors have two *shakas* on each side. The decoration on one side is similar to that on the other side. At the sides of the arched openings both on the top exterior and interior have a circular medallions called spandrils with floral decoration. And, at the top in between medallions has floral decoration. Similar decoration can be seen in the main mosque and Langer Ki Misjid at Gulbarga.

The inner part of the tomb is square at the floor level, but higher up it becomes octogonal due to squinches with arches built at the top. This is a usual feature of the square tombs. The arch of the western wall are lavishly decorated with the holy verse of Quran from the stucco work.

At the sides on the top of the western wall arch is also flanked by circular medallion decoration. The arch of the western wall also decorated with the holy verses of the Quran. AT the sides of the central arch of the western wall are two deep niches. These niches also look partly like the niches of the Hindu temples excepting arch models *torana*. There is a big and deep niche with an arch at the top inside on the right side of the eastern passage wall. A small niche is also provided at the centre on the lower right side.
of the passage wall. There is a circular massive and tall dome (hemispherical) with highly flattened surface at the middle.

The bottom part of the dome has bands with niches and arched heads. On the upper side of the dome are thick parallel bands with verses from the Quran. Over the band are geometric and floral decorative medallions which are either in leaf or circular form. The leaf form has a thick stalk at the bottom. Totally it has 4 leaves and in between them are circular medallions.

It may be noted that below the corner arches and over the sides of 8 arches are dripstones supporting the weight of the dome. It may be noted that the shakas of the arches are not continued at the bottom side on the exterior. The inner part of the tomb is square at the floor level, but higher up it becomes octagonal due to the squinches i.e. the arches built at the corner.

On the top of the arches, there is a parapet wall. It is capped by arched heads which have pointed heads and with a hole at the middle, at frequent intervals and minarets at the four corners. Below the parapet wall are four pranalas one on each side of the wall.
The lime and mortar coated lavishly on the tomb has been damaged extensively on the outside and partly on the inside.

10. Public reference : Nil
The anonymous tomb (Plate No. 26) is located on an elevated plinth. The plinth of the tomb is noteworthy. The hall of the tomb is also in octogonal shape. It has four arched doors on four sides. The corner of the doors have also arched niches. The arches of the doors and the corner walls are of uniform height.

The tomb has no dome but open to the sky. Inside the dome is a grave made of polished stone placed in north-south orientation at the centre. The grave has three rectangular three tiers at the bottom and capped by a tall arch is indeed noteworthy.

The parapet has minarets at the 8 corners. In between the minarets the arched heads are fixed. The mortar work of
the walls is damaged here and there. There is a flight of steps on the eastern side of the tomb. It has a pradakshinapratha around the tomb outside over the plinth.

10. Published reference : Nil
1. Name : Anonymous Tomb
2. Location : Near Siddi Ambar Payan
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : Several tombs nearby
5. Any renovations/modifications : Nil
6. Date : C. 15th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :
   The anonymous tomb is located on the eastern side of the darga of Siddi Amber and has two arched doors on the east and south walls.

   It has two arches in the western and northern walls. The corner of the walls have four arches only. The tomb has a hall. The hall of the tombs has two arched gates on the east and south walls. Inside, the walls are adorned with arched niche of equal height from the ground level. At the corners of the tomb has four more arched niches which has formed into an octagonal form. A dome springs at the top of the wall of the arches. Small niches are provided inside the sides of the arches in the walls. In the hall of the tomb is a small grave of an anonymous person. The floor of the hall is damaged.
113

It may be noted that on the eastern side of the tomb is added a small part in which a grave is erected in the middle and over the arches is a dome.

10. Published reference : N11
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Anonymous Tomb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Kanchin Mahal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>North-South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated structure</td>
<td>Masjid and tomb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any renovation/ modification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>1435 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legendary Account</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td><em>(PI 165)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anonymous Tomb (Royal family cemetery)

The hall of the tomb is facing south. The hall measures 16.70 sq.mts. The arches on all four sides of the tomb have receding facade along the edges and are decorated with designs. It has three doors, one on each side i.e., north, south and east. The western wall is closed. Each wall on the exterior has three elegant deep rectangular arches of uniform size. But the middle arch of every wall is bigger than the other. Each of these arches or doors overlaps two arches and a niche. The doors have floral decorations. The *chajja* is provided around the wall. Over the parapet are arched heads and small minarets at the four corners. The hall has three graves placed parallel to each other in north-south orientation. The names of these graves are yet to be identified.
On four sides of the wall there are similar arched forms. There is a circular dome on the top of the arches of the wall.

There are some graves near the northern gate of the mosque.

Published reference : Nil
1. Name : Anonymous tomb
2. Location : Near Payan near Kamal

3. Orientation : South
4. Associated structure : Grave-yard nearby
5. Any renovation/ modification : Nil
6. Date : C 17th century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :

The tomb located in a field to the south-east of Payan Hazrat Khaja Bande Nawaz Dargah. It is located on an elevated plinth. The lower wall of the tomb has an elevated plinth which is in the form of manchabandha type of adhistana of the Hindu temple. This feature reminds the style of Hindu temples. It has an arched door on the southern side of the tomb.

The exterior wall has a row of three arches on each side of tomb except the southern door. There is no grave at present. Inside the wall of tomb is adorned with arches on four side of the wall. The dome is capped over the arches.

The base of the exterior wall of the dome has elongated petals. The parapet has arched heads and minarets at the four corners.

10. Published reference : Nil
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<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Anonymous tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Near the darga of Khaja Bande Nawaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>North-south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated Structure</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovations/modifications</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>17th Century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>On three sides of the graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td>The tomb is located near the south-east of Khaja Bande Nawaz darga. It is on an elevated plinth. The tomb has two arched doors one to the north and the other to the south. Inside the tomb has three graves, one of them belongs to a lady as its top surface is in flat shape. On its flat surface is a decoration of one arch. A chain with a pendent is hanging at the centre of the arch. The calligraphic writing at the grave refers to Khambar. Another one is at the middle. The upper part is misplaced. The middle grave has calligraphic writing on its 3 sides. It mentions Ala-Raful Khurdh Shah Baba Sultan, Hazarat Sultan Sanbar and Kabir. Another one is a small one, of a child. They are made of polished stones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The arches on four sides of the walls and also at the four corners in the interior of the tomb up to floor level form into an octagonal form.

The arches from the ground level have pointed ends. The concave cylindrical squinches in between the arches is capped by a high wall. The wall consisting of sixteen sided concave elongated arches of uniform size and height in circular form is noteworthy.

It may be noted that it has no corner arches at the upper level. But they are uniform in size and between these arches are squinches. The squinch and the top of the arches are supporting the upper elongated wall of the dome.

The exterior walls of these 16 sided concave arches have plain walls on each side. Besides, on four sides of the wall are fixed with windows. The dome is capped over the wall of these arches. The ceiling of the dome has lotus designs, which is noteworthy.

The parapet consists of arched heads and minarets which are in ruins. The exterior walls of the tomb has a row of three arches on each side, excepting arched doors.

10. Published reference : Nil
1. Name: Anonymous tomb
2. Location: In the field of Kamal Mujard
3. Orientation: North-south
4. Associated Structure: Grave year nearby etc.
5. Any renovation/modification: Nil
6. Date: -
7. Legendary Account: Nil
8. Inscription: Nil
9. Description:

The anonymous tomb is located on an elevated plinth and has a pradakhinapatha around it.

The tomb has four open arched gates on four sides of the wall. Inside, the tomb has two graves made up of polished stone. The top of one grave has a flat surface, another has arched shape. Obviously, they are male and female graves. The dome springs over the arches of the walls. The base of the dome has petals around it.

The parapet has arched heads and minarets on four corners. It is a mantap type tomb. Obviously this type of tomb is rare in the locality.

10. Published reference: Nil
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Anonymous tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Near Kamal Mujard Mussid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>North-south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated structure</td>
<td>Some graves nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovation/ modification</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>C.17th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td>The tomb is located on the south-east of Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz dargah and near Kamal Masjid. The tomb has a small door but more fanciful and beautiful. It is located on an elevated plinth with a pradakshinapath i.e., circumblatary passage round the tomb. It is approached by a flight of steps on the eastern side. The tomb has a single door on the eastern side. Each wall on the exterior side is adorned with an arch. It is lavishly plastered with mortar. The arches are decorated. The sides of the arches on the top are decorated with circular medallions and floral decorations. Inside, the tomb has three graves one of them is in ruins. The top surface of the graves are flat and one of them is small. Probably, these are the graves of mother and daughter. The wall is adorned with arches and the walls of the norther and south have niches. The niches also are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
decorated at the side. The squinches are rectangular in shape. It is capped by a circular wall with niche conical niches in arch shape. A dome is located over the wall of the circular arches. The ceiling of the dome has lotus decoration at the centre.

The exterior walls of the small arches are decorated with petals on each side. There is also a chhajja around the tomb. The parapet has arched heads and minarets at the four corners. Around these are graves.

Published reference : Nil
1. Name : An anonymous tomb
2. Location : Near Kamal Mujarad and Grave yard, Gulbarga
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : Grave yard
5. Any renovation/modification : Nil
6. Date : 17th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :

The anonymous tomb is erected over an elevated plinth. It is square in shape. It has 4 open arched doors on four sides. It is capped with a dome. Inside the tomb is a grave in north-south orientation. The top of the grave is flat. Obviously, the grave belongs to a lady. The arches both inside and outside are decorated with medalions.

10. Published reference : Nil
1. Name  :  Tomb of Chand Bibi
2. Location :  Pashapura Behind the darga of Hazrat Khaja Bande Nawaz, Gulbarga
3. Orientation :
4. Associated structure :  Graves
5. Any renovation/modification :  Nil
6. Date :  C. 16th century A.D.
7. Legendary Account :  Nil
8. Inscription :  Nil
9. Description :

   The tomb (Plate No. 27) of Chand Bi Bi looks like a two-storeyed building. The floor of the tomb has been damaged. There are no graves inside. The walls of the tomb have two rows of three arches. The lower walls have three arched doors on the east, north and south. The upper wall has three arches in each wall. The parapet has minarets at the corners and turrets in between them.

   Inside, the wall of the hall has similar arches. But the arched wall is meant for prayer inside.

   The upper row of the arches of the wall has squinches. The dome is erected over the top of the arches and the squinches. The medallions are square at the sides of the arches both inside and outside.
The construction of the tomb of Chand Bi Bi who was the queen of Adil Shahi is interesting. There is no grave of her inside the tomb, because she died at Ahmedabad which is quite far away from Gulbarga. It may be noted that the tomb was built by herself.

10. Published reference:

A little information is referred to in the following work:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Name</strong></td>
<td>Naubat Khana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Location</strong></td>
<td>Inside the Darga of Hazrath Khaja Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Orientation</strong></td>
<td>North-south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Associated Structure</strong></td>
<td>Some Khana, graves, darga etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Any renovations/modifications</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Date</strong></td>
<td>17th Century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Legendary Account</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Inscription</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Description</strong></td>
<td>The Naubat Khana (Plate No. 172) means the place of Khavali Music. It is a square building on the upper side near the darga of Khaja Bande Nawaj. It has one chamber with an arched door facing east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Published reference</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. Name : Chila of Bole Bale Peeran
2. Location : Near Seer Sultan dargah
3. Orientation : Open grave yard
4. Associated structure : Grave yard
5. Any renovation/ modification : Nil
6. Date : C. 17th century A.D
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description :
   The chila of Bole Bale Peeran is in rectangular plinth with a wall at the back. Over the plinth are two graves in north-south orientation. An arch adorns the rare wall which has a projection at the back side. This type of structure is not similar to that of the idgah since they have graves over the plinth of the wall.

10. Published reference : Nil
1. Name: Hirapur Well
2. Location: Near Mosque Hirapur, facing west-east
3. Orientation: Square
4. Associated Structure: Mosque
5. Any renovations/modifications: Renovation
6. Date: 1585 A.D.
7. Legendary Account: Nil
8. Inscription: Yes
9. Description:

A well located (Plate No. 29) on the south-west of Hirapur in a field is called Babalad well. The well is square shape. It measures inside 20 x 20 mts. It is approached by a flight of steps from the northern side. The well has a masonry wall on 4 sides and 4 plinths around it. There are two projections with two arched openings over the lower plinth on the east and western walls of the well. Each has two more arched openings at the sides. The wall of the western part of the projection at the middle has been raised to a little extent to lift the water for supplying fields etc. There are two open rooms on the top of the well. The walls of the halls have three arched openings each at the sides.

On four corners of the well below the fourth tier has also made separate pavillion with flight of steps.
Similarly at the sides of the western wall and the north-south wall of the well have flight of steps which are in ascending order. The eastern wall of the well below the projection has a big niche with arch formed at the top. The well is made of dressed stone and mortar.

10. Published reference : Nil
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Infront of Hirapur Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>North-south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated Structure</td>
<td>Mosque, gate etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovations/modifications</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>1585 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td>There is a trough i.e. a water tank near the northern part of the plinth of the tomb. It is square. It measures 6.30 square mts. The height of the tank is 1.5 mts. It has a passage with a flight of steps on the east wall at the sides. It is made of brick and mortar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Published reference</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Name : Arch (Kaman) Gate
2. Location : Sultanpur Mosque
3. Orientation : South-north
4. Associated structure : Mosque, grave etc.
5. Any renovation/ modification : Nil
6. Date : C. 14th century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description : (p. 175)

There is an entrance gate near Jami Masjid at Sultanpur. It has an arch gate facing north-south and it is in east-west orientation. The gate has a guard-room at the side walls of the passage. These rooms are located over the platform which are adjoined to the gate walls.

10 Published reference : Nil
1. Name: Hirapur Gate
2. Location: Near M.S.K. Mill
3. Orientation: North-south
4. Associated Structure: Nil
5. Any renovation/modification: Nil
6. Date: 16th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account: Nil
8. Inscription: Nil
9. Description:

An entrance gate is called Hirapur Kaman. The gate has tall arched opening on both sides. It is built over an elevated plinth. The passage of the arch has an arched opening at the western side walls and at three sides. These openings are made on two sides which are meant for the guard room. The rooms are capped by flattened domes over the squircles and the arches on each side. The western side walls have arches at the lower side. The upper part of the wall has niches.

The parapet is in ruins on the left side room. There is a flight of steps leading to upper part of the gate. The gate is made of dressed stone and mortar.

10. Published reference: Nil
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name</td>
<td>Payeen Ki Badi Kaman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Location</td>
<td>Inside the Darga Hazarath Khaja Bande Nawaz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Orientation</td>
<td>North-south</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Associated Structure</td>
<td>Some graves, mosque, darga etc. at the sides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Any renovations/modifications</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Date</td>
<td>C. 17th Century A.D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Legendary Account</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inscription</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Description</td>
<td>The payeen Ki Badi Kaman (Plate No. 176) is located to the south of the Dargah of Khaja Bande Nawaz. The <em>payan ki badi kaman</em> means a big gate with an arched door of Payeen. Payeen is the local name of the place. The gate consists of two rectangular massive high pillars. It has a big arched opening. That has three arched openings. The central part of the building has one storey over which a dome is erected. The tip of the dome is below the lower side of the main arched gate. The wall of the dome has a row of three arched openings on each side. Each wall of the dome is adorned with an arched projection at the parapet and is noteworthy. This feature is also seen in a small Dargah of Seer-E-Sultan of Gulbarga. The four corners of the dome have minarets.</td>
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The pillars of the gates have five storeys. Each storey is marked with a chajja. A flight of steps is provided to one of the pillars. The top of each pillar is capped by minarets on four sides. Each storey has arched openings on four sides. The sides of these arched openings have smaller square niches including at the upper level. At the sides of arch the gate has circular medallion held by the trunks of the elephants like brackets shown on both sides. A similar figure is seen in Hirapur mosque. The horizontal parapet has smaller arches at frequent intervals.

It may be noted that the figures of peacocks, elephants and lions are shown. The style of the building is identical with some monument of Bijapur Ali Adil Shah (Sherwani 1981, P-22).

10. Published reference : Nil
1. Name : Gate (Kaman)
2. Location : Near the Darga Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : Small domes in the field
5. Any renovations/modifications : Nil
6. Date : 17th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description:
   This is a simple mantap. It is located on a plinth. It consists of four arched open doors. The doors at the side walls are closed. The parapet is plain.
10. Published reference : Nil
1. Name : Anonymous Gate (Darwaza)
2. Location : Near Dargh of Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz Rly.
3. Orientation : North-south
4. Associated Structure : Small dome & grave yard etc.
5. Any renovations/modifications : Nil
6. Date : C. 17th Century A.D.
7. Legendary Account : Nil
8. Inscription : Nil
9. Description:
   The gate called Darwaja has two arched doors in the northern and southern walls. At the side of the northern passage an elevated plinth is constructed. At the side of the passage gate is also a plinth on one side. The interior wall of the passage has arches and it is divided into a row of 3 compartments. Each compartment is capped by a flat dome. The ceiling of the dome has a decoration. At the sides of the passage the niches are provided. At the sides of the arches, rectangular squinches are made. Over these niches and arches the dome is erected.
   In the southern passage of the gate, at the top are sockets which are made to fix the doors. The parapet is damaged. It may be noted that a chamber was added on the eastern wall of the gate. A flight of steps is added on the eastern and western walls of the gate.
10. Published reference : Nil
1. Name       : Gulbarga Fort
2. Location   : Near Shahbazar Naka
3. Orientation: East - west
4. Associated Structure: Wells, mosque, burjs etc.
5. Any renovations/ modifications: Renovations here and there
6. Date       : 1347 A.D.
7. Legendary Account:

A persian account says that a temple was constructed in
the fort at Gulbarga in 400 B.C. by Raja Kalichand who was
ruling over the Hindu Kingdom from Kalburgi. Later the
kingdom was ruled by Sikandar Rumi. The names Raja
Kalichand and Iskandar Rumi may be identified with
Chandragupta of the Mouryan dynasty and Alexander
respectively. The mention of building a temple in the fort
area at Gulbarga by Raja Kalichand in 400 B.C. is indeed
noteworthy. It may be noted that an Ancient habitation site
with cultural debris such as pottery etc. was found
recently. It belongs to 2nd Century B.C. - 3rd Century
A.D.

Besides, the major edicts of Ashoka have been noticed
at Sanmathi which is located about 60 kms. from Gulbarga.
The other cultural materials like a small pendent, some
Northern Black Polished sherds, a stone ring with a mother
goddess (!) belonging to C. 4th century B.C. were also found
there in the recent excavation. However, the large scale excavations may bring out some more details.

8. Inscription : The details of the inscription are mentioned at the relevant places here.

9. Description :

The mighty fort located at the heart of Gulbarga city has been studied by several scholars. The Urdu works by Abdul Jahangir, Sultan Mir Munshi (1913) and Basheeruddin Ahmed (1915) etc. and some recent works by Yazdani G.(1928), Satish Grover (1981) etc. highlight only certain important features and monuments in the fort. The *Archaeological Annual Reports of H.E.H. 1931-33* Fasali mentions only some bastions of the fort and mosque in the fort. Some literary works state that the fort was constructed by Bahmani kings and extended the construction of the fort during the period of the Adil Shahis. Other buildings like wells, bastions, mosques, *ashur khanas*, gates, shahbazar, gun powder factory, darga etc., located inside the fort are hardly studied.

It may be noted that a Persian work *Tufutul - Salateen* of the Bahamani period refers to the origin and development of the fort at Gulbarga. The work mentions that earlier Raja Kalichand was ruling over the Hindu kingdom from Kalburgi 400 B.C. Later on the kingdom was ruled by Iskandar Rumi. The former had constructed a temple in the
fort at Gulbarga. The other details are already stated above under legendary story.

Another work *Seer-E-Gulbarga* in Urdu informs that Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani had constructed a fort at Gulbarga in 1347 A.D. During his reign the town was named as Ahsanabad which was obviously named after him. It also mentions that he had built the moat (*Kandak*) and six bastions. Afterwards, the king Adil Shahi and Ibrahim Adil Shah of the Adil Shahi dynasty had constructed a well and 15 bastions etc. in the fort. Besides, the guns were placed over some bastions (*Seer-E-Gulbarga* 1913, P-16).

Another work in Urdu (*Waqiat-e-Mamliquate-Bijapur* 1915, P-506) also gives a similar account but adds a well inside a bastion. The work *Architectures of India* (Islamic by Satish Grover 1981, P-111) states that the fort of Gulbarga is in rectangular shape. The height of the fort wall is about 150 ft. The fort area was two miles in diameter. The depth of the moat (*Kandak*) round the fort was 27.4 meters.

Another work says that the fort had two doors one on the east and the other on the west. (*Basheeruddin Ahmed 1915, P-497, 498*).

The eastern door was called Maghrabi Darwaza. It had three round arches and a small door is provided on its right
lower side. The portion of the western gate is in a dilapidated condition. The fort had 3 guns placed in different places.

According to Wagiate Hamliquate Bijapur, Seer-E-Gulbarga, there were six bastions in the fort. They are (1) Daulat Burj (2) Hanmanth Burj or Kalapahad Burj (3) Garyalchi Burj (4) Navras Burj (5) Putli Burj (6) Fil Burj or Sikandar Burj.

In the light of the above works every monument in the fort has been critically studied in detail by the scholar.

Fort (Plate Nos. 3*A-380 178-190)

It occupies an area of about 3 Kms. It is surrounded by a deep moat. The breadth of the moat is about 15 mts. The depth of the moat is about 27.4 mets. It has two high massive walls. The space between the two walls is about 10 mets. The height of the fort wall is about 150 ft. The interior wall is higher than the exterior. The walls are high and quite massive. The interior wall is strengthened with 15 bastions of different dimension at regular intervals. They are usually in circular form. The study reveals that there are six guns placed over the bastions of the fort. The parapet of the fort wall has arched heads with holes at regular intervals on both sides of the fort wall. Besides, a small opened rectangular balcony are
provided at the top of the walls at frequent intervals. The fort has two gates at present. Earlier it had only one gate facing the west. It is called Majhrabhi Darwaza or Zanzir Darwaj located near pan Bazar.

Western gate:

The gate of the eastern door looks triangular in form. It has three arched doors of uniform dimension. Besides, at the lower side a small door is provided. Several temple remains are used in the wall of the gate. At the sides of the passages of the gates, the guard rooms are provided. It has a single-storeyed building. The facade of the gate is quite elegant and tall. A big wooden door with painted nails is at the gate. It is also adorned with flight of steps leading to top of the gate.

Eastern Gate

The gate of the eastern door is called Zanzir Darwaza which means iron chain door. There is an inscription on the door. It mentions three Verses of holy Quran in Arabic and Persian (H.E.H. Nizamas, A.R.1931-33 Fasli, P-16). A portion of the eastern gate, at the sides of the passage has enclosed rectangular rooms meant for guards. But one of them is in ruins at the roof level. Each guard room has a series of 4 arched niches. On the back side of the gate, is a door with steps leading to the roof level. A gun is placed on the wall of the fort near the gate.
The land inside the fort wall is slightly sloping towards the east. Numerous cultural debris of the early historic and late medieval periods are found scattered inside the fort. Besides, the buildings of three mosques, seven wells, five bastions, two dargas, horse stables, Ashurkhanas, guard-room, kankha, water trough, Barudkhana etc., are located inside the fort. The important buildings located inside the fort are briefly described below:

WELLS (Bouli)

There are seven wells inside the fort. Among them three wells are packed with rubbles and other debris. The others are studied here.

Hadh Bowli

This well called Hadh Bowli is in a dilapidated condition and is located near the eastern gate of the fort. An inscription in the wall of the well mentions that the well was constructed by an officer Babaji Zaibhat Khan Azam Hameed Khan in 986 Hijri (1670 A.D.) during the period of Abul Musafar Adil Shah. (H.E.H. : AR; 1931-33 Fasli; P-16). The well is now packed with debris only.

ZACHA Bouli

A well called Zacha bowli is located near the left side of the eastern gate. At the entrance of the well there is
an arched door. A part of the exterior wall of the well and some small buildings at the sides of the well are in a dilapidated condition. There are some rooms near the wells but are buried in debris. The well is provided with a flight of steps. There is a big chamber meant for changing clothes. It is believed that during delivery time as well as in special function, the royal ladies used to bathe there. The well has an arched door facing the west. It is provided with a flight of steps.

PATANGA BOULI

A well called patanga bowli is situated near Zacha bouli. The well is partly buried. It is provided with a flight of steps.

PARIYON KI BOULI (Well)

A well called pariyon ki bouli is located near the patanga bowli. It is provided with a flight of steps. It may be noted that the water of the well is known for its seven colours. It is in a dilapidated condition now.

I BASTIONS (BurjS)

1. Daulat Burj (Plate No. 36)

Daulat Burj called Ran Mandal which means beautiful burj or Baia hisar or Fatha Burj which means victory burj is located near the north-east of the Mosque.
There are five bastions inside the fort. Some of them are quite big and occupy wide space. Two of them are situated on the north-east and north-west of the mosque called Masjid Hissam (kalan).

The literary works *Seer-E-Gulbarga* (1913, P-16), *Waqiuate Hamliquate Bijapur* (1915, P-497-498) and *Annual Reports of H.E.H. Nizam Dominions* (1922, P-2) give some details of these burjs.

A record fixed in the wall of the bastion states that the bastion was built by Muhammad Hyder, a servant of Duriyan Wadin Abul-Muzzafar-Ibrahim Adil Shah Gazi in 965 Hijri (1557 A.D.).

The bastion has high and massive walls. It is in rectangular shape. The entire building of the bastion may be divided into two parts. The front part is slightly smaller than the back part of the bastion. The wall of the front part is also in rectangular form. There is a flight of steps. This is covered with herbs and shrubs so is the interior side of the bastion. The corner walls of the bastion have circular bastions. The papapet is flat at the top. The walls are thick at the bottom and gradually sloping towards top.
According to one version a military band was stationed in the bastion to announce the arrival and departure of the king.

Another version states that the bastion was built in memory of the victory of a king. It is, therefore, called fatha burj i.e., victory bastion. The height of the bastion is 75 mts. The diameter of the rear part of the bastion is 28 ft. The diameter of the entire bastion is 37.5 mts. The location of the bastion near the great Masjid is indeed noteworthy.

2. Hanmanth Burj

Hamanth Burj called Kala Pahad (black stone land) bastion is located in the north-west of the masjid-e-kalan and by the side of pan bazar in the fort.

The literary works about the bastion (Waqiuate Mamliquate Bijapur, (1915, P-498) and Seer-E-Gulbarga, (1913, P-16,17).

A record fixed in the wall of the bastion refers to the construction of the wall and the gate of the bastion by the sons and grandsons of Hasan Gangu Bahmani in 1066 Hijris (1656 A.D.) (Mahaammad Sultan Munshi, 1913; P-16).
An inscribed gun placed over the bastion mentions Nizam King Nawab Ali Khan and his officer Ruknudula Ameer Musa Khan. It is dated *Itesham Jung 1184 Hijri* (1774 A.D.) (Muhammed Sultan Munshi, 1913; P-16). The gun also bears monograms of two fishes. The bastion is of a circular type. It also built with dressed stone. The height of the bastion is 29' and circumference is 3 mts.

3. **Navaras Burj**

Navaras Burj i.e., bastion is located near Pan Bazar. An inscription (Basheeruddin Ahmed; 1915, P-49) in the bastion refers to Abdul Muzafar Ibrahim Adil Shah dated 1034 Hijri (1625 A.D.) in Persian. There are four verses of the holy Quran in Arabic.

4. **Putali Burj**

Putali Burj i.e., bastion is located near the Navaras Burj in Pan Bazar. An inscription engraved on a gun (Basheeruddin Ahmed; 195, p.499) refers to a verse of the holy Quran in Arabic and a Saint Dargah Izzat Khan dated 965 Hijri. (1557 A.D.). The bastion is circular. At the top of the bastion is placed a gun.

5. **Fil Burj**

Fil Burj called Sikandar Burj is located near the southern side of Masjid-e-Hisham (Jami Masjid). A gun is placed on the top of the bastion. It is circular. It has two small chambers on the ground level for the guards.
6. Garyalchi Burj

Garyalchi Burj is situated near Pan Bazar in the fort. An inscription is fixed in the wall of the burj. The calligraphy of the record is damaged. The language and script of the record are in Persian and Arabic. The extant of the record mentions a saint of Deccan Bande Bawaz Makdhum and "Dino Duniya" Syed Mohammad Hussaini Gesudaraz during the reign of Abdul Muzafar Sultan, Mohammad Adil Shah Ghazi dated 1058 Hijri (1678 A.D.). The bastion has massive high walls. It is in circular form.

Mosques

There are three mosques in the fort of Gulbarga. They are Jamia Masjid-e-Kalan, Izzat Khan Masjid and Zamani Masjid i.e., Women Masjid. Among them the first masjid is very important. Some brief details;

Jamia Masjid-E-Kalan (Hisham) (Plate No.1)

The mosque Jamia Masjid-E-Kalan (Hisham) is oriented in the East-west direction. The Jamia Masjid-e-kalan is one of the biggest mosques and is located at the centre of the fort. Several literary works and a few epigraphs refer to some main features of the mosque.

A record fixed in the northern wall of the mosque states that the mosque was built by a Spain architect Mohammad Rafi Bin Mansoor Qazin during the reign of

Afterwards the epigraph was removed and another inscription has been fixed in its place by Ali Adil Shah, of Bijapur. It states that the construction of the mosque was completed by him. (Ibid, p-505) Basheeruddin Ahmed (1915, p-505) states that the mosque was built earlier with wood and 6000 devotees could sit inside the mosque for prayers. The brief architectural features of the mosque are also mentioned. According to one version the mosque was a palace of Hasan Gangu Bahmani at Gulbarga.

The mosque is on sloping land. It has an elevated plinth which is partly levelled. The mosque has two imposing gates, one in the north and the other in the south. The mosque has arched openings of uniform dimension on three sides i.e., north, south and east. These gates are covered with Jalis. The facades have smaller Jalis. A flight of steps is provided at the northern gates.

On the right side of the northern gate, two stone vases are placed. Near the vases, a narrow elongated wall has been built in the recent years for washing purposes.

The northern gate is quite elegant and imposing. It consists of two tall square pillars with an arch at the top.
At the side walls of the gate on the top are smaller arched doors. The parapet of the gate has arched heads and minarets at the corners. Each arched head has a broader base. Each minaret has pot to pots designs over the shaft. Over the passage on the back side of the northern gate are two torana type of arches. The upper part of the gate looks like a balcony. The back side of the parapet of the gate is fashioned with taranga form (wavy form) and curved forms on both the sides.

A Darga is built adjoining the eastern end at the centre of the mosque. Therefore, the plinth on the eastern side of the mosque is not continued between the walls of the Darga.

The ground plan of the mosque has a spacious prayer hall. It consists of a gateway, an enclosed court and a prayer hall which is divided into 93 square bays or compartments by insertion of masonry columns which are supporting the domes of the entire roof. It has 13 arched openings of 2 to 3 dimensions in 8 rows. The vaults of the ceiling, arched columns, gates, walls, domes are smeared with plaster work. The decorative designs are shown at the side walls of the northern gate.

The height of the plinth from the ground level is 2 mts. The length of the plinth from the wall of the mosque is
5.90 mts. The interior part of the prayer hall of the mosque measures 63.80 mts. length (East-west) and 50.12 mts. breadth (North-South). But in front of the western middle wall of the hall is a separate spacious pavilion which has only four pillars and has also arched openings of uniform size on three sides. The western middle wall of the hall is adorned with a tall arch meant for prayer. It is called qibla or mehrah. At the backwall of the qibla has no simla. The lower side of the niche of the qibla is adorned with fluted pilasters and the top is decorated with pot to pot designs. It is flanked by three arched niches. There is a small pavilion at its left side that is made for delivering lectures.

Over the arch of the Central Western Wall of the prayer hall there is calligraphic writing. It mentions the names of Allah, Prophet Mohammed and Ali, Fathima, Hassan, Hussain (in first row), Abubakar, Umar, Osman Ali, (in the second row) and Allaho Akbar (in the third row). On the top of the arch of the western central wall has 3 arched niches with a hole. On the lower side of the arch of the same wall has a tarana with the decoration of pot to pot designs at the sides.

On the top of the arches of the four pillars of the pavilion in calligraphy Allah is written. Above the arches of the central pavilion are arches at four corners which
have formed into an octagonal base. Above the base is raised a circular wall and higher up there are niches, one in each of the four sides, over this wall is a hemispherical dome. The ceiling of the dome has lotus and floral decorations filled with different colours.

The exterior part of the dome is surrounded by square walls which are capped by a parapet. The parapet has arched heads and minarets at the four corners.

At the western wall, the front and the two sides of the pillared hall with arched openings of uniform size are broader in size. Besides, the ceilings of these arches are distinct from the others. Each of them look like Shala type Shikara at the inner side.

The pillars of the central pavilion of the Mehrab and the seven pillars in the third row on the eastern hall are broader than the others. The remaining pillars excepting the rare sides are elongated over which the arches are accommodated. The smaller domes are erected over the arches of the prayer hall but not on the raar sides over the central pavillian hall near the Qibla or western wall. At the four corners of the prayer hall are domes of uniform dimension. It may be noted that at the base of all the domes of the prayer hall are supporting stones in triangular form.
at the four corners. This feature is found in any other structures of Indo-Islamic monuments of Gulbarga.

But the western central back wall has been raised. It has a flight of steps on the sides. On the top of the parapet of the wall are arched heads and minarets at the four corners.

Thus the prayer hall may be divided into two parts, the first part is confined to the pavilion at the centre in front of the western middle wall and the second part is confined to the remaining part of the hall. Over the arches of the prayer hall are smaller hemispherical domes of uniform dimension but not on the rare four sides which have domes of a bigger size of uniform dimension. The brackets i.e., the supporting stores are provided to these hemispherical domes. Over the central pavilion hall is a big hemispherical dome. Over the arches of the four rear sides of the prayer hall excepting the four corners and the western middle part of the pavilion are arched type domes. In total the prayer hall has 63 smaller domes, 5 big domes and 29 arched domes. Some of the domes are capped by kalasas. It may be noted that some domes have a hole at the bottom just for ventilation.

The prayer hall is adorned with a flight of steps on the southern wall leading to the top of the roof. The walls
on the four sides are raised. On the middle of these walls over the octagonal base the dome is erected. Each wall of the dome has a row of three arches. The parapet has four minarets. The arapet of the mosque has arched heads at regular intervals and minarets at the four corners. Besides, on the top of the eastern parapet are two rectangular walls which have arched heads flanked by minarets at the sides.

At the base of the parapet of the mosque are pranaias for rain water to flow off the roof. By the eastern side is a darga of Jahangir and on the northern side of the mosque are same groves. An elevated platform made of mortar in north-south orientation is located near the eastern face of the mosque. A Hauz i.e., pond in octogonal shape is near the platform. At the north-east of the mosque there is an arched gate.

Izzat Khan Mosque

There is another mosque called Izzat Khan mosque. It is situated in the western side of the fort. On the south side of the mosque is a well. On the eastern side of the mosque is grave-yard of a saint's called Chilla. On the eastern side of the grave is Ashurkhan, a muharam platform for Alam. This platform is said to have been constructed during the period of Adil Shahi. There are also graves of Adil Shahi and his relatives in the grave-yard.
An inscription fixed in the Izzat Khan Mosque mentions that Izzat Khan Mosque was constructed by Ali Adil Shah in 968 Hijri (1557-1558 A.D.) in Arabic. There are verses of the holy Quran in Arabic and Naskh. It is located on an elevated plinth.

The mosque consists of a prayer hall facing east. The hall has three arched openings of uniform size. Each wall of the hall has a row of three arches. The arch of the western middle wall is meant for prayer called *qibla*. It has *simla* at the backside of *qibla*. The parapet has arched heads and minarets at the four corners. It has a dome on the roof.

Zanani Masjid (Ladies Mosque)

Zanani masjid called Women Masjid is located in the north side of the fort. This mosque is purely meant for the prayer of royal ladies. The mosque is said to have been built during Bahmani period (Baseeruddin; 1915, P-507).

The mosque is facing east. It is located on an elevated plinth. It consists of a prayer hall. The wall has three arched openings of uniform size. The arch of the middle western wall is meant for prayer i.e., *Qibla*. The back wall of the Qibla has *Simla*. It is capped with three domes over the roof.
Barudh Khanas

There are three Barudh Khanas in the fort. Barudh Khana means magazines i.e., storing arms and explosive materials. They are located near the southern and eastern sides of the mosque. They are rectangular in shape. The ceilings of them are in arched shape. The walls are also built with dressed stones. The barudh Khana located on the south measures 23 mts. in length and 7.60 mts. in width. The door measures 27 mts. Another Barudh Khana measures 13.20 x 7.45 mts. The door measures 0.90 mts.

Pond

Originally on the eastern side of the mosque was a pavillion with a pond. It measures 3.25 x 3.20 mts. It is in octagonal shape with cup marks at the top. The pavillion is damaged here and there.

Guard Room

On the left side of the fort wall near the Zacha bouli is a guard room. It consists of two horizontal walls with chambers. They are meant for the guards. The roof has fallen into ruins. Such guard rooms are constructed by the side of Pan Bazar.

A horse stable

A horizontal high wall oriented in north-south direction is located near the gate of zacha bauli and on the
north of the mosque. The wall has a row of 5 deep niches with arch doors which is in ruins. The building is meant for horses only.

Sola feet gun burj

A gun called sola feet gun measuring 16 Feet is placed over a bastion. It is located on the north-west side of Masjid-e-Qila. It is slightly parallel to the ranamandal burj. It is rectangular in shape. It has tall and massive walls. On the top of the bastion a gun (measures 3 mts.) is placed. It is also built with dressed stones. This burj is located parallel to the ranamandala burj.

Horse-stable

The horse-stable is located in between Pan Bazar and the mosque. The structure of the building is in rectangular shape. It has three doors with arched openings on the eastern side. On the top of the arch are three domes in north-south directions.

Pan Bazar

The horses of the guards are located at the side of the road near the main gate of the fort. This area is called Pan Bazar since betel leaves were sold there earlier.

There is a tall wall in north-south direction by the side of a Horse-stable. The wall had the rooms earlier but
are fallen into ruins. This is located on the right side of the road.

These guard-rooms are oriented in east-west direction. On each side of the road are 50 chambers in single line. A few of them are in a dilapidated condition. Each chamber consists of a small square hall with arched openings on both the sides. On the top of the arches of each chamber is a dome in pyramidcal shape. The parapet of each chamber has two minarets. On the upper side of the arches of the doors both inside and outside are decorated with circular medallions. These chambers are occupied by the local people now.

The above study reveals that the fort has several mosques, dargas, wells, numerous guard-rooms, horse stables, magazines and bastions. Among them, the mosque called Jami Masjid-e-Hisham Kalam a big rectangular bastion called rangmahal or ranamandal, guard rooms are the important structures.
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH MOST, GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL

HOLY QURAN VERS

24th Sura and Ayat are found only in two monuments at Darga Hazrath Khaja Bande Nawaz Gesudaraz Rahimatullah Alia, Langar ki Masjid verses at fort (Sura) Langar ki Masjid, Khunza Masa Bee, (2 Sura) Badi Masjid, (2 Sura) Hazrath Shaikh Sirajuddin Junaidi Rahmtullah Alia, (4 Sura) Feroz Shah Tomb, (4 Suras) Invisible, and in the remaining dargas Masjid (2/3 Suras) Chor Gumbad etc.

(Sl. No. 3
Contains; Sura No. II Surah - Al-Baqar (The Cow) Ayat I to 286 Located Bandenawaz Darga
God's Provision "or" Sustenance (rizq) Was an important conception among the Arabs.

(Sl. No. 2
Contains; Sura No. 1Surah - Al-Fatiha (The Opening) Seven Ayat of Sura Fatiha in Arabic Script & Language at the verse is as-Sirat al-mustaqin
At Langar Ki Masjid & Bandenawaz Darga etc.
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Ayat - al - Kursi

Sl. No. 3 Contains; Ayat-al-Kursi Ayat No. 0 to 1 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb. and other Monuments.
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH MOST, GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL

SURA YASIN

1

2

3
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH MOST, GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL

(Sl. No. 5.
Contains; Sura No. 36 Yaśīn Yaśīn Ayat
1-83 Situated At Darga Khaja Bande
Nawaz Gulbarga in side the tomb.
"Those sent probably to be taken as identical with: rusul, 'messengers'.

"
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(Sl. No. 6) Contains; Sura No. 95 Al-'Af'f (The fig) Ayat No. 1 to 8 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

'The Haram or Sanctuary of Makkaha'

(Sl. No. 7) Contains; Sura No. 96 Al-alaq (The Blood Clot) Ayat No. 1 to 19 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

'The God for Judgement'

(Sl. No. 8) Contains; Sura No. 97 Al-qadar (Power) Ayat No. 1 to 5 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

'Night of Power or perhaps of the Decree Muhammad is believed to have received the first revelation on this night. It is held to be one of the last ten nights of the month of Ramadan'

(Sl. No. 9) Contains; Sura No. 98 Al-bayyina (The clear Sign) Ayat No. 1 to 10 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

'Sincerely in Single-mindedness.'
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH MOST, GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL

(Sl. No. 10) Contains; Sura No. 99 Al-Zazala (The Earthquake) Ayat No. 1 to 8 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

'Shaking; the earth quake as a precude of the last Day.

(Sl. No. 11) Contains; Sura No. 100 Al-Adiyat (The Chargers) Ayat No. 1 to 11 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

Content: aware; fully informed

(Sl. No. 12) Contains; Sura No. 101 Al-Qaria (The clatterer) Ayat No. 1 to 11 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

Variously interpreted, but the literal meaning probably in his mother is the pit.

(Sl. No. 13) Contains; Sura No. 102 Al-Takathur (rivalry) Ayat No. 1 to 8 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

The tombs; the thought is that man can take nothing with him into the grave.
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH MOST, GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL

(Sl. No. 14) Contains; Sura No. 103 Al-asr (Afternoon) Ayat No. 1 to 3 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

Afternoon; Al asr the hour of one of the five prayers; but the word also means 'time' generally, and this would fit better the idea of loss.

(Sl.No.15) Contains; Sura No. 104 Al-humaza (The Back biter) Ayat No. 1 to 9 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

the picture is apparently of an arched vault supported on columns.

(Sl. No.16i) Contains; Sura No. 105 Al-fil (The Elephant) Ayat No. 1 to 5 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

men of the Elephant Abraha's army so called because they had one or more elephants.

(Sl. No. 17) Contains; Sura No. 106 Al-Karaish(Quraysh) Ayat No. 1 to 4 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb.

Koraish; Ar. Quraysh, the tribe inhabiting makkah.
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH MOST GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL

19

(Sl. No. 18) Contains; Sura No. 107 Al-maun (Charity - Almaun) Ayat No. 1 to 8 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb. repulses the orphan conduct, and of failing to reed the needy, with denial of the judgement suggests the early makkah period.

20

(Sl. No. 19) Contains; Sura No. 108 Al-kawthar (Abundance) Ayat No. 1 to 3 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb and Langar ki Masjid. and others. abundance; Could mean wealth or followers.

21

(Sl. No. 20) Contains; Sura No. 109 Al-kafirun (The unbelievers) Ayat No. 1 to 6 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb. langar ki Masjid, Hirapur Masjid, others Monuments.

to you your religion: there is to no compromise

22

(Sl. No. 21) Contains; Sura No. 110 An-nasr (Help) Ayat No. 1 to 3 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb and others Monuments. turns again; is ready to Forgive or relent.
In the name of Allah Most Gracious, Most Merciful

(1) Contains; Sura No. 111 Tabbat (Perish) Ayat No. 1 to 5 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb, and other Monuments. His wife; no satisfactory explanation is given of their verse and the next.

(2) Contains; Sura No. 112 Al-Ikhlas (Sincers Religion) Ayat No. 1 to 4 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb and Langar ki Masjid. Hirapur Masjid and other Monuments. Presumably directed against the Arabian pagan belief in daughters of God.

(3) Contains; Sura No. 113 Al-Falaq (Day break) Ayat No. 1 to 5 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb, Langar ki Masjid, Hirapur Masjid, others Monuments. Sometimes said to mean an eclipse of the moon.

(4) Contains; Sura No. 114 An-Nas (Men) Ayat No. 1 to 6 Situated at Darga Khaja Bande Nawaz Gulbarga inside the Tomb, and others Monuments. Human beings as distinct from jinn, etc.