

LIST OF HINDU TEMPLES DESTROYED AND CONVERTED TO MOSQUES IN DELHI BY MUSLIMS

We give below, state-wise and district-wise, the particulars of Muslim monuments which stand on the sites and/or have been built with the materials of Hindu temples, and which we wish to recall as witnesses to the role of Islam as a religion and the character of Muslim rule in medieval India. The list is the result of a preliminary survey. Many more Muslim monuments await examination. Local traditions which have so far been ignored or neglected have to be tapped on a large scale.

We have tried our best to be exact in respect of locations, names and dates of the monuments mentioned. Even so, some mistakes and confusions may have remained. It is not unoften that different sources provide different dates and names for the same monument. Many Muslim saints are known by several names, which create confusion in identifying their mazārs or dargāhs. Some districts have been renamed or newly, created and a place which was earlier under one district may have been included in another. We shall be grateful to readers who point out these mistakes so that they can be corrected in our major study. This is only a brief summary.

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It should be kept in mind that the list below doesn't include all the temples destroyed by Muslims and which were converted to mosques. The below is the list of mosques and Darghas where evidences exists of having been made after destroying the temples at these locations. In many mosques, Muslim rulers were able to eradicate all signs of temples, and hence not given in below list.

Anyone is free to visit the below list of mosques and see the remnants and materials of Hindu temples used in their construction. Archaeological Survey of India should conduct an excavation of below mosques to find out more about the ancient temples in these locations and possible mass graves around the mosque sites.

Islamic invaders destroyed the Hindu cities of Indarpat and Dhillikā with their extensive suburbs and built seven cities successively. The following Muslim monuments stand on the site of Hindu temples; temple materials can also be seen.

I. MEHRAULI

1. Quwwatul Islām Masjid (1198).
2. Qutb Mīnār.
3. Maqbara of Shamsud-Dīn Iltutmish (1235.)
4. Dargāh of Shykh Qutbud-Dīn Bakhtyār Kākī (d. 1236).
5. Jahāz Mahal.
6. Alāl Darwāzā.
7. Alāl Mīnār.

8. Madrasa and Maqbara of Alāud-Dîn Khaljî.
9. Maqbara of Ghiyāud-Dîn Balban.
10. Masjid and Mazār of Shykh Fazlullāh known as Jamālî-Kamālî.
11. MaDhî Masjid.

II. SULTAN GHARI

12. Maqbara of Nāsîrud-Dîn, son of Sultān Shamsud-Dîn Iltutmish (1231).

III. PALAM

13. Bābrî (Ghazanfar) Masjid (1528-29).

IV. BEGUMPUR

14. Masjid.
15. Bijai Mandal.
16. Kālu Sarāi-kî-Masjid.
17. Mazār of Shykh Najîbud-Dîn Mutwakkal Chishtî (d. 1272).

V. TUGHLAQABAD

18. Maqbara of Ghiyāsud-Dîn Tughlaq.

VI. CHIRAGH-DELHI

19. Dargāh of Shykh Nasîrud-Dîn Chirāgh-i-Dehlî (d. 1356).
20. Maqbara of Bahlul Lodî.

VII. NIZAMUDDIN

21. Dargāh and Jamaḡat-Khāna Masjid of Shykh Nizāmud-Dîn Awliyā (d. 1325).
22. Kalān Masjid.
23. ChauNsaTh-Khambā.
24. Maqbara of Khān-i-Jahān Tilangānî.
25. Chillā of Nizāmud-Dîn Awliyā.
26. Lāl Mahal.

VIII. HAUZ KHAS

27. Maqbara and Madrasa of Fîruz Shāh Tughlaq.
28. Dādî-Potî-kā-Maqbara.
29. Biran-kā-Gumbad.
30. Chhotî and Sakrî Guntî.
31. Nîlî Masjid (1505-06).
32. Idgāh (1404-00).
33. Bāgh-i-Ālam-kā-Gumbad (1501).
34. Mazār of Nûrud-Dîn Mubārak Ghaznawî (1234-35).

IX. MALVIYANAGAR

35. Lāl Gumbad or the Mazār of Shykh Kabîrud-Dîn Awliyā (1397).
36. Mazār of Shykh Alāud-Dîn (1507).
37. Mazār of Shykh Yûsuf Qattāl (d. 1527).

38. Khirkî Masjid.

X. LODI GARDENS

39. Maqbara of Muhammad Shāh.

40. BaDā Gumbad Masjid (1494).

41. Shîsh Gumbad.

42. Maqbara of Sikandar Lodî.

XI. PURANA QILA

43. Sher Shāh Gate.

44. Qalā-i-Kuhna Masjid.

45. Khairul Manzil Masjid.

XII. SHAHJAHANABAD

46. Kālî Masjid at Turkman Gate.

47. Maqbara of Raziā Sultān.

48. Jāmi Masjid on Bhojala PahāDî.

49. Ghatā or Zainatul Masjid.

50. Dargāh of Shāh Turkmān (1240).

XIII. RAMAKRISHNAPURAM

51. Tîn Burjî Maqbara.

52. Malik Munîr-kî-Masjid.

53. Wazîrpur-kā-Gumbad.

54. Mundā Gumbads.

55. Barā-Lāo-kā-Gumbad.

56. Barje-kā-Gumbad.

XIV. THE RIDGE

57. Mālchā Mahal,

58. Bhûlî Bhatiyāri-kā-Mahal.

59. Qadam Sharîf.

60. Chauburzā Masjid.

61. Pîr Ghaib.

XV. WAZIRABAD

62. Masjid and Mazār of Shāh Ālam.

XVI. SOUTH EXTENSION

63. Kāle Khān-kā-Gumbad.

64. Bhûre Khān-kā-Gumbad.

65. Chhote Khān-kā-Gumbad.

66. BaDe Khān-kā-Gumbad.

XVII. OTHER AREAS

67. Maqbara of Mubārak Shāh in Kotla Mubarakpur.

68. Kushk Mahal in Tin Murti.
69. Sundar Burj in Sundarnagar.
70. Jāmi Masjid in Kotla Fîruz Shāh.
71. Abdun-Nabî-kî-Masjid near Tilak Bridge.
72. Maqbara of Raushanāra Begum.

EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE THAT IN DELHI THE ABOVE MENTIONED MOSQUES AND DARGHAS WERE CONSTRUCTED BY DESTROYING HINDU TEMPLES. BUT IN MANY OTHER CASES MUSLIMS SUCCEEDED IN REMOVING ALL TRACES OF TEMPLES FROM THE MOSQUES. IN SUCH CASES ONLY AN EXCAVATION BY ASI WILL REVEAL THE DESTROYED TEMPLES.

WHILE MUSLIMS ASK FOR REBUILDING THE ILLEGAL MOSQUE IN AYODHYA, WHY SHOULD NOT HINDUS DEMAND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DESTROYED TEMPLES IN INDIA?