LIST OF MOSQUES IN HARYANA WHICH WERE BUILT AFTER DEMOLISHING THE HINDU TEMPLES

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 mazars or dargahs. 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 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.

I. AMBALA DISTRICT

<u>Pinjor</u>

1. Temple materials have been used in the walls and buildings of the Garden of Fidai Khan.

<u>Sadhaura</u>

- 2. Masjid built in Khalji times. Temple materials used.
- 3. Two Masjids built in the reign of Jahangir. Temple materials used.
- 4. QazioN-ki-Masjid (1640). Temple site.
- 5. Abdul Wahab-ki-Masjid. Temple site.
- 6. Dargah of Shah Qumais. Temple site.

II. FARIDABAD DISTRICT

<u>Faridabad</u>

7. Jami Masjid (1605). Temple site.

<u>Nuh</u>

8. Masjid (1392-93). Temple materials used.

<u>Palwal</u>

- 9. Ikramwali or Jami Masjid (1221). Temple materials used.
- 10. Idgah (1211). Temple material Is used.
- 11. Mazar of Sayyid Chiragh. Temple site.
- 12. Mazar of Ghazi Shihabud-Din. Temple site.
- 13. Mazar of Sayyid Warah. Temple site.

III. GURGAON DISTRICT

<u>Bawal</u>

14. , Masjid (1560). Temple site.

Farrukhnagar

15. Jami Masjid (1276). Temple site.

<u>Sohna</u>

16. Masjid (1561). Temple site.

17. Mazars known as Kala and Lal Gumbad. Temple sites.

IV. HISSAR DISTRICT

<u>Barwala</u>

18. Masjid (1289). Temple site.

<u>Fatehabad</u>

- 19. Idgah of Tughlaq times. Temple materials used.
- 20. Masjid built by Humanyun (1539). Temple site.

<u>Hansi</u>

21. Idgah built in the reign of Shamsud-Din Iltutmish. Temple site.

- 22. JulahoN-ki-Masjid built in the same reign. Temple site.
- 23. Bu Ali Baksh Masjid (1226). Temple site.
- 24. Adina Masjid (1336). Temple site.
- 25. Masjid in the Fort (1192). Temple site.
- 26. Shahid-Ganj Masjid. Temple site.
- 27. Humayun-ki-Masjid. Temple materials used.
- 28. Dargah of Niamatullah Wali with adjascent Baradari. Temple materials used.
- 29. Dargah of Bu Ali Qalandar (1246). Temple site.
- 30. Dargah of Shykh Jalalud-Din Haqq (1303). Temple site.

- 31. Dargah of Mahammad Jamil Shah. Temple site.
- 32. Dargah of Wilayat Shah Shahid (1314). Temple site.
- 33. Chahar Qutb and its Jami Masjid. Temple materials used.
- 34. Fort and City Gates. Temple materials used.

<u>Hissar</u>

This city was built by Firuz Shah Tughlaq with temple materials brought mostly from Agroha which had been destroyed by Muhammad Ghuri in 1192.

- 35. Lat-ki-Masjid. Temple materials used.
- 36. Humayuns Jami Masjid (1535). Temple site.
- 37. Masjid and Mazar of Bahlul Lodi. Temple site.
- 38. Humayuns Masjid outside Delhi Gate (1533). Temple site.
- 39. Dargah of Baba Pran Pir Padshah. Temple materials used.
- 40. Fort of Firuz Shah Tughlaq. Temple materials used.
- 41. Jahaz Mahal. Converted Jain Temple.
- 42. Gujari Mahal. Temple materials used.

<u>Sirsa</u>

- 43. Masjid in the Mazar of Imam Nasir (1277). Temple materials used.
- 44. Babari Masjid in the Sarai (1530). Temple site.
- 45. QazIzada-ki-Masjid (1540). Temple site.

V. KARNAL DISTRICT

<u>Panipat</u>

- 46. Masjid opposite the Mazar of Bu Ali Qalandars mother (1246). Temple site.
- 47. Babari Masjid in Kabuli Bagh (1528-29). Temple site.
- 48. Mazar of Shykh Jalalud-Din (1499). Temple site.
- 49. Mazar of Bu Ali Qalandar (1660). Temple site.

VI. KURUKSHETRA DISTRICT

<u>Kaithal</u>

- 50. Dargah of Shykh Salahud-Din Abul Muhammad of Balkh (d. 1246). Temple materials used.
- 51. Shah Wilayat-ki-Masjid (1657-58). Temple site.
- 52. Jami Masjid. Temple materials used.
- 53. Madrasa. Temple materials used.

<u>Kurukshetra</u>

54. Madrasa on the Tila. Temple site.

<u>Thanesar</u>

- 55. Dargah and Madrasa of Shykh Chilli or Chehali Bannuri. Temple materials used.
- 56. Patharia Masjid near Harsh-ka-Tila. Temple materials used.

57. Chiniwali Masjid. Temple materials used.

VII. MAHENDERGARH DISTRICT

<u>Narnaul</u>

58. Mazar of Pir Turk Shahid or Shah Wilayat (d. 1137). Temple site.

VIII. ROHTAK DISTRICT

<u>Jhajjar</u>

59. Kali Masjid (1397). Temple site.

<u>Maham</u>

- 60. PirzadoN-ki-Masjid built in Babars reign (1529). Temple site.
- 61. Humayuns Jami Masjid (1531). Temple site.
- 62. QasaiyoN-ki-Masjid. Temple site.
- 63. Masjid (1669). Temple site.
- 64. Daulat Khan-ki-Masjid (1696). Temple site.

<u>Rohtak</u>

- 65. Dini Masjid (1309). Temple materials used.
- 66. Masjid in the Fort (1324). Temple site.
- 67. Babars Masjid-i-Khurd (1527-28). Temple site.
- 68. Babars RajputoN-ki-Masjid. (1528). Temple site.
- 69. Second or Humayuns Masjid in the Fort (1538). Temple site.
- 70. Masjid at Gokaran (1558). Temple site.
- 71. DogroN Wali Masjid (1571). Temple site.
- 72. Mast Khan-ki-Masjid (1558-59) Temple site.

IX. SONEPAT DISTRICT

<u>Gohana</u>

73. Dargah of Shah Ziaud-Din Muhammad. Temple site.

<u>Sonepat</u>

- 74. Masjid and Mazar of Imam Nasir (renovated in 1277). Temple site.
- 75. Babars ShykhzadoN-ki-Masjid (1530). Temple site.
- 76. Mazar of Khwaja Khizr. Temple site.
- 77. Humayun's Masjid (1538). Temple site.

EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE THAT IN HARYANA 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?