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K.K. Venugopal

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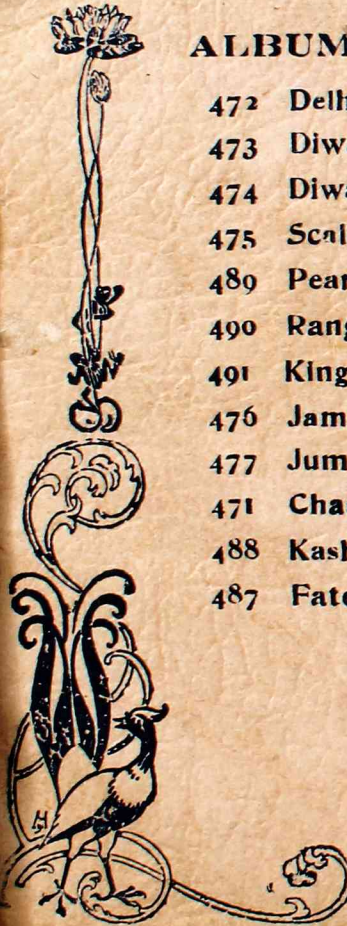
INDIAN VIEWS

(:o:)


DELHI.

ALBUM NO. 1.

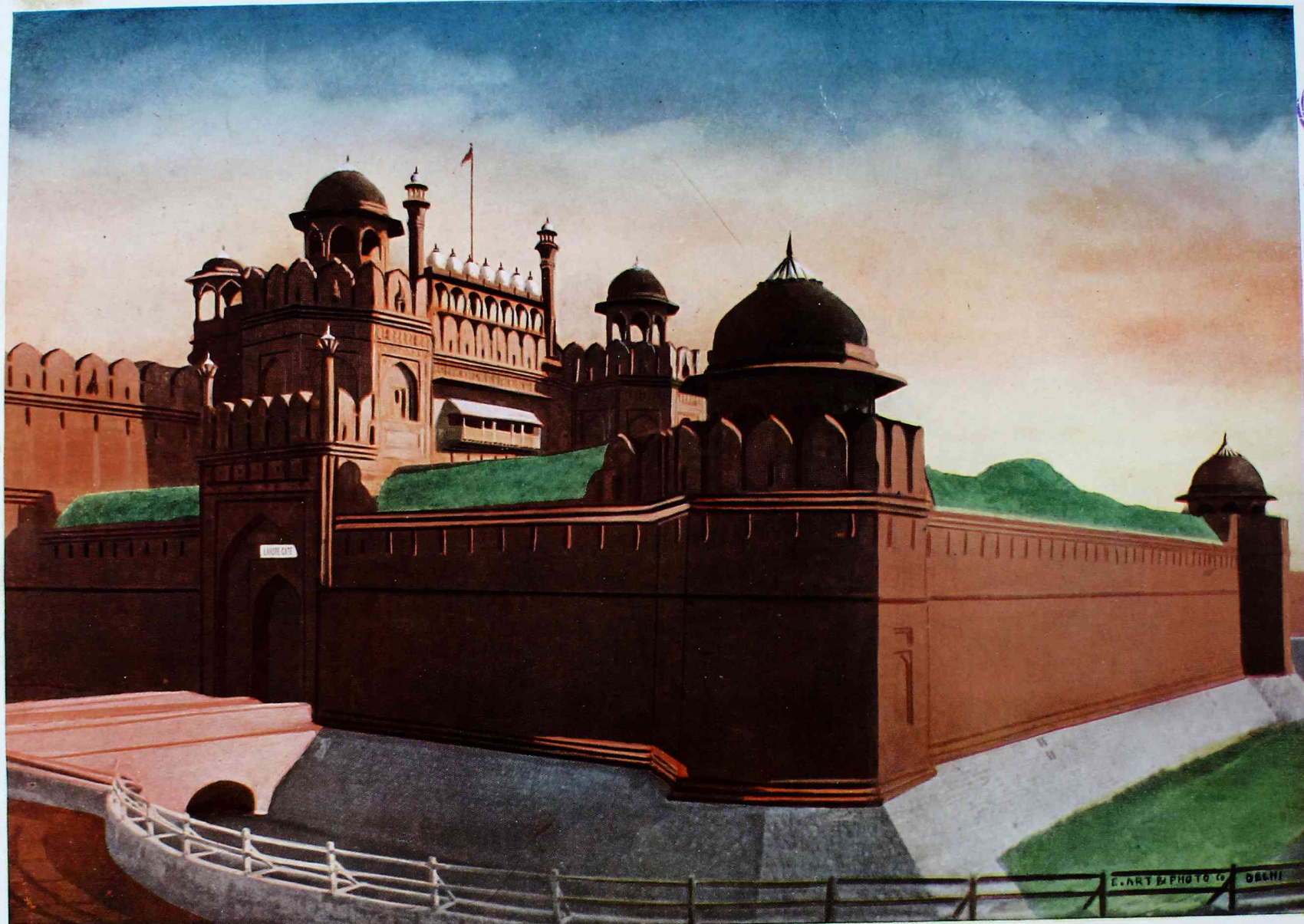
ALBUM NO. 1 CONTAINS

- 
- 472 Delhi Fort-Lahori Gate
 - 473 Diwan Am Do
 - 474 Diwan Khas Do
 - 475 Scale of Justice Do
 - 489 Pearl Mosque Do
 - 490 Rang Mahal Do
 - 491 Kings Bath Do
 - 476 Jama Masjid
 - 477 Jumat-ul-Wida (Friday Prayer)
 - 471 Chandni Chowk and Clock Tower
 - 488 Kashmere Gate
 - 487 Fatehgarh

ALBUM NO. 2 CONTAINS

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 - 492 Kutub 6th Story
 - 493 Rai Pithora's Temple
 - 483 Kutub with Iron Pillar
 - 481 Safdar Jang
 - 480 Humayoons Tomb
 - 479 Dargah Nizamuddin
 - 478 Old Fort
 - 484 Assembly House
 - 485 Secretariat Office
 - 486 Jai Singh's Observatory
 - 494 Ashoka Pillar and Kotla Firozshah

A Splendid collection of 30 famous buildings of Agra also available



SHALIMAR GARDENS
APR 6 - 1938
BHOWANIPUR

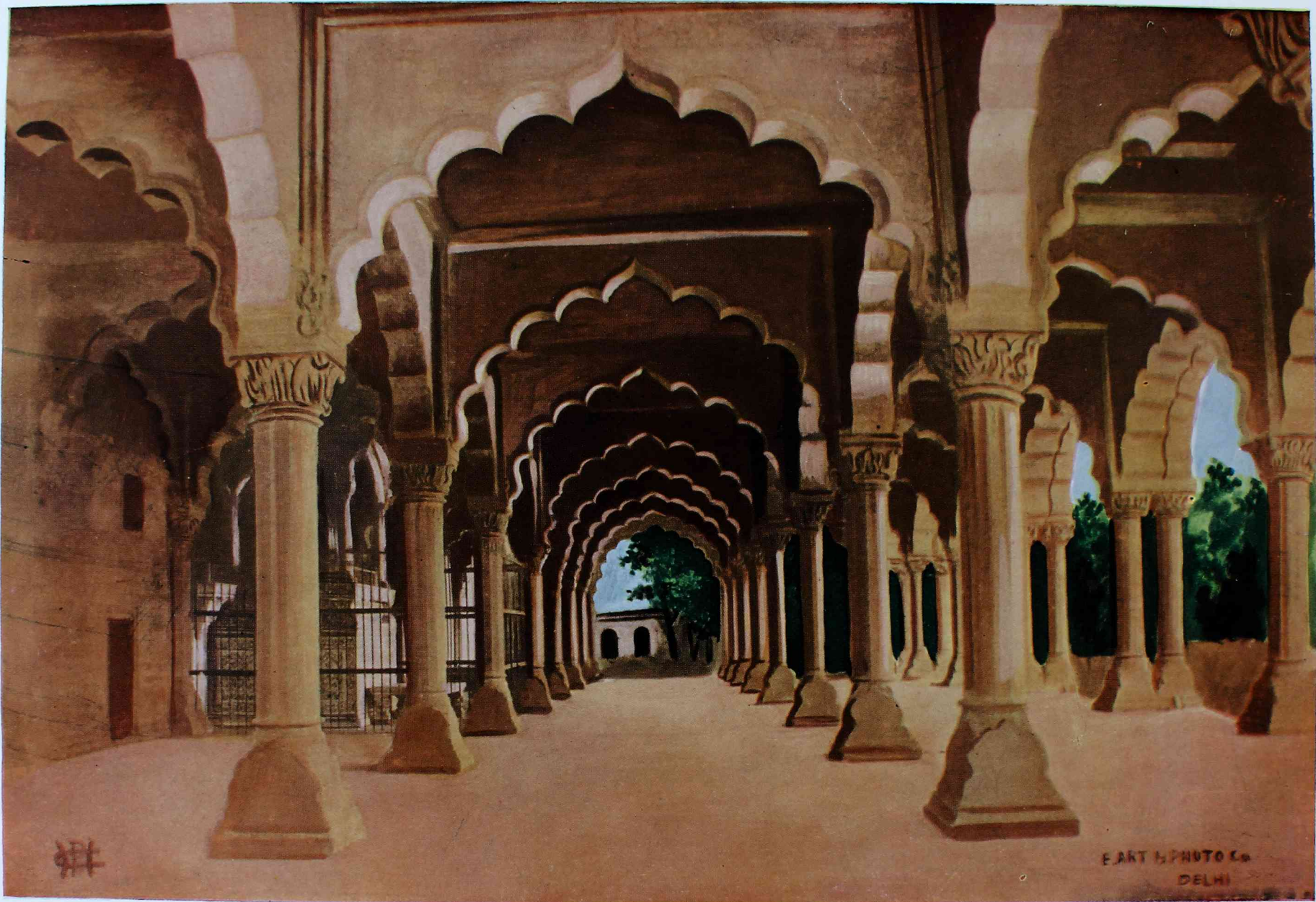
9, Rames Mitter Road,
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

No. 472.

لال قیلا دہلی LAL QILA (Delhi Fort) Lahore Gate. (قلعہ لاہوری دروازہ)

Copyright:- Hemchander Bhargava Delhi

It was built by Emperor Shahjehan at a cost of crores of rupees and was built in 10 years, 1638-48. It is an irregular octagonal, a mile and a half in circumference having two long sides on the east and the west and six short ones on the north and south. On the river side its walls are 60 feet high and on the land side 100 feet high. The Fort consisted of 12 principal edifices several of which have entirely disappeared. After the Mutiny of 1857 court buildings, palaces and gardens were demolished and barracks built instead.

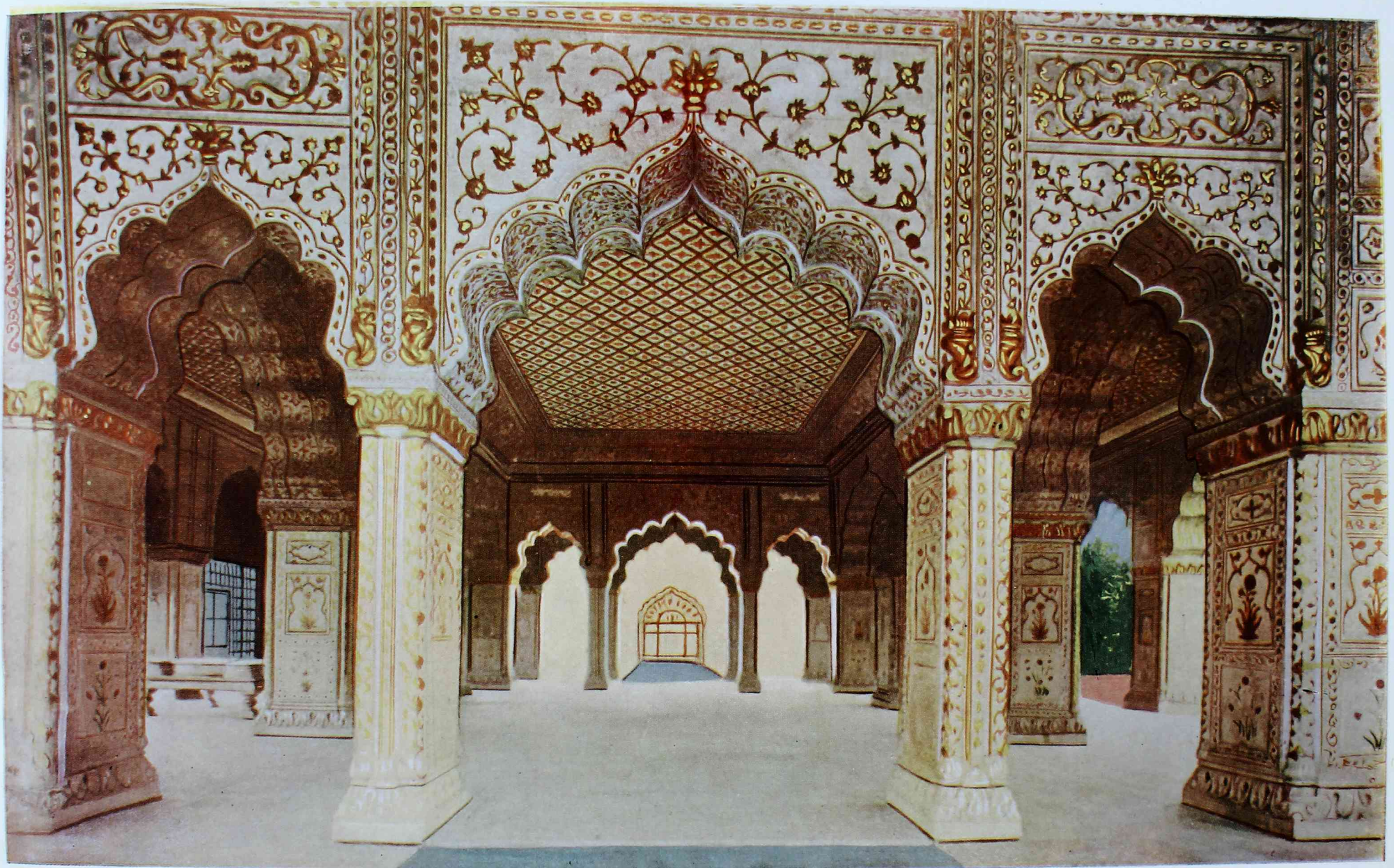


No. 473.

DIWAN AM (Delhi Fort)

Copyright - Kameshwar Bhargava-Delhi.

This was the Public Court of Shahjehan and his successors and was built in 1648 by Emperor Shahjehan. In the left Gallery the Marble Throne is visible on which Mughal Emperors were sitting on Peacock Throne (Takht Taos) in open court.

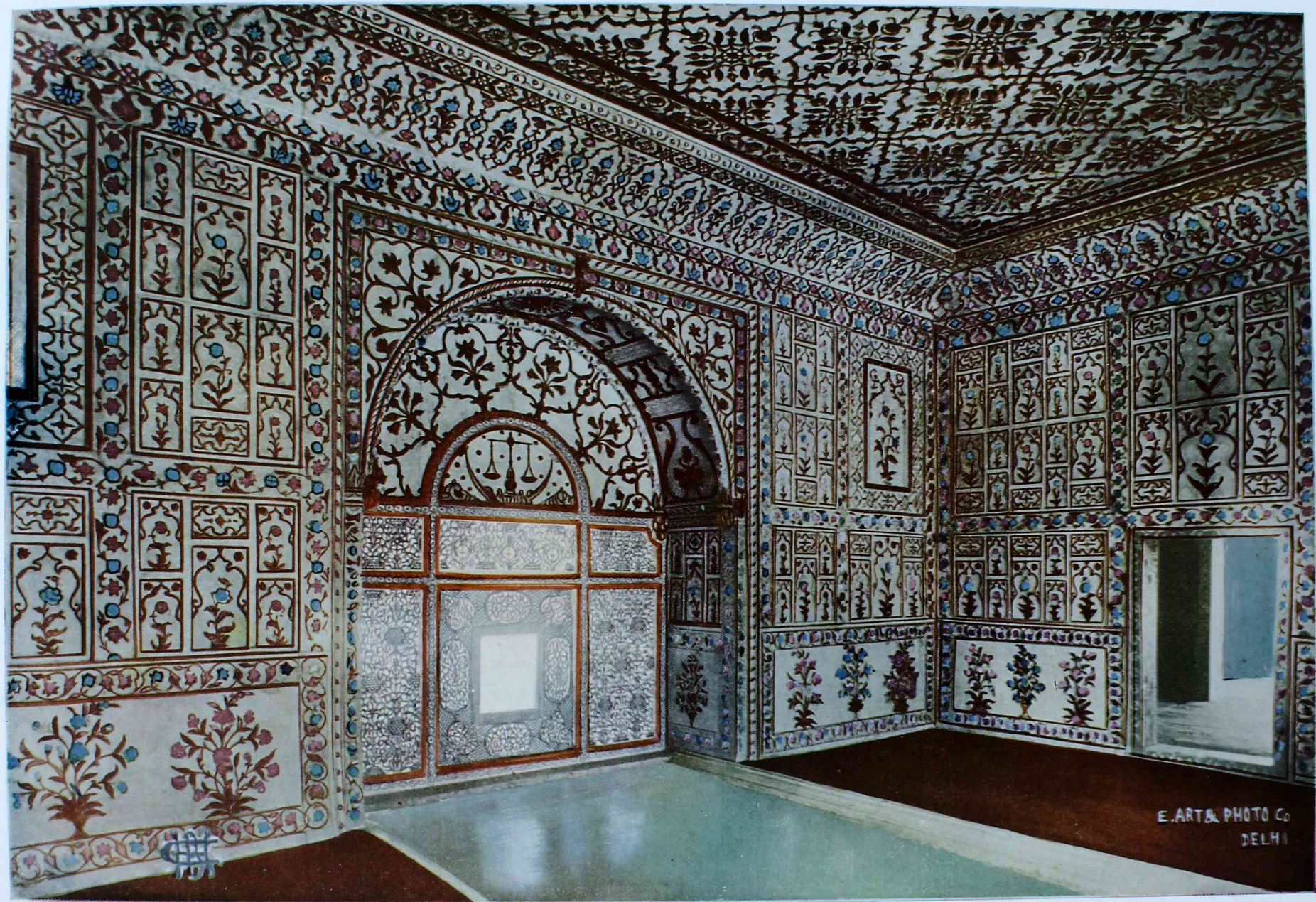


No. 474.

DIWAN KHAS (Delhi Fort)

Copyright - Hemnander Bhargava Delhi.

This is an interior view of Diwan Khas where Moghal Emperors used to sit and interviewed Nobles and Chiefs of India or held special meetings.
The building is very finely built of white marble with gold and jewels inlaid by Emperor Shahjehan between 1645-50.



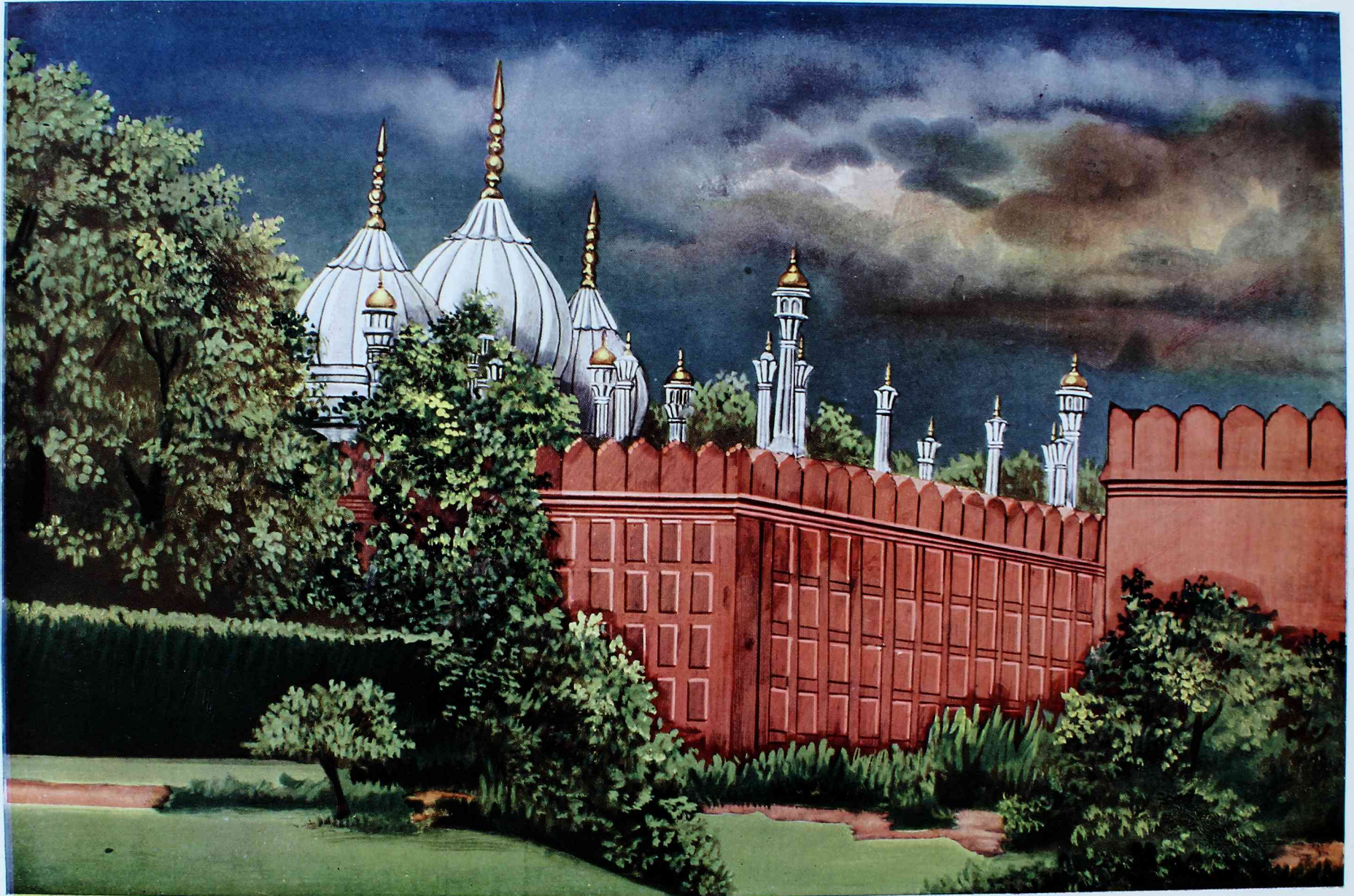
E. ART & PHOTO Co
DELHI

No. 475.

SCALE OF JUSTICE (Delhi Fort)

Copyright - Hemchander Bhargava Delhi

This is one of the finest buildings in the Fort situated near Diwan Khas (Moghal Emperors' special court room). Behind this was the Moghal Emperors' retiring room where Begums had access and to peep through the fine marble screen to see all about the happenings of the Diwan Khas.



No. 489

Copyright :—Hemchander Bhargava, Delhi.

THE PEARL MOSQUE IN DELHI FORT

Built by Emperor Shah Jahan between 1638 and 1648 A. D. This was the family mosque of the Moghul Emperors. Though small but is the prettiest mosque of its kind in India.

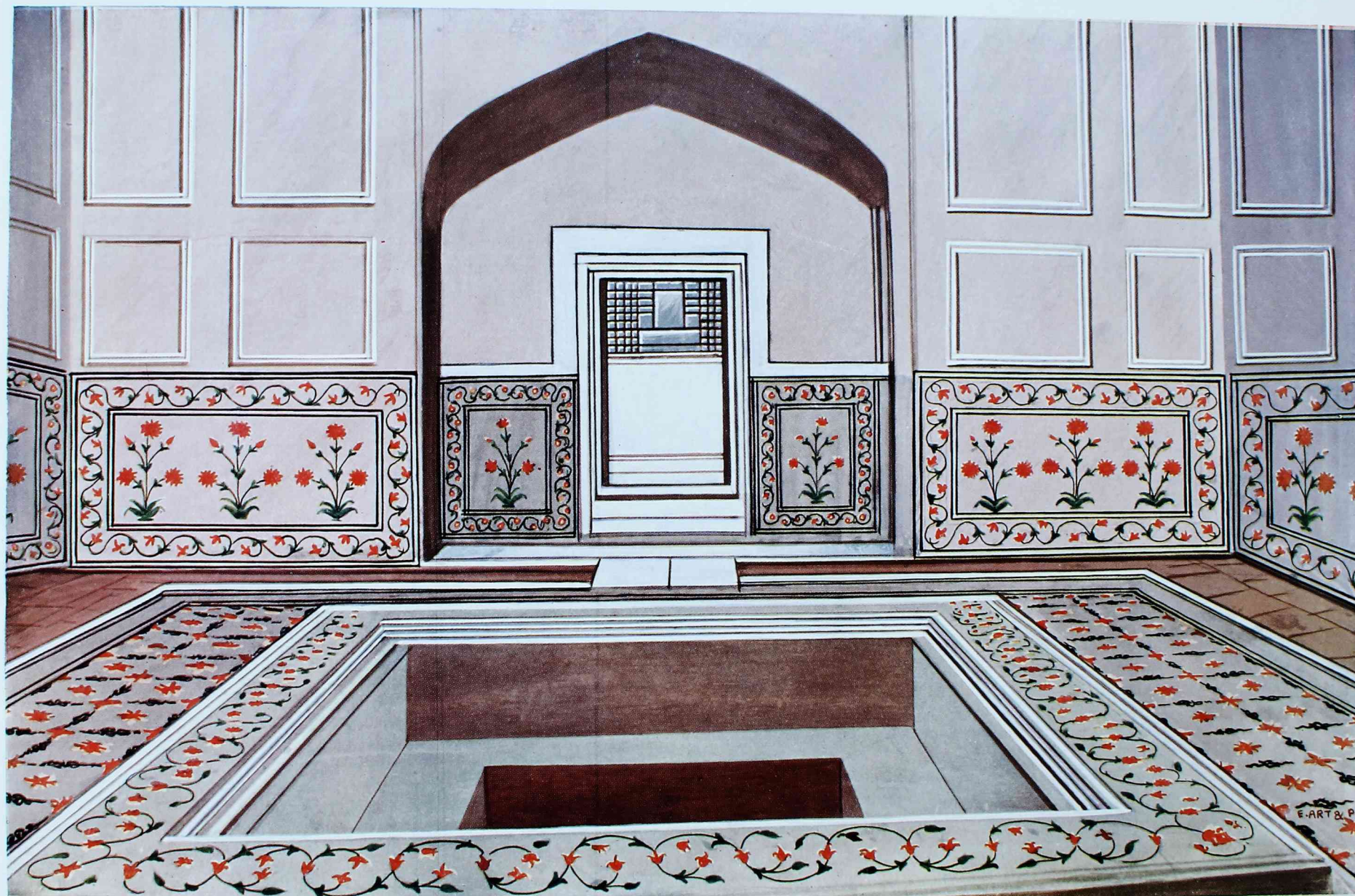


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RANG MAHAL IN FAR DELHI (India)

Built by Shah Jahan between 1638 and 1648 A. D. In the centre of the Hall is the representation of a gigantic rose which during the days of its pristine glory was inlaid with rich mosaics. Through the fountain pipe rose water was emitted over the entire flower.

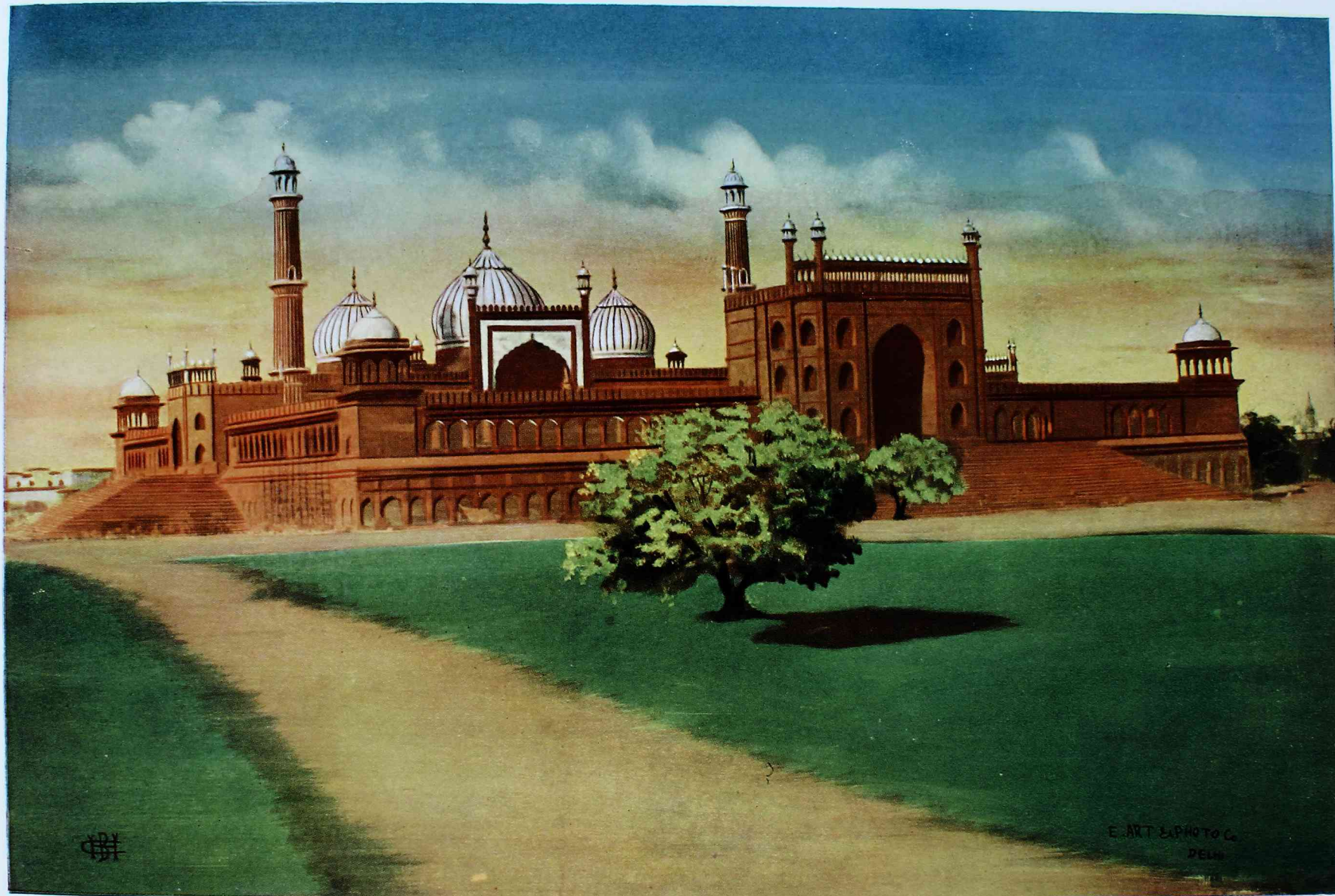


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KING'S BATH IN DELHI FORT

Built by Shah Jahan between 1638 and 1648 A. D. The pavements of these marble rooms were originally inlaid with rare and precious gems of various colours showing flowers, branches and the leaves with great skill and taste.

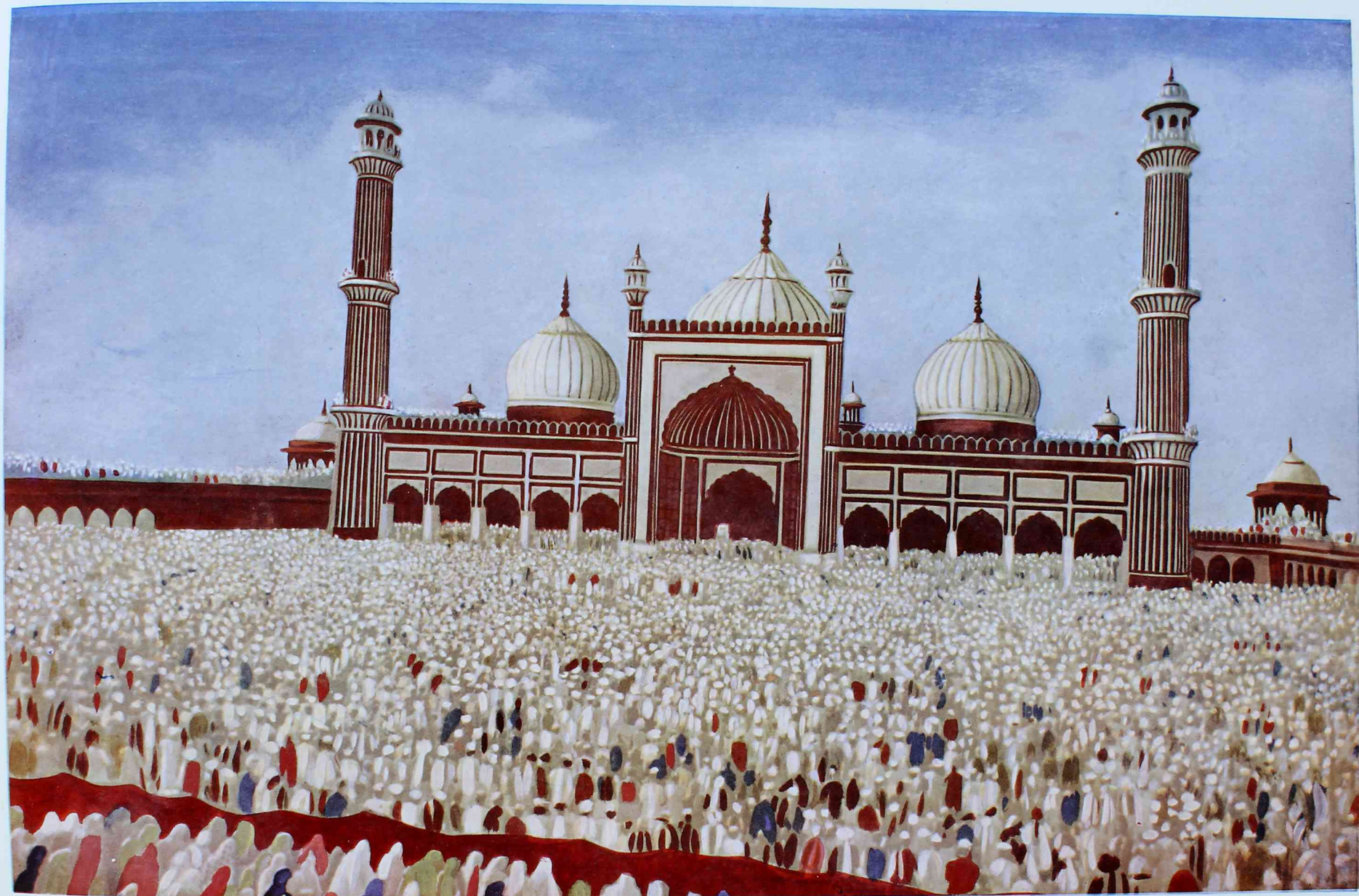


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JAMA MUSJID, DELHI

This mosque was built by Emperor Shahjahan and is one of the largest mosques in India. The red sandstone terrace is some 30 feet above the level of the ground. Three broad flights of steps on three sides, east, south & north, lead to the courtyard of the mosque. The mosque has 3 imposing domes, on right and left of the domes there are two lofty minarets 130 feet high containing 130 steps.



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No. 477.

JUMAT-UL-WIDA
(INTERIOR OF JAMAMASJID DELHI)

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Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

The Mosque was built by Emperor Shah Jehan and is one of the largest Mosques in India. Three broad flights of steps on all the three sides except west lead to the courtyard of the Mosque which has three imposing domes. On each side of the domes there are two lofty minarets 130 ft. high containing 130 steps. The Mosque as well as flights of the steps and adjacent roads are thronged by thousands of worshippers on last Friday of Ramzan.

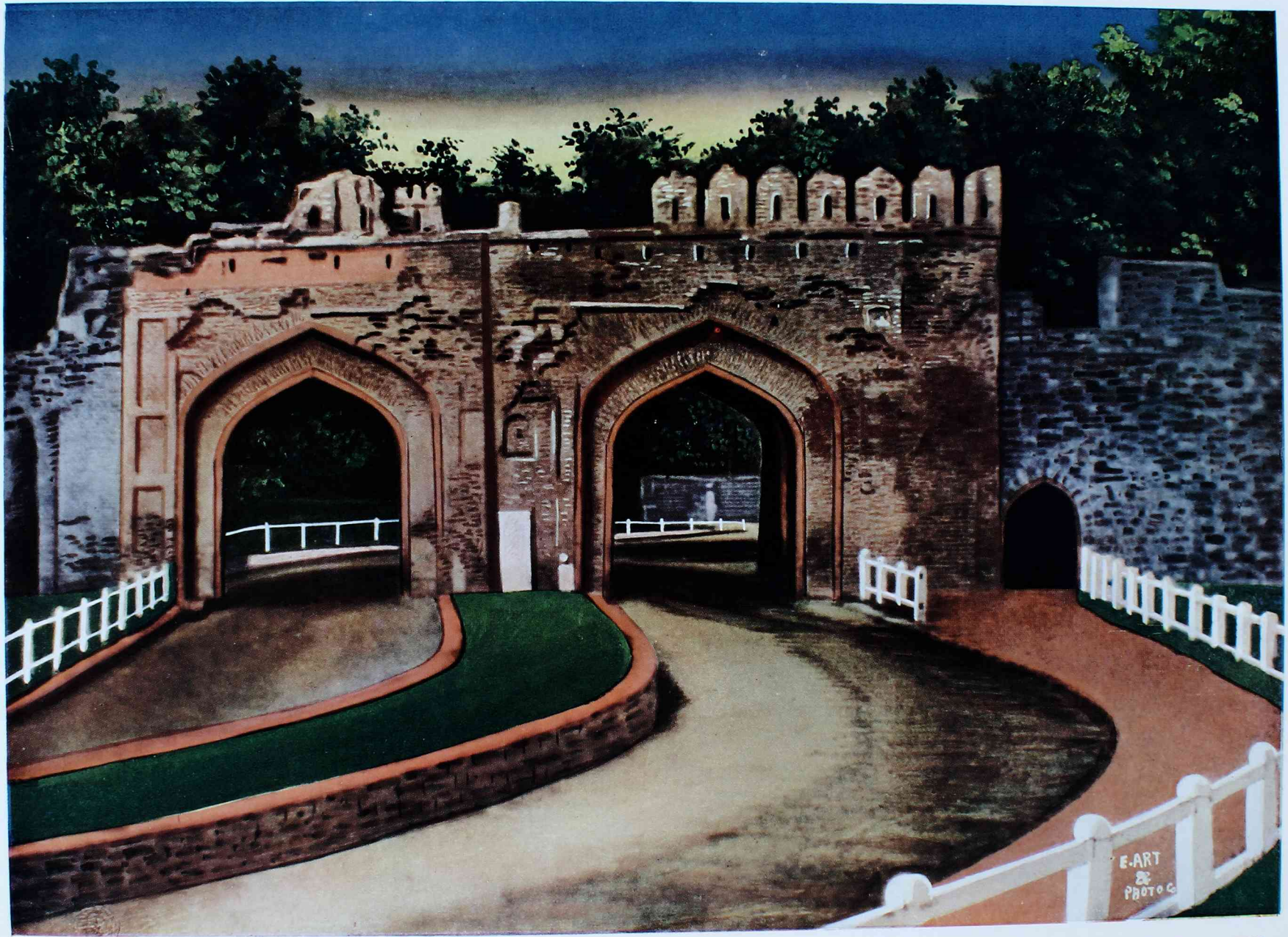


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Copyright:—HEM CHANDER BHARGAVA, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

CHANDNI CHOWK WITH CLOCK TOWER & TOWN HALL, DELHI

This world-renowned street runs between the Eastern gate of the Fatehpuri mosque and Lahori gate of the Fort. The Clock Tower with Town Hall and Queen Victoria's statue adds to its splendour. Previously it had an avenue running in the middle of the bazar dividing it into separate roads but now the middle avenue is removed, and now the street has a width of 150 feet.

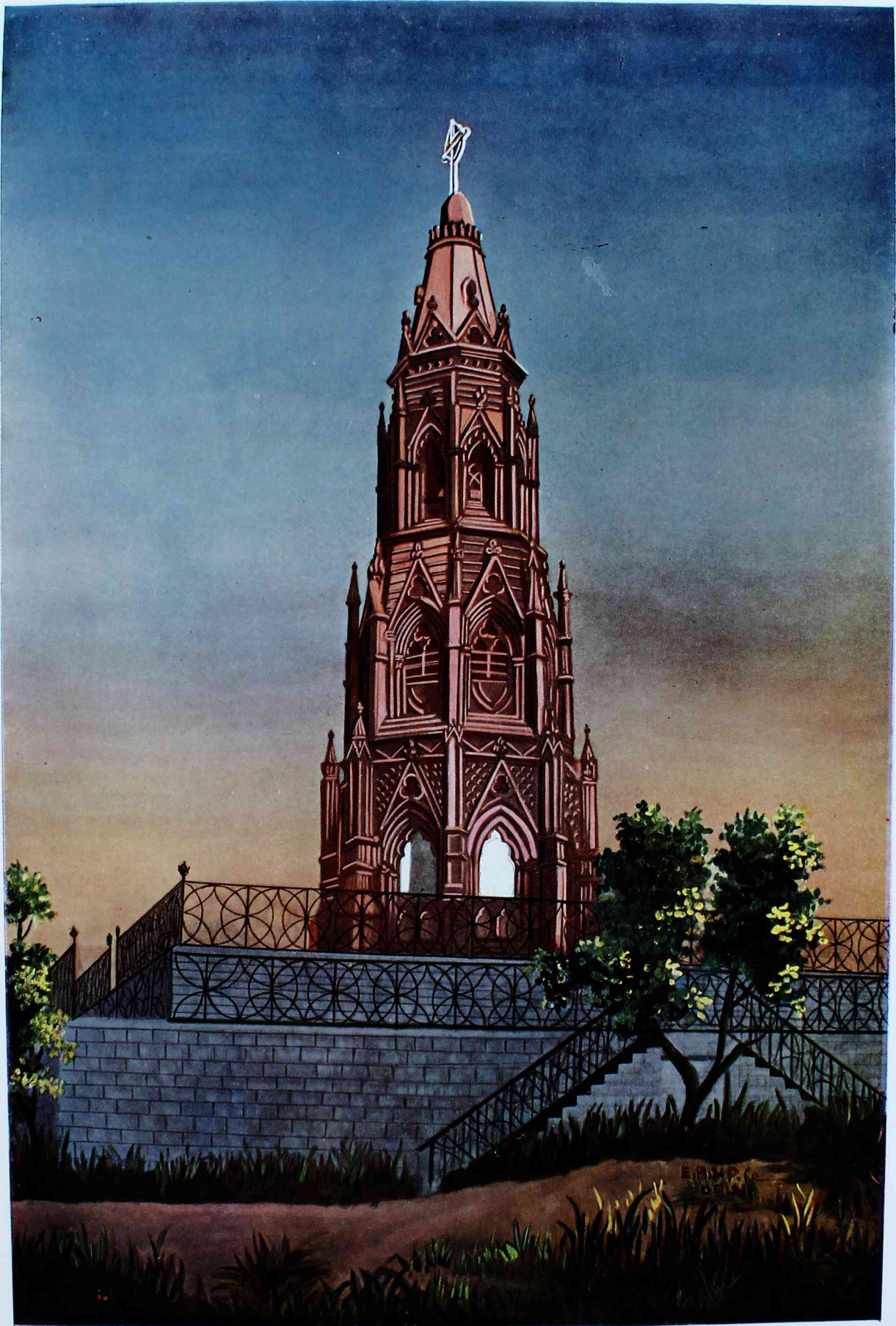


No. 488.

KASHMERI GATE DELHI

Copyright:—Hem Chander Bhargava, Delhi.

On the 14th September 1857 the British forces stormed Delhi. General Nicolson entered the city by this gate with his forces during the mutiny of 1857. Breach marks are visible on the gate and the city wall.



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Fatehgarh or the Mutiny Monument, Delhi


Erected in 1863 A.D. to the memory of mutiny 1857 A.D. The site occupied is that held by the extreme right of the British position during that hot wave of unrest and trouble that swept over Delhi in 1857.

Calcutta Phototype Co.


INDIAN VIEWS

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ALBUM NO. 1 AGRA

- 
- 457 The Gate of the Mausoleum of Etmad-ud-dowla
 - 458 Etmad-ud-dowla Tomb
 - 460 Gate Way of Akbar Mausoleum
 - 461 Sikandra (Akbar's Mausoleum)
 - 462 Tomb of Akbar
 - 463 Bulland Gate —Fatehpur Sikri
 - 464 Dargah Saleem Chishti " "
 - 465 Birbals Palace
 - 466 Palaces of Empress Jodhabai & Bibi Marium
 - 467 Panch Mahla
 - 468 Hiran Minar
 - 469 Chousath Khamba
 - 472 Taj Mahal
 - 449 Taj Mahal with Musjid & Jamat Khana
 - 456 Jama Musjid Agra

ALBUM NO. 2 AGRA

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- 459 Taj Mahal with Tank & Garden
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 - 449 Diwan-i-Am Agra Fort
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 - 452 Summon Burj (Interior) Agra Fort
 - 453 Khas Mahal " "
 - 454 Shish Mahal
 - 455 Jahangiri Mahal

List of Delhi Views on front page. Published by:- Hemchander Bhargava, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

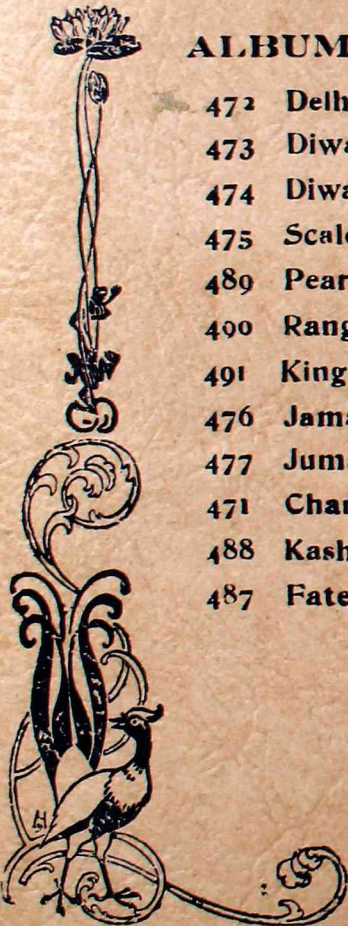
INDIAN VIEWS

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DELHI.

ALBUM NO. 2.

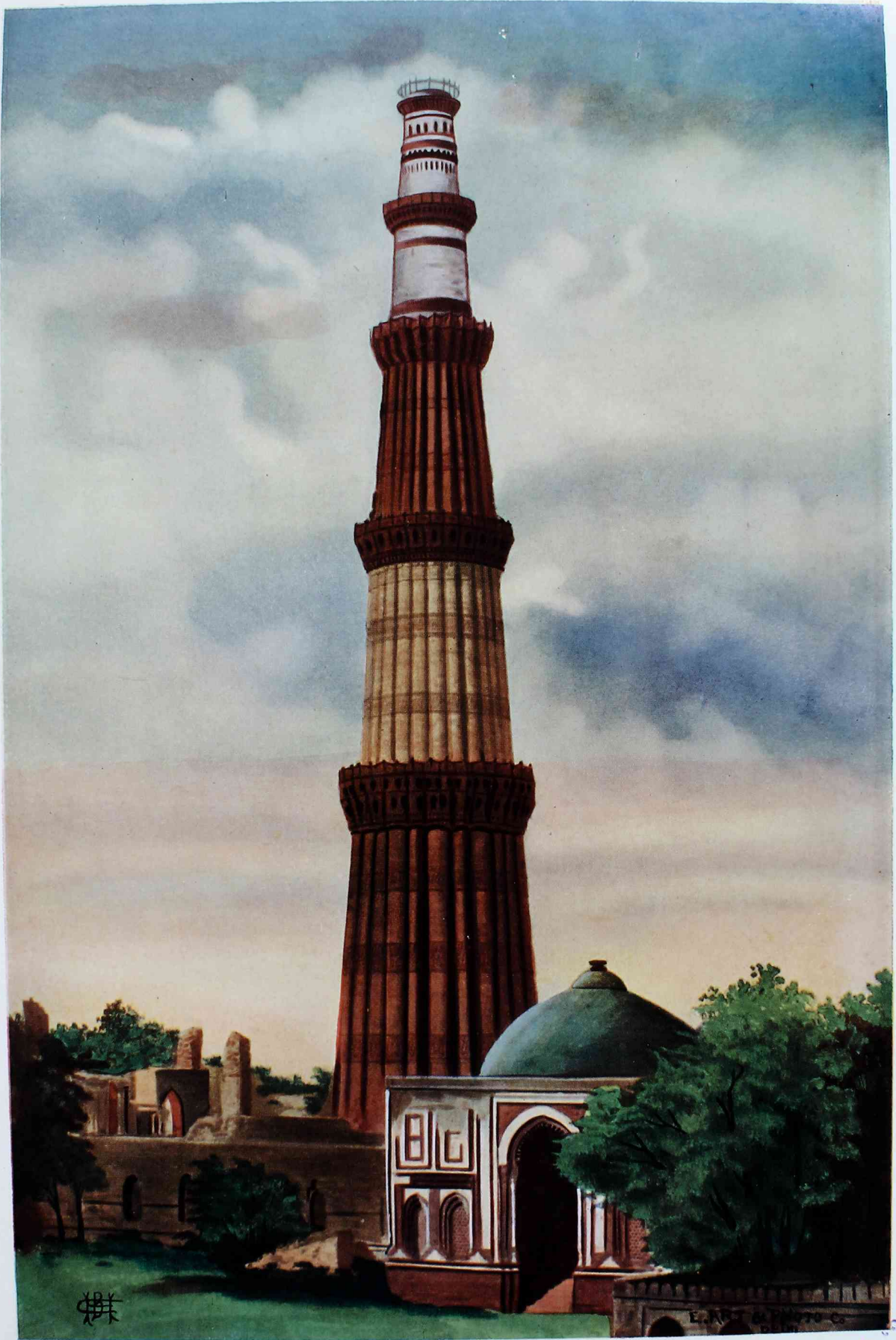
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A Splendid collection of 30 famous buildings of Agra also available



No 482.

KUTUB MINAR, DELHI.

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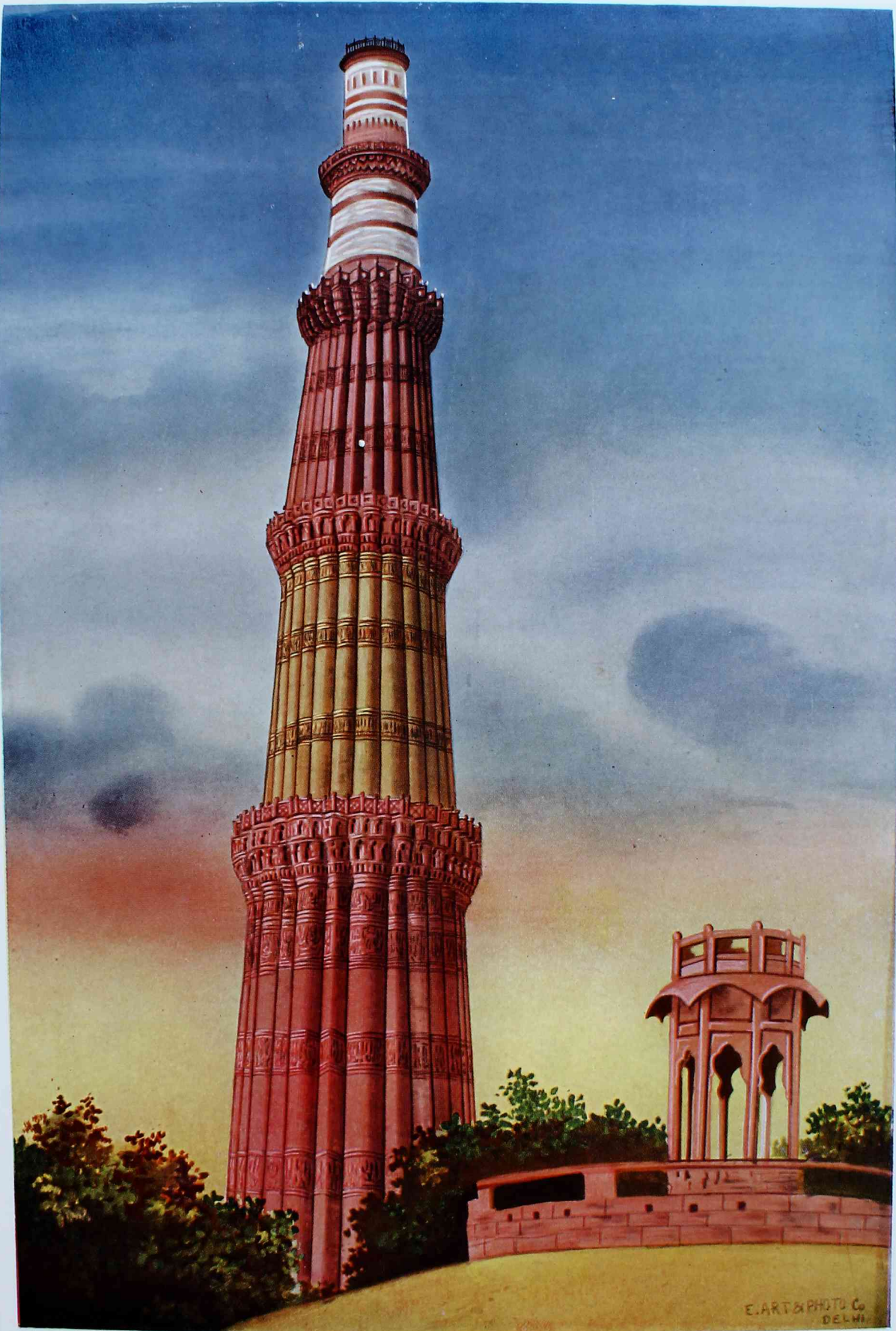
Built by Prithviraj the Emperor of India in 1190 A. D. to enable his daughter to see the river Jumna who used to see it before breakfast every day. And it was remodelled by Qutubuddin Aibak and finished by Shamsuddin Altamash in 1292 A. D.

The Pillar is 234 feet high of red sandstone with marble work and finely decorated with inscriptions. Now it has 5 storeys with balconies on each storey, and the 6th storey being affected by lightning is removed and is placed in its courtyard. The adjacent building with great dome and fine arches is the tomb of Shamsuddin Altamash.

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THE KUTUB MINAR DELHI

It is said to have been built by Prithvi Raj, the Emperor of India in 1190 A.D. to enable his daughter to see the River Jumna who used to see it before breakfast every day. And it was remodelled by Qutubuddin Aibak and finished by Shamsuddin Altamash in 1292 A. D. The Pillar is 234 feet high having a 47 feet diameter at bottom and 9 feet diameter at the top. It contains 379 stairs. Now it has 5 storeys with balconies on each storey. The 6th storey being affected by lightning is removed and is placed in its court-yard.



No. 493

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PRITHVI RAJ TEMPLE, DELHI (India)

Built by Maharaja Prithvi Raj or Rai Pithora during his reign in the 12th century A. D.

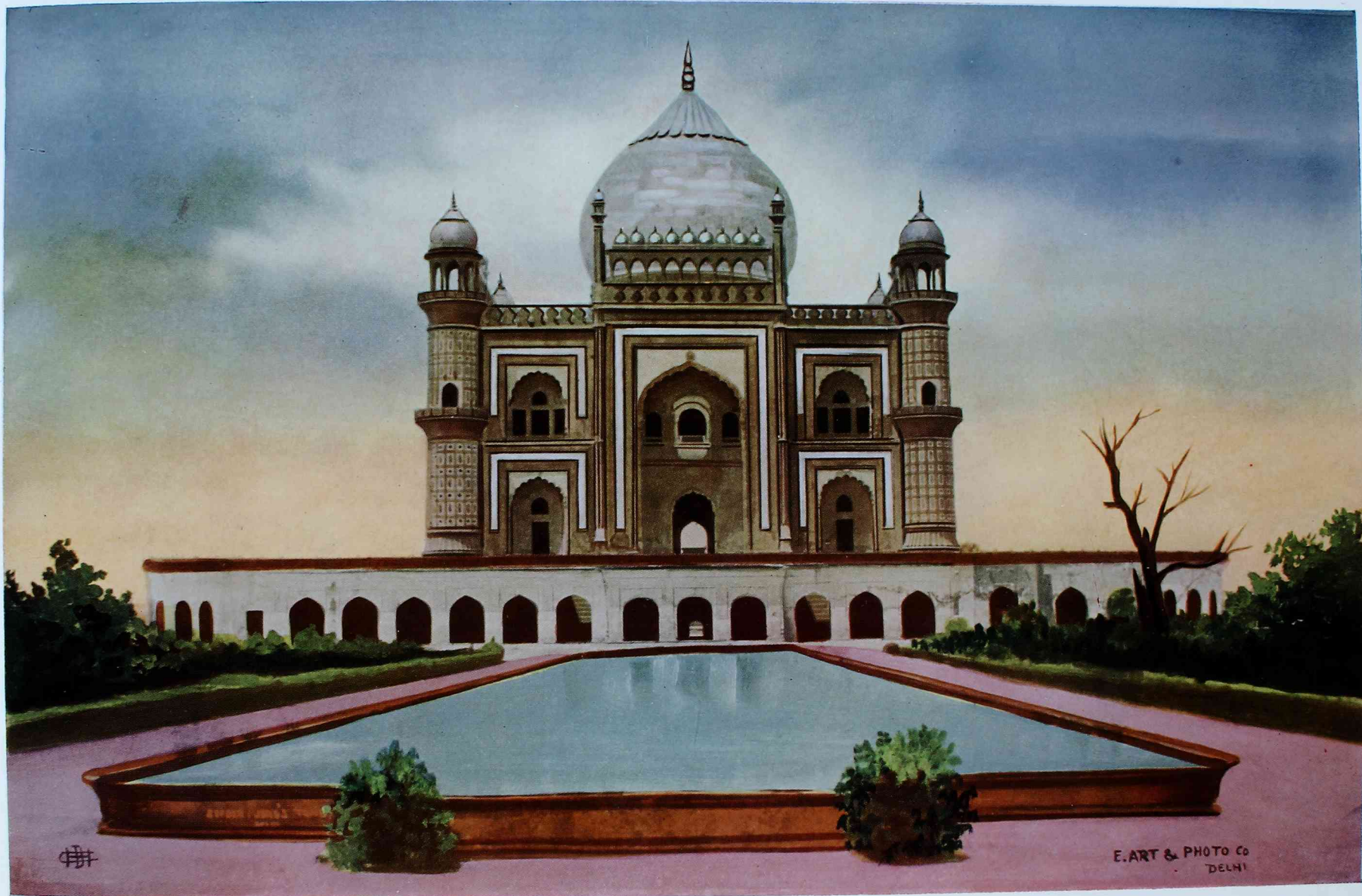


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KUTUB MINAR WITH IRON PILLAR

This famous Iron Pillar was erected by Raja Dhawa in A. D. 319, and Rai Pithora Temple and the great Minar in the 12th century A. D. by Pirthiraj and remodelled by Qutubuddin Aibak in the 13th century A. D.

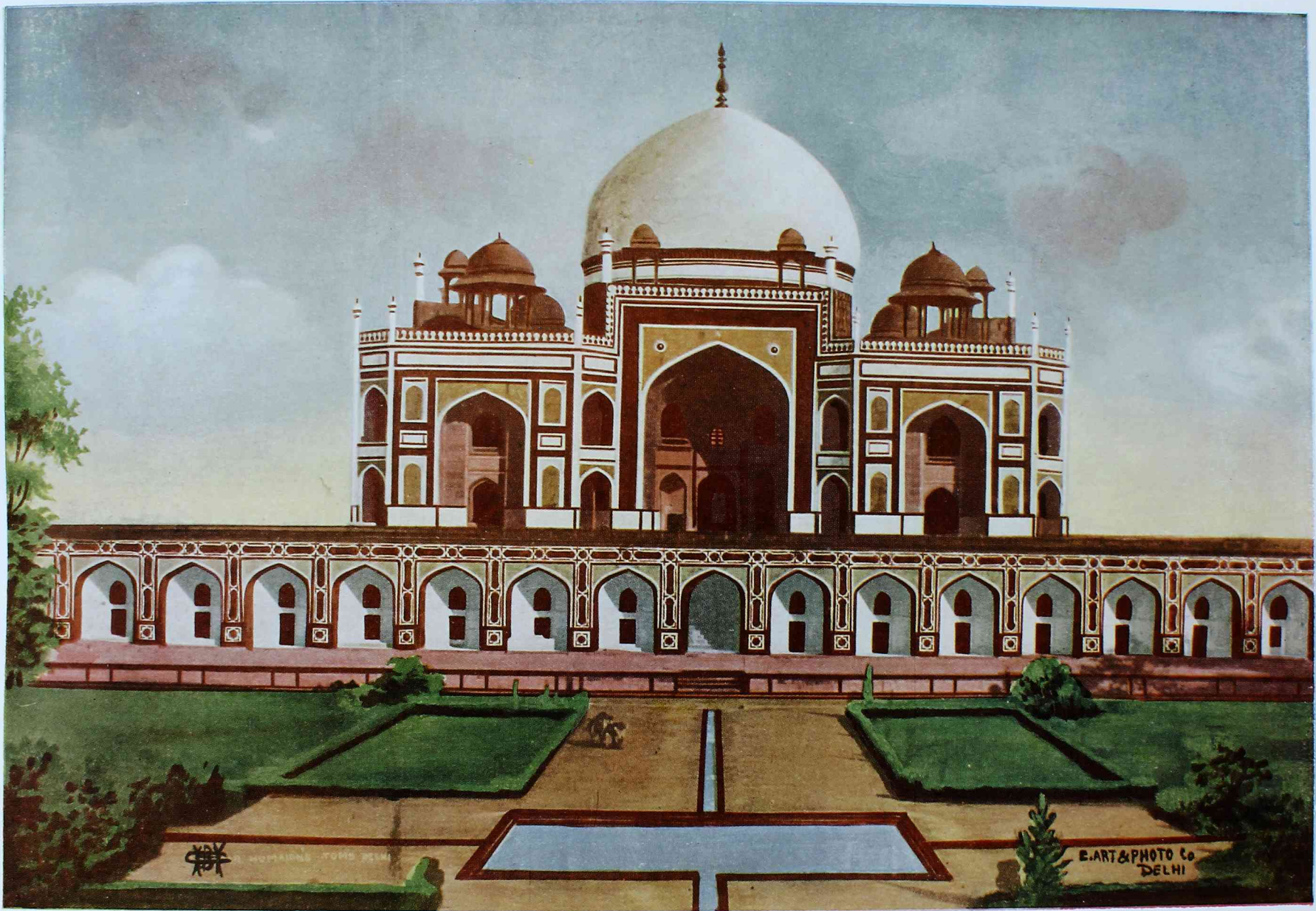


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SAFDAR JANG TOMB, DELHI

This Tomb of Safdar Jang, the Minister of Ahmad Shah, was founded by his son Shujaudoula in 1753 A. D. It is situated in a large garden and raised on a terrace some 10 feet high and 100 feet square over arched walls.

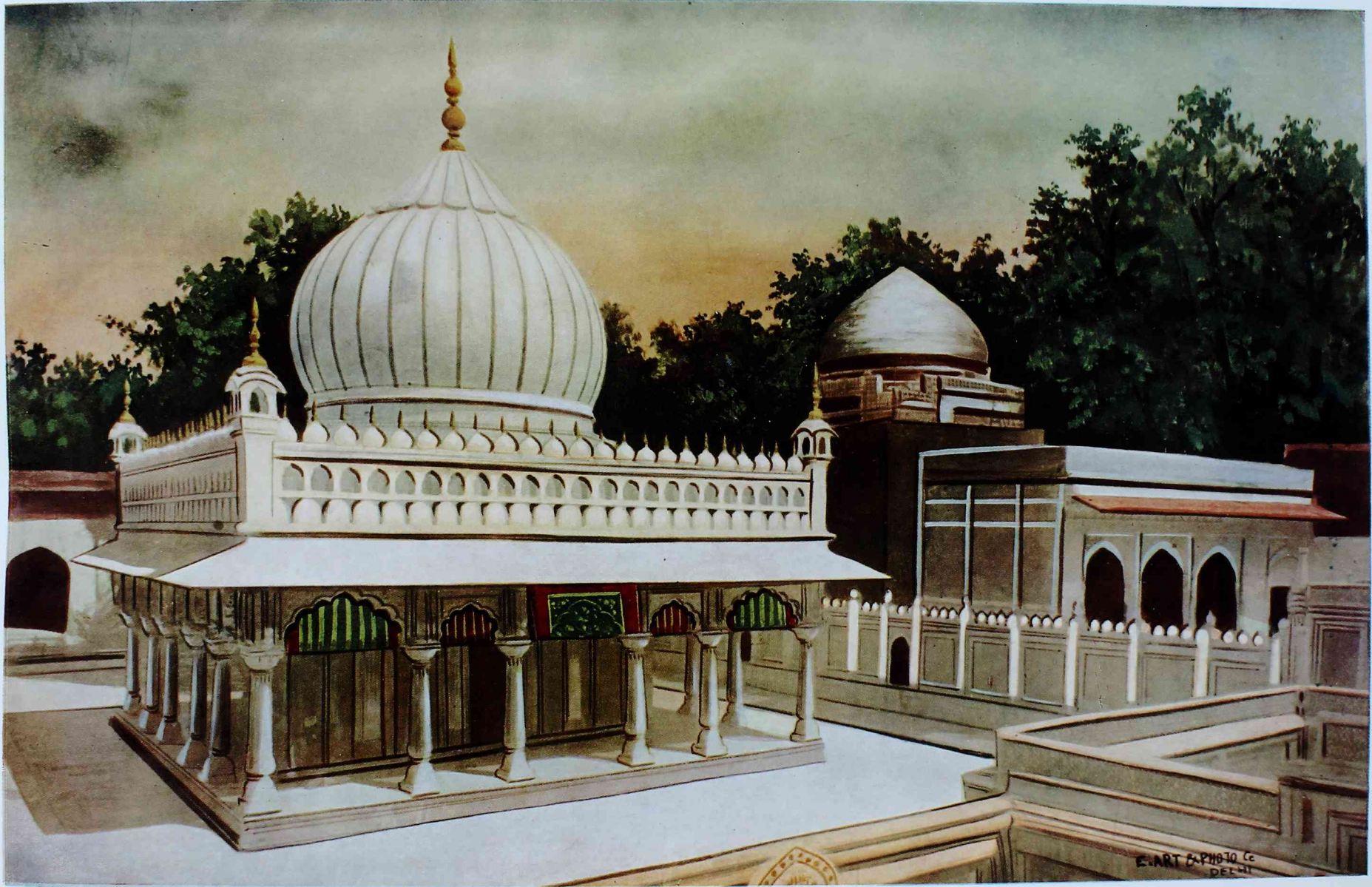


No. 480.

HUMAYOON'S TOMB, DELHI

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The tomb is decorated in white and grey marble, and the building is of red stone with white marble work with a grand park surrounding it.
It was built by Emperor Akbar in 1565-69.



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DARGAH NIZAMUDDIN, DELHI

The Tomb of Nizamuddin Owlia—A Muslim saint of great piety who is held in high esteem. This saint lived in the reign of the Emperor Balban and died in 1324 A.D. at the age of 99.



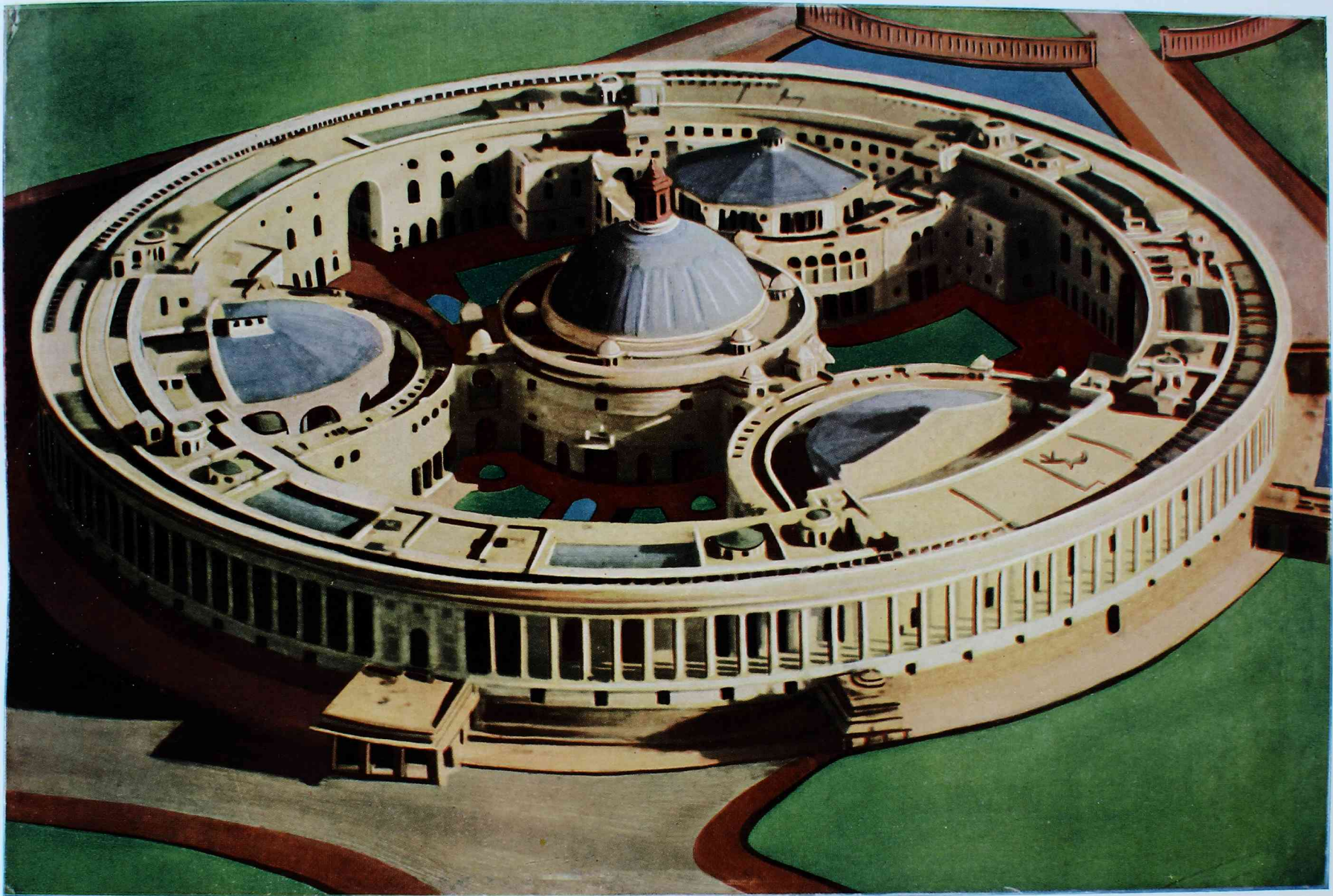
No. 478.

पुराना क़िला PURANA KILLA (Old Fort)

پورانہ قلعہ

Copyright - Kameshwar Bhargava, Delhi.

Its name Purana Killa speaks of its being old and is considered to be as old as the Pandavas. It is more than a mile in circumference and is rectangular in plan and is enclosed by walls of great solidity on the bank of Jumna. Now it is in a wilderness and contains only 2 conspicuous buildings—Sher Mosque and Sher Mandal erected by Sher Shah Suri the Afghan conqueror of Humayoon. It was on the steep flight of stair case of Sher Mandal (then Humayoon's Library) that Humayoon fell and sustained his mortal injury and died six months after regaining his lost Empire.



No. 484.

COUNCIL HOUSE OR THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA—DELHI

Copyright—Kamchandrar Bhargava, Delhi.

Its foundation stone was laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Cannaught in 1921. It took 5 years to build and was opened by Lord Irwin on 18th Jan. 1927. It is a completely circular edifice, half a mile in circumference. The circle is intended to signify unity and eternity. The diameter of the central dome is 98 feet. There are 144 pillars each 27 feet high all round in the Verandah. Three separate Chambers—one for Legislative Assembly, one for State Council, one for Princes' Council—radiate from the Central Hall, which is large enough to hold them all at a State Durbar. The Legislative Assembly Chamber is designed to accommodate 400 members, the State Council 200, and the Princes' Council 120. Between the Chambers are fountains, water ways and gardens. There are purdah galleries and committee rooms for each Chamber.



No. 485.

भारत की राजधानी के दफ्तर

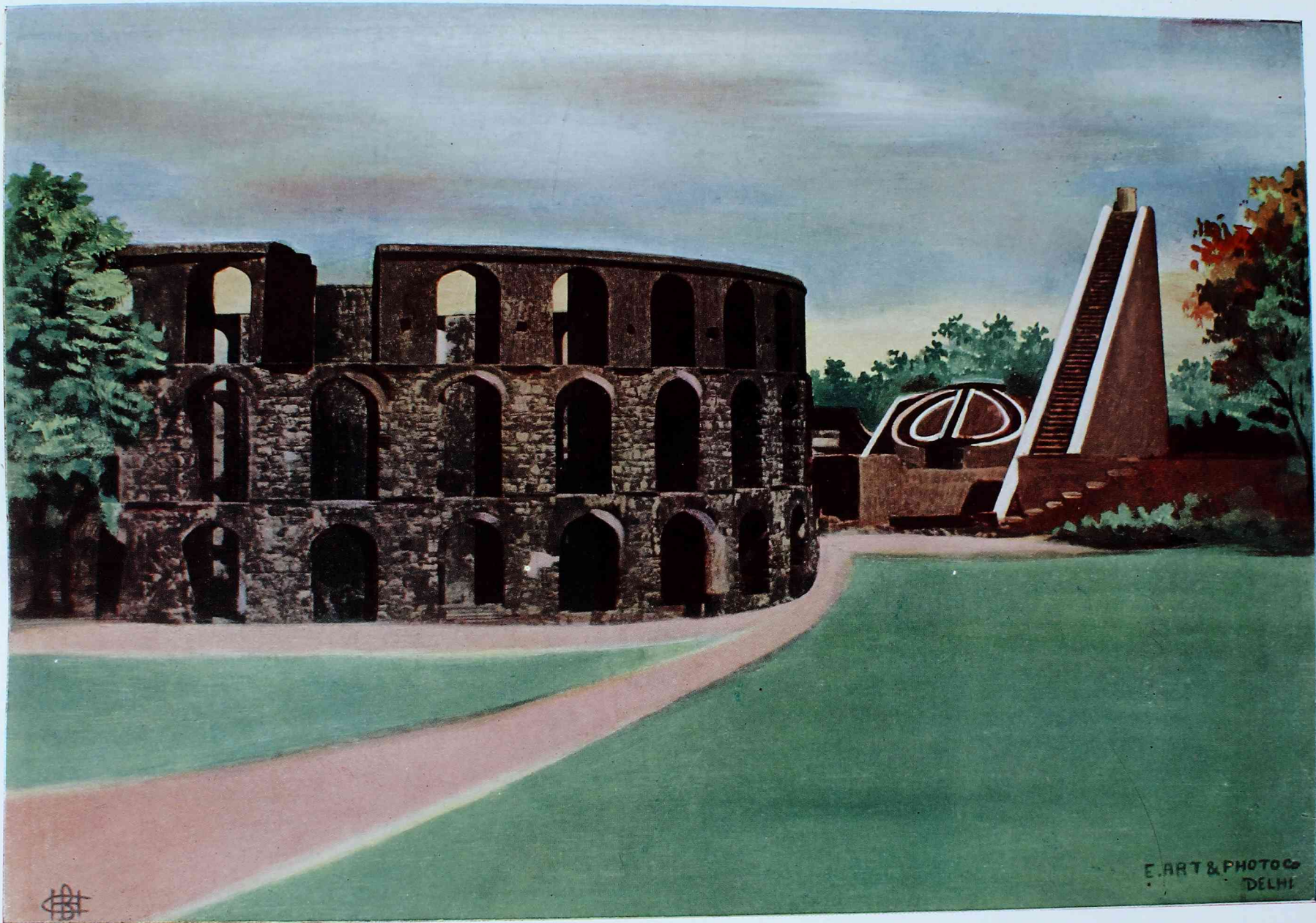
THE SECRETARIAT

حکومت ہند کے دفاتر

Copyright - Hemchander Bhargava, Delhi.

It is popularly known as the British Fort or New Killa. It is completed in 1929-30 at a cost of about 2 crores of rupees. It consists of two great Blocks, North and South, which contains about a thousand rooms and is possibly the greatest State office buildings in the world. Each Block is surmounted by a dome which is 217 feet high from the lowest level of the ground.

Its interior decoration is no less imposing than its splendid exterior; it contains beautiful moral paintings and some apt aphorisms inscribed as "Liberty will not descend to a people, a people must raise themselves to Liberty" and "Honour the State, the root of Law and Weal."

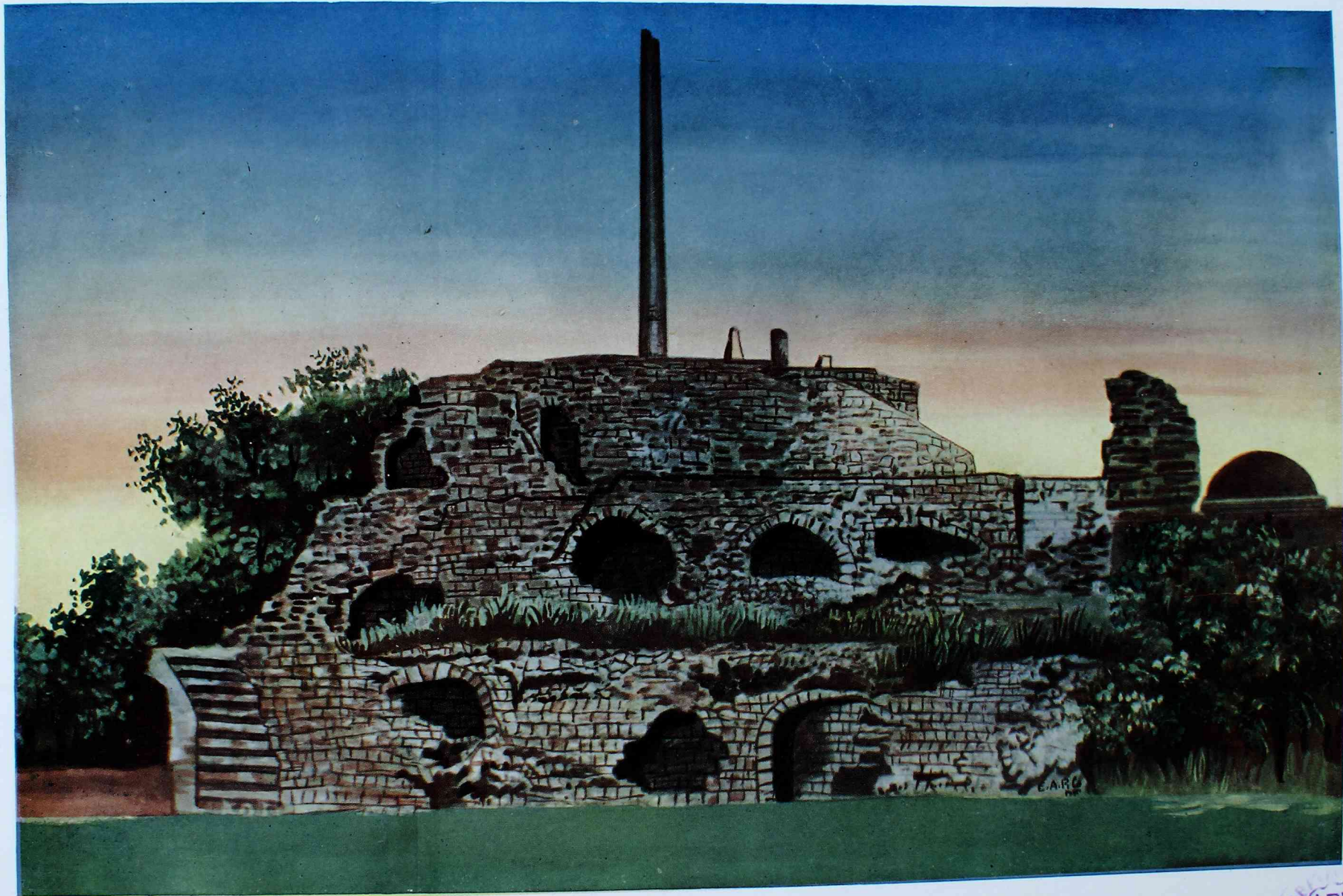


No. 486.

JANTAR MANTAR (Delhi Observatory)

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Founded by Maharaja Jaising of Jaipore in 1724.
Although badly damaged the only things of interest now are the great equatorial dials and the two round buildings with tiers of arches used for the measurement of ascensions and declensions of the stars, and other astronomical calculations of time, etc.



No. 494.

FIROZ SHAH'S KATLA (Fortress) Delhi

It is situated outside the Delhi gate on the Banks of Jumna.

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