

## **Rauza Jujhar Khan at Badaun :An Archaeological Study**

**Ashok Kumar**

*Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellow, Deptt. of History,  
Bareilly College, Bareilly*

### **Abstract**

*Presently an attempt has been made to study the medieval mosque at Badaun with the help of archaeological tools. Rauza of Jajhhar Khan is the tomb building of Samsuddin Elayash Sheikh Buddhan Shah who was popular as Jajhhar Khan. He belongs to the family of Abdur Rahim Khan-i- khana and came from Persia. His father came to Badaun and settled here. His tomb building is situated in the locality known as Kabulpura. As per the epigraphical source, the Tomb Building was built sometime in 1550. The Tomb building is composed of a single chamber with arched entrances at the cardinal points. The tomb building is surmounted by a hemisphere dome based on low rise octagonal dome. It has been built on square plan. Squinch arches have been used in the both stages of the phase of transition. The building is existed on the high rise platform. Now the tomb building is in dilapidated condition and desperately needs repair.*

**Key Words:** *Rauza, Hemispherical Dome, Mehrab, Sprindels, Façade, Niche, Mortar*

Reference to this paper  
should be made as  
follows:

**Ashok Kumar**  
*Rauza Jujhar Khan at  
Badaun :An  
Archaeological Study*

*,RJPSS 2017, Vol. 42,  
No.2, pp. 63-69  
Article No.10 (RS2034)*

**Online available at :**  
[http://anubooks.com/  
?page\\_id=442](http://anubooks.com/?page_id=442)

Presently an attempt has been made to study the medieval tomb building at Badaun with the help of archaeological tools. The study of the tomb building is a part of my project which, I am carrying under UGC funded Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post-Doctoral Fellowship.

The district Badaun is situated between 27°40' and 28°29' north of latitude and between 78°16' and 79°31' east of longitude.<sup>1</sup>Badaun is one of the most important district of western Uttar Pradesh. The history of Badaun district goes to protohistoric period.<sup>2</sup> Historically district Badaun is very rich. In early medieval period Badaun was the part of the dynastical rulers of Panchalas, Haihyas, Mitras, Guptas, Harsha, Gurjara-Partiharas, Rashtrakutas of Vodamayuta, etc.<sup>3</sup>During sultanate period and Mughal period Badaun became very significant. In sultanate period Badaun was one of the important towns of Sultans of slave, Khalji, Tughluq, Sayyid and Lodi dynasties.<sup>4</sup> The last ruler of Sayyid dynasty of Delhi Sultanate AllaudinAlam Shah who abdicated the throne and settled in Badaun in 1448 A.D. and continued to live here till his death.<sup>5</sup>

A large number of religious and non-religious structures such as mosque, palaces, *Havelies*, *Makbaras*, Tomb, etc. have been built during medieval period. These structures were the best example of contemporary architecture and building technology. Present paper encompasses an archaeological study of medieval tomb building RauzaJujhar Khan, which I have surveyed and studied with the help of archaeological tools.

The tomb building of Jujhar Khan is situated in the Qabulpura locality in the south-western part of the Badaun. It is located between 28.034725 north of latitude<sup>6</sup> and 79.116414 east of longitude.<sup>7</sup> The real name of the Jujhar khan was ShekhShamsuddinEliyas Shah. He was also known as ShekhBuddhan. His family came from Persia and having a relation with the family of Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana. His father came to Budaun and settled here finally. As per the inscription existing in the tomb building, the structure built sometime in 1550 A.D.<sup>8</sup>It means Jujhar Khan was died around 1550 A.D.

The tomb building of Jujhar Khan was known as Rauja a Jujhar Khan which indicates that tomb building was once built in the centre of Char Bagh.

The tomb building is existed on a high raised ground with a solid foundation. The structure is built on a square plan.<sup>9</sup> The tomb building has four gate at the cardinal points except on western side.<sup>10</sup> Western side is closed to accommodate *mehrab* to denote the pious kava.<sup>11</sup> All the three entrance are similar to each other and has resemblance with each other in dimension and shape. The structure is highly

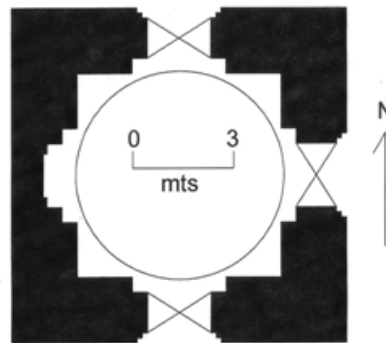
elevated and the entrances have the height half of the whole elevation of the structure.<sup>12</sup> Each entrance is composed of arch in a recessed profile fixed in a oblong orientation.<sup>13</sup> The entrance with their oblong frame recessed to the main façade of the structure. At the top of this entrance a toothed design surmounting the whole entrance.<sup>14</sup> Below the toothed design there is a lining of inscribed design.<sup>15</sup> Above the arch on both side square sprindels have been provided.<sup>16</sup> An inscribed stone have been use to fill the sprindels. The upper line of the arch and upper and sides of the triangular area above the arch have been provided with brick molding.<sup>17</sup>

The foundation and above the foundation approximately 0.5 m of the wall have been built with roughly dressed stone.<sup>18</sup> In orientation and composition all the facades of the tomb building are having a striking resemblance each other except western façade has no arched entrance.<sup>19</sup> Each façade contain niches flanking to the entrance arch at the half of the level ground.<sup>20</sup> In the portion above the arched entrance four air duct which is square in shape has been provided little below the corniceline.<sup>21</sup> Below these air duct each façade contains three closed lattice window.<sup>22</sup> At the roof level corbelled cornice has been provided below which their provides a arcade design in miniature.<sup>23</sup> Above the cornice a masonry railing have been built with parapet design.<sup>24</sup> All the four corners of the structure have been provided small minars at the roof level which are now destroyed. The structure is surmounted by a big dome placed on octagonal drum.<sup>25</sup> Minus the drum the shape of the drum is shallow. Presently no remains of crowing elements are found on the dome but once it was crowned with inverted lotus etc. The exterior of the tomb structure presently has no plaster as the exterior of the tomb building has been embellished with decoration in brick or lattice and niche.<sup>26</sup>

Interiorly the structure is too built on a square plan with three arched opening at the cardinal point on north, south and eastern side whereas western side is closed and contain a *mehrab*.<sup>27</sup> At the half elevation of the arch opening, each entrance is flanked by niches. Interiorly since structure is square and surmounted by a circular dome, phase of transition have been employed to convert the square into circle.<sup>28</sup> In phase of transition both stages are found. First stage i.e. square converted into octagon has been achieved with squinches.<sup>29</sup> Each side of the octagon contained alcove built with four recessing squinches. Last squinche contain a niche.<sup>30</sup> Below the squinches in the corner corbelling has been used.<sup>31</sup> The second stage of the phase of the transition i.e. octagon converted into sixteen sided polygon has been achieved in corbelling which took place between two squinchealcove in the first stage of phase of transition.<sup>32</sup> Above the phase of the transition a circular drum has been built to bear the circular dome.<sup>33</sup>

Presently the whole interior of the structure has no plaster though some fragments of the plaster indicate that once the interior was well plastered with lime mortar and have decoration in stucco.<sup>34</sup> Some fragments of the plaster with stucco design can also be seen on the ceiling of the door.

So far as the building material is concern in the structure of Jujhar Khan bricks have been used along with lime mortar.<sup>35</sup> The bricks prevailing during the early half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century are having striking resemblance with the bricks of the structure in dimensions. The walls of the tomb of Jujhar Khan are sloping in nature. The inclination angle recalls the sloping walls of the Sur building. These above features indicate that the tomb building of Jujhar Khan was built before the period of Akbar.



**Figure I**  
**PLAN OF RAUJA JUJHAR KHAN**



Plate 1: A General View of  
Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 2: Another View of  
Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 3: A Closer View of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 4: A View of an Arched Opening of Rauza Juihar Khan

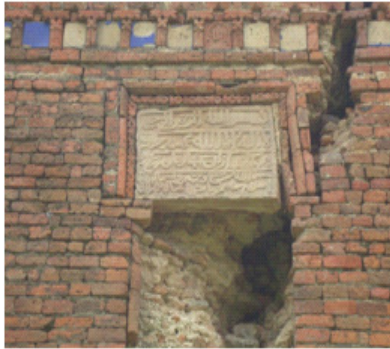


Plate 5: A View of an Inscription Over an Arched Entrance of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 6: A View of Qibla of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 7: A View of phase of Transition of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 8: Another view of the phase of Transition of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 9: A closer View of the phase of the Transition of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 10: A View of the phase of Transition along with ceiling of the Dome



Plate 11: A View of an inner Arched Entrance of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 12: A View of an inner Circular Drum of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 13: A View of Foundation of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 14: Another View of Foundation of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 15: A View of Dome of Rauza Juihar Khan



Plate 16: A Rear View of Rauza Juihar Khan

## References

1. H.R. Nevill: *Badaun – A Gazetteer, Being*, Vol. XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad, **1907, p. 1.**
2. B.B. Lal, Further Copper hoards, *Ancient India, Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey of India*, **No. 5, 1951, p. 20-29.**
3. R.C. Majumdar and A.D. Pusalkar (ed.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Bombay, 1951, Vol. 1, **p. 237, 277 and 280, Vol. 2, pp. 171-172.**
4. H.M. Elliot and J. Dowson, *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, vol. 2, Allahabad, **1964, pp. 232-305, Vol. 3, p. 138 and Vol. IV, pp. 87 and 537-539.**
5. Mohammad Habib and K.A. Nizami (ed.), *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. 5, Part I, *The Delhi Sultanate (A.D. 1206-1526)*, New Delhi, **1970, p. 663.**
6. Geo Coordinates are based on Google Earth.
7. Geo Coordinates are based on Google Earth.
8. A Fuhrer, *The Monumental Antiquities and the Inscriptions in the North Western Provinces and Oudh*, Allahabad, **1891, p. 23IIb.**
9. See Figure I.
10. See Figure I and Plates 1, 2, 3, 15 & 16.
11. See Figure I and Plates 2 & 16.
12. See plates 1, 2, 3 & 4.
13. See plates 1, 2, 3 & 4.
14. See plates 1, 2, 3 & 4.
15. See plates 1, 2, 3 & 4.
16. See plates 1, 2, 3 & 4.
17. See plates 1, 2, 3 & 4.
18. See plates 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 & 16.
19. See Figure I and Plates 1, 2, 3, 4 & 16.
20. See plates 1, 2, 3 & 4.
21. See plates 1, 2, 3, 15 & 16.
22. See plates 1, 2, 3, 15 & 16.
23. See plates 1, 2, 3, 15 & 16.
24. See plates 1, 2, 3, 15 & 16.
25. See plates 1, 2, 3, 15 & 16.
26. See plates 1, 2, 3, 4, 15 & 16.
27. See Figure I and Plates 6, 7, 8 & 11.<sup>1</sup>
28. See plates 7, 8, 9 & 10.
29. See plates 7, 8, 9 & 10.
30. See plates 7, 8, 9 & 10.
31. See plates 7, 8, 9 & 10.
32. See plates 7, 8, 9 & 10.
33. See plates 10 & 12.
34. See plates 7, 8, 9, 10, & 11.
35. See all plates.