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## KEY=A - BECKER HOLMES

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## SIR SAYYID AHMAD KHAN'S ASAR-UL-SANADID

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## THE CONSTRUCTION OF HISTORY IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY INDIA

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In 1847, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) published an Urdu text, listing and describing all notable monuments of Delhi entitled Asar-ul-Sanadid. His work so impressed British scholars in Delhi that he was invited to join the Asiatic Society and write a second, improved edition for translation into English. Unfortunately the translation was never written. Sir Sayyid was one of many local Indian scholars producing architectural and archaeological histories of the Subcontinent in the nineteenth-century. Yet their names are generally unknown, and their research lost in obscurity. Early twentieth-century western scholarship paid them little attention and an image formed which saw nineteenth-century historiography only serving an Orientalist vision of Indian art and archaeology. It is only in recent decades that this belief has been contested, and new studies have included a greater variety of sources. This thesis attempts to do the same by presenting translated portions of the Asar and analysing it within the context of its production; pre-colonial Indian histories and contemporary Indian and British scholarship in order to form a more complete picture of nineteenth century historical discourse in India.

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## ASĀR-US-SANADĪD

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This volume joins together in English for the first time the two editions of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan's classic account of the monuments and environs of precolonial Delhi. Translator Rana Safvi's annotations and appendices trace the historical development of the text between 1847 and 1854, before the cataclysmic events of 1857 changed

Delhi forever. The volume includes sketches from the original Urdu edition. It is a valuable resource for urban historians and scholars of Delhi's monumental history.

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## FROM STONE TO PAPER

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### ARCHITECTURE AS HISTORY IN THE LATE MUGHAL EMPIRE

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**Yale University Press** This groundbreaking volume examines how the Mughal Empire used architecture to refashion its identity and stage authority in the 18th century, as it struggled to maintain political power against both regional challenges and the encroaching British Empire.

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### EXPERTISE AND ARCHITECTURE IN THE MODERN ISLAMIC WORLD

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#### A CRITICAL ANTHOLOGY

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**Intellect Books** *Expertise and Architecture in the Modern Islamic World* explores how architectural traditions and practices were shared and exchanged across national borders throughout the world, departing from a narrative that casts European actors as the importers and exporters of Islamic designs and skills. Looking to cases that touch on empire building, modernization, statecraft, and diplomacy, this book examines how these processes have been contingent on a web of expertise informed by a rich and varied array of authors and contexts since the 1800s. The chapters in this volume, organized around the leitmotif of expertise, demonstrate the thematic importance and specific utility of in-depth and broad-ranging knowledge in shaping the understanding of architecture in the Islamic world from the nineteenth century to the present. Specific case studies include European gardeners in Ottoman courts, Polish architects in Kuwait, Israeli expertise in Iran, monument archiving in India, religious spaces in Swedish suburbs, and more. This is the latest title in *Critical Studies in Architecture of the Middle East*, a series devoted to the most recent scholarship concerning architecture, landscape, and urban design of the Middle East and of regions shaped by diasporic communities more globally.

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### DELHI IN TRANSITION, 1821 AND BEYOND

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#### MIRZA SANGIN BEG'S SAIR-UL MANAZIL

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**Oxford University Press** Commissioned by the English East India Company to write about contemporary nineteenth-century Delhi, Mirza Sangin Beg walked around the city to capture its highly fascinating urban and suburban extravaganza. Laced with epigraphy and fascinating anecdotes, the city as 'lived experience' has an overwhelming presence in his work, *Sair-ul Manazil*. Interestingly, Beg made no attempt to 'monumentalize' buildings; instead, he explored them as spaces reflective of the socio-cultural milieu of the times. *Delhi in Transition* is the first comprehensive English translation of Beg's work, which was originally published in Persian. It is the only translation to compare the four known versions of *Sair-ul Manazil*, including the original manuscript located in Berlin, which is being consulted for the first time. Shama Mitra Chenoy's exhaustive introduction and extensive notes, along with the use of varied styles in the book to indicate the multiple sources

of the text, contextualize Beg's work for the reader and engage him with the debate concerning the different variants of this unique and eclectic work.

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## **A VOYAGE TO MODERNISM**

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**Primus Books** Personal experiences of the Indian Muslim educator's travels to London, England.

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## **SUFI SHRINES AND THE PAKISTANI STATE**

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### **THE END OF RELIGIOUS PLURALISM**

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**Bloomsbury Publishing** After the creation of Pakistan in 1947, Sufi shrines became highly contested. Considered deviant and 'un-Islamic', they soon fell under government control as part of a state-led strategy to create an 'official', more unified, Islamic identity. This book, the first to address the political history of Sufi shrines in Pakistan, explores the various ways in which the postcolonial state went about controlling their activities. Of key significance, Umber Bin Ibad shows, was the 'West Pakistan Waqf Properties Ordinance', a governmental decree issued in 1959. Formed when General Ayub Khan assumed the role of Chief Martial Law Administrator, this allowed the state to take over shrines as 'waqf property'. According to Islamic law, a waqf, or charitable endowment, had to be used for charitable or religious purposes and the state created a separate Auqaf department to control the finances and activities of all the shrines which were now under a state sponsored waqf system. Focusing on the Punjab - famous for its large number of shrines - the book is based on extensive primary research including newspapers, archival sources, interviews, court records and the official reports of the Auqaf department. At a time when Sufi shrines are being increasingly targeted by Islamist extremists, who view Sufism as heretical, this book sheds light on the shrines' contentious historical relationship with the state. An original contribution to South Asian Studies, the book will also be relevant to scholars of Colonial and Post-Colonial History and Sufism Studies.

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## **A MORAL RECKONING**

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### **MUSLIM INTELLECTUALS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY DELHI**

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**Oxford University Press, USA** This volume discussed the lives of five significant and influential figures of nineteenth-century Delhi - Mohammad Zakauallah, Nazir Ahmad, Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Mizra Asadullah Khan Ghalib, and Khwaja Altaf Husain Hali. It studies their attitudes and behaviour towards one another, their responses to the onset of colonial rule, their experience of living through the 1857 Rebellion, their reappraisal of their culture and identity, and above all, the impact of their thinking and activism on their contemporaries.

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## **INSCRIPTIONS OF NATURE**

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### **GEOLOGY AND THE NATURALIZATION OF ANTIQUITY**

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**JHU Press** Driven by the geological imagination of India as well as its landscape,

people, past, and destiny, Inscriptions of Nature reveals how human evolution, myths, aboriginality, and colonial state formation fundamentally defined Indian antiquity.

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## **POLITICAL PROFILE OF SIR SAYYID AHMAD KHAN**

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### **A DOCUMENTARY RECORD**

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**Adam Publishers**

### **SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN**

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### **REASON, RELIGION AND NATION**

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**Taylor & Francis** This book presents a nuanced narrative on Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's (1817-1898) life and his invaluable contribution to the democratic consciousness in India. Based on extensive archival research and a close study of his writings, speeches, and addresses, it explores the life and works of Sir Syed in the broader context of socio-political debates in nineteenth-century India. A seminal figure who shaped modern India, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is known as the pioneer of modern education among the Muslims in India. Reconciling faith with demonstrable truths, he contributed immensely as a member of the several apex bodies such as Vice-Regal Legislative Council, Royal Public Service Commission, Royal Education Commission, and Legislative Council of North West Provinces. The volume also explores the reformer's views on issues like colonial law and administration, the concept of blasphemy, conversion, female education, religious beliefs, freedom of press, emancipation of women, Hindu-Muslim unity, Urdu-Hindi controversy, and reservation for Muslims. Thoughtfully and incisively written, this volume will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of modern India, Indian political thought, political philosophy, education, political science, colonial history, Islamic Studies, religious studies, Islamic law, biography, and South Asian studies.

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## **MONUMENTS OF DELHI: ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORICAL**

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**Ajay Nath, The Heritage Ajmer/Jaipur, India** MONUMENTS OF DELHI (Architectural & Historical) Prof. R. Nath, Ajay Nath This is the English translation of Syed Ahmed Khan's Urdu work 'Athar'al-Sanadid of 1846 with original Sketches and Inscriptions. Revised and updated 2nd Edition. (Agra Sep '2010) 14x22 cm, pages 26+254, Architectural Sketches 44, Original Inscriptions 58, Paperback, ISBN : 81-85105-33-2 Rs. 795/- US \$ 40 (Sir) Sayyid Ahmad Khan (1817-98), the founder of Aligarh Muslim University, was also a scholar of history. He was greatly interested in the monuments of Delhi, on which subject he authored a work "Athar'al-Sanadid" in Urdu. It contained immensely useful historical and architectural material for the study of the monuments of Delhi, built over a long span of time, from c.1192 to 1846 A.D. Its Arabic and Persian inscriptions were meticulously collected by the author himself, while its sketches were made by his artist Mirza Shah Rukh Beg Musawwir. It was first published in 1846 A.D. and soon became popular in India and abroad. The British and French scholars depended upon it. Almost the whole of it was reproduced in French by M.Garcin de Tassej in the Journal Asiatique. Edward Thomas, the author

of the classical work : 'The Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi' (London 1871) largely drew on the Athar'al-Sanadid. It was almost a base book to Alexander Cunningham, the father of Indian Archaeology, and guided him in the preparation of his Report for the year 1862-65 (A.S.I. Vol-I). His assistant J.D. Beglar who prepared his Report on Delhi separately (A.S.I. Vol-IV) also relied upon Sayyid Ahmed, whose work, in fact, laid the foundation of the study of this subject and who was the basic authority for all later works. There always was the need of a faithful and comprehensive translation of his work into English. Though several Urdu editions were published subsequently, it was not translated, for more than a century. This Urdu work : 'Athar'al-Sanadid' was translated into English by Prof. R. Nath and was first published under the title : Monuments of Delhi : A Historical Study in 1978. It was popularly received and the first edition was sold out by 1990, and though it is needed and is in great demand, it was out of print for more than two decades. It studies nearly 160 monuments of Delhi built between 1192 and 1846. Sayyid Ahmed's original scheme has been simplified to be useful to the reader and the work has been updated with comprehensive notes and references. His artist Mirza Shah Rukh Beg Musawwir's original 44 drawings (sketches, made free hand) and Sayyid Ahmed's original inscriptions which he collected assiduously and some of which are no longer extant, have been repaired and reproduced. His chronology and architectural narrative have been reformed and, as needed in an English translation, correct technical terms have been substituted. Sayyid Ahmed's Urdu and English prefaces and his personal narrative of his family are special features of this work. It is, in fact, a mine of information on the subject; recording the first authentic survey of the monuments of Delhi, it is almost an encyclopedic work.

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## **THE BRUCE B. LAWRENCE READER**

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### **ISLAM BEYOND BORDERS**

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**Duke University Press** Over the course of his career, Bruce B. Lawrence has explored the central elements of Islamic civilization and Muslim networks. This reader assembles more than two dozen of Lawrence's key writings, among them analyses of premodern and modern Islamic discourses, practices, and institutions and methodological reflections on the contextual study of religion. Six methodologies serve as the organizing rubric: theorizing Islam, revaluing Muslim comparativists, translating Sufism, deconstructing religious modernity, networking Muslims, and reflecting on the Divine. Throughout, Lawrence attributes the resilience of Islam to its cosmopolitan character and Muslims' engagement in cross-cultural dialogue. Several essays also address the central role of institutional Sufism in various phases and domains of Islamic history. The volume concludes with Lawrence's reflections on Islam's spiritual and aesthetic resources in the context of global comity. Modeling what it means to study Islam beyond political and disciplinary borders as well as a commitment to linking empathetic imagination with critical reflection, this reader presents the broad arc of Lawrence's prescient contributions to the study of Islam.

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## **JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS**

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Includes special issues.

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## THE MOSQUES OF COLONIAL SOUTH ASIA

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### A SOCIAL AND LEGAL HISTORY OF MUSLIM WORSHIP

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**Bloomsbury Publishing** In a series of legal battles starting in 1882, South Asian Muslims made up of modernists, traditionalists, reformists, Shias and Sunnis attempted to modify the laws relating to their places of worship. Their efforts failed as the ideals they presented flew in the face of colonial secularism. This book looks at the legal history of Muslim endowments and the intellectual and social history of sectarian identities, demonstrating how these topics are interconnected in ways that affected the everyday lives of mosque congregants across North India. Through the use of legal records, archives and multiple case studies Sana Haroon ties a series of narrative threads stretching across multiple regions in Colonial South Asia.

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### DELHI PAST AND PRESENT

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### A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

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**Bloomsbury Publishing** The Mughal Empire dominated India politically, culturally, socially, economically and environmentally, from its foundation by Babur, a Central Asian adventurer, in 1526 to the final trial and exile of the last emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar at the hands of the British in 1858. Throughout the empire's three centuries of rise, preeminence and decline, it remained a dynamic and complex entity within and against which diverse peoples and interests conflicted. The empire's significance continues to be controversial among scholars and politicians with fresh and exciting new insights, theories and interpretations being put forward in recent years. This book engages students and general readers with a clear, lively and informed narrative of the core political events, the struggles and interactions of key individuals, groups and cultures, and of the contending historiographical arguments surrounding the Mughal Empire.

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### MUSLIM POLITICAL DISCOURSE IN POSTCOLONIAL INDIA

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### MONUMENTS, MEMORY, CONTESTATION

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**Routledge** The book examines the postcolonial Muslim political discourse through monuments. It establishes a link between the process by which historic buildings become monuments and the gradual transformation of these historic/legal entities into political objects. The author studies the multiple interpretations of Indo-Islamic historical buildings as 'political sites' as well as emerging Muslim religiosities and the internal configurations of Muslim politics in India. He also looks at the modes by which a memory of a royal Muslim past is articulated for political mobilisation. Raising critical questions such as whether Muslim responses to political questions are homogenous, the book will greatly interest researchers and students of political science, modern Indian history, sociology, as well as the general reader interested in contemporary India.

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## THE VARIED FACETS OF HISTORY

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### ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF ANIRUDDHA RAY

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**Primus Books** Festschrift for Aniruddha Ray, former professor, Dept. of Islamic History and Culture, University of Calcutta; contributed articles.

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### SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

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### A CENTENARY TRIBUTE

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**Adam Publishers** Contributed articles.

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### MAKING LAHORE MODERN

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### URBAN FORM AND SOCIAL PRACTICE IN COLONIAL PUNJAB, 1849-1920

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### THE FORGOTTEN CITIES OF DELHI

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### BOOK TWO IN THE WHERE STONES SPEAK TRILOGY

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**Harper Collins** In The Forgotten Cities of Delhi, book two of the Where Stones Speak trilogy covers historical trails in Siri, Jahanpanah, Tughlaqabad, Firozabad, Din Panah, Shergarh and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. In her trademark style, Rana Safvi combines narrative history with Sufi couplets and takes you on a walk across the first city of Mehrauli and Firozabad. This period was a major step towards integration of two distinct cultures towards a culture called Indo-Islamic by many historians. In the latter half of this volume, she tells us stories from an area and an era that's perhaps the richest in Delhi's archaeological history - Shahjahanabad and Firozabad on one end, and Jahanpanah and Siri on the other - a stretch that's today dotted with tombs, dargahs and the ruins of the Purana Qila. This area also houses the famous Humayun's tomb and the center of Delhi's spiritual trail: the Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah.

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### BEYOND TURK AND HINDU

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### RETHINKING RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES IN ISLAMIC SOUTH ASIA

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**Orange Groove Books**

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### GANDHI

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### PAN-ISLAMISM, IMPERIALISM AND NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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**Oxford University Press** The Hindu-Muslim conflict was a major problem during the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. This book shows how Mahatma Gandhi resolved the conflict and even united the Hindus and the Muslims. It presents a detailed introduction to the Khilafat (Pan-Islamist) movement, a venture that Gandhi supported wholeheartedly. The discussion looks at Gandhi's non-cooperation movement, which, he believed, could help bridge the gap between the two

communities. It discusses concepts such as mass civil disobedience and the Caliphate, and studies notable events such as the brief alliance between the British Raj and the Indian Muslims and the Mappila Rebellion. It also takes note of the responses of the British officials towards Gandhi's efforts and the confrontation that nearly occurred between the Viceroy and Gandhi. The book introduces readers to some of the people who participated and contributed to these events, including the Ali Brothers, Syed Ahmad Khan, and Ameer Ali.

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## SHAHJAHANABAD

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### THE LIVING CITY OF OLD DELHI

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**Harper Collins** What is today the overcrowded, neglected city of Old Delhi was once the magnificent capital of the Mughal Empire. At its heart was the spectacular Qila-e-Mubarak, now known as the Red Fort. Commissioned by Emperor Shah Jahan in 1639, the beautiful city of Shahjahanabad was built around the spectacular Qila-e-Mubarak (Red Fort), on the banks of the Yamuna. Almost a decade later, in 1648, Shah Jahan entered through the river gate and celebrated the completion of this 'paradise on earth' filled with gardens, palaces, water bodies, mosques and temples. About two hundred years later, the last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, left the fort by the same gate after the failed Mutiny against the British in 1857. Subsequently, both the fort and the city fared badly, as they faced the wrath of the British. The final instalment in Rana Safvi's informative, illustrated series of books on Delhi, Shahjahanabad: The Living City of Old Delhi describes the magnificence of the fort and the city through its buildings that are a living monument to the grandeur and strife of the past.

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## HUNDRED GREAT MUSLIMS

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**Kazi Publications Incorporated**

### PAKISTAN, THE FORMATIVE PHASE, 1857-1948

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**Oxford University Press, USA** Khalid Sayeed traces the growth of the Muslim nationalist movement that culminated in the independence of Pakistan, and evaluates strengths and weaknesses.

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## ANGAARAY

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**Penguin UK** First published in 1932, this slim volume of short stories created a firestorm of public outrage for its bold attack on the hypocrisy of conservative Islam and British colonialism. Inspired by British modernists like Woolf and Joyce as well as the Indian independence movement, the four young trailblazers who penned this collection were eager to revolutionize Urdu literature. Instead, they invited the wrath of the establishment: the book was burned in protest and then banned by the British authorities. Nevertheless, Angaaray spawned a new generation of Urdu writers and gave birth to the Progressive Writers' Association, whose members included, among others, stalwarts like Chughtai, Manto, Premchand and Faiz. This edition also provides a compelling account of the furore surrounding this explosive collection.

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## ISLAM IN THE SUBCONTINENT

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### MUSLIMS IN A PLURAL SOCIETY

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**Manohar Publications** Account of political movements of Indian Muslims over the last two centuries.

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### A HISTORY OF URDU LITERATURE

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**Hassell Street Press** This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

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### SUFISM EAST AND WEST

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### MYSTICAL ISLAM AND CROSS-CULTURAL EXCHANGE IN THE MODERN WORLD

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**BRILL** Sufism East and West, edited by Jamal Malik and Saeed Zarrabi-Zadeh, investigates the redirection and dynamics of Sufism in the modern era, specifically from the perspective of cross-cultural exchange in the resonance spaces of "East" and "West."

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### GOD'S WORD, SPOKEN OR OTHERWISE

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### SAYYID AHMAD KHAN'S (1817-1898) MUSLIM EXEGESIS OF THE BIBLE

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**History of Christian-Muslim Re** "Set in British India soon after the Uprising of 1857, God's Word, Spoken and Otherwise explores the controversial and ingenious ideas of one of South Asia's most influential public thinkers, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan (1817-1898). Bringing to light previously unpublished material from his exegetical commentaries on the Bible and Qur'an, this study explores the interplay of natural and prophetic revelation from an intertextual perspective. The book provides fresh insight into Sir Sayyid's life and work, and underscores both the originality of his ideas, and also their continuity within a dynamic Muslim intellectual tradition"--

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### MAKING LAHORE MODERN

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### CONSTRUCTING AND IMAGINING A COLONIAL CITY

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**U of Minnesota Press** Fifty years after the British annexed the Punjab and made Lahore its provincial capital, the city—once a prosperous Mughal center that had

long since fallen into ruin—was transformed. British and Indian officials had designed a modern, architecturally distinct city center adjacent to the old walled city, administered under new methods of urban governance. In *Making Lahore Modern*, William J. Glover investigates the traditions that shaped colonial Lahore. In particular, he focuses on the conviction that both British and Indian actors who implemented urbanization came to share: that the material fabric of the city could lead to social and moral improvement. This belief in the power of the physical environment to shape individual and collective sentiments, he argues, links the colonial history of Lahore to nineteenth-century urbanization around the world. Glover highlights three aspects of Lahore's history that show this process unfolding. First, he examines the concepts through which the British understood the Indian city and envisioned its transformation. Second, through a detailed study of new buildings and the adaptation of existing structures, he explores the role of planning, design, and reuse. Finally, he analyzes the changes in urban imagination as evidenced in Indian writings on the city in this period. Throughout, Glover emphasizes that colonial urbanism was not simply imposed; it was a collaborative project between Indian citizens and the British. Offering an in-depth study of a single provincial city, Glover reveals that urban change in colonial India was not a monolithic process and establishes Lahore as a key site for understanding the genealogy of modern global urbanism. William J. Glover is associate professor of architecture at the University of Michigan.

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## THE CAUSES OF THE INDIAN REVOLT

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### TARIKH-I-FIROZ SHAHI

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## PERSPECTIVES OF MUTUAL ENCOUNTERS IN SOUTH ASIAN HISTORY

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### 1760 - 1860

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**BRILL** The reciprocal relationship between colonialists and the colonised people of India, during the crucial period from 1760 to 1860, provides fascinating study material. This edited volume explores cultural colonialism by focussing on the ambivalent processes of reciprocal perceptions.

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## ANCIENT DELHI

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**OUP India** This book reconstructs the history of Delhi from the stone age to the time of the Rajputs. The narrative is accompanied with several maps, photographs, and illustrations. This second edition updates the research on the subject and underlines the need for new perspectives.

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## BUILDING HISTORIES

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### THE ARCHIVAL AND AFFECTIVE LIVES OF FIVE MONUMENTS IN MODERN DELHI

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**University of Chicago Press** Building Histories offers innovative accounts of five medieval monuments in Delhi—the Red Fort, Rasul Numa Dargah, Jama Masjid, Purana Qila, and the Qutb complex—tracing their modern lives from the nineteenth

century into the twentieth. Mrinalini Rajagopalan argues that the modern construction of the history of these monuments entailed the careful selection, manipulation, and regulation of the past by both the colonial and later postcolonial states. Although framed as objective “archival” truths, these histories were meant to erase or marginalize the powerful and persistent affective appropriations of the monuments by groups who often existed outside the center of power. By analyzing these archival and affective histories together, Rajagopalan works to redefine the historic monument—far from a symbol of a specific past, the monument is shown in *Building Histories* to be a culturally mutable object with multiple stories to tell.

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## **HISTORIANS OF MEDIEVAL INDIA**

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Collection.

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## **ARCHITECTURE OF MUGHAL INDIA**

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**Cambridge University Press** Traces the development and spread of architecture under the Mughal emperors who ruled the Indian subcontinent from the early-16th to the mid-19th centuries. The book considers the entire scope of architecture built under the auspices of the imperial Mughals and their subjects.