

THE
LUCKNOW ALBUM.

CONTAINING A SERIES OF
FIFTY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF LUCKNOW
AND ITS ENVIRONS

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE SIZED

PLAN OF THE CITY

EXECUTED BY

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Assistant Municipal Engineer.



TO THE ABOVE IS ADDED

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF EACH SCENE DEPICTED.

THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPLETE

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

TO THE CITY OF LUCKNOW

THE CAPITAL OF OUDH.



CALCUTTA:

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1874.

The place derives the name “Najuf,” from the hill on which the tomb of Ali, the son-in-law of Mahomed, is built, of which tomb this is said to be an exact copy.

A fund was left by King Ghazee-ood deen Hyder, to keep the place in repair, to illuminate it yearly on the anniversary of his death, and to maintain an establishment. It is a place of great sanctity with the Mahomedans, but is not so grand as the great Imambara of Hosainabad which will be noticed in due course.

At a short distance, on the same road, is the—

MOTE MAHAL.

VIEW No. 16.

This building was constructed by Newab Saadut Ali Khan: it owes its name to a superstructural projection, not a dome, in a semi-almond form, without any timber supports, but entirely of masonry, which gave the fancied resemblance to the curve of a pearl: this answers to the word “Mote”—Mahal can only be translated as “seraglio,” or, “Zenana Khana;” the whole name, then, amounts to, the “Pearl Seraglio.” It never was used as a seraglio, and appears to have been built for purposes of defence, or check, on the advance of an enemy; in short, it may be described as the *beau-ideal* of a miniature citadel: it is prettily situated on the banks of the Goomtee, and is connected with a range of buildings known as the “Mubarik Munzil” and the “Shah Munzil.” These buildings were appropriated to no particular purposes; except the last-named, from which the King used to witness wild sports, of the Spanish Bull fight, or the Roman Coliseum, order. The smaller wild beasts used to fight within the enclosure; here also tiger combats were indulged in; but the elephant and rhinoceros encounters, which had to be viewed at a safe distance, were performed on the

opposite side of the Goomtee, on level ground in front of Hazaree Bagh. The British Resident, no doubt much to his disgust, used out of courtesy to attend these exhibitions.

Upon the annexation of the province, the "Mote Mahal" was used temporarily as a Commissariat store. It has since been purchased from Government by the Maharajah of Bulrampore, who has entirely changed the aspect of the buildings and of the surrounding country; the "pearl dome," formed in defiance of all mathematical rules of architecture, has disappeared, and the buildings comprising the "Mote Mahal" have assumed a grand Baronial appearance, in keeping with their romantic history.

Like all other buildings on record, the "Mote Mahal" was enclosed by a high wall and, in 1857, was strongly fortified by the rebels. It had, like the rest, to be taken by storm, which was accomplished by Sir Colin Campbell, who made it a dépôt for heavy guns and spare stores. It was here that Brigadier General Cooper commanding the Artillery, Lieutenant Crumb, Madras Artillery, and Dr. Bartram lost their lives; Colonel Campbell also received a wound that, in a few days, proved mortal. One, however, was fortunate, that was Private Duffy, of H. M.'s 90th, who recaptured a gun that the enemy had taken, for which act of gallantry he was rewarded with the V. C.

On the left of the road will be seen the—

KHOORSHAID MUNZIL.

VIEW No. 17.

This building, as will be seen from the view, is castellated and surrounded by a deep scarped ditch; intended evidently for purposes of defence. The structure was commenced by Saadut Ali Khan, and finished by Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder: the purpose that these monarchs had, when design-