

“... the architects of the Taj Mahal derived their inspiration, from two buildings at Delhi which predetermined it in certain aspects of its conformation.

These are the mausoleum of Humayun and a lesser known structure, the Tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan I Khanan,

....the later one is proof that the type of architecture they represent had not been forgotten during this interval;

Moreover in view of the fact that Rahim’s Tomb was erected only a few years before the Taj is also an indication that the style they typify was being revived and again coming into favour.

On the traditions therefore of Humayun’s Tomb on the one hand, and with the experience gained from that of the Khan I Khanan’s Tomb on the other, Shah Jahan’s architects evolved the masterpiece of the builder’s art.”

*INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, ISLAMIC PERIOD,
PERCY BROWN, 1968*

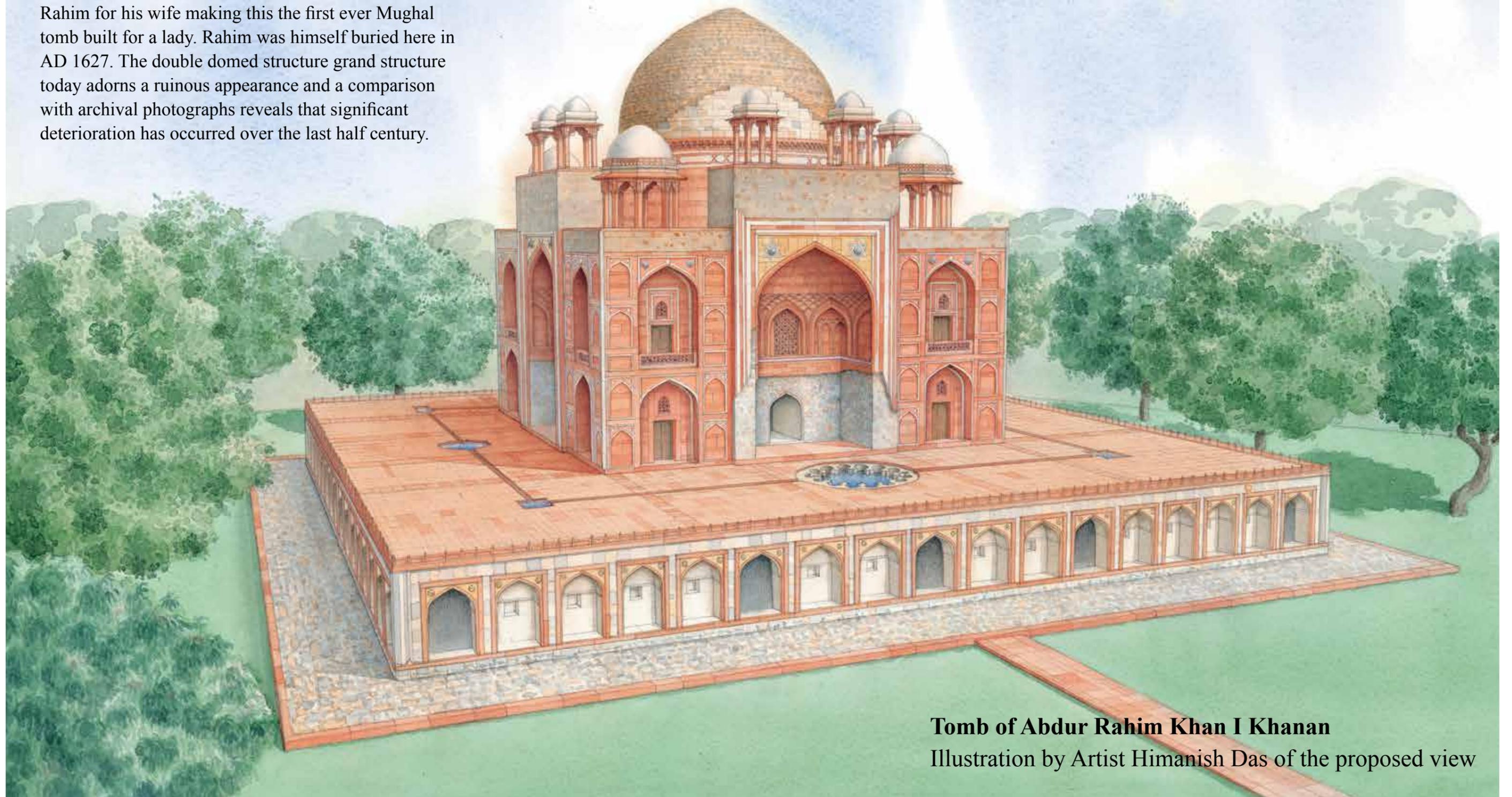
Tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan I Khanan

*Archival photograph of Khan I Khanan's Tomb
from 1923 to 1926*

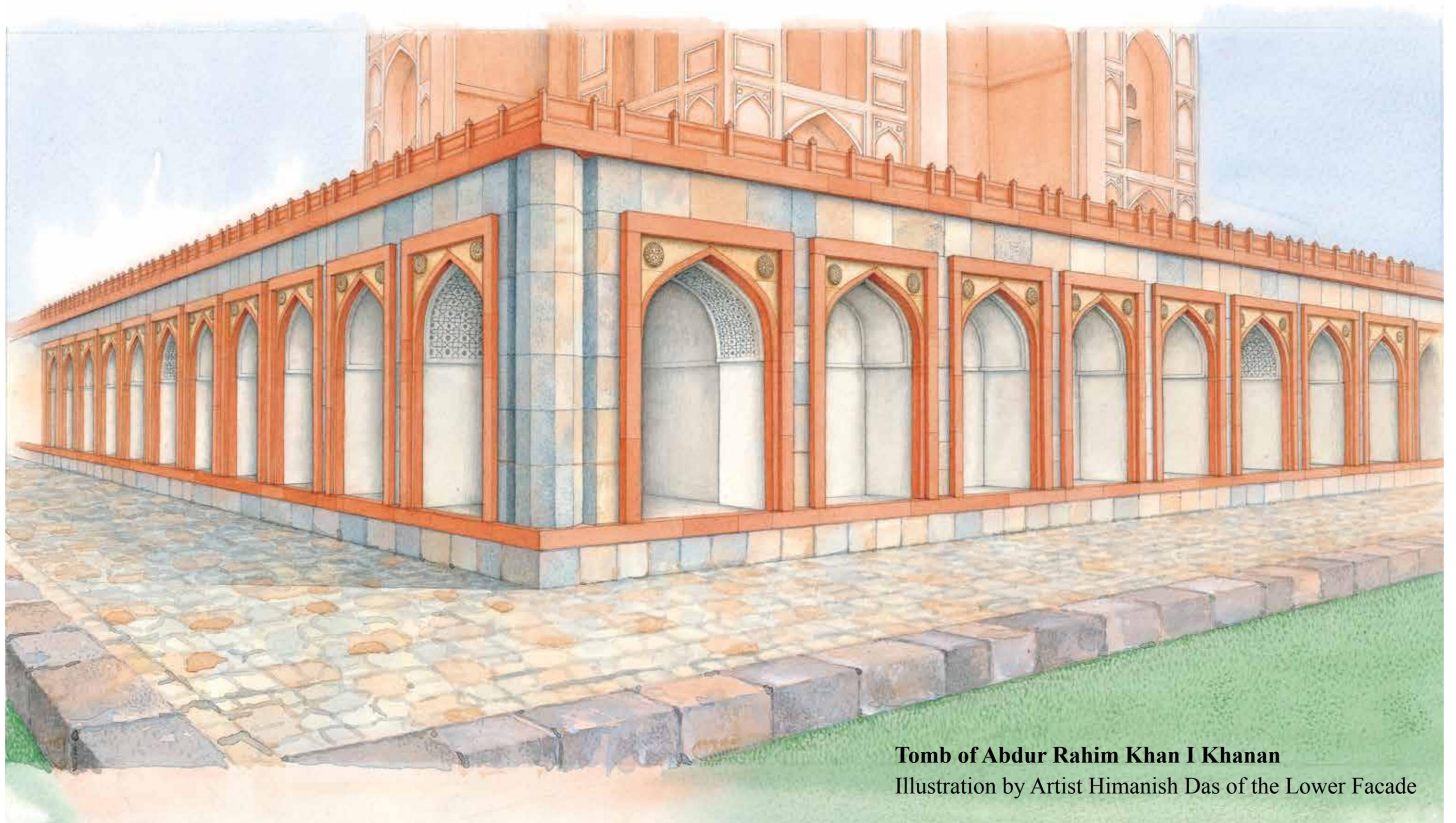
*Archival photograph of Khan I Khanan's Tomb from 1923 showing
the Delhi Quartzite platform, which is now missing*



The monumental tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan I Khanan sits prominently along the Mughal Grand Trunk Road (today, Mathura Road) and the Barahpullah nallah. As with Humayun's Tomb and several dozen other mausoleums, Rahim built this tomb here owing to its proximity to the Dargah of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya as it was considered auspicious to be buried near a saint's grave. The monumental mausoleum was built by Rahim for his wife making this the first ever Mughal tomb built for a lady. Rahim was himself buried here in AD 1627. The double domed structure grand structure today adorns a ruinous appearance and a comparison with archival photographs reveals that significant deterioration has occurred over the last half century.



Tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan I Khanan
Illustration by Artist Himanish Das of the proposed view

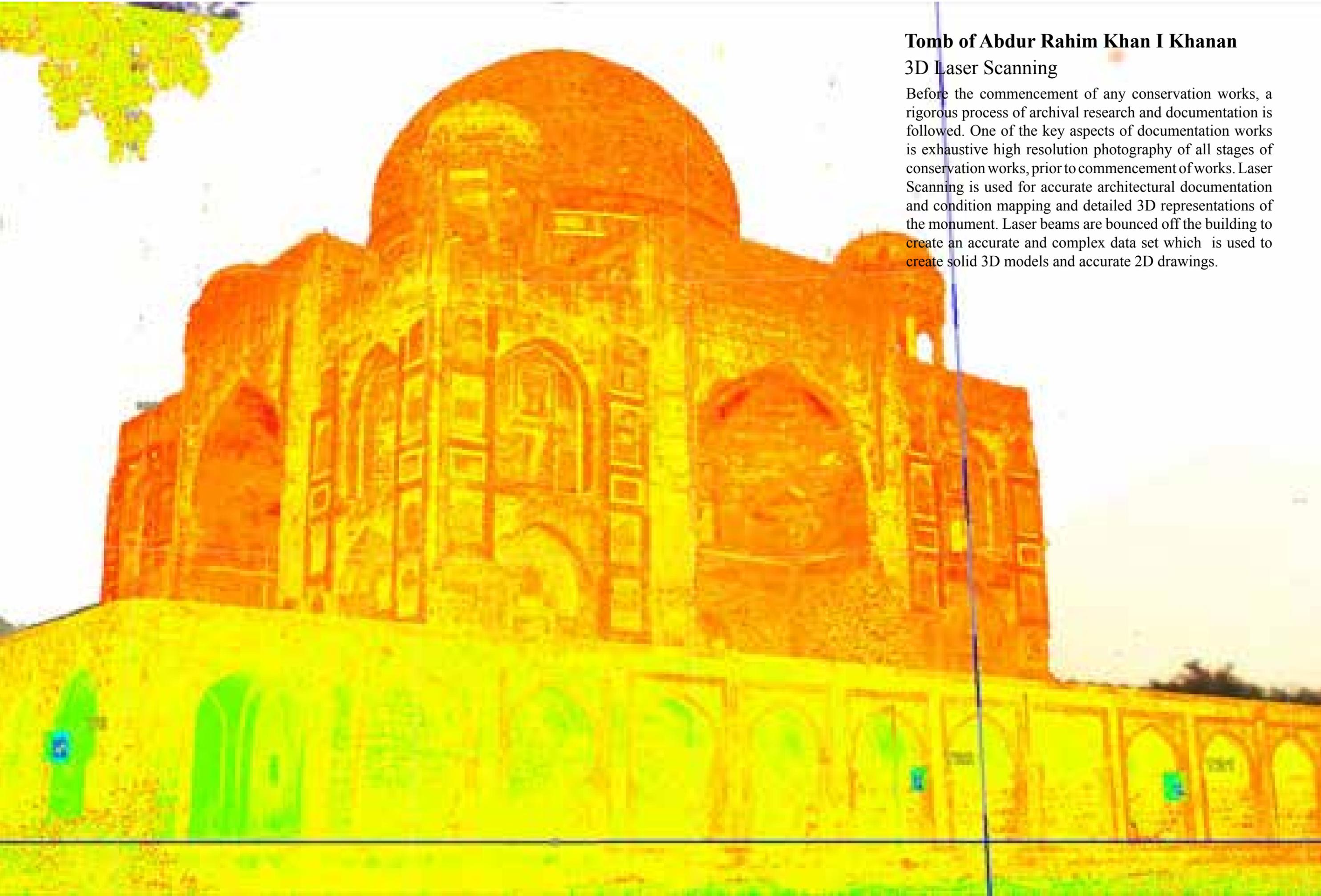


Tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan I Khanan
Illustration by Artist Himanish Das of the Lower Facade

Tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan I Khanan

3D Laser Scanning

Before the commencement of any conservation works, a rigorous process of archival research and documentation is followed. One of the key aspects of documentation works is exhaustive high resolution photography of all stages of conservation works, prior to commencement of works. Laser Scanning is used for accurate architectural documentation and condition mapping and detailed 3D representations of the monument. Laser beams are bounced off the building to create an accurate and complex data set which is used to create solid 3D models and accurate 2D drawings.

























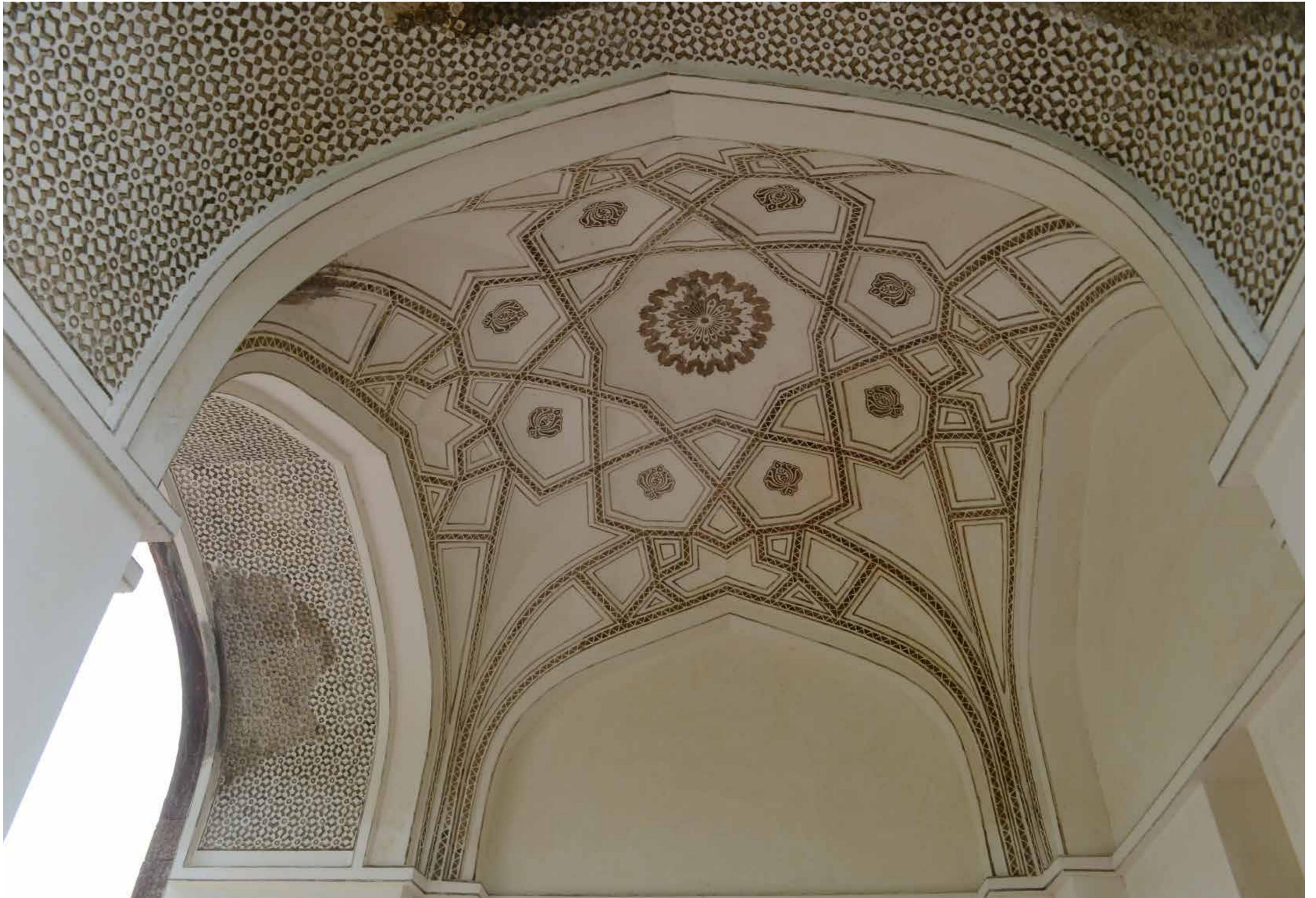






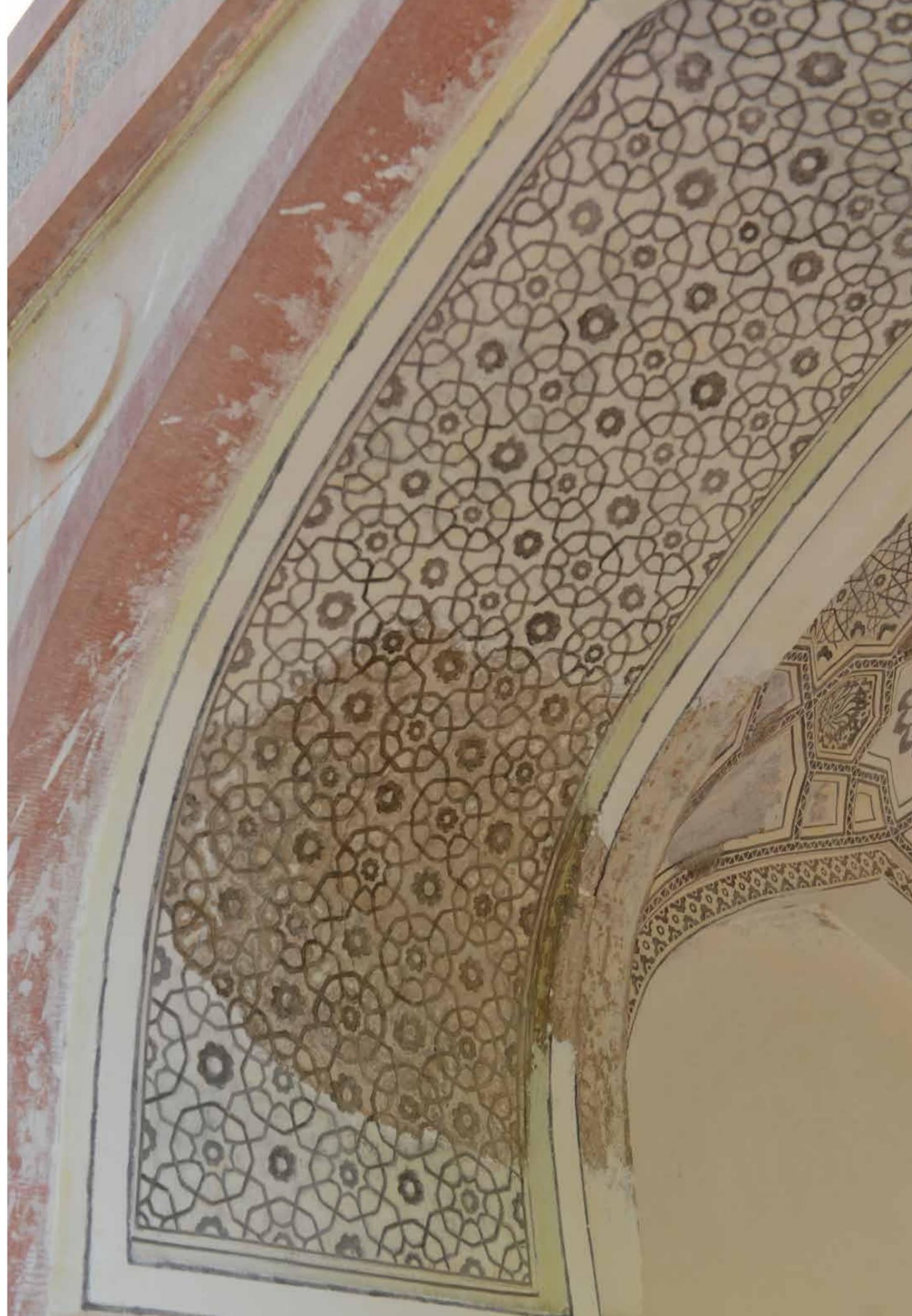


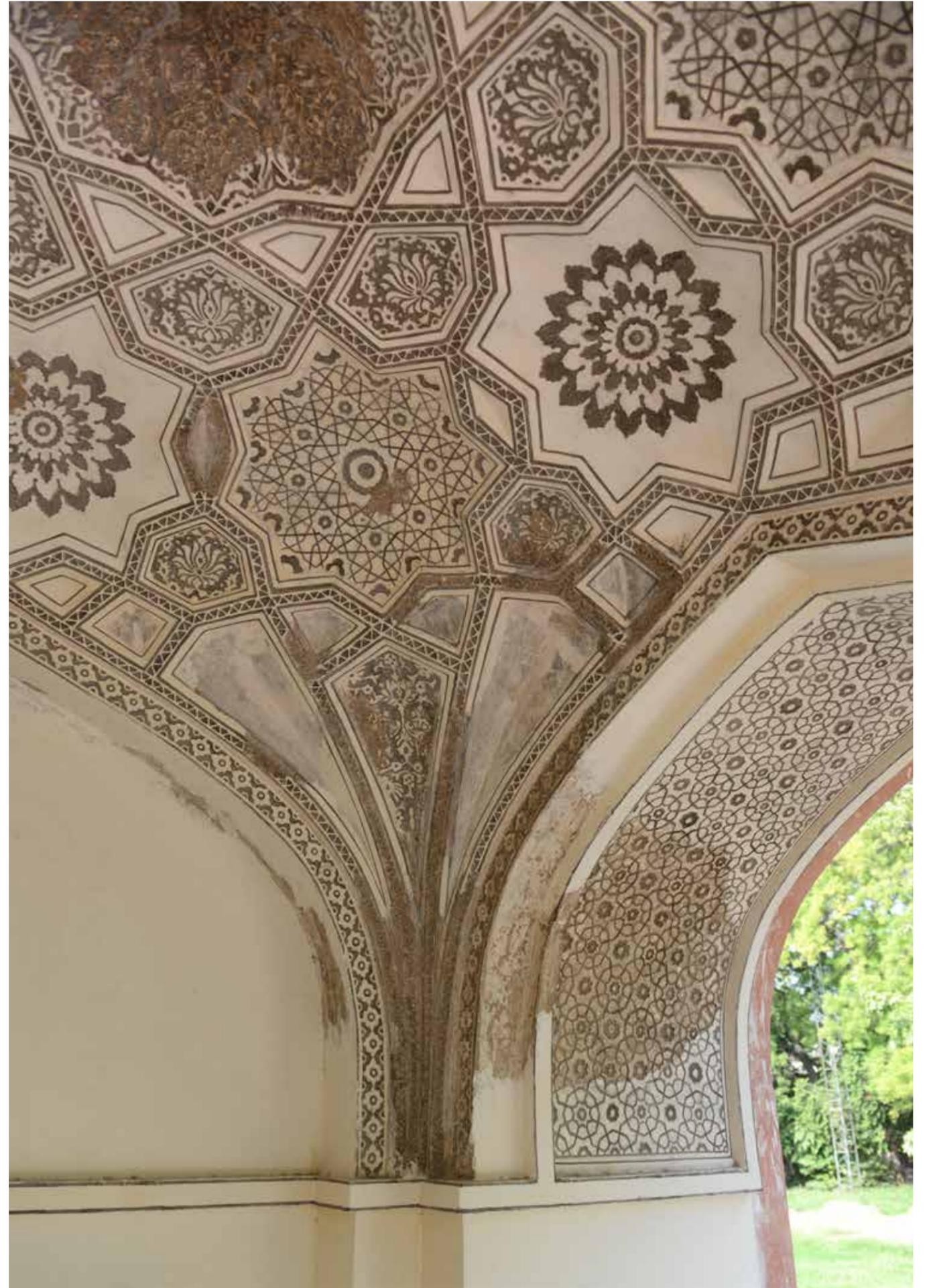


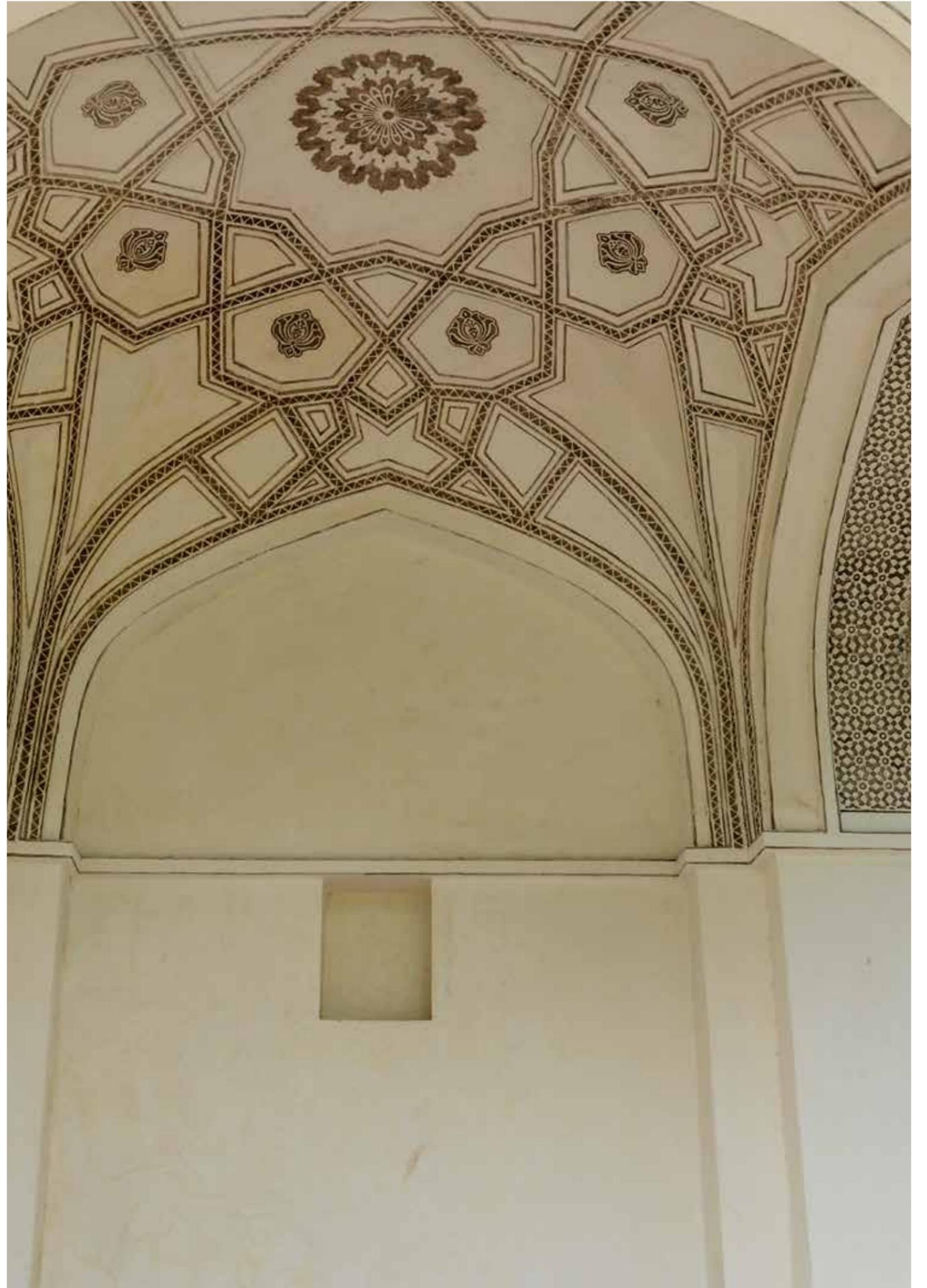














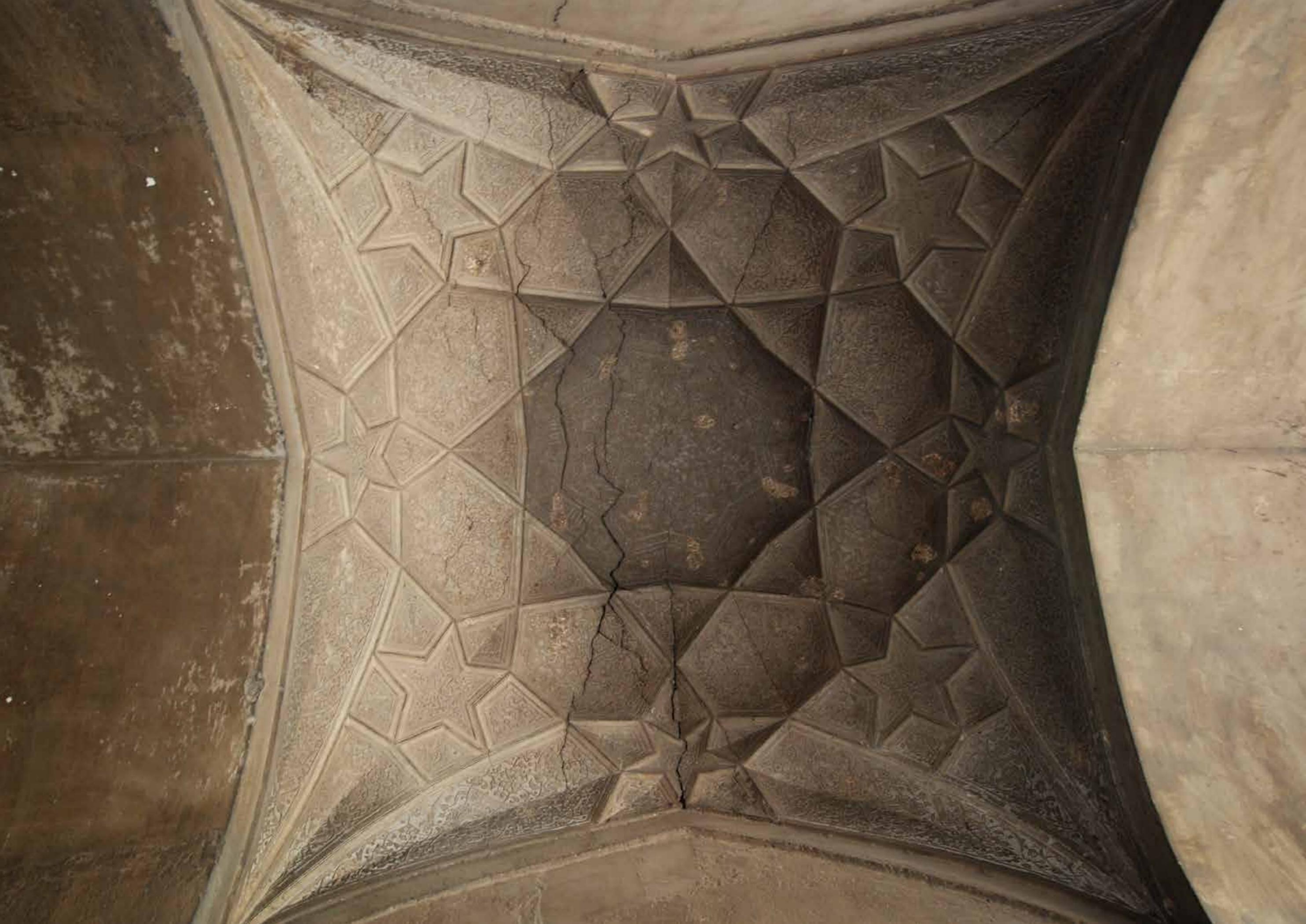


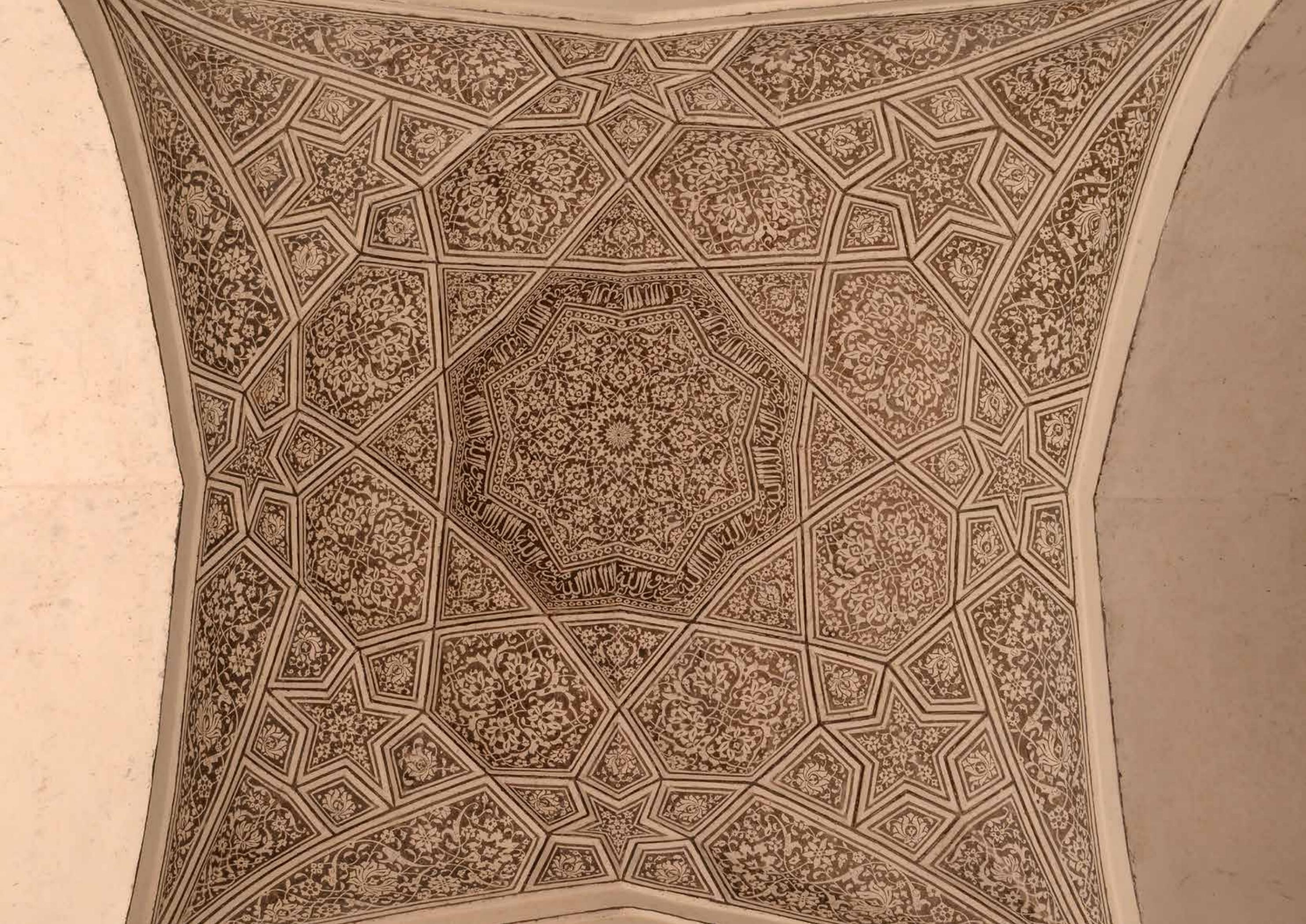


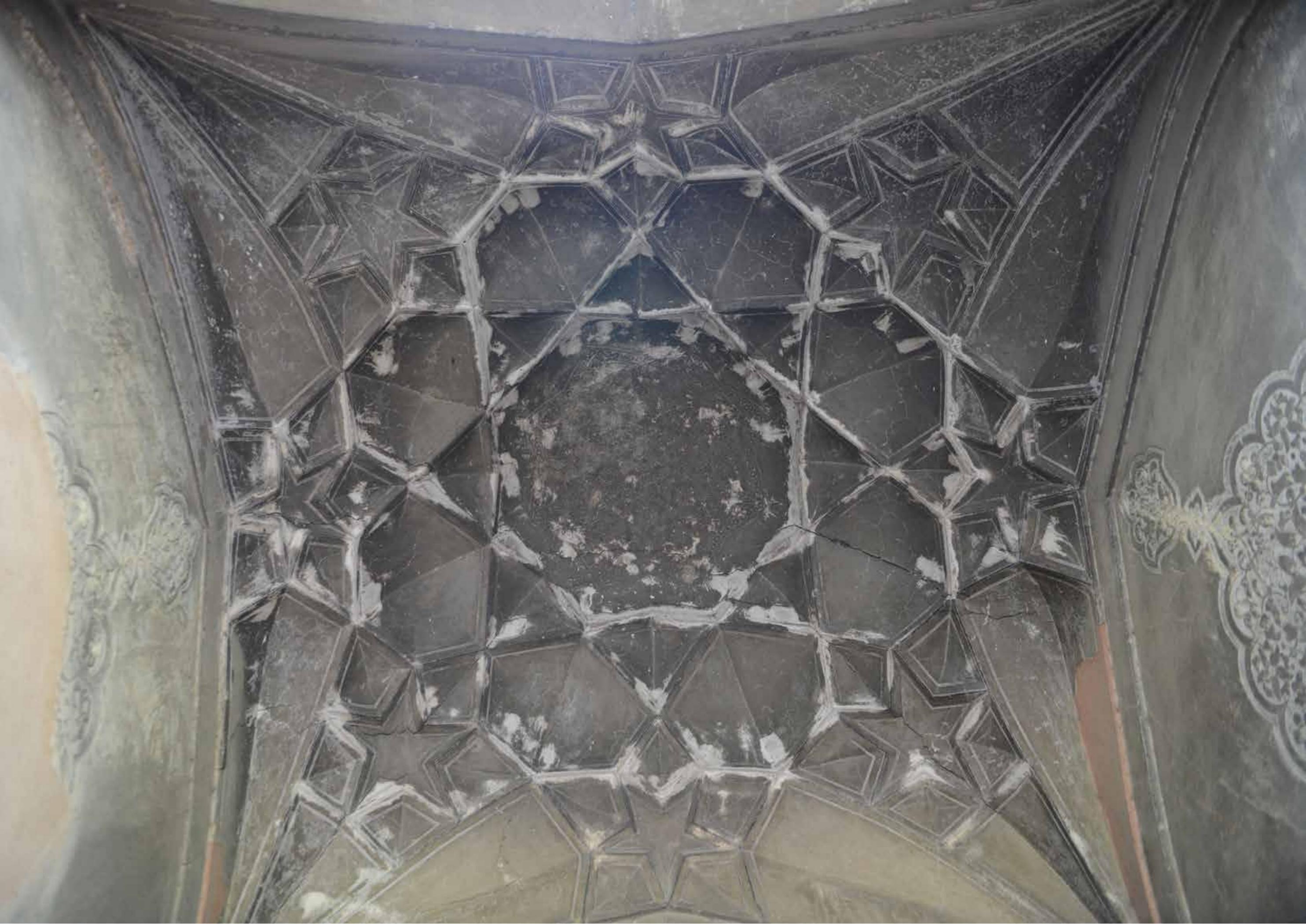
















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بِأَمْرِ الْوَلِيِّ الْوَالِي









The cement layers/lime wash from the tomb chamber will be removed and the plaster, including the decorative incised plaster be restored











