



# Salimgarh Fort



**tutorialspoint**

SIMPLY EASY LEARNING

[www.tutorialspoint.com](http://www.tutorialspoint.com)



<https://www.facebook.com/tutorialspointindia>



<https://twitter.com/tutorialspoint>

## Salimgarh Fort, Delhi

---

Salimgarh Fort was constructed by Islam Shah Suri son of Sher Shah Suri. Humayun camped here for three days before attacking and defeating Sikandar Suri, the last ruler of Sur dynasty. During the Mughal period, the fort came inside the precincts of Red Fort.

This tutorial will let you know about the history of the fort along with the structures present inside. You will also get the information about the best time to visit it along with how to reach the fort.

## Audience

---

This tutorial is designed for the people who would like to know about the history of Salimgarh Fort along with the interiors and design of the fort. This fort is visited by many people from India and abroad.

## Prerequisites

---

This is a brief tutorial designed only for informational purpose. There are no prerequisites as such. All that you should have is a keen interest to explore new places and experience their charm.

## Copyright & Disclaimer

---

© Copyright 2017 by Tutorials Point (I) Pvt. Ltd.

All the content and graphics published in this e-book are the property of Tutorials Point (I) Pvt. Ltd. The user of this e-book is prohibited to reuse, retain, copy, distribute, or republish any contents or a part of contents of this e-book in any manner without written consent of the publisher.

We strive to update the contents of our website and tutorials as timely and as precisely as possible, however, the contents may contain inaccuracies or errors. Tutorials Point (I) Pvt. Ltd. provides no guarantee regarding the accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of our website or its contents including this tutorial. If you discover any errors on our website or in this tutorial, please notify us at [contact@tutorialspoint.com](mailto:contact@tutorialspoint.com).

## Table of Contents

---

Salimgarh Fort, Delhi .....	0
Audience.....	1
Prerequisites.....	1
Copyright & Disclaimer .....	1
Table of Contents.....	2
1. SALIMGARH FORT – OVERVIEW.....	3
2. SALIMGARH FORT – HISTORY .....	6
3. SALIMGARH FORT – ARCHITECTURE .....	7
4. SALIMGARH FORT – HOW TO REACH? .....	9
5. SALIMGARH FORT – NEARBY PLACES .....	13

# 1. Salimgarh Fort – Overview

Salimgarh Fort was constructed by **Islam Shah Suri** in 1546AD. Islam Shah Suri was the son and successor of **Sher Shah Suri** who laid the Sur dynasty after defeating **Humayun** in 1540AD. Humayun defeated **Sikandar Suri** and again established Mughal empire. He camped in the Salimgarh Fort before attacking Sikander Suri. When Shah Jahan constructed Red Fort, Salimgarh Fort came into the precincts of the fort.



## Delhi

Delhi is a very old city and it is believed that the city was previously **Indraprastha**, the kingdom of Pandavas. Later it became the capital of many dynasties. Now it is the capital city of India. Many historical monuments can be found which were built by Mughals, rulers of Delhi Sultanate, Rajputs etc.



## Visiting Hours

Salimgarh Fort is opened for the public from 10:00am to 5:00pm. The fort is opened on all days except Mondays. It takes around one to two hours to visit the fort as there are many structures inside. Since the fort is in the precincts of Red Fort so it may take more time if tourists visit the red fort.

## Tickets

No entry fees are charged for visiting the fort but as the fort is inside the Red Fort so people have to pay for visiting the Red Fort. For Indians, the cost of the ticket per person is Rs. 30 and for foreigners, it is Rs. 500 per person.

## Best time to visit

The period between October and March is the best time to visit the fort as the weather is very pleasant. Though the months of December and January are chilly but still the tourists will enjoy their tour. In the rest of the months, the climate is very hot and humid which causes discomfort to the tourists.

## Where to Stay?

There are more than 2500 hotels in Delhi which range from inexpensive budget hotels to expensive five-star hotels. Tourists can also stay in tourist hostels and guest houses which provide a comfortable stay. Good service is offered in all kinds of hotels. Some of the hotels in the city are as follows:

- **Five-Star Hotels**
  - The Lodhi located at Lodhi Road
  - The Leela Ambience Convention Hotel located at Shahdara
  - Welcom Heritage Haveli Dharampura located at Chandni Chowk
  - The Umrao located at Airport Zone

- Piccadilly Hotel located at West Delhi
- **Four-Star Hotels**
  - Alpina Hotels and Suites located at Greater Kailash New Delhi
  - Jasmine Boutique located at Jasola
  - Hotel Sewa Grand located at Pitampura
  - Shanti Home located at Janakpuri
  - Hotel Jivitesh located at Pusa Road
- **Three-Star Hotels**
  - Hotel Shimla Heritage located at Karol Bagh
  - Hotel Airport city located at Airport Zone
  - Hotel Elegance located at Paharganj
  - Hotel Chand Palace located at Paharganj
  - Hotel Citi International located at Paharganj
- **Budget or Two-Star Hotels**
  - Sahara International Deluxe located at Paharganj
  - Hotel Stawell Dx located at Paharganj
  - Hotel Malik International located at Vasant Kunj
  - Hotel Golden Wings located at Paharganj
  - Hotel Corporate Park located at Greater Kailash
- **Cheap or One-Star Hotels**
  - Hotel Vijay Inn located at Paharganj
  - Hotel Hans International located at Paharganj
  - Hotel Shangri La located at Paharganj
  - Chaman Guest House located at Paharganj
  - Hotel Park View located at Karol Bagh

## 2. Salimgarh Fort – History

### Salimgarh Fort under Sur Dynasty

In 1540AD, Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and established Sur Dynasty that ruled till 1555AD. Sher Shah Suri was succeeded by Islam Shah Suri who built the Salimgarh Fort in an area where there was Yamuna river on one side and range of Aravalli hills on the other side. This was done in order to save the fort from erosion done by the river. In spite of all these protections, Humayun invaded the fort and defeated Sikandar Suri, the last ruler of Sur dynasty.



Sikandar Shah Suri



Humayun

### Salimgarh Fort under Mughals

After defeating Sikandar Suri and capturing the fort, Humayun named it as **Nurghar**. He did this as he never wanted that the name of any ruler of Sur dynasty shall be mentioned in the court. Shah Jahan built the Red Fort and Salimgarh Fort was included in the red fort complex.

### Salimgarh Fort during 1857 Sepoy Mutiny

During the sepoy mutiny of 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar the last Mughal emperor used to conduct meetings to form a strategy to fight against the British. In order to give the salary to his courtiers he gave some jewels of his crown.

He was also ready to die in order to make the war successful. He decided to lead the attack and asked all people to join him. As per the suggestion of Bhakt Khan, he left the fort and hid himself in Humayun's tomb. Later on he was captured and made prisoner in Humayun's tomb.

# 3. Salimgarh Fort – Architecture

Salimgarh fort is built in triangular shape. Rubble masonry is used to construct the walls and circular bastions can be found on top of the walls.

## Bahadur Shah Zafar Gate

Salimgarh Fort is connected to the red fort through an arch bridge which was built by Bahadur Shah Zafar. The gate between both the forts was named as **Bahadur Shah Zafar Gate**. Brick masonry and red sandstone was used to construct the gate. British built a railway line by demolishing the bridge which divided both the forts.



## Prison

Aurangzeb converted the fort into a prison and made his brother **Murad Baksh** as prisoner. He also imprisoned his eldest daughter **Zebunnisa** as she became a poetess and wrote poems on the orthodoxy of the emperor. Bahadur Shah Zafar was also a prisoner and the British kept him here. Later he was shifted to Rangoon.





British also imprisoned the members of Indian National Army from 1945 till 1947. After independence the fort was renamed as **Swatantrata Senani Smarak** to commemorate the prisoners who fought for independence and died in the prison.

## Museum

Tourists can visit the Swatantrata Senani museum which was the prison where many soldiers of INA died during British period. **Colonel Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon** chose the place for museum. In 2007, ASI wanted to shift the museum in order to provide better lightening, new galleries, and displays for other structures.

## 4. Salimgarh Fort – How to Reach?

Salimgarh Fort is situated in Delhi which is connected to all parts of India through air, rail, and road transport. The air transport connects Delhi to all parts of India and many cities in the world. The rail and road networks are also very good that connect Delhi to various small and big cities.



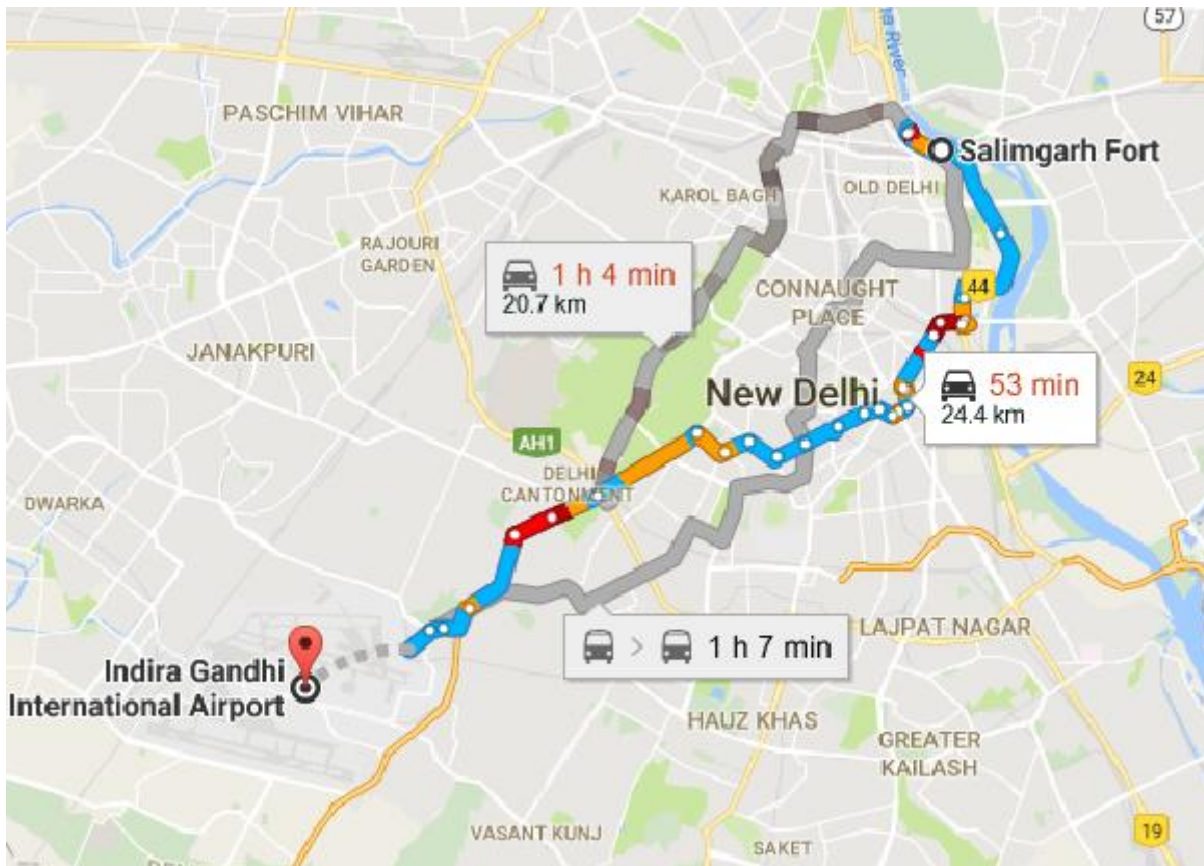
Let's take a look at the nearby cities with their approximate distance.

- **Delhi to Kanpur**
  - By air – 393km
  - By rail – 440km
  - By road – 468km
- **Delhi to Lucknow**
  - By air – 417km
  - By rail – 512km (via Kanpur) 490km (via Bareilly)
  - By road – 558km
- **Delhi to Agra**
  - By air – 180km

- By rail – 195km
- By road – 217km
- **Delhi to Jaipur**
  - By air – 241km
  - By rail – 288km
  - By road – 268km
- **Delhi to Bareilly**
  - By air – 217km
  - By rail – 258km
  - By road – 259km
- **Delhi to Moradabad**
  - By air – 154km
  - By rail – 154km
  - By road – 166km
- **Delhi to Gwalior**
  - By air – 285km
  - By rail – 313km
  - By road – 329km

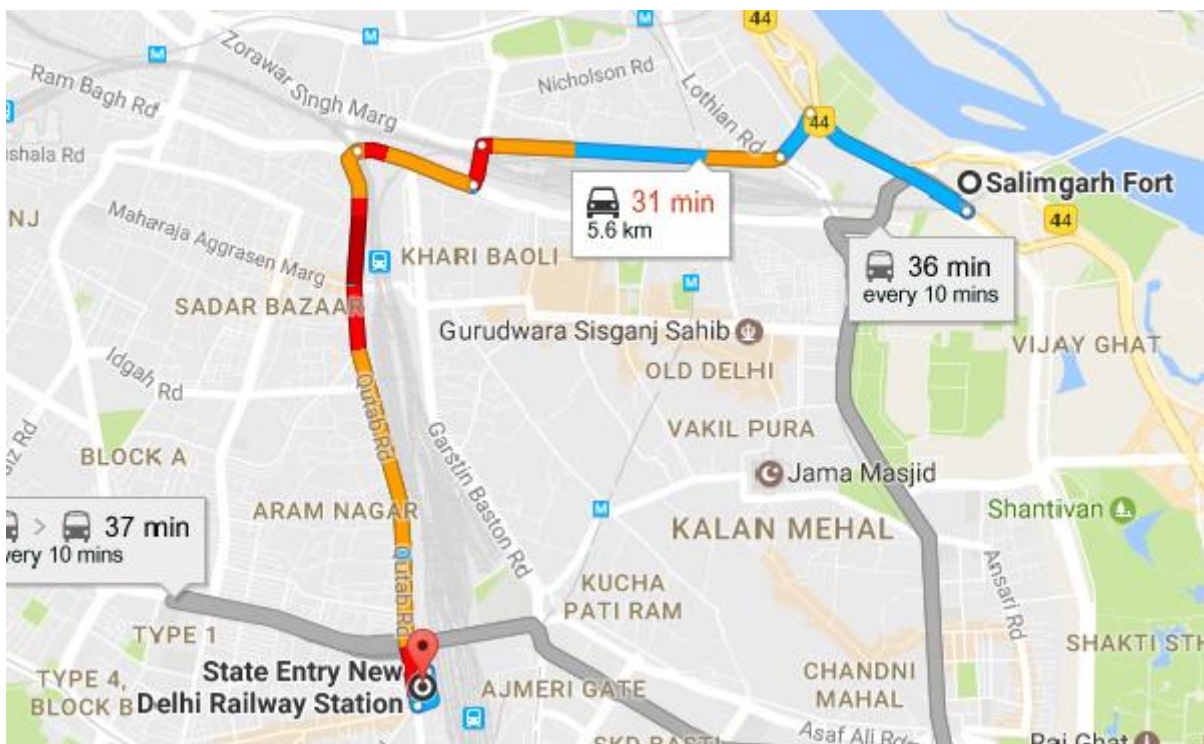
## By Air

Delhi is connected to most of the major cities of India and abroad through air transport. **Indira Gandhi International Airport** is situated at **Palam** a place 16km away from Delhi. Both domestic and international flights land here. There are separate terminals for catching domestic and international flights.



## By Rail

Delhi is connected to almost all parts of India except Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram by rail. There are many railway stations in Delhi from where many trains originate, terminate or have stoppage.



The main railway stations of Delhi are as follows:

- New Delhi
- Old Delhi
- Hazrat Nizamuddin
- Delhi Sarai Rohilla
- Delhi Cantt
- Delhi Safdurjung

There are other stations where only local trains have stoppage.

### **By Road**

Delhi is connected to many cities by road transport. Tourists can catch buses from ISBT Kashmiri Gate, ISBT Anand Vihar, and ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan. Tourists can catch buses for Kanpur, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Udaipur, Agra, and many other cities. AC and non-AC buses run from these terminals. Some long distance buses also have sleeper coach.

### **Local Transport**

Tourists can visit Old Fort through various modes of local transport. They can use auto rickshaws, taxis, and local buses to reach the fort. Metro trains also run in the city and the nearest metro station to the fort is **Pragati Maidan**.

## 5. Salimgarh Fort – Nearby Places

There are many monuments nearby Purana Qila built by various rulers. Description of some of the monuments is given here.

### India Gate

India Gate is also known as **All India War Memorial**. The gate was built in the memory of 82,000 soldiers who were killed in the **First World War** between 1914 and 1921. Tourists can find names of around 13,300 servicemen including some soldiers and officers inscribed on the gate. **Sir Edwin Lutyens** was its designer.



**Amar Jawan Jyoti** was built after the war between India and Pakistan in 1971. In this structure, a black marble plinth with inverted rifle is there on which a war helmet is kept and is surrounded by four eternal flames.



## Qutub Minar

Qutub Minar was built by **Qutbuddin Aibak** and is the tallest brick minaret in the world. In case of height, it is second as **Fateh Burj** in Punjab comes first. The height of Qutub Minar is around 73m. **Mehrauli** is the place in Delhi where the monument is located. The minaret is made up of red sandstone and marble. In order to reach at the top of the minaret, tourists have to climb around 379 stairs.



## Humayun's Tomb

Humayun's Tomb was built by **Akbar** and designed by **Mirak Mirza Ghiyas**. The tomb is located nearby **Purana Qila** or **Old Fort**. Humayun's wife ordered to construct the tomb in 1565 and it was completed in 1572. The tomb of **Isa Khan** is also nearby.





Isa Khan was a courtier of Sher Shah Suri and fought against the Mughals. Humayun's tomb also has the graves of Bega Begum, Hamida Begum, and Dara Shikoh. The tomb was built on the banks of river Yamuna.

## Red Fort

Red Fort is located in the center of New Delhi and was the home of Mughals for nearly 200 years. The fort was built with red sandstone by **Shah Jahan**. There were royal apartments connected by **Nahr-i-Bisht** which was the source of water.



**Nadir Shah** plundered the fort in 1747 and destroyed many marble structures. The British also destroyed much portion of the fort during the revolt of 1857. Currently, the fort is used to hoist national flag on 15<sup>th</sup> August and 26<sup>th</sup> January.

## Jama Masjid

Jama Masjid was built by Shah Jahan between 1644 and 1645. The mosque is also known as **Masjid-i-Jahan Numa**. The mosque has three gates, four towers, and two minarets each having the height of 40 feet. The courtyard of the mosque is very large and more than 25,000 people can simultaneously pray here.



**Saadullah Khan** was the prime minister of Shah Jahan and he supervised the construction of the mosque. The main entrance of the mosque faces red fort and was used by emperors to enter the mosque.

### **Jahanpanah Fort**

Jahanpanah was a fortified city built by **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** to combat the Mongol attacks. The city has now been ruined but still people can find walls and a few structures built inside the fort. Jahanpanah means **Refuge of the world**.



The city was spread from Siri to Qutub Minar. The city now comes under urban development and many modern structures have been constructed.

### **Purana Qila**

Purana Qila was built by Sher Shah Suri, the founder of Sur dynasty. The construction was completed by his son Islam Shah Suri in 1545. Excavations tell that the fort belonged to Mauryan empire.



Later many dynasties controlled the fort. Finally it came into the hands of Mughals and Humayun renovated it after defeating the last ruler of Sur dynasty.