

Few Oldest Mosques of India -Compiled

(iosnewdelhi@gmail.com)

**Institute of Objective Studies
162, Jogabai Main Road,
Jamia Nagar, New Delhi - 110025**

Few Oldest Mosques of India

1. **Cheraman Juma Masjid, Kerala – 629 AD**
2. **Palaiya Jumma Palli, Kilakarai, Tamil Nadu - 630 AD**
3. **Malik Bin Deenar Juma Masjid, Kasaragod, Kerala - 642 AD (Hijrah 22)**
4. **The Zeenath Baksh Mosque, Bunder, Mangalore, Karnataka - 644AD**
5. **The Jama Masjid, Meerut, UP – 1019 AD**
6. **Jami Masjid, Khambhat, Gujarat – 1325**
7. **Jamia Masjid, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, 1394 AD**
8. **Nabi Qadi Hamid Al-din Masjid Pali, Rajasthan, 14th Century**
9. **Ukha or Nohara Masjid in Bayana, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, 1320 AD**
10. **Jama Masjid in Mandu, Madhya Pradesh, 1405**
11. **Panbari Masjid, Dubri - Oldest Mosque of Assam, 1519 AD**
12. **Kabuli Bagh Mosque, Panipat, Haryana, 1526**
13. **Jamali-Kamali Mosque, Mehrauli, Delhi – 1529**
14. **Safa Shahouri Masjid, Oldest Mosque of Goa, 1560**
15. **Jama Masjid - Ajmer, Rajasthan – 1638**
16. **Shahi Quilla Mosque, Cuttack, Odisha - 300 Year-old**
17. **Begampur Big Mosque, Begampur, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, 18th Century**
18. **Shahi Masjid, Shahbad, Baran, Rajasthan, 16th Century**
19. **Chawk Masjid, Murshidabad, West Bengal, 1767 AD**
20. **Jama Masjid, South Mumbai, Maharashtra, 1802**

1. Cheraman Juma Masjid, Kerala – 629 AD



An Arab preacher of Islam Malik Deenar built the mosque in Kerala. It is found that trade links between Arabia and the Malabar coastal region in India had been there before the advent of Islam. King of the Chera dynasty, Cheraman Perumal went to Arabia to meet Muhammad. He embraced Islam and changed his name to Tajuddin. However, the mosque still bears the ruler's old name.

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/education/story/oldest-mosques/1/481938.html>

2. Palaiya Jumma Palli, Kilakarai, Tamil Nadu, India - 630 AD



Palaiya Jumma Palli (Tamil: பழைய ஜும்மா பள்ளி, *The Old Jumma Masjid of Kilakarai*) or **Meen Kadai Palli** (Tamil: மீன் கடை பள்ளி) is a mosque in Kilakarai, Tamil Nadu, India. Built in 628-630 AD, it is believed to be one of the oldest mosques in the world and along with Cheraman Juma Masjid in Kodungallur, Kerala, and the first mosque in India. It has an Islamic heritage of more than 1000 years. It is located in Kilakarai, an ancient port town in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu known for its Islamic culture. It was built in 628–630 AD and was re-constructed in 1036. The mosque along with the others in the town is one of the greatest examples of Dravidian Islam architecture.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palaiya_Jumma_Palli

3. Malik Bin Deenar Juma Masjid, Kasaragod, Kerala - 642 AD (Hijrah 22)



https://www.google.co.in/search?q=malik+dinar+mosque&safe=active&tbm=isch&imgil=FriSwMXg5EyK1M%253A%253BBxDWZrQkm07_HM%253Bhttps%25253A%25252F%25252Fen.wikipedia.org%25252Fwiki%25252FMalik_Deenar&source=iu&pf=m&fir=FriSwMXg5EyK1M%253A%252CBxDWZrQkm07_HM%252C_&usg=__MNwvuRy1pEftB8w9wxqRDX7L33Q%3D&ved=0ahUKEwi4k-zPorDTAhWIs48KHbLlBsEQyjcITw&ei=aDb3WLi_OojnvgSyy5uIDA&biw=1366&bih=662&dpr=1#imgrc=QsmqzkYBUk39SM:

4. The Zeenath Baksh Mosque, Bunder, Mangalore, Karnataka - 644AD



<https://www.karnataka.com/mangalore/zeenath-baksh-masjid/>

Zeenath Baksh Masjid also known as Beliye Palli and “Juma Masjid” located in the Bunder area in the city of Mangalore. This mosque was constructed during 644 AD. This mosque is of exceptional importance for Muslims as it was established by Arab Muslim Traders, the Kith and Kin of Sahabas (companions of Prophet Mohamed). This mosque portrays the life stories of Prophet Mohamed. Hazarath Moosa Bin Malik, the son of Malik Bin Abdullah was appointed as the first Khazi of this mosque.

5. The Jama Masjid, Meerut, UP – 1019 AD



<https://www.quora.com/Oldest-mosque-in-North-India>

<http://www.meerutonline.in/city-guide/mosques-in-meerut>

The Jama Masjid in Meerut was constructed by Hassan Mahdi, the Wazir of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi, in 1019. It is considered to be the first mosque in North India which was restored by the Mughal Emperor Humayun.

6. Jami Masjid, Khambhat, Gujarat - 1325



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jami_Masjid,_Khambhat

Jami Masjid in Khambhat, Gujarat, India, built in 1325 is one of the oldest Islamic monuments in Gujarat. The mosque's interior has colonnaded open courtyard built with 100 columns. The Masjid is located in Khambhat or Cambay, at the estuary of the Mahi River.

The mosque was built in 1325 AD by Umar bin Ahmad al-Kazaruni, a businessman of the town. This structure is a congregational mosque which marks the start of Islamic architecture in Gujarat and is distinct in style.

7. Jamia Masjid, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, 1394 AD



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamia_Mosque,_Srinagar

The Jamia Masjid Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, India is situated at Nowhatta, in the middle of the old city. It was built by Sultan Sikandar Shah Kashmiri Shahmiri in 1394 AD under the order of Mir Mohammad Hamadani son of Said-ul-Auliya Sayyid Ali Hamadani. Shah Hamdan had also stayed some days here to propagate Islam. Jamia Masjid is one of the most sacred mosques in India situated in Srinagar and can accommodate 33,000 people at one time making it top five of biggest mosques in India

8. Nabi Qadi Hamid Al-din Masjid Pali, Rajasthan, 14th Century

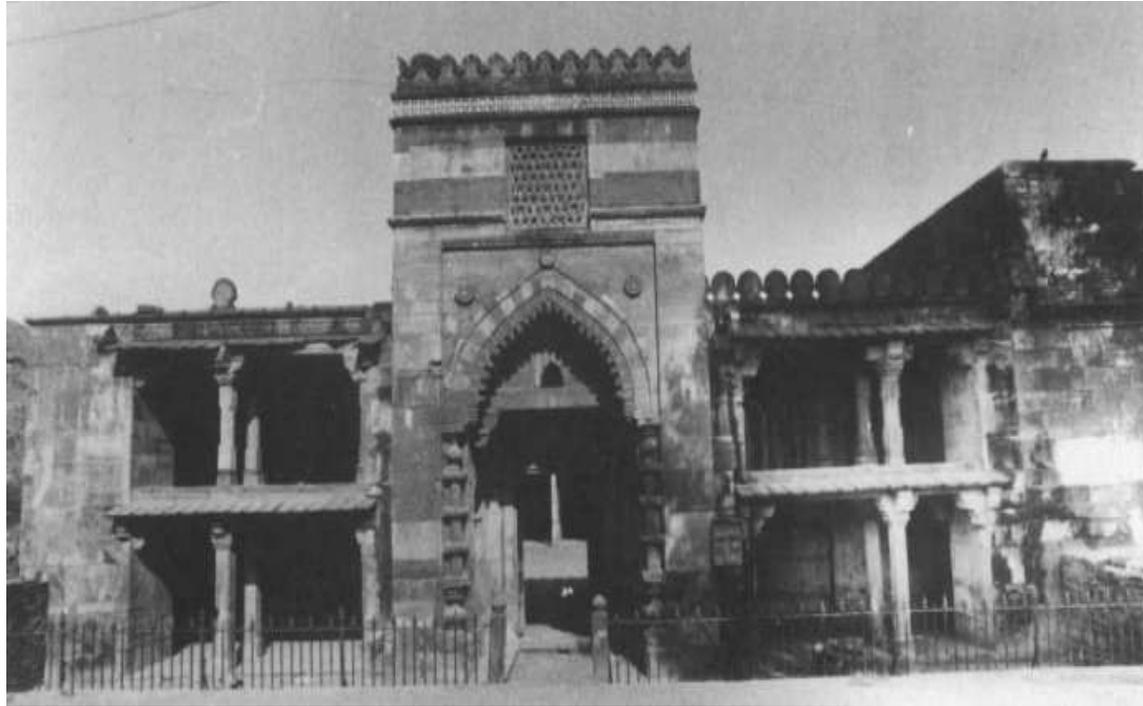


https://www.google.co.in/search?q=IMAGES+of+Nabi+Qadi+Hamid+Al-din+Masjid+Pali,+Rajasthan&safe=active&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=mI8ta2DO_XIpWM%253A%252CFCBybl8mwCT4TM%252C_&usg=__30QX840BB1V9XUVyCcxIT9VS5zY%3D&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiWrdjB9_XaAhUUSI8KHXRMAf8Q9QEINjAD#imgrc=mI8ta2DO_XIpWM:

Located in Pali district, this age-old mosque is beautifully designed and is a treat to the eyes. Built during late 13th century or early 14th century by Sultan al-Tarikin, it is one of the many ancient mosques of Rajasthan.

An important landmark of Kharadi area, the design of the mosque is the first thing that you would notice. It resembles the artwork during the times of Khilji dynasty.

9. Ukha or Nohara Masjid in Bayana, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, 1320 AD



<https://twitter.com/ogsaffron/status/730623042381086720?lang=en>

Ukha or Nohara Masjid in Bayana, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, 1320 AD

A visit to Bharatpur is incomplete with the visit to the century old Ukha Masjid. Rajasthan is not only famous for Rajput architecture but is a fine example of our glorious Muslim past. However, the presence of Islamic architecture adds more grace to this royal state. The strong influence of Islamic or Persian architecture can be seen in many of its monuments and landmarks, out of which Ukha Masjid in Bharatpur is one. Constructed of red sandstone, it looks beautiful.

Ukha Masjid, Bayana is one of the largest historical buildings of this place that was built during the Mughal rule in Rajasthan. The entrance is on the right hand side of the mosque and there are beautiful Arabic inscriptions on the archway, most of which is still visible.

It was built by Malik Kaftur Sultani in 1320 AD, during the reign of Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah. It was later converted into a Hindu temple by the Jat rulers of Bharatpur.

<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/rajasthan/ukha-masjid-bharatpur.html>

10. Jama Masjid (Dilawar Khan Mosque), Mandu, M P, 1405



www.shutterstock.com - 247412785

Dilawar Khan Mosque, Mandu, Madhya Pradesh was built in 1405 by Dilawar Khan Ghuri. While no character called 'Gada Shah' is to be found in the annals, he was clearly a man of importance since two impressive buildings, Gada Shah's House and Shop, are named after him. Some say that Gada Shah was none other than the Rajput chief Medini Ray, the trusted Minister of Sultan Mahmud II (1510-1526).

<https://www.ixigo.com/mosques-in-madhya-pradesh-lp-1273350>

11. Panbari Masjid, Dubri - Oldest Mosque of Assam, 1519 AD



https://www.google.com/search?q=Oldest+Mosques+in+Assam,+India&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=JLkj0HCOUuIkBM%253A%252CN12OI3G3THmFBM%252C_&usg=__Hd-TFFi2KD2jLCQdcXAGD7wp38A%3D&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiMrMqszPXaAhWCNo8KHTtaCfcQ9QEIfjAO#imgrc=C49uUSG2C15ONM:&spf=1525770458620

The historic Panbari Masjid or Rangamati Masjid is a famous mosque in northeast India and is considered to be the highest and the oldest mosque in the Indian state of Assam. The historic Panbari Masjid is an example of the great architectural heights of the Mughals who came to this part of the country in the 16th century. History also accounts that this was built by an able administrator, Hussain Shah, in between AD 1493 and AD1519 who was the Governor of Bengal during the Moghul regime.

<http://www.findmessages.com/oldest-mosque-of-assam-panbari>

<http://www.assamtribune.com/scripts/detailsnews.asp?id=jul1111/state07>

12. Kabuli Bagh Mosque, Panipat, Haryana, 1526



https://www.google.com/search?q=Images+of+Kabuli+Bagh+Mosque,+Panipat,+Rajasthan,+1526&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=hQfsEThqRuUWmM%253A%252C3117ZO92NU980M%252C_&usg=__sT6OMK463GCIfC9Uz85E5BJ-2_M%3D&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj5cbfz_jaAhVFvI8KHUFIC-EQ9QEILDAC#imgcr=kRqDRxLlv_C-SM:&spf=1525868680876

AD Kabuli Shah Mosque Kabuli Shah Mosque is situated 2 kms away from Panipat, Babur built this mosque. Named after his wife Kabuli Begum, it was constructed by the king to commemorate his victory over Ibrahim Lodhi. Six years later, when Humayun defeated Salim Shah, he got a platform called Chabutara Fateh Mubarak made around the mosque. The mosque is flanked by chambers on two sides and an inscription in Persian runs along the parapet. The main prayer hall, square on plan has annexes on sides and its high façade divided in panels is plastered with lime. Each annexe has nine bays, which are crowned with hemispherical domes sitting on low drums. Humayun, after defeating Salim Shah, added a masonry platform known as 'Chabutara-I-Fateh Mubarak'. It bears an inscription dating back to 1527 AD.

<https://www.kamalkapoor.com/muslim-spiritual-places/kabuli-bagh-mosque-panipat.asp>

13. Jamali-Kamali Mosque, Mehrauli, Delhi - 1529



A 16th century monument standing in ruins, Jamali-Kamali Mosque and Tomb is located in Mehrauli, Delhi near famous archaeological site of Qutub Minar. Built in 1528-29, this archaeological splendour is found in Mehrauli Archaeological Park and encloses one mosque along with two tombs of Jamali and Kamali. Built in Red Sandstone with Marble-facing, this mosque is positioned in an enclosed garden area and includes large courtyard, prayer hall and five arches with the central arch having a dome. The mosque is considered to be a pioneer of Mughal Architecture especially the Jhorokha System.

N.B: The mosque is not allowed to be accessed after sunset as people often complain about supernatural activities, eerie sound and sudden white visions.

<https://www.tourmyindia.com/blog/popular-mosques-of-india/>

14. Safa Shahouri Masjid, Oldest Mosque of Goa, 1560



Around 27 mosques were built during the Adil Shah dynasty in 16th century Goa. While most of these mosques were destroyed during the Portuguese Inquisition between 1560 and 1812, the Safa Masjid remained unharmed and stood tall to tell its tale.

Sultan Adil Shah of Bijapur was one of the oldest rulers of India. He is also credited with building the Reis Magos Fort in 1497 overlooking the Mandovi River in the Bardez province of Goa.

Safa Masjid, also called the Safa Shahouri Masjid is one of the oldest mosques in Goa. It was built by Ibrahim Adil Shah in 1560. Safa is Arabic for 'Pure' and the mosque quite rightly justifies the term. The single chambered mosque has a modest prayer room and a terracotta roof. Overall structural framework is quite similar to an olden style Portuguese home, seen in Goa till date. The star attraction of Safa Masjid is the huge laterite stone masonry tank with turquoise waters located within the mosque complex. The 30 x 30m water tank is said to have over 40 hammams, built in Mihrab style of architecture.

<http://wannabemaven.com/2015/08/safa-masjid-ponda-go/>

15. Jama Masjid - Ajmer, Rajasthan - 1638



This grand mosque - Jama Masjid of Ajmer is located in Lohakhan Colony of Ajmer (Rajasthan) was constructed under the supervision of Shahjahan in 1638 as a sign of gratitude after his triumph in the battle against the Rana of Mewar. This 45m long mosque has 11 arches and bears Persian inscriptions on its walls. Built in pristine white marbles, this architectural marvel is divided into three parts. The prayer hall of this mosque is designed in a star shape. The mosque is close to the hallowed shrine of Moinuddin Chisti and is thronged by huge crowd during annual Urs festival.

An exotic tourist destination built during the Mughal reign in India

<https://www.tourmyindia.com/blog/popular-mosques-of-india/>

16. Shahi Quilla Mosque, Cuttack, Odisha - 300 Year-old



<http://www.dnaindia.com/locality/cuttack/300-year-old-shahi-quilla-mosque-remains-neglected-cuttack-61581>

Shahi Quilla Mosque, Cuttack, Odisha, 300 Year-old

Many historical monuments in this 1000 year old city remain neglected and almost unknown to people as the authorities have never bothered to protect and preserve them.

One such structure is the 300 year-old Shahi Quilla Mosque situated near the Barabati Fort.

With demands to make it a tourist spot unheeded, the mosque has not received the care it deserves.

Though the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has initiated measures for preservation of the Shahi Quilla, no measure has been taken towards the preservation of the 300-year-old Mosque.

Built to a height of 10ft from the ground, the Mosque has three 36 ft high domes and minarets on the rear. In style it has similarities with Qadam-e-Rasool mosque. It also has 'Wazaikhana' where visitors can wash their feet.

According to the locals, after Nawab of Bengal Ali-Vardi Khan annexed Odisha, his army stayed at Barabati Fort. The commander of the army Fateh Khan Rehman had a mosque on the fort premises. Later it became popular as Fateh Khan Mosque or Shahi Quilla Masjid.

Masjid Committee Ex-secretary Akik Khan said the mosque can accommodate 1,000 people at a time.

Located apart from crowded localities, the mosque attracts a large number of Muslim devotees for Namaz. People from Tulasipur, Buxi Bazaar, Pension Lane, Mehendipur and Dewan Bazaar regularly visit the mosque, he added.

Despite repeated pleas, the government has not taken up step for the development as a tourist centre, said Khan.

Susant Kumar Das, Thursday, 04 June 2015 - 1:28pm IST

<http://www.dnaindia.com/locality/cuttack/300-year-old-shahi-quilla-mosque-remains-neglected-cuttack-61581>

17. Begampur Big Mosque, Begampur, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, 18th Century



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/80/Begampur_Mosque1.JPG

Begampur Mosque (also called Begampur Big Mosque) is a mosque located in Madurai Road, Begampur in Dindigul, the capital of the South Indian state, Tamil Nadu

Constructed in the Mughal architectural style, the mosque was built by Haidar Ali. The mosque is named after Ameerunnisa Begum, the younger sister of Hyder, who is buried in the mosque during 1766.

The mosque is the largest and one of the oldest in Dindigul and is active as a place of worship.

18. Shahi Masjid, Shahbad, Baran, Rajasthan, 16th Century



<https://www.mapsofindia.com/kota/excursions/shahabad-fort-and-mosque.html>

This lovely mosque was built by Sher Afghan who was the General in Aurangzeb's Army on the instruction of Emperor Aurangzeb. Mosque is still spectacular its main entrance, two minarets, three domes, ablution tank in the centre of the courtyard and beautiful boundary wall with canopies. This beautiful mosque is situated in Shahbad, Baran Rajasthan. Atmosphere is extremely divine and peaceful.

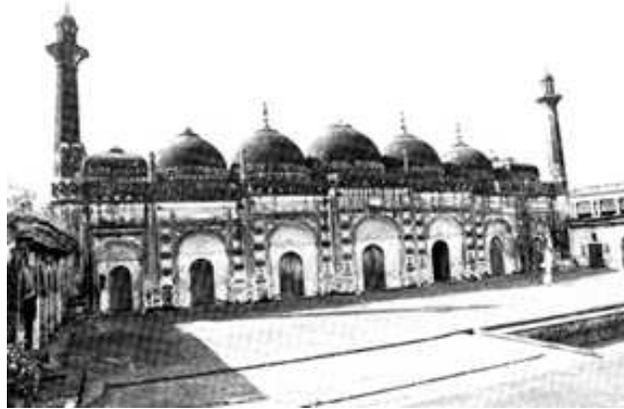
Shahi Masjid, Shahbad, Baran, Rajasthan, 16th Century



Shahi Jama Masjid

https://www.google.com/search?q=Date+of+Construction+of+Shahi+Masjid,+Baran,+Rajasthan&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=2Eeff20kex9QAM%253A%252CVH5ArqAfMDuF9M%252C_&usg=__wO294Kctlwbqno9_DNXTrdLaHeM%3D&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj9r9PJvMvbAhXEu48KHS9gAeAQ9QEIQjAG#imgcr=Id-3t7uFCPQkGM:&spf=1528715700778

19. Chawk Masjid, Murshidabad, West Bengal, 1767 AD



An old photo of the "Chawk Masjid"



Chawk Masjid, West Bengal

The **Chawk Mosque** (also Chawk Masjid) is a mosque in the city of Murshidabad, India. It was founded in 1767 AD by Munny Begum, wife of Nawab Mir Zafar. Earlier in this place Nawab Murshid Quli Khan had built the "*Chahel Sutan*", which was the city's forty pillared audience hall. The mosque still recalls the stories of the ruling days of the Nawabs and still holds on its glory of the past.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chawk_Masjid

https://www.google.com/search?q=Images+of+Chawk+Masjid,+Murshidabad,+West+Bengal+India,+1767+AD&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=wmfu717-9dWGoM%253A%252CgRICESYG9UxFQ9M%252C_&usg=__UaY66kuT8zyrmJsl1IKMX3rjBOA%3D&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj3iOiqwcvbAhWJM48KHQB5CD0Q9QEINTAC#imgrc=wmfu717-9dWGoM:

20. Jama Masjid, South Mumbai, Maharashtra, 1802

beautifulmosque.com



<https://www.beautifulmosque.com/Jama-Masjid-in-Mumbai-India>

Jama Masjid ("Friday Mosque") in South Mumbai near Crawford Market is the largest and oldest mosque in the city. It is said that the Jama Masjid was firstly situated somewhere near to the Crawford market. In 1770, the mosque was destroyed by Governor William Hornby.

The Masjid is a quadrangular building of brick and stone encircled by a ring of terraced roofed and double storied buildings. The main eastern gate leads to an ancient tank filled with about 10 feet of water. From the depths of the tank rise 16 black stone arches which support the whole of the mosque.

The Structure of the present Jama Masjid started in 1775 and the building was all standing in year 1802. The masjid lies on the quadrangular piles made up of brick and stone, this is a double storied building. The gate on the eastern side lands near the ancient tank of water.