

A STUDY OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC BUILDINGS  
IN LAHORE LEADING TOWARDS THE FORMULATION  
OF A NATIONAL CONSERVATION POLICY FOR  
PAKISTAN

(TWO VOLUMES)

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**Introduction, Part I and Part II**

**(Introduction and Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)**

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# **A STUDY OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN LAHORE, LEADING TOWARDS THE FORMULATION OF A NATIONAL CONSERVATION POLICY FOR PAKISTAN**

PH. D. THESIS

M. Y. AWAN

## **SUMMARY**

( Historic buildings are memorials of human activity and serve as a link with the past. They are a trust and it is the duty of the present generation to ensure that they are passed on to posterity without their authenticity being impaired or their essential scheme of aesthetics and setting being altered. )

Pakistan is a rich repository of historic buildings. Such buildings are to be found in a variety of states of repair. Basic infrastructure for conservation and protection of historic monuments and archaeological sites exists in the country and some 355 examples of sites and monuments are being protected.

The objective of the present study is to begin a systematic process of classifying the historic buildings in the country and to put forward an appropriate policy for the conservation of at least a reasonable proportion of them, bearing in mind the various constraints in the way of conservation. To achieve the aims of the study a broad range of information was collected on the workings of the present organisation for conservation in the country, the legislative system, other studies of a similar nature and the activities of professionals and voluntary bodies. A field survey was carried out with regard to certain historic buildings in one city, Lahore, and information, based on the criteria established for the purpose, was collected on nearly 300 significant buildings. This related to their listed status and to their relationship to the major historic periods and covered various building types. Virtually all these buildings were standing at the close of 19th century. The collected information is analysed in detail and discussed critically with reference to the rate of loss of historic buildings during almost a century, various states of repair of the existing buildings, their architectural and historical values, present usage, ownership, responsibility for maintenance, sources of state finance for maintenance and possibilities of other sources of finance. It reveals that the present system of conservation is not fully adequate and needs to be improved. It is further identified that a better system could be established by involving the provincial and local governments and by encouraging the development of a proper building industry able to carry out the task of conservation. Detailed conclusions are drawn up and specific suggestions are made for the formulation of a national conservation policy for Pakistan.



# **INTRODUCTION TO THE THESIS**

## INTRODUCTION TO THE THESIS

This thesis is concerned with the problems of conserving historic buildings in Pakistan. Pakistan is a young nation. It first appeared on the world's map in 1947. In company with other countries in the Indian sub-continent it contains a vast array of historic buildings and areas from past empires. Such buildings, not unnaturally, are to be found in a variety of states of repair, some so poor as to be nothing more than the faded remains of once great structures.

Pakistan has legislation under which a list of the most important historical monuments and archaeological sites in the country, some 355 in all, has been prepared. Only occasional and isolated steps have been taken, however, to deal with preservation and conservation on the wider scale that is necessary. Therefore, the objective of the present study is to begin the process of classifying the historic buildings in the country, to survey the condition of some of these buildings, including those listed, in a limited geographical area, to discover the degree to which they are falling into disrepair and the rate at which they are disappearing, (and to put forward an appropriate policy for the conservation of at least a reasonable proportion of them, bearing in mind the economic conditions in the country and the limited number of craftsmen able to carry out the work.)

The situation regarding conservation in Pakistan is already making some progress due to the emergence of architectural

organisations which have started acting as pressure groups to encourage the introduction of appropriate legislation, initially at least at a provincial level. An awareness of the need for conservation is being created at Government and public level, primarily because of the actions of these and other voluntary organisations. However, such organisations have not yet played a part in the active conservation of the built heritage.

(The present study focuses on those historic periods from which a significant number of buildings remain in many parts of the country and which, without proper maintenance, are likely to undergo a continuous process of decay and deterioration. A co-ordinated policy for conservation is sorely needed and, once such a framework is developed and implemented, the efforts of individuals and relevant voluntary organisations are likely to be able to bring about better results.)

*Introduction*

### **Methodology of Research:**

To achieve the aims of the study a broad range of information was needed. In addition to the general background material concerning Pakistan, information was collected on such as the workings of the present organisation of conservation in the country, the legislative system, other studies of a similar nature and the activities of professionals and voluntary bodies.

Much information was collected from various sources in Pakistan, though difficulties were encountered. Government departments did not always reply to correspondence. In some cases they may not have had the information requested and did

not want to admit to such a situation, since they usually make high claims for their standard of performance. In some other cases, they may have possessed the information but chose not to provide it. However, a reasonable amount of information was eventually gathered from these departments through repeatedly writing to them and by pursuing the matter through friends and colleagues in Pakistan.

Ultimately a field survey was carried out to identify a number of significant historic buildings in one selected city and information on nearly 300 significant buildings was collected. The data gathered with regard to the past and present condition of the buildings was systematically collected and analysed, using the computer facilities available at the University of Sheffield.

### **Organisation of the Study:**

This study is organised into three parts, in addition to the introduction and conclusion. Part I deals with the background and existing situation of conservation and related matters in the country. It is divided into three chapters. Chapter 1 sets the background of the study. The situation of conservation in Pakistan is discussed in comparison with the situation in other developing countries such as India, Egypt and Malaysia. The main five historic periods, the Hindu, Pathan, Mughal, Sikh and British periods, are identified and criteria are established in order to choose a settlement which will have a number of fairly representative significant historic buildings from the five historic periods. The city of Lahore is selected on this basis. Chapter 2 gives details of the physical, cultural and

administrative characteristics of Pakistan. It analyses the related legislation and provides information on the process of conservation carried out inside the Government Departments and the development of voluntary organisations outside these Departments. Chapter 3 deals with the physical and cultural characteristics of the historic city of Lahore and discusses the state of heritage conservation in the city. It also gives a review of the study of the old walled city of Lahore which has been carried out by the Pakistan Environment Planning and Architecture Consultants (PEPAC) under the Lahore Development Authority (LDA).

Part II deals with the methodology of the field survey which was carried out in order to identify the significant historic buildings in the city and collect detailed information on them. It consists of two chapters. Chapter 4 deals with the various methods adopted for the identification of the buildings. Chapter 5 gives an account of the criteria which were developed for the examination of the 283 identified buildings and explains various methods by means of which the required information was collected. The chapter also discusses the categorisation of the assembled data with regard to the each building.

Part III deals with the detailed analysis and analytical discussion of the data collected through the field survey. It consists of five chapters. Chapter 6 provides information on the rate of loss of the historic buildings over the past hundred or so years. It discusses this loss with reference to specific historic periods and building types. Chapter 7 examines the condition of the remaining buildings and the nature of their surroundings and again relates the information

to historic periods and building types. Chapter 8 deals with the historic and architectural values of the buildings. It also examines the present listing and grading system and suggests the development of a new system for listing and grading historic buildings. Chapter 9 discusses the usage and ownership and responsibility for the maintenance of the buildings. It also deals with the available finance from State sources for maintenance and the nature of other possible sources of finance encountered in the field survey. Chapter 10 deals with building groups and conservation areas. The field survey focused essentially on individual historic buildings. However, five significant areas are identified and discussed in terms of the relationship between the buildings and their surrounding environment.

( Finally, various conclusions are drawn together and recommendations are made for the development of a conservation policy in Pakistan. )

## **PART I**

### **BACKGROUND AND EXISTING SITUATION**

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION AND CHOICE OF A SETTLEMENT FOR STUDY

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION AND CHOICE OF A SETTLEMENT FOR STUDY

### 1.1: Introduction:

The objective of the present study is to assist in the development of a policy for the conservation of significant historic buildings in Pakistan by studying the situation in one important historic settlement in the country.

This chapter sets out the background of the present study. Section 1.2 introduces architectural conservation and gives a description of the problem of conserving the cultural heritage in general. Section 1.3 provides a general description of the state of conservation in developing countries, with particular reference to India, Egypt and Malaysia. The following Section, 1.4 describes the situation in Pakistan and notes how similar it is to that of other countries in the developing world. Section 1.5 briefly describes the most important historic periods in Pakistan and the buildings constructed during them. It identifies five major periods of construction from which buildings exist. Section 1.6 discusses in some detail the selection of a suitable settlement to form the basis of the study. It establishes the criteria which the settlement should possess and examines 19 settlements, each having three or more listed buildings, against those criteria. On the basis of this

examination the historic city of Lahore is chosen for the detailed study. At the end of the chapter, in Section 1.7, a brief summary is made of the contents.

## **1.2: Conservation and its Meaning:**

The built environment of an area is a part of the record of its history. It embodies the time-space configuration in which it was constructed, the social, economic and ideological constraints that gave it shape and the cultural values that have evolved from generation to generation. It is a heritage through which the people of the present may relate to their ancestors. It helps in answering some of the fundamental questions of identity, roots and destiny. Conservation of the built environment therefore means keeping alive the active and regenerative roots through which people may draw part of their cultural sustenance<sup>1</sup>.

The built environment is formed of various settlements, archaeological sites, the man-made environment, part of the natural environment, historic areas and historic buildings. As far as architectural conservation is concerned, historic buildings are an important part of the entire record. They are an unbroken link between the past and the present and provide an important source of regeneration of ideas for future development. Conservation is not in itself anti-development but seeks to ensure that new development maintains and is in harmony with the heritage of the past. It is not a replication of the past which is needed but an enrichment of the present through an enhancement of the best in local traditions<sup>2</sup>.

### **1.3: Conservation in Developing Countries:**

The situation with regard to conservation in Pakistan is similar to that in many parts of the world, particularly in the developing countries. In order to give a broader indication of the general state of conservation in such countries, information was collected by means of answers to a brief questionnaire [See Figure 1.1] from three countries, India, Egypt and Malaysia.

In India there is no definite policy for the conservation of the architectural and cultural heritage of the old cities such as Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. India has a very rich and broad cultural heritage. The Government, however, only cares for the most prominent monuments which are major tourist attractions, such as the Taj Mahal. There exists a listing process for the important monuments in the country and nearly 5,000 of these have been listed under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites Act, 1958. A body known as the Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for their maintenance. (Under the Act, buildings more than 100 years old can be declared as "protected buildings".) Heritage conservation in India is thus mainly the concern of Central Government. Provincial or State Governments are able to protect other monuments which are not safeguarded by Central Government but in reality they do very little. Local Authorities such as the Municipal Corporations and the District Councils have no direct role to play in heritage conservation. There also exist Development Authorities in the large cities which are responsible for the provision of services and new development, but they do not have very much of a role in the conservation of

## Questionnaire

1. Is there some process of listing the historic buildings present in the country?
  2. How many historic buildings and sites are listed by the Government? (For example in Pakistan, there are 355.)
  3. Who listed these buildings and what were the criteria?
  4. Which department(s) are responsible for care of the listed buildings? (In Pakistan, it is the Department of Archaeology)
  5. Under which legislation(s) are the historic buildings protected?
  6. Which buildings can be listed and protected under the law? (In Pakistan, only the monuments constructed before May, 1857 can be protected.)
  7. Is the heritage conservation in the country a concern of National Government only, or are the Provincial governments also involved?
  8. Is there any provincial legislation for the protection of the historic buildings? (For example in one of the provinces of Pakistan there is a legislation called "The Punjab Special Premises Act, 1985.)
  9. Is there any role being played by the local bodies i.e. the Municipal corporations, Municipal committees, District councils etc.? If so, what?
  10. Is there any role being played by the Development Authorities? If so, what?
  11. Are there some voluntary organisations regarding the heritage conservation like INTACH (The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) in India and SPARE (The Society for the Preservation of the Architectural Resources of Egypt) in Egypt? If yes, briefly give their activities and functions.
  12. What are the major constraints being faced in the country regarding conservation of the built environment?
    - a) Lack of finance
    - b) Lack of awareness
    - c) Inadequate legislation
    - d) Shortage of technical staff
    - e) Others
- (Please provide information and your comments on each of the above).
13. Any other relevant information / guidance.

M.Y. Awan

**FIGURE 1.1**

the built heritage.

The major constraints for conservation of the built heritage in India are the less than adequate legislation and the shortage of technical staff. Recently a voluntary organization named the "Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage" (INTACH) has been established. This body has begun to promote the idea that the care of the historic environment should receive attention at the time when the development plans of cities are framed. It has also made proposals for the conservation of particular areas in many historic cities. Some success has already been achieved. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has set up a Conservation Cell which formulates plans for preserving certain parts of the historic city. In Bombay and Calcutta, under the terms of the Municipal Corporation Acts, efforts are being made to incorporate certain provisions for the conservation of historic areas and monuments. In the absence of a comprehensive National Conservation policy, these efforts by INTACH and the Development Authorities are worthy and may, ultimately, lead towards some nationally integrated policy for conservation of the precious Indian cultural heritage<sup>3</sup>.

Egypt is another country with a very rich architectural and cultural heritage, beginning with the ancient Egyptian Civilisation. Here, also, no conservation policy for the historic cities and monuments exists. There is, however, a listing process for the protection of monuments over 100 years old. Nearly 500 monuments have been listed under this process. The Egyptian Antiquities Organisation (EAO) is responsible for these monuments and also for most of the museums in Egypt. The EAO is the successor of the "Comité de Conservation des

Monuments de l'Art Arabe", which was founded in 1881. The oldest such organisation in the Middle East, the Comité was dissolved by the Revolutionary government in 1952, following which the Antiquities Organisation was created. Under the law promulgated in 1983 which replaced all previous legislation, the Antiquities Organisation is responsible for all monuments over 100 years old, all of which belong to the state.

However, the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation normally has no jurisdiction over the streets, squares, or general settings of the buildings or over the service infrastructure of the urban fabric to which they belong. Obviously, therefore, it is incapable of imposing any system of area conservation or rehabilitation.

Conservation in Egypt is purely the concern of Central Government. There is no provision for provincial legislation and care of monuments. Local bodies are also not involved in this task. The major constraints on conservation of the built heritage appear to be the unnecessary weight of bureaucracy and improper planning. Lack of awareness or money seem to be less of a problem. A voluntary organisation, the Society for the Preservation of the Architectural Resources of Egypt (SPARE) acts as a pressure group to draw the Government's attention towards proper conservation planning. However, its achievements are limited<sup>4</sup>.

There is no comprehensive conservation policy in place in Malaysia. However, there is a listing system for the protection of the built heritage. A total of 137 historic buildings and archaeological sites have been listed and protected under five pieces of legislation, the Urban Development Authority Act, 1971, the Town and Country Planning Act, 1976, the Antiquities

Act, 1976, the Jahore Enactment No. 7 of 1988 and the Malaaca Enactment No. 6 of 1988. The Museums Department under the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism is responsible for the care of the listed buildings and sites which must be over 100 years old and can be listed and protected by reason of their historic, traditional, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. Heritage conservation is the concern of both the Central and Provincial Governments and the listed buildings and sites being cared for by the Museums Department have been listed under both Central and Provincial legislation.

Some local bodies have started playing a limited role. For example, Kuala Lumpur City Hall is being preserved by a Conservation and Urban Design Unit formed by the Kuala Lumpur City Council. Similarly the Penang Conservation Unit has been formed by Penang City Council. Two voluntary organisations have also emerged. They are the Heritage of Malaysia Trust, known as "Badan Warisan", and the Penang Heritage Trust. They play an important role in spreading awareness of conservation among the public and Government and cooperate with the city councils in their conservation efforts. The major constraints for the conservation of the built heritage are meagre legislation, an inadequate listing system, shortage of technical staff and lack of awareness about the preservation of the valuable heritage<sup>5</sup>. However, the voluntary organisations and the conservation units formed by the city councils are working to improve the situation.

Overall, the situation is somewhat similar to that described above in many developing countries. However, awareness and recognition of the cultural heritage is spreading. Voluntary organisations are coming forward and are trying to make some

contribution towards conservation. These efforts may bring better results if they have as part of their aim a well defined policy to ensure that conservation becomes an integral part of the whole process of national development planning.

#### **1.4: The existing situation with regard to conservation in Pakistan:**

There is no comprehensive conservation policy in Pakistan. However, there is a listing system and 355 ancient monuments and archaeological sites have been listed and protected. The responsibility for their maintenance is that of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, which works within the Federal Government's Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and functions under the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Act, 1975. Under this Act any monument and site can be listed and protected. The Director General of Archaeology has been given powers to recommend a list of the antiquities to the Federal Government. There is a clause in the Act which defines the word "ancient" as referring to an antiquity erected prior to May 1857. However, the Act allows the listing of any antiquity of any age. The buildings which have been listed mostly belong to the period before May 1857. However, a few were constructed early in the 20th century. Heritage conservation in the country is mainly the concern of the Federal or Central Government. However, the Provincial Government of the Punjab has provision for protecting historic buildings under the Punjab Special Premises Act, 1985, though the legislation has not so far been brought into operation. Local Authorities such as the Municipal Corporations, the Municipal Committees and the District



Councils do not play any role in heritage conservation. In large cities such as Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Hyderabad and Peshawar, Development Authorities have been formed which work under the Provincial Governments. They are responsible for looking into new development and the provision of utilities and services. They are not responsible for conservation and tend to prepare development plans which ignore the historical or cultural qualities of the area.

The major constraints on the conservation of the built heritage in Pakistan other than financial matters, would appear to be the absence of conservation in the planning process, irregularities and inconsistencies in the implementation of the legislation, shortage of technical staff to carry out the necessary work and the absence of a national conservation policy. A few isolated and special projects on preservation have been undertaken, however. They include a restoration and conservation project at the shrine of Shah Rukn-e-Alam at Multan and a detailed study of the Old Walled City of Lahore incorporating a conservation plan for the Walled City. The latter project was part of the Urban Development Programme for Lahore and only came about through a World Bank effort.

Voluntary organisations such as the Lahore Conservation Society and the Anjuman-e-Mimmaran (Society of Builders) have emerged in recent years. They have played a vital role in creating awareness by holding workshops and seminars and establishing a case through the media for heritage conservation. Their major emphasis is on the principle that conservation should be part of development planning. The Punjab Special Premises Act, 1985, is one outcome of the pressure imposed by members of these organisations. Moreover, as a result of their efforts the value

of the architectural heritage has begun to be recognised in the institutions of architectural education in the country. At present, there is some research, with an emphasis on the built heritage, at the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, the National College of Arts and the Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi. Numerous study projects have been conducted on individual historic buildings<sup>4</sup>.

(Overall, the state of conservation in Pakistan is fairly similar to that in other developing countries. There is an absence of a developed conservation policy, though a listing system is in evidence and a limited number of listed monuments and sites now have protection. Conservation is very much the concern of Central Government, with the virtual absence of any role being played by the provincial governments and local authorities, and there is a shortage of technical staff. However, there are some positive signs such as the emergence of voluntary organizations and a growing awareness of the value of the built heritage amongst a wider section of society.)

### **1.5: Historic Periods and Architectural Heritage in Pakistan:**

Although Pakistan was only created in 1947, it occupies land which has a long history of human development, going back to the Stone Age. Pakistan has been greatly influenced by the architecture of invaders, who have left permanent marks in the form of buildings and city spaces<sup>7</sup>. In this way it has a rich collection of buildings and spaces which belong to many periods, such as the Indus Valley Civilisation and Gandhara Civilisation. These and others came about through the influence

of the Aryans, Persians, Afghans, Greeks, Buddhists and Hindus of pre-Muslim times and, commencing with the conquest of Sindh and Multan by the Arabs in 712 A.D., the Muslims themselves. Muslim architecture belongs to various periods, such as the Arab, Pathan (Ghaznavids, Ghorids, Tughlaqs, Khiljis, Sayyids, Lodhis, Surs) and Mughal dynasties. The Mughals ruled for a long period and their influence was most marked. After the Mughals, the Sikhs and British ruled the area. The architecture produced in these various periods is spread widely over the country and forms the national architectural heritage of Pakistan.

Apart from the major periods of architecture mentioned above, there are significant buildings produced by the rulers of small states or areas situated in certain parts of the country. Examples of such rulers are the Sammas, Talpurs, Somros and Kalhoras of Sindh, and buildings built by them are to be found in the cities of Thatta and Hyderabad.

The architectural heritage from the ancient civilisations such as those of the Indus Valley and Gandhara does not remain in the form of complete buildings. However, widely scattered over the country are archaeological sites such as Moinjodaro, Harappa and Taxila, a few of which have been excavated though many are virtually untouched in terms of serious work. The influence of Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Buddhists and Arabs is also found in the form of ruined sites.

Of the buildings of the Hindu and Pathan periods, most have been demolished. However, there are certain buildings which still exist, though some are on the way to ruin. Buildings of the Mughal and Sikh periods are generally to be found in many settlements. Although some are in a dilapidated state, they are

generally in a better condition and much more numerous when compared with the few remaining buildings of the Hindu and Pathan periods. The buildings constructed during the British period are not very old and many of them retain their original use. However, even some of these buildings need formal recognition and preservation.

The buildings requiring to be preserved in Pakistan essentially belong to the following periods:

- (i) Hindu period, before c.1000 A.D. The building forms are principally temples, tombs and Hindu religious schools.
- (ii) Pathan period, c.1000 to 1526 A.D. The building forms are mainly mosques and royal and religious tombs.
- (iii) Mughal period, 1526 to 1759 A.D. The building forms are many and various, such as mosques, royal and religious tombs, forts, 'baradaris' (summer houses), 'seraes' (travellers' lodgings), houses and gardens.
- (iv) Sikh period, 1759 to 1849 A.D. The building forms are mainly 'samadhs' (Sikh tombs), temples, gardens, baradaris and 'havelis' (houses).
- (v) British period, 1849 to 1947 A.D. The building forms are principally educational, public and industrial buildings, gardens, churches, cathedrals and houses.

## **1.6: Selection of a Historic Settlement:**

As already stated, (the objective of this study is to examine aspects of conservation and of the state of significant historic buildings in the country.) These buildings are located in various settlements scattered over a large area and it would clearly be a major exercise to study so many settlements and to identify and examine the significant historic buildings. Due to limitations of time and the need to carry out detailed surveys, it was considered appropriate to examine the possibility of studying just one suitable settlement, which would have representative significant buildings in sufficient numbers from the main five historical periods.

### **1.6.1: Criteria for selection of a Historic Settlement:**

To achieve the objective of the selection of a suitable historic settlement which possessed a variety of representative significant buildings constructed during the five historic periods, the following criteria were considered appropriate:

- (i) The settlement should have a significant number of important historic buildings, at least some of which would be listed.
- (ii) The historic buildings should come from a variety of historical periods, preferably from all five periods mentioned above. This would ensure that the study covered a representative selection of historic buildings found in the country as a whole. The findings would thus be able to be applied on a somewhat wider basis.

- (iii) The buildings should have been used for a variety of functions and should therefore include various building types such as temples, mosques, churches, gardens, tombs of a religious and royal nature, houses, and public and educational buildings. This would ensure that the study covered a representative selection of important building types erected during each period, allowing the possibility of identifying, for example, the loss or decay of buildings of a particular type within one or more historic periods.
- (iv) The historic buildings should be fairly uniformly distributed throughout the settlement rather than necessarily being concentrated in one location. Such a distribution is more likely to be representative of the general situation in the country and probably requires a slightly different approach to preservation and conservation than if a concentrated group of buildings is being considered.

#### **1.6.2: Examination of Various Historic Settlements:**

The next stage was to examine various settlements in order to identify which seemed to best meet the criteria established above. The first step was to refer to the location of listed monuments and sites<sup>8</sup>. [See Figure 1.2]. It was assumed that the settlements containing the listed buildings would, in all probability, have other historic buildings in them. Figure 1.2 shows the listed monuments and sites situated in each District of the four Provinces of Pakistan. A District is generally

PROVINCE: North West Frontier

KEY DISTRICT	M	S	T
1. Mansehra	2	2	04
2. Abbotabad	4	16	20
3. Mardan	0	16	16
4. Peshawar	3	9	12
5. Dera Ismail Khan	3	2	05
6. Bannu	2	2	04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>61</b>

PROVINCE: Sindh

31. Sukkar	3	1	04
32. Nawab Shah	3	1	04
33. Khairpur	1	2	03
34. Larkana	2	5	07
35. Dadu	4	12	16
36. Sanghar	0	3	03
37. Hyderabad	16	0	16
38. Tharparkar	26	2	28
39. Badin	0	1	01
40. Thatta	31	5	36
41. Karachi	4	2	06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>124</b>

PROVINCE: Punjab

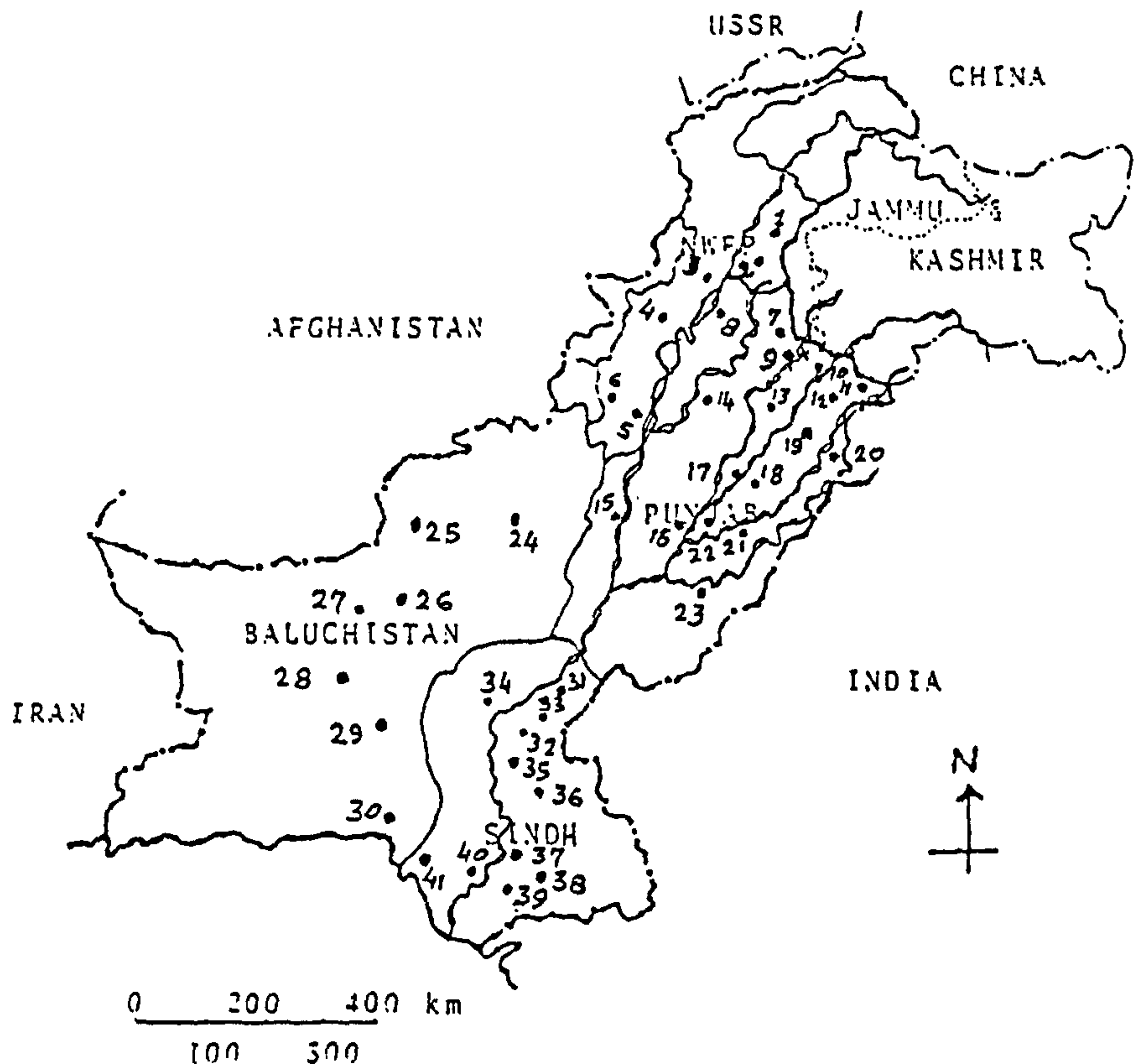
7. Rawalpindi	8	8	16
8. Attock	11	2	13
9. Jhelum	7	2	09
10. Gujrat	3	0	03
11. Sialkot	0	1	01
12. Gujranwala	2	0	02
13. Sargodha	2	2	02
14. Mianwali	1	1	02
15. Dera Ghazi Khan	1	1	02
16. Muzaffar Garh	2	0	02
17. Jhang	2	0	02
18. Faisalabad	0	1	01
19. Sheikhupura	6	2	08
20. Lahore	59	0	59
21. Sahiwal	2	1	03
22. Multan	9	3	12
23. Bahawalpur	5	0	05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>144</b>

GRAND TOTAL 232 123 355

M = Monument S = Site T = Total

PROVINCE: Baluchistan

24. Loralai	0	3	03
25. Quetta	0	10	10
26. Sibi	1	0	01
27. Kalat	0	1	01
28. Kharan	5	1	06
29. Nasirabad	0	1	01
30. Lasbela	2	2	04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>



Source: Department of Archaeology, PAKISTAN

## LISTED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN PAKISTAN

FIGURE 1.2

centred on one main settlement but may contain other smaller settlements. In the selection of Districts and settlements for more detailed examination, the number of listed monuments was considered to be far more important than the number of listed archaeological sites. Initially the Districts having three or more listed monuments were examined to discover whether such monuments were located in just one, probably the main, settlement or scattered in various settlements in the administrative unit. On this basis eight districts were excluded from further consideration, as explained in following paragraphs.

In the District of Abbotabad there are four listed buildings. However, none is situated in the settlement of Abbotabad. The buildings are stupas and monasteries of the Buddhist period and are located in four different villages namely Garhian, Jaulian, Piplan and Badalpur. The city of Abbotabad was founded in 1853 and named after Major James Abbot, a British Deputy Commissioner<sup>9</sup>. There is thus no possibility of the location of any buildings of the Hindu, Pathan, Mughal and Sikh periods in the settlement.

Of the three listed buildings in the District of Dera Ismail Khan (D. I. Khan), only one, a tomb of the Pathan period, is situated in the main settlement of the District. The others are located in the villages of Bilot and Umer Khel. The old town of D. I. Khan was almost totally washed away by the Indus river in 1823 and the present town<sup>10</sup> was laid out in 1867.

In the District of Gujrat the three listed buildings are situated in three different settlements, one in Gujrat itself, one in Kharian and one in the village of Hallan. All three buildings belong to the Mughal period. Gujrat was a small



settlement in the Mughal period which gradually developed and in 1867 it was incorporated as a municipality<sup>11</sup>. Some buildings of the Mughal, Sikh and British period can be found in it but not in significant numbers.

Five listed buildings are located in the District of Bahawalpur, though none of them are in Bahawalpur itself. They are all situated in the smaller settlement of Uchh Sharif and take the form of Muslim religious tombs of the Pathan period. Uchh Sharif's importance is due to these buildings. There is no likelihood of finding important buildings in the settlement from the other four periods being considered. The city of Bahawalpur was founded in 1748 by Muhammad Bahawal Khan and became a municipality<sup>12</sup> in 1874.

In the District of Kharan in Baluchistan province the five listed buildings are located in four different settlements. The buildings are three local forts and two tombs. Kharan is a small town which had a population of only 10,000 in 1981. It came under British Control<sup>13</sup> in 1884.

Three buildings each in the Districts of Sukkar and Nawab Shah and four buildings in the District Dadu are listed. However, they are widely scattered in villages and other settlements where the possibility of having sufficient important buildings for the purpose of the study is nil.

One further District was excluded at this stage, that of Hyderabad. There are 16 listed buildings in the District of Hyderabad. Twelve are located in Hyderabad city, three in Tando Fazal and one in Tando Muhammad Khan. Of the 12 in Hyderabad, there are six mosques, three tombs, two houses and one tower. All were built by local rulers. The city of Hyderabad was founded in 1768, after the fall of the Mughals, by a local

ruler, Ghulam Shah Kalhora. It remained the capital of Sindh under the Talpur rulers, who succeeded the Kalhoras, until 1843, when the British shifted the capital to Karachi<sup>14</sup>. The historic importance of Hyderabad is associated with the local rulers of Sindh who had no influence in other parts of the country. For this reason the District was not considered further.

On the basis of a minimum number of three listed monuments concentrated largely in one settlement, ten Districts, namely Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum, Sheikhpura, Lahore, Multan, Tharparkar, Thatta and Karachi, were each tested against the four criteria established in section 1.6.1.

Peshawar is a historic city and capital of the North Western Frontier Province (N.W.F.P) of Pakistan. Its characteristics<sup>15</sup>, judged against the criteria, are as follows:

i) In the District, there are three listed buildings, two in Peshawar and one in the village of Dilzak. Apart from these, there are some other significant buildings in Peshawar, though not in great numbers. Peshawar's major historic importance is due to those periods from which only ruined sites are found such as the Shah-ji-ki-Dheri mounds, the ruins of the largest Buddhist stupa in the sub-continent, and Gor Khatri, the remains of a Buddhist monastery.

ii) Of the two listed buildings in Peshawar, one belong to the Mughal period and the other to the Buddhist period. The listed building at Dilzak is also from the Mughal period. Other important buildings in Peshawar belong to the Mughal, Sikh and British periods. However, buildings from the Hindu and Pathan periods are not found at all.

iii) Both the listed buildings from the Mughal period are tombs. Other available building types are mosques, a fort and educational buildings. Examples are the pure white Mahabat Khan mosque of the Mughal period, the Bala Hisar fort of the Sikh period and Islamia College of the British Period. Of other significant building types of these three periods, such as gardens, royal tombs, seraes, baradaris and houses of the Mughal period, havelis (houses), temples, samadhs (tombs) and gardens of the Sikh period and public, industrial and a variety of educational buildings and churches of the British period, none are to be found in Peshawar.

iv) The historic buildings situated in the city tend to be uniformly distributed throughout the settlement and are not concentrated in one location.

Rawalpindi is situated east of Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan founded in 1961. Its characteristics<sup>16</sup> are as follows:

i) Of the eight listed buildings in the District, none is situated in Rawalpindi city. They are, in fact, somewhat scattered in various villages in the District. However, in spite of an absence of listed buildings, some important buildings can be found in Rawalpindi, though not in significant numbers.

ii) The buildings mainly belong to the Sikh and British periods. Before the Sikh period Rawalpindi was just a village. A Sikh adventurer named Milka Singh occupied it in 1765 and invited people from other districts and areas to settle there.

iii) The significant buildings are mainly havelis (houses) of the Sikh period and educational buildings of the British period.

iv) The important buildings are fairly uniformly distributed around the city.

Attock is situated west of Rawalpindi, on the eastern Bank of the River Indus. Its characteristics<sup>17</sup> are as follows:

i) Of 11 listed buildings in the District, four are situated in Attock city. The others are scattered in various small settlements and villages such as Hasan Abdal, Hatti, Pindi Suleman Makhan, Shah Muhammad Wali and Fateh Jang. Apart from the four listed buildings in the city, there are a small number of other significant buildings.

ii) All the listed buildings belong to the Mughal period and the other historic buildings are largely from that era.

iii) The listed buildings are a serae, a fort, a baradari and a tomb. Other than these the main edifices are important religious tombs.

iv) The historic buildings are reasonably uniformly distributed through the settlement.

Jhelum lies just west of the Jhelum River. Its characteristics<sup>18</sup> are as follows:

i) Of the seven listed buildings in the District, none is situated in Jhelum city itself. Two are situated at Rohtas, two at Bhagan Wala, two at Katas and one at Malot, all minor settlements. Rohtas is a historic settlement of some importance, but very small in size. Jhelum itself was raised to the level of a municipality in 1867. It contains some important British buildings, but not in significant numbers.

ii) The listed buildings in the District belong to the Hindu, Pathan, Mughal and Sikh period.

iii) The listed buildings are three temples of the Hindu period, a fort of the Pathan period, one house of the Mughal period and a house and a temple of the Sikh period. The fort and one house are situated at Rohtas. In Jhelum city educational buildings and hospitals of the British period can be found. Even when considering various settlements of the District together, however, many important historical building types are missing.

iv) The historic buildings in the District are widely scattered in various settlements.

Sheikhupura is situated a few miles to the west of Lahore, the capital of the Punjab province. Its characteristics<sup>19</sup> are as follows:

i) Of the six listed buildings in the District, two are situated in Sheikhupura and four in the small settlement of Jandiala Sher Khan which is important because it is the birthplace of the famous Punjabi language poet, Sayyed Warris Shah. The village does not have any significant buildings other than the listed ones. There are other important buildings in Sheikhupura, but not in any significant numbers.

ii) All the listed buildings belong to the Mughal period. Buildings from the Sikh and British period can be found in Sheikhupura but not from other periods under consideration. This is because Sheikhupura emerged as a settlement after the Mughal period. During the Mughal period, it was largely occupied by forest, where a fort and a tank and tower were constructed by the Emperor Jahangir.

iii) The two listed buildings in Sheikhupura are the fort and the tank and tower. The listed buildings at Jandiala Sher Khan

are three religious tombs and one mosque, all from the Mughal period. In Sheikhpura city, havelis (houses) from the Sikh period and from the British period educational buildings can be found.

iv) The important buildings are fairly uniformly distributed in both Sheikhpura and Jandiala Sher Khan.

Lahore is the capital of the province of Punjab and the second largest city of Pakistan. It is situated on the left bank of the River Ravi. Its characteristics<sup>20</sup> are as follows:

i) There are 59 listed buildings in the District of Lahore. 56 of them are located in the city itself, the remaining three being situated in the rural area at three different places. Thus the city of Lahore has a large number of listed buildings. It also has other important buildings in significant numbers.

ii) Of the 56 listed buildings in the city, two are from the Pathan period, 43 from the Mughal period, eight from the Sikh period and three from the British period. It has also many other important buildings from these periods as well as from the Hindu period, the city having been founded by the Hindu rulers in about 1st Century A. D.

iii) Of the 56 listed buildings, there are six mosques, 17 royal tombs, three historic tombs, one religious tomb, six gardens, two garden gateways, seven city gates, a fort, four "baradaris" (summer houses), one serae (travellers' lodgings), three houses and five other monuments. In addition to the listed buildings, Lahore has a vast variety of historic building types such as temples, tombs and schools of the Hindu period, mosques and tombs of the Pathan period; gardens, mosques, baradaris, seraes, tombs of both royal and religious

types and havelis (houses) of the Mughal period; temples, gardens, samadhs (tombs) and havelis (houses) of the Sikh period; and schools, colleges, a university, churches, hospitals, gardens, courts of justice, a railway station and Railway workshops of the British period.

iv) The historic buildings are fairly uniformly distributed both inside and outside the old walled city of Lahore.

Multan is situated in the Punjab, about 150 miles west of Lahore. Its characteristics<sup>21</sup> are as follows:

i) Of nine listed buildings in the District, eight are situated in the city of Multan and one in the village of Sargana. In addition to the eight listed buildings in Multan, the city has a significant number of other historic buildings, both in the old city and outside it.

ii) Of the eight listed buildings in Multan, seven are from the Pathan period and one belongs to the British period. There are other historic buildings from the Pathan and British periods, though buildings from the Hindu, Mughal and Sikh periods are rarely found.

iii) Of the eight listed buildings in Multan, there are six tombs and one mosque of the Pathan period and one tomb of the British period. In addition, other tombs and mosques of the Pathan period and educational buildings of the British period can be found. However, many other building types do not occur.

Multan's great historical importance is due to the influence of a number of invaders who came in the early periods. It was subdued by Alexander the Great in 326 B.C. and fell to the Muslims in 712 A.D. It thus received Muslim influence much earlier than other areas of the Punjab. For three centuries

Multan remained the outpost of Islam in the Indian sub-continent, though there are no building remains from these times. Before the Mughal period Multan was at least of equal importance with the city of Lahore. It has some of the most important buildings of the Pathan period in Pakistan, which are impressive examples of workmanship and architecture. The Shams-e-Tabriz shrine is built almost entirely of turquoise or sky blue engraved glazed bricks. The shrine of Shah Rukn-e-Alam has one of the biggest domes in Asia, and the shrine of Sheikh Yusuf Gardez is a masterpiece of the Multani style. However, there are no significant buildings of the Hindu, Mughal, Sikh and British periods in the city.

iv) The significant buildings are fairly uniformly distributed throughout the city.

The District of Tharparkar is situated in the southern part of the province of Sindh, or Sind. Its characteristics<sup>22</sup> are as follows:

i) There are 26 listed buildings in the District, the third largest number in any such area, but they are scattered in various villages and small settlements. Four are at Bhodesor, two at Umerkot, one at Naokot, two at Virwah and 17 in the village of Chitori Goth. There is not a single settlement in the District where a significant number of important buildings could be found in addition to the listed ones.

ii) Of the 26 listed buildings, only two belong to the Mughal period. The remaining 24 were erected by the local rulers and are not typical of those found in other settlements of the country. There is major concentration of 17 buildings in the



village of Chitori Goth and all of these belong to the local rulers of the area.

iii) The two buildings from the Mughal period are a tomb and a fort. Of the remaining 24, there are two mosques, five temples, a fort and 16 tombs.

iv) All the 17 buildings in the village of Chitori Goth are concentrated at one location and comprise 16 tombs and one mosque. Otherwise there is no marked grouping of buildings.

Thatta is situated to the west of the Indus River, inland from Karachi and the Arabian Sea Coast. It is now a mere vestige of its former greatness as sixteenth Century capital of the 'Samma dynasty' in the Sindh. Its characteristics<sup>23</sup> are as follows:

i) There are 31 listed buildings in the District. Twenty-nine of them are located in the graveyard of Makli Hill, outside Thatta city, and two are in the city itself. Other historic buildings can be found in the city but not in any significant numbers. Makli Hill is a vast necropolis containing hundreds of graves of historic rulers of the Sindh and various local dynasties. Thatta was an important town in the Mughal period when the emperor Shah Jahan built a magnificent mosque, but with the passage of time, and due to various reasons, its size diminished and in the process many old buildings disappeared.

ii) Of the 31 listed buildings, the two in the city belong to the Mughal period and of the 29 at the Makli Hill graveyard, five are from the Mughal period, two from the Pathan period and 22 from the local periods of the Sindh dynasties. There are no buildings from the Hindu, Sikh and British periods at Thatta or Makli Hill.

iii) Of the listed buildings in Thatta and Makli Hill, there are three tombs, three mosques and one baradari (summer house) of the Mughal period, two tombs from the Pathan period and 21 tombs and a mosque of the local or Sindh periods.

iv) All but two of the listed buildings are situated in the Makli Hill graveyard, and are thus closely concentrated.

Karachi is the country's principal seaport, largest city and former (first) capital. At present, it is the capital of the province of Sindh, located on the coast of the Arabian Sea immediately to the northwest of the Indus River Delta. The British in 1843 made Karachi the provincial capital. During Mughal and pre-Mughal times it was not an important city. Its rise to prominence started in the British period and it is now a city of British and post-British buildings. Its characteristics<sup>24</sup> are as follows:

i) Of four listed buildings in the District of Karachi, two are situated inside the city and two outside it. Many other important buildings can be found in Karachi.

ii) The two listed buildings in the city belong to the British period and the two outside are from the Early Muslim era, prior to the Pathan period. In addition to the listed buildings there are other significant buildings of the British period but virtually none from the other periods under consideration.

iii) There is a variety of the British building types in the city.

iv) The buildings of the British period are fairly uniformly distributed in the city.

### **1.6.3: Selection of One Settlement:**

On the basis of the criteria established, it was apparent from the analysis of the characteristics of the settlements given above that the historic city of Lahore best fulfilled the requirements set down. The reasons for choosing Lahore may be summarised as follows:

i) The number of listed and other significant historic buildings in Lahore is higher than in any other settlement.

ii) It is only in Lahore that a number of buildings come from each of the five major periods of construction. In the other settlements the buildings tend to be concentrated in one, two or three of the periods.

iii) It is only in Lahore that a considerable variety of building types constructed during each of the five periods of construction can be found.

iv) The buildings in Lahore are fairly uniformly distributed over the settlement and are not particularly concentrated in one location.

v) Multan is famous due to receiving early Muslim influence, but the remaining prominent buildings belong to the Pathan period only. Lahore is not without some significant buildings of the Pathan period, such as the Niwin Mosque, the Begum Shahi Mosque and the Tomb of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak.

vi) Peshawar received the most early Persian, Greek and Buddhist influence. However, there is no building existing from these periods. A few significant buildings from the Mughal, Sikh and British periods exist here though Lahore contains such buildings in much greater numbers.

vii) Rawalpindi possesses some important 'Havelis' (houses) of the Sikh period. However, Lahore contains many important Havelis as well as many other buildings of the same period.

viii) Thatta has two important mosques of the Mughal period. However Lahore possesses similar mosques as well as many other Mughal buildings. Most of the tombs at Makli Hill graveyard near Thatta belong to the local rulers of Sindh and such tombs are not found in other settlements. Therefore, they are not part of the national heritage but of a provincial one.

ix) Karachi's importance is due to British buildings which are also found in Lahore in a similar variety and number.

### **1.7: Conclusion:**

The aim of this opening chapter has been to introduce the subject of conservation in developing countries and to identify a suitable settlement for study in Pakistan, thus enabling aspects of the subject to be examined in greater detail.

The state of conservation in Pakistan is relatively similar to that in other developing countries, as evidence from India, Egypt and Malaysia indicates. (The major constraints on the conservation of the built environment in all these countries, other than financial matters, appear to be the absence of a conservation policy, shortage of technical staff and lack of awareness about the value of the cultural heritage. Basic legislation exists but is rarely properly implemented. Heritage conservation is largely the concern of the Central Government, with Provincial Governments and local authorities being involved, if at all, only on a limited scale. Only a small number of buildings have been listed, due to shortage of

manpower and general policy. Shortage of money is clearly an important consideration, particularly if more buildings are listed and protected. Voluntary organisations are beginning to come forward and act as pressure groups. They are playing an important part in spreading awareness among the public and governing bodies. They have achieved some success and their efforts may bring even better results if they have, as part of their aim, the establishment of a well-defined policy to ensure that conservation becomes an integral part of the whole process of national development planning.)

Various historic periods in Pakistan's history and the built environment produced during them have briefly been examined and five historic periods of construction, from which there are significant remains, have been identified. To choose a suitable settlement for the detailed study, various criteria were established. These involved the presence of a reasonable number of listed and other historic buildings of various types from each of the five identified historic periods, and a fairly uniform spread of such buildings in the settlement. By examining a series of important settlements in Pakistan, the historic city of Lahore appeared to best satisfy the requirements set down. It was therefore chosen for the detailed study which follows later in this thesis.

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## CHAPTER 2

### THE PHYSICAL, CULTURAL AND LEGISLATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF PAKISTAN AND THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE BUILT HERITAGE

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## CHAPTER 2

# THE PHYSICAL, CULTURAL AND LEGISLATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF PAKISTAN AND THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE BUILT HERITAGE

### 2.1: Introduction:

This chapter gives an account of the physical and cultural characteristics of Pakistan and provides an examination of the more detailed area of historic building conservation. Section 2.2 describes the physical characteristics of Pakistan with regard to its background, location, area, boundaries, land and climate. Section 2.3 gives an account of the cultural characteristics of the country with reference to its population, people, and history, and a description of the architectural and cultural heritage produced by various generations of the past. In very broad terms section 2.4 describes the nature of administrative, political and social conditions. The state of conservation of the cultural heritage at the national level is examined in section 2.5, which analyses the current legislation. As the legislation is implemented through the Department of Archaeology and Museums, a detailed examination of this Department is provided. This is followed by a description of the limited amount of provincial legislation. Section 2.6 gives an account of the development of a number of voluntary architectural organisations concerned

with conservation. The state of the building industry with regard to its ability to carry out conservation work is examined in section 2.7. In section 2.8, conclusions are drawn from the material provided in the chapter.

## **2.2: Physical characteristics:**

### **2.2.1: Background and Location:**

Pakistan is a country in the region of South Asia. More specifically, it is one of the countries of the sub-continent of India and Pakistan. It came into being as a sovereign independent state on 14 August, 1947, with the division of British India into two separate states named India and Pakistan. At the time of partition it had two parts, West Pakistan and East Pakistan. West Pakistan was situated in the north-west part of the sub-continent and East Pakistan in the south-east part. The unifying force was a common belief in the Islamic religion and the joint struggle of all Indian Muslims for their separate homeland<sup>1</sup>.

There was a distance of about 1600 km. between the two parts with India between. The parts remained united until 16 December, 1971, when East Pakistan formed a new country named Bangladesh. Since then West Pakistan has simply been known as Pakistan.

Pakistan lies between latitudes 23° and 38° N (about 1875 km. from south to north) and longitudes 60° and 78° E (about 1005 km. from west to east). It occupies the easternmost basin of the three great rivers that traverse the steppe-deserts of the Old World: the Nile, the Tigris-Euphrates, and the Indus. That

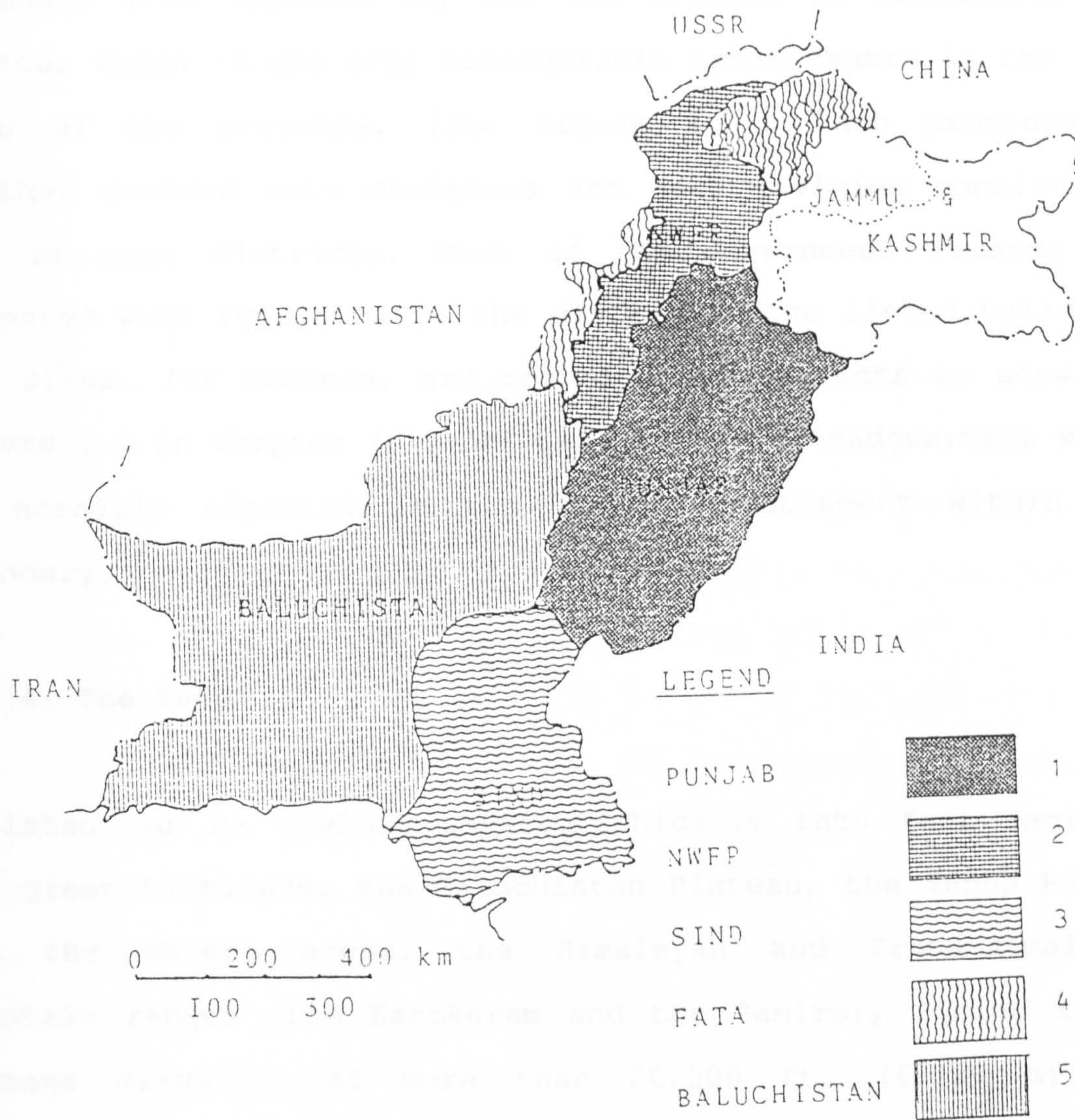
these basins were the cradles of early civilisation gives to the Indus a distinctiveness lacking in other river basins in South Asia<sup>2</sup>. Pakistan is thus situated at the eastern limits of the sub-tropical steppe-desert belt that extends westwards through Iran and Arabia to the Atlantic Coast of the Sahara. In the heart of this arid zone Islam developed as a faith uniting its people in a vigorous culture. The Pakistanis tend to see their cultural affinities in this Islamic World to a degree not shared by their co-religionists in Bangladesh or in the Muslim nations of south-east Asia<sup>3</sup>.

#### **2.2.2: Area and Boundaries:**

Pakistan is the seventh largest country of Asia. It covers an area of 796,045 square kilometres. The capital is Islamabad, which was newly founded<sup>4</sup> in 1959. It is bounded to the west by Iran, to the north by Afghanistan and the former U.S.S.R., to the north-east by China, to the east and south-east by India, and to the south by the Arabian Sea. [See Figure 2.1].

#### **2.2.3: Provinces:**

Pakistan is a federation of four provinces, the Punjab, Sindh, North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Baluchistan. There are some areas in the north which are directly administered by the Federal Government of Pakistan. These are known as the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The largest province is the Punjab, which alone has more than 60% of the population of the country. The provincial capital of the Punjab is the historic city of Lahore. The provincial capital of Sindh



## BOUNDARIES AND PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

FIGURE 2.1

is Karachi, which is the largest city of Pakistan and is the sea gateway of the country. The capital of NWFP is Peshawar, which had been the first city of Pakistan on the route of invaders from Afghanistan, and the capital of Baluchistan is Quetta, which is the only considerable urban centre in the vast area of the province. [See Figure 2.1]. Each province is further divided into divisions and each division consists of two or more districts. Most of the Government records are prepared with reference to the districts. The listed buildings and sites, for example, are recorded by districts as shown in Figure 1.2 in Chapter 1. Each District has a headquarters which is normally situated in the largest settlement within its boundary.

#### **2.2.4: The land:**

Pakistan can be divided physiographically into four regions; the great highlands, the Baluchistan Plateau, the Indus Plain, and the desert areas. The Himalayan and Trans-Himalayan mountain ranges (the Karakoram and the Pamirs), rising to an average elevation of more than 20,000 ft. (6,100 m) and including some of the World's highest peaks, such as K2 (28,251 ft.) and Nanga Parbat (26,660 ft.), make up the great Highlands, which occupy the entire northern region. The Baluchistan Plateau, a broken highland region about 1,000 ft. in elevation with many ridges crossing it from north-east to south-west, is in the west. The Indus Plain, the most prosperous agricultural region of Pakistan, covers an area of 200,000 sq. miles in the east. In the south-east are the desert areas, from north to south the Thal, the Cholistan, and the

Thar, all three being northward or westward extensions of the Thar desert of western India. The Indus is the principal river. Its major tributaries are the Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, and Sutluj. Most of the country has little seismic activity, but the Quetta region and northern Pakistan are subject to severe earthquakes<sup>5</sup>.

#### **2.2.5: Climate:**

The climate is continental, characterized by extreme variations of temperature. The average temperature in January is 57° F (14° C) in the Indus Plain, 68° F (20° C) along the coast, but only 4° F (-20° C) in the high mountains. The average temperature in June and July ranges from 32° F (0° C) in the high mountains, above 15,000 ft., to 84° F (29° C) along the coast and 95° F (35° C) in the south-eastern deserts. Occasionally the temperature reaches 122° F (50° C) during some days of June and July at certain locations in south-eastern areas, such as Multan and Jacobabad. The south-west monsoon from July to October helps to provide an annual rainfall of about 6 to 8 in. (150 to 200 mm) on the coast, 15 in. in the river valleys and 60 in. in the northern areas. Rainfall varies from year to year and periods of flooding and drought are not uncommon<sup>6</sup>. The flood waters damage a lot of property and crops in the Punjab and Sindh, particularly in the areas along the banks of the major rivers.

## **2.3: Cultural Characteristics:**

### **2.3.1: Population and People:**

The population of Pakistan in 1984 was estimated to be 92,421,000 . In the early 1980s it was growing at an annual rate of 3.2 percent<sup>7</sup>. Population density overall is 301 persons per square mile. The population is a complex mixture of indigenous people. The predominant linguistic group is Punjabi (66% of the population); others include Sindhi (13%), Pashto (8.5%), Urdu (7.6%) and Baluchi (2.5%). Urdu and English are the official languages. Ninety-seven percent of the population are Muslims and there are small numbers of Hindus and Christians<sup>8</sup>.

Although only 28 percent of the population is urban, the influx of rural migrants to Pakistan's few and crowded cities causes housing shortages and slums and overburdens transportation. Islamabad, the capital, had a population<sup>9</sup> in the early 1980s of 201,000, Karachi, 5,103,000, and Lahore, 2,922,000.

### **2.3.2: Culture:**

Pakistan contains a variety of cultures in its various provinces and areas. These cultures have been influencing one another and have also been influenced by various foreign cultures throughout history.

The fertile and alluvial plain supports the most numerous population of Pakistan, the Punjabis in the land of five rivers and the Sindhis of Lower Indus Valley. The north-western mountainous region is the home of the Pathan or Pakhtun tribes

and in the extreme north of this region dwell some of the smallest nationalities of Pakistan, the Kafirs and Kalash and the people of Chitral, Gilgit and Hunza. The Baluch tribes share the northern area of their mountainous plateau with the Pathans. To the north of the Punjab plains are the Hindkoh speaking people of the Hazara district, while south of the Punjab are the Saraiki linguistic group and the desert nomads of Cholistan. To this assembly must be added many of Pakistan's immigrant nationalities: Kashmiris from the north-east, Hazaras from Afghanistan and a multitude of Indian nationalities from the east- Kutchis, Gujratis, North Indians, Biharis and Bengalis<sup>10</sup>.

The particular environment of each region has given shape to the culture of the people within it. The constant intercourse between all of these people has enriched each of their cultures, and each has absorbed and adopted something of the others. They have all been influenced by and in return have influenced the cultures of the peoples adjoining their frontiers- the Indians to the east, the Persians and Afghans to the west, the central Asian peoples to the north and also some more distant ones: Aryans, Greeks, Mongols, Turks, Arabs and modern Europeans. Thus for all the diversity and variety of its regional traditions, there is an affinity and close relationship between these several cultures. Collectively, they form the rich and varied national culture of Pakistan.



### **2.3.3: History:**

#### **2.3.3.1: Pre-Muslim History:**

Although Pakistan first came into being in 1947, it has one of the world's oldest socio-political backgrounds, going back to the ancient stone age. The existence of stone age man is found in the Potwar plateau and the Soan valley in the northern Punjab. A more advanced culture of the neolithic age is also found in the Baluchistan Plateau and dates from between 4,000 B.C. and 2,000 B.C. From these prehistoric cultures arose the great Indus valley civilization, which was centred in most of the area of Pakistan, particularly in the provinces of Sindh and Punjab<sup>11</sup>. Two major cities of this great civilization have been excavated, Mohenjodaro in the Sindh on the bank of the river Indus and Harappa in the Punjab on the bank of the river Ravi. The Indus valley civilization ended abruptly about 1500 B.C. At that time Aryan-speaking peoples migrated into the region. Almost parallel with the Indus valley civilisation, in the north-west part of the country, there was a civilisation known as Gandhara. Towards the end of the 6th century B. C., the Gandhara civilisation was absorbed into the Achaemenid Empire of Persia. In 327-326 B. C. Alexander the Great entered Gandhara, seeking to conquer the remaining parts of the Achaemenid Empire of Persia. The excavated sites at Taxila, near Islamabad, show the evolution of Gandhara culture, its developed architecture and town planning. The first city at Taxila, at Bhir mound, provides evidence of Persian influence, the second at Sirkap is laid out on a grid plan on the Greek model.

Later, with Chandra Gupta's removal of the Greeks from their easternmost possessions, the area of present Pakistan was brought into the Indian Mauryan Empire. The Guptas ruled over northern India, including the Indus valley, during the period in which Hindu culture crystallized (320-540). When Asoka, a late Mauryan king, adopted the Buddhist faith, the province of Gandhara developed into one of the most significant centres of not only the Buddhist religion but also of a new art and architecture. In the first and second centuries A.D. Pakistan was part of the Kushan Kingdom. During this period the new Buddhist culture of Gandhara developed out of the fusion of Greek, central Asian, Indian and Pakistani cultures. By the seventh century, Hindu Revivalism eliminated Buddhism from the subcontinent<sup>12</sup>.

#### 2.3.3.2: Muslim History:

The first Muslim conquests occurred in Sindh and Baluchistan during the 8th century, when Mohammad Bin Qasem entered at the time of Umayyid Caliph Hajjaj Bin Yusuf. The Arab influence reached throughout the whole of Sindh and up to Multan in the Punjab and continued for one and a half centuries. Then Mahmud of Ghazni launched a series of military campaigns during the period 1004-1027, in the process of which he annexed the Punjab to his dominions. In 1037, he installed Malik Ayyaz as ruler of Lahore, in the Punjab. Through the Ghaznavids, Persian and Afghan influences reached Pakistan. After the Ghaznavids, different Pathan or Afghan invaders such as the Ghorids, Khiljis, Tughlaqs, Lodhis and Surs brought Muslim influence to the country. These Muslim invaders ruled the area from the 11th

century to the beginning of the 16th century. They have left their mark in the form of forts, mosques, gardens and tombs at various places in Pakistan such as Peshawar, Multan, Attock, Jehlum and Lahore. After the Afghans, the Mughals conquered the subcontinent and Babur, the first Mughal emperor, established the Indian Mughal Empire in 1526 and this continued for many generations. Babur's son and successor, Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri and he spent 15 years in exile until he regained his Indian Mughal throne by defeating the Suri kings. Humayun's son, Emperor Akbar the Great, strengthened the empire. Akbar and his successors, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb built mosques, gardens, forts and tombs at various places of the subcontinent such as Delhi, Agra, Lahore and Thatta. The Mughal dynasty controlled the subcontinent between 1526 and 1761. In this way Pakistan was under a continuous influence of Muslim rulers from the beginning of 8th century, by Arabs and then by various Afghan and Persian invaders<sup>13</sup>.

After the fall of the Mughal Dynasty, the British East India company controlled most of the subcontinent but the Sikhs ruled in parallel in the Punjab, Kashmir and the north western areas. The Sikhs' rule continued until 1849, when they were defeated by the British and areas of Pakistan were absorbed into British India where British rule had been established since the middle of 18th century. The regional capital of the British period was Lahore. This period continued until 1947, when Pakistan was created as a separate independent Muslim country on the division of the subcontinent.

#### **2.3.4: Architectural and Cultural Heritage:**

Pakistan has been greatly influenced by the architecture of invaders, who have left permanent marks in the form of buildings and city spaces. In this way, Pakistan has a rich repository of buildings and spaces which belong to many periods.

The excavated sites at Moinjodaro in the Sindh and Harappa in the Punjab belong to the ancient Indus Valley civilisation. These sites indicate the existence of formal city planning and buildings made of burnt bricks and terra-cotta. The excavations around the present city of Taxila relate to the Persian, Greek, and Buddhist periods, as may be seen at Bhir mound, Sirkap mound, and Sirsukh mound respectively. Various Buddhist monasteries and stupas are spread in the north-western part of the country, such as the monastery at Takhat-e-Bhai near the city of Mardan and the stupas at Saidu Sharif in Swat Valley. Historically this is the area where the Gandhara civilisation flourished and where the development of ancient Buddhist art and architecture occurred. In this mountainous area buildings are made of rubble and ashlar forms of stone masonry. Hindu and Jain architecture is spread throughout almost all parts of Pakistan, in the form of temples in such as the barren hills of the Salt Range and Lahore in the Punjab, Dera Ismail Khan division in the NWFP, and Tharparkar district in the Sindh. Buildings of the early Muslim period are found in Sindh and Multan, notably the excavated remains of the mosque and city of Bhambore (Sindh), and the tomb of Khaliq Walid near Multan. The tombs of Shah Baha-ul-Din Zakariya and Shah Shams Sabzwari (12th century) at Multan, with their square plans, octagonal

drums, a central dome and corner minarets, established a type of mausoleum building which was to endure for 700 years. Numerous tombs of this period and style are situated in Multan and Uchh, such as the tomb of Shah Rukn-i-Alam (Multan), the tomb and mosque of Jalal-uddin Shah Bokhari (Uchh) and the tomb of Bibi Jivinda (Uchh), which continue the tradition of 12th century tombs.

The buildings produced under the patronage of the Mughals belong to a single continuous tradition. The Mughal buildings are spread throughout Pakistan and include forts, gardens, mosques, houses and tombs. The Rohtas fort, built in 1539 by Emperor Sher Shah Suri, represents the Persian-Afghan building tradition, which was followed by the work of the Mughal Emperor Akbar and the building of Attock fort on the bank of the river Indus in NWFP. This is a fine representative of the military architecture of Akbar. The numerous Mughal contributions to the Lahore fort have resulted in it now being considered as essentially a Mughal fort. The buildings were added here by successive Mughal emperors, the mighty walls by Akbar, Jahangir's quadrangle and picture wall, the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque), Diwan-i-Khas (Hall of special audience), Diwan-i-Aam (Hall of public audience) and the Shish Mahal (Palace of mirrors) by Shah Jahan, and the massive Alamgiri Gate by Aurangzeb Alamgir. Among the Mughal gardens, there are good examples at Wah on the border of Punjab and NWFP and the famous Shalimar gardens at Lahore. There are numerous mosques built by Mughals, including the most impressive Badshahi Masjid (Royal mosque) and the monumental Mosque of Wazir Khan in Lahore and Shah Jahan's mosque at Thatta (Sindh). Among tombs, there are many at Lahore and Shahdara, such as the tombs of Emperor

Jahangir, his Queen Nur Jahan and Prince Asif Jah and many at Makli, Thatta (Sindh).

After the Mughals, the Sikhs ruled the area. Although, they did not introduce any new style, the Sikhs built many buildings, such as the Gurdawara (temple) at Hasan Abdal (NWFP), the temple at Nankana Sahib, the shrine of Guru Arjan Singh, the samadh (tomb) of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and the haveli (palace) of Prince Naunehal Singh at Lahore (Punjab). Sikh architecture often seems to take the form of a vulgarisation of Mughal forms<sup>14</sup>.

Along with the royal and monumental architecture of the Mughals and Sikhs, local and provincial architecture also developed. Examples are the Chauburji gateway, the Gulabi Bagh gateway, the tomb of Dai Anga, the Golden Mosque, the mausoleum of Data Ganj Bakhsh and the mausoleum of Mian Mir, at Lahore, the Chaukandi tombs at Makli (Sindh), the tomb of Lal Shahbaz Kalander at Sehwan (Sindh), the two forts at Hyderabad (Sindh), built in 1768, and the tombs at Hyderabad of the Kalhora and Talpur rulers.

After the Sikhs, Pakistan came under control of the British in 1849. British colonial buildings occur at numerous places in Pakistan, particularly at Karachi and Lahore. The British have mainly contributed to institutional architecture, with buildings such as the Punjab High Court, the Aitchison College and the Government College in Lahore, the Islamia College in Peshawar and the D.J. College in Karachi. The British developed an Anglo-Indian style of architecture which could be conveniently adapted to the taste of any period on demand. It could be Islamic, as in the Islamia College in Peshawar, or European classic, as in the D.J. College in Karachi.

Apart from the major styles introduced by various rulers, there are numerous vernacular traditions, such as the wind-catchers of Thatta, the cave dwellings in Attock district, the fortified clan compounds in the Khyber Pass (NWFP), the thatched wagon-vault in Baluchistan, and various gypsy huts. In the urban vernacular tradition there are mixed styles of traditional and European classical architecture, such as the apartments of Pakistan Chowk (Square), Karachi, Taj Mohammad Khan Building, Naushera (NWFP), the Machhi's House, Chiniot (Punjab), the timber balconies of Sarafa Bazaar, Peshawar, delicate carvings on timber columns in various mosques of Swat and the richly carved timber doors in Punjab and NWFP.

After independence in 1947, architecture in Pakistan has been influenced by the modern and international styles. These buildings contrast sharply with the traditional architecture of Pakistan. There are works of local and foreign architects, such as Alhambra Arts Council, Lahore, Burmah Shell Pakistan Headquarters, Karachi, WAPDA House, Lahore, Dawood Centre, Karachi, and the Secretariat and the Presidency Complex, Islamabad<sup>15</sup>.

In brief, Pakistan has a continuous record of architectural history, developed through various ages and significantly influenced by foreign styles. This is the built heritage through which the people of Pakistan today may relate with their ancestors.

#### **2.4: Administrative, Political and Social Conditions:**

Since coming into being in 1947 the country has mostly been ruled under a Martial Law regime by a Chief Martial Law

Administrator (CMLA). The CMLA, also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, has often acted as President and has been mainly responsible for the administration of the country. There exists a National Constitution of 1973, which was suspended by the Martial Law regime<sup>16</sup> in 1977. Since 1988, there has existed a democratic system under the amended constitution of 1973. This is a Parliamentary form of government<sup>17</sup>, which is run by an elected Prime Minister, the National Assembly and the Senate. The federation of the country is headed by a President, who is elected by the members of the National Assembly, Senate and four Provincial Assemblies. A Chief Minister of each of four provinces is elected from amongst the members of the Provincial Assembly. In every province, a governor is nominated by the President as a federal representative in the province.

Pakistan's judicial system is headed by the Supreme Court and each province has a High Court that presides over lower tribunals.

Pakistan's social welfare services are limited. In certain circumstances, the system provides a low level of support for medical care and benefits for sickness and maternity, compensation for work injury and pensions for old-age disability and work disability<sup>18</sup>.

Pakistan's relatively low overall literacy rate of 22 percent is significantly lower for women, at 12 percent. Primary education is free and enrolment of school-aged children is about 80 percent for males and 30 percent for females<sup>19</sup>.



## **2.5: State of Legislation and Conservation Works:**

Conservation of the cultural heritage in Pakistan is primarily the concern of the National Government. Provincial and local governments were not involved in this task until 1985, in which year one of the four Provincial Governments, that of the Punjab, introduced the Punjab Special Premises Act. However, the Act has not been implemented up to the present.

### **2.5.1: Legislation at National Level:**

The legislation at national level for preservation of archaeological sites and ancient monuments has its background in the British period. The first legislation was the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904, which was replaced by the Antiquities Act of 1947 after the establishment of Pakistan. The Act of 1947 was simply a change in the name of the 1904 Act, a provision considered necessary after establishment of a new country. In some documents the Act of 1904 is referred to instead of the Act of 1947. For example, in the Master Plan for Greater Lahore, prepared in 1966, it is stated that under the Act of 1904, 48 buildings from Lahore were listed for protection and a further 16 buildings were recommended for some degree of protection though not actually listed. The Antiquities Act of 1968 replaced the previous legislation. The list of 48 protected monuments from Lahore was maintained and another eight buildings from those previously recommended for protection were listed<sup>20</sup>. Finally the Antiquities Act, 1975 replaced the Antiquities Act of 1968 and the same 56 buildings

from Lahore were maintained as listed and protected under the Act.

Legislation at National Level is now contained within the Antiquities Act, 1975, [See Appendix 1) and the Department of Archaeology and Museums functions under the provisions of this Act. The Act relates to the preservation and protection of antiquities found in the whole of Pakistan. Section 2(c) defines "antiquity" as:

i) any ancient product of human activity , moveable or immovable, illustrative of art, architecture, craft, custom, literature, morals, politics, religion, warfare or science or of any aspect of civilisation or culture.

ii) any ancient object or site of historical, ethnographical, anthropological, military or scientific interest.

iii) any national monument, and

iv) any other object or class of such objects declared by the Federal Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be an antiquity for the purposes of this Act.

"National monument" is defined in Section 2(h) as any building, structure, erection, place of internment, garden, portion of land or any other place or thing of national importance as may be determined and notified as such from time to time by the Federal Government in consultation with the Advisory Committee. The process of the formation of the Advisory Committee is given in Section 3.

Section 10 authorises the Federal Government to declare, through notification in the official Gazette, any antiquity as a "protected antiquity" for the purposes of the Act.

Section 5 provides for the powers of the Director of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan, ("the Director") to take

such steps as he may consider necessary for the custody, preservation and protection of an antiquity. The Director has the power of entering and inspection under section 6.

Section 18 provides that a protected immovable antiquity shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with the character or for a purpose other than that directly related to its administration and preservation. Section 19 prohibits the destruction of or damage to a protected antiquity. Alteration, injury, mutilation, scribbling and defacing are all covered in this section.

The owner of a protected immovable antiquity is not allowed to make any alteration, renovation or addition to the antiquity without the prior permission of the Director (Section 20). No development plan or scheme or new construction on or within a distance of two hundred feet of a protected immovable antiquity may be undertaken or executed except with the approval of the Director (Section 22). For those who contravene the Act, penalties and punishments are given in Sections 29, 32 & 34.

The above provisions indicate that the Government has considerable powers to declare an object as an "antiquity" and to ensure its continuing existence and preservation. The Act very clearly spells out the restrictions on use, destruction, damage, repairs and renovations and measures for preservation of the built heritage, but the implementation of these laws remains less than widespread and only a small number of monuments and sites, 355 in all, have been actually declared as protected.

The Antiquities Act allows for the constitution of an Advisory Committee (Section 3). The committee consists of the Director

of Archaeology, as Chairman, one representative each of the Education Division and the Tourism Division and three other persons having special knowledge of antiquities, to be nominated by the Federal Government. The composition of the Committee has not yet been announced. Important decisions are thus taken by the Director alone rather than, as intended, by the Advisory Committee. As far as the provisions in the Act are concerned, they are quite comprehensive and cover all the necessary aspects of conservation of the built heritage. There is, however, some confusion in that the word "ancient" is defined as belonging or relating to any period prior to May, 1857, [Section 2 (a)] although in Section 2 (c), where definition of the word "antiquity" is given, there is no mention of the required age of an object. There is also no mention of age in Section 2 (h) where the definition of "National Monument" is given. This confusion has discouraged the inclusion of important buildings constructed during the British period and after independence in the protected list.

### **2.5.2: Department of Archaeology:**

Under the Antiquities Act, 1975, the Department of Archaeology and Museums is the custodian of the built heritage in Pakistan.

#### **2.5.2.1: Background:**

The history of the study and the conservation of archaeological sites and ancient monuments in Pakistan is a continuous effort which was initiated during the British period of United India. The study of antiquities, both movable and immovable, started

through the enthusiastic efforts of a band of British amateur antiquarians in the subcontinent who set up an organisation known as the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784. However, the first serious step taken towards the protection, preservation and study of ancient monuments and sites was the setting up an Archaeological Survey for northern parts of the subcontinent in 1860. As the name indicates, the focus of the survey was on archaeological sites. The conservation of ancient monuments, which had previously been left at the mercy of local administrations, was assigned to the Provincial Governments under an Inspector of Ancient Monuments. This effort lasted for a mere three years (1881 - 1883). In 1889, the Archaeological Survey also fell victim to retrenchment policies of the Government and its activities became virtually dormant.

In 1902 the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, decided to recognise the Department responsible for the Archaeological Survey and appointed Dr. (later Sir) John Marshall as its first Director General. The conservation of ancient monuments became one the Department's responsibilities. During the tenure of Sir John Marshall important works included archaeological excavations at Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Taxila in 1922. In the following twenty or more years, however, the Survey could not produce any important work due to the great economic depression. A major reduction of expenditure occurred and the activities of the Survey could only be resumed when economic improvements took place in 1944. A Central Board of Archaeology was also established to advise the Central Government on the formulation of archaeological policies.

These reforms put the Survey on sound and scientific lines. However, it had to be divided at the time of the partition of

India in 1947. With the establishment of Pakistan, a new Department of Archaeology was formed. The arrangements were taken in hand much earlier than the date of the creation of the sovereign state of Pakistan. It was envisaged that the new organisation would be a small unit having two offices, one each in East and West Pakistan. The Superintendent of Archaeology of the Survey took over the position of the Director of Archaeology in Pakistan with a modest staff.

Work on the preparation of an archaeological map of Pakistan and the setting up of the National Museum was taken in hand. Gradually, the Department set up the Exploration and Excavation Branch and archaeological site museums. Between 1958 and 1970 the Department carried out excavations at Bhanbore, Mansurah, Bhir Mound, Serai Kholā and Charsada. Museums at Bhanbore, Umerkot and Swat were established and opened to the public. It is under the Antiquities Act, 1975, that the Department of Archaeology now functions. From 1947, the Department was attached to the Ministry of Education. From 1977, it has been attached to a newly created Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. The status of the Directorate of Archaeology was upgraded<sup>21</sup> to Directorate General as a result of rationalization of Grade Structure during 1982.

#### 2.5.2.2: Objective:

Under the Antiquities Act, the functions of the department include the implementation of UNESCO conventions and recommendations, cooperation with international organisations, securing international assistance and mobilizing world opinion for the protection of the cultural heritage of Pakistan, and

the organizing and mounting of international exhibitions of the cultural heritage of Pakistan in foreign countries. At national level its functions are the administration of the Antiquities Act for the preservation and conservation of historical monuments and archaeological sites.

Under the Act the aim of the conservation of a monument or site is defined as being to protect it from further decay, thus giving it a new lease of life. The primary object is to preserve the original features as far as possible so that the authenticity of the monument is not impaired<sup>22</sup>.

#### 2.5.2.3: Structure and Organisation:

The structure and organisation<sup>23</sup> of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Pakistan is somewhat complicated. [See Figure 2.2]. The Head office, the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, is located in Karachi. It has seven sections, namely (i) Epigraphy (ii) Publication (iii) Planning and Development (iv) Central Archaeology (v) Administration, Accounts and Budget (vi) Professional and (vii) Antiquity Trade Control. There are six subordinate offices. Four of them are termed Branches and other two Circles.

The Branches are not further sub-divided. Two of them are located in Karachi and the other two are located in Lahore. All of them are under direct control of the Head office. There are two Circles through which the work of the Department is carried out. They are the Northern Circle of Archaeology, Lahore, and the Southern Circle of Archaeology, Hyderabad.

# STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

Directorate General of Archaeology and Museums, Pakistan.

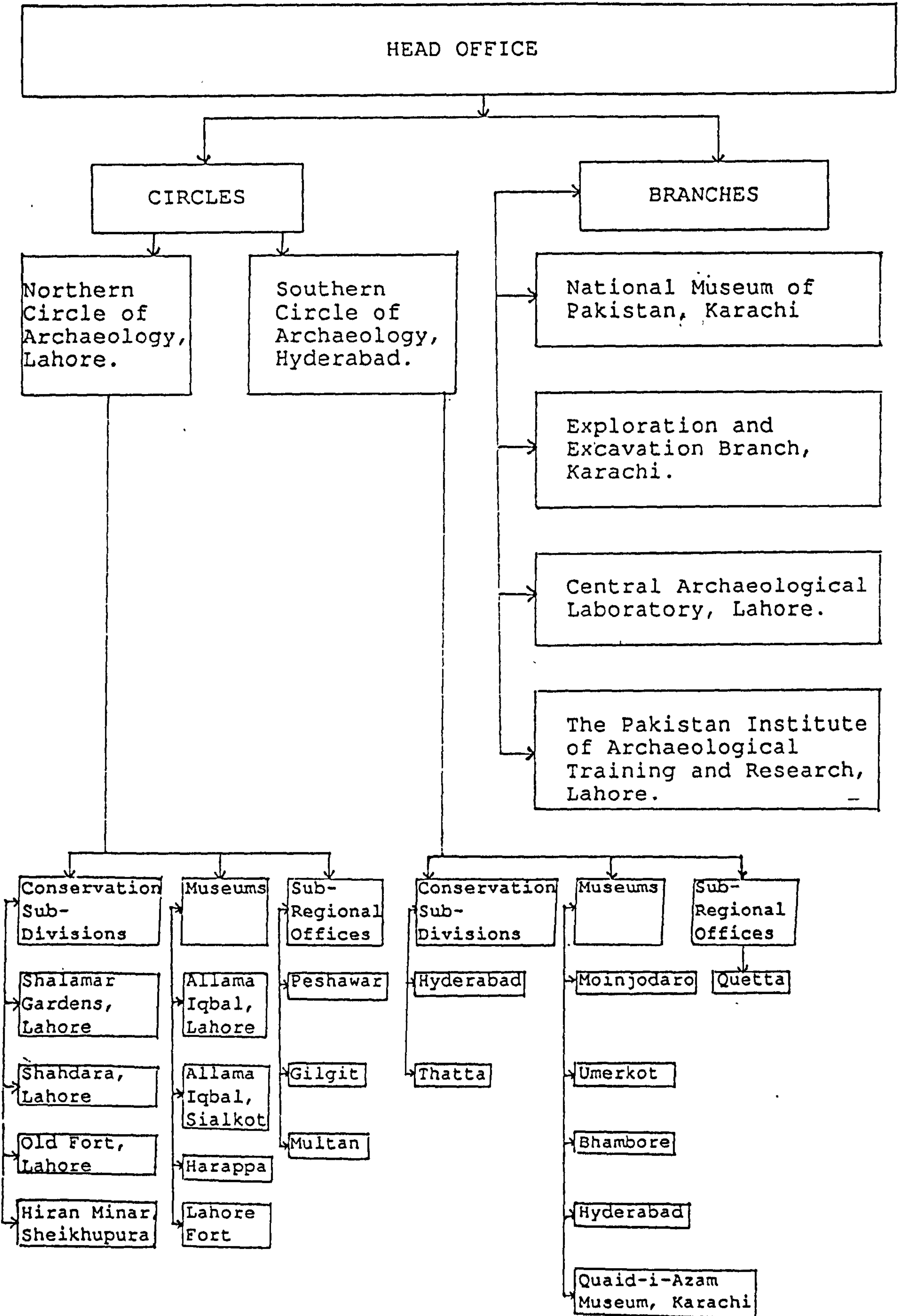


Figure 2.2



The Northern Circle is responsible for the works in two provinces, the Punjab and the NWFP, and the Northern areas. The Circle controls four Conservation Sub-divisions, all at Lahore, and four Museums, of which two are at Lahore. The Circle has three sub-regional offices at Peshawar, Gilgit and Multan.

The Southern Circle is responsible for works in the provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan. It has two sub-divisions and five museums under its control. The sub-divisions are at Hyderabad and Thatta. It has only one sub-regional office, at Quetta.

#### 2.5.2.4: Nature of Staff:

The total staff of the Department is 1016. (See Appendix 2]. The nature and number of the staff may be summarised, as follows:

- |   |    |        |
|---|----|--------|
| (a) Main Administration:<br>(Director General, Directors, Deputy Directors<br>and Assistant Directors)  | 38 | (3.7%) |
| (b) Ministerial staff:<br>(Stenographers, Stenotypists, Assistants,<br>Clerks, Supervisors and Superintendents)                                   | 92 | (9.1%) |
| (c) Site Administration:<br>(Curators, Building Superintendents, Foremen,<br>Conservation Assistants, Garden Assistants and<br>Garden Inspectors) | 91 | (9.0%) |
| (d) Accounts and Cash:<br>(Accountants and Cashiers)  | 16 | (1.6%) |

(e)	Professional staff: (Archaeological Engineers, Field officers, Archaeological Conservators and Exploration Assistants)	30	(3.0%)
(f)	Building Craftsmen: (Masons, Stone cutters, Kashikars (Mosaic specialists), Modellers and Pottery Recorders)	13	(1.3%)
(g)	Drawing and Survey: ( Draughtsmen and Surveyors)	14	(1.4%)
(h)	General Technicians: (Electricians, Mechanics, Engine Drivers, Projector operators and Telephone operators)	28	(2.8%)
(i)	Publication and Library staff: (Production Assistants, Proof readers, Photographers, Photo-Printers, Librarians, Cataloguers and Book binders)	26	(2.6%)
(j)	Laboratory staff: (Archaeological chemists, Chemical Assistants and Laboratory Assistants)	08	(0.8%)
(k)	Exhibition staff: (Exhibition Assistant, Display Assistant and Artist)	03	(0.3%)
(l)	Helping staff: (Attendants, Drivers, Sweepers, Naib Qasids (Servants), Watchmen, Gardeners, Coolies and Labourers)	657	(64.4%)

The above figures quite clearly indicate that the Department is without any staff of architects and civil engineers who may be engaged on building conservation. In addition, it has very few building craftsmen, only 13 in all. Most of the staff are

either of an administrative nature or of the status of labourers. From the names of various sections it might appear that each is fully established and equipped, though many contain very few qualified persons. For example, of 15 staff at the Central Archaeological Laboratory, there is only one archaeological chemist who is assisted by two other chemists. The Pakistan Institute of Archaeological Training and Research is run by only one Deputy Director, who has four helpers. The Department as a whole is almost entirely archaeologically oriented.

#### 2.5.2.5: Listing of Sites and Monuments:

Under the provisions of the Act, the Department of Archaeology prepares a list of any number of antiquities and then presents it to the Federal Government. The Department has so far listed 355 sites and monuments situated in the whole of Pakistan. All but ten of the 355 sites and monuments belong or relate to the period prior to May, 1857. Of the ten monuments from the period after 1857, five belong to the British period, all being built after 1900, and five were built after independence. The buildings from the British period comprise two residences, one in Karachi and one in Ziarat, of the founder of Pakistan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, two residences in Lahore which belonged to the National poet and thinker of Pakistan, Sir Dr. Allama Mohammad Iqbal, and his tomb, also in Lahore. The five monuments built after 1947 are one tomb, that of Mr. Jinnah, and four memorials. The department can continue to list monuments and sites and has prepared a list of another 26 cases which have

yet to be declared as listed and protected by the Federal Government.

For the purpose of control, conservation and maintenance, the protected monuments<sup>24</sup> have been classified into three categories, not on the basis of quality, as may have been expected, but current state of repair. The three categories are:

- I: Those monuments which from their present condition or historical or archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.
- II: Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls and the like.
- III: Those monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparatively less importance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

The protected monuments and sites are owned by various agencies. In order to prescribe direct or indirect responsibility for their preservation, the monuments and sites are further classified<sup>25</sup> in terms of ownership and maintenance into four categories:

- i) owned and maintained by the Department of Archaeology.
- ii) owned and maintained by other Government agencies.
- iii) owned privately but maintained by the Department of Archaeology.
- iv) owned and maintained by private persons.

#### 2.5.2.6: Finance:

The Department of Archaeology receives its finance from Government in the form of an annual budget and special funds. It can also generate its own income.

The normal annual budget covers the administrative costs of the Department and conservation work on various sites and monuments. The annual amount available rose slowly from Rupees 360,000/- in 1948 to Rupees 30,639,000/- in 1987. Of the funds allocated in 1987, 55 percent was for administration / establishment and 28 percent for miscellaneous expenditure, while only 17 percent (Rupees. 5,219,000/-) was set aside for the actual maintenance of historical monuments and sites.

Special Funds are provided for the maintenance of certain places, notably those serving state guests. These amounts come from the Development Budget and vary from year to year. Their allocation depends upon the schemes prepared by the Department and submitted to the Government. On occasions such funds may be higher than the normal annual budget. In the year 1991-92 a special fund of Rupees 32,000,000/- was allocated to the development of the surroundings of the historical monuments, three tombs of royal Mughals, situated at Shahdara, Lahore. In the same year another special fund of Rupees 2,500,000/- was provided to the Department through the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism for use on any scheme to be prepared by the Department<sup>26</sup>.

The Department of Archaeology earns substantial amounts each year from very nominal entrance fees to the main historical monuments, sites and museums and from other miscellaneous charges. In 1987 Rupees 5,000,000/- were generated<sup>27</sup>, which

amounted to 16 percent of the total budget of the Department for that year. However, these earnings were not used by the Department and were deposited in the Federal Government Treasury.

2.5.2.7: Some Faults in the present arrangements:

The Department of Archaeology is, no doubt, developing year by year, but there are certain problems and drawbacks to which reference is appropriate.

First, although, under the provisions of the Act, the Department can list any number of antiquities, it has so far been able to list only 355 sites and monuments. This number may be somewhat similar to those in other developing countries, but is very small in relation to the wealth of historic buildings known to exist in Pakistan.

Second, since the emergence of the Department the emphasis has always been on the survey of archaeological sites and their excavation. Historic buildings have tended to be considered as being of secondary importance. Among the technical staff, there are none who would work specifically on buildings, such as architects and structural engineers. The Department is run mainly by the archaeological conservators and archaeological engineers.

Third, the Department has prepared a list of another 26 antiquities which are yet to be declared by the Federal Government as listed and protected. Of these there are 20 sites and only six monuments. This again indicates the priorities of the Department. There may be hundreds of monuments which are worthy of consideration for listing but only six were put

forward. However, the great majority of newly explored sites were included.

Fourth, the Department has listed 232 historical monuments and 123 archaeological sites. They have been classified into three categories, in which the criterion for conservation is based primarily on the condition in which the monument is found. Given the comparatively low rate at which conservation efforts presently appear to occur, it may soon be the case that much of the built heritage will belong to the lowest category, those which "it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve".

Fifth, with regard to the 10 monuments and 75 sites in Category III, the only purpose for listing them seems to be to keep them in existence for as long as possible without resorting to repair work.

Sixth, the sites and monuments in Category II are provided with maintenance "to bring about the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls and the like". The buildings do not generally receive other repair work and they survive principally because of their sound and massive original structures.

Seventh, a major problem in all conservation and repair work is the absence of a permanent staff of craftsmen in the Department. At present, most of the labourers and almost all the craftsmen are on daily wages, working perhaps less than half the year. Each financial year new men are hired and only in a few cases have such people worked before for the Department. The training of the craftsmen requires to be institutionalised and they should be permanently recruited by the Department.

Finally with regard to the present financial situation, there is a bureaucratic handicap in the "special repairs" programme, the funds for which are lapsable. That is to say, if they are not all spent during the financial year, they revert to the Treasury. Since the amount of funds which the Department will receive in any year for "special repairs" is not known in advance, it is difficult for the Department to prepare proper schemes of repair for many of the monuments which require programmes of work running beyond a single financial year. Indeed, the Department cannot start to prepare any scheme until the funds available are known at the beginning of the financial year, and by the time the list of schemes is drawn up as many as five months may be lost. The "special repair" programme, therefore, essentially consists of a number of discrete little jobs, each of which has to be completed in six to seven months. The most damaging effect of this way of running things is that continuity is lost. In particular, skilled artisans who have been hired may leave the Department's employment before the repairs on many monuments have been completed<sup>28</sup>.

### **2.5.3: Legislation at Provincial level:**

Under the National Constitution of 1973, the Provincial Governments have power to make laws with respect to any matter in the Concurrent Legislative List. This legislation has to be finally approved and implemented by the Provincial Governor, who is the Federal Government's appointee<sup>29</sup>. In 1985, the Federal Government invited the Provincial Governments to take part in the process of heritage conservation and make the necessary laws. Three of the provinces expressed their



inability to take on this responsibility. However, the Provincial Government of the Punjab decided to take over a degree of responsibility and enacted laws in the form of an Ordinance constituted by the Governor of Punjab<sup>30</sup>, the Punjab Special Premises (Preservation) Ordinance, 1985 (see Appendix 3).

This Ordinance aims to preserve "Special Premises", by which is meant the premises of historical, cultural or architectural value declared as such by Government notification. Once a premises has been so declared, eight regulatory provisions become applicable, as follows:

(i) Alteration, renovation, demolition or re-erection without the permission of the Government or an appropriate committee is prohibited (Section 5).

(ii) No authority or local body may approve a plan in relation to any special premises without the approval of the Government or an appropriate committee (Section 6).

(iii) There is a bar against the destruction, breakage, damage, injury, defacement, mutilation, scribbling, writing or engraving on special premises (Section 7).

(iv) The Government may order the restoration of special premises to the original condition. If the owner refuses to carry out the order of the Government, the Government may take necessary measures at the owner's expense (Section 8).

(v) The owner can be directed to take measures with regard to a particular repair. If the owner refuses to carry out the orders of the Government, the Government may take the necessary measures at the owner's expense (Section 9).

(vi) The Government may acquire any special premises under the Land Acquisition Act, 1984, if it apprehends that there is danger of destruction or falling into decay (Section 10).

(vii) Development schemes and new constructions cannot take place within a radius of two hundred feet of a special premises without the approval of the Government or an appropriate committee (Section 11).

(viii) All bill posting, neon signs and other kinds of advertisement on or near any special premises without the permission of the Government or an appropriate committee are prohibited (Section 12).

The Ordinance follows the general pattern of the Antiquities Act, 1975. Thus, if any building is declared as a special premises under the Ordinance, it would be treated in substantially the same manner as an antiquity under the Antiquities Act, 1975.

Unfortunately, the Ordinance has not yet started functioning in practical terms. The Committees which are, under the Ordinance, called upon to oversee and advise the Government on issues of conservation and preservation of the built heritage have not yet been constituted. However, in 1990 the Provincial Chief Minister appointed Mr. Wali Ullah Khan, a renowned scholar, to advise him on issues of archaeology and monuments, particularly in relation to the implementation of the Ordinance. Since the constitution of the Ordinance, a rift between the Federal and Provincial Governments has been in existence. The Provincial Government wishes the Federal Government to hand over the charge of some of the world famous listed monuments in Lahore, such as the Lahore Fort, Shalimar Gardens, the Royal Mughal tombs of Emperor Jahangir, Queen Nur Jahan and Prince Asif Jah,

and the Mughal site of Hiran Minar at Sheikhupura, and also the archaeological sites at Harappa and Taxila, together with all the funds for these monuments and sites. The Federal Government is of the view that these monuments and sites must remain under their custody<sup>31</sup>. Thus, the Provincial Government has not yet moved towards taking over the task of any conservation work. Moreover, Mr. Wali Ullah Khan died in 1992 and since then no other adviser has been appointed by the Chief Minister. Thus the concern for the conservation of the built heritage remains that of the Federal Government through the Department of Archaeology and Museums.

## **2.6.: Development of favourable attitudes towards Conservation:**

Various architects in Pakistan, through bodies such as the Institute of Architects, Pakistan (IAP), Lahore Conservation Society and the Anjuman-e-Mimmaran (Society of Builders), have played a vital role in creating wider awareness of the valuable architectural heritage in Pakistan and the need for its conservation. They have held workshops and seminars and established a case through the media for heritage conservation. The Punjab Special Premises Ordinance, discussed above, was in part an outcome of the pressure imposed by members of these bodies. Although such bodies have not taken on any task of practical conservation, their efforts are worth discussing here because any future development in heritage conservation is likely to be dependent on or associated with them.

At the time of establishment of Pakistan in 1947, there were very few architects in the country. There was not yet a proper

School of Architecture, though the architectural section of the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, where students were trained to assist in architectural firms, was in existence. Among the handful of architects were some from Britain who were in Pakistan to serve in Government or semi-Government Departments and others who had migrated from India. The number of architects grew slightly by the mid-1950s, with more immigrants coming from India<sup>32</sup>.

As the role of architects with regard to heritage conservation is largely related to the establishment of architectural institutions and a growth in their number, it is appropriate to give an account of their development.

In 1957, the Institute of Architects, Pakistan (IAP) came into being. Its aims were to regulate healthy conduct and practice among architects and to improve the built environment. The Institute is a voluntary professional body and started gaining its strength after 1970 when the number of architects increased as a result of architect graduates qualifying from the institutions established in 1962 and afterwards.

At present, there are four Departments of Architecture at various educational institutions where undergraduate courses in architecture are run<sup>33</sup>. These are established at:

- i) University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (established in 1962).
- ii) National College of Arts, Lahore (established in 1974).
- iii) Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi (established in 1974).
- iv) Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, Hyderabad (established in 1980).

The initial courses set up at these departments were in line with the recommendations of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). The courses of reading did not include any study of traditional and indigenous architecture. Even the subject of the "History of Civilisation and Architecture" had no mention of the sub-continent and Pakistan. It was through the efforts of the IAP and members of the architecture faculty that the study of local civilizations and architecture secured its place in the courses of reading.

It was not until 1983 that architects in Pakistan were recognised as a professional body and given legal status by the Government of Pakistan. The Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners (PCATP) was constituted by Ordinance in 1983. The PCATP organised a conference on "Challenges of Transformation - the Built Environment in Islamic Countries" in Lahore in 1984. At the conference leading architects and town planners from various Muslim countries participated. Papers were presented on History and Heritage, Conservation and Continuity and Contemporary Needs. The conference approved various resolutions and made recommendations to the Governments<sup>34</sup>.

The IAP, in collaboration with the Departments of Architecture at the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore and National College of Arts, Lahore, organised the First National Workshop on Architectural Education in 1984. The workshop reviewed architectural education and such matters as pre-requisite subjects, nature of intake, admission criteria and the syllabuses and courses of reading. As a result of its recommendations the syllabuses and courses of reading were revised. The study of the civilisations and architecture of the sub-continent was added in the subject of "History of

Civilisation and Architecture" by reducing the contents of the classical architectural styles of Europe and non-sub-continental ancient civilisations. Thus the courses included the study of architecture of the Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Pathan, Mughal, Sikh and British periods. Another subject, "Architecture in Pakistan" was introduced and included the study of architecture from the pre-historic to present day in the country. Final year students were encouraged to base their thesis on the study and research of traditional and British colonial architecture in the country<sup>35</sup>.

As a result of various seminars and workshops organised by IAP, and the architectural educational institutions, voluntary organisations such as the Lahore Conservation Society and the Anjuman-e-Mimmaran (Society of Builders) emerged.

A very useful task which the architects of Lahore and Karachi have begun to undertake is the documentation of old buildings. Due to a general state of disrepair, many historic buildings are decaying and there is no record of them at the state level. The documentation is usually in the form of measured plans, sections and elevations of the historic buildings. This activity originated from the educational institutions at Lahore and Karachi. The architects of Karachi have documented the old houses of Thatta and the historic tombs of the Makli hills near Thatta<sup>36</sup>. The architects of Lahore are studying and documenting some of the old buildings in the city. Although this effort does not contribute towards any actual preservation, it is desirable for the valuable structures to be recorded.

## **2.7: Conservation and the Building Industry:**

The carrying out of conservation work on buildings is largely dependent on the existence of craftsmen with the relevant knowledge and abilities. Members of a trained staff are required who should be able to understand the objectives and the specific nature of the work. The situation in Pakistan with regard to this aspect of conservation work is far from healthy.

### **2.7.1: Listed Buildings and Conservation:**

A lack of resources and shortage of manpower has limited the conservation and maintenance work of the Department of Archaeology to only a few main historical monuments and archaeological sites. Of the 232 listed monuments, conservation works have been carried out on only 52.

The Department has a total staff of 1016 persons. The number of building craftsmen able to carry out repair works is only 13 or 1.3 percent of the total staff. It is clear that with the existing nature and number of staff, it is not possible for the Department to carry out a great deal of conservation work. The Department generally carries out repair works by temporarily hiring the services of various artisans. In view of this situation, it would seem desirable for a separate section or wing of the Department to be created specifically for the conservation of buildings, with an appropriate staff of building conservationists and building craftsmen.

### **2.7.2: Isolated Efforts in Conservation:**

Apart from regular conservation by the Government through the Department of Archaeology, one noteworthy restoration and conservation project has been undertaken by the Government, at the tomb of Shah Rukn-i-Alam at Multan<sup>37</sup>. The important point about this project is that, as it progressed, a number of craftsmen were trained in various traditional crafts. The restoration work on this 14th Century tomb was completed in 1977. The work was seen not only as an end itself but also as an opportunity to establish a training programme in traditional crafts such as glazed Multan tile-work, wood-carving and terracotta work. Apart from its contribution to the preservation of the architectural heritage of Multan, therefore, this restoration project had a beneficial effect on the whole field of conservation in Pakistan. Some fourteen ancient building crafts that had virtually fallen into disuse were revived. The craftsmen trained at Shah Rukn-i-Alam have set up independent businesses. For example, the master tile-maker who received an award for his tile-work is now successfully engaged in his own business, involving the manufacture of tiles of a traditional kind. It is, however, an unfortunate situation that 33 trained craftsmen who worked on the tomb could not be absorbed by the Government to carry out conservation work on other projects. However, this project shows that a proper building industry equipped with trained staff could be established, provided that a national strategy for conservation of the built heritage is established.



## **2.8: Conclusion:**

Although Pakistan is a young country, it has one of the world's oldest socio-political backgrounds and a substantial historical record in terms of the built environment. The built heritage occurs mainly in two forms, archaeological sites and the buildings. The area has been influenced by various invaders and what remains shows clear evidence of this. The principal historical building forms are mosques, tombs, forts, temples, houses, gardens, serae (travellers' lodgings), baradaris (summer houses), churches, and public and educational buildings.

Conservation of the cultural heritage is the concern of the Federal Government under the Antiquities Act, 1975, through the Department of Archaeology and Museums. The Department can list any number of historical monuments and sites. So far it has listed only 355 antiquities, 232 monuments and 123 archaeological sites. Since its emergence, the Department has tended to concentrate on the survey of archaeological sites and their excavation. Historic buildings have been seen as of secondary importance. Among the professional and technical staff of the Department, there are no architects or structural engineers. The Department is run mainly by the archaeological conservators and archaeological engineers. The Department has recently prepared a list of further 26 antiquities to put forward to the Federal Government for declaration as listed and protected under the Act. Of these, there are 20 sites and only six monuments, which indicates the priorities of the Department.

The Department has classified the listed monuments and sites into three categories in which the criterion for conservation is based on the condition in which each monument is to be found. The individual quality of each building is disregarded. A major problem being faced in all conservation work is the absence of a permanent staff of the craftsmen in the Department. At present, most of the labourers and almost all craftsmen are on daily wages and there is no system of permanent recruitment.

The Department receives its finance annually from the Government in two forms, the normal annual budget and the special funds. It also generates its own income through the entrance fees to the main monuments, sites and museums. However, this income is not used by the Department but is deposited to the Government Treasury. Special funds lapse if they are not used within the financial year. Their amounts vary from year to year and also depend on the schemes prepared by the Department.

Apart from the conservation works by the Department of Archaeology, the Government undertook the conservation project of the tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam at Multan. During the process of repair work 33 craftsmen were trained in 14 various traditional crafts. However, they could not be absorbed by the Department of Archaeology for carrying out works at various other monuments. Outside the Department, the situation with reference to the growth in the number of architects and their commitment to conservation has developed favourably. Numerous architects have formed voluntary organisations as pressure groups and they have also assisted in spreading awareness of the need for conservation. As a result of their efforts,

provincial legislation on conservation has been enacted in the Punjab, though it has not yet resulted in any practical steps. The conservation project at Multan and the nature of architectural organisations show that a proper building industry equipped with trained staff is able to be established, if a national strategy for conservation of the built heritage comes into being.

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**CHAPTER 3**  
**THE HISTORIC CITY OF LAHORE AND ITS**  
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## CHAPTER 3

# THE HISTORIC CITY OF LAHORE AND ITS CONSERVATION

### **3.1: Introduction:**

This chapter describes the historic city of Lahore, the present state of conservation in the city and local issues related with it. Section 3.2 gives an account of the physical and cultural characteristics of the city. This commences with a description of its location and a brief account of its historic background and moves on to examine the main historic periods and the built heritage produced within them. In Section 3.3 a description is given of the state of heritage conservation in the city, with reference to the role of Government, the local authorities, architectural associations and voluntary bodies. Attention is drawn to the growing awareness of the need for the conservation of the valuable built heritage of the city. This is followed, in Section 3.4, with an account of the building industry in Lahore and the need for close coordination between architects and craftsmen. Section 3.5 describes the "Lahore Walled City Conservation Plan", a detailed study of part of the city financed by the World Bank and carried out by local consultants. At the end of the chapter, in section 3.6, conclusions are drawn from the material presented.

## **3.2.: Physical and Cultural Characteristics:**

### **3.2.1: Location:**

The historic city of Lahore is situated on the left bank of the river Ravi, at latitude  $31^{\circ}$  N and longitude  $74^{\circ}$  E, and around 700 feet above sea level<sup>1</sup>. It stands on the alluvial plain traversed by the river Ravi. The city is slightly elevated above the plain and has a high ridge within it, running east and west on its northern side. The whole of this elevated ground is composed of the accumulated debris of many centuries. The river, which makes a very circuitous bend from the east, passes in a semi-circle to the north of Lahore. At one time it flowed by the surrounding walls of the old city but, its encroachments having caused alarm in 1662, the Emperor Aurangzeb had a massive embankment of bricks and mortar constructed along its bank for a distance of about four miles, taking its route some way from the city itself and reducing the risk of inundation<sup>2</sup>. These embankments have since been further strengthened for the safety of the city.

Lahore is situated in the province of Punjab, the largest province of the country in terms of population. It occupies a focal position in the Upper Indus Plain on the historic route from Central Asia into the sub-continent<sup>3</sup>.

### **3.2.2: Origin and Brief Historic Background:**

Lahore provides a classical example of a South Asian city. Its character and importance cannot be appreciated without some knowledge of its past.



Very few authentic sources are available regarding the date of its foundation and the origin of its name. Its early history was controversial and present day knowledge is based as much on myth and legend as on facts founded on archaeological or historical evidence. According to the Hindu tradition the origin of Lahore is traced to Ram, King of Ayodha (Oude), the hero of Ramayana, whose two sons, Lav or Loh and Kash, are said to have founded the cities of Lahore and Kasur<sup>4</sup>. Lahore is mentioned not only in local legends but also in legends and quasi-historic traditions of other localities. At various times it has been referred to by different names, such as Lohar, Loher, Lahawar, Lehawar, Luhawar, Lohawar, Laha-nur, Rehwar, Loh-kot and Lahpor<sup>5</sup>. Lohawar is the oldest and probably the most correct form of the name, and it is in this form that it appears in the writings of Abu-Rihan-Al-Biruni, a contemporary and companion of Mahmud of Ghazni<sup>6</sup>.

The mere mention of Lahore by Ptolemy, the Greek astronomer and geographer, fixes the approximate date of Lahore's foundation towards the end of first or beginning of the second century A.D<sup>7</sup>. According to Abu-Rihan's book, Taarikh-al-Hind (History of India), compiled in 1030-33 A.D., the early signs of habitation were discovered in about the fourth or fifth century A.D<sup>8</sup>.

It is easier to form an idea of the size and extent of the old city of Lahore than of its magnificence. Indeed, few cities have suffered more from desolating hordes and anarchy. Thirteen times in its history it has been plundered, looted and severely damaged; by the troops of Mahmood of Ghazni against the Hindu Raja (King) Jai Pal in the early eleventh century, then by the Ghorids in the twelfth century, by Taj-ud-din Yaldoz, king of

Sindh and Multan, by Chinggis Mongols in 1241, by Tartars in the fourteenth century during the Tughlaque dynasty, by Ghakhar tribes, by Taimur (Tamerlane), by Babur, the founder of the Mughal dynasty, by Nadir Shah, king of Persia, by Ahmad Shah Durrani and finally by the Marhattas and Sikhs. Many buildings have been demolished or severely damaged as a result of these various incursions<sup>9</sup>.

### **3.2.3: Historic Periods and Built Heritage:**

As might be expected from the various invasions which have taken place, Lahore's history can be divided into a number of periods<sup>10</sup>, of which six may be referred to specifically.

#### **3.2.3.1: Hindu Period: (Before c.1000 A.D.)**

The Hindu period began with the foundation of the city in or around the first century A. D. and came to an end with the conquest of Mahmood of Ghazni in 1030 and the establishment of Muslim rule in India. Today there is little evidence, in architectural terms, from the period.

#### **3.2.3.2: Pathan Period: (c.1000-1526)**

The Pathan period saw Lahore controlled by of various dynasties, the Ghaznavids, Ghorids, Khiljis. Tughlaques, Lodhis and Surs.

Mahmood, Sultan of Ghazni, gained control of Lahore in 1030 after a continuing battle near the city. He made it the capital of his Indian conquest. In 1037, he installed his close

subordinate Malik Ayyaz, as ruler of Lahore. Ayyaz is credited with having rebuilt the fort at Lahore and rehabilitated the city, a task which he completed in the very short period of only about three years. During his time the city underwent considerable changes. It developed into an important market for grain and other products of the countryside, a centre of manufacture and a place where wooden and metal handicrafts flourished. The city prospered both economically and culturally and by the twelfth century had become famous in the region for its urban qualities. In 1186, Shahab-ud-din Ghori conquered Lahore and the Ghorids became the rulers. For twenty years, from 1186 to 1206, Lahore was a part of the Ghorids' empire. It was here, at a grand ceremonial celebration in 1206, that Sultan Mahmood Ghori gave his General Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the title of Shah (king) and appointed him heir to his Indian possessions. It was to Lahore that Aibak came later that year from Delhi for his coronation as the ruler of India.

On the death of Aibak, Lahore became a bone of contention between Nasir-ud-din Qabacha of Multan, Sultan Iltutmash of Delhi and Taj-ud-din Yaloz of Ghazni, but it was ultimately Iltutmash who captured it in 1217.

The town was first attacked by Chingiz Mongols in 1241 and such attacks continued for 200 years, during which time Lahore was reduced to a town of little importance. Ibne Batuta, the famous traveller who reached Delhi in 1334, passed through the Punjab but neither visited nor mentioned the city in his journals. Taimur (Tamerlane) gave the government of India to Sayyid Khizer Khan. Later a ruler of this house, Sayyid Mubarik Shah, tried to pacify Lahore. Camping for a month on the banks of the Ravi, he had the fort and the city walls rebuilt and

appointed a Governor to live in Lahore. Thus began the renaissance of Lahore which saw the establishment of numerous schools, colleges, gardens, water tanks and palaces built by the Lodhi Pathans who ruled from 1448 to 1526. In the early years of the sixteenth century, when Daulat Khan Lodhi was the governor of the Punjab, the capital was again transferred to Lahore.

#### 3.2.3.3: Mughal Period: (1526-1759)

In 1526 the Lodhi dynasty came to an end as a result of the victory in the Battle of Paniput of the Mughal invader Babur. With this conquest Babur laid strong foundations for the Mughal dynasty in the sub-continent. The Mughals attributed great importance to Lahore and its development. From an architectural point of view, in fact, historical Lahore is essentially a Mughal city. It was during the reigns of Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb that Lahore experienced the period of its greatest splendour. Gardens were laid and tombs, mosques and palaces built in every part of the city. With an increase in population the suburbs grew and the city expanded beyond its walls. Even now the main places of interest in Lahore are the Mughal monuments such as the Badshahi mosque, the mosque of Wazir Khan, the Shalimar gardens, the tomb of Jahangir and various buildings in the Fort.

#### 3.2.3.4: Sikh Period: (1759-1849)

After the death of Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir in 1708 until the actual establishment of Sikh rule in 1768, Lahore was subjected

to periodical invasions, pillage and depopulation and was thus reduced from a substantial city to little more than a walled township. Quarter after quarter became almost deserted. The wealthy residents relinquished their extramural palaces and retired for safety within the city walls. In general the inhabited portion of the city was confined to the area surrounded by the wall of Akbar the Great. Outside was ruin and devastation<sup>11</sup>.

The domination of a peasant race, with material habits, under a sovereign ignorant of the alphabet, did not encourage the development of architectural taste. During the Sikh period the Mughal buildings suffered from vandalism and destruction. Many of the mosques were used for other purposes and the costly stones from the royal buildings were removed and used in the construction and decoration of Sikh houses and temples. The havelis (houses) of the Sikh nobility show a blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture. Some baradaris, such as that of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and royal tombs, such as those of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharaja Sher Singh are the most significant buildings of the Sikh period.

#### 3.2.3.5: British Period: (1849-1947)

Sikh supremacy came to an end with the annexation of the Punjab by the British in 1849. During the British period Lahore expanded to a considerable extent. The main areas added were those in connection with the Railway and the Lahore cantonment, along with many housing areas. Numerous buildings representing an Anglo-Indian style of architecture were built. The gardens, a railway station, Courts of Justice, clubs, churches,

cathedrals, bungalows, shopping centres, railway workshops, professional and general colleges, schools and a university were constructed and new housing areas were developed. Some of the Mughal buildings damaged by the Sikhs were repaired and the gates of the old walled city were reconstructed.

#### 3.2.3.6: Post Independence Period: (1947- 1993)

The British period came to an end in 1947 with independence and partition of the subcontinent and the emergence of Pakistan as a new sovereign state. After 1947 Lahore continued as capital of the Punjab and its urban area expanded to almost double that of the British period. Buildings began to be constructed in the "International Style" of architecture and did not have any particular harmony with the traditional and historic architecture of the city. Examples are the WAPDA house, the mosque of Shuhda and the Punjab University's New Campus.

#### **3.2.4: A Continuing Capital City:**

Lahore has continuously enjoyed the status of the capital of Punjab for more than one thousand years. Before the invasions of Mahmood of Ghazni, the city of Deepalpur,<sup>12</sup> situated between Lahore and Multan, was the capital. At that time, the danger of invasions was from the southwestern border. The Arabs during the Umayyid dynasty had, for example, conquered Sindh and Multan in 712. The city of Deepalpur is situated on bank of the River Sutluj and was a suitable location from which to defend the Punjab. When the Pathan or Afghan invaders started attacking the subcontinent in 9th century from the northwestern

borders, the Hindu rulers of the Punjab moved the capital from Deepalpur to Lahore. Invaders from the northwest have repeatedly entered the subcontinent by travelling down the Grand Trunk Road from the Khyber Pass and Peshawar to Lahore, then heading for Delhi and the Ganges Plain<sup>13</sup>. Lahore was selected as the capital due to its strategic geographic location. The city was located at a reasonable distance from the northwestern borders, so would not face a direct and immediate attack, and was naturally protected by the river. Ultimately, however, it was conquered by Mahmood of Ghazni, who kept it as capital of his conquered Indian empire. The later rulers of the Sultanate or Pathan period shifted the central capital to Delhi and kept Lahore as the capital of Punjab. After the Pathan period, the great Mughals also honoured Lahore as the capital of their Indian empire from time to time, though for the majority of the period the central capital remained the city of Delhi. However, the city of Lahore continued as provincial capital without a break. After the fall of the Mughal empire, the Punjab and some other areas came under the occupation of Sikhs and Lahore became the capital of the whole of the Sikh empire. The greatest of the Sikh rulers, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, died in Lahore and was buried there. British rule, which had earlier been established in Delhi and the eastern and southeastern parts of the subcontinent, eventually absorbed the Punjab and Northwestern areas. During this period Lahore was capital of the British Punjab.

After independence Lahore was made the capital of West Pakistan, although its geographical location was really inappropriate for it to continue as the capital. It became a border city, being at a distance of only a few miles from

India. In the case of any war it might thus be the first city under attack. But these factors were not considered. It was perhaps due to Lahore's long historical and cultural pre-eminence and its function as a major administrative centre that it was declared as the capital of one of the two parts of the country at that time. Afterwards, with the administrative division of the present Pakistan into four provinces, Lahore was made capital of the province of Punjab.

### **3.2.5: A Leading Role:**

Lahore is commonly known as the "cultural heart of Pakistan". In general, it establishes the theme and fashion which is followed in other settlements, particularly in the Punjab and also in the whole of Pakistan. Architecture similar to that in Lahore can be seen in various other settlements in the country. Politically, its role has been and is of a central and commanding nature. With regard to the movement for independence and the struggle of the Indian Muslims for their separate homeland, Lahore was the city where the Resolution of Pakistan was passed by the Muslims at a large public meeting in 1940. Even now every political party of Pakistan tries to demonstrate its maximum public support at Lahore, to influence the people of other settlements of the Punjab in particular and the whole of Pakistan in general. Most of the national political parties have established their head offices in Lahore instead of at Islamabad, the present capital of the country.

Lahore has played and is playing a leading role in the religion of the country. The city had served as the religious centre for the Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims<sup>14</sup>. At present, it is centre of



various Muslim schools of thought such as Sunnie, Shia and many others.

In brief, it has set and is setting the lead in the country in terms of politics, religion, culture and architecture.

### **3.3: Heritage Conservation:**

The existing state of heritage conservation in Lahore can best be described initially by referring to the contribution being made by various bodies, the Government, the local authorities, architectural associations and the voluntary organisation known as the Lahore Conservation Society.

#### **3.3.1: Government Efforts:**

As already discussed in Chapter 2, conservation in Pakistan has remained very much a concern of the Federal Government. The Department of Archaeology, under the Federal Government, has listed 56 historic buildings in the city of Lahore. Bearing in mind the limited number of listed monuments in the country, only 232, Lahore is clearly very important as it contains almost 25% of the total number of such monuments. [See Figure 1.2 in Chapter 1]. Two of these buildings belong to the Pathan period, 43 to the Mughal period, eight to the Sikh period and three to the British period. There is no building listed from the Hindu period. Lahore contains a vast number of buildings of architectural merit belonging to the important historic periods.

The listed buildings represent only a small fraction of the historic edifices present within the city. Although the

Government is largely concerned with the listed buildings, it has been involved in a Conservation Project on the old Walled City of Lahore, with the financial support of the World Bank. (This is described in Section 3.5).

### **3.3.2: Role of the local authorities:**

There are two local authorities involved in the city with reference to urban development and environmental control, the Lahore Municipal Corporation (LMC) and the Lahore Development Authority (LDA). Although they have not been given a direct role with reference to conservation, they are provided with a wide range of authority with regard to the construction of buildings and development in the city. They are thus able to play a significant role with regard to the importance attached to historic buildings in the whole process.

#### **3.3.2.1: Lahore Municipal Corporation (LMC):**

The LMC is the agency primarily responsible for environmental control in the city. It is an autonomous body under the Secretariat of Local Government and Rural Development of the Government of the Punjab and operates<sup>15</sup> according to the Punjab Local Government Act, 1975, revised in 1979. The corporation is headed by an elected Mayor and has a Council of 150 elected members.

The LMC was responsible for the exercise of development control in the municipal area before the establishment of the Lahore Development Authority (LDA). The LMC's income is mainly based on taxes imposed on goods as they enter and leave the city, on

property taxes and on fees. The main expenditure is on sanitation and community works such as schools and roads. As far as historic buildings are concerned, its main role is in connection with the cleanliness of their external environment.

#### 3.3.2.2: Lahore Development Authority (LDA):

The LDA is an autonomous body under the Department of Housing and Physical Planning of the Government of the Punjab. It was created as a result of the Lahore Development Authority Act, 1975. This law repealed the Town Improvement Act, 1922 in respect of the Lahore Metropolitan Area. The Act's preamble is comprehensive<sup>16</sup>, as follows:

"Whereas it is expedient in the public interest to establish a comprehensive system of metropolitan planning and development in order to improve the quality of life in the metropolitan area of Lahore, establish an integrated metropolitan and regional development, to ensure optimum utilization of resources, economical and effective utilization of land and to evolve policies, programmes relating to the environment of housing, industrial development, traffic, transportation, health, education, water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste disposal and matters connected therewith and incidental thereto".

The LDA replaced the Lahore Improvement Trust (LIT), with the objective of exercising wider control over development in spatial and functional terms. It is responsible for development and the provision of utilities and services in the city, irrespective of the historical or cultural nature of the area, and also for the formulation of building regulations.

As far as the historic buildings are concerned, the LDA does not play a direct role in their preservation. However, it should consider the historic merits of the existing built

environment during the planning for development schemes and provision of services.

### **3.3.3: Role of architectural associations:**

As already stated, architecture is a comparatively new profession in Pakistan. The number of architects started growing in the 1970s as a result of the recently established departments of architectural education. Eventually, as architectural associations came into being, Lahore became one of the main centres of their activities. The Institute of Architects, Pakistan (IAP) is the primary organisation of architects in Pakistan and its Lahore Chapter is one of the two oldest. Out of four institutions of architectural education in Pakistan, two are located in the city of Lahore. The IAP Lahore Chapter, since its establishment, has stressed the importance of the valuable architectural heritage of the city. It has played a vital role towards creating an awareness of the importance of the recognition and conservation of the built heritage of the city by holding seminars, conferences and workshops and establishing a case through the media. The Punjab Special Premises Ordinance, 1985, is largely the result of the pressure applied by the architects of Lahore. At the two departments of architectural education in the city the study of Lahore's architectural heritage started in earnest in 1980. As a result, a number of historical buildings belonging to the Mughal, Sikh and British periods have been and are being studied as part of academic exercises. Exhibitions of the city's architectural heritage have been arranged where Government officials, the public, journalists and media people

have had their attention drawn to the heritage of the city and the need for it to be maintained. Although architects are not yet involved to any great extent in practical conservation work, they are playing a significant role in creating an awareness of the subject and the need for buildings to be properly maintained.

#### **3.3.4: Lahore Conservation Society:**

The Lahore Conservation Society is a voluntary organisation which was formed<sup>17</sup> in 1983 by a few individuals, mainly architects but also some town planners, historians, journalists and lawyers.

Members of the society believe that a concerned and enlightened public is the best insurance for the continued presence of the architectural heritage and that a programme of conservation can only be successful if it enjoys the support of the people, for ultimately it is they who, through love and care, can ensure that the valuable buildings are maintained. A major objective of the society is thus to generate public interest in issues of conservation.

The society has arranged seminars on the built heritage of Lahore, mainly with the help of the Lahore Chapter of the IAP, and the students and teachers of architecture in the city. It has also tried to make Government authorities aware of the heritage and has been successful in saving some of the buildings which were to be demolished, such as the Lawrence Hall and the Montgomery Hall of the British period. It has held news conferences and provided articles for the daily newspapers

of the city on the valuable built heritage of Lahore and the need for its conservation.

Although the society is a young and small organisation, it is the only one of its kind where people from various professions come together.

### **3.4: Building Industry and Conservation:**

The state of the building industry in Lahore is very much the same as in Pakistan as a whole. However, the city of Lahore is fortunate in being the location of various sections of the Department of Archaeology. Outside the Department there are a number of architects, historians, town planners and engineers available in the city. Some architects have already shown their commitment to conservation by playing a voluntary role in creating awareness of the need for heritage conservation. They have also realized the need for coordination between architects and traditional craftsmen in order to better carry out conservation work.

#### **3.4.1: Workshop 1987 and Anjuman-e-Mimmaran:**

In December, 1987, the (IAP) organised the first South-East Asian Regional Workshop<sup>18</sup> at Lahore. The theme was "Traditional Openings in Residential Buildings in the region of South-East Asia". The architects of the countries in the region participated to share their experiences. It was realized that the architects being trained in modern schools of architecture had little knowledge of traditional crafts. On the other hand, it was found that many of the traditional crafts were still

alive and had been conserved by families where the knowledge had passed from father to son. Some craftsmen in traditional brick masonry and timber works were invited to the workshop. The necessary building materials were collected and these craftsmen were requested to demonstrate the construction of a portion of traditional masonry around a door and window and also of a traditional timber door. It was clear that the architects and traditional craftsmen had much to learn from each other.

As a result of the awareness created by the workshop, a leading architect of Lahore, K. K. Mumtaz, subsequently established a voluntary organisation named "Anjuman-e-Mimmaran" (Society of Builders). The new organisation consists of architects and traditional craftsmen in the city. It has the aim of establishing a school of architecture where pupils may learn by carrying out practical work under the joint supervision of architects and craftsmen. In the view of the "Anjuman", this is the appropriate way to train architects to be able to organise the necessary repair works on historic buildings. The "Anjuman" has organised a seminar<sup>19</sup>, in collaboration with the IAP and the Lahore Conservation Society, on the Hindu Shahia Temples situated in the Salt Range of Pakistan. The aim of this exercise was to attract the attention of architects, the public and the Government towards the rapidly decaying historical Hindu temples.

It is apparent that a building industry capable of handling conservation work has begun to emerge in Lahore. Its further development depends to some extent, however, on formal efforts at both Government and provincial level.

### **3.5: The Lahore Walled City Conservation Plan:**

To date, the only detailed conservation study to have been undertaken in the city is the Lahore Walled City Conservation Plan, which forms part of the Urban Development Programme of Lahore and was financed through the World Bank.

The Walled City is being conserved as part<sup>20</sup> of a project known as the Lahore Urban Development and Traffic Study (LUDTS), which is being carried out by the Lahore Development Authority. A detailed survey of the properties situated in the old Walled city has been conducted through local consultants known as the Pakistan Environment Planning and Architecture Consultants (PEPAC)<sup>21</sup>.

#### **3.5.1: Background:**

Lahore was chosen by the Government for a detailed study of urban development and traffic in the mid-1970s. On the request of the Government, the World Bank agreed to provide finance. The proposals of the LUDTS were completed in 1981, those relating to the Walled City taking the form of a set of immediate action projects for a five year period. The major emphasis of the LUDTS was at the level of housing, health and the social needs of metropolitan Lahore as a whole and the study concentrated on the infrastructure and land development aspects of the foreseen growth of the city. The proposals did not take into account the impact of the larger urban system on the Walled City, its valuable historical monuments and their preservation. However, it did introduce the concept of conservation as part of the process of development planning, to



be carried out during the implementation of the investments proposed, 98 percent of which related to the upgrading of urban services.

The LUDTS proposals were modified in the first Lahore Urban Development Project (LUDP), with the emphasis shifted even further in favour of services upgrading operations. This emphasis resulted in a progressive separation of upgrading from conservation. However, the LUDP proposals included expenditure on conservation of the same order as that originally proposed in LUDTS.

In 1986 the Walled City Conservation Study was initiated as an offspring of LUDTS. The original terms of reference of LUDTS laid emphasis on the "improvement of living conditions of the inhabitants of the walled city". The study was entitled "Upgrading and Conservation of the Old Walled City of Lahore", the client being the Lahore Development Authority and the Consultants PEPAC, with finance provided by the World Bank.

### **3.5.2: Study of the Physical Heritage:**

As envisaged in the terms of reference the consultants carried out the field research<sup>22</sup> (See Appendix 4) in three stages.:

#### **i) Reconnaissance Survey:**

The walled city of Lahore consists of some 128 kilometres of street network and around 20,000 individual buildings. Of these 17516 properties were visually inspected on a property by property basis to identify the full extent of the architectural heritage of the walled city. A set of factors was assembled in

order that values might be determined by visual observation, based on a pre-established set of criteria. The factors were:

- a) Use of properties, generally observed but not specifically recorded.
- b) Architectural Value, based on a 4-point scale, A, B, C and D, with A as the highest value.
- c) Age, based on a 5-point scale concentrated mainly on the last 100 years.
- d) Building Condition, based on a 7-point scale,
  - (i) Vacant plots (ii) Collapsed (iii) Near collapse
  - (iv) Major structural fault (v) Major elemental decay
  - (vi) Minor decay and (vii) Sound.
- e) Height, based simply on the number of storeys.

The findings of the PEPAC Reconnaissance Survey are as follows:

	<u>Total Count</u>	<u>% of count</u>
<u>Building Condition:</u>		
Vacant Plot	374	2.14
Collapsed Building	221	1.26
Nearly Collapsed Building	460	2.63
Major Structural Fault	1810	10.33
Major Elemental Decay	1096	6.26
Minor Decay	4414	25.20
Sound Structure	9134	52.15
<u>Architectural Value:</u>		
Category "A" (highest)	356	2.03
Category "B"	1049	5.90
Category "C"	2546	14.54
Category "D"	13191	75.31
<u>Age of Buildings:</u>		
Less than 5 years old	1386	7.91
5-20 years old	3389	19.35
20-40 years old	2760	15.76
40-100 years old	6689	38.19
More than 100 years old	2913	16.63
<u>Building Height:</u>		
1 Storey	2395	13.67
2 Storeys	6080	34.71

3 Storeys	6545	37.37
4 Storeys	1929	11.01
5 or More Storeys	190	1.08

ii) Second Round Survey:

The consultants examined about 220 architecturally valuable buildings in somewhat greater depth in a second round survey so as to initiate a system giving information on the ownership, history and condition of each such building. Most of these buildings were more than a hundred years old.

iii) Detailed Documentation:

The consultants selected some 25 areas and premises for detailed documentation. These areas and premises were built at least fifty years or more ago and included such as a main bazaar, a secondary bazaar, an intermediate private street, a private street, a shop with a sitting room above, a shop with a house above, a mosque with and without shops, a temple with and without shops, other religious buildings, houses with and without a light-well and a house with a courtyard.

Along with the physical study of the existing heritage, the consultants studied the historical growth of the city as a whole and the walled city's relationship with rest of the city. They also took into account various factors such as population change, the pressure of commercial activities and the nature of the various Government bodies providing jobs in the area when making their recommendations for upgrading and conservation.

From the Reconnaissance Survey the consultants identified 3951 buildings, 23 percent of the total and mostly with dates of construction not later than the turn of the century, as having

at least some degree of architectural value. Buildings of over 100 years or more in age were found to have a significant correlation with both high architectural value and poor condition.

### **3.5.3: Recommendations:**

The consultants made detailed recommendations with regard to the upgrading and conservation of the buildings in the old walled city. These recommendations included the preservation of 1405 buildings, those appearing in categories 'A' and 'B' in terms of architectural value, and the creation of a number of specific conservation zones. The figure of 1405 buildings is itself an indication of the richness of the architectural heritage that is to be found in only one specific location in Lahore, and may be compared with the figure of 355 monuments and sites which are listed under Government legislation in the whole country.

The consultants emphasised two strategic points for the implementation of their recommendations:

(i) objective community development effort should be brought about through the motivating, educating and organising of the resident population and

(ii) institutional development aimed at enhancing the level of coordination between existing institutions, such as the Department of Archaeology and the LDA, and creating and developing new institution such as a Walled City Conservation Agency, should be established with the close support of the people of the walled city.

#### **3.5.4: Implementation:**

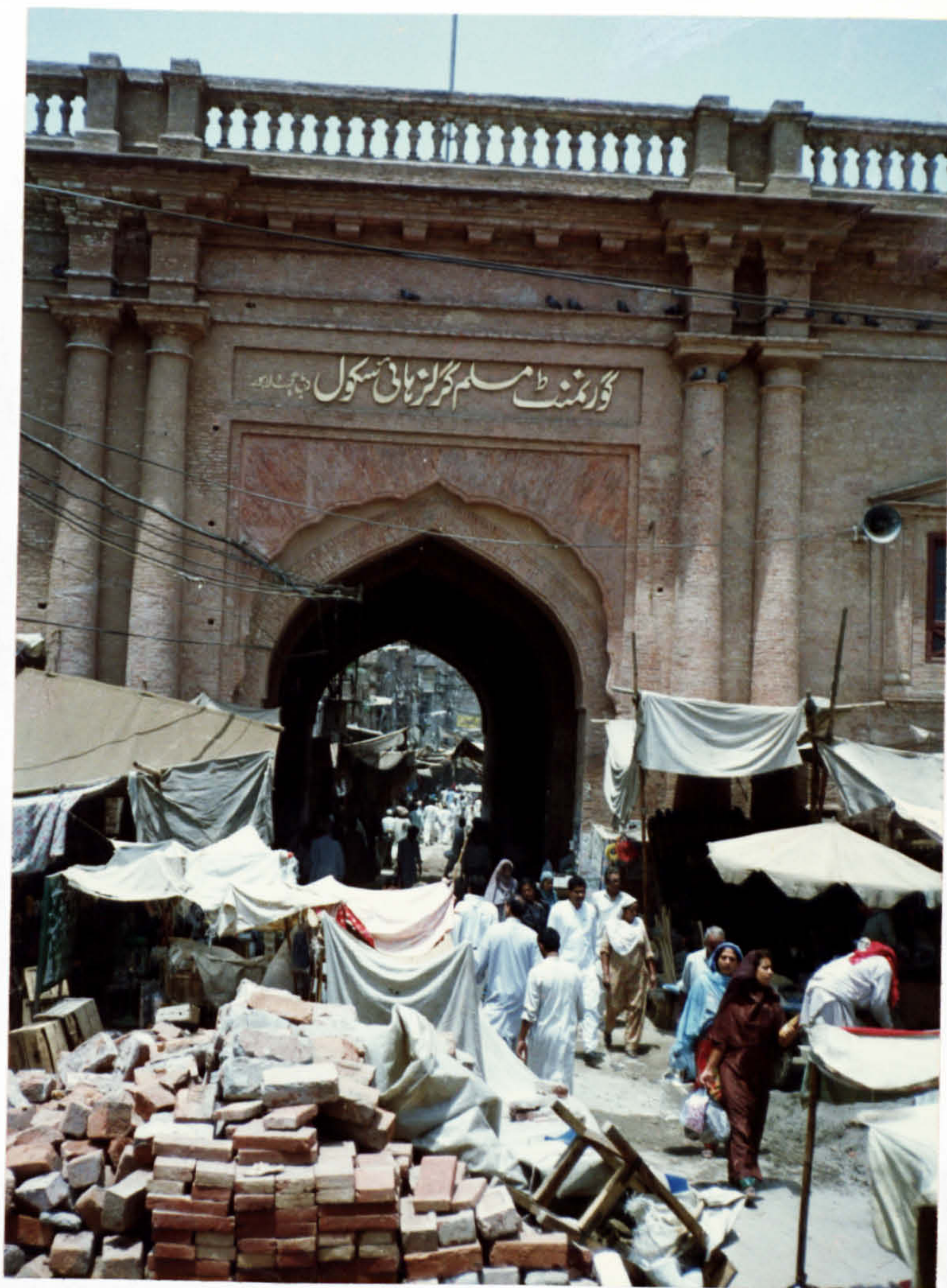
Of the recommendations made by the consultants, some works have already been carried out, though without involving the people of the walled city or creating a new agency.

Six historic monuments were selected by the Punjab Government for work to be undertaken to them as part of the Conservation Project for Lahore. These monuments included the Delhi Gate, the Royal Mughal Bath House (Wazir Khan's Hammam) and the Government Muslim Girls High School adjacent to the Delhi Gate. The contract was given to the English architects Gilmore Hankey Kirke who worked in collaboration with the consultants (PEPAC) and completed the project in 1992. The repair work was essentially carried out using original materials<sup>23</sup>. [See Plates 3.1 and 3.2].

The upgrading of such as pavements and drainage, waste disposal and water services was begun by digging some streets to lay out new sewerage lines. As the streets are often narrow, some of the building structures on each side started to exhibit cracks. The owners of such buildings protested against the digging and demanded compensation for the damage which had occurred to their properties. Such works have been abandoned for the time being. However, a very few pavement works were completed, with modern materials being used instead of the original ones<sup>24</sup>.

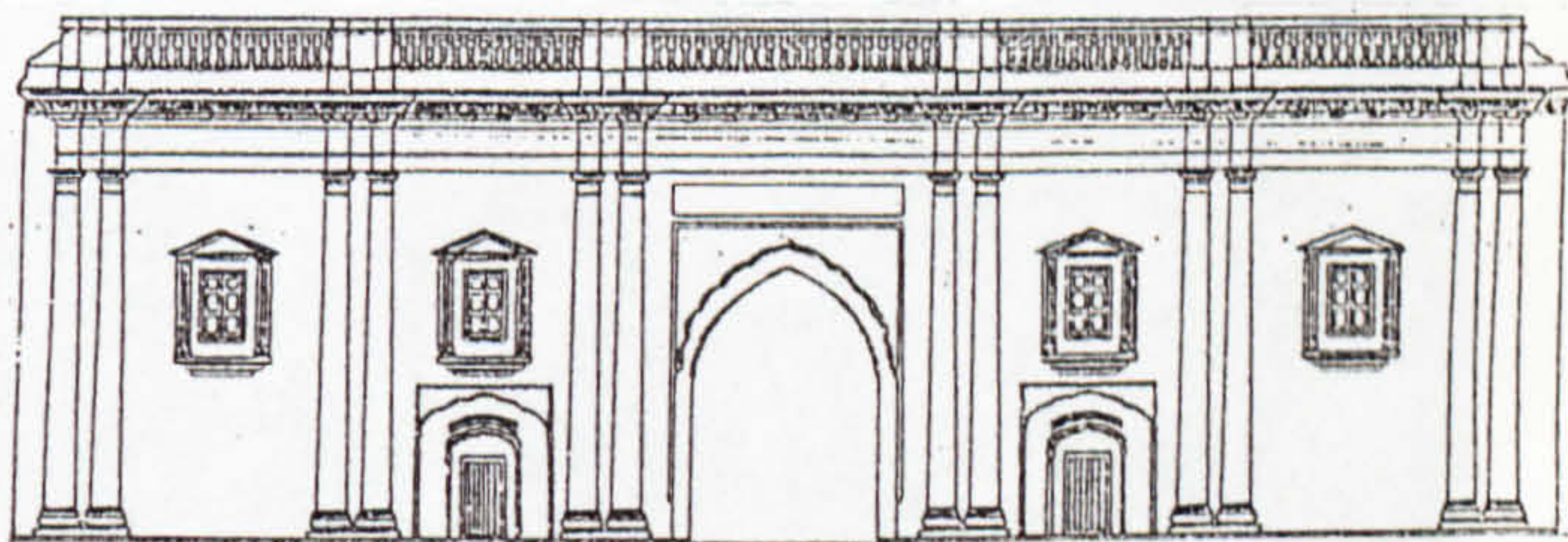
#### **3.5.5: Discussion:**

Undoubtedly, the proposed conservation plan for the walled city of Lahore is a comprehensive piece of work and much of it

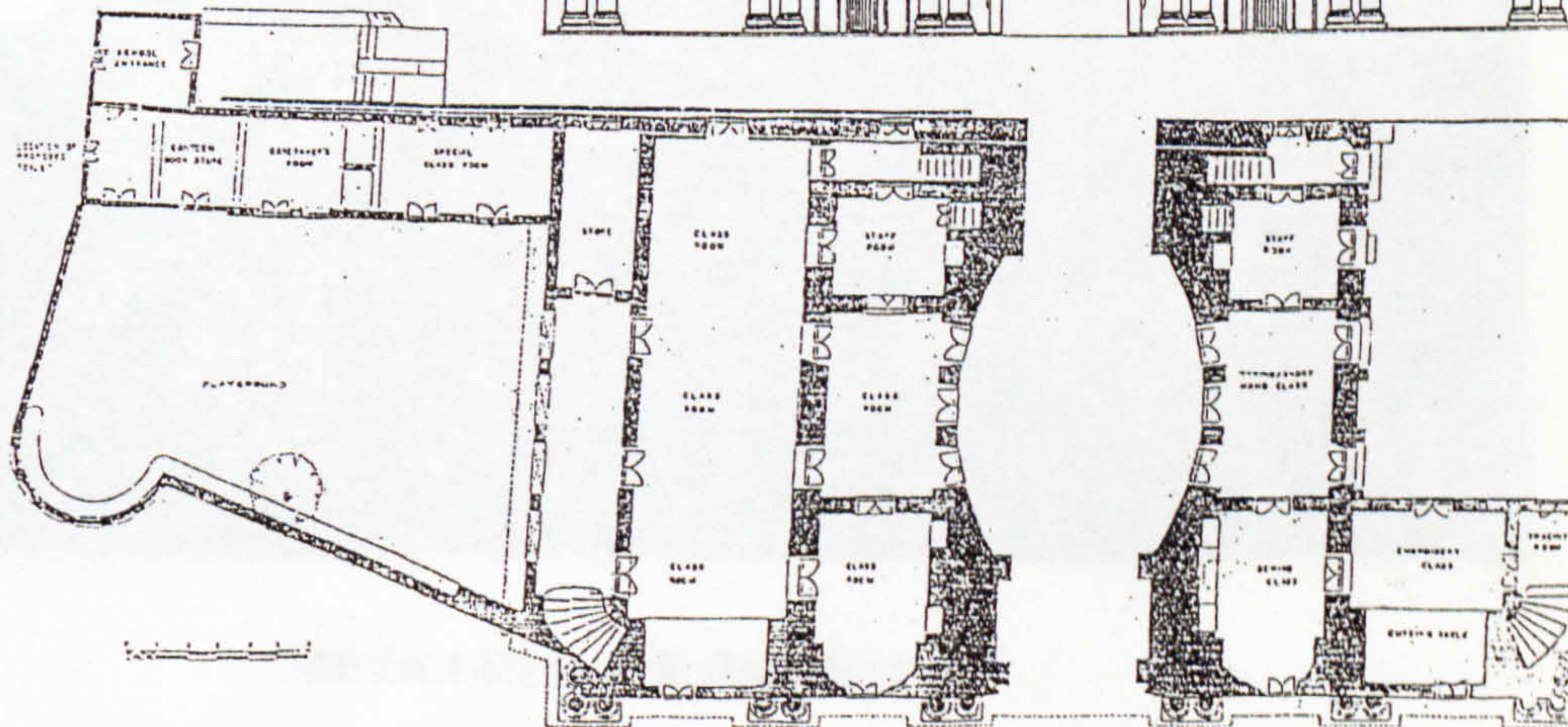


THE DELHI GATE (View from the east)

EAST ELEVATION



PLAN



RENOVATION WORK IN PROGRESS AT THE DELHI GATE AND ADJACENT GIRLS' SCHOOL (1991)

PLATE 3.1



**THE BATH HOUSE (Roof Top)**



**THE DELHI GATE (Interior)**

**RENOVATION WORK IN PROGRESS AT THE BATH HOUSE  
AND THE DELHI GATE (1991)**

**PLATE 3.2**

deserves to be implemented. However, there are certain points which require to be raised, as a result of the study, with reference to the conservation policy in the city of Lahore and in Pakistan as a whole.

First, if the view is taken that any object of historical, architectural or cultural value merits conservation, then virtually the entire area of the walled city falls into this category. In spite of the demolition of many buildings of high architectural and historical merit which has already occurred, the built environment in the walled city has a coherent historical character, particularly with regard to its narrow and non-rectilinear streets, which is eminently worthy of being preserved. The implications of this situation on possible future development are considerable.

Second, the conservation plan was prepared for the walled city of Lahore with the financial support of an outside body, the World Bank. It is thus an isolated project and is not a part of any broad conservation effort or strategy at the national level. Its recommendations are closely defined geographically and do not even extend to the other parts of the city, where numerous historical monuments and areas are situated. Such a plan is not likely to be carried out for other areas in the near future.

Third, the Department of Archaeology was not involved in the study. This suggests that the project of upgrading and conservation of the walled city may end like the restoration project of Multan, with some isolated progress being made but subsequent development being less than ideal.

Fourth, the consultants based their study on the present physical heritage of the walled city and also pointed out the



pattern of historical growth. However, they did not consider or attempt to measure the rate of loss of historic buildings within the area, which is a regrettable omission.

Finally, local architects and craftsmen were involved in carrying out the repair of the six buildings, often using original materials. This encourages the hope that a small part of the building industry in Lahore which is capable of handling conservation work may be developing.

### **3.6: Conclusion:**

The historic city of Lahore is the second largest city of Pakistan and is located on the left bank of the River Ravi. It was founded by the end of the first century A. D. by the Hindu rulers of that time. It has come under the Hindu, Pathan, Mughal, Sikh and British rule and contains important buildings and city spaces from each period. Lahore has been a capital city for more than 1,000 years and is currently the capital of Pakistan's most populous province, the Punjab. Of a total of only 232 listed monuments in the country, 56 are in the city of Lahore.

There are two local authorities involved in the city with reference to urban development and environmental control, the Lahore Municipal Corporation (LMC) and, more importantly, the Lahore Development Authority (LDA). The LDA is responsible for the provision of services and planning for new development. However, neither authority is particularly involved in conservation work. Various professionals and voluntary bodies have played a role in creating an awareness of the valuable built heritage of the city and of the need for its

conservation. A local building industry which is capable of handling conservation work has begun to emerge and various craftsmen have shown their abilities on a series of recent projects in the walled city.

A detailed survey of the properties situated in the old walled city has been conducted through local consultants known as the Pakistan Environment Planning and Architecture Consultants (PEPAC). The Study was initiated in 1986 as an offspring of the Lahore Urban Development and Traffic Study (LUDTS), the terms of reference of which laid an emphasis on the "improvement of living conditions of the inhabitants of the walled city<sup>25</sup>". Of around 20,000 individual properties in the walled city, 17516 were visually inspected as part of the PEPAC Reconnaissance Survey. About 220 architecturally valuable buildings were examined in somewhat greater depth and 25 areas and premises were selected for detailed documentation. It was recommended that 1405 buildings should be preserved and various conservation zones should be introduced. Emphasis was placed on the education and organisation of the resident population and the value of their involvement in the conservation process. The Government implemented some of the recommendations of the conservation plan, including the repair of six buildings and the upgrading of pavements and services.

The situation regarding conservation in Lahore is by no means dissimilar to that occurring in Pakistan as a whole. However, there is clearly an awareness that Lahore's architectural heritage needs protection and some steps are now being taken in an endeavour to bring about such a situation.

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## PART II

### THE FIELD STUDY IN LAHORE

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## CHAPTER 4

### SELECTION OF A LIST OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC BUILDINGS

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## CHAPTER 4

### SELECTION OF A LIST OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC BUILDINGS

#### 4.1: Introduction:

There are thousands of historic buildings in the city of Lahore and clearly it was only possible, in the time available for the research, to deal with a fraction of these. The bulk of the research material focuses on the condition of a relatively small number of significant historic buildings.

This chapter explains the procedure followed for the identification of an appropriate number of significant historic buildings in the city. Section 4.2 examines the objective of the exercise and Section 4.3 describes the criteria established for identifying the significant buildings. Section 4.4 describes the methodology adopted. It explains the various methods considered and how the task of the identification of the historical buildings was completed. It investigates the past accounts of the historic buildings and the city of Lahore. It assesses the importance of the buildings mentioned in literature and demonstrates how they assist the objective of identification. This is followed by section 4.5 which explains the selection of relevant literature, and the characteristics of the buildings found as a result and how they most adequately meet the conditions established in the criteria. Section 4.6 concludes the task of the identification of 283 significant

historic buildings. It also notes how it would be possible to estimate the rate of demolition of such buildings over a period of almost a century. In the section 4.7, the locations of the 283 buildings are indicated.

#### **4.2.: Objective:**

The objective of this part of the research was to identify an appropriate number of significant historic buildings in Lahore. They could then be surveyed to find out their past and present characteristics, with an emphasis on such matters as building condition and state of repair. It was desirable that the buildings should come from each of the five historic periods under consideration and also serve a variety of building functions. The survey of such a broad range of buildings would assist in the development of a comprehensive conservation policy for dealing with historic buildings in general.

#### **( 4.3: Establishment of Criteria:**

To achieve the above objective the following criteria were established for the process of identifying the buildings:

- (i) The emphasis in the study was intended to be on significant historic buildings. There should thus be a sufficient number of such buildings to make the survey comprehensive and yet few enough to ensure that a proper survey and analysis could be carried



out in the time available. At the outset it was considered that a number between 100 and 500 buildings would be appropriate.

- (ii) The list should contain buildings from each of the five historical periods under consideration, the Hindu, Pathan, Mughal, Sikh and British periods.
- (iii) The total list should contain buildings fulfilling various functions, such as temples, mosques, tombs of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim religious saints, royal buildings of the past empires, garden buildings, public buildings, educational buildings, churches and houses.
- (iv) The buildings should be distributed fairly uniformly within the historic city of Lahore rather than be concentrated in one or two particular areas. Some degree of concentration was to be expected, particularly in the vicinity of the walled city, but if at all possible it should not be unduly marked. )

#### **4.4: Methodology of Identification:**

To achieve a list of historic buildings for study, four basic approaches were examined. Ultimately the list was drawn up using a combination of the first and last of these approaches.

##### **4.4.1: Listed Buildings:**

The first step in the identification of a number of significant historic buildings was to accept that all the listed buildings

could be so categorised. Checking these buildings against the criteria established above resulted in the following observations:

(i) There are 59 listed buildings in the District of Lahore, of which 56 are situated within the urban limits. The number of such buildings is clearly lower than the desired total number but represents a useful starting point.

(ii) The association of the listed buildings with the historic periods under consideration is as follows:

a) There is no listed building belonging to the Hindu period.

b) There are only two listed buildings from the Pathan period. Both of them are the tombs i.e. the tomb of Sultan Qutb-ud-Din Aibak and the 'Hujera' (tomb) of Mir Mehdi.

c) 43 of the 59 listed buildings belong to the Mughal period.

d) 9 of the 59 listed buildings belong to the Sikh period. 8 of them are situated within the urban limits of Lahore whereas the remaining one, the 'samadh' (tomb) of Jhainger Shah, is situated in the rural area of the District of Lahore.

e) There are only three listed buildings which were constructed during the British period. All three of them are associated with the National poet and thinker of the ideology of the creation of Pakistan, Sir Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal. Two of them are his residences and one is his tomb. All three are situated within the urban limits of the city. Undoubtedly, these buildings are of great historical importance but their

architectural character is scarcely representative of that of the British period.

f) Two of the listed buildings belong to the period not under consideration i.e. the Post Independence period. Both of them are situated outside the urban limits and are the memorials built by the Pakistan Army in memory of the martyrs of the War of 1965 between India and Pakistan.

(iii) The listed buildings fulfil various functions. There are tombs constructed during the Pathan period and, of the buildings constructed during the Mughal and Sikh periods, there are mosques, garden structures, Sikh temples, tombs of both Muslim and Sikh religious saints, royal buildings of both Mughal and Sikh periods and houses. There are no mosques from the Pathan period nor any Hindu temples, tombs and houses. In addition, the many building types erected during the British period, such as public buildings, educational buildings, religious buildings and houses, do not occur among the listed buildings.

(iv) The listed buildings are fairly uniformly distributed over a large area inside and outside the old walled city, except for two areas where some concentration is found. One of these areas is the north-west corner of the walled city where the fort and some royal buildings of both the Mughal and Sikh periods are closely grouped. The other area is inside the Delhi Gate of the walled city, where the royal Mughal mosque of Wazir Khan and other Mughal buildings are situated.

Quite clearly there was an inadequate number of listed buildings for consideration in the study both as a whole and in

particular from three of the main historic periods, the Hindu, the Pathan and the British. It would seem that in the listing process Lahore has very much been considered as a city of essentially the Mughal and Sikh periods. However, the 56 listed buildings within the city clearly form a useful starting point for the drawing up of a somewhat longer list of buildings for study.

#### **4.4.2: Survey of the whole city:**

Making a broad survey of the whole city in order to identify appropriate buildings was next considered as a possibility. This would undoubtedly meet the need with regard to producing a sufficient number of buildings belonging to all the historical periods and including various building types. However, the whole city covers an area of roughly 300 sq. km. and even restricting the survey to the recording of particularly significant buildings would require a long time and the involvement of many field workers. In the circumstances it was clear that this approach would not be possible.

#### **4.4.3: Survey of One Sector of the City:**

As an alternative to the above, it was considered appropriate to consider a survey of part of Lahore, thus assembling a list of significant buildings from one sector of the settlement. As a test of this approach a small part of the city was considered and a full survey was carried out within it. The area covered

by grid squares E3 and F3 in the Guide map of Lahore was selected, since this contained some of the oldest areas in the settlement outside the walled city. The locality chosen had an area of 8 sq. Km. A visual survey of the sector, moving from street to street, was carried out and a list of important buildings was prepared. The results from this exercise were as follows:

(i) The total number of significant historic buildings identified, including those which were little more than ruins, was 37.

(ii) The identified buildings mainly belonged to the Mughal and Sikh periods. Only one building belonged to the Pathan period, only two to the British period and none belonged to the Hindu period.

(iii) With regard to building types, there were mosques, garden buildings, tombs and educational institutions. Examples of other building types were not present.

(iv) The buildings were obviously to be found in close proximity to each other, since the area of survey was small.

While this approach may have had some advantages, it was apparent that it had its drawbacks. The time taken to cover a relatively small area was not short and clearly a much larger area would have to be covered for a comprehensive list of buildings to be assembled. In the small area that was tested the buildings were of a similar type and from a limited number of historic periods. To get the necessary range of types and examples from different periods would clearly involve the surveying of a significant proportion of the city area, which would take too long a time. The possibility of surveying a

number of separate areas which contained buildings from distinct periods, which would overcome to some extent the problems mentioned, was still available, but was not proceeded with when another alternative emerged.

#### **4.4.4: Through Literature:**

The final possibility that was considered was through consideration of information contained in books on Lahore. The literature on the history and architectural remains of Lahore was systematically reviewed, starting from recently published books and moving to those published in the past years. The main books and their contents are reviewed below:

- i) Lahore - The City Within, written by S. Qureshi and published in 1988. This gives an account of the history and traditional life of Lahore. It is particularly detailed on the history, starting from Lahore's foundation and covering the Hindu, Pathan, Mughal, Sikh and British periods up to the establishment of Pakistan. It provides an account of architecture and paintings of the Mughal and Sikh periods with the help of beautifully coloured photographs. About twenty important monumental buildings of the Mughal and Sikh periods are mentioned and illustrated with coloured photographs. This number is obviously insufficient, since there is some overlap with the listed buildings. However, the book provides valuable information on the development of the culture and social life of the city which produced its historical built environment.
- ii) Architecture in Pakistan, written by K. K. Mumtaz and published in 1985. This presents the first comprehensive record

of the architecture of the area now known as Pakistan. It provides an account of architectural development in the country from prehistoric to contemporary times. Nearly twenty monumental buildings from the city of Lahore are mentioned as a valuable part of historic architecture of Pakistan. These buildings belong to the Mughal, Sikh and British periods. The scope of the book does not allow many buildings to be included because it is written to give a general account of the development of architecture through the ages.

iii) Lahore: Its Past and Present:, written by M. Baqir and published in 1960. This gives an account of the history of Lahore from its foundation. It mentions about twenty-five significant historic buildings which belong to the Mughal, Sikh and British periods.

iv) Maathir-i-Lahore - Inscriptions of Lahore Mosques, written by Dr. M. A. Chughtai and published in 1928. As the title implies, this book only discusses the history and architecture of the mosques of Lahore, mentioning about fifteen significant mosques which were constructed during the Pathan and Mughal periods.

v) Old Lahore: Reminiscences of a Resident, written by H. R. Goulding and published in 1924. This presents a record of the social life and various activities taking place in the old city of Lahore. It also mentions some of the chief monuments of the city belonging to the Mughal and Sikh periods. Although the number of buildings mentioned is small the book provides a useful account of the socio-economic background against which the architecture of the various periods was produced.

vi) Lahore - Architectural Remains: written by S. M. Latif and published in 1892. This provides a record of the principal

buildings of the city starting from its foundation to the time of publication of the book. Obviously some of the buildings which existed at the time of publication have now been demolished. The book covers the whole city and mentions about 280 significant buildings of varying size. The buildings belong to all the historic periods under consideration, though clearly in the British period they are only those which had been constructed at the time of publication.

vii) Tarikh-i-Lahore (History of Lahore), written by K. L. Hindi and published in 1884. This provides comprehensive information on Lahore with regard to its history, its development during various past empires and its destruction by invaders. The author gives a brief account of the important families and people belonging to the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communities. Buildings are mentioned with reference to their association with various populations of the city and also with respect to their location inside and outside the old walled city. A separate chapter on the buildings constructed during the time of British occupation also appears. The author mentions in all 256 significant buildings which belong to all the historic periods under consideration.

viii) Lahore: A Historical and Descriptive Note, written by T. H. Thornton and published in 1860. This describes Lahore as a Mughal city. It mentions the chief royal Mughal buildings and a few Sikh buildings. The total number of buildings mentioned is only fifteen.

ix) Aaieen-i-Akbari (Constitution of Akbar) Volume 3 - Taamiraat (Constructions), written by Abu-al-Fadhal in the late 16th century during the reign and under the instructions of Mughal Emperor Akbar. This gives details of the buildings



constructed during Akbar's time. It describes the materials of construction, various crafts, wages for craftsmen and scales for measurements used by the Mughals. Although the book does not mention individual buildings particularly it provides a wide range of information on the building industry of the time.

In addition to the above books, a number of studies on individual historic buildings have been carried out by the students and teachers of the Departments of Architecture at the University of Engineering and Technology, and the National College of Arts in Lahore. This work covers about thirty significant buildings belonging to the Mughal, Sikh and British periods. With regard to function, mosques, houses, tombs, gardens and public buildings are included.

#### **4.5: Findings from the examination of relevant books:**

From the detailed review of the above books on the historic city of Lahore, it was considered that two books in particular would be useful in compiling a list of significant historical buildings:

1. Tarikh-e-Lahore (History of Lahore) written by Kanehya Lal Hindi, Printed in Lahore, 1884.
2. Lahore - Architectural Remains, written by Sayyid Muhammad Latif, Printed in Lahore, 1892.

In the following sections the status of authors of the above two books and the characteristics of buildings mentioned in them are considered.

#### 4.5.1: The Authors:

K. L. Hindi served as the Superintendent Engineer of Lahore from 1850 to 1885. He was in charge of repairs to some of the historic buildings which occurred during the British period and as a result was inspired to write a book on the History of Lahore. He was interested in the subject of history and had already written two books, History of the Punjab and a long historic poem on Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the founder of Sikh rule in the Punjab, entitled Zafarnama Ranjit Singh (Conquests by Ranjit Singh). He had also written a poetic book, Masnawi Heer and Ranjha on the most famous "love story" of the Punjab. On account of his literary works Hindi is today honoured as one of the founders of local literature by "Majlis-e-Taraqqi-e-Adab" (The Organisation for Development and Promotion of Literature). The second edition of Tarikh-e-Lahore was quite recently published by Ahmad Nadeem Qasimi, a famous poet in the Urdu language and organiser of the "Majlis-e-Taraqqi-e-Adab".

S. M. Latif was a renowned historian of his time. His major reputation was in the field of literature. He wrote two books on the historic city of Lahore, one of which is Lahore - Architectural Remains. In this book he described most of the important buildings which were standing in the 1880s. As he wrote in English he is often quoted by recent authors. Among the architects of Pakistan he is recognised as an authority on the history and ancient architecture of Lahore. The second edition of Lahore - Architectural Remains was published in 1956.

With regard to the buildings included in the two volumes, as might be expected the authors have tended to mention virtually the same buildings. However there are some differences, notably on the emphasis laid on the architecture or historical association of the buildings. Mention may be made of certain differences and similarities in the volumes.

A small number of significant buildings were constructed after the publication of K. L. Hindi's book and they are included by S. M. Latif. However, apart from these buildings of the British period, the buildings referred to by Latif are essentially the same as those already mentioned by Hindi, whose book was published eight years earlier. It is possible that Latif may have taken references from Hindi's book but he does not mention it specifically. In fact he clearly states that he himself has surveyed the buildings from one end of the city to the other<sup>1</sup>. Hindi places more emphasis on the historical associations of the buildings, while Latif gives more architectural details, to the extent of including some sketches of important buildings.

#### **4.5.2: Characteristics of the Buildings:**

When reference is made to the criteria established earlier for the drawing up of a list of significant historic buildings, the following points emerged when the contents of the books were considered.

(i) The number of buildings mentioned by K. L. Hindi was 256 and by S. M. Latif 280. A number of this order would appear to be most satisfactory for the study. However, what was still to be discovered was how many buildings had been lost in the intervening period of a century or so.

(ii) The buildings belonged to all the historic periods being considered, as shown in the Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1**

**Numbers of significant historic buildings from the various periods included in the works of K. L. Hindi and S. M. Latif**

<b>Historic Period</b>	<b>Hindi</b>	<b>Latif</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Hindu Period	12	12	These are the same buildings.
Pathan period	13	13	These are the same buildings.
Mughal Period	143	134	Difference between the two is due to nine graves.
Sikh Period	57	55	Difference is due to two graves.
British Period	31	66	Difference is due to 35 buildings newly constructed.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>280</b>	Difference is 24 buildings, i.e. 35 of the British period less 11 graves mentioned by Hindi.

The significant buildings from the Hindu and Pathan periods mentioned by both authors are the same. These are ancient periods and the number of existing significant buildings at the time of publication of these books would not have been high<sup>2</sup>. It is common knowledge that most of these buildings have by now been demolished, as confirmed by the detailed survey which was eventually carried out.

The number of Mughal buildings listed by both the authors is very high, as would be expected. Hindi has included nine graves of important families of this period which Latif has omitted.

The graves are of little architectural value and belonged to persons who were only known within a small sector of the city. They did not, therefore, have great historic value. The rest of the 134 significant buildings mentioned by both the authors are the same.

The significant buildings mentioned by both the authors from the Sikh period are the same except that Hindi has included two graves of the same character as those described above.

There is a major difference regarding the number of significant buildings from the British period. The number given by Latif is almost double than that given by Hindi. However, the buildings mentioned by Hindi are also included by Latif.

The similarity in the lists of buildings does seem to indicate that Latif based his choice on the earlier book of Hindi.

(iii) The functions of the buildings mentioned by both the authors are shown in Table 4.2. It is clear that the buildings mentioned in the books fulfil a wide variety of functions and therefore they adequately meet the requirement set out in the criteria.

(iv) The buildings mentioned by both authors are fairly uniformly distributed over the whole settlement, except in four areas where some degree of concentration is found. Two of the areas are the same as those discussed in the case of the listed buildings. A third area is around the Shalimar gardens and the fourth is along the Mall Road, where a number of buildings of the British period are to be found in close proximity.

Table 4.2

Types of the buildings mentioned by K. L. Hindi and S. M. Latif

Building Function	Hindi	Latif	Comments
Hindu Temples	19	19	Same buildings.
Hindu Tombs	02	02	Same buildings.
Hindu Religious Schools	11	11	Same buildings.
Muslim Religious Tombs	59	52	48 are the same buildings. Four mentioned by Latif are of late construction and eleven by Hindi are graves.
Other Tombs	04	04	Same buildings.
Mosques	26	29	Three constructed later in the British period.
Historical Tombs	19	25	Six constructed later in the British period.
Royal Monumental Tombs	27	27	Same buildings.
Royal Monuments	02	02	Same buildings.
Other Monuments	10	14	Four constructed later.
City Gates	13	13	Same buildings.
Baradaris (Summer houses)	06	06	Same buildings.
Seraes (Travellers' lodgings)	04	04	Same buildings.
Gardens	15	16	One constructed later.
Garden gateways	02	02	Same buildings.
Sikh Temples	03	03	Same buildings.
Churches	02	03	One constructed later.
Public Buildings	05	10	Five constructed later.
Educational Buildings	08	14	Six constructed later.
Industrial Buildings	00	02	Both constructed later.
Hospitals	01	03	Two constructed later.
Houses	18	19	One constructed later.
TOTAL	256	280	Difference of 24 buildings. 35 buildings included by Latif were constructed later in the British period and 11 graves mentioned by Hindi are not included by Latif. Thus 245 buildings are mentioned by both the authors.

In addition to the comments made on these buildings on the basis of the criteria established earlier, certain other remarks are also relevant.

Of the 59 listed buildings in the District of Lahore, 53 are mentioned in the two books. Of the remaining six, one, the samadh (tomb) of Jhainger Shah is situated in the rural area of the District and is thus outside the area of concern of the books and this study. Five were constructed in the twentieth century, after the publication of the books. Three of these remaining five listed buildings were constructed in the British period and are situated within the city limits. These are the tomb of Sir Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal and his two residences.

The remaining two are the memorials situated outside the urban limits. Thus all the listed buildings situated within the urban limits and constructed up to 1892 are mentioned in the books. It is also worth noting that the significant buildings which were identified during the survey of one sector of Lahore (See Section 4.4.3) are all mentioned in the books.

#### **4.6: The Final list of historic buildings:**

The final list of significant historic buildings to be examined in the study was drawn up using a combination of the first and last of the approaches described. The list of 280 buildings recorded in Latif's work appeared to be most satisfactory in meeting the various conditions of the criteria established for the identification of a list of significant historic buildings. These included all the buildings mentioned by Hindi, with the

exception of 11 graves, which did not seem worthy of inclusion, being of little architectural or historical value.

Fifty-three of the 59 listed buildings were included in the buildings mentioned by Latif. Three of the remaining six are situated outside the urban limits of Lahore, while the other three (one tomb and two residences of Sir Iqbal) were constructed during the British period. These latter listed buildings situated within the urban limits were added to the list so that it included all the listed buildings within the settlement. Thus the number of identified significant historic buildings reached 283 i.e. 280 identified from the literature and a further three listed buildings within the city. It was fully realised, of course, that not all the buildings would necessarily still be standing, since virtually a century had elapsed since the publication of Latif's work. This circumstance, in fact, offered the opportunity of estimating in broad terms the rate of loss of buildings of the quality being studied.

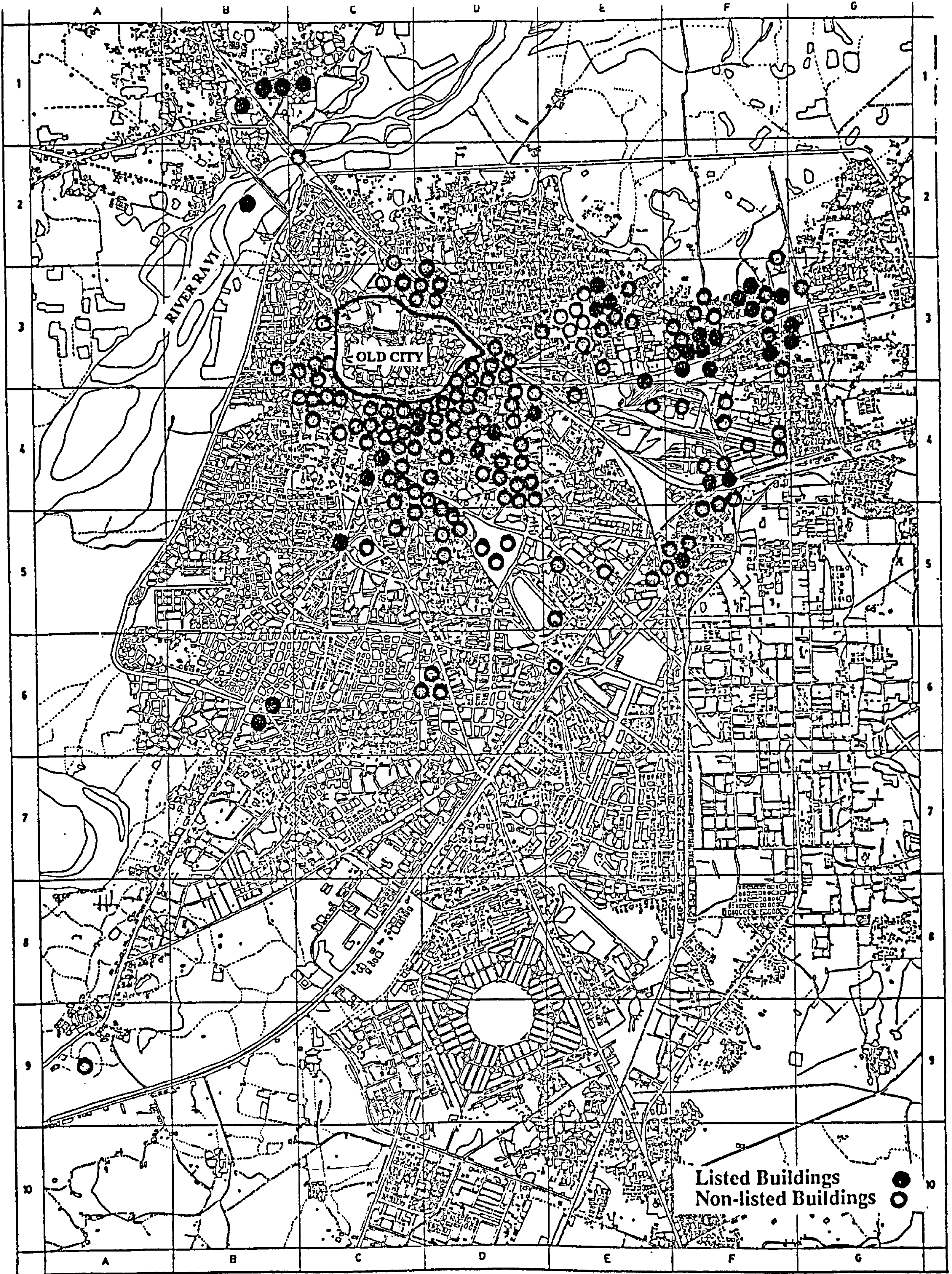
#### **4.7: Location of the historic buildings:**

It is appropriate at this point to consider the location of the selected significant historic buildings. It should be noted that the precise location was not identified, in some cases, until the field survey was carried out.

The buildings are situated in the old walled city as well as in its surroundings. Map 4.1 shows the listed and other surveyed buildings inside the old walled city and Map 4.2 shows the listed and other buildings under discussion outside the old walled city.







**HISTORIC BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE WALLED CITY**

**MAP 4.2**

#### **4.7.1: Listed buildings:**

Map 4.1. shows that 20 of the 56 listed buildings, 36 percent of the total listed in the city, are located within the old walled city, and thus 36 are outside it as shown in Map 4.2. The major concentration outside the walled city is in the neighbourhood of Baghbanpura (Map Sector F3), nearly two miles east of the Walled City, where 13 buildings are situated. The remaining listed buildings are scattered in various areas, though there are four in Shahdara, (Map Sectors B1 and C1), nearly two miles north-west of the Walled City and across the River Ravi.

#### **4.7.2: Buildings inside the Walled City:**

Map 4.1 shows all the surveyed buildings, both listed and others, situated inside the old walled city. In all, 91 of the 283 surveyed buildings, 35 percent of the total, are so situated. By and large, these buildings tend to come from the earlier periods, as might be expected.

#### **4.7.3: Buildings outside the Walled City:**

Map 4.2 shows that 184 of the 283 buildings, 65 percent of the total, are located outside the walled city. There are two particular groupings worthy of mention. There are 54 buildings located immediately to the south of the walled city and along both sides of the Mall road, (Map Sectors C4 and D4), and 43 buildings located in an area to the east of the walled city, in the neighbourhoods of Chah Miran, Kot Khawaja Saeed and

Baghbanpura (Map Sectors E3 and F3). The remaining buildings are scattered in various areas, as shown in Map 4.2, though generally within three miles of the old city walls.

## References:

1. Latif, S. M., Lahore - Architectural Remains, Second edition, Lahore, Sandhu Printers, 1981, pp. 140, 141, 164. (First edition, Lahore, New Imperial Press, 1892).
  2. Latif, S. M., Lahore - Architectural Remains, pp. 101-102.
- Hindi, K. L., Tarikh-e-Lahore, (History of Lahore), Second edition, Lahore, Jadeed Press, 1987, pp. 136-176. (First edition, Lahore, New Imperial Press, 1884).

## CHAPTER 5

### FIELD SURVEY OF THE IDENTIFIED BUILDINGS

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## CHAPTER 5

### FIELD SURVEY OF THE IDENTIFIED BUILDINGS

#### 5.1: Introduction:

This chapter describes the survey which was carried out to assemble information of each on the 283 identified significant historic buildings. The main purpose of the survey was to collect information with regard to the past and, in particular, the present condition of the buildings. The data under numerous headings was carefully and systematically collected and recorded. Section 5.2 gives an account of the objectives and criteria which were established for the examination of the buildings, on the basis of which the survey was to be carried out. In section 5.3 the methodology of the survey is described. This section explains how part of the data was collected, from past literature and from Government Departments. In section 5.4 the design of the field study is explained. The data was gathered with the help of photography, measurements of the buildings and careful observation. In section 5.5 the system of compilation of the assembled data is described. Section 5.6 discusses various categories of the buildings which emerged from the assembled data. Nine criteria regarding each building under the study were considered necessary to be categorised. At the end of the chapter, in section 5.7, conclusions are drawn from the previous discussions.

## **5.2: Examination of Buildings:**

### **5.2.1: Objective:**

The objective of this part of the research was to assemble detailed information by surveying the identified buildings with reference to their past and present characteristics, particular emphasis being placed on such matters as building condition and the present state of repair. It was apparent that some of the buildings had been demolished over a period of a century or so since Latif's book was published and it was, therefore, an essential part of the survey to accumulate information on the number of buildings which had disappeared.

### **( 5.2.2: Criteria for Examination:**

To achieve the above objective it was considered necessary to examine each of the buildings with reference to the following criteria:

1. The correct name or address of the building. This was to ascertain whether it was still carrying the original name or whether, over the passage of time, some other name had been given to it.

2. The precise location in the city. This was to find out the exact location of the building in the city relative to the road layout and to surrounding buildings.



3. Period or date of construction. This was to record, as accurately as possible, the date of construction of the building.

4. Initial use of the building. This was to identify the original use, i.e. whether it was a tomb, temple, mosque, garden, house and so on.

5. Historical association. This involved an investigation of the history connected with the building in order to ascertain whether or not it was linked to an important person or event of a political, religious, cultural or social nature.

6. Details of the architectural design of the building. This involved an examination of the main features and elements of the architecture, such as type of dome, arches, columns, ornamentation and other characteristics, so as to give a reasonably full description of it.

7. Materials used in the construction of the building. This was to establish the main building materials of which the building had been constructed, including elements such as the roof and the various floors.

8. Approximate building plan. This was intended to give a general indication of the plan and three-dimensional form of the building, with approximate dimensions.

9. Approximate building height. This linked with the previous item and was intended to provide a general indication

of the main elevational form and sectional arrangement of the building, including the height and number of floors of various parts of it.

10. Nature of the surroundings. This was to assemble information on the nature of the surroundings and immediate environment of the building and also to note any obstructions, perhaps due to subsequent building work, in the approach to or views of the building.

11. Availability of services. This involved the collection of information on the basic services which were available in the vicinity of the building.

12. Listed status. This was, simply, to identify whether the building was listed by the Government and, if so, in which category it was placed.

13. Present use. This was to establish whether the original use of the building was being continued or whether it had changed. In the latter case note was made as to the detailed nature of the present use.

14. Present ownership. This was in order to ascertain who was responsible for the care and maintenance of the building.

15. Present building condition. This was to assess the present condition of the building and to identify in broad terms what work was required in order to return it to a reasonable condition.

### **5.3: Methodology of Survey:**

A variety of procedures and methods were applied to collect information on the identified buildings with reference to the criteria mentioned above.

#### **5.3.1: Data from Literature:**

Initially information available in the literature was gathered. This provided material, not necessarily fully comprehensive, on criteria such as:

- (i) Name of the building
- (ii) Location in the city
- (iii) Period or date of construction
- (iv) Initial use
- (v) Historical association
- (vi) Architectural design
- (vii) Materials used in construction
- (viii) Nature of the surroundings.

This information was obviously fairly minimal in some cases and would have to be supplemented by other material gathered from sources such as surveys of the buildings.

#### **5.3.2: Data from the government bodies:**

Various government bodies, in particular the Department of Archaeology and the Lahore Development Authority, were contacted with regard to what information was available. It was an unfortunate circumstance that information regarding historic buildings was generally lacking within these organisations.

However, the Department of Archaeology was able to provide information on:

(i) listed buildings and the categories in which they were placed.

(ii) the ownership of listed buildings.

From the Lahore Development Authority information on the availability of services in different areas was collected. This information was confirmed and added to by site visits. It is appropriate to mention that these departments did not provide the information on receipt of a request or even as a result of subsequent reminders. The information was, in fact, collected by contacting these departments through colleagues in the Department of Architecture at the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore.

#### **5.4: Design of the Field Study:**

The information collected from the literature and the government bodies as outlined above, was not particularly comprehensive and did not even touch on some of the criteria to be considered. Moreover, parts of it may not have been entirely reliable unless confirmed by other sources. It was considered absolutely necessary, therefore, to examine all the buildings on site, in order to record information with regard to as many of the criteria as possible. The identified historic buildings were distributed over a large area of the settlement, inside the old walled city as well as over the various areas surrounding it. It was not possible, within the limited time available for the present research, for one person to collect all the information required. It was considered appropriate,

therefore, to have available the services of a small number of field workers for the collection of the necessary information. To carry out the task, the Department of Architecture at the University of Engineering and Technology in Lahore was contacted and a group of six people, two teachers and four senior students, was formed. The group was provided with instructions on the objectives as well as the detailed requirements of the field survey and kept in regular and fairly immediate contact for evaluation of the information collected by them. Requirements as to the necessity for further information and answers to any questions were passed to the group. As a fairly wide range of information was required, the survey took a substantial time to complete, being carried out from March 1991 to December 1991. Various methods were applied in carrying out the remainder of the field survey.

The first step in the site visit was generally to identify the exact location of each building. In this regard information given in the literature was often insufficient, for two reasons.

- i) there was a lack of precision in the location, which was generally described in terms of a rough distance (one mile or so) towards a direction (east, west, south or north) from an old well-known reference point. The various reference points were the old city and the main thoroughfares, such as the Multan Road and the Grand Trunk Road.
- ii) the form of location had sometimes changed due to the altered conditions of the surroundings which had taken place during the intervening period.

It was, in fact, sometimes difficult to locate the buildings. With the help of original descriptions given in the literature and with reference to the present Guide Map of Lahore, however, a precise description of the location of each building was able to be formulated. The present name, in the case of a changed name, was noted.

#### **5.4.1: Photography:**

To establish a documentary record and to gain information on its present condition, each building was photographed to show its external elevations and its surroundings as well as, in some cases, details of interiors. The photographs helped in identifying the present condition, the form of the building, materials used, missing elements and other factors. During the survey it was observed that some of the buildings, particularly mosques and religious tombs, were being privately maintained. To keep a documentary record, photographs of the people collecting money for the repair and maintenance of old mosques and religious tombs and the construction of new mosques were also taken.

#### **5.4.2: Measurement:**

Each building was measured in broad terms so as to give information on its plan and sectional form. Certain buildings, selected on the basis of their function, condition and period of construction, were measured in rather more detail. This procedure was obviously fairly time consuming and could by no means be applied in every case. In all, 42 buildings were

measured in more detail than the remainder. These buildings were fairly representative of the each of five historic periods.

#### **5.4.3: Observation:**

The purpose of the observation of each building was to check information already collected and provide notes on other criteria. It was realised that the survey would have to be sensitive to wholly unanticipated and chance circumstances, which may come to play an important role in the research process. Apart from the collection of the strategic data some important observations were made regarding the maintenance of some mosques and religious tombs.

In the present study various criteria were examined through observation. Certain remarks of a general nature on this process are appropriate.

(i) Location: It has already been mentioned that, in some cases, the location of a building as described in the literature was difficult to identify on site. In addition, there were some buildings which existed at the end of 19th century but had subsequently disappeared. It was not possible, on occasions, even to find out the site where such buildings used to stand. In some cases an area was still known by the name of a now demolished building, perhaps because of its previous historical nature or its function as a landmark. The demolition of these buildings was confirmed as far as possible by questioning the people living in the area.

(ii) Date of construction: It was observed that a date, quite possibly but not necessarily the date of construction,

was inscribed on some of the buildings. This was often a useful piece of information in confirmation of the date and period of construction given in the literature.

(iii) Historical association: A brief note on historical importance was seen inscribed on some buildings. This was noted, possibly to confirm an account given in the literature.

(iv) Architectural design: The main features and elements of the architecture of each building were recorded through observation in addition to the documentary record prepared with the help of photography and measurements.

(v) Materials and construction: The building materials and type of construction were recorded systematically in each case with reference to various parts of the building, covering walls, floors, roof construction, ornamentation and other architectural elements such as windows and doors.

(vi) Nature of present surroundings: Details were recorded in addition to the photographic documentation.

(vii) Availability of services: Data regarding availability of services such as the water supply, gas, electricity and drainage had already been supplied by the Lahore Development Authority, which is responsible for the provision of services in the city. This was general information with reference to various sectors of the city. The availability of these services within or in the surroundings of each of the buildings was recorded through a careful observation of the presence of such as water supply pipes, electricity poles and gas connections.

(viii) Present use: The nature of the present usage of each building was recorded as far as possible. Continuation of the original usage was generally to be found in the case of most of the British buildings and the mosques. A changed use occurred



mainly in the case of some houses, baradarries and seraes. Some buildings with a changed usage were occupied by various Government departments, such as the Police Department and the Education Department. One difficulty which sometimes occurred, though in very few cases, was when a building was in multiple usage. Note was made of this circumstance, with the predominant usage being referred to in the statistical tables.

(ix) Present ownership: Steps were taken in each case, through observation and questioning the occupants, to endeavour to discover the ownership and to compare it with, if known, the original ownership of the building. Occasionally this was a fairly difficult task. The information on ownership of the listed buildings was taken from the Department of Archaeology. It was observed that the non-listed buildings were often owned by the Government and were used and maintained by various Government departments such as the Department of Auqaf, the Police Department, the Evacuee Property Trust Board and the Education Department. Many of the Muslim religious buildings were found being used and maintained by the public although the Government had a very loose form of ownership.

(x) Present condition of the building: The present condition and state of repair of each building was mainly documented with the help of photography, but important aspects were also noted through observation.

### **5.5: Compilation of the Data:**

The information for each building was collected uniformly and it was considered appropriate, as the work proceeded, to develop a categorisation system for nine of the criteria which

could be used for purposes of comparison. Information on the buildings which had been demolished or had disappeared was collected as far as possible, largely from past literature and from talking with people living close to the site. A second site visit was made in the case of every apparently demolished building in order to verify that the building was, in fact, no longer standing.

### **5.6: Categorisation:**

The categorisation used in the case of nine criteria was not fixed prior to the field survey but was developed as the information was collected. It was thus able to take into account characteristics and differences which became apparent as the work progressed.

To start the process of categorisation, however, it was considered appropriate to take some guidance from the systems used in the PEPAC survey of the old walled city. This survey concentrated on five factors, the use, architectural value, age, building condition and height of each of the buildings. These five factors were among the 15 criteria being examined in the present study and four of them were systematically categorised in the PEPAC study, the exception being the use of the buildings. This provided a useful starting point, though the categorisation adopted in the PEPAC Study was somewhat coarse. A flexible system was followed where the buildings, with reference to each relevant criterion, were grouped without any prior decision on any fixed number of categories. This turned out to be a relatively long procedure but had the advantage of providing what seemed to be a sensible and

appropriate grouping of buildings within each criterion under examination. The categorisation system developed with regard to each of the nine criteria under consideration is described in the following paragraphs. Categorisation of the remaining criteria, such as the building plan and building materials used was not considered to be appropriate or necessary though some examination and analysis of the material collected under the criteria was carried out and is commented on later in the study.

#### **5.6.1: Period of construction:**

The PEPAC Study of the old city had given consideration to this criterion under the heading of the age of the buildings. Five categories were used, ranging from less than five years old to over 100 years old. If such a classification were to be applied in the present work, almost all the buildings would come in the one category of over 100 years old. The buildings examined in this study belong to various historic periods and in most cases they are between 100 years and 1200 years old. It was decided that the buildings should simply be categorized with reference to the major historic periods, as follows:

Category "A" = The Ancient Hindu Period (from the date of foundation of the city (1st century A.D.) to c. 1000).

This is a long period but the remaining buildings from it are few in number and it was considered appropriate to place them in a single

category.

Category "B" = The Pathan Period (from c. 1000 to 1526).

The existing buildings from this period are also few in number, so it was again considered appropriate to place them in a single category.

Category "C" = The Mughal Period (from 1526 to 1759).

Historic Lahore is essentially a Mughal city and a large number of buildings remain from this period. It was eventually decided that the category should be sub-divided into three sections:

"C1" = Early Mughal period (1526 - c. 1600).

This is the period of the reigns of Emperor Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in the Subcontinent, Emperor Humayun and Emperor Akbar the Great.

Most of the buildings of this period belong to Akbar's time. There are very few buildings which come from the times of Babur and Humayun because most of their time was spent on strengthening political control.

"C2" = Middle Mughal period (c. 1600 - c. 1700). During this century major building activity took place under the reigns of the Emperors, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

Most of the Mughal buildings belong to

this period.

"C3" = Late Mughal period (c. 1700 -1759).

The decline of Mughal rule started in the years immediately prior to the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. Building activity during this period was not as great as in the previous century.

Category "D" = The Sikh Period (from 1759 to 1849).

To be strictly accurate, the Sikh period started in 1768. However, after the fall of the Mughals, the period of nine years up to 1768 was one of conflict over the control of power among various invaders. Rather than introducing a separate category for this very short historic period, it was considered appropriate to group any buildings from it with the Sikh period.

Category "E" = The British Period (from 1849 to 1947).

As a consequence of the method used for selecting the buildings to be studied, almost all the examples considered from this period were constructed between 1849 and 1891. There are just three listed monuments in Lahore itself which were constructed during the 20th century.

### 5.6.2: Building Condition:

In the PEPAC Study this criterion was divided into seven categories. One of the seven was 'Vacant plots', which was not relevant in the present case. The buildings in the current study were initially categorised on the basis of the remaining

six descriptions. However, since the buildings examined did not all fall neatly into the categories, further ones were introduced. The initial categories covered various states of repair of existing buildings. However, they did not include those buildings where decorative elements had been changed on the original structure or where additions had been made which did not relate to the original structure. Another category missing from the PEPAC report was where a building was demolished and had then been reconstructed as new on the same site. Eventually each building in the current study was placed in one of ten categories, as follows:

Category "A" = A building with a sound structure, with most of the major elements and decoration intact and in a good condition.

Category "B" = A building with a sound structure and the major elements intact but with some of the decoration missing or suffering from minor decay.

Category "C" = A building with a sound structure, though with major elemental decay and the decoration in a relatively poor state.

Category "D" = A building with minor structural faults and major elemental decay.

Category "E" = A building with major structural faults.

Category "F" = A building which has virtually collapsed.

Category "G" = A building with a sound original structure, though with some of the decoration changed or additions made which do not relate to the original architectural style.

Category "H" = A case where the original building has been

demolished but has been reconstructed as new on the same site.

Category "I" = A building which is virtually in a collapsed state, but with some remains present.

Category "J" = A building which has apparently been totally demolished and has no remains.

### **5.6.3: Nature of Surroundings:**

Emphasis with regard to this criterion was placed on whether the original views and surroundings, if known, had been maintained or had been obstructed or changed by various later additions and whether the surroundings, in general, were appropriate for a significant historic building. Various situations were identified which ultimately resulted in the development of the following four categories:

Category "A" = The surroundings of the building are, as far is known, virtually in their original state. Views of the building are not obstructed by any building or structure constructed later.

Category "B" = Views of the building are relatively good but there are minor obstructions such as electricity poles and wires.

Category "C" = Views of the building are obstructed by new structures or a multiplicity of objects such as electricity wires and poles.

Category "D" = Views of the building are almost totally obstructed by new structures occupying the

surrounding area.

#### **5.6.4: Architectural Value:**

In the PEPAC Study each building was placed into one of four categories, A, B, C, and D, ranging from the highest architectural value to the lowest. Definitions of these categories were not given. The PEPAC reconnaissance survey involved the examination of more than seventeen thousand existing properties in the walled city of which only 356 were placed in Category "A". It appears that all the buildings in the present study and situated in the old walled city were placed in Category "A". A new classification system was therefore developed, each building being assessed on the basis of its quality in terms of its particular style of design, the presence of any special architectural features, its status as a monument and its degree of rarity with regard to its period or style. The buildings were eventually classified into five categories, as follows:

Category "A" = The building is a good example of a

(i) particular style of design or

(ii) has special architectural elements and  
features or

(iii) has monumental status or

(iv) is one the few remaining buildings of  
its period.

Category "B" = The building has similar qualities as in "A"  
but of a lower quality or scale.

Category "C" = The building has some fairly significant



elements of architectural interest.

Category "D" = The building has comparatively few items of architectural interest.

Category "E" = The building has virtually no architectural value.)

#### **5.6.5: Building Height:**

The heights of buildings were classified in the PEPAC study with reference to the number of storeys, ranging from a building with one storey to a building with five or more storeys. The buildings in the present study were found to have a relatively wide variety of heights within the same number of storeys. Thus, the number of storeys was not considered to be entirely satisfactory as a means of classification. In addition, one of the points of examining the heights was to consider, at a later stage, some possibility of proposing a restriction on building height, which can obviously be expressed more accurately in terms of a measurement, with regard to new construction in the vicinity of a historic building. It was therefore decided that the buildings should be categorised with reference\* to their overall heights, as follows:

Category "A" = A building whose overall height is less than 15 feet.

Category "B" = A building whose overall height is between 15 feet and 25 feet.

Category "C" = A building whose overall height is between 25 feet and 40 feet.

Category "D" = A building whose overall height is between  
40 feet and 60 feet.

Category "E" = A building whose overall height is between  
60 feet or over.

( **5.6.6: Historical Value:**

The categorisation on the basis of historical significance was considered significant, mainly because of some buildings having comparatively little architectural importance but being of a higher historical value and vice versa. It was decided that each building should be assessed on the basis of its connection with a national or provincial or local event or an important personality. The buildings were thus divided into five categories, as follows:

Category "A" = A building which is connected with a historical event of national importance or which belongs to a particular period of history from which few buildings remain.

Category "B" = A building which is connected with a historical event of provincial importance.

Category "C" = A building which is connected with a historical event of importance in the city in which it stands.

Category "D" = A building belonging to or connected with an important person or family.

Category "E" = A building which has little historical value.

### **5.6.7: Present Usage Compared with Initial Use:**

The present usage of each building was compared with its original use. In some cases a change might have occurred with no alterations to the building while in others alterations may have taken place. It was considered appropriate to recognise these cases and also those where a building might not be in any use at all, except as a historical structure. The buildings were thus divided into the following four categories:

Category "A" = The building is still in its original use.

Category "B" = The use of the building has changed, though without any significant alterations being made.

Category "C" = The use of the building has changed, with significant alterations and/or additions made.

Category "D" = The building has no current use except as a historical structure. )

### **5.6.8: Ownership and Maintenance:**

It was found in a number of cases that the ownership of a building did not necessarily imply responsibility for maintenance and that these two items thus had to be considered separately in terms of categorisation. The buildings were eventually classified into five categories, as follows:

Category "A" = The building is owned and maintained by the Federal Government's Department of Archaeology.

Category "B" = The building is owned and maintained by other departments of the Federal or Provincial

Government.

Category "C" = The building is in private ownership and being maintained by the Department of Archaeology.

Category "D" = The building is loosely owned by the Government and used and maintained by the public.

Category "E" = The building is owned as well as maintained privately.

#### **5.6.9: Listed Status:**

The categorisation was framed with the help of the information provided by the Department of Archaeology regarding the listed buildings and their status. As mentioned previously (section 2.5.2.5) the listed buildings are categorised on the basis of their present condition. To these three groups were added a fourth, related to those buildings which are not listed. Thus the buildings are categorised as follows:

Category "A" = The building is listed by the Department of Archaeology in Category - I.

Category "B" = The building is listed by the Department of Archaeology in Category - II.

Category "C" = The building is listed by the Department of Archaeology in Category - III.

Category "D" = The building is not listed at all.

## **5.7: Conclusion:**

In Chapter Four, the 283 significant historic buildings which are to form the basis of the study were identified. In the present Chapter discussion has concentrated on the information to be assembled on those buildings. The material was intended to be gathered from written works and from bodies such as the Department of Archaeology and Museums and the Lahore Development Authority, but mainly from a survey of each building which would involve observation, measurement and the taking of photographs for record purposes.

As the survey work proceeded a categorisation system was developed for nine of the 15 criteria about which information was gathered. This would enable a general pattern to be identified in the relevant circumstances and also allow broad comparisons to be made.