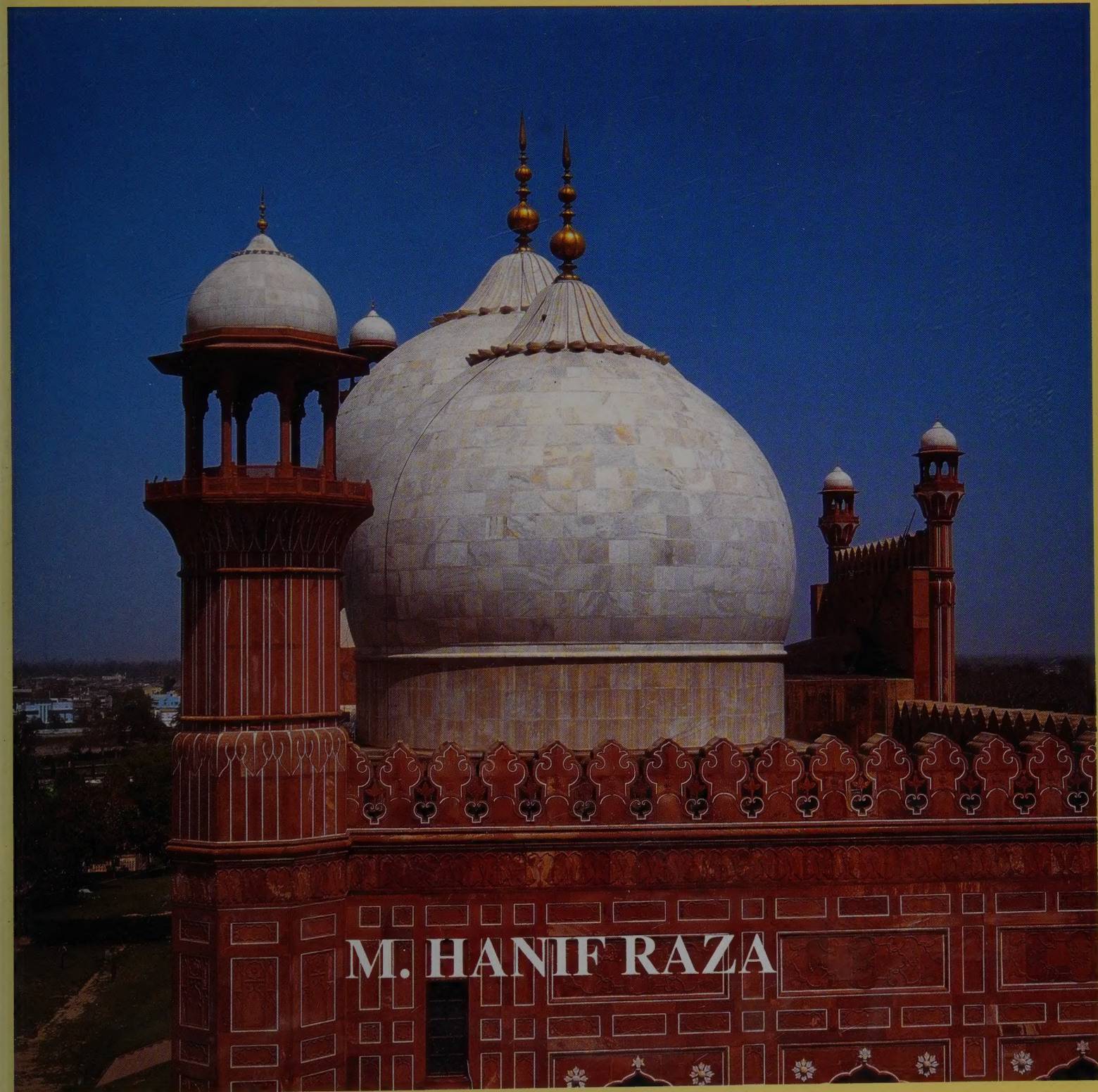


LAHORE

THROUGH CENTURIES



ABOUT THE BOOK

Lahore is changing very fast indeed. Independence (1947) changed this city forever. Before that it had a population of nearly seven lakhs but now (2004) its population is about seven million.

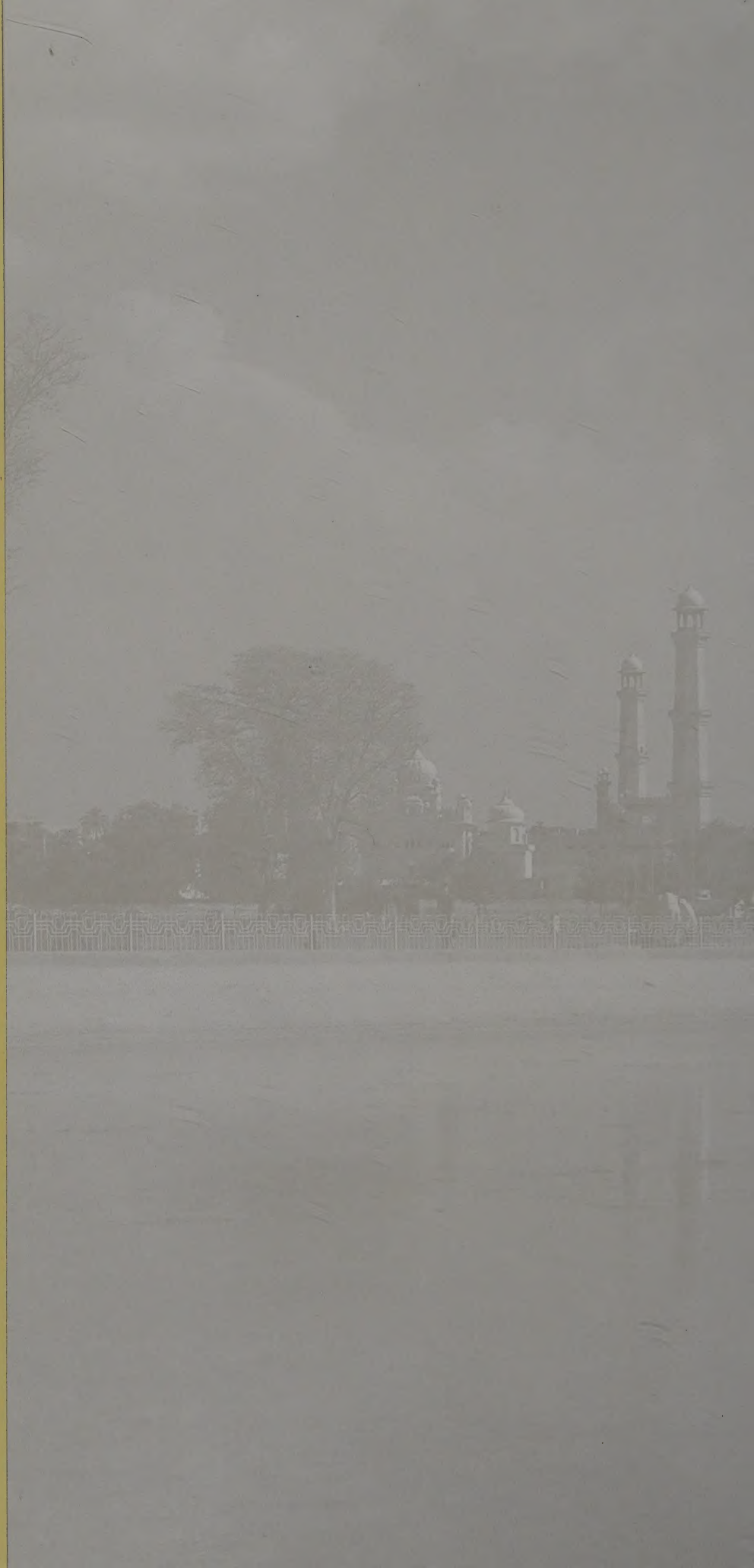
Vast housing colonies are now mushrooming all around and many new roads and parks have been laid out recently. Hundreds of factories have also sprung up in and around the city. So Lahore today is not only the Capital of the Punjab but it is also the second largest center of trade, commerce and industry of the country.

That is not all. Every year many new features are added which change the face of Lahore. In fact the change is a continuous process.

In this metropolis past is loosing fast to the present and the present is running after the future. Some of the old landmarks are disappearing and new ones are being overshadowed by newer ones. Horse driven carts (tonga) are yealding to the unromantic motor rickshaws and wagons, while lady motorists rush through where burqa-clad ladies once feared to tread.

This book is a sincere effort to capture through pen and camera some of the glimpses of the changing Lahore because amidst its history and tradition the lively people of this city are now building a new Lahore.

ISBN 969-8010-10-6



For,
Sydney and Ollie

Hope you enjoy this
book about Lahore.

From,
Sheeru and Yasir







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- ☆ JOURNEY THROUGH FLAMING FRONTIER

LAHORE

THROUGH CENTURIES

(Revised Third Edition)

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Photographs
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Production
WAQAR HANIF

LAHORE-THROUGH CENTURIES
2004 - ISLAMABAD

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LAHORE

THROUGH CENTURIES

(Revised Third Edition)

M. HANIF RAZA

سب کہاں؟ کچھ لالہ و گلؔ میں نمایاں ہو گئیں
خاک میں کیا صورتیں ہوں گی کہ نہاں ہو گئیں

Not all but a few may appear
In the form of buds & Flowers
No one knows how many beauties
Are buried in this ancient land.



White Marble inlay in red sandstone - main gate, Badshahi Mosque.



Next page: And God said - "Let There be light" - So the rays of light rushed in all directions.



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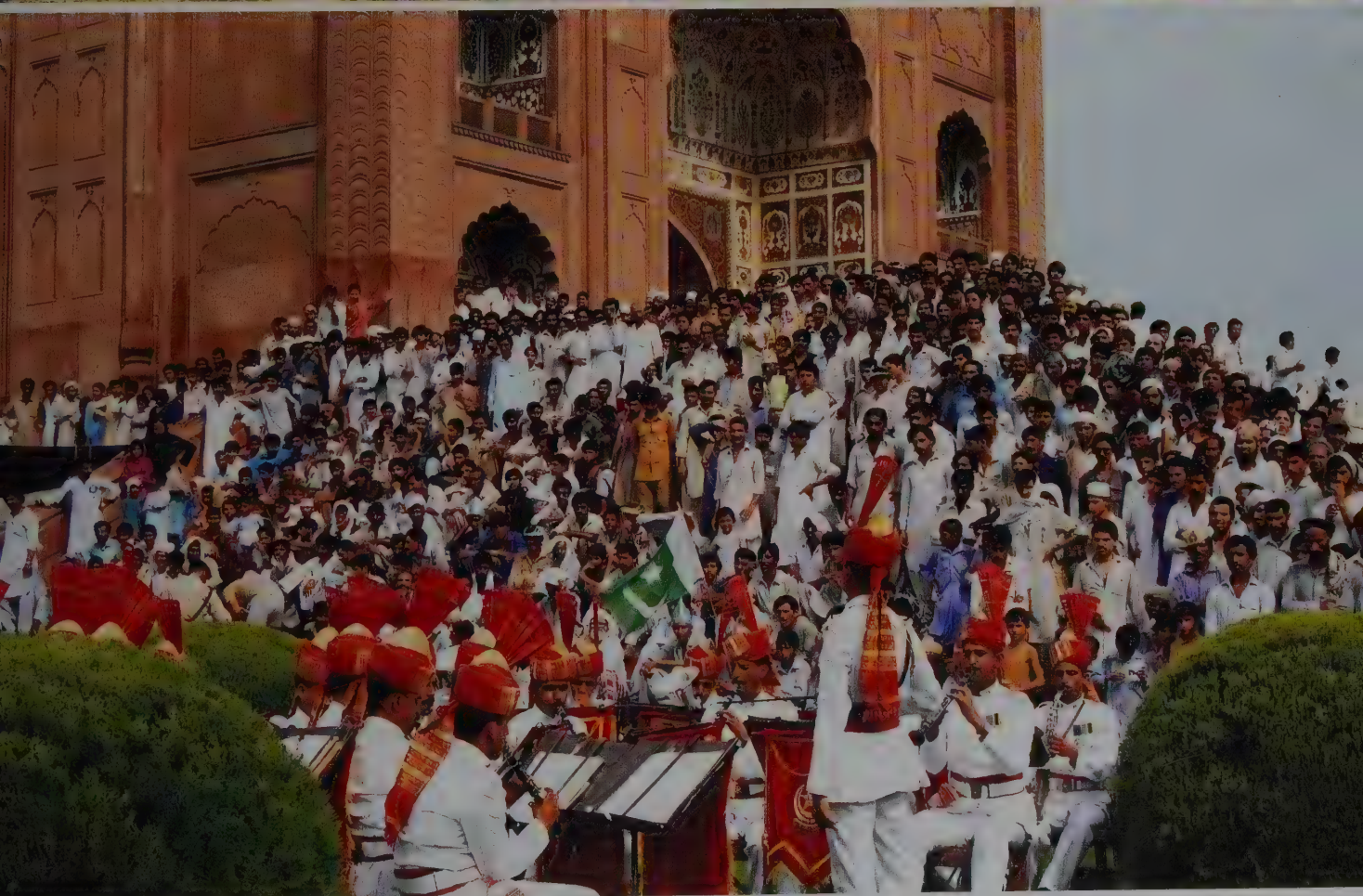
HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF LAHORE

in Chronological Order



Upper: Charring cross on a festive day.

Lower: A section of the Ghulabi Bagh Gateway.



Upper: A view of the Shalimar Gardens.

Lower: Change of the guards ceremony at the tomb of Allama Iqbal.



A section of the wall of pictures - Lahore Fort.
 (Next Page): Fountains - Race Course Park.
 Page 16: Decoration detail Mosque Dai Anga.





INTRODUCTION

For the past few years, the need of a compact book on Lahore was being felt and in a modest way I have tried to fill in that gap. Publication of a book on Lahore is not a simple affair because this city has so many faces and places which can neither be included in one book nor ignored even partially. Nevertheless I have produced this volume with a very limited objective and, that is, introduction of Lahore to a casual reader or visitor who may like to see, what is worth seeing and to know, what is worth knowing in and around the city. It is neither a research study nor a book of history or a treatise on the art of architecture.

There is no doubt that Lahore is one of the few oldest living cities of Pakistan but nobody is sure of its origin which fades away in the mist of time and mythology. Though much could be attributed to legend and conjecture but that would not be history. From mythology to living history is a long way down, but then a city like Lahore has long memories, and it was not possible to reproduce all of them in the limited space available in this volume.

Besides, it will not be wrong to say that in every nook and corner of Lahore one can find either a mosque, a temple or a tomb whispering the tales of the past. There is also a good variety of historical monuments some of which are in good shape even today. Most of these have lost their glory but their skeletons are still there reminding us of the good old days and many others which have disappeared altogether due to ravages of time and some other factors also have been very briefly mentioned in this volume.

It was, in fact, a difficult task to choose a few from such a huge number but it was beyond the scope of this book to include every significant building of Lahore. So in this volume I have included only a few monuments which attract majority of visitors to Lahore. Similarly I have also left out exuberant details and many legendary tales spun around most of these interesting places.

I have tried very sincerely to introduce some of the interesting aspects of Lahore and I hope that the casual reader will not be disappointed after going through this volume.

M. HANIF RAZA

BASIC INFORMATION

Location: Lahore Division lies roughly between north latitudes 30° - 38' and 31° - 44' and east longitudes 73° - 58' and 74° - 58'. It is located in a large plain area lying between the Ravi river in the north and the Satluj river in the south.

Area: 404 sq. km (approximately)
(252.50 sq. miles).

Population:

1901	:	2,03,000
1911	:	2,29,000
1921	:	2,92,000
1931	:	4,30,000
1941	:	6,72,000
1951	:	8,49,000
1961	:	12,96,000
1972	:	21,70,000
1981	:	29,52,689
1998	:	50,63,499

Altitude: 213 meters (698) feet above sea level

Climate:	Seasons	Month	Temperature		Rainfall
			Min. Average	Max. Average	
	Winter	Oct.-Feb.	9 C °	25 C °	Average 16 mm.
	Spring	Mar.-Apr.	16 C °	38 C °	20 mm.
	Summer	May-Sep.	26 C °	38 C °	74 mm.
	Autumn	Oct.-Nov.	17 C °	37 C °	10 mm.

Topography: Vast plain ground dissected by rivers, canals and narrow water channels.

Best season: October to March.
(Temperature and rainfall figures quoted are based on ten years research but may vary slightly)

Sources:

- * Population Census Organization Report 1981 published in 1984.
- * Pakistan Statistical Year Book 1985.
- * Census Report 1998.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

Origin of Lahore, the famous imperial city of the past, fades away in the mist of time and mythology. Though much could be attributed to legend and conjecture, but history reveals that Lahore was not an important town even a thousand years ago. From mythology to living history is a long way down, but then a city like Lahore has long memories, some of which are indelible.

If legends have some truth and sometimes they do, then Lahore and Kasoor, the two neighbouring cities, were founded by Loh and Kash, the two sons of Rama, the popular Hindu god. According to Hindu mythology Rama was the king of Ayodhya (Oudh) and the hero of Ramanaya the famous Hindu epic. But at the same time most of the Hindus believe that Rama was a 'god' and he never lived in the form of a human being or even in the form of a king though myths are attributed to him. So if this theory could be accepted as correct then the founding of Lahore by the sons of Rama, as mentioned by some earlier authors, would be nothing but simply a fabrication of imagination.

Besides, in the ballad Poetry of the northern border, "the forest near Lahore", then called Udenagar, figures as the battle-ground where Rasalu son of Sal Vahan the eponymic hero of Sialkot, fought and slew the monster Rakhshas. Exactly a similar legend is connected with Mankiala which is located about 18 miles south of Rawalpindi. No one can say with certainty that whether this legendary forest was around Lahore or around Mankiala, the famous Buddhist monastery.

Again, to descend the more historic times, it is recorded in the annals of the Mewar State, in Rajputana (India), that the founder of the royal line, Kanaksen, a solar Rajput prince, had migrated from Lahore. Besides, the Bhaties of Jaisalmer, (now in India), point to



Lahore as the seat of their earlier location. One of the main city gateways of Lahore bears their name. It is called Bhati Gate even today.

There is yet another legend, which indicates that the present city and Fortress of Lahore were founded by Ayaz, the famous slave, friend and counsellor of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. Ayaz governed Lahore for some time and died here. His tomb by the Taksali Gate is still revered by Lahorites as the burial place of the Oecist of Lahore.

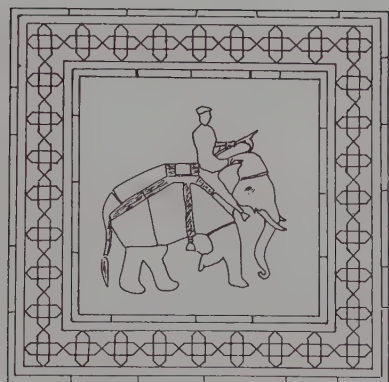
These legends or local tales may be reconciled by supposing that the original Hindu city of Lahore did occupy exactly its present site. May be, the city might have been deserted or destroyed during a natural disaster, such as floods or earthquakes or its final capture by the Muslims and was founded by them *de novo*.

There are some other reasons also which make it probable that these suppositions may be correct. It is probable that there was an old city of Lahore somewhere in the vicinity of Ichra now a "mohalla" (ward) of the city. In the first place, there was a tradition in the old local inhabitants of Ichra and Muzang (another 'mohalla' of the city) to this effect. It is also said that the old name of Ichra was Ichra Lahore, which is still found in old documents. Besides, the oldest and sacred Hindu shrines were also found in these localities. These stories and suppositions, however, cannot be considered as history, but they show some intimate connection of Lahore with semi-mythic period of the sub-continent's history.

Nowhere, Lahore has been mentioned as a glorious city, say a thousand years ago. Yet Lahore existed, and it is mentioned under different names. Nevertheless the recorded history seems to make a beginning with the dawn of the Muslim rule in the sub-continent. It appears that before the Muslim invasion, Lahore was an ordinary town of no importance at all.

So beyond the fact of its Rajput origin hardly anything can be recorded with certainty of the history or even of the existence of Lahore until the period of the Muslims conquests. It is neither mentioned in connection with the Alexander nor described by Strabo or Pliny. The first certain record of Lahore is that of Hiuen T'sang, the Chinese Pilgrim, who visited the city in 630 A.D. About this time it is probable that the capital of the kingdom of Lahore was transferred to Sialkot, as Alberuni speaks of Lahore as a province with its capital at Mandhukur (ancient name of Sialkot).

Lahore as a town was first mentioned in 882 A.D. in the book "Haddood-e-Aalam". It was then under the ruler of Mooltan (old name of Multan). It simply means that it was then not an important



Tile work - Lahore Fort.

town. Besides that there is no mention of Lahore in the geography of Masudi, the "Herodotus" of the Arabs, who wrote in the 10th Century, and himself sojourned at Mooltan. Had Lahore any importance at that time, Masudi would have mentioned it particularly while he was only two hundred miles away from the spot.

These facts coupled with the silence of earlier writers, lead to the conclusion that Lahore, by the end of the tenth century, though a place of considerable importance, was not remarkable for its extent, beauty, trade or commerce.

Around the end of the tenth century, the kingdom of Lahore was in the hands of a Brahman King, and in 988 A.D. Jai Pal, the reigning monarch, was decisively beaten by Sabuktigin (the father of Mahmud Ghaznavi). The first Muslim king to conquer Lahore was Mahmud of Ghazna in 1021 A.D.

He was followed by a long line of conquerors until the city passed into the hands of the Mughals in 1524 A.D. and rose to its greatest glory as the centre of art, culture, trade & commerce during the next two hundred years of their domination.

Throughout its hoary past Lahore, however, suffered extensively due to its location. Being on the direct trade route it was looted again and gain by hordes of invaders from the north. Since all area around the city is flat, so its defence was a problem in the past and so it is even today.

The second factor is the river Ravi which, during the good old days, flowed by the grand old Fort. The river, however, changed its course and now it flows about a mile further down separating the old Fort and Shahi Mosque from the other two major Mughal monuments, that is, the tombs of Emperor Jahangir and his Empress Nur Jahan. In the process of changing the course, the river has eaten up the famous historical Mughal landmark, known as Kamran's Baradari and garden. This monument was supposed to be the first Mughal monument constructed on the soil of Lahore. It is now right in the middle of the river as it has been reconstructed by the Government of Pakistan.

The city is now so near the Indian border that its development and progress have been actually affected, otherwise this city would have had a phenomenal growth after independence. But right or wrong it is the location of Lahore which made it so important, from the historical, cultural, commercial and defence point of view.



The role of Lahore cannot be ignored in the early Muslim history of the sub-continent because its name is associated with every Muslim Dynasty of the North Asia right from the Ghaznavides to the Mughals. It was sometimes the seat of the government, sometimes the second capital, but it was always the place of importance. It was here, at Lahore, that Pakistan Resolution was passed on March 23, 1940 at Manto Park, now known as Iqbal Park, in the presence of millions of people who gathered there from all parts of India and Minar-i-Pakistan has been constructed right at the spot where Pakistan Resolution was passed.



But Lahore is the city which claims attention not only of the students of history, archaeology and antiquities, but also of the general and even casual visitor as it offers many interesting places and faces. It is full of life and attracts millions of visitors of every class and creed every year from all parts of Pakistan as well as abroad.

A voluminous book can be written on various aspects of Lahore but let me conclude by saying that Lahore is one of the oldest living cities of Pakistan. It is believed that the city was built by Rajputs but deserted by them. It was then occupied by Hindus but invaded, damaged, captured and rebuilt by Muslims. It was damaged by Tartars, repaired by Pathans but plundered by Chingiz Khan, rebuilt by Khiljis and Tughlaks but looted and destroyed by Ghakhars. The city survived for some time but it was invaded and destroyed by Timur's forces. Rebuilt by its residents but ransacked, looted and burnt by Babur. Repaired and developed by Akbar and his successors but invaded and captured by Afghans and Sikhs. It was conquered by the British in 1846 and finally taken over by Muslims in 1947.

Such has been the chequered history of this city but through the dust of confusion, barbarism, tyranny and the game of power it always sprang up glistening, glittering and smiling. It was perhaps these qualities of the city which induced scores of invaders to conquer it.

The city now enjoys a central position as it is more or less right in the centre of the country and very well connected by road, rail and air with all the other major cities and towns of Pakistan. The national highway and the main Karachi - Peshawar Railways run through the heart of Lahore. A "Motorway" from Islamabad to Lahore has already been constructed and it will be extended to other cities as well.

LAHORE THROUGH CENTURIES

850 to 900 A.D:

Lahore seems to have risen to importance as it became the capital of a reigning Brahman family, though governed by the Ruler of Multan.

1000 A.D:

Sabuktagin the king of Ghazna invaded the country and defeated Raja Jai Pal the reigning monarch of Lahore in 988 A.D.

1000 to 1100 A.D:



*Mahmud Ghaznavi
997 - 1030 A.D.*

Mahmud Ghaznavi, the son and successor of Sabuktagin invaded the Punjab and defeated Raja Jai Pal in 1001 A.D. Mahmud invaded the Punjab again and Raja defeated Raja Anand Pal, the son and successor of Raja Jai Pal, in 1008 A.D. Lahore was captured by Nalatgin the governor of Multan in 1034 A.D. he was however, expelled within two years. Lahore was made the capital of the Ghaznavide dominions east of the Indus in 1036 A.D. and Malik Ayaz, who is considered its founder, was appointed as the Governor by Mahmud Ghaznavi.

1100 to 1200 A.D:

During the reign of Masud II (1099 - 1114) Lahore was declared as the capital of the Ghaznavi empire. The Governor of Lahore Muhammad Bahlim rebelled in 1119 A.D. after the death of Masud II when the empire was being ruled by Behram Shah. He was, however,

defeated in 1153 A.D. by Khusru Shah and the seat of the Ghaznavi empire was again transferred to Lahore. It was put to ransom by Muhammad Ghauri in 1181 A.D. He invaded again in 1186 A.D. and captured it.

1200 to 1300 A.D:



Two coins of the Sultanate Period

Muhammad Ghauri died in 1206 A.D. and Qutab-ud-Din Aibak was crowned as Sultan at Lahore on July 24, 1206 A.D. The throne of the Sultanate was established at Lahore. So it became the capital of the empire. Sultan Qutab-ud-Din Aibak died here in 1210 A.D. while playing Choghan (now known as polo). He is buried here and a simple tomb has now been constructed over his grave.

After the death of Aram Shah in 1211 A.D. Lahore became the bone of contention between Altamish at Delhi, Nasir-ud-Din Kabacha at Multan, and Taj-ud-Din Yalduz at Ghazni. It was, however, captured by Yalduz from Kabacha in 1215 but Altamish defeated him in the following year and made himself the master of the city. On the death of Altamish in 1236 A.D. Malik Ala-ud-Din Jani of Lahore rebelled. He was, however, defeated and killed.

In the 13th century Lahore lay at the mercy of Mongol raiders. It was captured by Mughals in 1241 A.D. and put to ransom in 1246 A.D. The city was rebuilt by Balban in 1270 A.D. but in 1285 A.D. Mongols returned again and in a fierce battle Balban's Prince Muhammad was killed at the banks of the river Ravi and the famous poet Amir Khusru was also arrested. Later on during the reign of Ala-ud-Din Khilji, Ghazi Malik, Afterward emperor Tughlaq Shah, was appointed the Governor of Lahore.

1300 to 1400 A.D:

Lahore was captured by Khokhars in 1342 and again in 1394 when it was recovered by Sarang Khan.





A view of the chowburji - Once the main gateway of a great garden of the Mughal era.

Opposite Page: The tomb of Allama Iqbal. In the background is the main gate of the Badshahi Mosque.

Next Page (28-29): A view of the Bazaar Anarkali.



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Upper: Minar-i-Pakistan.
Lower: Jahangir's Quadrangle - Lahore Fort.



A flower seller along the busy canal road.



1400 to 1500 A.D:

Lahore was captured by a detachment of Taimur's army and it was laid desolate till it was rebuilt in 1422 A.D. by Mubarak Shah. But in the same year it was attacked by the Khokhars again. Their attack was, however, repulsed. The Khokhars tried their luck once again in 1431 and 1432 A.D. but failed to capture it.



*Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
1325 - 1351 A.D.*

During the Khilji and Tughlaq dynasties (1288 to 1414 A.D.) a period of 126 years, Lahore shared little in the political history of the day. The Mughals continued to ravage the surrounding country and on one occasion penetrated as far as Delhi but they were repulsed by Zafar Khan, the brave general of Sultan Ala-ud-Din Khilji in 1298 A.D. By 1310 A.D. large number of Mughals had settled outside Lahore and they named their township as Mughalpura. These Mughals were considered as the richest settlers of the suburb.

1500 to 1600 A.D:

Lahore seems to have enjoyed a period of peace under the Pathans. But during the reign of Ibrahim Lodhi, who was highly ill-tempered many "Umerah" (nobles) were disgusted at the ill-treatment meted out to them. Exploiting the disgust of the "Umerah" and discontent in the army, Daulat Khan, the Governor of Lahore revolted against Ibrahim Lodhi the emperor. In order to get rid of him he invited Baber to invade India. When Baber reached Lahore some of the Lodhi chieftains, who were still loyal to the emperor, encountered his forces. Because of this encounter Baber thought that he had been deceived by Daulat Khan Lodhi. In spite of the resistance Lahore was, however, captured by Baber in 1524 A.D. As he was infuriated by the resistance he ordered the city of Lahore to be plundered and some of its parts put on fire. Baber finally conquered India in 1526 A.D. but this time he bypassed Lahore and marched through Sialkot.



*A coin of the early
Mughal period*



*Emperor Akbar
1556 - 1605 A.D.*

During the reign of Humayun, his younger brother, Kamran took possession of Lahore and became the ruler of the Punjab, Kabul and Kandhar. Lahore served as the Mughal military headquarters during the struggle between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.

In 1554 A.D. after an exile of fourteen years, Humayun returned in triumph to Lahore. He was received with warm demonstration of joy by the inhabitants. After his death at Delhi in 1556 A.D. and the accession of Akbar, the peace of Lahore was again disturbed. This time by Hakim the younger brother of Akbar who descended from Kabul, of which province he was Governor. He seized Lahore in 1563 A.D. but was expelled soon. In 1581 A.D. he made another attempt, but the siege was lifted by the advance of Akbar in person. From 1584 A.D. to 1598 A.D. Akbar apparently made Lahore his headquarters. From here he undertook the conquest of Kashmir and the operations against Afghan tribes of the frontier.



*A gold coin of Akbar's
period*

Akbar's court was an assembly of the learned of every cast and creed and an arena of religious disputations between conflicting sects. It is stated that the Emperor constructed two buildings, outside the city, for the entertainment of devotees of every kind. One was called Khairpur for Jews, Gabrs (or fireworshippers) and Muslims and the other called Dharampura for Hindus. Weekly meetings were held for discussions in which Bir Bal, Abul-Faizi and other independent thinkers took part. Alchemy, fascination and magic were also practised. According to one historian the Emperor himself is said to have become an adept in the former art. In the same spirit of eclecticism, Akbar revived the old Persian festival in honour of the sun, and appointed Abul-Fazal superintendent of the fire-temples.

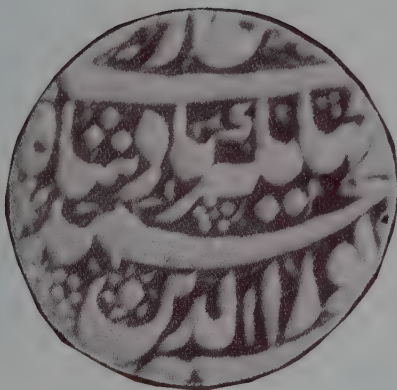


*One silver & one copper
coin of the Mughal period*

The literary circle which followed the Imperial Court appears to have been peculiarly active during its sojourn at Lahore. It was here that the voluminous history of Muslims from the earliest period up to the thousandth year of the Hijri era was compiled, revised and finished by the order of the Emperor. It was here that translation of Mahabharata and Raj Tarangni into Persian was undertaken. The list of poets and the divines who wrote and rhymed and occasionally fought within the walls of Lahore between 1584 - 1598 A.D. is too long to be given here. But there is one among them who deserves special mention in the history of Lahore, namely the historian Nizamuddin Ahmed the author of *Tabaqat-e-Akbari* the first historical work of which India forms exclusively the subject matter.

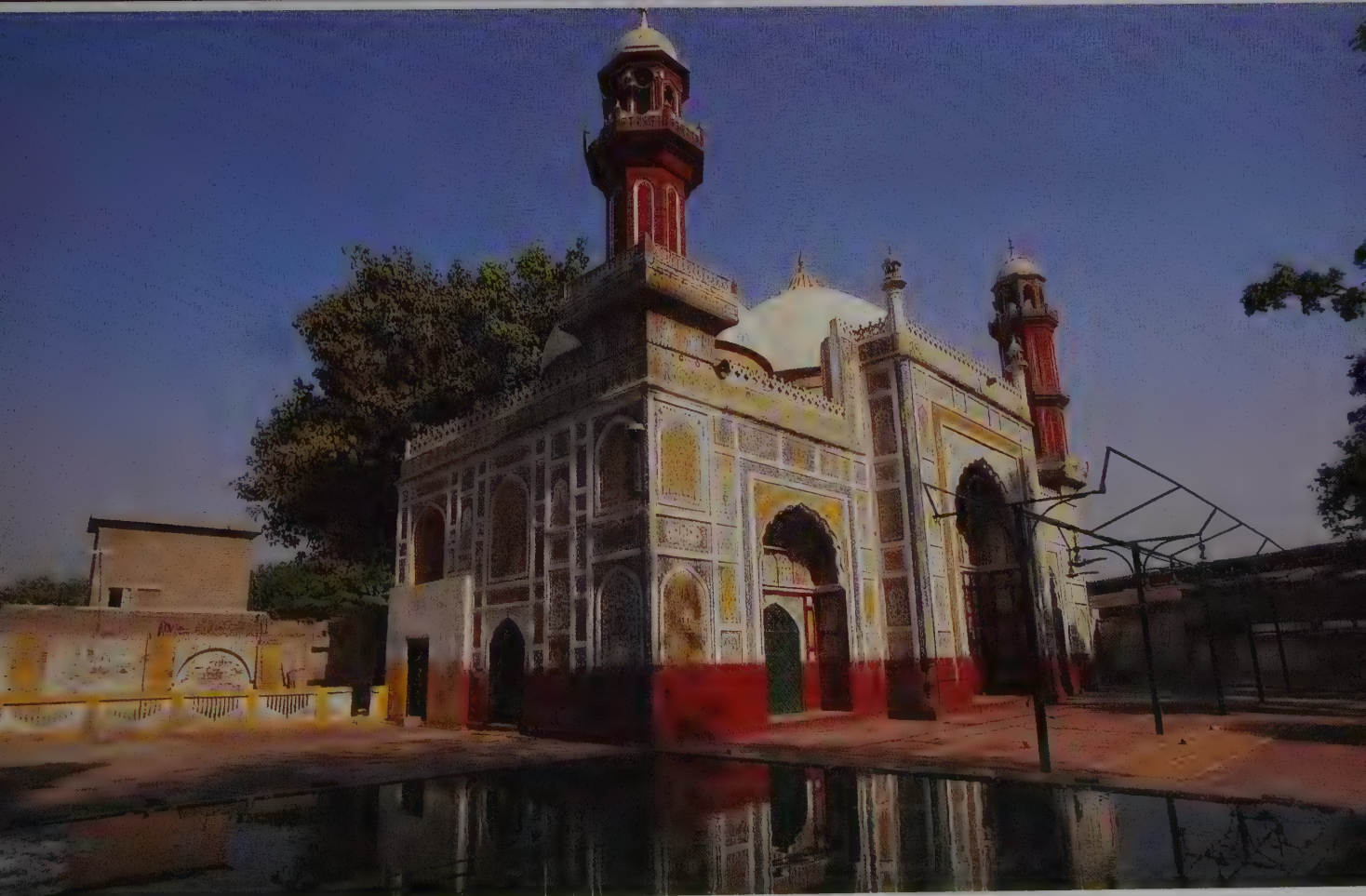
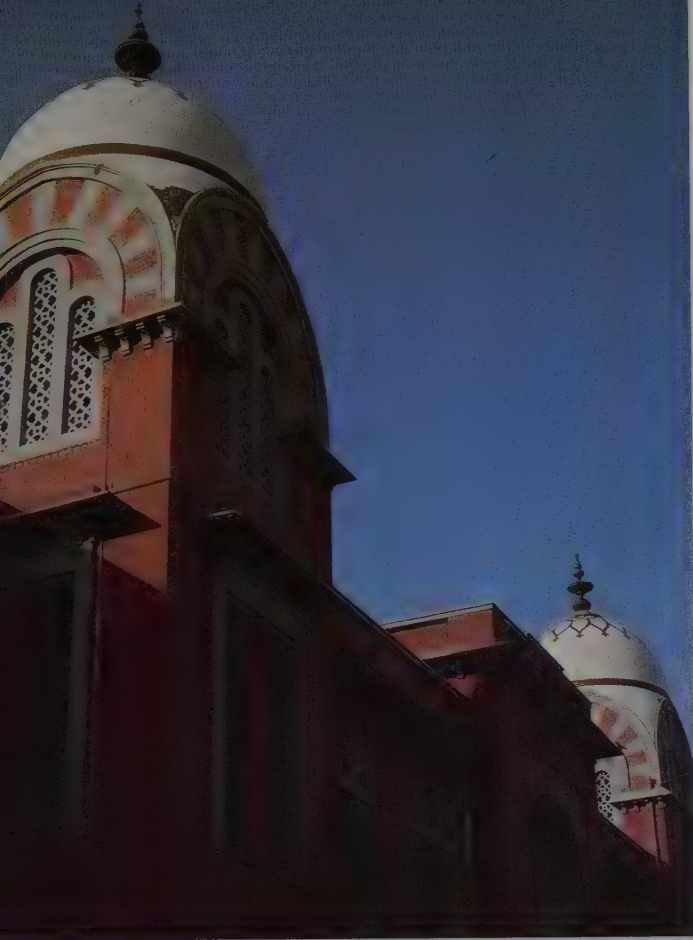
Nizamuddin died in 1594 A.D. and was buried in his garden at Lahore. The tomb of this celebrity, to whom Ferishta owed so much in the compilation of his history, can no longer be traced. It is also worthy of remark that Akbar's able minister, Todar Mal, the best Revenue Officer perhaps the Mughal Government ever had, and the ideal of an Oriental Financier also expired at Lahore. In 1594 A.D. the Emperor Akbar quit forever the city associated with the brightest period of his reign. During his fourteen years of stay Akbar enclosed the city with a strong wall which was 30 feet high. The Fort was rebuilt and palaces added. That was the golden period of Lahore and people enjoyed it.

A few years after Jahangir's succession to throne in 1605 A.D., his own son, Prince Khusro seized the suburbs of Lahore and besieged the Fort with the connivance of the fifth Sikh Guru, Sri Arjan Dev. Jahangir followed his son and defeated him at Lahore. He was captured while crossing the river Chenab when he was trying to escape to Kabul. Many of his advisors and companions were killed. Jahangir setup his court in Lahore in 1622 A.D. The Emperor, however, died in 1627

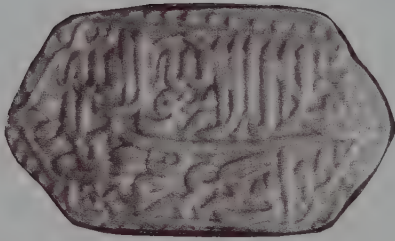


*Emperor Jahangir
1605 - 1627 A.D.*





Upper left: A partial view of the Mayo Hospital.
 Upper right: Decoration detail, one of the chowburji pillars.
 Lower: A view of the Mosque Dai Anga.



*Zodiacal 'Muhar'
of Emperor Jahangir*



*Emperor Shahjahan
1628 - 1657 A.D.*

A.D. while he was returning from Kashmir and buried in Lahore in accordance with his express wish.

When Emperor Jahangir died Shahjahan was in Deccan. Seizing opportunity Shahar Yar, the son-in-law of Empress Nur Jahan, proclaimed himself as the emperor. He seized the royal treasury at Lahore and distributed millions of rupees in order to win favours of various "Umerah" (Chieftans). Shahjahan, however, rushed back to Lahore. Shahar Yar was captured and blinded while Shahjahan was proclaimed as the emperor at Lahore in 1628 A.D. and "Khutaba" was read in his name in all the mosques.

Lahore, however, prospered between 1628-1657 A.D. which was an interval of peace. Besides, the city was governed by capable persons like Mardan Khan and Hakim Illum-ud-Din popularly known as Wazir Khan.

The famous wife of Emperor Jahangir, Begum Nur Jahan died at Lahore in 1638 A.D. and she was also buried in the mausoleum which she had herself built close to the tombs of her brother Asif Khan and her husband Jahangir.

Shahjahan was particularly attached to Lahore as it was his birth place and he visited it frequently. The emperor held his court at Lahore for considerable periods during 1628, 1631 and 1635 A.D. Prince Murad Bakhsh was also married in Lahore during 1635 A.D. On this occasion the city was decorated. Shahjahan visited Lahore again in 1638 A.D. and graced the Shalimar Gardens which were laid out on his orders.

During the reign of Shahjahan Lahore was at the height of its splendour. Following the example set by the emperor many other 'Umerah' also constructed beautiful edifices,

planted many trees and laid out parks/gardens at various places.

1700 to 1800 A.D:

During the reign of Aurangzeb Lahore remained more or less isolated because of the emperor's preoccupation in the south. Due to this protracted war, Aurangzeb had lesser time to hold his court at Lahore than his predecessors but in the official correspondence it was mentioned, as Dar-ul-Saltanat as usual.



*Gold coin
Emperor Shahjahan*

The city, however, saw another uprising and this time by Prince Dara Shikoh, the brother of Aurangzeb. He captured Lahore and the royal treasury, distributed lacs of rupees to various 'Umerah' in order to win their favour but this uprising was crushed by Aurangzeb himself. The emperor followed Dara Shikoh upto Multan but returned to Lahore on Moharram 24, 1069 A.H. (1659 A.D.). He stayed for the night in the Shalimar Gardens and the following day he was taken to the Fort in procession by his son Prince Muhammad Azim who was Governor of Lahore at that time.



A water-wheel.

In the year 1662 the city was damaged considerably by the river Ravi. On the orders of the emperor Aurangzeb a massive embankment of brick-work was constructed for about 4 miles along the eastern bank of the river in order to protect the city. It is recorded that the query had been faced with lead and flights of steps were constructed at appropriate distances so that people could bathe in the river and also get water by means of Persian wheels which were driven with bullocks for domestic use as well as for irrigating the gardens and orchards planted by the rich people. The emperor held his court at Lahore in 1668-69 A.D. and ordered construction of the Badshahi mosque which we can see even today set like a jewel in the heart of the city.



*A golden 'Muhar'
of Emperor Shahjahan*

Emperor Aurangzeb ruled the country for about fifty years (1658-1707) but for most of the time he remained engaged in a protracted war in Deccan. Soon after his death in 1707 A.D. Sikhs rose into insurrection and Lahore was once again threatened seriously.

Bahadur Shah, the successor and son of emperor Aurangzeb marched to Lahore to crush the rebellion but died before defeating the militant Sikhs. So Lahore witnessed another war for the throne. This time between Jahandar Shah and Azimushshan, the two sons of Aurangzeb. Azimushshan was, however, defeated and drowned in the Ravi and with that began the decline of Lahore as the famous Dar-ul-Saltanat of the Mughals. Ultimately Jahandar Shah, having slain his remaining brothers, ascended the throne. His life and rule was, however, shortened by his nephew Farukhsheer, son of Azimushshan, who defeated him just after seven months and finally killed him, thus avenging the defeat of his father. Farukhsheer ascended the throne of Delhi on January 9, 1713 A.D.



*A golden 'Muhar'
of Emperor Shahjahan*

During 1738 the city of Lahore escaped the horrors of death and destruction as Nadir Shah was bribed heavily by the Governor of Lahore. The residents of Lahore also contributed a sum of rupees twenty lakhs which was also paid to the greedy Afghan Nadir Shah. Lahore, however, suffered extensively as it was invaded again by the Afghan rulers particularly Ahmad Shah Abdali, the successor of Nadir Shah. Finally it was sold to the Bhangi Sikh Sardar Lahna Singh by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1770 while he returned to Kabul and died there in 1773 A.D.

The Bhangi Sardars plundered Lahore for more than thirty years when it was invaded again in 1797 by the Afghans. This time by Shah Zaman the grand son of Ahmad Shah





*Jahangir's tomb as seen by an artist about two hundred years ago.
Jahangir's Tomb (same place) as seen today (1999).*





*Lower: Marble Pavilion and Alamgiri Gate of the Lahore Fort.
Upper: The same place as seen by an artist about two hundred years ago.*





A Mughal emperor is going for Eid prayers - and look at the extravaganza!

2

3

4

5



No.1-2: MUSTI DURWAZA, No.3: DHARMSALA, No.4: EASTERN ENTRANCE
No.8: FLOWER GARDEN, No.9: NORTHERN GATE, No.10-12-13: BADSHAHI MASJID, N



RESS, No.5: KHABGHA, No.6: SUMMAN BURJ, No.7: HAZURI BAGH,
o.14: THE ARM OF THE RIVER RAVI (BUDDA DARYA) WHICH FLOWED BY THE FORT



*Upper: Lahore Fort wall and the minar of Badshahi Mosque, as seen today.
Lower: The same place as seen by an artist about two hundred years ago.*





*Upper: Visitors in front of the Marble Pavilion. Badshahi Mosque is in the background.
Lower: The same place as seen by an artist about two hundred years ago - and see the visitors of that era.*







'Samadh' Raja Ranjit Singh

Abdali. After looting certain areas Shah Zaman returned to Kabul but invaded the country again in 1798 and captured Lahore. After staying in the city for a few months he returned to Kabul but sold the Governorship of Lahore to Ranjit Singh.

Until the establishment of Sikh Kingdom by Ranjit Singh, Lahore was subjected to periodical invasions, pillage and de-population. It was thus reduced from a mighty city to little more than a walled township in a circle of ruinous waste. Quarter after quarter became deserted. The wealthy residents of Gujar Langar Khan relinquished their extramural palaces, and retired for safety within the city walls. The merchants and traders fled in numbers to Amritsar and the artificers were dispersed, some following the invading armies on their return march to Kabul, others finding their way into the interior of Hindustan.

At length the inhabited portion of the city was confined to the area surrounded by the wall of Akbar and outside were ruins and devastation. The only signs of life were two Sikh forts, built to overawe the country round about and a few scattered hamlets.

As might have been expected, no great improvement upon this state of things was effected during the Sikh regime. The domination of a present race, of semi-martial habits, under a sovereign, ignorant even of the alphabet, was not encouraging to the development of architectural and artistic taste.

1800 to 1900 A.D:

Ranjit Singh ruled Lahore (1798 to 1839) for about forty years very successfully. He also added many cities and towns to his dominion. In fact he became master of the Punjab including Hazara, Peshawar and Kashmir etc. During the Sikh rule the Mughal monuments of Lahore suffered extensively as they were shorn off their decorations, marble over-lays, precious and semi-precious stones and inlay works.

Ranjit Singh turned the sarai which separated the Fort and palace from the Badshahi mosque into a private garden, and placed there in the marble edifice which remains to this day the architectural chef-d'oeuvre of his reign - an example of judicious spoliation design, (This building was the joint production of a Muslim and a Hindu design. The materials were taken from the tombs of Asaf Khan and Jahangir at Shahdara, and that of Zebinda Begum at Nawankot).



'Samadh' Guru Arjun Singh

Besides the aforementioned marble pavilion, a few un-sightly temples of Siva, erected in honour of a favorite wife or a dancing girl, and some tasteless additions to the fort, comprise all the architectural works of Ranjit Singh at Lahore. One of the latest specimens of Sikh architecture is the mausoleum of Ranjit Singh himself, his son and grandson. The building is, as usual, in design substantially Hindu, overlaid with Muhammadan details, and does not bear close resemblance to other structures; but the effect from a distance is not unpleasing.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in Lahore on June 27, 1839 A.D. and he was followed by a few successors during the next seven years but the city, as well as the province, were finally captured by the British during 1846 A.D.

1900-1950:

The British rule continued upto August 14, 1947 when independence was achieved which changed Lahore forever. After independence Lahore was threatened again in 1965 and 1971 by the Indian Army.

It may, however, be noted that the area right from Peshawar to Multan have been repeatedly plundered and looted for hundreds of times by the tyrant, ignorant and wild Afghans throughout the past 1000 years.

They were kept under control by the British, to some extent, but after Independence



Mausoleum of Ali Mardan

they have always been a source of trouble for the entire Pakistan. And it is time that our people must learn how to control these wild elements otherwise there will be trouble always.

In fact there is no other city in Pakistan which can compare with Lahore in importance both political as well as cultural. In the political events leading to independence, Lahore was always in the forefront. In the 1857 independence uprising, had the British not succeeded in disarming the troops at Mian Mir on the 13th of May nothing could have saved the seizure by the patriots of the treasury and the arsenal here as well as at Firozepur. And, the fate of the entire nation would have been totally different than that of the post 1857 days.

It was again at Lahore that the Indian National Congress during its mammoth meeting of 1929 resolved that India should have complete independence.



Sardar Khan's Mosque

It was once again at Lahore that on 23rd March 1940 the then All-India Muslim League in its historic session held under the chairmanship of the Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah unanimously adopted the Resolution on PAKISTAN. So the foundation of Pakistan was laid here at Lahore in 1940.

It was also at Lahore in 1947 that the Hindus and the Sikhs set the match-stick to the communal riots which later developed into the genocide of the Muslims in India, particularly in the East Punjab. Lahore was also the first to receive the influx of refugees and bore the burnt of it with a spirit of which history will remain proud.

1950 - 1955

After the death of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah on September 11, 1948, Pakistan suffered immensely due to lack of political leadership. All those who came to power failed even to frame a constitution for more than eight years. And the constitution



Quaid-i-Azam addressing the mammoth gathering of the 1940 Lahore session.



A view of the participants of the 1940 Muslim League session held at Lahore.



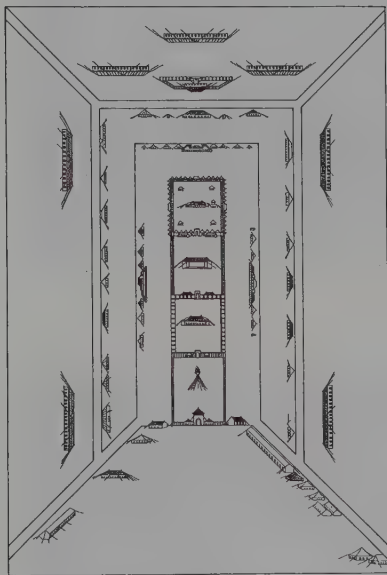
Quaid-i-Azam with Khan Saadullah Khan and Sardar Aurangzeb Khan at 1940 historic session of the Muslim League.



Quaid-i-Azam is addressing the participants of the historic session of 1940 at Lahore.

which was approved by the National Assembly in 1956 was abrogated and the first martial Law was imposed in Pakistan in 1958 by General Ayub Khan.

By 1954 politicians coined the terms of East Pakistan and West Pakistan and the whole of the country was divided into two units for parity purposes. So in 1955 Lahore was declared as the capital of the West Pakistan which came into being by the amalgamation of the Punjab, N.W.F.P., Sind, Baluchistan and the former states of Bahawalpur, Khairpur. Lahore served as the capital of West Pakistan untill, the separation of East Pakistan (1970-71).



Plan of tents, showing how the emperor's camp was arranged.

Imposition of Martial Law generated a wave of hatred in East Pakistan and the Indians kept on adding fuel to the fire. And so came the 1965 war. Once again Lahore was the main target. It was suddenly attacked from all the three sides but Indians failed to capture it and R.B. Canal served as the main line of defence.

Nevertheless East Pakistan was separated after 1970-71 war and the big landlords of Sindh and N.W.F.P. revolted against the One Unit system because some of them were not getting full share in the loot and plunder of the country. So One Unit was abolished by General Yahya Khan, the then President.

Lahore was once again declared as the provincial capital of the Punjab and continues as such till today. Though conspiracies are being hatched for the bifurcation of the Punjab.

In fact today's political system is rotten and full of corruption and the day is not far away when the people of Pakistan will find themselves sinking in the ocean of misery. The drama for power staged by the rulers from Sept 4 to 12, 1995 at Lahore has no parallel in the history of Pakistan. They have buried democracy, morals and moralities, social norms and decent values under the debris of greed, corruption and misconduct.



Quaid-i-Azam with Khan Saadullah Khan, Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mandot (L) and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan (R) at the All India Muslim League Session held at Lahore on March 23, 1940.

Pakistan Resolution

The 23rd of March will go down in the annals of history as a red-letter day since it was on this day in 1940 that the Muslims of the sub-continent formally resolved to achieve Pakistan.

The Lahore Resolution was indeed a semblance of the aspirations of the people. It is given below:

Resolved at the Lahore Session of All-India Muslim League

held on 22nd - 24th March, 1940.

1) "While approving and endorsing the action taken by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League as indicated in their resolutions dated the 27th of August, 17th and 18th of September and 22nd of October, 1939 and 3rd February, 1940 on the constitutional issue, this Session of the All-India Muslim League emphatically reiterates that the scheme of federation embodied in the Gov-

ernment of India .Act, 1935, is totally unsuited to, and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India."

2) "It further records its emphatic view that while the declaration dated the 18th of October, 1939 made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government of India Act. 1935, is based, will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties, interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered denovo and that no revised plan would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent."

3) "Resolved that it is the considered view of this session of the All India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, namely that geographically contiguous units are democratic into regions which should be so constituted , with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India, should be grouped to constitute "Independent States" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign."

"The Session further authorizes the Working Committee to frame a scheme of Constitution in accordance with these basic principles, providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as Defence, External Affairs, Communications, Customs and such other matters as may be necessary".

Clarification

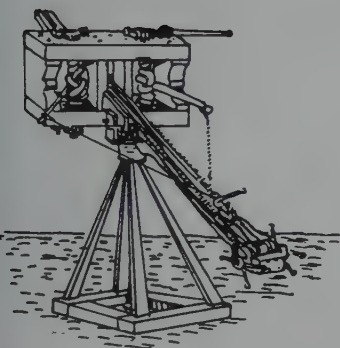
The Pakistan Resolution of March 1940 was further clarified by a resolution unanimously passed by the Muslim League Convention of elected M.L.As of the Center and from the Provinces held under the Presidentship of the Quaid-i-Azam at Delhi on April 9, 1946. Among other things the said Resolution specified that:

"The zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the North-East and Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan in the North-West of India, namely Pakistan Zones, where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent State and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay".

THE WALLED CITY

The walled city or Androon-e-Shehar, as it is generally called, is located to the South of the river Ravi which once flowed along the walls of the Fort. As the river encroached certain areas of the city in 1661, so emperor Aurangzeb had a massive embankment, measuring about four miles, constructed along its bank during 1662 A.D. in order to save the city forever from the river's danger. Soon afterwards the river changed its course and now it flows about a mile away from the Fort walls.

The walled city, which occupies an area measuring about two square miles, is in the shape of an irregular trapezium widening a little on the northern side. Until 1859 it was enclosed by a double defensive wall, a moat, twelve gates and a 'Mori' meaning a smaller gate. The walled city or "Androon-e-Shehar" is the heart of Lahore. In fact, it is the real Lahore, one of the richest repositories of nation's cultural heritage. It is not only the oldest but also the most densely populated quarter of the city humming with life and a variety of activities. Only in the **sarafa bazaar** millions of rupees change hands daily where thousands of craftsmen keep themselves extensively busy producing finest quality of gold and silver ornaments. Besides one can see hundreds of people engaged in typical professions and crafts in the jam-packed narrow streets of the old Lahore.



*Smaller / Manjaniq:
Balistan Projectile
(Throwing machine)*

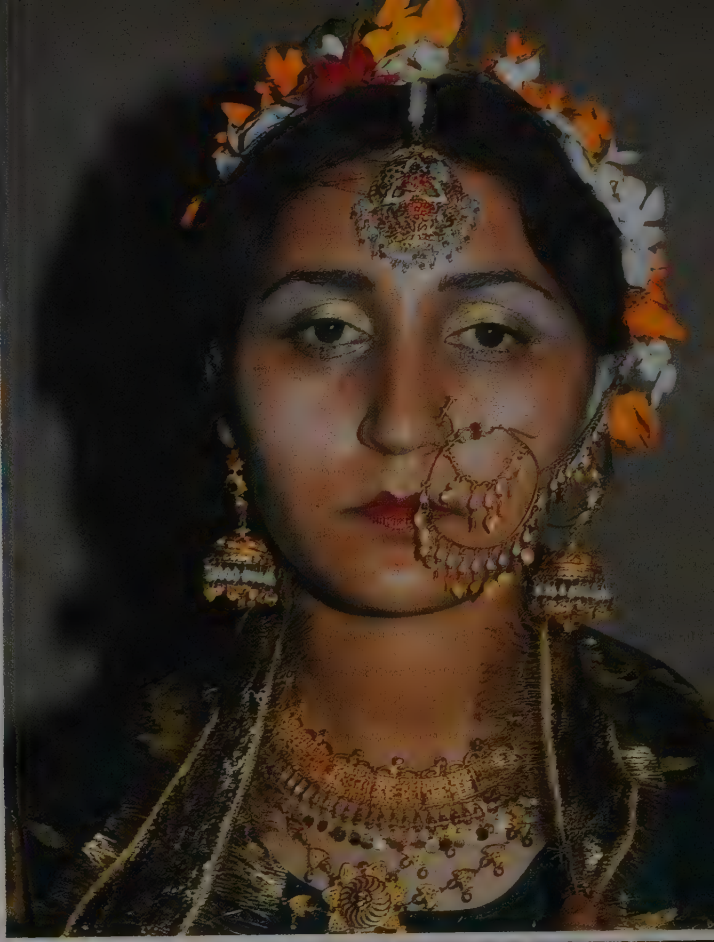
The walled city is an integral and vital component of the metropolitan complex. It provides shelter and employment to more than fifteen percent of the metropolitan population and makes a major contribution to the urban economy as well. In property taxes alone it contributes nearly five million rupees a year to the exchequer which represents about 9% of the total property tax for Lahore. Considering the high concentration of commerce and industry it must also account for a very large portion (estimated conservatively to be at least Rs. 15 million per year or 16%) of octroi revenues for the city.





A foot-path market - outside Dehli Gate.

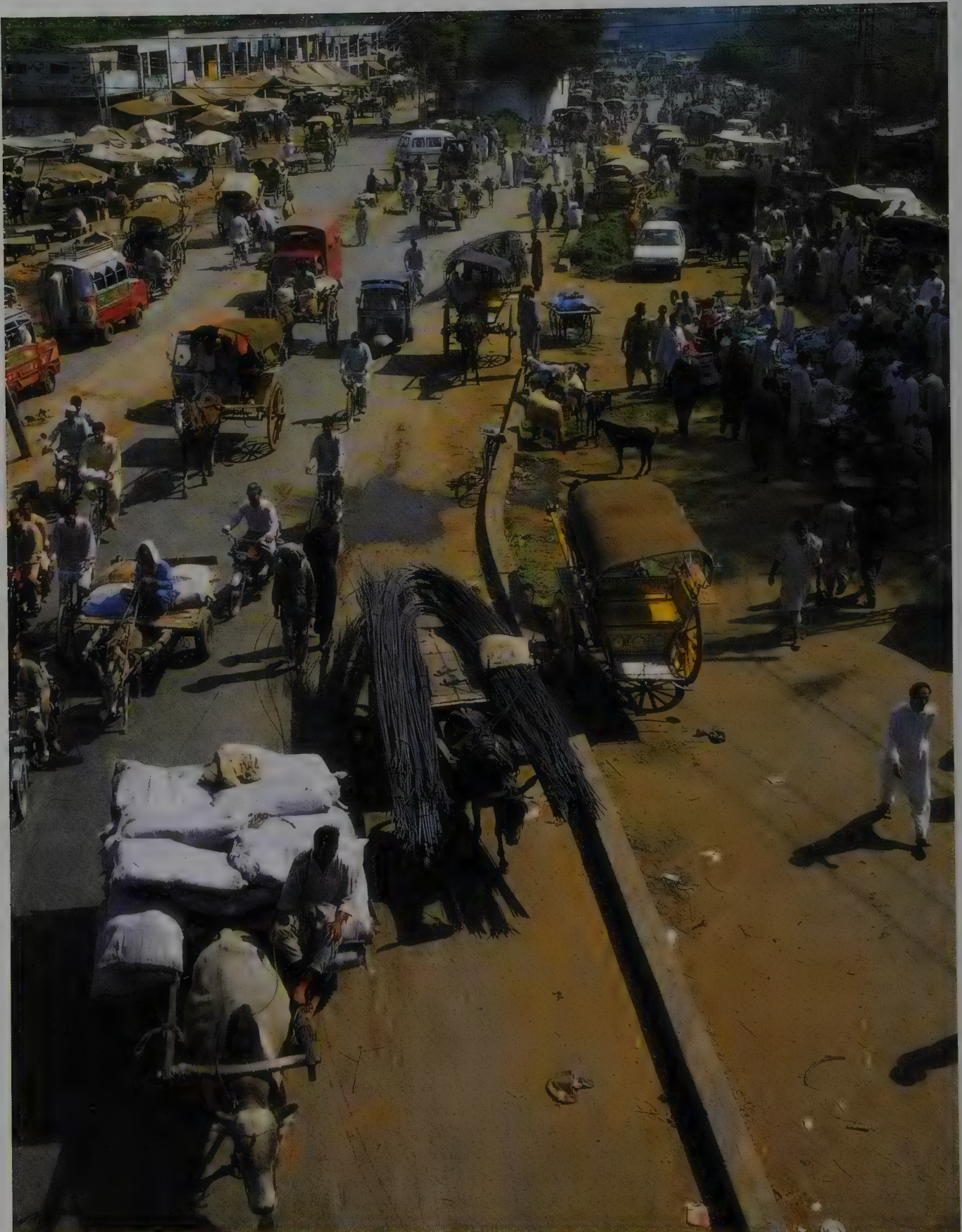
Opposite page: A kite seller.



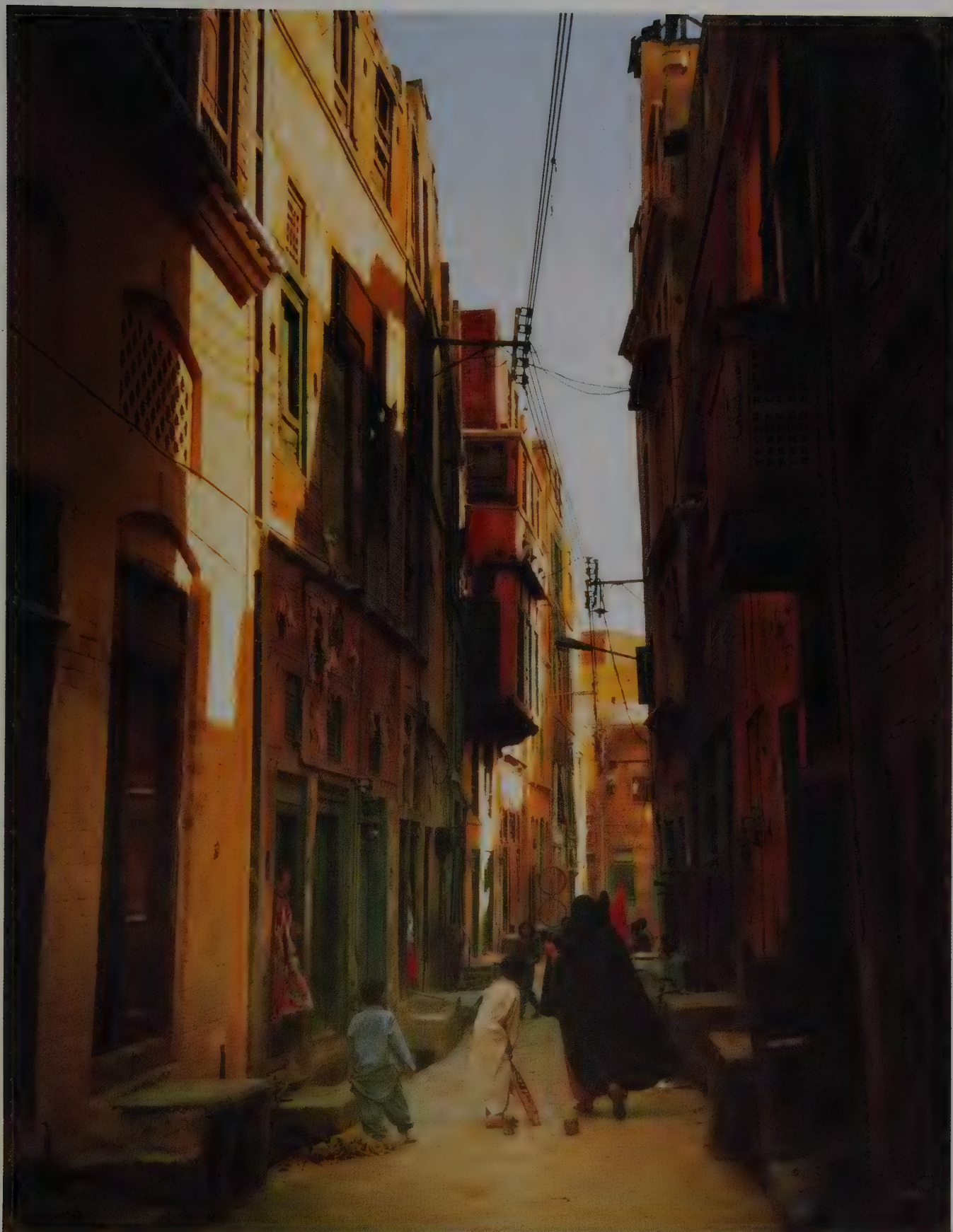
60
 Upper left: On sale.
 Upper right: Ornaments display.
 Lower: Footware on sale.



Upper left: Ornaments display
Upper right: Needle work.
Lower: A busy Artisan.



Lo!-Lahore has already slipped into the 21st century. See the horse carts - the donkey carts - the OX carts and see how the OX is covered with heavy cloth in the burning sun of June and what loads they are carrying. By 2001 most of the people will not be able to buy petrol. Hence this transport system.



A narrow street of the walled city. See how deep is the stamp of slavery. British left fifty years ago but their legacies continue. Parents purchase bats and balls as soon as a child is born - Nobody, however, thinks about the playgrounds.



Decoration detail Mosque Wazir Khan.

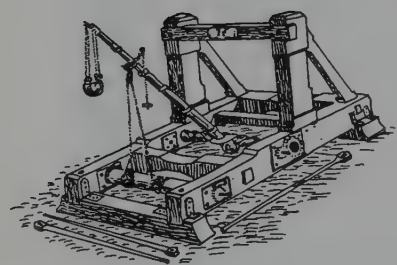


Prayer leader's chair - Mosque Wazir Khan.

Its nearly five thousand industrial and nearly ten thousand commercial enterprises provide employment to well over fifty thousand people. Those of its working population who do not work within the city are employed within walking or cycling distances in the central business district in commerce, industry, private and government offices.

Socially it is a well integrated society with roots and family ties which bind its members together into an intricate web of kinships, clans, fraternities, ethnic and religious groups which provide every resident a sense of security and belonging. Within this small area there are more or less twenty protected monuments and nearby one thousand buildings of cultural value representing a thousand years of regional and national history.

The area occupied by the walled city is slightly elevated above the plain and it is generally believed that the city was deserted by the Hindu Kings. The city was repopulated on the centuries old debris by Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi when he conquered the Punjab in 1023 A.D. and added this region to his dominion. The Sultan left behind his famous slave and counsellor Malik Ayaz as Governor of the region. Under his supervision the city was almost rebuilt, enlarged and embellished.



*Manjaniq:
Projectile Throwing machine*

Emperor Akbar during his stay at Lahore enclosed the city with a brick wall of considerable height and strength in 1598 A.D. He also founded the palace which during subsequent time was enlarged by his successors i-e. Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

It has been recorded by some authors that the city wall built by Akbar's architects fell into decay after eighteenth century but it was repaired by Raja Ranjit Singh. He also had it surrounded with a deep and broad ditch.

During the Mughal period the city kept on growing fast and in the process it spilled over beyond the wall. In order to manage it properly the city was divided into thirty-six "Guzarghas" or sectors. Only nine sectors were occupied by the walled city and twenty seven by other parts of the city.

By the end of the eighteenth century its population increased upto half a million, but look at the fate of the city as during the next hundred years its population decreased from five hundred thousand to fifty thousand only because the barbarism of the Afghan rulers who attacked it again and again and vandalism of the Sikhs. When

the city was taken over by the British in 1846 its total population was fifty thousand, three hundred and five people only.

During the period following 1859 the outer defensive walls of the city were totally demolished while the height of the inner wall was reduced to nil by the British. The ditch having been filled up was converted into gardens by the municipality. These gardens encircled the city except the northern side and became famous as "Goal Bagh". The city has grown too large but even now (1995) parts of these gardens could still be seen.

In the past access to the walled city was only possible through the thirteen gates which are summarized as under:-

The Roshnai Gate:

It is located in between the Badshahi Mosque and the Fort. Being the principal entrance, from the fort to the city during the old days, it was most frequently used by the umerah, courtiers and royal servants etc. It was lighted well so it was called the Roshnai (light) Gate.

Kashmiri Gate:

It is named so because it faces the direction of Kashmir.

Masti Gate:

This name appears to be a misnomer of "Masjidi". It is located in the immediate vicinity of the mosque known as Mariam Makani/ Zamani, so it was called as the Masjidi or Masti Gate.

Khizri Gate:

This gate opened towards the river side where there was a ferry. As Khawaja Khizar is the name of the patriot saint of running water and streams as well as the discoverer of the water of immortality (Aab-e-Hayat), according to Muslim belief. So keeping in view its location near water it was named after Khawaja Khizer as the Khizri Gate, but later on it was also called as the Sheranwala gate because Ranjit Singh kept there two pet lions



Upper: A story teller in the Hazoori bagh (park) in front of the Fort. On the far right is the Roshnai gate.
 Lower: Zamzama also known as Kim's Gun because Kipling, an English poet (Kim) , used to play here, all around this gun, during the British period, when he was a child.



Upper : A view of Milad chowk inside Dehli gate.

Lower: Historical Sabre jet used by Captain M.M.Alam in the 1965 war for the defence of Lahore.

('Sher'). Hence it came to be known as Sheranwala Gate.

The Yakki Gate:

Originally it was called "Zaki" gate due to its vicinity to the tomb of Saint "Zaki". So it was named after him. Yakki seems to be the wrong interpretation of Zaki.

Delhi Gate:

It was called so because of its opening on the road to Delhi from Lahore.

Akbari Gate:

It was named after the Mughal Emperor Akbar who rebuilt the town and the Fort. Close to this gate the emperor established a market which is called Akbari "Mandi" (market) even today and business worth millions of rupees is transacted in this market daily.

The Mochi Gate:

The name seems to be a corruption of Moti (pearl). It was named after Moti Ram, an officer who was the keeper of this gate during Akbar's time. The gate is now famous for political gatherings and almost all political parties of Pakistan wish to hold huge peoples meetings outside this gate.

Shah Almi Gate:

It was named after Mohammad Mo'azzam Shah Alam Bahadur Shah, the son and successor of emperor Aurangzeb. He was a mild and kind emperor who died at Lahore on February 28, 1712. Shah Almi was damaged during 1947 and most of the buildings were reduced to ashes because of extensive fires. Shah Almi was rebuilt and broadened during 1948-50.

Lahori Gate:

The Lahori Gate is also called as the Lohari Gate. It was named after the city of Lahore. When Malik Ayaz rebuilt the city during the time of Mahmud this quarter of the city was populated first of

all. A market was also established here which was named as Lahori Mandi. The area all around Lahori gate is a busy trading centre even today particularly the Bazaar opposite. That is, Anarkali which is well known throughout Pakistan.

The Bhati Gate:

It was perhaps named after Bhaties who lived there once but it is believed that they migrated to Rajasthan. It is today a narrow but long bazaar as well as congested residential area.

Inside the gate there is a mansion which is known as **Faqir Khana** (the house of Faqir). It is in fact a treasure house containing three to four hundred years old art-paintings, carvings, manuscripts, old china, carpets and innumerable other objects d'art. Faqir Khana, which is managed by the family of late Faqir Syed Mughis-ud-din, is one of the largest private museums in Pakistan.



Joyride

Taksali Gate:

It was named so because there was a Taksal (Royal mint) during the period of Muslim emperors.

Mori Gate:

It was the smallest of the gateways and used as an outlet for refuse and sweepings of the city, as indicated by its name, during the old days.

Today the old walled city is overpopulated but apart from innumerable elements, which it contains, it is, as a whole, of great cultural value and historical significance. It represents in its physical form to an extent pre-industrial or so called traditional Muslim city. It has been the focus of events in the political and cultural life of the province and played definitely a central role in the social and economic evolution of the region. Moreover, the mode of production and social organization which have given rise to its physical form, not only serve with some modification but continue to dominate the economic as well as the social life of the city even today. But it is above all a live city and the heart of Lahore, rather than real Lahore, where more or less thirty hundred thousand people live and work.



Upper: Tired, wounded & looted refugees as they reached Lahore Railway Station (1947)
 Lower: A refugee caravan on the move towards Pakistan (1947).

THE CITY AS SEEN BY TRAVELLERS, WRITERS AND HISTORIANS

Throughout its turbulent history Lahore has been seen by many important writers, historians and travellers as it changed from time to time. Some of the interesting impressions of various writers are reproduced in the following pages:-

Milton the great English poet placed Lahore among the cities which met the eyes of the repentant Adam from the hill of Paradise:-



" _____ from the destined walls
of Cambala, seat of Cathian can,
And Samarchand by Oxus, Temir's throne
To Paquin of Sinaean Kings; and thence
To Agra and Lahore of Great Mogul _____
To seat of Mightiest Empires."

(Paradise Lost Bk.xi-386-392)

Horse Rider

And Moore has built up amid the "palaces, domes and gilded minarets of Lahore, a city of enchantment sacred to the loves of Lala Rukh and Feramurz".

Another English poet Rudyard Kipling adored Lahore. It was here that he passed his childhood, playing and dreaming around (the cannon) Zam-Zam which is now known better in the literary circles as the Kim's Gun. It was here, at Lahore, that he started his career as a journalist. There was a memorial plaque in one of the old buildings, on the Mall, which was the office of the "Civil and Military Gazette" saying "Kipling worked here from 1882-1887."

Unfortunately this important newspaper closed down in 1963 after 93 years of publication and the building was razed to ground a few years ago to give place to a towering departmental store.

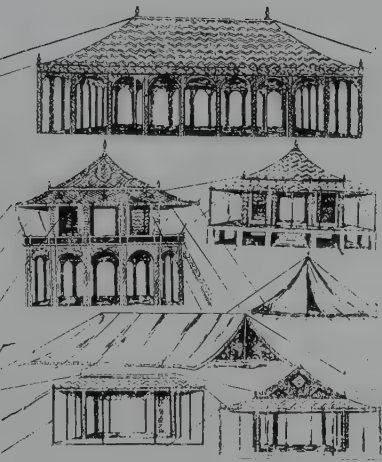
Amir Khusru, at the end of the thirteenth century, alludes to Lahore and the twin city of Kasoor simply as inhabited spots in the midst of a desolate waste. Ibn-Batuta, who travelled from Multan to Delhi in the middle of the fourteenth century, did not think it worth a visit. Timur, at the end of the same century, left it to a subordinate to plunder. Abdul Fida, in the fourteenth century, read about Lahore in the pages of Ibn Alatir as "A great city among the cities of India". Another Persian writer described Lahore in the Sixteenth century. "If Shiraz and Ispahan were united, they would not make one Lahore". Lastly Amin Ahmad Razi, author of a work called "Haft Aklim" dated 1624 A.D. recorded that until the time of Akbar, Lahore was nothing more than a number of detached hamlets.

Abul-Fazal recorded the following description of Lahore, during the reign of Akbar, in the Ain-e-Akbari.

"Lahore is a very large and populous city. The Fort and Palace are of brick and lime, and when this city was for some time the seat of government, many other capital buildings were erected and gardens laid out with taste and elegance. It became the grand resort of people of all nations and their manufacturers were brought to the highest pitch of perfection. Through His Majesty's (Akbar) encouragement, gardeners were brought from Iran and Turan, who cultivated the vine and various kinds of melons. The manufacture of silk and woolen carpets was introduced, together with that of brocades. In short, here could be obtained the choicest productions of Iran and Turan."

Following is the account of Lahore as recorded by two Englishmen Richard Still and John Growther. These two gentlemen came to Lahore in 1626 during the reign of Jahangir.

"Lahore", they say, "is one of the best cities of India, plentiful of all things or, in Master Coryat's words such delicate and even tract of ground as I never saw before. A row of trees extends itself on both sides the way from the town's end of Lahore, twenty days journey, to the town's end of Agra, most of them bearing a kind of mulberry. The way is dangerous by night for thieves; by day secure. Every five or six couse (Kos) there are fair sarais (motels) of the kings or nobles beautifying the way, and useful for entertainment of travellers, where you may have a chamber and a place to get your horse, with a store



The Imperial tents.

These show a remarkable affinity with the mosques and madressa.

Top, the Bargah. Left, the Duashyanah Manzil or two-storeyed house. It was at the window of this that the emperor showed himself to his Court each morning. Right centre, top, a Chobin Rawati, typical of the harem tents.

of horse-meat but in many of them, little provision for men, by reason of the Banian superstition. Merchants resort to this city out of all parts of India, embarking their goods for Thatta, the chief city in Sind. Twelve or fourteen thousand camels laden yearly pass hence to Persia by Kandhar."

A translated extract is reproduced below from the itinerary of a Spanish traveller Fra Sebastian Manrique who visited Lahore in 1641 A.D:

"On the 21st day of our departure from Agra, at sunrise, we came in sight of the city of Lahore, which is large and spacious. It is a handsome and well ordered city, with large gateways and pavilions of various colours. I entered the city --- a very difficult undertaking on account of the number of people who filled the streets, some on foot, some on camels, some on elephants and others in small carts, jotting one against the other as they went along.

Finding it difficult to proceed on account of the concourse of people we decided to change our route and returned about a musket's short from the crowd and took our stand under some trees outside the city, where there were a number of people selling and preparing food for the multitude, who were moving about-- some eating some selling-- and others looking on. I was one among the latter and my curiosity prompted me to proceed still further, until atleast I arrived at the principal bazaar, where the odour was coming and compelling to move on and see inside. There were -- a great many shops, or properly speaking kitchens in which were sold meats of various kinds, animals, domestic and wild.

Some shops contained fowls; in others might be seen things of all descriptions suited to the taste of all classes, such as butter, oils, scents and mangoes etc. Neither was there wanting in this bazaar the most simple commodities such as rice, herbs and vegetables. Besides what I have mentioned enough to satisfy the curious reader. But what I most admired was the moderate price at which these things might be had. A man might eat abundantly and royally for two silver reals (five pence) per day.

The abundance of the provisions and cleanliness of the streets surprised me much; also the peace and quietness with which everything was conducted, as well as the justness and rectitude of people towards each other; so that merchant and merchandise remain perfectly secure from thieves.



Main Gate of Lahore
Municipal Corporation





The city of Lahore is beautifully situated, commanding agreeable views, having on one side a river with crystal waters which descends from the mountains and continues its course moistening and fertilizing the ground, till it arrives at the city of Mooltan, where it pays its tribute to the famous Indus. Lahore, the second city of the Mughal empire, (as well on account of riches as its size) is ornamented with fine palaces and gardens, also tanks and fountains. As to the abundance of provisions, it would be unnecessary here to describe it. The riches of the principal street known as the Bazaar del cocha (Bazaar-e-Dil-Kusha), if shown to advantage would equal the richest European mart."

Reproduced below are the extracts from the diary of an English officer, who visited Lahore, the Sikh Capital in the year 1809.

"24th May -- I visited the ruins of Lahore, which afforded a melancholy picture of the fallen splendours. Here the lofty dwellings and Masjids, which, fifty years ago, raised their tops to the skies and were the pride of a busy and active population, are now crumbling into dust, and in less than half a century more will be levelled to the ground. In going over these ruins, I saw not a human being, all was silence, solitude and gloom".

Henry Edward Fane, who accompanied the British Commander-in-Chief to Lahore, on the marriage of Prince Naunehal Singh, 1837 writes of Lahore:-



Henry Edward Fane

"28th March, I left Lahore, passing under the walls of the town, and marched ten miles chiefly through ruins of the ancient capital, which in the time of the Moghal Emperors, must have rivalled Delhi and Agra themselves in extent. Lahore was formerly the capital of India, previous to the Mohammedan conquerors settling themselves at Agra and Delhi; and in those times was celebrated for its great size and magnificence, both now departed from it. Its modern grandeur (of which the ruins of some few fine buildings still remain to show that it once existed) it owes to the Emperor Humayun who established his capital here for some years, and made it his favourite residence".

The traveller Masson writing of Lahore in 1838, or one year before Ranjit Singh's death and seven years before annexation, says:-

"Lahore, the capital of the Punjab and of the territories of Ranjit Singh, is a city of undoubted antiquity and has been long celebrated for its extent and magnificence. The present city is nevertheless very extensive and comprises many elegant and important buildings. Without the walls, which are now scattered on all sides,

the ruins of the ancient city are still wonderful and convey vast ideas of the extent of ancient Lahore. Numerous tombs and other structures are still standing, some of them nearly entire and such is their solidity that they seem, if not absolutely to foil old Time to yield to him almost imperceptibly".

Another English writer wrote around 1885.

"Modern Lahore falls far short of the flowing descriptions given by early writers. In size and population it is inferior to Lucknow and Delhi and Agra. The circuit of its walls does not exceed 3 miles and its population in the last census (1881) was given at about 107,000. The streets are narrow and wormlike and the general aspect of the city with the exception of its northern front, is neither imposing nor picturesque. But a close acquaintance with the city and its environs will tend considerably to modify the first impression referred to above.



Tomb Dai Anga

That Lahore formerly covered a far large area than it does at present is at once apparent from the number and extent of the ruins which cover the face of the surrounding country. From the city walls to Shalamar, Mian Mir and Ichra -- a circle with a radius of some four or five miles, one is constantly coming across crumbling mosques, tombs, gateways and gigantic mounds.

Some conception of the extent of Lahore in its palmy days as compared with its present state may be formed from the fact that of thirty six guzars or quarters into which Lahore is known to have been divided only nine are included within the area of the modern city; but a more vivid picture of the desolation which has passed over Lahore will be obtained by a view of the surrounding country from a minaret of the Imperial mosque or of the mosque of Wazir Khan."

It is easier to form an idea of the size and extent of the old city of Lahore than of its magnificence. Few cities suffered more from desolating hordes and from anarchy than Lahore during the last 120 years previous to the inauguration of English rule. Eight times did the troops of Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Afghan terrorist/ King, passed through Lahore; Marhattas and Sikhs have done their work of destruction, and the buildings being for the most part built of brick, have perished and more are perishing rapidly.

From the number and importance of its tombs, the profuse use of glazed tiles and enamelled frescoes as an architectural decoration, the recurrence of the bulb like domes and semidomed gateways, we have all the characteristics of the Mughal or what may be termed as the florid style of Indo-Muslim architecture."



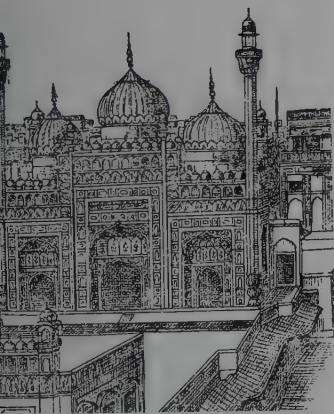
Upper : Gulistan-i-Fatima located in the Jinnah Gardens.
Lower: Quaid-i-Azam Library - Jinnah Gardens.

LAHORE AS SEEN TODAY

Lahore, as we see it today, is different than all the Lahores of the past as described by so many historians, writers and travellers. It is no more the Dar-ul-Saltanat but it is an important cultural, commercial, industrial, educational and political centre of Pakistan. It is growing fast and many new housing colonies are being developed all around the city. In fact the entire city is now spilling over, on all sides, haphazardly and very soon it will be a city of many problems like Karachi.

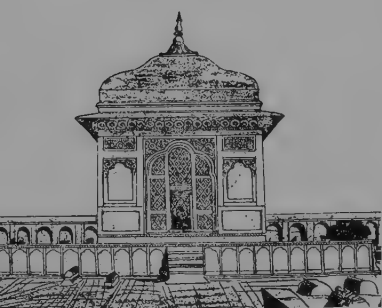
Even today many people see Lahore from different angles. There are people who think that Lahore is colleges. There is no doubt that it is the only city in Pakistan which has almost all types of professional colleges such as three medical colleges i.e. King Edwards, Fatima Jinnah and Allama Iqbal, Engineering University, the Law College, the Central Training College for Teachers (men), Lady MacLagan Training College for Teachers (Women), College of Animal Husbandry; Demontmorency College of Dentistry, Haily College of Commerce; Women's College of Home and Social Sciences; the University Oriental College; the National College of Arts; the Tibbia College (imparts training in Unani Medicine). In addition to these professional colleges there are some grand colleges which offer the best educational facilities and these colleges have provided lot of brilliant people to all walks of life in Pakistan. The colleges, such as, The Government College; the F.C. College; The Islamia College and the Aitchison College are well known for their good standard, not in Pakistan alone, but abroad also.

The Punjab University, with its old campus located on the Mall, just opposite the museum and the new campus located about ten kilometers away on both sides of the canal, is the oldest University of Pakistan. In addition to the fore mentioned colleges there are



Shahi (Golden) Mosque

hundreds of schools and other institutions. So, beyond doubt, the educational facilities offered by Lahore cannot be matched by any other city of Pakistan.



*Tomb of Mian Mir
Lahore Cantonment*

Lahore is domes and minarets. No doubt Lahore is full of them. There are hundreds new as well as old; low as well as high, simple as well as decorated domes and minarets. Some of them are already celebrated in the annals of history. It was, primarily the Mughals who started constructing magnificent buildings majority of which were damaged during the Sikh and the British period. After independence, however, the building bonanza came into full swing and continues with full speed to date. The old domes and minarets of Lahore are worth visiting and a large number of people are attracted by them. The minarets of the tomb of Jahangir; Badshahi mosque and Wazir Khan's mosque have no parallel in the country. Besides there are many mausoleums of kings, queens, princes, generals, saints and poets who created history and generated fabulous ideas which are spread over hundreds of pages of several books. Minar-i-Pakistan is the new addition in the old Minars of Lahore.

Lahore is flowers and gardens. No doubt Lahore has so many of them. First of all, the Shalimar, a great Mughal landmark. It is spread over forty two acres with three beautiful terraces. It has graced Lahore with its magnificence ever-since it was planned in the reign of Shahjahan in 1640 A.D. Another Mughal garden we see around Jahangir's tomb well enclosed with a wall of good height. It is a popular picnic spot and attracts lot of people particularly on holidays. Iqbal park with Minar-i- Pakistan is a vast green area. It has large grassy lawns and good seasonal flowers. The Jinnah Garden along the Mall offers a great variety of trees, plants, Shrubs, roses and seasonal flowers. Attached to this garden is the Lahore Zoo, a good place for the children.

The Lahore Development Authority has developed recently many beautiful gardens and parks which offer recreational facilities as well. The Gulshan-e-Iqbal park is spread over scores of acres. It offers lush green lawns, waterfalls and water sports facilities for the children. Race Course ground park is also spread over scores of acres with beautiful lawns, waterfalls and fascinating fountains. The Model Town Park is also beautiful. The largest park of Lahore today is the Canal area. Both sides of the Canal, which snakes through Lahore has been turned into long green grassy gardens spread over scores of miles. It is now a great pleasure to drive along the canal through these gardens. At the end is the Jallo park which is also spread over scores of acres. You may call it a forest, a garden ; a park; a zoo or a recreation centre.









Hunting

Lahore is good Bungalows. No doubt, there are many posh localities in Lahore such as Model Town, Defence, Gulberg, Shadman and so many others. The Lahore Development Authority has developed many good housing schemes and it is still busy in developing many others which will surely increase the number of Bungalows in Lahore. One can go in any one of these colonies and see hundreds of beautiful Bungalows of every conceivable architectural design, shape and size. But that does not mean that Lahore is all bungalows. There are many other types of houses as well particularly in the older parts of the city. There are houses like tiffin-carriers, one compartment above the other connected by means of a winding staircase. And there are houses like pigeon holes too. So there is a great variety of architectural features in Lahore.

Lahore is films, actors and actresses. Fortunately or unfortunately Lahore is the only place in Pakistan where some films are produced. There are six film studios which remain busy throughout the year. As films are produced at Lahore so, as a matter of necessity, the film actors, actresses, musicians, singers and many other people connected with this trade live in Lahore. But that does not mean that Lahore is all films or actors and actresses only.

Lahore is all Bazaar. We see bazaars in every city but there are some bazaars which are known for their peculiarities and Lahore is the city which has famous bazaars like Anarkali. There is no doubt that there are many bazaars which are longer than Anarkali but due to one reason or the other Anarkali is better known throughout the country. There are also Bazaars spread over like the limbs of an Octopus having no end at all. You can also call them bazaars within bazaars. So in Lahore there is a great variety of bazaars such as Shah Aalmi Bazaar, Sarafa bazaar, Suha Bazaar, Kashmiri Bazaar, Gumti Bazaar and Dabbi Bazaar. So much so that there is an Urdu Bazaar also. No doubt that Lahore looks like a huge bazaar and you can see people running around on foot, on cycles, motor bikes, latest model cars as well as centuries old bullock carts and horse driven carts, popularly called as Tonga, Donkey carts, Camel carts, Ox carts, Box carts and so on. Many new shopping centers have also been developed in the new localities. The Main market Gulberg and the Liberty market are the most popular shopping centers/ bazaars these days (1999), but even so Lahore is Lahore and not a bazaar only.

THE NEW LANDMARKS

Most of the new landmarks have grown along the Mall which is the **spine** of Lahore. It was first aligned in 1851 by Lieut. Colonel Napier, the Civil Engineer, who described it as a "direct road from Anarkali to Mian Mir". In the old record, prior to 1876, this road was indicated as the Lawrence Road. Later on it was called as the Lower Mall and then two Malls came into being i.e. the Lower Mall and the Upper Mall.

Originally there was one Mall and that was the Lower Mall extending from the then Deputy Commissioner's Court to the Multan Road junction. The social life of Lahore of 1850 centered around the Lower Mall. The police band used to play twice a week in the Gol Bagh, then known as the Bandstand Garden also and the beauties of the town gathered there to exchange gossip and listen to the music. The Gol Bagh now stands divided and the present day Mall actually takes its roots right from this garden which has been renamed as "Nasir Bagh" while the Mall has also been renamed as Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam.

In fact the Mall is the only road of Lahore which reveals the entire story of this historic city as it was and as it is. Taking off from the Gol Bagh it immediately starts boasting of having the beautiful Town Hall, a light yellow building, (now 1999 its colour has been changed to brick red/ brown) with bulbous silver domes, the National College of the Arts and the famous Museum on one side and the Punjab University (old campus) buildings on the other side. These buildings attract visitors with their red colour, fluted columns, arches, pillared cupolas and Mughal Gothic architecture. From here one of its branches shoots off to the well known Government College. In front of the museum, right in the middle of the road and fixed on a platform, stands the well known gun Zam-Zama, on and around which played the "Kim" of Rudyard Kipling.



Mayo Hospital





A view of the attractive link canal.

Opposite page: Mosque Shahid. Originally it was built in one night and Allama Iqbal said a very famous verse about it.



Upper : A side view of the Punjab University (old campus).
Lower: Aitchison College.



*Upper : Front view of the Punjab University (old campus).
Lower: A partial view of the Punjab University (new campus).*



Upper : A side view of the Government College.

Lower: Canal Road which links several important sectors of Lahore.



Upper : A front view of the Government College.

Lower: A view of the chowk Neela Gumbad far in the background is the G.P.O.

The small section of the Mall from Gol Bagh to chowk Anarkali was once known as the exhibition road, in commemoration of the Punjab Exhibition held in 1864 in the building now known as Tollinton Market. There is a rumor that Tollinton Market will soon be replaced with a multistory building.

From chowk Anarkali onwards the Mall swirls into the busy commercial area of the city. Many lofty buildings, commercial offices, banks, insurance companies, shopping plazas and multistory hotels have grown on both of its sides. As it moves on one can see at the Charring Cross, which is an intersection of five roads, an imposing building which is known as Wapda House. It is an impressive modern building with a glass dome which looks more like a flying saucer and a roof garden.



Resting for a while

By the side of the Wapda House is the Punjab Assembly Hall which was built during the British period. Construction of the building began in 1935 and completed in 1938. The first ever session of the Punjab Assembly was held in this building in 1939. In front of the Assembly Hall there is a modern marble column, tall, slim and square in shape. It was built in commemoration of the Islamic Summit Conference held at Lahore in 1974. Under this Summit Minar there is a small underground museum also. Beside the column there is a marble pavilion that used to house a bronze statue of queen Victoria which was removed after independence and now it can be seen in the Lahore Museum. Further up there are the Governor's House., Al-Hamra (the Arts Council of the Punjab), Hilton Hotel, Aitcheson College buildings surrounded with extensive play grounds, majestic trees, deep red coloured arches, domes, copulas on one side and the zoo, the Jinnah Gardens, the Quaid-e-Azam Library, Hotel Pearl Continental etc. on the other.

As the Mall crosses the canal you proceed either left or right and on both sides you will find beautiful colonies which have been recently developed. In fact one of the colonies i.e. the Gulberg is considered as the most prestigious area of Lahore not only from the residential point of view but for shopping as well. Gulberg is spread over many acres and offers a great contrast when compared with the old Lahore.

The Punjab University's new campus has also been developed on both sides of the canal near Gulberg and a little further is the Islamic Research Institute. It is one of the recent additions. Both sides of the canal, for miles and miles, have been developed with great care and caution by the L.D.A. The whole area looks like a long evergreen orchard dotted with flower beds and beautiful

houses in the background. In fact the canal area is now the most beautiful and serene area of Lahore.

As the Mall prepares to fork away into the Lahore Cantonment area, which like the city's other suburbs such as Model town, Shaadman, Wahdat Colony and Gulberg etc., has grown rapidly to accommodate classy villas and beautiful bungalows, the city noises fade away giving way to peace of tree shaded avenues.

Commanding the Cantonment area is the stadium which is now becoming another important commercial centre. Every spring a Horse and Cattle Show, also known as Awami Mella is organised in this vast stadium which attracts hundreds of people from many countries. It also serves as the venue of Cricket Test Matches and one day Internationals. A little further away is located the Lahore International Airport.

Egerton Road is also getting a new look now because some magnificent buildings are coming up on this Road. The most recent addition to this road is the elegant building of L.D.A which is known as L.D.A Plaza. Yet another marvellous building has been recently constructed on this road and that is Aiwan-e-Iqbal complex, a monumental building to pay homage to the poet philosopher Dr. Muhammad Iqbal. The Aiwan will serve as a research Centre on Iqbaliat and allied subjects by local as well as foreign scholars.

Kot Lakhpat and Kala Shahkadoo, the two suburbs of Lahore now hum with life and all sorts of activities because most of the Industrial units have been established here. Now all kinds of noises can be heard where peace and tranquility prevailed before independence. Nevertheless these units have brought prosperity to the area. A large number of factories have also been developed on both sides of the road which connects Sheikhpura with Lahore and all along the G.T. Road upto Gujrat.







*Outer fields of the Punjab University (new campus) are under cultivation upto now (1999)
Opposite page: An Artificial waterfall - Iqbal park.*



Tomb of Allama Iqbal who advocated and worked for the creation of Pakistan.



Upper : Main gate of the mosque Dai Anga.
Lower: Main gate of the Badshahi mosque.

Next page: A view of the King Edward's Medical College.





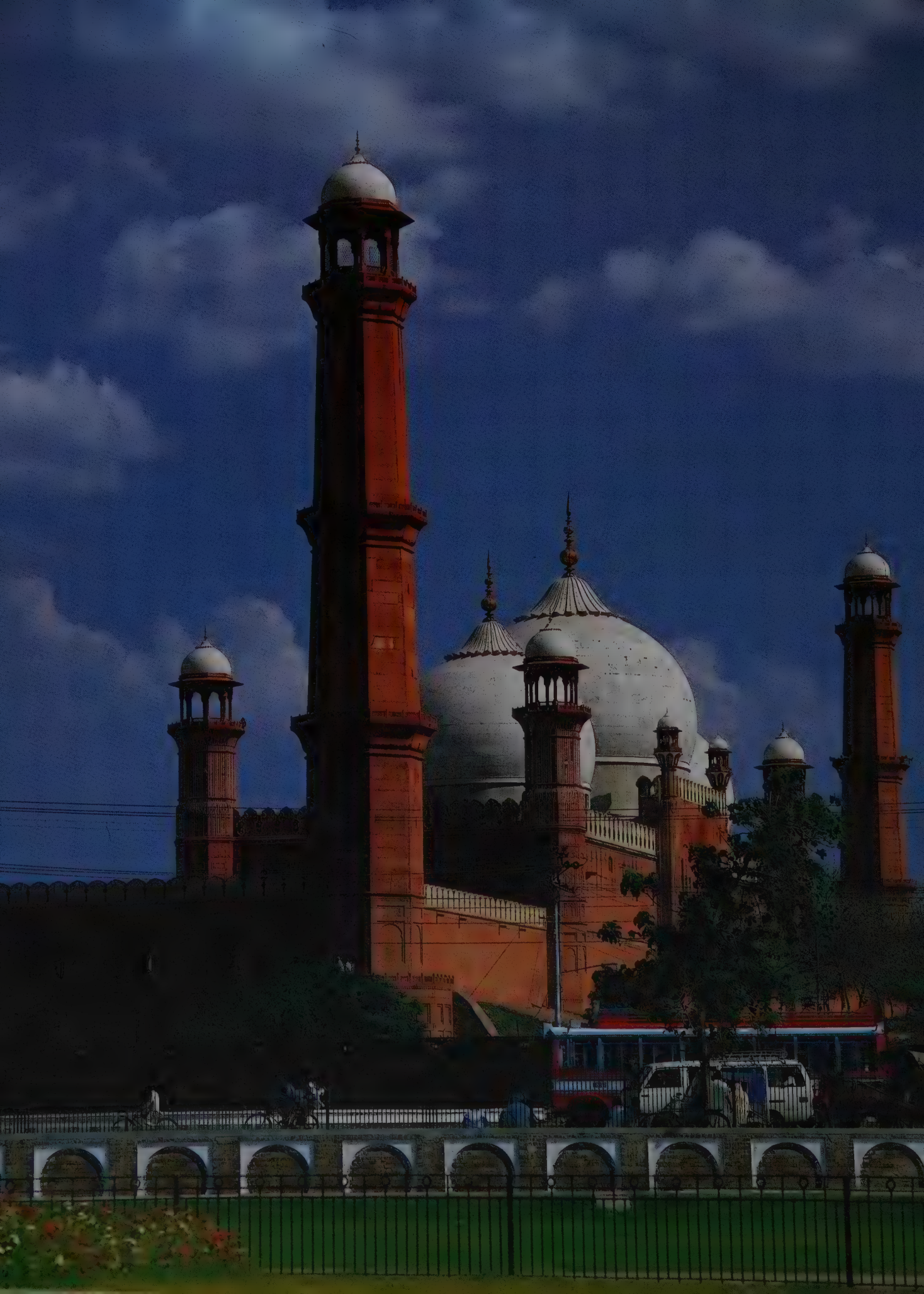


Upper : A mini market - Township Lahore.

Lower: A view of the Liberty market, Gulberg.



*Upper : A partial view of the Qaddafi Stadium.
Lower: A view of the main market, Gulberg.*



MUGHAL MONUMENTS

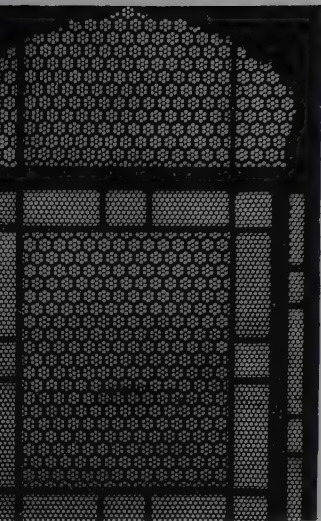
Lahore is famous for its historical buildings. It will not be wrong to say that in every nook and corner one can find either a mosque or a tomb whispering the tales of the past. Majority of the historical buildings are in good shape even today. Some of these buildings have lost their glory but their skeletons are still there reminding of the old days and many have disappeared altogether due to ravages of time.

It was, in fact, a difficult task to choose a few from such a huge number but it was beyond the scope of this book to include every significant building. So in this volume I have included only a few buildings which attract majority of the visitors to Lahore. Similarly I have also left-out exuberant details and many legendary tales spun around most of these interesting buildings.

LAHORE FORT

*Think, in this batter'd caravanserai
Whose doorways are alternate night and day,
How Sultan after Sultan with his pomp
Abode his hour or two and went his way.
(Khayyam)*

The famous Lahore Fort is located in the north west corner of the Old City. It is one of the three great palace forts built by the Mughals in South Asia. The other two are, one in Delhi and another at Agra (both in India). The Lahore Fort is larger than the other two. Owing, no doubt, to the more open configuration of the ground at Lahore the Fort is less irregular in plan. It almost forms a parallelogram measuring about 1400 feet east-west and 1100 feet north-east.



Marble Screen
Lahore Fort

This regularity of the plan enabled the interior accommodation to be more symmetrically disposed. The whole rectangular area being divided longitudinally into two approximately equal spaces. In the area towards south were located most of the official and service type buildings while in the area at the rear were grouped the royal palaces. Between these two divisions there was an alignment of buildings which served as a kind of barrier or screen separating the public from the private portion of the entire scheme

Nobody is sure about the exact date of construction of this Fort, though a fort at Lahore has been casually mentioned by various historians and travellers in their books. According to Aain-e-Akbari, Akbar demolished the mud fort at Lahore and rebuilt it with burnt bricks, but no date of its construction has been recorded. It may, however, be assumed that all the successive references starting from the time of Mahmud and ending with that of Akbar are about the one and the same Fort which has been successively built, demolished, reconstructed and repaired.



*Kamran's Baradari inside the
River Ravi*

After examining various factors it seems more appropriate to record that the Fort at Lahore was developed in four to five phases. In the first phase it was built as a mud fort by Malik Ayaz who was appointed as Governor of Lahore by Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi in the twelfth Century. In the second phase it was demolished and rebuilt with burnt bricks by Akbar during 1556-66. In the third phase it was enlarged by Jahangir during 1617-18 as indicated by the emperor himself in his memoirs reproduced as below:

"On Monday, the 9th of the Divine month of Azar corresponding with the 5th Muharram of A.H. 1030 (November 20, A.D. 1620), mounting an elephant of the name of Indra, I went towards the city, scattering coins as I proceeded. After three watches and two gharis of the day had passed, at the selected auspicious hour, having entered to the royal residence, I alighted happily and auspiciously at the building recently brought to completion and finished handsomely by the exertions of Ma'mur Khan. Without exaggeration, charming residences and soul-stirring sitting places had been erected in great beauty and delicacy, adorned and embellished with paintings by rare artists. Pleasant green gardens with all kinds of flowers and sweet-scented herbs deceived the sight".

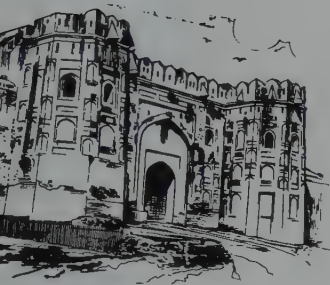
'From head to foot how sweet, turn where I please,
Soft glances at my heart cry, Take thy ease.'

In the fourth phase Shahjahan, brought to the Fort his genius for building and his flair for magnificence. His period has been dubbed as "the reign of marble". His predilection for that medium is

best evidenced in the graceful Diwan-e-Khaas, or Hall of Private Audience. His exquisite Sheesh Mahal (palace of mirrors) has a marble dado, carved marble screens, ornamented with mosaics of tiny convex mirrors of various colours set in arabesques. West of the Sheesh Mahal stands the famed Naulakha pavilion, originally studied with 9,00,000 semi-precious stones. It is embellished with delicate and costly pietra-dura work. The Diwan-e-Aam, or Hall of Public Audience, also dated from this period. In the fifth phase a few buildings were added by Aurangzeb the great.

This fort was severely damaged and subjected to many alterations during the Sikh period. Almost all decorations and embellishments were removed by the Sikhs. In most of the buildings precious and semi-precious stones were used in most of the decorations which were also removed by the Sikhs. In other words the entire body and soul of the fort was butchered ruthlessly.

The massacre was completed during the British occupation. A number of ugly buildings sprang up all over the fort. Many ancient buildings were subjected to extensive changes, alterations and additions to make them suitable for use as barracks, hospital and godowns etc. The spacious lawns in front of Diwan-e-Aam were covered all over by a number of barracks and quarters. Diwan-e-Aam itself was used as a hospital after adding a long varandah to its facade on the south.

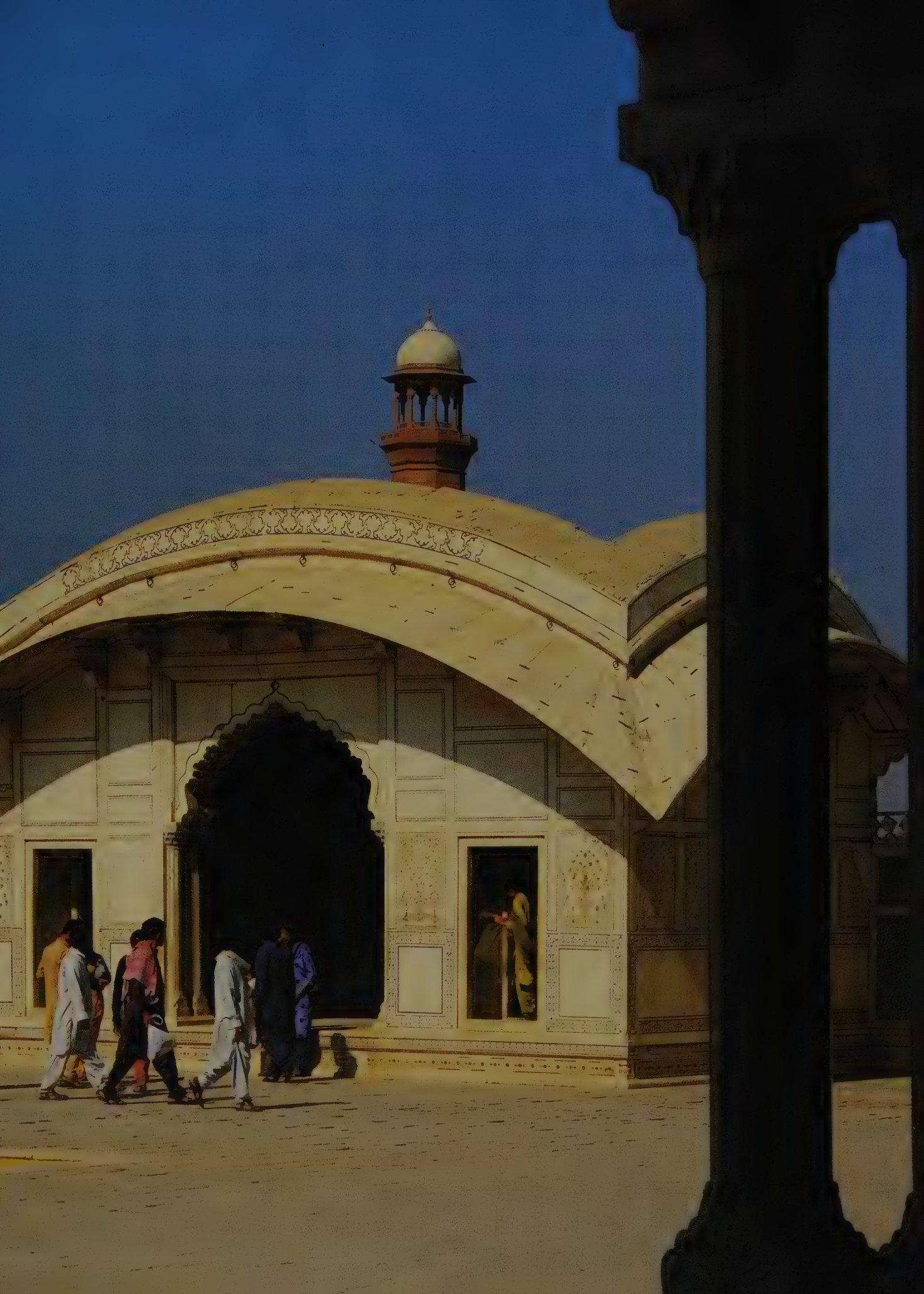


*Masti Gate
Lahore Fort*

Similar varandhas were added here and there in Jahangir's quadrangle. Its central courtyard including the central beautiful tank filled up and a tennis court made over it. A water tank was built in one of the corners. The north east Burj of this quadrangle and Diwan-e-Khas were converted into cathedrals. The Royal Hammam was used as a kitchen and the Lal Burj as a liquor bar, and so on.

Almost all these ugly buildings and later additions have since been removed and the Fort brought to its original layout as far as possible. It is, however, impossible to restore the original glory of the fort buildings which has been lost forever. It is also not possible to replace gems and other precious and semi-precious stones which were stolen by the Sikhs. So the fort buildings that we see today are no more than the shadows or the skeletons of the original buildings.

There is absolutely no doubt that the Fort has been cruelly treated by time which changed it for ever. As an example it could be stated that only two gardens survive here in recognizable form but without any trace of original planting. One is the Jahangir's quad-





range (1617-18) which is a large open space with a central reservoir containing fountains and a marble platform reached by a causeway. This entire place was filled up during the British period and Tennis Courts were laid over it. It has, however, been restored now.

The other garden which has also been restored to some extent is the 'Pain Bagh' which is rather more intimate in scale. It also contains a platform and a water tank in the centre. Here the ladies of the Harm could walk freely and enjoy the **fruit and fragrance** which was the theme of the garden.

IMPORTANT BUILDINGS OF THE FORT

There are many interesting buildings and spots in the fort which are given below:-

Akbar's Quadrangle; Masti Gate, built by Akbar 1566 A.D; Diwan-e-Aam (Hall of public Audience) 1631-32 A.D. built by Shahjahan; Daulat Khana-e-Khas-O-Aam (Hall of special and common audience). Bari Gah, (Akbar's sleeping chamber). Jahangir's Quadrangle: Daulat Khana-e-Jahangir (1617-18), Moti Masjid, built by Shahjahan (1645); Shahjahan's Quadrangle: Khawabgah-e-Shahjahani (sleeping room) built by Shahjahan (1633); Diwan-e-Khas (Hall of special Audience) built by Shahjahan (1645); Lal Burj, built by Shahjahan (1631); Pain Bagh, Kala Burj (Summer Pavilion) built by Shahjahan (1631) including Naulakha pavilion (the pavilion of Nine Hundred Thousand Gems); 'Hathi Pier' (elephant path) built by Shahjahan (1631-32); Shah Burj Gate, built by Shahjahan 1631-32; Wall of pictures commenced by Jahangir in 1624 and completed by Shahjahan in 1632; Alamgiri Gate; and the Badshahi mosque built by Aurangzeb during 1673-74 A.D.



*Marble screen
Lahore Fort*

No reference to this Fort would, however, be complete without seeing the remarkable display of the decorations spread over the exterior of the wall on its northern side. This unique wall of pictures is a rare colour bonanza starting from the elephant gate (Hathi Pier), now the main entrance, it goes right upto the eastern tower of Jahangir's quadrangle and covers a very large space of seventy-three thousand four hundred and forty sq. feet, that is 1440 feet in length and 51 feet in height. The subjects, each of which is a panel, conforming to the surface design of the wall, are mostly of sporting character, such as elephant combats, polo games, hunting episodes. Some figure compositions and floral patterns are also included at several places.

This Fort, beyond any doubt, has its own history and its own secrets. There are secrets of kings and queens, princes and princesses, nobles and generals, governors and commanders. How many great men and women in pursuit of power and love, were arrested, tortured within the walls of this Fort, -- nobody knows. How many intrigues and conspiracies, fomented within the walls of this Fort succeeded and how many failed, -- nobody knows. So this place has thousands of secrets to share with you provided you have an eye and an ear to see and listen to all these secrets.

JAHANGIR'S MAUSOLEUM

*We are no other than a moving row
Of visionary Shapes that Come and go
Round with this sun-illuminated lantern held
In midnight by the master of the show.
(Khayyam)*

Nur Jahan's pleasure garden which was once known as Bagh-e-Dilkusha is located in the north-west corner of Lahore. Here Jahangir visited during his life time and here he was buried after death. It is believed that the design of his tomb was conceived by his beloved wife Nur Jahan but the tomb was built by his son and successor Shahjahan who had a great passion for buildings.

The tomb can be approached through a tall gateway which opens into a garden-cum-sarai which is often confused with a resting place for the travellers but it was mentioned as Jilu Khana-e-Rauza, (attached court of the tomb) by Abdul Hamid the court historian of Shahjahan.

A huge gateway provides access to the inner garden in which the tomb is located. The garden is enclosed on all sides by a huge wall. So the enclosure is on huge scale, measuring four hundred and forty kanals, provided with five interlocking patterns of raised causeways, canals and tanks in which bricks, traditional in Lahore, have been beautifully used.

The building of the tomb with four tall minarets looks like a big jewel set in the heart of a verdant garden. The profusion of marble ornamentation, magnificent exterior, tastefully decorated interior and expansive perspective of the landscape, all indicate the excellence of the builder's craft in Shah Jahan's time.



*Decoration Detail
Mosque Dai Anga*





Main gate, (Hathi Pier) Lahore fort.



Upper : An inside view - Lahore Fort.

Lower: Main entrance to the tomb of emperor Jahangir.



Decoration detail - One of the main doors of Jahangir's tomb.

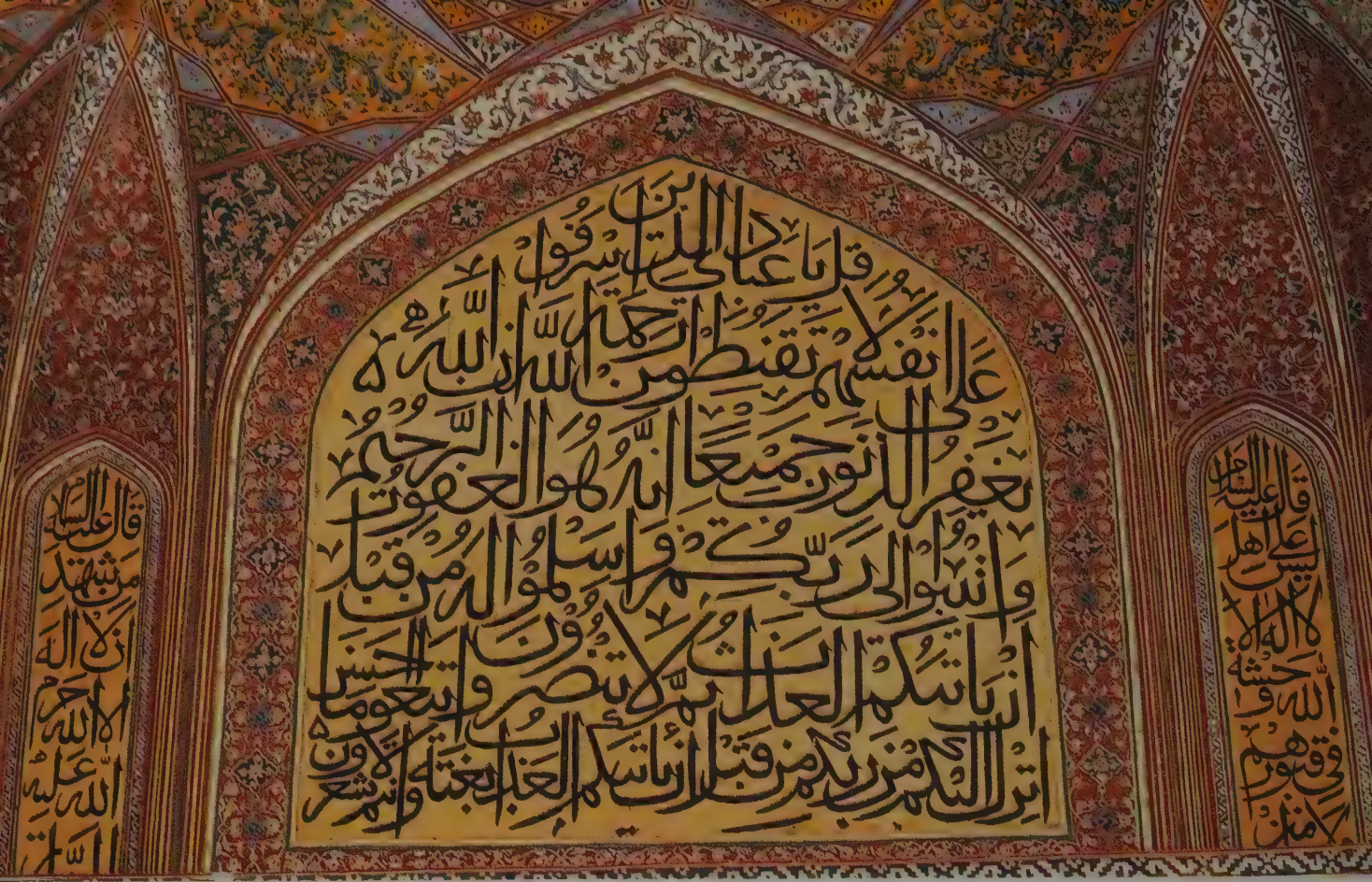


Upper: A panoramic view of the Jahangir's tomb.

Lower: A partial view of the Jahangir's tomb and garden.



Jahangir's tomb, roof and one minar.



Upper : Calligraphic works - mosque Wazir Khan.



*Upper: A general view of Nur Jehan's tomb.
Lower: An inside view of the fort complex.*





*A symbolic image - the Mughal emperor Shahjahan has been shown killing a lion.
Opposite page: Alamgiri Gate - Lahore fort.*

The tomb is a single storey structure, square in plan with about 267 feet long sides and built in red sandstone richly inlaid with white marble decorative motifs. The immense garden in which it is located is divided into sixteen sub-quarters by means of pathways and water channels. The principal effect in the embellishment of the tomb is obtained through the applied colour decorations in the form of richly decorated fresco paintings and mosaic tiles, in addition to the delicate pietra dura and marble intarsia of various colours.

The marble cenotaph with the delicate and colourful pietra dura work and engraved with the ninety-nine attributes of God, emperor's name and the date of his death, all in superb calligraphy is also a fine example of workmanship in marble.

This fine ornament of Lahore suffered much at the hands of the crude Sikhs, who stripped off most of its choicest ornamentations, specially the perforated marble railing of the roof, to decorate the Sikh temple at Amritsar.

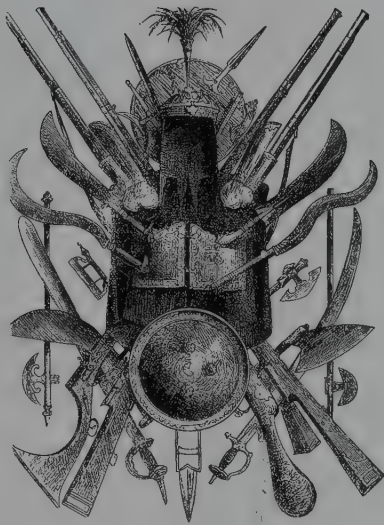
But even now this building has its own charm and in spite of all the damages it could be counted as one of the beautiful buildings of South Asia.

NUR JAHAN'S TOMB

*Upon my grave when shall I die,
No lamp shall burn nor Jasmine lie,
No candle, with unsteady flame,
Serve as reminder of my fame,
No bulbul chanting overhead,
Shall tell the world that I am dead.*

This epitaph, translation of which is given above was written by Nur Jahan herself. She lies buried in a bare and simple grave outside Jahangir's mausoleum, across the Railway-line. She was the only Empress whose name appears on the coins of the Mughals. The tomb once had a marble cenotaph and a marble floor. The wild Sikhs and the time treated this building cruelly, but its majestic bearing remains.

The real name of Nur Jahan was Mehrun Nisa Begum. Jahangir married her in 1611 A.D. and she was given the title of Nur Jahan (light of the world). She died in 1645 A.D., that is eighteen years



Moghul weapons of war

after the death of Jahangir, and buried in this mausoleum which she herself built during her life time.

Interior of the building was originally finished with glazed lime plaster bearing beautiful floral fresco paintings, traces of which could be seen here and there even now. These minute paintings done in very difficult positions in the honeycombed cornice of some of the rooms were of special interest. The building is under renovation for the past several years and requires improvements in the surrounding as well. Infact the Railway line has destroyed the beauty of the whole complex, which now looks divided in two parts.



Asif Khan's Tomb

ASAF KHAN'S TOMB

The tomb of Asaf Khan, father of Empress Arjumand Bano, Begum of Shahjahan, (the lady of the Taj Mahal at Agra) was built during Shahjahan's time. Asaf Khan whose real name was Mirza Hasan served as Commander-in-Chief of the Mughal army and later as Governor of Lahore. In the battle for throne fought around Lahore, Asaf Khan helped Shahjahan by defeating Prince Shahrayar, the son-in-law of Nur Jahan, though she was his own sister.

The tomb, an octagonal structure with a huge bulbous dome stands on an eight sided podium, originally of red sandstone. It stands in the midst of a spacious garden, which was once set with reservoirs, fountains and beautiful walks.

Originally, the floor of the tomb was in mosaic of various stones, the inner dado in white marble, outer in sang-e-Abri and other verigated stones. But this building also suffered the same fate as that of Nur Jahan. Sikh vandilists stripped off all its marble facings completely as well as other decorations and embellishments.

TOMB OF ANARKALI

*Ah! Could I behold
The face of my beloved once more;
I would give thanks my God
Unto the day of resurrection.*



Anarkali's Tomb

The tomb of Anarkali is situated in the main compound of the Civil Secretariat of the Government of the Punjab. Anarkali (Pomegranate Bud), was the pet name of Nadera Begum or Sharfun Nisa. This beautiful and charming girl was brought up in Akbar's Haram



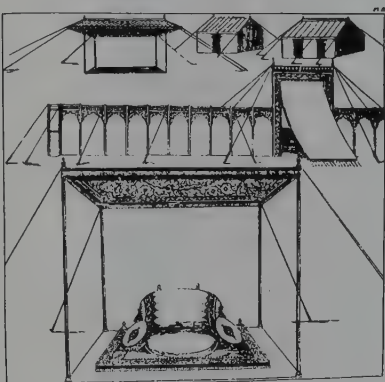
Empress Nur Jahan - the famous queen of the Mughal period.



The Mughal Emperor Jahangir, loved Lahore, lived here and buried here.

and received the name of Anarkali for her beauty. Prince Salim, who is known as Emperor Jahangir in the history, fell in love with her and she, being a dancing girl, was considered unworthy of a prince's love.

This love affair enraged Akbar, the Emperor, and on his orders she was bricked up alive. The story is told in different ways while many people claim that there is no truth in this story. But the tomb is there, even now and it was built on the orders of Prince Salim when he took over command of the empire as Emperor Jahangir. The tomb was completed in 1615 A.D. while Anarkali was killed in 1599 A.D.



Imperial Tent designs

During the Sikh period, this tomb became the residence of Ranjit Singh's son and successor, Kharak Singh. It was later given to General Ventura, the French mercenary fighting for the Sikhs, who lived next door in the present Secretariat and used the tomb as his zenana (women's house). In 1851 it was converted into a church of the civil station, St. James's by blocking up the arches and withstanding over the Islamic decorations. In 1891 the tomb became the Punjab Record Room.

MOSQUE WAZIR KHAN

Mosque Wazir Khan is famous for its outstanding beauty and elegance. It was built by Hakim Illum-ud-Din Ansari a renowned physician who rose to the position of a Wazir (Minister) and later the Governor of the Punjab, in the reign of Shahjahan. He earned the title of Wazir Khan.

The mosque was built by him in 1634 A.D. It is one of the most decorative structures in Pakistan with delicate tile inlay, floral patterns, superb calligraphy in mosaic and improved octagonal minarets.

It is a marvellous specimen of tile work and the building is entirely covered with arabesque painting in tile mosaic. The floral patterns which have been used extensively on the walls, the arches and on the interior of the domes, are superb examples of decoration in Persian style.

This mosque in fact presents a unique phase of the art of decoration in Mughal architecture, which is known as verigated glazed tile and mosaic work. Cypruss as a decorative design in enamelled mosaic work appears for the very first time in this mosque.

The mosque has been built on a raised platform which is approached by a flight of steps. The building has been divided into four compartments, each opening upon the spacious courtyard and is surmounted by a dome. A high minaret has been fixed at each corner of the quadrangle, which offer good views of the city.

The completion of the mosque Wazir Khan may be said to close the chapter of this particular style of Mughal architecture at Lahore. Later attempts such as the golden mosque of Bikhari Khan and the palace and tomb of Khan Bahadur, at Begumpura, only prove how architectural taste fell with the fall of the empire, and became a mongrel style, that is half Muslim and half Hindu.

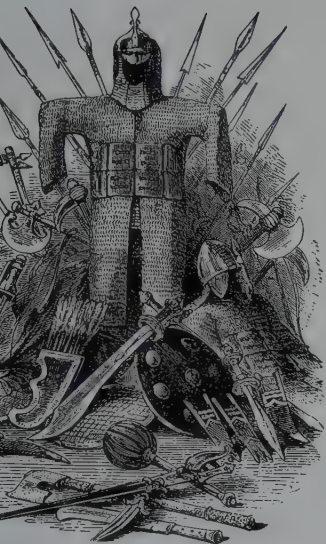
SHALAMAR GARDEN

*No pleasing intricacies intervene,
No artful wilderness to perplex the scene,
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the platform just reflects the other.*

Abode of Love -- Abode of bliss, Light of moon, Hall of desire, field of paddy; all these are conjectural derivations, of the meaning of the word Shalamar or Shalimar. The exact meaning of this word is doubtful. Shalimar (Hall of desire) Shahi-imarat (Royal Edifice) Sholah-Mah (Persian for light of moon) -- Shalamar (Abode of love) or (Abode of bliss) -- all these derivations are not satisfactory, neither there is any definite explanation available for the meaning and origin of this name.

There is a very much smaller Shalamar garden in Kashmir. That garden was also built by Shahjahan on the orders of his father Emperor Jahangir. The name of that garden is spelt without the final 'r' thus a few people on this basis claim the name of Lahore garden as Sholah Mah (Light of the Moon).

Whatever may be the exact meaning of Shalamar, one thing is definite -- the garden had no parallel in beauty. Almost all of its decorative works in marble, red sandstone and pietra dura were looted by the greedy and crude Sikhs. How costly were the decorations? It can be judged by the fact recorded by Latif in his book "History of Lahore." He records that one Sikh chief, Lahna Singh removed a pavilion of a gate from the garden and sold it for Rs. 24,000/- to the stone polishers of the city. Imagine Rs. 24000/= of the year 1770 A.D. The amount will not be less than Rupees twenty



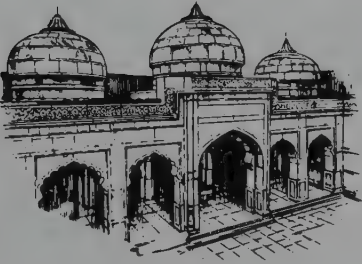
Moghul armour



Upper: A partial view of the great picture wall - Lahore Fort.



four thousand million of Today. The garden has lost all of its glory but even now has much to offer to its visitors. In spite of the damage and the robbery by Sikhs it is still one of the most beautiful gardens in Pakistan. It has a personality of its own which has not so far been surpassed by any other garden.



*Moti Masjid inside
Lahore Fort*

These gardens were laid out in 1637 A.D. by the order of the Emperor Shahjahan. In some books the date has been given as 1641 and 1642 too. A local legend says that the emperor once spent a night at Shahdara, which was developed by Empress Nur Jahan, had a wonderful dream of a garden like that of Paradise, bright with fruits of gold, marble fountains, cool pavilions and every type of foliage.

As soon as the king opened his eyes he sent for Ali Mardan Khan and for Nawab Fazal Khan and commanded them to produce for him his fleeting vision. They accordingly laid out the garden in seven divisions representing the seven stages of Paradise. Of these seven terraces four have already been destroyed and three only are included in the present area. These three terraces are known as the Farah Bakhsh (Bestower of Pleasure), Hayat Bakhsh (Bestower of life) and Faiz Bakhsh (Bestower of plenty). The terraces reveal themselves as one proceeds along.

The design of the present day garden comprises three terraces, dropping down from the south, the changes in level being about fifteen feet. The first and third terraces are charbaghs of similar proportion and design; the middle one contains the great reservoir which is the principal feature of the garden.

It is the central level, however, which is the most spectacular. The great reservoir, over two hundred feet across, once contained a hundred and fifty-two fountains, of which over a hundred remain. In the centre is a marble platform, reached by a narrow causeway. The water flows down through the southern pavilion by way of a broad carved marble chute or chadar and at the bottom, overhanging the water, is the emperor's throne of white marble, where he could sit to watch the fountains play even in summer as the hot air always cooled by the rush of water. Round the whole reservoir runs a double paved pathway.

The planting of the garden must have seen many changes. Shahjahan himself is said to have ordered fruit trees from Kabul and Kandhar. Historians refer to continuous flower-beds, with plane trees and aspens at intervals, and the emperor is recorded as having himself planted an aspen between two planes. Under the trees there were grass platforms for comfortable reclining in the shade. The original plantings included mango, cherry, apricot, peach, plum, apple, almond, quince, seedless mulberry, sour orange, sweet orange and cypress together with aromatic plants and aspens.

The garden now covers an area of 42 acres. It is surrounded by a strong wall having six corner burj (towers) surmounted by domes and four pavilions in the 2nd and one in the third terrace. The garden has one main canal, crossed by two subsidiary ones, with three big tanks more than four hundred fountains and a beautiful marble cascade. It is an enchanting piece of landscape gardening where an imaginative gardener's fancy has come into full play. The garden has the stately formality and pleasing symmetry.

During the last week of every March, the Festival of Lamps (Mela Chiraghan) is held around this garden at the tomb of Hazrat Lal Hussain who was a 17th century mystic. As he roamed Lahore, dressed in red and singing devotional songs, he became popular as Madho Lal (Red) Hussain. He is regarded as one of the great poets of the Punjabi language. A legend reminds that he befriended a Hindu boy, Madho, who later became a Muslim. He is also buried beside the mystic. At the festival pilgrims light thousands of lamps and pass the night at the shrine. It is because of the lamps that the event is known as Mela Chiraghan.

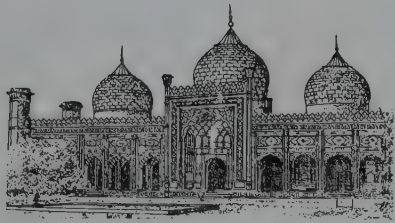


Walls of Lahore





BADSHAHI MOSQUE



*Damaged Badshahi Mosque
before renovation*

*The moving finger writes; and having writ,
Moves on: nor all your piety nor wit,
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it.
(Khayyam)*

There is a beautiful marble slab, fixed in the main entrance of the mosque, containing an inscription in Persian. Translation of the same is given below:-

"The mosque of the victorious and valiant king Muhy-ud-Din Muhammad Alamgir, constructed and completed under the superintendence of the humblest servant of the royal household, Fidai Khan, in 1804 A.H."

So it is clear that this unique piece of architecture was built in 1673 A.D. for emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir by Fidai Khan, the foster brother of the Emperor. The design of the mosque is bound by convention. It is a building of very strong and resolute character. One of the most outstanding features of this mosque is its minarets. It is provided with more minarets than any other such huge mosque built by Mughals anywhere else. It has one minaret at each corner of the mosque enclosure and another, though somewhat smaller, at each angle of the sanctuary, thus aggregating eight in all. It is the most striking architecture in Lahore and its huge domes and minarets can be spotted from a great distance. Apart from its architectural magnificence the Badshahi mosque is one of the largest mosques of the world.

It is a known fact that the Mughal Architecture is the most sumptuous manifestation of the building art of Muslims as a whole. This architecture style has been acknowledged as the blending of grace, strength and harmony. While this great architecture style was in its final phase, the Badshahi mosque was the last accomplishment of the great Mughals of that phase.

ENTRANCE

The mosque is built on a raised platform and the main entrance is approached by a flight of twenty two steps, rising from three sides and ending on a red sandstone platform measuring 65 by 35 feet. The entrance is a double storey edifice. It is in the traditional Mughal style with a graceful three centered high central vault, elaborately decorated with framed and carved panelling on all of its facades.

On the upper storey of the main entrance, which has already been converted into a small museum, are kept the relics of Prophet Mohammad (May peace be upon him) and some of the other important leaders of the faith of Islam.

MINARETS

The amazing symmetry of the three giant white marble domes capping many arches of the mosque is a marvel of harmony in masonry. Its red sandstone minarets form a startling contrast against the white marble domes and the blue sky. Its vast courtyard, characteristic of Mughal architecture, is bounded on all corners by four towering minarets of red sandstone with white marble cupolas. These minarets have three storeys excluding their solid plinth about 20 feet high which is sometimes confused by many as an independent storey.

The total height of these minarets is 176 feet above their plinth. The top pavilion carried over 8 octagonal columns is alone 32 feet high. The minarets are octagonal from outside but circular and hollow inside. The centre is occupied by a vertical shaft round which run 204 steps to ascend to the top pavilion which offers beautiful bird's eye views of the city. The strength of these minarets can be judged from the fact that their outside circumference is 67 feet and the inside 8.50 feet only. The original top pavilions were lost in an earthquake during 1840 but they have now been restored completely.

The summit of these minarets was used for a different purpose by the Sikhs while fighting with each other. They were used first by Sher Singh in January 1841 during the famous siege of the fort. He posted his matchlock men there who, with their fiery weapons, spread destruction in the ranks of besieged Dogras who were supporting Rani Chand Kour. The Rani was defeated. Later on Hira Singh used these minarets. He placed light guns on their summit and defeated the besieged Sindhianwals.

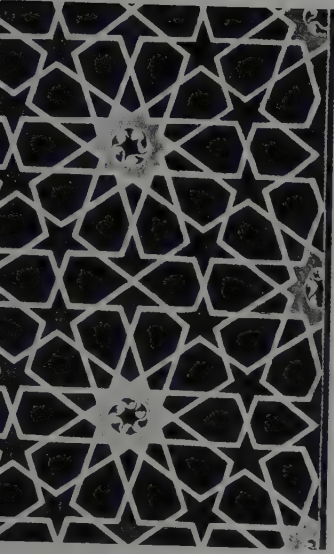




Upper: Shalimar gardens - a night scene.

Lower: Yet another night scene of the Shalimar gardens.

THE COURTYARD



*Decoration Detail
Badshahi Mosque*

The main entrance opens on a large quadrangle or courtyard (2,76,310 sq. feet) which is almost square, five hundred and thirty by five hundred and twenty seven feet to be exact. In the centre there is a reservoir of water for ablutions, though it is not used for this purpose now. This reservoir is surrounded by a marble jaali and in the center there is a fountain. The vast courtyard can be divided into upper and lower parts. The lower one is known as **Fina**. The upper part can be divided further into three parts, the Central portion or the main courtyard of the mosque and the two side ones which are lower by one step than the central part. The courtyard is flanked all around by beautiful arcade which served as a 'Madrassa' (School) in good old Mughal days. The arcade on the east side was pulled down by the British in 1856 but it has already been reconstructed and used as a long ablution hall.

AIWAN

The center of the west side of the vast courtyard is occupied by the aiwan of the mosque (prayer chamber) which is spread over an area of 23,375 sq. feet. It is higher than the courtyard by three feet and approached by a flight of **Sang-e-Abri** steps. Though smaller in size than the vast courtyard, it is well proportioned, bold and impressive.

Its red sandstone facade, has a large and magnificent three-centered central vault with five subsidiary arches on each side. It is panelled, carved and enriched with marble inlay in lineal, floral and geometrical patterns. All these decorations, inlay and carvings were obviously designed by the builders to create contrast of light and shade, in order to break the monotony of a vast background of red sandstone of the sanctuary. The embellishment, both external and internal, of the main vault, 55 feet high, with **Zanjira**, interlacing and blooming flowers and their spidery tendrils, all treated in bold relief is a unique work unsurpassed in beauty and workmanship even in the Mughal Architecture.

The interior consists of two deep and long halls. The front compartment is divided into two big halls by the intercepting central vault. The back portion is divided into seven intercommunicative halls or bays by means of eight thick arches on massive jambs which was a technical necessity to take the load of the heavy roof

and domes above. The dado of the whole of the interior is of well-polished Sang-e-Abri. The rest of the interior with the exception of the mehrab and spandrels of the central hall, which have marble Veneer, is finished with lime plaster bearing in relief of floral network of excellent workmanship, attractive in shape and the curves suited to different positions. Though it was tastefully painted with bright colours in fresco, yet the overall effect is that of a sober composition.

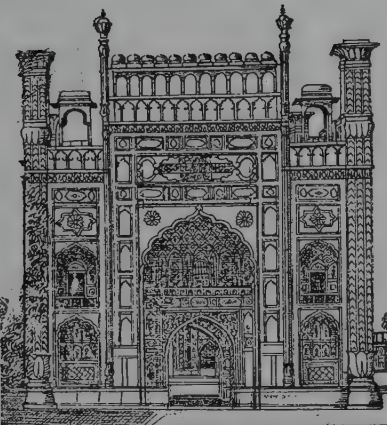
During the Sikh period the mosque was damaged considerably because it was used as a military magazine and store house. In the British period also its arcades and Hujras were used as the residential quarters of the soldiers. Finally the British started selling its sandstone slabs after removing them from various parts which was strongly resented by the Muslim population of Lahore. The mosque was, however, restored to the Muslims in 1856 A.D. Extensive repairs were carried out by the government of Pakistan to restore the glory of the mosque.

MINOR MUGHAL MONUMENTS

In addition to the aforementioned major Mughal monuments there are scores of other important monuments, which have vanished partially but some parts of the same could still be seen. One of such buildings is the **Mosque Dai Anga** which is situated near Lahore Railway Station. It is known for its minute and refined enamelled tile mosaic work. It is believed that the mosque was built in 1635 A.D. by Dai Anga, the wet nurse of Shahjahan. Her real name was Zebun Nisa.

During the Sikh period the mosque was used as a military magazine. Later on, it was turned into the private residence of Mr. Henry Cope, an editor of the old 'Lahore Chronicle' newspaper and press, who sold it subsequently to the Railway Company. For many years it was used as the office of the Railways Superintendent and finally restored to Muslims in 1903 A.D.

Mosque Mariam Zamani is situated near the Lahore Fort and it was once the largest mosque of Lahore. It was built on the orders of emperor Jahangir in memory of his mother. This mosque was famous for its beautiful mosaic work which has now been ruined but parts of it could still be seen. Yet another such building is the **Gulabi Bagh Gateway** which is notable for its excellent rich vivid, colourful mosaic work, tile work and calligraphy on plaster base. It was the entrance of a large garden which has now disappeared. As the garden was known for its superb roses(Gulab) so it was called Gulabi Bagh.



*Damaged main gate of the
Badshahi Mosque before
renovation*

IMPORTANT PLACES

TOMB OF HAZRAT DATA GANJ BUKHSH: The tomb of Hazrat Data Ganj Bukhsh attracts a large number of people from all corners of Pakistan daily. The nine hundred years old tomb of Data Sahib is built on a raised platform which is reached from the main bazaar by a flight of three steps on the north as well as the east side. The shrine is close to the junction of the lower Mall and the circular road. Attached to the shrine there was a mosque which has now been rebuilt and enlarged. In fact a new complex is been developed.



*'Data Darbar'
before renovation*

Data Ganj Bakhsh had come to Lahore with Mahmud Ghaznavi as his religious advisor but never returned to Ghazni. He settled down in Lahore and commenced his religious mission; the preaching of Islam. His well known Persian work *Kashful-Mahjub* has already been translated into many languages including English and Russian and enjoys the position of being a classic. Hazrat Mueen-ud-Din Chishti of Ajmar (India) held his chilla i.e. 40 days of seclusion at this shrine.

The annual Urs is held in the month of Safar which is celebrated for two days. It is one of the most popular events of Lahore and a large number of people from all parts of Pakistan join in the festival. For their benefit a very large number of stalls of sweet-meats, fruits and other eatables are set up in the Bazaar. Free food is also distributed to the poor.

KIM'S GUN: This gun, originally known as "Zam Zama" has been immortalized as Kim's Gun by the English Novelist-Poet Rudyard Kipling who lived and worked in Lahore for a long time. The gun now stands in front of the Lahore Museum where Kipling spent his childhood playing around the gun, while his father Mr. J.L. Kipling worked as the Principal of the Mayo School of Arts, now known as the National College of Arts. His office window was hardly sixty yards away from the "Zam Zama" Gun.



Upper: Outer view of the 'Data Darbar' Complex.

Lower: Front view of the newly constructed mosque at 'Data Darbar'.



*Upper: A view of the 'Data Darbar' and the newly constructed mosque.
Lower: An inside view of 'Data Darbar's' mosque.*

This gun was brought into India by Ahmad Shah Abdali. He used it in the battle of Panipat, but left behind at Lahore considering it too unwieldy to take back to Kabul. It remained in the possession of the Bhangies of Amritsar, one of the most powerful misl of Sikhs. This gun came to be regarded as the talisman of the Sikh empire. It was obtained by Ranjit Singh in 1802 which enhanced greatly his prestige. For quite a long time it was remembered as the "Bhangian wali top" (Canon of the Bhangies).



Saranwala Makbara (Mausoleum)

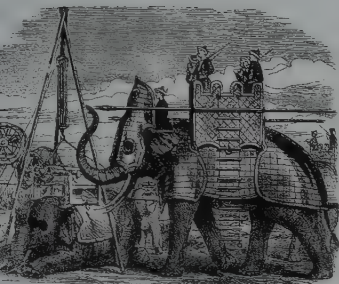
LAHORE MUSEUM: It is located opposite the Punjab University (Old Campus) right on the Mall. It is the oldest and the best known museum of Pakistan. It was built during the British period and opened to public in 1894. The building of the museum was constructed in the Mughal Gothic style. The ceiling of the main entrance has been decorated with the colourful calligraphic works of Sadequain the famous calligraphist/ painter and poet of Pakistan.

The Lahore Museum infact is a treasure house containing unique materials of almost all ages displayed in several Galleries. There are statues of Buddha in various postures including the price-less piece of fasting Buddha and scores of other big and small pieces of sculpture of the Gandhara period. There is a unique collection of Holy Qurans; paintings particularly the miniatures of the Mughal period and hundreds of illustrated manuscripts having considerable historical importance as well as other material evidences reflecting successive stages of the eastern civilization.

The most valuable treasure of Lahore museum is the coins. There are coins of Alexander and other Greek kings, Indo-Scythian, Sassanian, Gupta and Buddhist kings periods. There is a large collection of the Muslim coins of all ages and dynasties beginning with the Sultanate and ending with the Mughal period. There is also a good collection of the coins minted by the native states, which no longer exist, such as Alwar, Bahawalpur, Chamba, Jeend, Malairkotla, Jaipur, Nabha, Patiala and Nepal etc. There are many foreign coins also such as Persian, Central Asian and Russian. There is also a good collection of stamps issued by the Government of Pakistan during the past decades.

THE ALHAMRA ARTS COUNCIL: This multi-purpose and multi-dimensional Complex, which is also located on the Mall, serves as a Cultural Centre for the people of Lahore. The complex also serves as a centre for education in music and arts at subsidized rates and offers modern technical facilities in the field of lighting, acoustics, recording and audiovisual presentations. This useful project was conceived in 1970 but actual construction work, on

phase I, began in 1970 and finished in 1980. Hall No. I was officially inaugurated on August 14, 1981. This multi-purpose hall contains a theatre including the largest performing stage created in Pakistan as well as other spaces and facilities required for its ancillary functions. This hall has a seating capacity of 800 persons. Construction of Phase II was completed with the construction of Hall II which has seating capacity of 500 persons and the Art Gallery which was inaugurated on August 14, 1984. Work on Phase III, that is the construction of the music block is already in progress.



*An elephant equipped
for battle.*

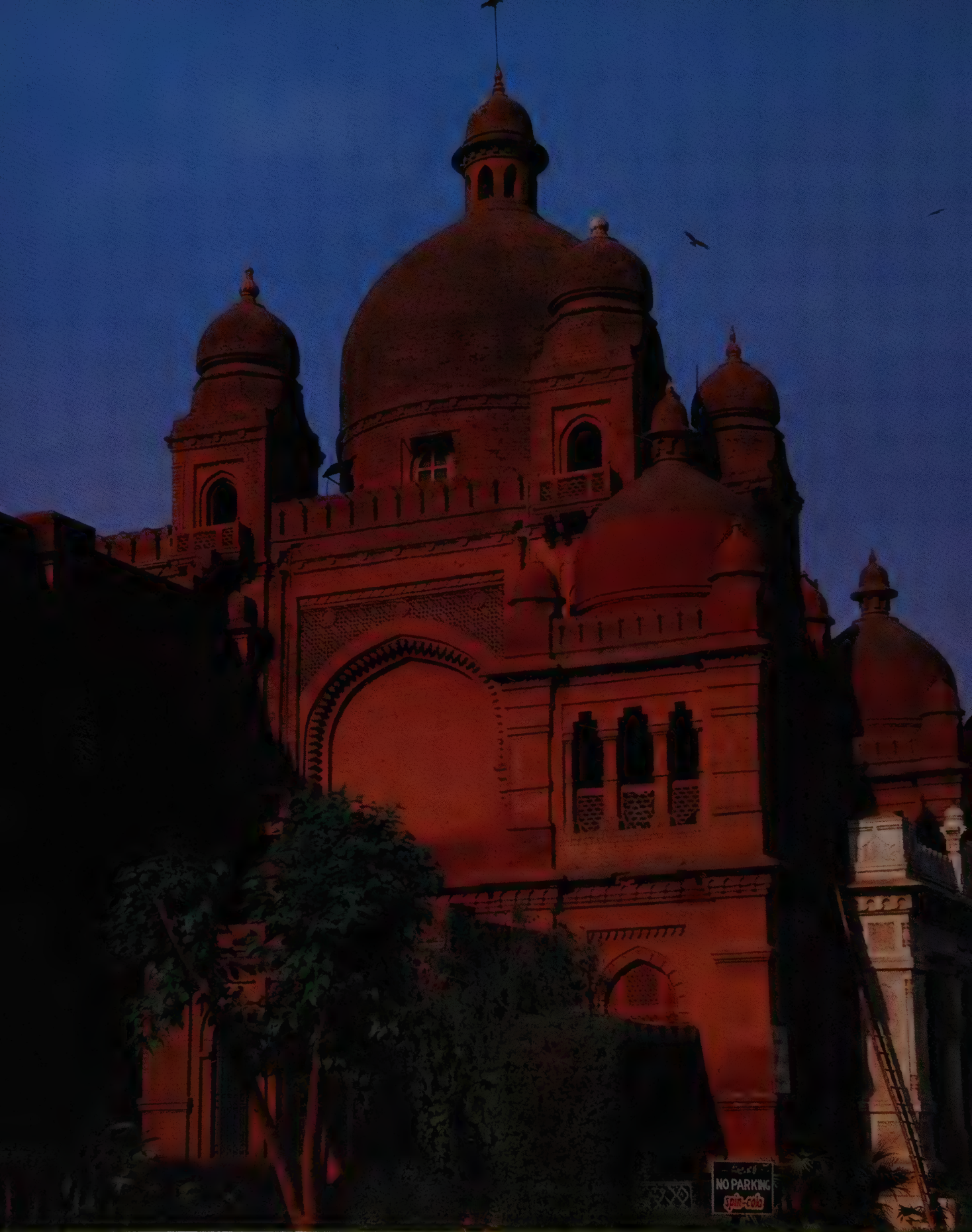
Keeping in view the architectural heritage of Lahore red bricks and lime mortar have been used in the construction of Alhamra so that it could harmonize with other important buildings such as the Museum, Aitchison College, High Court and the Punjab University (Old Campus). The design of the entire complex is bold and innovative rather more functional. Although the entire complex has no minarets, domes or arches and looks very simple and plain yet it has its own style and strength.

The building looks more like a fort having no windows at all. That has, however, been done intentionally in order to avoid direct light and glare from the walls. Besides the windowless walls provide an unbroken continuity of wall space for wall hangings etc. The space is fluid horizontally as well as vertically which offers excellent opportunity for tall sculptures and other art objects. In short the complex could meet all the diverse requirements of various arts such as theatre-drama-dance-music-painting-sculpture and even puppetry.

MINAR-I-PAKISTAN: Iqbal Park also attracts a large number of visitors from all parts of Pakistan now. Before independence it was known as the Manto Park. A 196 feet high Minar has been constructed in this park, not only to commemorate the Pakistan Resolution which was passed here on March 23, 1940 but also as a symbol of freedom.

In fact the Minar has been constructed at the same place where the historic meeting of 1940 was held under the Presidentship of the Founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The objective of the meeting was to determine the goal of freedom for the Muslims of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent which was then governed by the British rulers. The Minar was designed by Mr. Murat Khan, construction work commenced on March 23, 1960 and completed on October 21, 1968.

The minar expresses the spirit of the movement for the creation of Pakistan. It is one of the latest additions to the conglomeration of



A general view of the Lahore Museum.



Saman Burj - Lahore Fort.

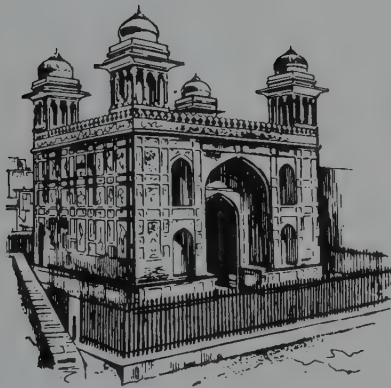
the old monumental buildings of Lahore mostly constructed in the Mughal Era.

The structure houses a circular hall with an entry by a door under the landing. The hall is covered by a dome. Daylight enters through windows from the northern side, the top of the dome and concealed windows behind the cornice, giving an effect that half of the dome's sphere seems afloat in the air.

As a token of total submission to the Almighty and expression of gratitude to the Benefactor for His blessings with which Pakistan was achieved, the 99 names of God have been inscribed in 'Nasakh' calligraphy on the plaques adorning the Minar's pedestal.

The Pakistan Resolution, which is also known as the Lahore Resolution, has been inscribed on a plaque in English. Below the Pakistan Resolution the text of the Delhi Resolution, which was passed on April 9, 1946 in order to clear some of the ambiguities that could crop up from certain phrases of the Lahore Resolution during the course of its interpretation has also been reproduced.

The sayings of the Father of the Nation, Quaid-i-Azam, have been calligraphed on four plaques. These sayings relate to various distinctive phases. A poem of the Poet-Philosopher, Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, and some of his couplets have also been reproduced on a few plaques.



Nawankot Gateway

THE NAWANKOT MONUMENTS: Less than 2 km to the South of Chaurji, Nawankot is an old fortified quarter of Lahore. The surrounding wall was built in 1764 by Maher Mohkam Din, with the permission of the Sikh Chieftain Sobha Singh who was the master of that part of Lahore during Sikh period. In the good days there was a garden here which was created by the same lady who created the Chaurji Gardens.

An Entrance Gateway and two corner towers are all that now remain. The gateway is now hidden within a jungle of houses. It is a magnificent piece of Architecture, built in brick and adorned (all except the west facade), with floral motifs carried out in richly coloured mosaics (green, blue, yellow, orange). It is surmounted by four corner pavilions which are very elegant. In the interior, the floral frescos (mainly painted in red and green) have been very much damaged. To the north and south of this gateway the two corner towers of the Nawankot Gateway about 200m apart, are shaped octagonally. These two pavilions have eight arched apertures

broken by a covered dome made of yellow glazed tiles. Another interesting monument to the west of the Gateway, on the Multan Road, is a brick tomb, stripped of all its marble ornamentation during the Sikh period. The tomb bears no inscription and the sepulchre gives no name nor indication to show who lies buried there. This monument, however, is known locally as "The Tomb of Zebun Nissa". The pyramid shaped roof is hemispheric in the interior, the one single room has twelve openings and is paved in marble with a border of stone.

CHAUBURJI: Situated on the Multan road, this monument was the entrance to a garden which no longer exists. It has been named so because of its four corner towers. The fragmentary inscription on the vault of the north-east entrance tells the visitors that this garden was created by "Sahib-e-Zebinda, Begum-i-Dauran" and that it was given to a certain Mian Bai which is believed to be a servant of Princess Zebun Nisa, the poetess daughter of emperor Aurangzeb.

There are some other Mughal monuments which are on the decline now including Dai Anga mosque built in 1635 A.D. It is near the Railway station. The mosque still retains some of the original mosaics.

GHULABI BAGH: Located at some distance, outside the Shalimar Gardens, there is a huge gateway known as Ghulabi Bagh gateway (Rose Garden). The garden vanished long ago but the gateway remains. Behind the Ghulabi Bagh gateway is the tomb of Dai Anga, the wet nurse of Shahjahan. North of Dai Ang's tomb is the Sarwala Maqbara in Begumpura village. The surrounding garden has disappeared and a village with lot of cows and buffaloes has developed.

HAZURI BAGH (1818 AD): This garden, called Hazuri Bagh in front of the main gateway of the Badshahi Mosque was created by Ranjit Singh. Originally, it was the place from where the Emperor Aurangzeb reviewed his troops March Past.

In 1818, Ranjit Singh ordered the construction of a pavilion with the marble taken from the Mughal monuments. It was located in the middle of this court which has been transformed into a small garden. The pavilion has twelve arches (Persian: dar) which form an arcade. It is built entirely in white marble, including the frames of the arches.

This edifice, 14 m square, had some underground chambers and another storey which had to be destroyed in 1932 as it was disturb-





ing the architectural harmony. It was here that Ranjit Singh held court and dealt with the affairs of his kingdom.

It is here also in 1843 that Sher Singh received the envoys the Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India.

SIKH'S ENCLAVE: There is a collection of buildings to the west, facing the entrance to the fort. That is known as the "Sikh enclave" because only the Sikh visitors are allowed to enter. There is the tomb of **Guru Arjun**, the fifth Guru, who made Amritsar the rendezvous of the Sikhs and compiled the *Adi Granth* (or **Granth Sahib**) - the book containing the sacred scriptures of the Sikhs. This Guru helped Khusrav, the rebel son of Jehangir. The Emperor therefore confiscated all his belongings and condemned him to death in 1606. His disciples affirm that the Guru, having obtained permission to bathe himself, disappeared miraculously into the waters of the Ravi which thereafter flowed to this place. His tomb, with a fluted and gilded dome, dates from the time of Ranjit Singh.

SAMADHI OF RANJIT SINGH (1839 AD): Ranjit Singh ruled over the Punjab from 1799 to 1839. Four things counted for the "One-eyed lion of the Punjab": **war, power, horses and women.**

War: From a very young age he proved himself to be a man of extreme personal courage; with the help of European officers, he organized a strong and disciplined army, with a strong and powerful artillery. **Power:** With the help of his military and his negotiating ability, he forged a unified kingdom, (where nobody contested his authority) out of a country which had become fragmented. **Horses:** He had a great passion for these animals, and even waged a war once to gain possession of a Persian horse. **Women:** Kashmiri beauties and dancers were a great source of joy for the sovereign. The Maharajah was an authoritarian illiterate, but with great intellectual curiosity, he surrounded himself with eminent Muslim and Hindu counsellors. His Samadhi or tomb was built at the place where he was cremated.

SAINTS & SHRINES: In Lahore also there is no dearth of the Sufi Saints only few are detailed here: The most popular is the shrine of Syed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman, popularly known as **Data Ganj Bakhsh** (meaning: he who gives generously). The saint migrated from the Afghan city of Ghazni to Lahore in 1039 AD, settled here, preached here for the guidance of the people and died here in 1072 AD.

SHRINE OF PIR MAKKI: On Ravi road just to the north of Data Darbar is the shrine of Aziz-ud-Din, a saint of considerable impor-

tance. He came to Lahore in the closing period of Ghaznavid rule, settled in Lahore and preached here. Because he had come from Makkah so he came to be known as Pir Makki.

MIAN MIR: Shrine of the saint Mian Mir is located in the cantt. area just after the Fortress stadium off the main road. The shrine was built on the orders of emperor Aurangzeb to honour the saint Mir Mohammed. This shrine also attracts hundreds of visitors from various parts of Pakistan.

MADHO LAL HUSSAIN: The shrine of this saint is located near the Shalimar gardens. He is a 17th century saint known for his devotional songs, red dress and Punjabi poetry. Madho Lal Hussain is commemorated every year in the last week of March and a festival is organized at his shrine. People from far and near places visit his shrine, light hundreds of lamps and sing his songs.

TOMB OF ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL: (1873-1938) The great poet-philosopher who conceived the idea of Pakistan lies buried in a very simple tomb constructed of red sand stone on the left as the visitors face the main gate of Badshahi mosque. The window grills, door frames and the interior are of carved marble.

TOMB OF HAFIZ JALANDHERI: Abul-Asar Hafiz Jalandheri another great poet and the creator of Shah Nama-e-Islam is located a little far off from Minar-e-Pakistan located in the Iqbal Park formerly known as Manto Park.

There are, however, score of other tombs in Lahore which cannot be detailed in this book keeping in view the limitations of space and the subject matter.

In addition to the Lahore museum there are several other museum of special interest. Interested visitors may perhaps like to see them. Addresses are give as under:

1. **National Museum of Science and technology:** G.T. Road - Lahore.
2. **Allama Iqbal Museum:** Contains the relics of Allama Iqbal the poet philosopher of Pakistan. It is located on Allama Iqbal road - Lahore.
3. **A.R. Chughtai Museum:** Contains the paintings of A.R. Chughtai a stylist painted of Pakistan. It is on 4-Garden Town - Lahore.
4. **Shakir Ali Museum:** Model Town Lahore - Interesting architecture - contains painting of Shakir Ali.



Upper: A fountain in Gulberg.

Lower: A partial view of the Jinnah gardens.

INTERESTING ENVIRONS

CHANGA MANGA

There are some excellent picnic spots around Lahore. For the lovers of trees, plants and greenery there is Changa Manga about 80 km from Lahore towards Multan. This reserved forest is located in Tehsil Chunian and spread over an area of 12,139 acres. It is the biggest irrigated forest of Pakistan. Plantation was started here in 1870 with Shisham but Mulberry came in naturally and forms nearly 60 percent of trees. Plantation of **Poplars** has been introduced recently, and the results are exceedingly encouraging.

In the Changa Manga forest plantation is worked on a coppice with standard system, that is through 15 years rotation and the yield, that is, logs and fuel is removed by means of a 16 gauge tramway and country carts to the railway station also named as Changa Manga. **Shisham** logs are forwarded to Lahore for manufacturing furniture, while **Mulberry** logs are in great demand by Sialkot firms for the manufacture of tennis-racquets etc. There is a network of roads and canals in the forest and an artificial lake has also been created with suitable boating arrangements for the visitors. The lakes look more like ponds rather than lakes and require immediate attention and changes. Rest houses have also been added for the benefit of tourists and excursionists. The area, however, needs more landscaping and introduction of wild life at a larger scale; only then it would be able to attract larger number of tourists.



*Two pigeons
sharing their secrets*

There are two other important forests around Lahore. There is one at Kot Lakhpat. It is also irrigated plantation covering an area of two thousand acres or so and another at Shahdara. The Shahdara plantation is situated on both banks of the River running to about 7 miles from Lahore and covering an area of about two thousand acres. These are wooded or covered with Muni-Kana and Pilchhi. It is also planned on a 15 years rotation basis.

HARAN MINAR

The most popular picnic spot around Lahore, however, is the Haran Minar which is located in Sheikhpura district around 40 km. north west of Emperor Jahangir's mausoleum. Haran Minar (Deer Tower), is the monument to an antelope which the emperor loved dearly. In beauty and grandeur it surpasses the tomb of his beloved queen Nur Jahan. Ironical though it may seem, but it is not surprising, because Jahangir had no hand in building Nur Jahan's tomb.

The Emperor Jahangir, known as Prince Salim before he ascended the throne, was affectionately called 'Sheikhu' by his father, the Great Mughal emperor, Akbar. He was a great lover of beauty and his romantic disposition gave birth to many legends like that of his love for Anarkali and Nur Jahan. But the Haran Minar perpetuates yet another legend -- his love for animals. From the top of the 130 feet high tower one can have a panoramic view of the area which was once a fertile jungle across the River Ravi and the favourite hunting ground of Jahangir.

With the advance of the peasant's plough, the jungles have long since vanished and with them the antelopes and other fauna. But even today the '**Deer Tower**' beckons the tourist to charmingly peaceful surroundings of green woods and smiling fields.

An hour's comfortable drive from the bustling city of Lahore on a metalled road brings the tourist to the massive Minar surrounded by lush green trees. The top of the five storeyed tower has succumbed to the vicissitudes of time. But what remains of the tower still speaks of the beauty of the Mughal construction. A winding staircase takes the visitor to the circular top of the tower standing on its octagonal base.

An artificial lake covering 6,48,000 sq. feet reflects the image of the tower, its three tiered octagonal 'Baradari' and the four small pavilions at the corners of the lake. Here you can row and fish in the sparkling waters, far away from the tensions of city life.

A causeway supported by 20 arches leads to the 'Baradi' built on a platform emerging from the deep blue waters of the lake. With the cool breeze whistling through the arches, the visitor enters the 'Baradari' through a simple but impressive square porch. The 'Baradari' is artfully designed to beat off the heat and humidity outside.

Once inside the 'Baradari', the visitors find themselves admiring its interior in a cool and comfortable atmosphere. Unfortunately, much of its interior decorations were damaged during the Sikh occupation but whatever remains of it can still hold you spell-bound. The surviving floral arabesques stand out for their skillful design and glitter in their original polish.

According to a popular legend, Emperor Jahangir had ordered the construction of these buildings to commemorate the death of his pet antelope, **Mansraj**. The antelope had no equal in fighting with tame as well as wild antelopes and also served as an excellent bait for hunting wild animals. On the northern side of the Minar's (tower) base there is a small octagonal brick building which is believed to be the grave of Mansraj.

Emperor Jahangir, however, recorded in his Tuzuk, "On my return from Kashmir in 1620 A.D. the royal standards alighted at Jahangirpura (Sheikhupura). During my princehood I loved this spot and it was my favourite hunting ground. Upon my orders a building has been constructed and a village set up. Sikandar Mubeen was given this pargana as a "jageer" and made responsible for the upkeep of these buildings. After his death this "jageer" was given to Iradat Khan, who completed these buildings which were constructed at a cost of Rs. 150,000. The place is now worthy of kings."

Indeed, it is worthy of kings even now. Surrounded by a belt of shady evergreen trees, it provides an idyllic spot for peace, relaxation and pleasure. The sun rises here in its flaming robes, scattering its golden rays on numerous flowerbeds studding the grassy plots. A comfortable rest house and a small canteen are there to serve the visitors.

It is believed that in the good old days Haran Minar served as an excellent watch-tower to spot and shoot game. A lot of shooting takes place there even today but it is shooting with a difference. Instead of using bows and arrows, the visitors now use their sophisticated cameras to capture the enchanting views of the peaceful countryside.

After the death of '**Mansraj**' it is believed that the Emperor prohibited hunting of this species in the area. In 1959 while excavating at the foot of the tower, the head of an antelope carved out of red sandstone was found at the depth of 1 M. This head is without any doubt, a part of the large-size statue of Mansraj which Jahangir had ordered to be placed at the tomb of his favourite antelope.





NANKANA SAHIB

Well connected with Lahore by road and railways is, Nankana Sahib the sacred place of Sikhs because it is the birth place of Guru Nanak Sahib, the founder of Sikh religion. It is just about 100 k.m. from Lahore. The exact distance of the road route via Shahdara -- Sheikhpura -- Mangtanwala -- Nankana Sahib is 106 k.m. from Lahore. This town attracts a large number of Sikhs from all parts of the world.

GURU NANAK was born here in 1469. There is an enormous complex of buildings. The most important place is the actual site of the birth, which is now surmounted by a Gurdwara. There is a wall, associated with Guru's sister, and some sites associated with the people who were killed in disputes over the control of Sikh shrines where there was conflict between traditional guardians of shrines and Sikh reformers during 1920.

The fighting at Nankana Sahib was especially brutal and savage. There are several other Sikh shrines and sites in the town, where tradition locates some events in the Guru's childhood.

WARIS SHAH - The tomb of Waris Shah is located in a village named Jandiala Sher Khan about 12 km from Sheikhpura and nearly 60 km from Lahore. Waris Shah is the most popular poet of the Punjabi language and author of the romantic story of **Hir Ranjha** which was completed in 1766. It is a living institution which transcends all barriers. It presents a perfect image of the Punjab, preserved on paper - the physical and the spiritual, ephemeral and eternal,

Illicit love is the backbone of the Punjabi romance - and the lovers are always doomed. The stories appear like pantomimes - everybody knows what happened, the interest lies in the quality of telling. The poetry is the thing; the emotions it stirs, the delicacy or robustness of the writing as the poet recounts tragic or dramatic events. The heart stopping moments; the indescribable beauty of the heroins.

The stories have often been used by Sufi poets. The love of men & women is passing and ephemeral. The real everlasting love is the love of God. Still the agony, suffering in separation suffered by star crossed lovers is often used to describe the soul suffering in separation from the beloved God.

the people, their attitudes, folk lore, jokes, tragedies and love. It has been the most popular and the mostly sung story for the past so many decades. it is as popular today as it was a hundred and forty years ago.

WAHGAH BORDER - The Pakistan India border is 29 km (18 miles) from Lahore along the G.T.Road at Wahgah. Flag ceremonies are held daily, raising in the morning and lowering 30 minutes before the sunsets. This daily routine is colourful and traditional. The Indian and Pakistani soldiers trying for military perfection. T.D.C.P. runs sightseeing tours from Lahore to attend the evening ceremony.

In normal conditions, the Wahgah border opens daily between 9 am to 4 pm for the foreign tourists but the nationals of Pakistan & India can only cross by train. **Caution:** Check in Lahore for latest information. To cross into India visitors need valid travel documents, health certificates and lot of patience. It may take two to three hours to negotiate the numerous officials and several form fillings.

There is a T.D.C.P. rest house on the Pakistan side and similar arrangements on the India side also.

JHALLO PARK - This amusement park was planned in 1977 as a picnic spot. Spread over an area of 450 acres in the vicinity of Lahore city. It has vast green lawns, forest research center, children's park and a zoo, a small museum and a gift shop dealing in wood-work and a cafeteria. Besides, there is a lake in an adjacent park known as Shadab Park, Motor and rowing boats are available to the visitors. The park is 27.36 km (17 miles) away from Lahore on G.T. Road beyond the Jallo Railway Station. It can be visited both by road and rail. A rail car leaves for Jallo Railway Station every half an hour. It is a good one day picnic spot particularly for the grown up children and the lovers of deer, black bucks & peacocks. Rest house accommodations is also available at the site.





*Upper: Punjab sports complex - in the background is the tomb of Hafiz Jallandhri.
Lower: Lahore railway station.*



162 *Upper: Islamic Research Institute.
Lower: Gulshan-i-Iqbal park.*



*Upper: River Ravi - a dusk view.
Lower: Lahore outskirts wrapped in fog.*







*Upper: Flowers in bloom - Jallo Park.
Lower: A view of the Race Course Park.
Back page: Dancing peacock - Jallo park.*



*Upper: Road to Sheikhpura.
Lower: Road to Sheikhpura.*



*Upper: A view of the Changa Manga Forest.
Lower: Changa Manga - the resting bird.*

LAHORE OF 2004

**Bursting apart on all sides – lack of civil amenities –
New trends and tones — Ever changing social traditions –
Or economic compulsions —
Pollution and foul smells**

Lahore is now (2004) bursting apart from every corner. It is the provincial capital of the largest province of Pakistan since long but almost all the successive provincial governments have totally failed to control or better say manage its ever-growing population. So by and by Lahore has lost all of its grace and green belts and charms and now the city appears to be unmanageable. And it appears that now every segment of its society appears to be running and rushing towards nowhere. Each and every facility created during the past sixty years is now falling shorter than requirements.

Over population and unemployment have multiplied the crime rate also which is now touching all time high. It has also affected cleanliness of the city. Social traditions and trends are also changing fast and nobody now feels proud in saying that he lives inside the Bhati gate. The walled city, which was once known for art, culture and creativity is now suffering from congestion, pollution and foul, smells – the so-called ‘Havalies’ have more or less disappeared. People no more go for fashionable shopping to the once famous **Anarkali bazaar** or even the **Mall**. Anarkali or Old Anarkali and the Mall etc. are now thought of as rotting places. People now go to **Liberty in Gulberg**, which they think is the best place for fashionable shopping. And no doubt they do get a good variety there.

Many so called prestigious colonies such as Gulberg, Model Town and its extensions, Johar Town, Iqbal town and God knows better how many more towns, Shadman, and Defence phase one and two and three and four and so on and on are mushrooming all around Lahore. Some of them are very well planned and some are without any planning at all. In addition to all that there are many Katchi Aabadies (unauthorized slums) also which keep on growing even at a greater pace. But somehow or the other good traditions in the society are not growing. People with whom I discussed all these problems claimed that discipline and decency has vanished from Lahore. Some people blamed the successive provincial governments for the worsening conditions. Some put the blame on the politicians, and many others threw the responsibility on the profusion of the English medium schools that keep on spreading like an epidemic. Several others claimed that **Pakistan Television** and several other **private channels** and **cable net works** have destroyed every fabric of the civil society.

In fact the electronic media has introduced vulgarity in the daily lives of the people and many others included in that long list the **mobile phones**, the **theaters** where vulgar dances are performed. Many others claimed that it is all because of the worsening economic conditions etc. Nobody was, however, sure as to why people have lost the civic sense, decency, patience and good social manners. Nevertheless all this **requires a serious study** and research so that the situation could be arrested and improved.

Unfortunately nobody is now bothered even to think as to why the good traditions are disappearing from our social lives. Yet another unfortunate aspect of all such dramas, that are, first of all, enacted on the stage of Lahore and most of the other social evils which grow in Lahore by and by spread into the nearby cities and towns. For example Lahories celebrate **Basant**, which is nothing but an extravaganza and which has now taken the shape of a series of events that are spread over several days. After generating lot of 'Halla Gula' in Lahore, the Mafia involved in that whole process spreads it all along the G.T.Road right upto Islamabad. And almost all those events, which were enacted in Lahore, are repeated in other cities also. So other cities and towns are also being polluted.

The thoroughly corrupt bureaucracy loves such events because by enacting them they can make easy money and they have coined fancy names for such events such as (**Jashan Baharaan**) i.e. **Spring Festival**. And believe me I have not seen any spring anywhere in the Punjab because the entire province now suffers from acute shortage of Water and more than fifty percent of its population lives much below the poverty line. And more than 47% have no potable water even for drinking purposes. And thousands of its people suffer from water born diseases. So how spring can come in any part of the Punjab. Go through any good newspaper of Pakistan and any one can see scores of stories of water shortages and pollution etc.

Lahore was once considered as the city of the creative people – the city of thinkers – writers – scholars — poets and artists. Buried in its soil are many great people such as **Allama Dr. Iqbal**, a great poet and philosopher who inspired the slumbering Muslim nation to wake up, and several others who were also great people. The city was also known for the beginning and growth of several significant cultural, social, political, intellectual and artistic movements, which had great impact on the life of the people of the sub-continent.

But now it appears that all that creative genius has either disappeared or lost somewhere during the blind march for progress. And it is extremely important that almost all the people of Pakistan should try their best to find that lost genius. Otherwise others will, sooner or later, consider the people of Pakistan as a nation lost in social vulgarities, religious extremism, hypocrisy and frivolous pomp and show. All such tendencies are neither required nor justified in any developing country like Pakistan where more than 50% of the people suffer from unemployment. And thousand of its people has already left this country and they are now **working for others** in foreign lands in order to keep themselves and their families alive.

No doubt **Time** has changed but all Pakistanis should resist all temptations which are leading them towards a social disaster. All these vulgarities are being imposed upon the people by a mislead group of people who are not at all working for the welfare of the



A panoramic view of the Badshahi mosque - Lahore fort and Samadhi Ranjit Singh.



common man. They are rather working only to please certain foreign powers because their own security and prosperity lies in working as the Agents of those powers. This whole scenario deserves an immediate consideration and change. Besides the people are now fed up by listening so many lies and scandals and mouthful hollow slogans which are being thrust upon the people through the electronic as well as the print media.

No doubt Lahore has seen even greater horrors of death and destruction many times before also. This great city has more than one thousand years history of invasions, loot and plunder and social disasters. I had several chances of examining those horrors, which were thrust upon Lahore by various invaders while working on various projects. About thirty-five years back I was made responsible for the creation, development and execution of the first ever **Sound and Light Program (Son et Lumiere)** some where in Pakistan. After visiting several sites the Lahore fort was selected as the most suitable site to start with. While examining so many pros and cons of the program, which we were developing at the Lahore fort, one day I had a very strange brainwave. I went into the **Nao Lakha Pavilion (hall of nine hundred thousand pearls)** and sat there close to the marble window as the Mughal Emperor Akbar used to sit there. In the Akbar's time the great river Ravi used to flow by the walls of the fort but now the river has gone far — far away and its water is now in the possession of India. Emperor Akbar must have enjoyed that waterfront and those lovely scenes of Lahore of that time and its well-known **Ravi**. But in front of me was a baradari with two grassy plots on both of its sides and people call it as Hazoori Bagh. There were few ugly poles and scores of electrical wires stretched in front of the graceful main gate of the Badshahi (Imperial) Mosque, which were more than enough required for spoiling the beauty and grace of the great Badshahi mosque, which is considered as the pride of Lahore.

Several people were sitting idle under the few shady trees located in those grassy plots. Some were gossiping some were lying flat on the ground after smoking heroin filled cigarettes. Scores of beggars and pimps were also loitering around in search of some easy

preys. On one side of the grand Badshahi mosque is the Samadhi (Grave) of Raja Ranjit Singh and on the other side is the famous Roshnai Gate (the gate of lights). Beyond that gate is located the **Heera Mandi** (diamond market) well known for the dancing damsels.

I turned my face around and then on the front were many objects and several buildings of the fort – halls built for action – pillars of the halls standing like giants beneath the wings of slumber; temples of talk around which hovered spirits once crying in despair and once singing songs of hope. I saw in the background churches built by faith but destroyed by doubt. Saw tall minarets of thought, lifting their spires like the upraised arm of beggars. I saw avenues of desire stretching like rivers through valleys and storehouses of secrets guarded by sentinels of concealment and pillaged by thieves of disclosure. And towers of strength raised by Valor and demolished by fear; shrines of dreams, embellished by slumber and destroyed by wakeful; slight huts inhabited by weakness. Mosques of solitude and self-denial and institutions of learning lighted by intelligence and darkened by ignorance. Taverns of love, where lovers became drunk and emptiness mocked at them. Theatres upon whose stage life acted out its play, and death rounded out Life's tragedies.

That was the city of the Past — in appearance far – far away, though in reality it was visible nearby, though barely, seen through the dark clouds of the gory events scattered all around the historic fort. And then a moment came and I thought that I was perhaps lost in some sort of a trance and I felt that I was unable to see the real things clearly. There were lots of noises – as the Mughal princes used to shout at each other – maid-servants singing melodious songs in order to draw the attention of their masters – princesses and queens whispering conspiracies in the emperor's ears and so on and on. Then I heard cries of a Sikh Maharaja who was slaughtered by his rival, right in the court yard of the Nao Lakha Pavilion, – and the wailing's of the slain Raja's wives and the maid servants and so on.

That trance was however broken because some one came to tell me that two engineers are waiting in the nearby hall and they want to discuss some of the problems. We discussed those problems and found their solutions.

So, I know that Lahore always jumped out repeatedly out of all those horrors and the social turmoils successfully but those old days were different than the present days. In those days criminals had no mobile phones and there were neither any Pakistan Television nor any cable networks or the private channels. Yet I hope and pray that Lahore should succeed in achieving normalcy once again. And God may help the people of Lahore in achieving all the success.



Main gate of the Lahore high court.



Minar-i-Pakistan – where Pakistan Resolution was passed on March 23, 1940.



A folk musician.



*Upper: A view of the tomb of emporor Jahangir.
Lower: A view of the Shalimar garden.*



*Upper: Traffic as seen on the Lower Mall.
Lower: A dusk view of the River Ravi.*



A classic corner of the Lahore Railway Station.



Decoration detail - an inside gate of the Lahore Fort.



Main entrance to the tomb of Emperor Jahangir.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF LAHORE IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Name of Monument	Date	Founded	Completed
		By	During the Time of
1. Qutbud Din Aibak's grave (Modern)	1210 A.D.	-	Rebuilt by the Government of Pakistan during Nineteen seventies
2. Mirza Kamran's Baradari	1530-40 A.D.	Mirza Kamran	Thoroughly repaired almost rebuilt by the Govt. of Pakistan.
3. Tomb of Sheikh Musa Ahangar	Middle of 16th Century A.D.	-	Akbar(?)
4. Lahore Fort	1566 A.D.	Akbar	Akbar
5. Daulat Khana-e-Khas-o-Aam Including Jharoka, Lahore Fort.	1566 A.D.	Akbar	Akbar

6. Masjidi Gate, Lahore Fort	1566 A.D.	Akbar	Akbar
7. Mosque Maryam Zamani	1614 A.D	Maryam Zamani Begum Mother of Jahangir	Jahangir
8. Tomb of Anarkali	1615 A.D.		Jahangir
9. Makatib Khana, Lahore Fort	1617-18 A.D.	Jahangir	Jahangir
10. Daulat Khana-e- Jahangiri (Jahangir's Quadrangle), Lahore Fort	1617-18 A.D.	Jahangir	Jahangir
11. Tomb of Prince Parvez	1626 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
12. Dewan-e-Aam (Columned Hall). Lahore Fort	1631-32 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
13. Shah Burj (Shish Mahal), Lahore Fort	1631-32 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
14. Bungla (Naulakha), Lahore Fort	1631-32 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
15. Khilwat Khana, Lahore Fort	1633 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
16. Hammam-e- Shahi	1633 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
17. Mosque Wazir Khan	1634 A.D.	Illum-ud- Din (Wazir Khan)	Shahjahan

18. Moti Masjid, Lahore Fort	1635 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
19. Dai Anga's Mosque	1635 A.D.	Dai Anga, (Wet-nurse of Shahjahan)	Shahjahan
20. Mian Mir's Tomb	1635 A.D.	Dara Shikuh	Shahjahan, but completed by Aurangzeb
21. Jahangir's Tomb	1637 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
22. Akbari Sarai	1637 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
23. Shalamar Garden	1642 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
24. Diwan-e-Khas, Lahore Fort	1645 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
25. Asaf Khan's Tomb	1645 A.D.	Shahjahan	Shahjahan
26. Nur Jahan's Tomb	1645 A.D.	Nur Jahan	Shahjahan
27. The Chauburji	1646 A.D.	Jahan Ara Begum	Shahjahan
28. Ali Mardan Khan's Tomb	Middle of 17th cent. A.D.	-	Shahjahan
29. Gulabi Bagh Gateway	1655 A.D.	Mirza Sultan Baig	Shahjahan
30. The Monuments at Nawankot	Middle of 17th cent. A.D.	Jahan Ara Begum	Shahjahan
31. Nadira Begum's Tomb	Before 1659 A.D.	Dara Shikuh	Shahjahan
32. Tomb of Nusrat Khan	Second half of 17th Cent.	Aurangzeb	Aurangzeb

LAHORE

Important Monuments & Places

1. Jahangir's Tomb
2. Nur Jehan's Tomb
3. Lahore Fort
4. Badshahi Mosque
5. Chauburji
6. Pakistan Memorial
7. Shalimar Gardens
8. Zoological Gardens
9. Bagh-e-Jinnah (Jinnah Gardens)
10. PIA Booking Office
11. Provincial Assembly Hall
12. Lahore Gymkhana Club
13. Museum
14. Zamzama (Kim's Gun)

ROADS

STREETS

RAIL TRACK

BAZAAR AREA

WATER

NOT TO SCALE.

PICTURES NOT ON EXACT LOCATIONS





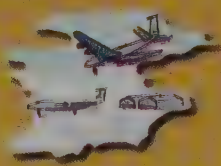
BAGHBAN PURA



MUGHALPURA WORKSHOPS ROAD



CANTONMENT



AIRPORT

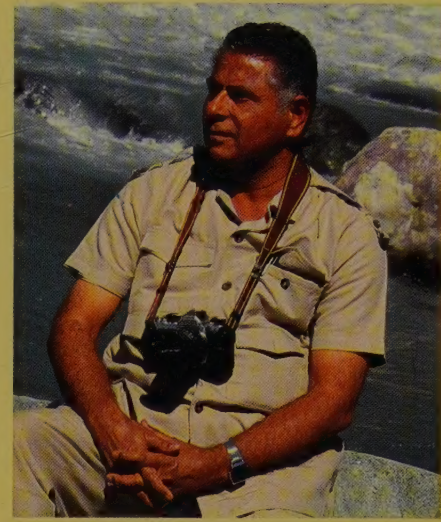
GULBERG

CANTONMENT

33. Bahadur Khan Khan-e-Jahan Bahadur	End of 17th Cent. A.D.	-	Aurangzeb
34. Dai Anga's Tomb	1617 A.D.	-	Aurangzeb
35. Badshahi Masjid	1673-74 A.D.	Aurangzeb	Aurangzeb
36. Alamgiri Gate	1673-74 A.D.	Aurangzeb	Aurangzeb
37. Sarvala Maqbara	Middle of 18th Cent. A.D.	Nawab Zakariya Khan	Muhammad Shah
38. Begampuri Masjid	Middle of 18th Cent. A.D.	Governor of the Punjab	Muhammad Shah
39. Hazuri Bagh and Marble Baradari	1818 A.D.	Rangit Singh	Ranjit Singh
40. Shrine of Guru Arjun Dev	1799-1839 A.D.	Rangit Singh	Rangit Singh
41. Ranjit Singh's Samadh	1843-48 A.D.	Kharak Singh	Kharak Singh, Sher Singh and Dalip Singh
42. Allama Iqbal's Tomb	1951 A.D.	Iqbal's Tomb Committee	Islamic Republic of Pakistan

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

Five thousand years of Pakistan	:	R.E.M. Wheeler
Cities of Mughal India	:	Gavin Hambly
The Gardens of Mughal India	:	Sylvia Crow Sheila Haywood Gordon Patterson
Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)	:	Percy Brown
Lahore Its History, Architectural Remains, Antiquities	:	Syed Muhammed Latif
Lahore And its important Monuments	:	Muhammad Wali Ullah Khan
Old Lahore Reminiscences of a resident	:	H. R. Goulding
Lahore Number	:	Naqoosh
Lahore Past & Present	:	M. Hanif Raza



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

M. HANIF RAZA has been documenting life for the past twenty - five years and this book is the product of several years of love, observation, and response to the city and its people. In this volume his swift camera has captured not only the significant moments of history but also many moods of the city and its people. Some of the beautiful and often moving pictures also mirror the changing face of Lahore.

This book is also the outcome of his wandering through the streets of Lahore in search of trophies which are doomed to display their grandeur where there are no eyes to behold their magnificence. As such this book presents and illustrates the true romance of existence and expanding.

Hanif Raza finds great satisfaction in projecting Pakistan. His articles and pictures have appeared in a number of national and international magazines and publications. He has also represented Pakistan in many international conferences, exhibitions and seminars etc. Among his numerous published works are: **"Multan-Old & New", "Where Mountains Meet", "Karachi-The Show Window of Sindh", "Islamabad & Environs", "Lahore-Past & Present", "Multan-Past & Present", "Mountains of Pakistan", "Cultural Caravan of Pakistan", "Portrait of Pakistan", "Souvenir Pakistan", "Souvenir of Taxila", "Souvenir of Peshawar", "Glorious Gandhara", "Antiquities of Pakistan", "Balochistan-Past & Present", "Souvenir Islamabad", "Islamabad & Environs", Karachi - Sindh - Past & Present", "Journey through Flaming Frontier" etc.**

LAHORE

THROUGH CENTURIES



A
Book of the
Decade
admired and desired
by all lovers of Lahore
with
more than 125
colour illustrations
66 sketches and
full of information
which you require
so much.

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