

ONE KOS MINAR AND TWO KOS MINARS, MINCLA

Present Condition of the Monument

The Muslim Emperors of South-Asian sub-continent took good care of the major roadways leading to different Grand Trunk Road as named by the British. It connected the middle Gangatic plains with the NWFP and was the back bone of communication in ancient period. It was the main channel of international and inter-regional trade. A part of it was repeatedly traversed by the Grand Mughal and his court on their periodical progress to Kashmir.

In 1609 the Emperor Jahangir ordered a small minaret like monuments to be built at every kos along the Grand Trunk Road. The Kos was an ancient measure of the territory distance which varied from time to time. It was derived from Kross meaning a “cry” used as an indication of distance as early as 300 BC. It was probably known also to Hiuen Tsang in the seventh century AD During the period of Emperor Jahangir the conventional Kos, was measured between 2 miles 3 furlongs to 2 miles 5 furlongs,. Remains of a 4 Kos Minars of Mughal period still exist in the environs of Lahore, among which the typical example at Shahu-ki-Garhi near the railway line just outside Lahore station is prominent. It is built of burnt bricks about 27 feet high, with an octagonal base and cone-shaped super structure not having any inscription. This Kos Minar is present in good condition. It has also small lawn and also covered by boundary wall and fence.

The other Kos Minars exist in ruinous condition. These are located on old Grand Trunk Road and near Jalo Pind. The condition of these Kos Minars is deteriorated having no any inscription. No proper care are given to these Kos Minars.

Recommendations

- Placement of inscription before this Kos Minars
- Provision of reasonable amount in annual development budget for the renovation of these Kos Minars.
- Placement of the security guard for proper security of these Kos Minars
- Development of Lawn of the enclosures
- Installation of the CCTV cameras at these Kos Minars
- Installation of the Razor wire on the boundary wall of these Kos Minars
- Placement of permanent sweeper at these sites.

HUJRA MIR MEHDI (JANAZGAH)

Present Condition of the Monument

The Hujra Mir Mehdi or Janaz Gah is located at Begumpura near to Dai-Anga's Tomb. This site actually a Janaz Gah and dates back to the middle of the 16th century A.D. and therefore, is one of the earliest existing monuments of Lahore. This mosque has now been surrounded on its two sides by the houses and on the rest two sides there are katacha approach roads. Some portion of this has been encroached and department of Archaeology has contest litigation case against these encroachers in court of law.

Recommendations

- Placement of inscription before this site
- Placement of the security guard for proper security of the Hujra Mir Mehdi
- Make proper step for the removal of the encroachment from this site.

TOMB OF PRINCE PERVAZ

Present condition of the Monument

The tomb of Prince Pervaz is located at Kot Khawaja Saeed. Prince Pervez s/o Jahangir died in Lahore in A.H.1026 (A.D.1626) and was buried in Chah Miran area. During the Mughal period, this place was called Pervez and it was a scene of a flourishing market. This tomb was most probably constructed by Shah Jahan because it was after only 2 years when Shahjahan came to the throne. It is an irregular type of tomb which stands on an octagonal platform supported by arches. The dome has a very high drum and this makes the entire structure very much elegant. This architecture comes very nearer to the tombs of Iran. The condition of the security and cleanliness are very poor. A bulk of rubbish can be seen at entrance gate of the tomb. Whereas the growth of wild vegetation inside the enclosure is also showing very bad image of the tomb.

Recommendations

- Provision of reasonable amount in annual development budget for the renovation of the Tomb.
- Placement of two security guards and one at morning shift and one at evening shift
- Development of Lawn of the enclosure
- Placement of permanent Gardener at this site for the maintenance of the Lawns.
- Installation of the CCTV cameras at the Tomb
- Installation of the walkthrough gates at this tomb
- Placement of the wooden benches with the canopy
- Installation of the Razor wire on the boundary wall of the Tomb.
- Placement of permanent sweeper at this site.

TOMB OF NAWAB BAHADUR KHAN

Present Condition of the Monument

The tomb of Nawab Bahdur Khan is located adjacent to Railway Line at Dharam pura on main Canal Road near Royal and Palm Country Club. Nawab Bahadar Khan died in A.D. 1678 and the tomb must have been constructed about the same time. The Mausoleum octagonal in plan with high arches on each side stands on an octagonal platform which was previously exposed after removing the rubbish lying over it. The entire building is constructed in cut brick work without any use of red sand stone which is a significant point. Its exterior is decorated with paneling in the form of zanjira and niches which is another architectural feature. The dome is low pitched. In the early British period the tomb was used as theatre hall. At present the condition of security and lawn of the tomb are very poor. Even main enclosure of the Mausoleum is encroached by opium addict-ors. Due to negligence of conservation staff the building of the tomb is also destroying day by day. There is need of immediate repair and renovation of the Tomb.

Recommendations

- Provision of reasonable amount in annual development budget for the renovation of the Tomb.
- Placement of two security guards and one at morning shift and one at evening shift
- Development of Lawn of the enclosure
- Placement of permanent Gardener at this site for the maintenance of the Lawns.
- Installation of the CCTV cameras at the Tomb
- Installation of the walkthrough gates at this tomb
- Placement of the wooden benches with the canopy
- Installation of the Razor wire on the boundary wall of the Tomb.
- Placement of permanent sweeper at this site.
- Removal of encroachments and kicked out all opium addict-ors from the tomb.

TOMB OF MAHABAT KHAN AND BOUNDARY WALL

Present condition of the Monument

The monument lies in Baghban pura left to the road as we proceed to Shalamar Garden. What now remains in the paneled and niched enclosure walls on west and its portion on north and south with original gate on west on which the 2nd storey was built up by a Parsi Merchant of Bombay in the 19th century. In the centre there is a brick built platform bearing a brick built grave, which is said to be of Mahabat Khan surnamed Khan-e-Khanan Yaminud Daula whose original name was Zamana Baig and who was a noble and commandant of forces during the reign of Jahangir and Shahjahan. According to oriental Biographical Dictionary of Beals he died in A.H.1044 A.D. 1634 in Deccan but his corpse was conveyed to Delhi and buried there. Therefore it is doubtful that the tomb in question is of Mahabat Khan.

It is however, probable that the garden was founded by Mahabat Khan and the tomb is that of his son Luhrasp who was given the title of Mahabat Khan after the death of his father. He(Luhrasp)was twice made governor of Kabul and died in A.H.1985(1674 A.D.)while he was on his way from Kabul to Delhi.

The eastern half of the garden area has disappeared and modern buildings have been erected on it.

Recommendations

- Provision of reasonable amount in annual development budget for the renovation of the Tomb.
- Placement of two security guards and one at morning shift and one at evening shift
- Development of Lawn of the enclosure
- Placement of permanent Gardener at this site for the maintenance of the Lawns.
- Installation of the CCTV cameras at the Tomb
- Installation of the walkthrough gates at this tomb
- Placement of the wooden benches with the canopy
- Installation of the Razor wire on the boundary wall of the Tomb.
- Placement of permanent sweeper at this site.
- Removal of encroachments and kicked out all opium addict-ors from the tomb.

DAI ANGA'S MOSQUE

Present condition of the Monument

It is Situated near the Railway Station of Lahore and notable for its minute and refined enameled tile mosaic work, this mosque, as recorded in the inscription, was constructed in 1635 A.D. by Dai Anga or wet nurse of Shah Jahan, whose name was Zebun Nisa.

It is the only surviving monument of a decent quarter of Mughal period Lahore called Mohallah Dai Ana”, a locality of rich men and nobles of the city.

Ranjit Singh used the mosque as a military magazine. Later on, it was turned into the private residence of Mr. Henry Cone, and editor of the old ‘Lahore Chronicle’ newspaper and press, who sold it subsequently to the railway Company. It was restored in 1903 A.D. to the Muslims. At present it is in good condition and administrated by Railway Authorities. There is also water abolition is located in courtyard of the mosque. However the security condition of the mosque is not updated. No CCTV cameras are installed in the mosque.

Recommendations

- Placement of security guards for the security of the mosque during five time prayer.
- Installation of the CCTV cameras at the mosque.
- Development of Lawn and green belts of the mosque
- Placement of permanent gardener and sweeper at the mosque

MOSQUE WITH GLAZED TILES WORK

Present Condition of the Monument

This is the last Mosque of Mughal period, constructed at Begumpura, which was named after the wife of Nawab Zakriya Khan, the last vigorous Governor of Mughals in Punjab. After the Sikh raids the capital of Lahore was shifted to this place and gardens and mosque were built over there. This all happened toward the middle of the 18th century A.D. and one of the constructions was this magnificent mosque with a curvilinear big rather one of the biggest dome. This is decorated inside and out with enamel tile work both of terracotta and 'gutch' base. Till very recently the mosque was situated in an open area but towards its east now a small colony of unauthorized constructions has come up. The west and north are still open but towards south the area has been enclosed by Yaqim Khana Darul Furqan. As it is a living mosque the local people are looking after it. In front of the mosque on east are the ruined graves of Bahu Begum the founder of the mosque and some other royal ladies. The security of the mosque is not good. No CCTV cameras are installed for the security of the mosque. Whereas the main building of the praying chamber also need renovation and up gradation.

Recommendations

- Provision of reasonable amount in annual development budget for the renovation of the mosque.
- Placement of security guards for the security of the mosque during five time prayer .
- Installation of the CCTV cameras at the mosque
- Installation of the walkthrough gates at this mosque
- Installation of the Razor wire on the boundary wall of the mosque

MOSQUE OF NAWAB ZAKRIYA KHAN

Present Condition of the Monument

The Mosque of Nawab Zakriya Khan is situated west of tomb of Madhu Lal Hussain at Lahore. Nawab Zakriya Khan was known as Khan Bahadur of Province of Lahore. The mosque has not three arches and on the façade of central arch Bismillah and Kalmah Sharif are written. Actually the courtyard of mosque was paved with tiles and it was enclosed by a high burnt brick wall.

On the northern arch several verses written in Persian gives some information regarding the construction of the mosque.

Date of the construction of the mosque has also been indicated in the Persian were as 1144 A.H. The security of the mosque is not good. No CCTV cameras are installed for the security of the mosque. On the other hand no razor wire and walkthrough gate are available for the security of the mosque.

Recommendations

- Provision of reasonable amount in annual development budget for the renovation of the mosque.
- Placement of security guards for the security of the mosque during five time prayer .
- Installation of the CCTV cameras at the mosque
- Installation of the walkthrough gates at this mosque
- Installation of the Razor wire on the boundary wall of the mosque

INAYAT AND AUNGURI BAGH OPPOSITE SHALAMAR GARDEN

Present Condition of the Monument

These are the two gardens out of many which were constructed subsequent to the building of Shalamar by Emperor Shahjahan in 1642A.D. In fact there was a Mohallah even here named Khwaspura and these gardens are the remains of that magnificent rather the first satellite town of Lahore.

Nothing is left in Inayat Bagh or Aunguri Bagh except broken structures of walls at certain points. Traces of two burjs of Inayat Bagh one on the North West corner and the other on the south east corner are also visible.

Recommendations

- There is need to protect the remains of Inayat Bagh or Aunguri Bagh.
- Placement of the inscription board before these remains of Inayat Bagh or Aunguri Bagh.