

Architectural Re-Fragmentation of Lahore Fort

Tracing the 'Flat-Arched' Accessways within Lahore Fort to Re-Investigate the Timeline



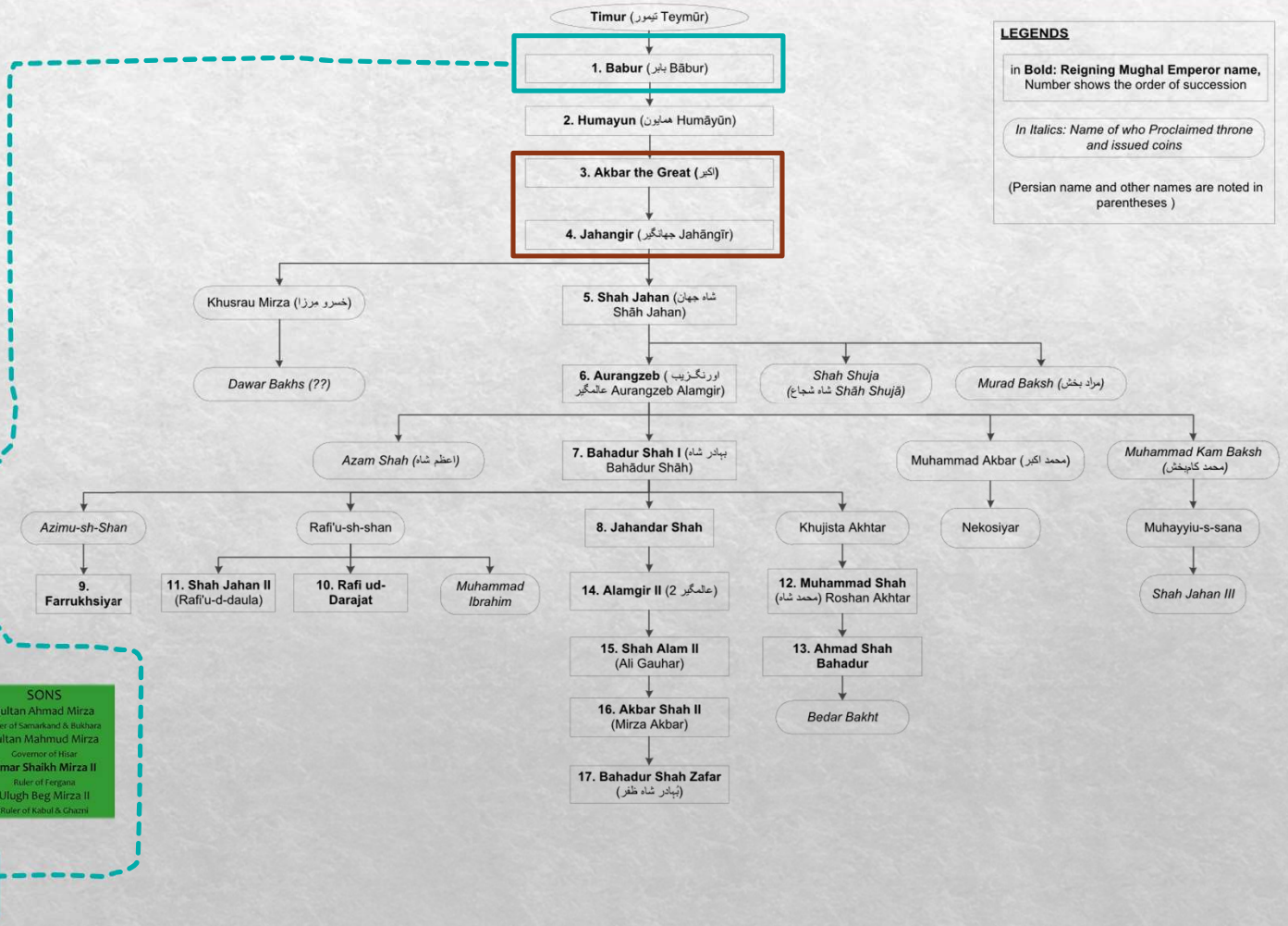
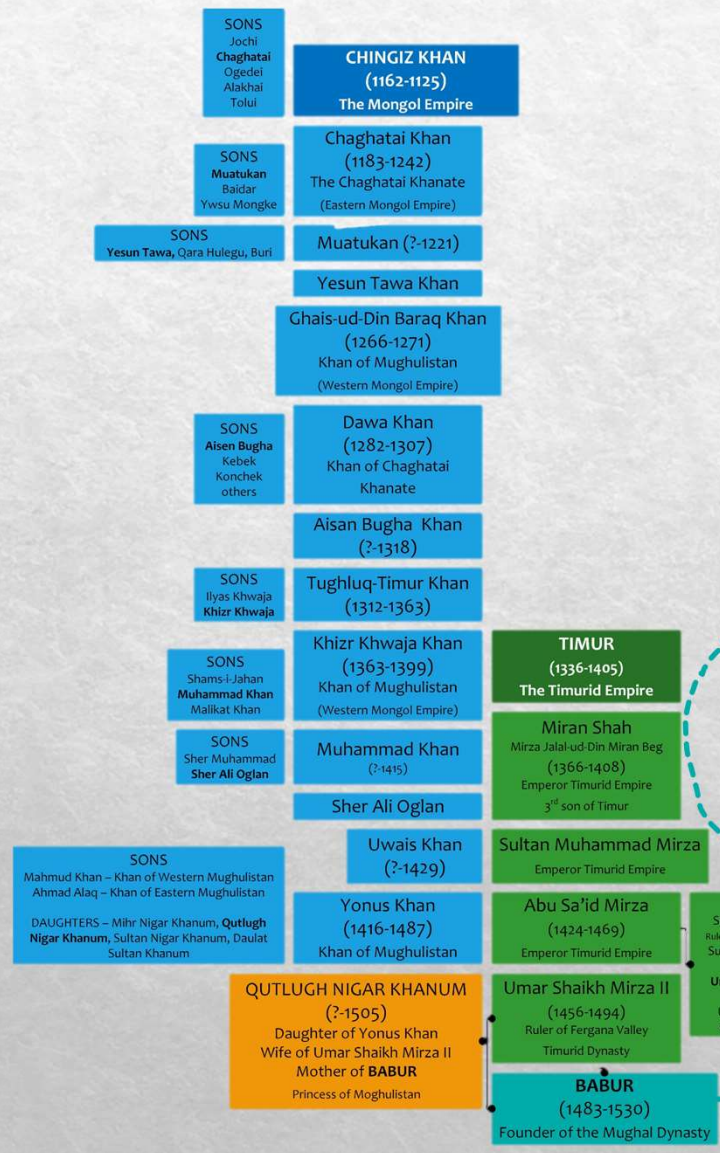
Saba Samee

Buildings Archaeologist / Conservator / Heritage Value Analyst

Discussion Points in this Presentation

- Place – LAHORE FORT, Lahore
 - People – Early MUGHAL DYNASTY – Akbar & Jahangir
 - Time – Medieval Lahore – 1526 to 1627
- } 5 min
- WHY do we have the desire to SAVE our Heritage?
 - Heritage Values
 - Character Defining Elements – CDEs
 - Basic Concept of a Flat-Arched Accessways
- } 8-10 min
- Tracing the Flat-Arched Accessways in Lahore Fort
 - Daulat Khana Re-Fragmenting
 - Bangla Pavilion Re-Fragmenting
 - Kala Burj (external) Re-Fragmenting (in process research)
- } 15-20 min

People – Early MUGHAL DYNASTY – Akbar & Jahangir



LEGENDS

in Bold: Reigning Mughal Emperor name, Number shows the order of succession

In Italics: Name of who Proclaimed throne and issued coins

(Persian name and other names are noted in parentheses)

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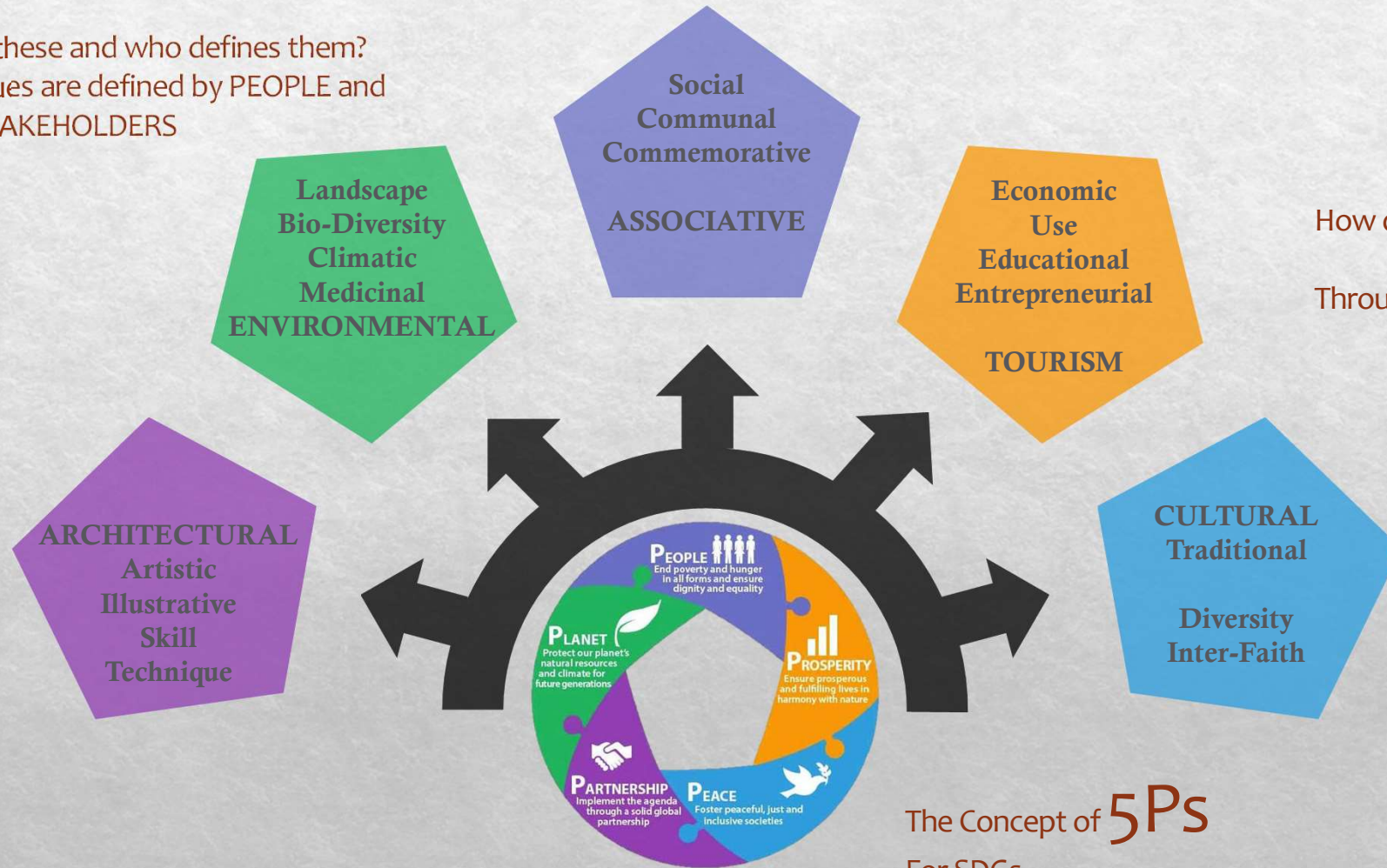
ANY QUESTIONS?
ANY POINT TO DISCUSS?
ANY POINT NOT CLEAR?

WHY do we have the DESIRE to SAVE our Heritage

VALUE Heritage Value

What are these and who defines them?
These Values are defined by PEOPLE and various STAKEHOLDERS

اہمیت



How do we FIND Values?

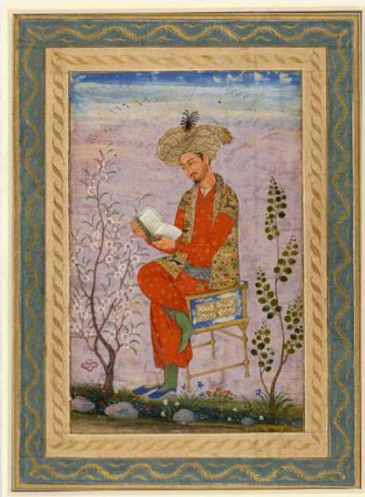
Through the CDEs

The Concept of **5Ps**
For SDGs

CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS – CDEs

- A particular architectural style is distinguishable by its “**character defining elements**”, in short, the **CDEs**.
- These elements are **UNIQUE FRAGMENTS OF A STRUCTURE** forming **PART** of an **ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION**.
- Every dynasty has a particular architectural style, distinguishable by its unique CDEs. The Mughal dynasty was no exception. They came from a land rich in architectural features, into a land even more diverse in its architectural traditions and symbolism.
- Each Emperor had their own unique set of preferred elements which later defined their individual architectural signature and its CDEs.
- The architectural evidences, archival documents, historians and historic timelines have linked the particularities of these elements with its respective Emperor.
- It is aimed that through **RE-FRAGMENTING** – taking one particular CDE at a time and cross referencing it with various timelines, architectural styles and regional influences – the historicity of a given structure can be Re-Evaluated.

CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS – CDEs



Humayun brought the Central Asian Timurid Arch and Drum Dome to Hindustan, along with the later Persian Style



Jahangir was fond of intricately inlaying Red Sand Stone panels with White Marble motifs, recessed Wall Panels, and Frescoes, along with the use of **Flat-Arch**



BABUR

HUMAYUN

AKBAR

JAHANGIR

SHAH JAHAN

Babur was famous for introducing the Central Asian *Chahar Bagh* layout for a garden, which is enclosed within Walls.



Akbar was famous for his Fatehpur Sikri Style:

- Richly carved Red Sand Stone
- Openings created with solid Red Sand Stone Slab supported through Brackets, which are set upon Columns – a **Flat-Arch**



Shah Jahan extensively experimented with White Marble and *Pichhi Kari* – Pietra Dura, using precious and semi precious stones. He was also fond of using rich variations of Marble

Basic CONCEPT of a FLAT-ARCHED Accessways

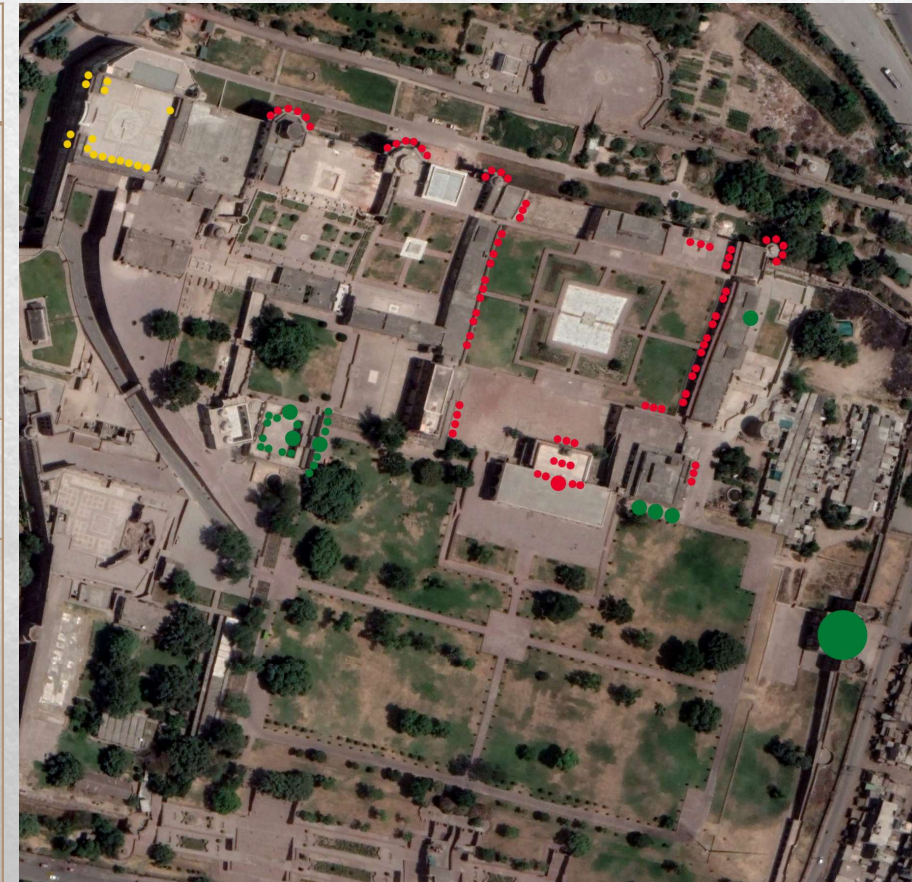
- The Flat Arch – majorly used in Akbari and early Jahangiri structures



ANY QUESTIONS?
ANY POINT TO DISCUSS?
ANY POINT NOT CLEAR?

Tracing the FLAT-ARCHED ACCESSWAYS in Lahore Fort

1 Diwan-i-Aam Quadrangle	2 Moti Masjid Quadrangle	3 JAHANGIR Quadrangle	4 Shah Jahan Quadrangle	5 Paien Bagh Quadrangle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maidan Diwan-i-Aam Daulat Khana Khas-o-Aam Jharoka / Takht Kharrak Singh Haveli Akbari Mahal Zenana Hammam Rani Jindan Haveli British Steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moti Masjid Makatib Khana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Courtyard Khwabgah Bangla East Dalans East Burji Eastern Palace West Dalans West Burji Western Palace South Iwan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Courtyard Khwabgah Shah Jahani Imperial Hammam Arzghah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kala Burj Lal Burj Central Tank Pavilion Foundations of Rooms Central South Chahar Bagh Temple
6 Shah Burj Reception Court	7 Shah Burj Quadrangle	8 Hathi Pol	9 Picture Wall	10 AKBARI Quadrangle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrance to Shah Burj Fore Court British Garage / Jail Entrance Hathi Pol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shah Burj Forecourt Athdara Shish Mahal Naulakha South Dalans SW Baradari NW Baradari NE Baradari Central Water Tank Central Marble Mahtabi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staircase Entrance to the Basements of Shish Mahal Ghulam Gardish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Picture Wall Northern Picture Wall Main Arched Darwaza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akbari Darwaza Akbari Hammam



- Flat – Arched Accessways
- Timurid Arch / Early Mughal Arch
- Later Flat – Arched Dalans

Re – Fragmentation

1 Diwan-i-Aam Quadrangle

- Maidan
- Diwan-i-Aam
- **Daulat Khana Khas-o-Aam**
- **Jharoka / Takht**
- Kharrak Singh Haveli
- **Akbari Mahal**
- **Zenana Hammam**
- Rani Jindan Haveli
- British Steps



Re – Fragmentation

1 Diwan-i-Aam Quadrangle

- Maidan
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- Kharrak Singh Haveli
- Akbari Mahal
- Zenana Hammam
- Rani Jindan Haveli
- British Steps



Re – Fragmentation

3

JAHANGIR Quadrangle

- Central Courtyard
- Khwabgah
- Bangla
- East Dalans
- East Burji
- Eastern Palace
- West Dalans
- West Burji
- Western Palace
- South Iwan

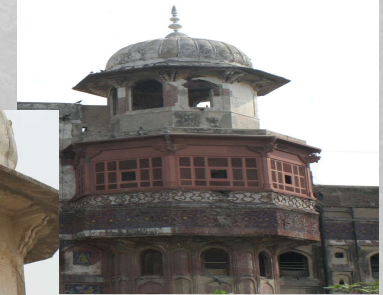


Re – Fragmentation

3

JAHANGIR Quadrangle

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Re – Fragmentation

5

Paien Bagh Quadrangle

- Kala Burj
- Lal Burj
- Central Tank
- Pavilion
- Foundations of Rooms
- Central South Chahar Bagh
- Temple



Re – Fragmentation

5

Paien Bagh Quadrangle

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- Lal Burj
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- Central South Chahar Bagh
- Temple



Re – Fragmentation

9

Picture Wall

- Western Picture Wall
- Northern Picture Wall
- Main Arched Darwaza



Re – Fragmentation

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Picture Wall

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Re – Fragmentation

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Picture Wall

- Western Picture Wall
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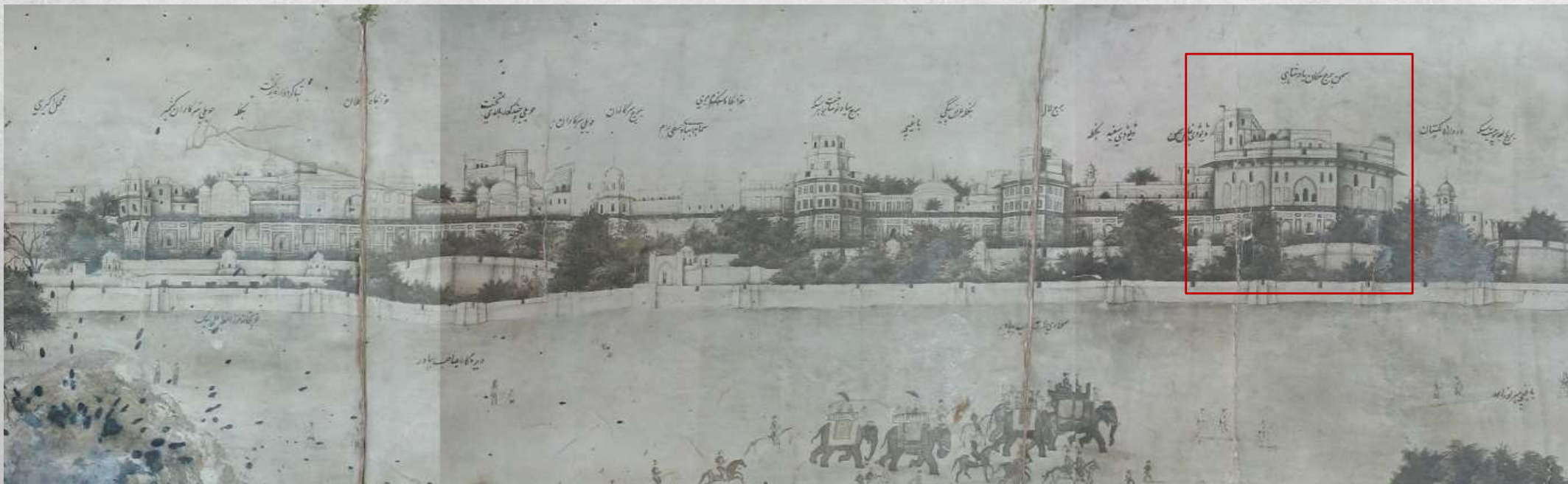


Re – Fragmentation

9

Picture Wall

- Western Picture Wall
- Northern Picture Wall
- Main Arched Darwaza



Focusing on Individual Structures

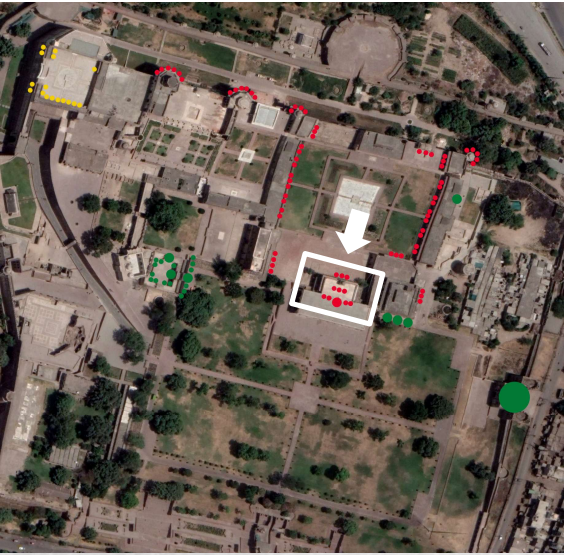
The selected STRUCTURES for this continuous research under CROMLahore Volume 1 Series comprises of:

1. Bangla Pavilion (Sehdara)
2. Daulat Khana Khas-o-Aam
3. Kala Burj (in progress)

These structures will be observed contextually whilst taking into account the unique CDEs they represent, and the regional influences they incorporate. This observational information will act as the baseline for evaluating the historicity of a structure.



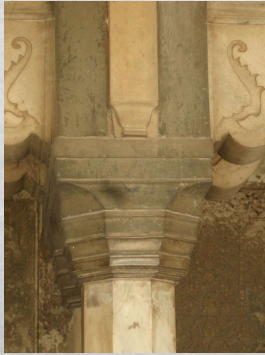
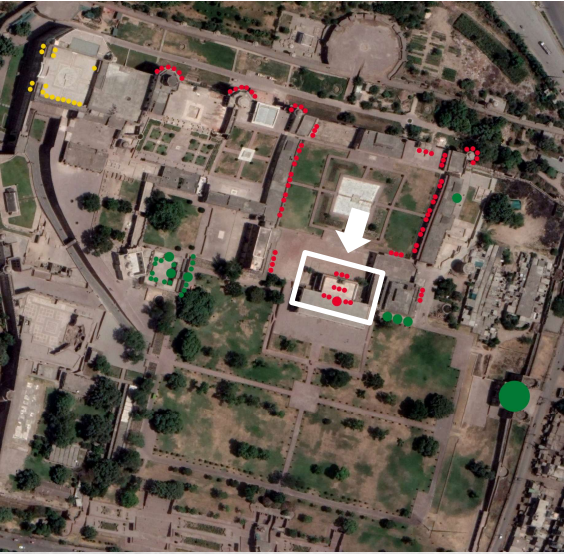
Focusing on Individual Structures – DAULAT KHANA



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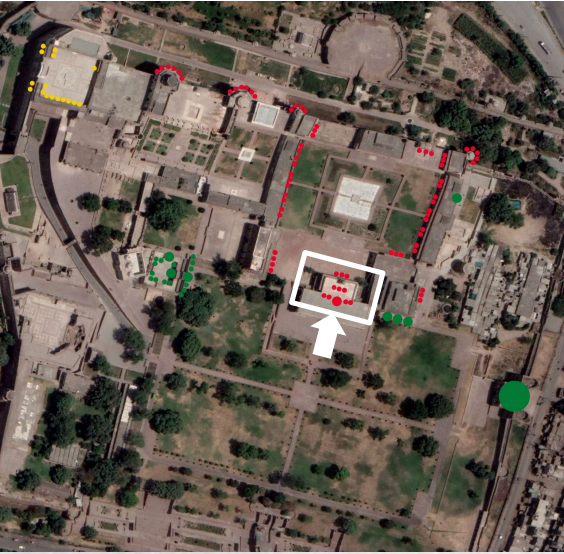
Focusing on Individual Structures – DAULAT KHANA



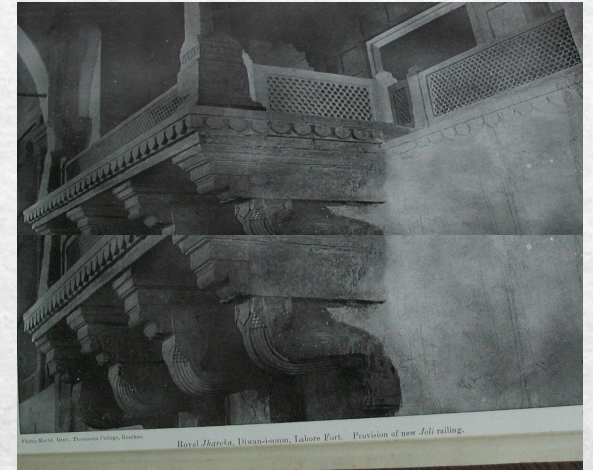
Focusing on Individual Structures – DAULAT KHANA



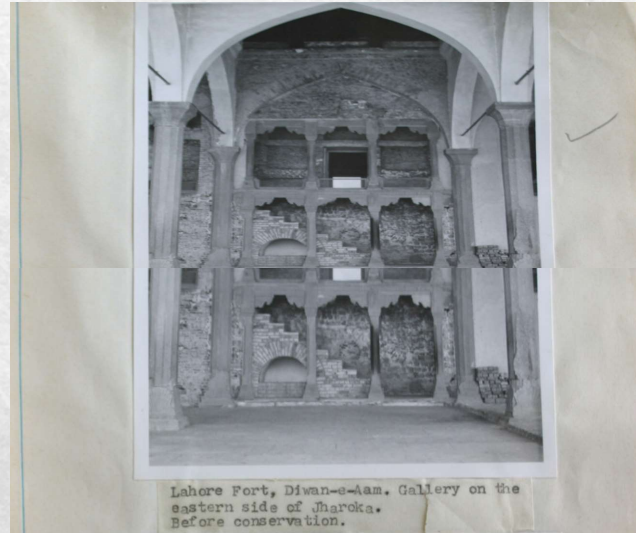
Focusing on Individual Structures – DAULAT KHANA



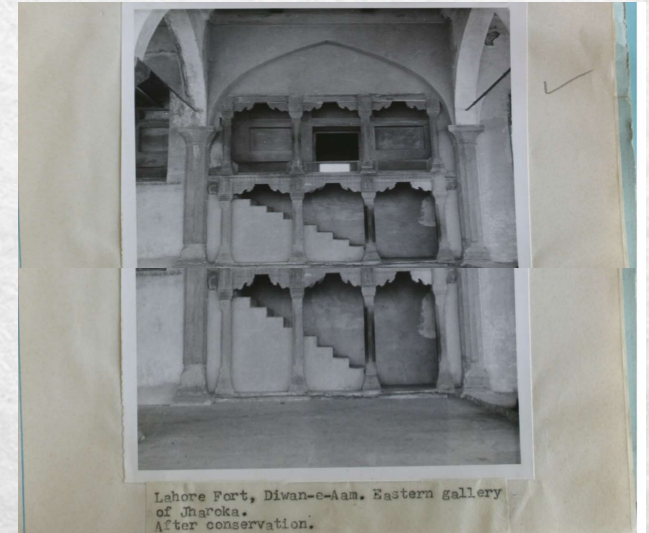
Focusing on Individual Structures – DAULAT KHANA



Focusing on Individual Structures – DAULAT KHANA



Lahore Fort, Diwan-e-Aam. Gallery on the eastern side of Jharoka. Before conservation.



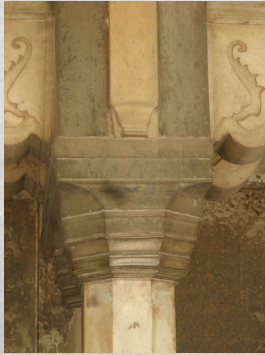
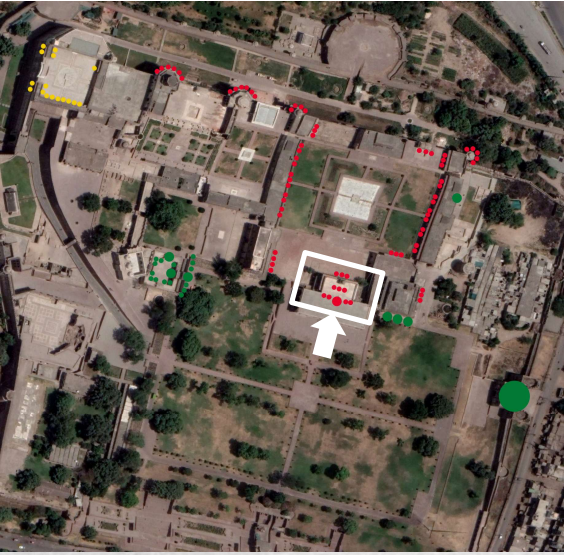
Lahore Fort, Diwan-e-Aam. Eastern gallery of Jharoka. After conservation.



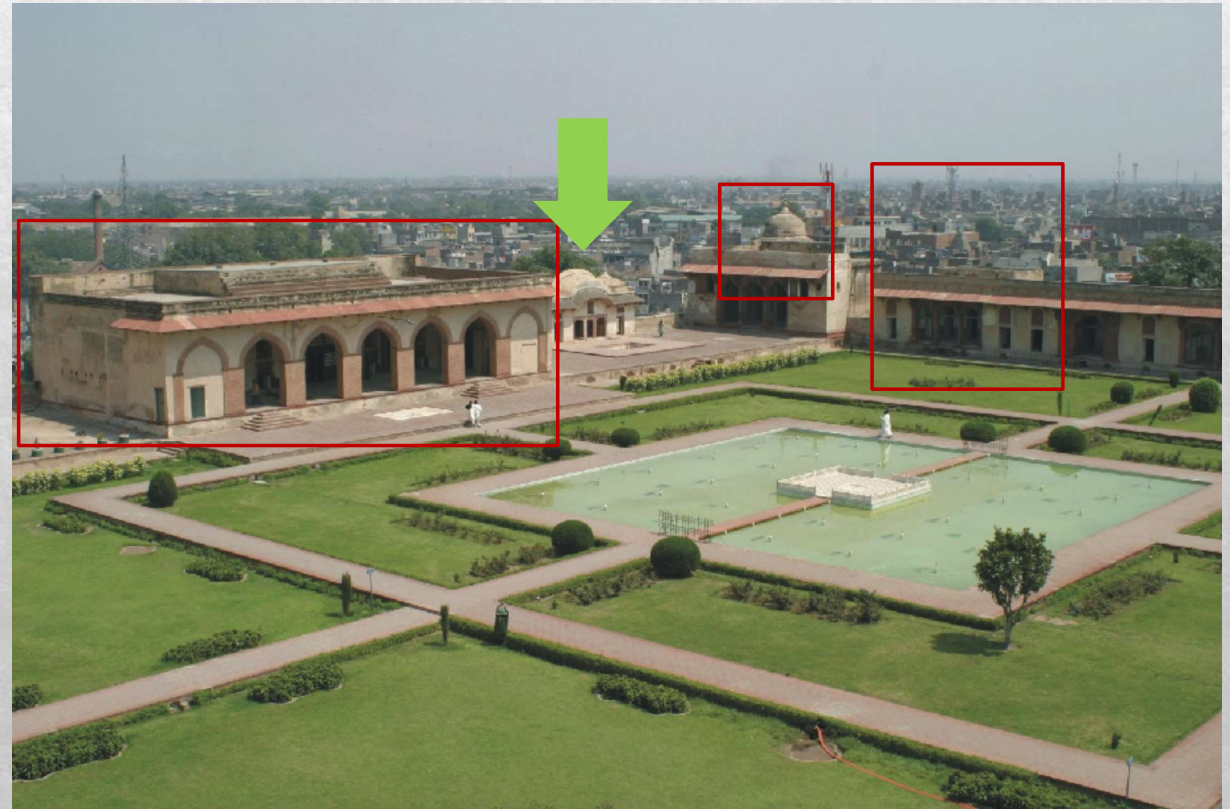
Focusing on Individual Structures – DAULAT KHANA



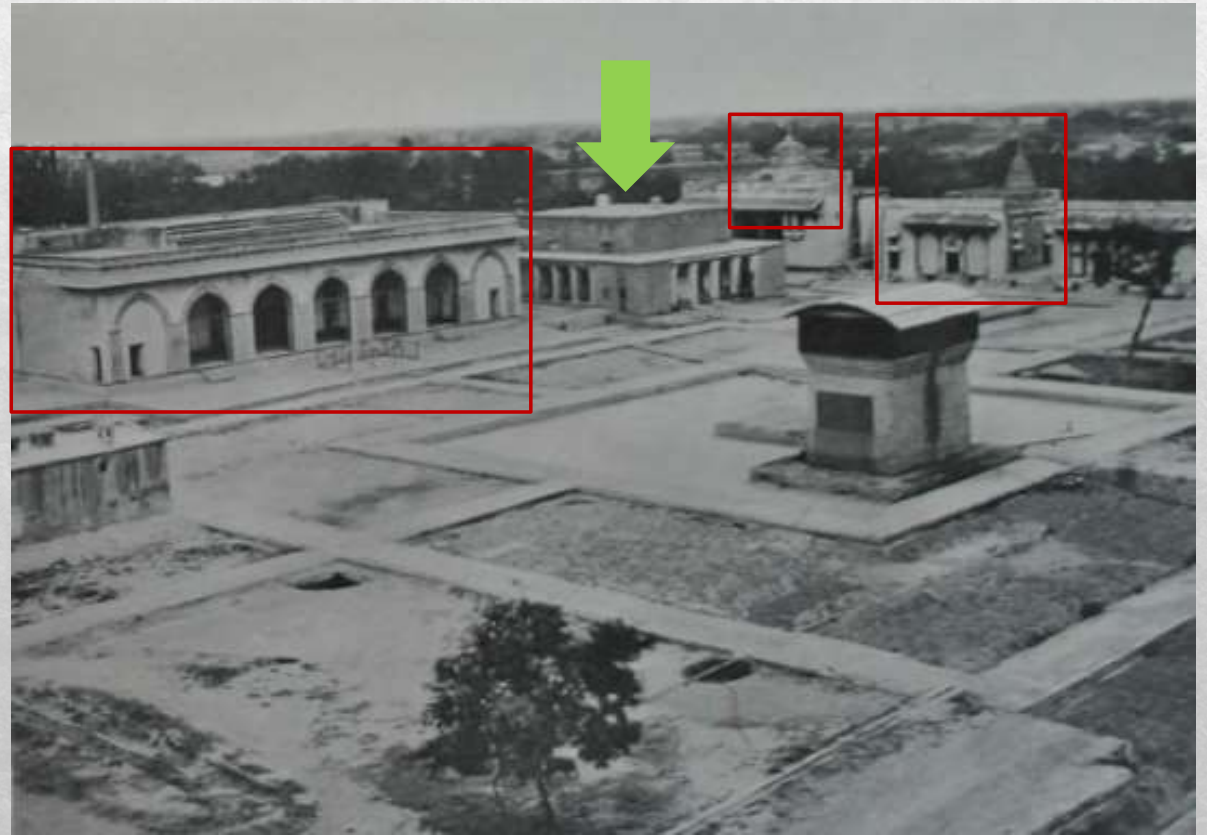
Focusing on Individual Structures – DAULAT KHANA

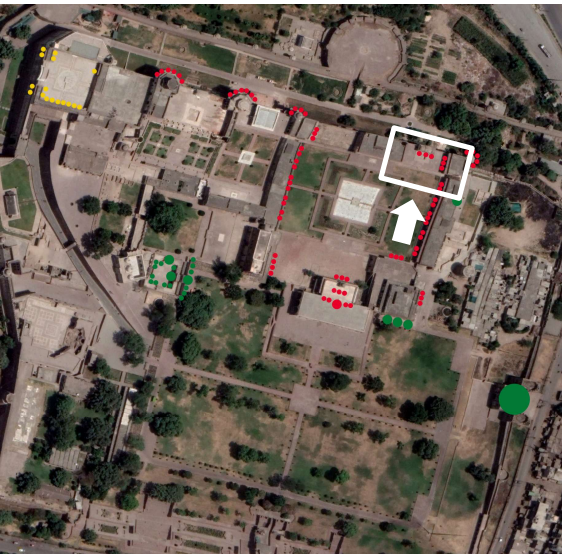


Focusing on Individual Structures – BANGLA PAVILION



Focusing on Individual Structures – BANGLA PAVILION





Images appear in

- 1902-03 ASI Report
- 1937-38 ASI Record

Focusing on Individual Structures – BANGLA PAVILION

Restoration and Clearing of a number of other monuments were also recorded, such as:

Diwan-i-Khas
Diwan-i-Aam
Periphery Iwans of Jahangir's Quadrangle
Paien Bagh pavilion
Athdara Quadrangle
DAULAT KHANA
Arches and Forecourt of Moti Masjid
Picture Wall

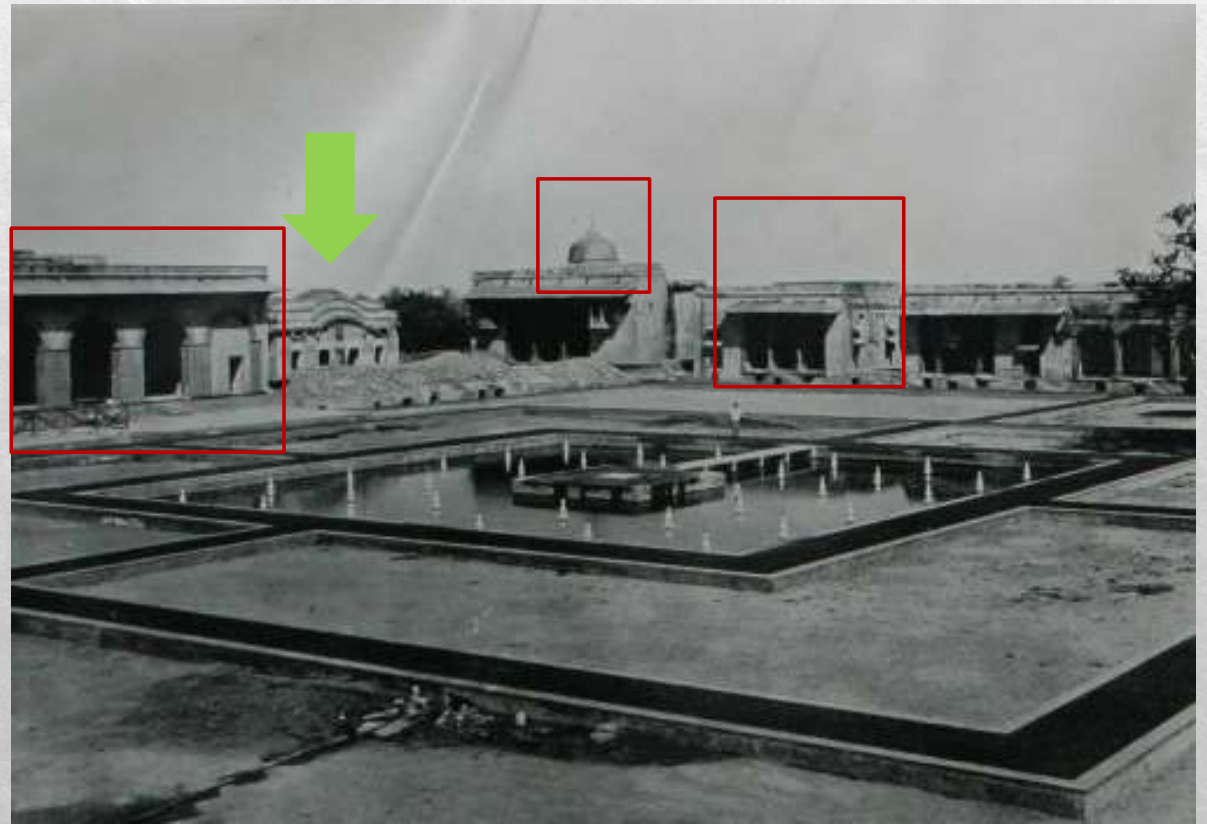


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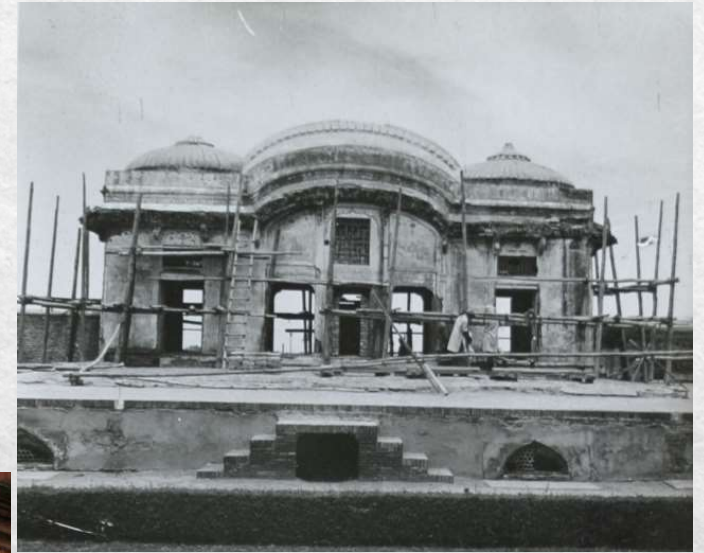


Focusing on Individual Structures – BANGLA PAVILION



Images appear in

- 1958 – 68 Special Report of the Archaeology, Northern Circle



Eastern Palace – Jahangir Quadrangle
Detail of the Flat Arch and the marked date of restoration - 1957

Focusing on Individual Structures – BANGLA PAVILION



SEH	DAR	DARA
3	Door	Rich / Well-Off Valley (Persian)



- Is the name SEH-DAR(a) or SEH-DAR(i)?
- Or, Is the name **BANGLA** (from Bengali name for house)?
- This structure has more than 3 openings, it has 7 (+5) (12) openings in total:
 - ✓ 3 Red Sandstone framed doorways – 3 similar Windows at the North
 - ✓ 2 western simple framed rectangular openings, one facing westward and the other facing southwards – 1 on the North
 - ✓ 2 eastern simple framed rectangular openings, one facing eastward and other facing southwards – 1 on the North
- Why would it be called a Seh (dara) then?

Focusing on Individual Structures – BANGLA PAVILION



Focusing on Individual Structures – BANGLA PAVILION

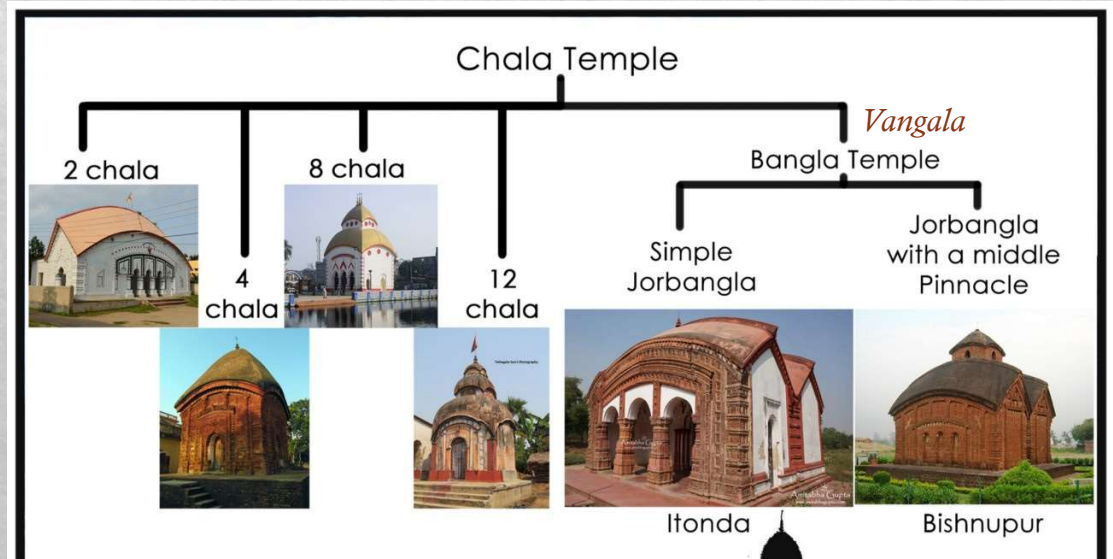


Amber Fort, Amer, Rajasthan, India
Construction started in 1592, and went on till 1700s

Commissioned by Raja Man Singh I, Subahdar of Bengal, General in the Imperial Mughal Army of AKBAR, member of the NAU-RATTAN of Akbar's Court



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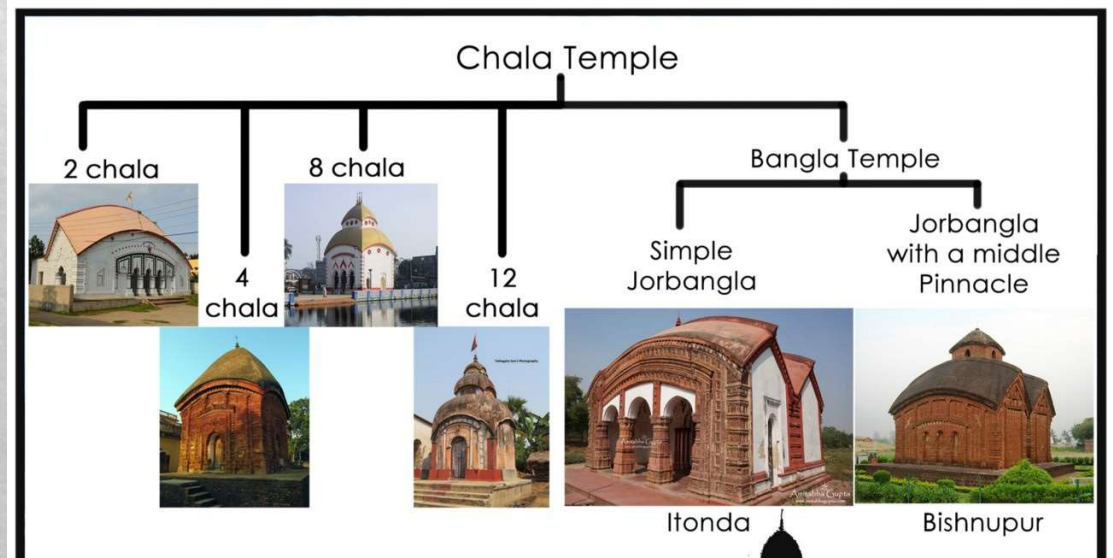
Focusing on Individual Structures – BANGLA PAVILION

Lal Bagh Fort, Dhaka, Bangladesh
 (Mughal Subah Bengal)
 Built much later by Azam Shah
 (1678) son of Aurangzeb, as an
 expansion to the previous Governor /
 Viceroy House of Bengal

This structure is documented as one
 of the earliest and is heavily restored



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Focusing on Individual Structures – BANGLA PAVILION

