

Analysis of Historical Built Baradaris (Pavilions) Architecture in Pakistan.

Rabia Khaskheli, Weiping Zhang

Abstract: Baradaris (Pavilions) made by Ali Mardan Khan, one of the most important Persian nobles of Shah Jahan's reign, Sikh era Pavilions, Pathan's Pavilion, Prince Kamran's Baradari and other nobles in the dynasty of Mughal was a significant contribution to the field of architecture and landscape design. Their lives Histories are documented, but their contributions in the context of Mughal architecture haven't received adequate attention from scholars. Their important projects briefly mentioned by British-era travellers, but lacking an in-depth analysis. Most of the Baradaris were occupied by Military commands in their era periods in which Ali Mardan Khan's baradari in Peshawar present (Khyber Pakhtun Khuwa) while not open to the public because still in the control of the Pakistan Army. In this paper, the author was permitted to undertake thorough documentation and archaeological investigation, analysis Baradaris and places it in the context of Mughal, Sikh and Pathan architecture in the light of historical text and field of research carried out by the author.

Keywords: Built Heritage, Architecture, Baradari, Pavilions, Mughal Dynasty, Sikh era, Pakistan

Introduction: Baradari (Pavilion) is a customary structure found all through the Mughal Empire and they utilized it as their late spring structure. If we go into the strict significance of this word, at that point Bara implies twelve and Dar implies opening or an entryway. Accordingly, a Baradari has twelve openings or entryways. These twelve entryways were built to appreciate the breeze as it gives astounding ventilation [1]. We likewise consider the to be as Huzuri Bagh, Shalimar Gardens and numerous other Mughal time landmarks. On account of their exceptional acoustic highlights, these structures were especially appropriate for "mujra dance or courtesan dance" exhibitions by the honourable concubines. They were likewise appropriate for live exhibitions and private shows by different artists and writers in front of the ruling Kings of the time. They were additionally esteemed for their natural air during sweltering summers. Baradaris were likewise frequently used to have religious assemblies, especially in the Muslim people group (like Friday and Eid prayers).

Research Objective: The primary objective is to highlight the conditions of built heritage monumental baradaris of the Mughal and other era dynasties.

Methodology: Qualitative research was carried out with key informants. Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted with concerned officials. Images were taken to capture views of the specific area of study. Information available online was gathered and a literature review was conducted through reading articles, journals, books and professional reviews related to research. Detailed Study of presentation and reports, which were prepared by professionals involved in various developmental projects, was done. Monuments were thoroughly surveyed and analysis was done. Presentations and reports were obtained from Department of Archaeology Punjab.



Figure 1: Prince Kamran's Baradari Lahore

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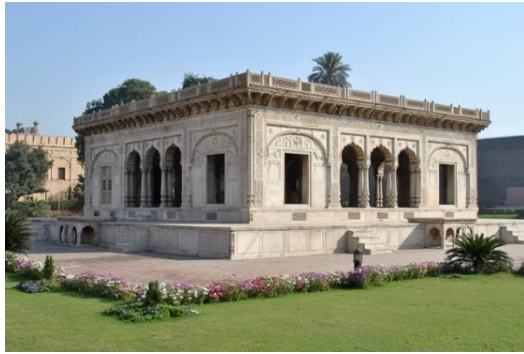


Figure 2: Ranjit Singh Baradari (Hazuri Bagh)



Figure 3: Wazir Khan Baradari



Figure 4: Deewan-i-Khas Baradari (Lahore Fort)

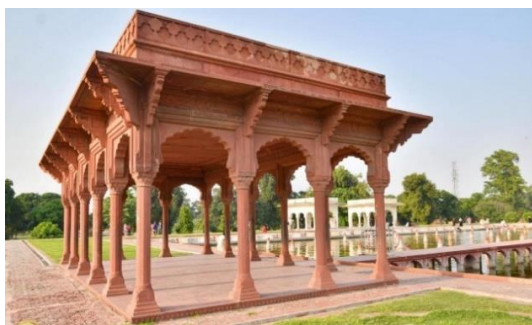


Figure 5: Baradari pavilion Shalimar Garden



Figure 6: Hiran Minar Baradari



Figure 7: Sher Singh Baradari

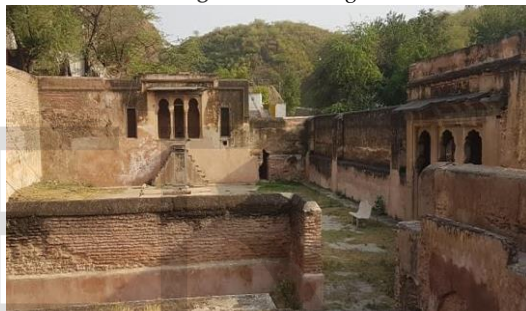


Figure 8: Bahram Khan's Baradari



Figure 9: Ranbir Singh Baradari

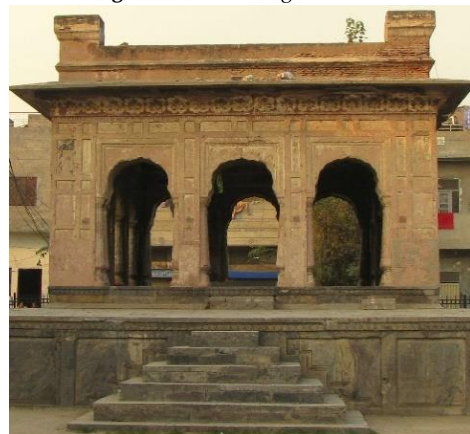


Figure 10: Mian Khan Baradari

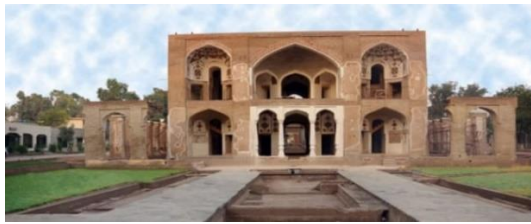


Figure 11: Ali Mardan Khan Baradari



Figure 12: Baradari of Raja Todar Mal
Source: (Author)

Prince Kamran's Baradari: We have heard and perused about the great structures made by Mughal Emperors Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb and most likely the walled city of Lahore and southern Lahore is yet a living memory of them. By one way or another it appears as though we have overlooked or dismissed the Baradari of Kamran Mirza in Lahore which is the soonest Mughal period landmark in Lahore. The primary explanation this structure is so entrancing is on the grounds that it's incredibly old and archaeologists guarantee that it is among the principal developments by the Mughals. Kamran Mirza was the main Mughal legislative leader of Lahore. He was the son of the primary Mughal Emperor Babur and step sibling of Mughal Emperor Humayun (second Mughal sovereign). It was worked around 1530-1540 by Kamran Mirza and around then the Baradari was built on the western bank of the Ravi, where it ignored the walled city of Lahore. On the off chance that you visit this spot you will see it is a regular Mughal structure. Notable records additionally tell that After Babur's demise in 1530, Kamran Mirza held onto Lahore and laid a garden in which the Baradari was assembled. A few historians additionally guarantee that the current Baradari is an aftereffect of later intercessions made by Mughal rulers and then again, there are students of history who question if Kamran Mirza ever built a Baradari here.



Figure 13: Prince Kamran's Baradari 1970 (Source: Personal visit of Tourist)

At the point when the Baradari was built it was situated on the bank of river Ravi yet as the waterway bed moved with the progression of time, the Baradari turned into an aspect of an island in the stream and you will discover boatmen on each bank of the Ravi offering to take the vacationers to the glorious Baradari with green gardens. When the River was at its sprout however now the Ravi is squander dump yard and a large portion of the occasions you will think that its dry on patches. You can take a boat from the Ravi Bridge to get to this Baradari and now and again when the waterway is dried you can likewise arrive at it by walk. This Baradari was utilized by the Mughals till the eighteenth century and when the British took over Lahore, they transformed the Kamran's Baradari into toll house for the boats crossing river Ravi. As per notable references about this Baradari it is said that an aspect of Baradari's eastern facade had been harmed by floods by the 1850s and simultaneously the upper Storey was additionally harmed and destroyed. The Baradari was reproduced in 1989 and Archaeology Department of Punjab is the overseer of this landmark [2]. We make them intrigue stories identified with this Baradari. It is said that while Humayun was away in Bengal, controlling the eastern front of his realm, Kamran Mirza was relegated to take care of the western outskirt and being a disobedience, he exploited the circumstance and held onto Lahore and fabricated this Baradari. References tell that when Sher Shah ousted Humayun and made sure about the Mughal seat for himself, Kamran moved toward the Afghan King (Islam Shah Suri also known as Jalal Khan) in 1552 and offered him his dedication however the King

didn't acknowledge it and later Humayun battled with Kamran Mirza and Humayun crushed him. As a discipline Kamran Mirza was blinded and sent off to Mecca to perform Hajj [3]. The Mughals didn't spare the uprisings even their blood relations. Comparative occurrence occurred with Prince Khusroo who was the oldest child of Mughal Emperor Jahangir. Khusroo likewise conflicted with his father and noteworthy records tell that Jahangir was stayed outdoors at this very Baradari in 1606 when the radical ruler was gotten and brought before him. That was where Khusroo alongside his allies were rebuffed. This Baradari has seen the scenes of tranquillity and severity. It isn't in an extremely wonderful condition at present and needs prompt rebuilding and offices for sightseers. Additionally, the spray painting inside the Baradari likewise should be eliminated and controlled for future. There can be a few occasions at this spot and it very well may be gone into a hotspot for travellers as river Ravi has a sentiment related with it and each Lahori should encounter that [4].

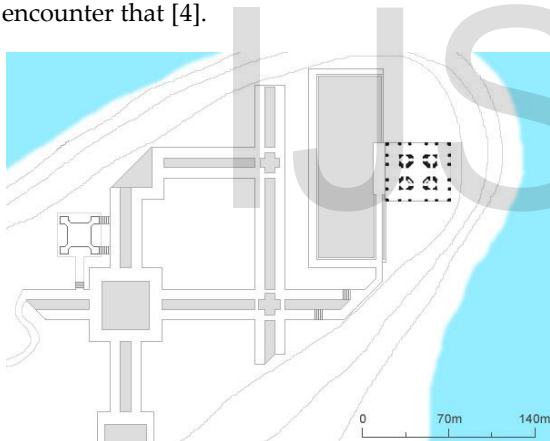


Figure 14: Master Plan of Kamran's Baradari

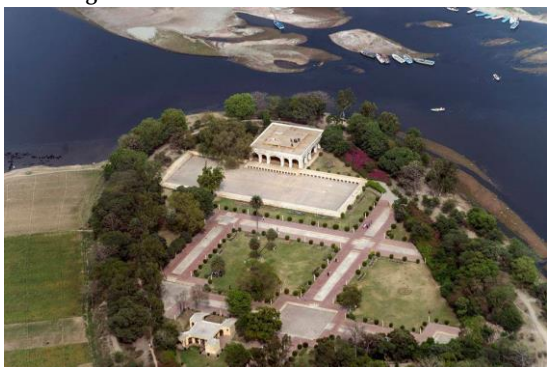


Figure 15: Aerial view of Kamran's Baradari

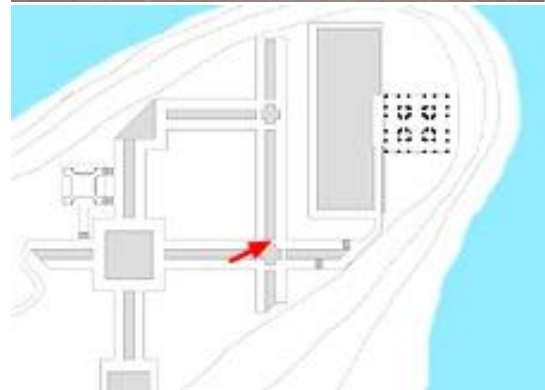


Figure 16: Modern Landscaping laid in 1989, that doesn't follow original design.

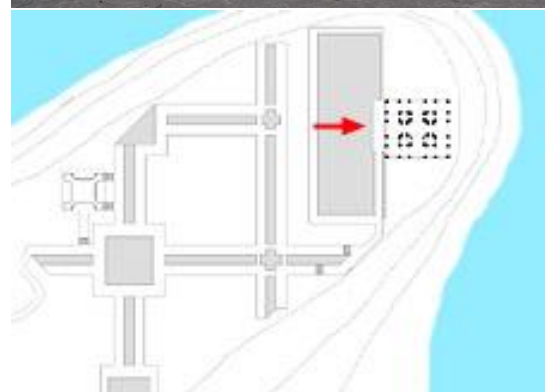
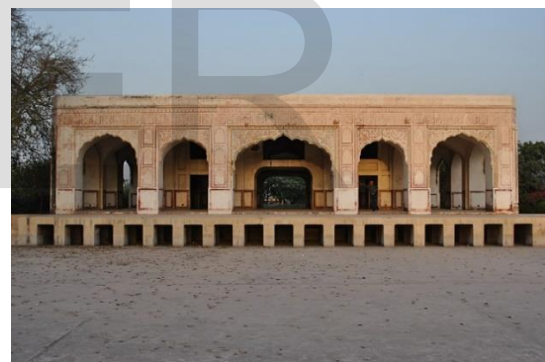


Figure 17: The cusped arches were not a feature of Mughal architecture until Shahjahan's era, suggesting that this Baradari was not contemporary with Mirza Kamran.

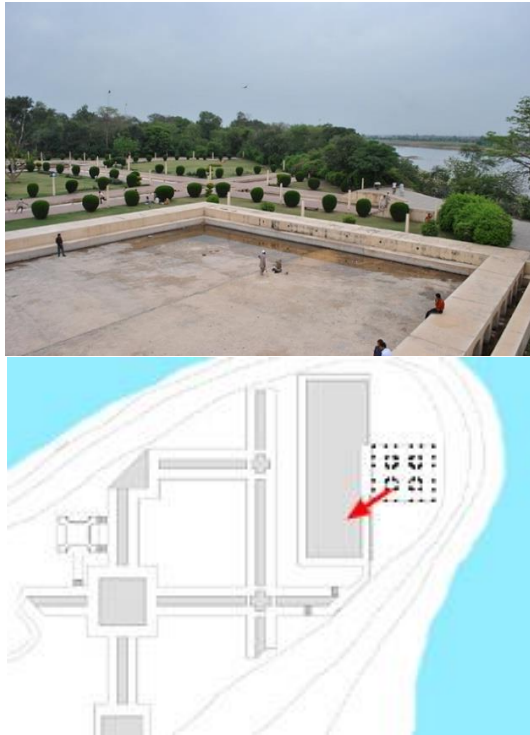


Figure 18: Modern landscaping to the west of the baradari. Several surviving original features, such as a star-shaped pond, were eliminated during the restoration.

Ranjit Singh Hazuri Bagh Baradari: The Hazuri Bagh Baradari is a baradari of white marble situated in the Hazuri Bagh of Lahore, Pakistan built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Sikh leader of Punjab to praise his catch of the Koh-I-Noor precious stone-diamond from Shuja Shah Durrani (5th Emir of Afghanistan) in 1813. Its development was finished in 1818 [5]. The columns uphold fragile cusped curves. The focal region, where Maharaja Ranjit Singh held court, has a reflected roof. The structure comprised of two stories until it was harmed by lightning in 1932 [6].

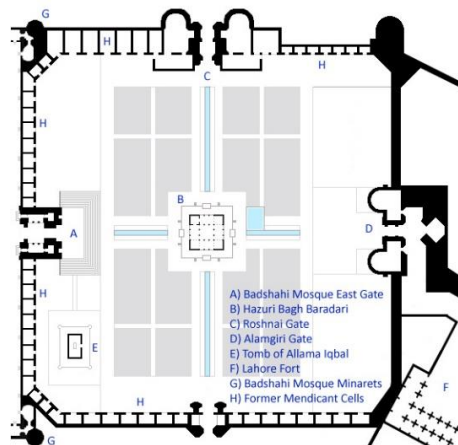


Figure 19: Plan of Hazuri Bagh. B: Hazuri Bagh Baradari in the middle.



Figure 20: Eye bird view of Hazuri Bagh

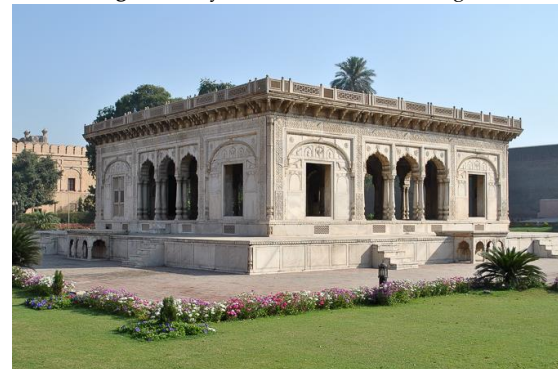


Figure 21: Location and closer view of Ranjit Singh Baradari.



Figure 22: Hazuri Bagh Baradari during the period of Ranjit Singh 1818.



Figure 23: Showing the 1st level pavilion 1870



Figure 24: Present Condition of Hazuri Bagh 2020



Figure 25: Interior overview of Baradari



Figure 26: Mirrored Mosaic Ceiling of Baradari

Wazir Khan Baradari: Built in 1635 by the Hakim Shaikh Ilam-ud-din Ansari, was a native of Chiniot, whose family migrated to Lahore and who rose to be one of the court physicians to

the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in Lahore who was later given the title of “Wazir Khan” by the Mughal head [7]. Where the Museum and National College of Arts once Mayo School of Art now stand, there were the mains of the garden, called Nakhlia Garden, which in olden days surrounded the building known as Wazir Khan’s Baradari, now occupied by the Public Library. The paths of this old garden were bordered with brick on edge, laid in lime, and were overall in an excellent state of preservation when the site was cleared to make room for Museum.



Figure 27: A garden which became known as Wazir Khan’s Nakhlia Garden because of the large number of date-palm trees. In the centre of the Nakhlia Garden he built an exquisite baradari, which has conveyed his name right up ‘til today. Source: [8]



Figure 28: Two-storey pavilion structure and is well intact today serving as a library. Source: Author

Deewan-I-Khas Baradari: The Diwan-I-Khas or “Corridor of Private Audiences”), is situated in the Lahore Fort, place served as where the Mughal emperor received state guests and courtiers. This pavilion marble (sang-e- murmur) was placed to provide modulation from the highly public area of Diwan-i-Aam to the private condos of the imperial harem. The pavilion is bordered by an arcaded veranda and consists of a

core of vaulted chambers circumambulation its three sides [9].

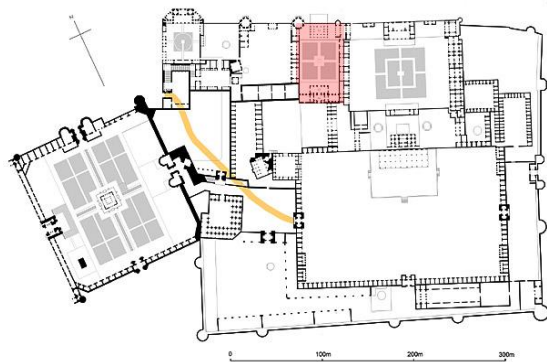


Figure 29: Location of Baradari in Lahore Fort Plan.

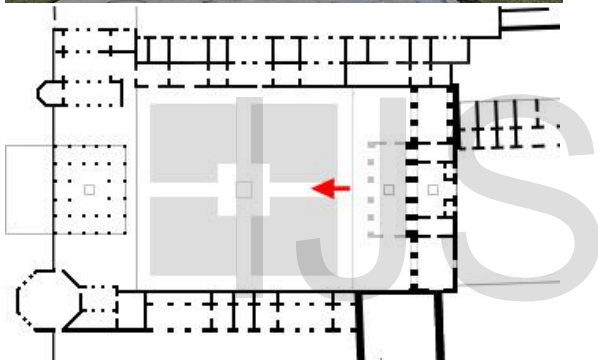
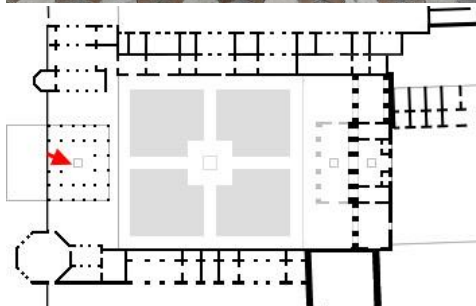


Figure 30: Closer view Deewan-i-Khas Lahore Fort



Baradari pavilions Shalimar Garden:

Redstone pavilion Shalimar Garden (Summer pavilions) to enjoy the coolness created by the Garden's fountains. They were used for live performances by poets and musicians in front of the ruling king of that time [10].



Figure 32: Two Redstone pavilions parallel to each other



Figure 33: Closer view of Pavilion



Figure 34: Detail of one corner of Pavilion

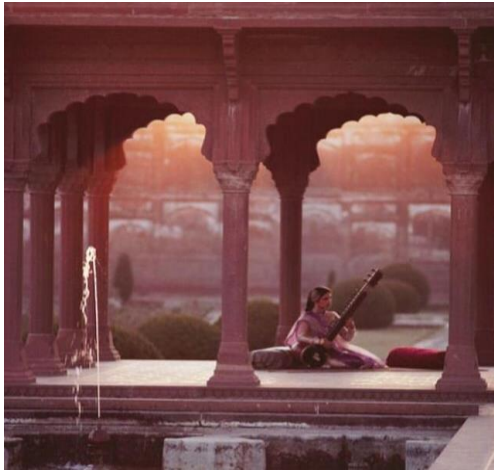


Figure 35: Sitarist Performing inside the Redstone Pavilion

Hiran Minar Baradari: Sheikhupura, on the edges of Lahore, gotten its name from an epithet for Prince Jahangir. It was one of Jahangir's regal domains during his father Akbar's rule. Only north of Sheikhupura town lies a hunting complex known as the Hiran Minar. Hunting grounds were a significant aspect of the physical climate of Mughal heads, and the Hiran Minar is outstanding amongst other known and generally wonderful of such sites. Its structures comprise of an enormous, nearly square water tank with an octagonal structure in its middle, built during king Shah Jahan's reign; a pavilion with its own door interfaces the structure with the terrain and a 100-foot-high minar, or minaret. At the centre point of each side of the tank, a brick ramp incline slants down to the water, giving admittance to illustrious creatures and wild game.

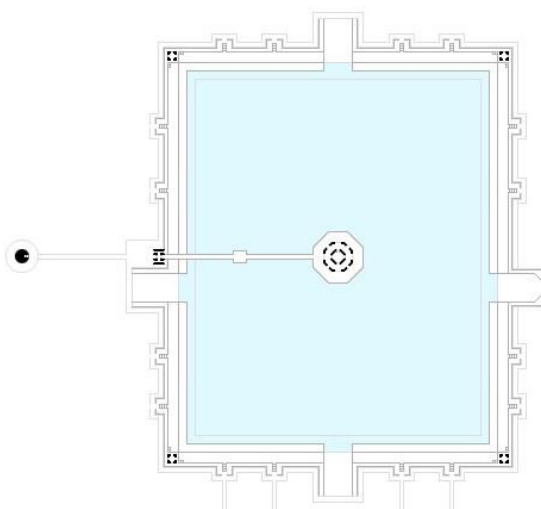


Figure 36: Architectural description of Hiran Minar



Figure 37: Bird view of Hiran Minar

The surface of the Baradari, both outside and inside has finely completed and cleaned with lime mortar, elegantly enriched with fresco compositions. The dado has a flower band running on its outskirts while the level tops of the passageway are beautified with a delightfully executed and mind-boggling emblem. In like manner, a look of flower design runs along the railing. The primary shadings utilized in these embellishments are yellow, dark red, red, dark, green, and blue. The improvement was additionally presumably executed by the request for Shahjahan. A portion of the fresco canvases in the Daulat Khana and the corner structures are of later period when it was under the control of Sikh rulers. The landmark was proclaimed secured by the under the Ancient Monuments Reservation Act, 1904 (presently Antiquities Act, 1975) in 1916. The Hiran Minar and Tank, Sheikhupura is likewise engraved on provisional list of UNESCO World Heritage [11].

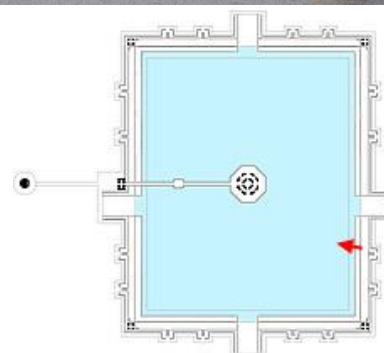


Figure 38: Side View of Baradari and Minar (tower).

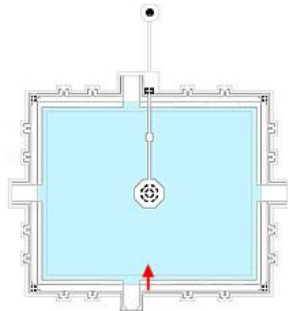
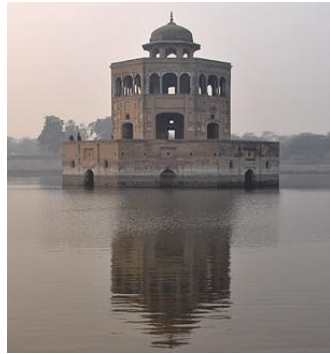


Figure 39: View directly west, from this angle the bridge, entry Pavilion and Minar all are hidden by the Baradari.

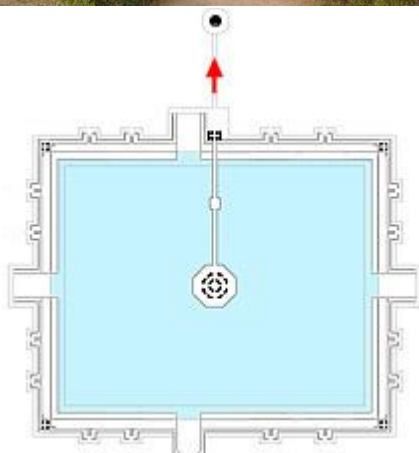
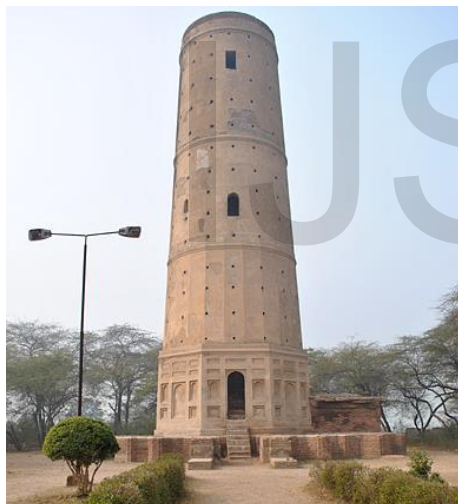


Figure 40: The 214 holes on the tower were for mounting animals' heads taken as trophies from successful hunts.

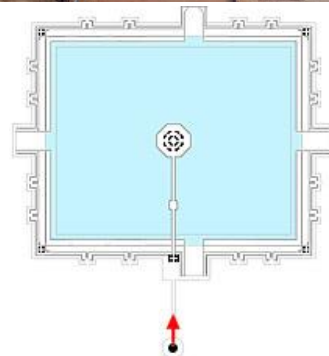


Figure 41: View from top of Minar towards Baradari.

Sher Singh Baradari (1840s): Maharaja Sher Singh (December 1807 – September 16, 1843) governed the Sikh Empire from 1841 until assassination in September 1843. He was the 3rd son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the author of the Sikh Empire, and his Queen Rani Mehtab Kaur. His rule brought to a concise end through bad form, delivered not many enduring structural remnants in Lahore separated from this baradari. Neglected for a long time, the baradari was almost crushed in 1992 when hordes set it aflame in misled counter for the demolition of the Babri Mosque in India in 1992 [12].



Figure 42: Destroyed view of Sher Singh Baradari



Figure 44: The Archaeology Department of Punjab has taken up the conservation of the Baradari.

Bahram ki Baradari: The name of Bahram is preserved in the pages of “Tarikh-i- Murasa” and in the poetry of great and renowned Pashto poet Khushal Khan Khatak. Significantly, his name is also associate with Baradari, it is said this magnificent monument was built by him in the time of his chieftaincy in 1681 or a little after. The baradari has two rooms each measuring 8’ x 8’ on the right and left flanks with a dalan (chamber) between them measuring 12’ – 5” x 8’ [13].

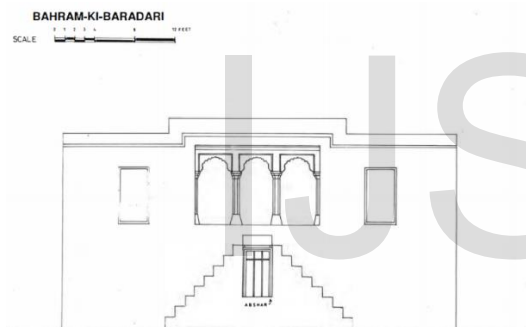


Figure 45: Elevation of Bahram ki Baradari

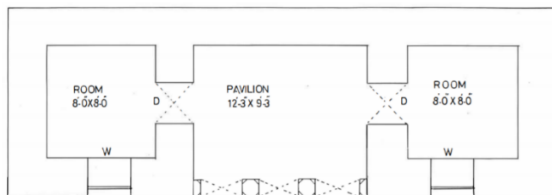


Figure 46: Plan of Bahram ki Baradari



Figure 47: Front view of Behram ki Baradari.



Figure 48: Centre of Charbagh



Figure 49: Storage well used by locals until now

Source: Author

Ranbir Singh Baradari: Maharaja Ranbir Singh built this elegant Baradari with his name by in 1885 at the junction point of two legendary rivers i.e., Neelum (Kishan Ganga) & Jhelum (Vitasta) in the mountainous valley of Azad Jamu Kashmir of Pakistan [14].

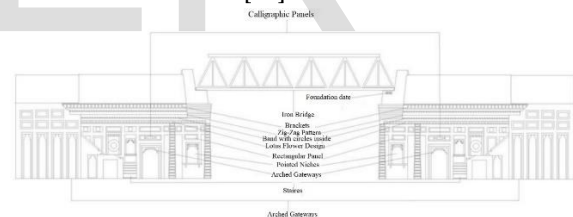


Figure 50: Elevation of Baradari

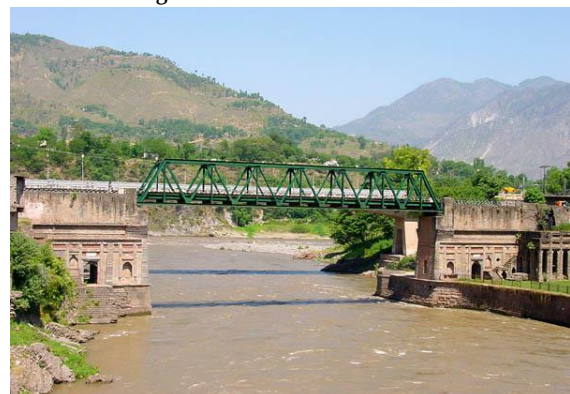


Figure 51: View of Ranbir Singh Baradari.



Figure 52: Magnifier view of two sides.
Source: (Author)

Baradari Built by Mian Khan: Baradari of 17th century Mughal era monument, which is either unknown or forgotten, is right here in Singhpura area of Bhogiwal, Shiwala Chowk GT Road Lahore. Mian khan was the son of Mian Sadad ullah Khan (Prime minster of Lahore in Shah Jahan's reign). Being Loyal to Mughals Mian khan was also appointed governor of Lahore by emperor Aurangzeb. Nawab Mian khan (Zaffarullah Khan) died in 1671 and this revered Nawab was buried inside this Baradari, so later this Baradari become known as the tomb of Mian khan [15].

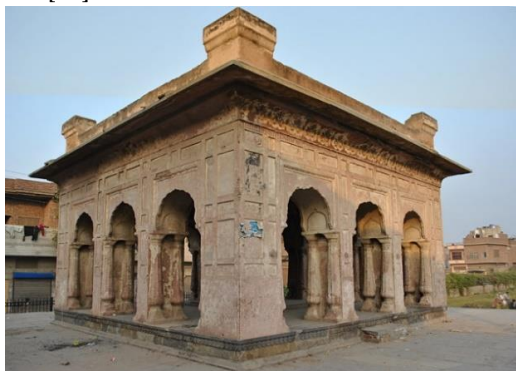


Figure 53: Southwest Corner view of Baradari



Figure 54: Interior dome, a marble sarcophagus once stood on the plinth, but it was plundered in Sikh era.
Source: Author

Ali Mardan Khan's Baradari: The Garden Pavilion was constructed in the middle of Ali Mardan Khan's Garden in the 17th century during the Mughal-era. In 1827-43, A Frenchman, General Claude Auguste Court, converted the garden into a dwelling place where he lived with his family. The first deputy commissioner of Peshawar (Presently Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Colonel (later Lieutenant General) Sir George Lawrence, officially converted the building in to a residency. Harry Burnett Lumsden (Lieutenant later Lieutenant General) founder of the famed corps of Guides, also lived there. For many years, the building served as a Garden Pavilion, Record room and Treasury (1880s), and headquarters of Peshawar Brigade in 1907 before becoming part of Headquarters 11 Corps in 1975 [16].



Figure 55: Demolished Condition.



Figure 56: The DOA&M (Director of Archaeology and Museum) decided to restore and conserve the building with a grand of Rs57 million (2015).



Figure 57: The physical work was continued in April 2017 to re-establish the greatness of the extraordinary structure, retaining antiquities of all the progressive periods.

Source: [17]

Baradari of Raja Todar Mal: Baradari site situated between Changa Manga (65 km south of Lahore) and Chunian and it is accepted to be built by Raja Todar Mal. Be that as it may, no authentic confirmations have been found in such manner which can additionally approve Todar Mal association with this. A tight street interfaces Tibba Mondeke with town of Changa Manga. One can locate a little town named Mundeke on side of the road, which is about ten kilometers from Changa Manga. From here a dirt path will take you to site of three bedraggled Bardari's. This site is also approachable closer from Chunian [18]. Recognising the Todar Mal's great talent, 3rd Mughal emperor of India Akbar the Great, appointed him to his own court where Todar Mal rose to become one of the valued Navaratnas "Nine Jewels" [19].

LOCATION: -

31° 0'37.31"N 74° 3'55.55"E



Figure 58: Satellite view of Todar Mal Baradari Source:[20]

From the start sight, it looks a Baradari building remaining alongside its two compartments on an ensured plinth stage (82 ft x 86 ft). Nonetheless, as indicated by Salman Rashid, the structure was really not planned in two wings. It was, actually, two distinct structures isolated in time from one another by around 200 years. The bigger structure involving the centre of the plinth was unmistakably mid seventeenth century, yet the littler one to a side was from the Sikh time frame.

Building 1 Detail: Among these three oldest structures has roughly 34 ft long by 18ft in width dimension, this should be built in Raja Todar Mal tenure. This building has five arch openings along vertical side among which three are closed with brick work and there are also three openings along the horizontal among which two openings are closed. Pattern and alternate arch style used along verticals, two arches at side and one in middle are of multifod type, remaining other two are four centred arch design. Along horizon two corner arches are of four centred designs while the middle one is in multifold pattern. On each of the four sides a rooftop conceal is expanded, it has rough dimension of 1.5 ft in width and in-depth 8 inch inside. Further the shade is supported by Architectural brackets. Access to the roof is by parapet wall. This structure is in condition of despair, the floor uncovered and evacuated sometime in the past by treasure hunters. Building fresco and mortar work completely blurred with time.



Figure 59: In middle the first building of baradari.

Building 2 Detail: From the exterior side this Baradari is less unspoiled than the rest of other two structures. Despite the fact that have various measurements, this structure has same engineering and plan than the most established one. As per voyager essayist Salman Rasheed the present baradari is by all accounts constructed nearly 200 years after the oldest one and undoubtedly of mid seventeenth century period. Before Sikh's era in present Pakistani Punjab, Raja Todar Mal's family possessed huge properties around Chunian. Subsequently it is accepted the current structure developed by Raja's family. A typical baradari structure having square shape arrangement with each side has measurement of 34 ft. Three arches' openings present along every length, the side openings of aches are of typical multifold plan, whereas the centre one is four middle aches. Like other structures in outer boundary, rooftop conceal is available on each of the four sides upheld by elegant brackets, between two sections of brackets fresco art compositions were made. The external divider is in excess of 3 ft in width. The segment inside the aches is created with art and fresco work. Within Baradari's walls actually have some remaining parts of fresco work, which demonstrates how pearl of building this looks in past.

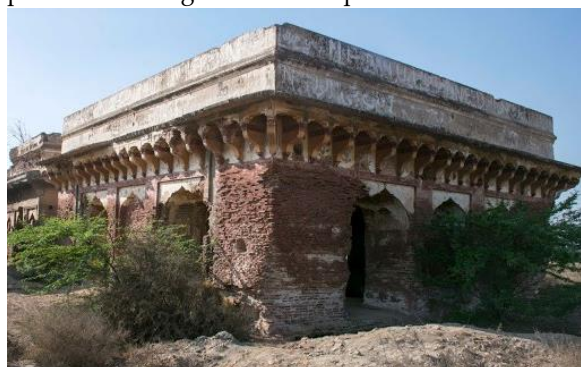


Figure 60: Second Building of Todar Mal Baradari

Building 3 Detail: This structure has different plan in comparison to others. The third structure the littlest one in measurement, expected to be built in Sikh Era of late seventeenth century. Building's dimensions are 13ft X 18ft (width by length). On length sides there are complete five arches' openings, among these three of them are close. On width side three arches were given

among two were close. All arches in this structure are design of four cantered arch.



Figure 61: Third small Building of Todar Mal Baradari.



Figure 62: Internal view of Todar Mal Baradari.

Conclusion:

In-depth Baradaris are analysed in this paper, some are in elegant conditions and some are in deteriorated condition which needs conservation and preservation work attention at urgent level. Archaeology Department of Punjab now slowly moving out of Lahore city to preserve other Baradaris out of Lahore. Heritages have no religion and it is supposed to be preserve without any racism even, as an example above "Sher Singh Baradari" which was demolished by mobs and archaeology department preserve it without any religious conflict. Raja Todar Mal Baradari, Bahram Khan Baradari badly need attention of Archaeology department before these monuments come in the list of "doesn't exist anymore". Analysis of Todar Mal and Bahram Khan Baradari welcomes Department of Archaeology and administering bodies that they should know about the values of its resources, and have the option to completely list each public resource, given that a nation's social resources add to the identity of each resident of the nation. It contains a bunch of qualities, symbols, traditions, convictions and moves of conduct that function as element inside a cultural group. Social

identity is the feeling of having a place and in a standard adding to separation. Thus, an individual can relate with some of the cultural content of social group. Future roads for research incorporate, for example, propose advance recommendations of crumbled Baradaris to service of the travel industry that has extraordinary, representative ascribes, valid stories, otherworldly realities, day by day life, which implies an incredible open door for vacationer use, considering the inspiration and requirements of explorers and plan a control for the stock of public resources that are held in the nation as an initial phase in the improvement of a solid arrangement for Baradari monuments and hence do intercessions in the resources that most require it. Baradaris and its wonder have kept the name of its developers alive even after hundreds of years which remained a key reason the royals built such marvellous monuments. As opposed to the magnificence and excellence, Baradaris has never been accounted for in archaeological writing. Thus, to preserve the aesthetics of the Baradaris, it was archived exhaustively interestingly. Baradaris are completely extraordinary in style and development. An immense assortment of its floral designs, geometric patterns, and masonry work is exceptionally spellbinding. The Baradaris were built by the chieftains, rulers, or legislators as their gathering places where dances and musical performances were organized to get relaxation and amusement which is visible through the location, high-quality work and style of the Baradaris. In the present constant ascent in the populace of the world, where tradition, culture, religion is either dying or their original form is distorted; this analysis is a small contribution to protect the glory of these monuments for future generations. The study also suggests the dire need for protection, preservation, and conservation of these important historic monuments before it gets to disappear from the face of this world.

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