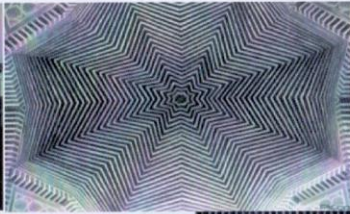
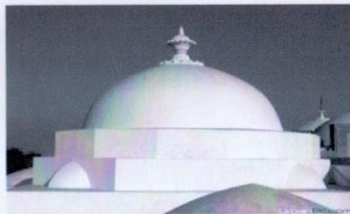


SHAHJAHAN MOSQUE

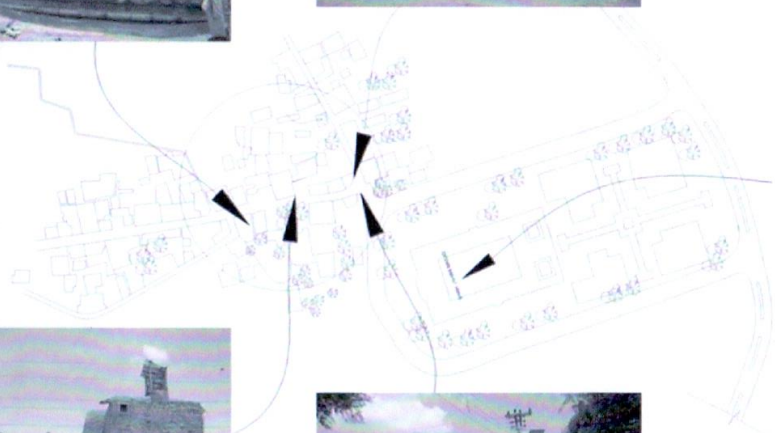
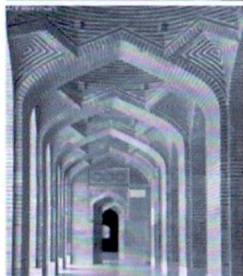
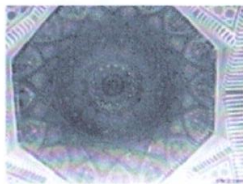
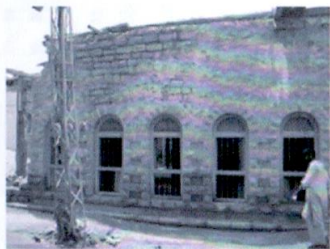


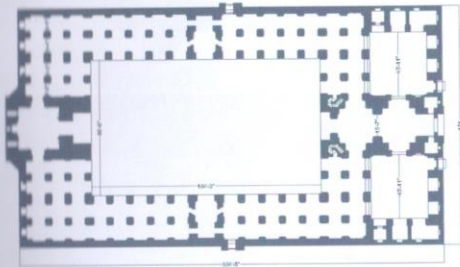
SHAHJAHAN MOSQUE



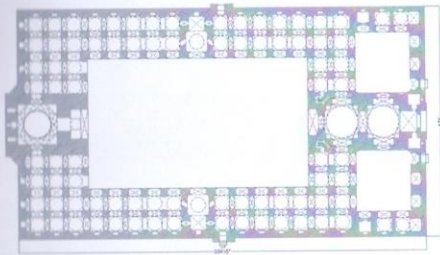


Satellite image showing Shah Jahan mosque and Palang Para layout plan





LOWER FLOOR PLAN

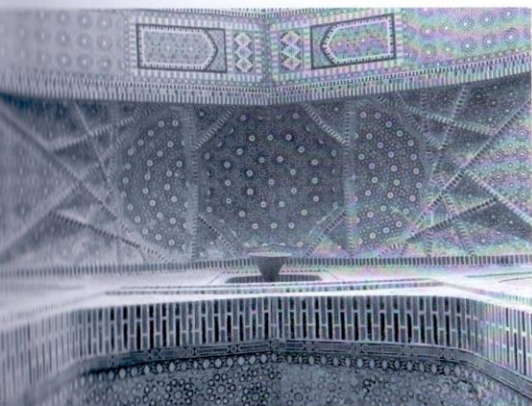


UPPER FLOOR PLAN

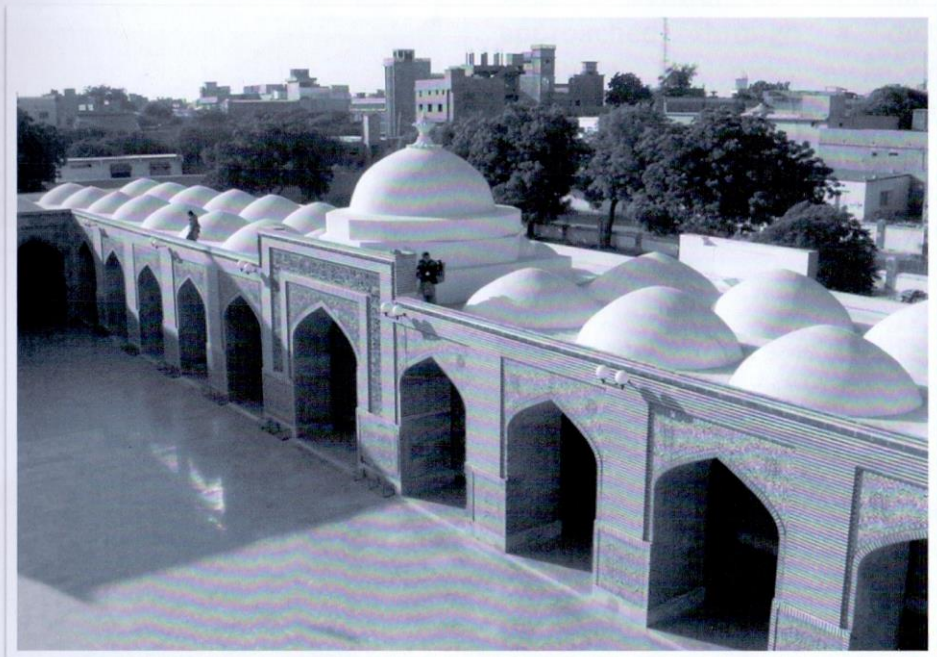
The basic plan of the mosques shows the symmetrical design based on a central courtyard style of Mughal Era. The mosque in Thatta has no minarets. It also has a larger number of domes. An oblong central open courtyard is surrounded by lawns on all four sides. To the west is the prayer chamber, to the east is the main door, and to the north and south are secondary entrances. A covered passage leads from the doors right up to the Zullah (Prayer Chamber).

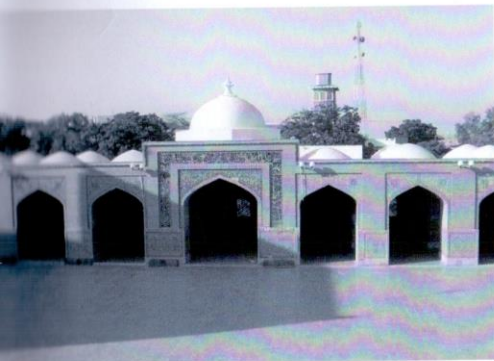


This mosque, is made up of heavy brick structure with simple construction built upon a stone plinth, with big square pillars and gigantic walls, is centered on a courtyard 164' X 97'. The prayer hall is same in magnitude; both are enclosed by large domes. On the north and south two aisled galleries open by means of cloisters onto the courtyard.



Ninety three domes cover the entire structure, and are probably the cause of a remarkable echo, which enables the prayers in front of the Mihrab to be heard in any part of the building. This mosque encloses the most detailed display of tile-work in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. The two main





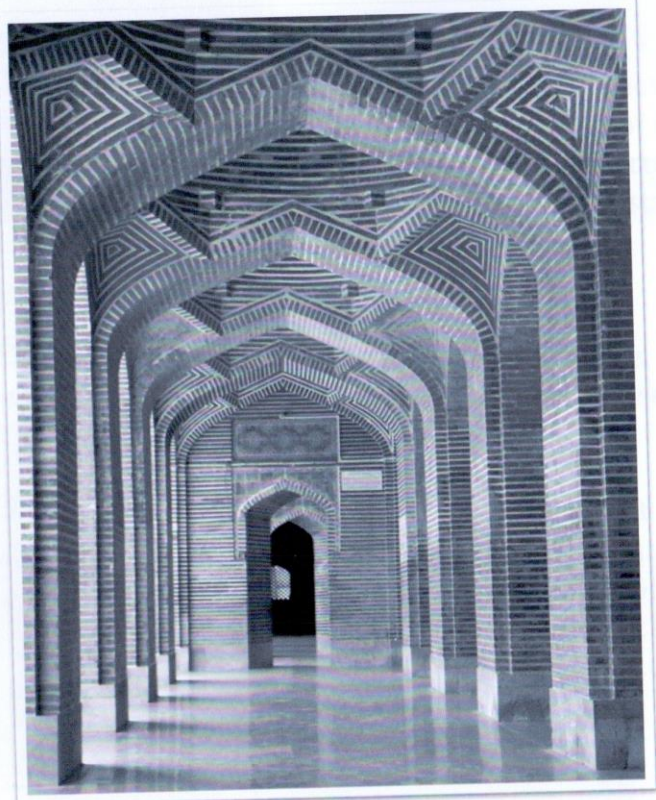
The monumental main entrance capped with a central domed chamber is approached through a rectangular vestibule. The mosque is organized along an open central courtyard that measures 164' x 97'. Arcades of red brick arches highlighted with bands of white surround the courtyard and present a striking image.

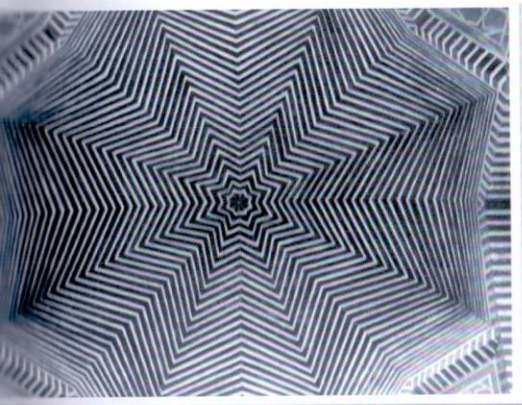


The main entrance is in the eastern portion and the secondary entrances are contained in the north and south portion. On the west side is the prayer hall housing the mihrab. The prayer hall is three bays deep on either side of the central mihrab chamber; the other three sides



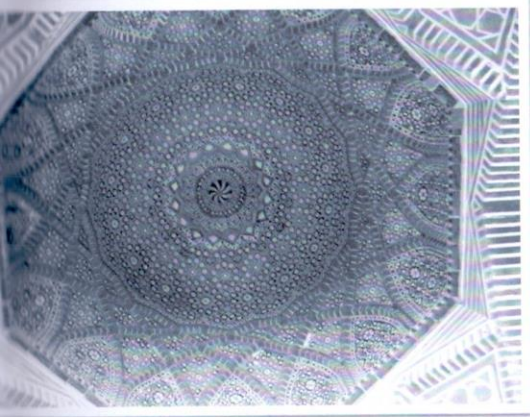
The freestanding entrance having an arch opening





These glittering star motif predominates, replacing the rosettes of other buildings in the Makli hills. they actually represent a starry sky with all the stars moving round the sun.

This new concept reveals Mughal influence in the types of of geometric lines that enclose these stars to make different patterns.



The stone carving at the mosque is astounding in this beauty and finesse. The smallest details are carried with utmost care. The pattern of carving is normally squares with different cut-in motifs. In

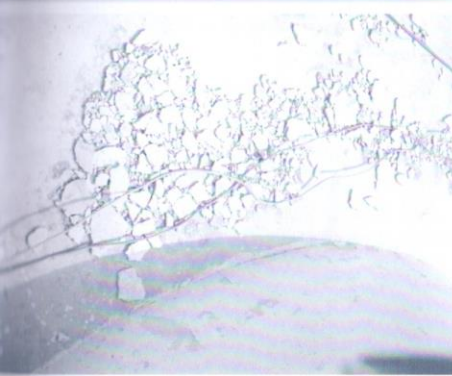
RESTORATION ISSUES



Facing Bricks above plinth are painted. Paint is peeling off and bricks are disintegrating

dampness can be traced nearly up to roof ,on wall facing north, limited on wall facing south and slightly on wall facing west and east

Some of the domes on South and North side show cracks



Roof treatment would be carried out without removing the built up

Approaches to stabilization and preservation

Courtyard have new stone floor which would be replaced with original material having same color and composition

Some of the houses are taken to be as a part of restoration work which needs to be preserved and restored



As the architecture of Thatta is also called as “climatic responsive architecture” due to its historic fabric and well oriented houses. As the mosque being has to remain attached to its setting and context, thus the neighborhood would be consider the part of the restoration work. The nodes, internodes of the area would be develop in a better way while There are a some interesting houses from the past in the neighboring area of “Palang Para” with wind catchers which need to be preserved

