

# PRESERVING PHYSICAL HERITAGE

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*Department of Antiquities  
Government of Sindh*

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

"CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION  
OF BUILT HERITAGE"

November, 2010

Traditionally the kings and state machinery used to cater for the maintenance of the public works, Grand mosques and mausolea, and also monuments created by earlier patrons. In Sindh the *Summas* are known to have played active role in this regard. *Arghuns*, *Turkhans* and *Talpurs* not only looked after such buildings in Sindh, but provided regular financial assistance for the structures in Jerusalem, Iraq, Hijaz and Persia. There is evidence available to the effect that even after losing the country to Britishers, the *Amirs* of Sindh still continued to remit funds, through British Resident in Iraq, for such works.

Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, is said to have sponsored restoration work on ShahJahani Mosque and it was a popular continuation of the tradition that British's, felt compelled to undertake the restoration works on *ShahJahani Mosque*, Thatta and Mirza Essa Turkhan's Tomb at Makli. *The Archaeological Survey of India* (ASI) after its creation undertook restoration of selected historic monuments and developed a strategy of conservation, which is spelled out in *the Conservation Manual (1922)*. After the independence the *Department of Archaeology* continued the policy of the *ASI* and classed the monuments under these categories:

*Those monuments which from their present condition or historical or archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.*

*Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like.*

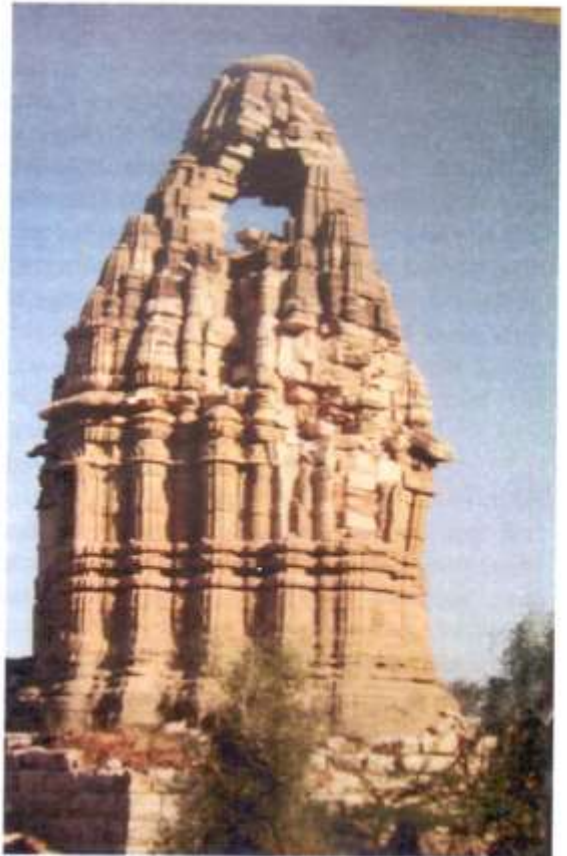
*Those monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.*

This policy, as can be seen, is quite out dated and the world community has taken more progressive view of the issue. UNESCO has spelled out the will of the people of the world and framed these into *conventions* for the guidance of member countries. *Conventions concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* required of each state party to ensure that active and effective measures are taken for the protection, conservation and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage (Article 5). But the old practice, lack of funds and under developed human resources has created a situation, where the concerns of the people regarding fast deterioration of their valuable physical heritage is mounting with passage of every day.

The indulgence of government with the matters of Culture started quite early in Sindh, compared with other provinces. The Sindhi Adabi Board did great service for Sindh's *Literature and History*, the Museum at Hyderabad bravely sustained change of fate; however in seventies a cell was established in the Education Department to look after the cultural issues. Same cell grew into Directorate of Culture and subsequently became Department of Culture.

The Jain Temple at bhodesar was the Oldest standing monument in Sindh, till it came down in the year 2006. That eighth-centuries old building has beautiful carving, and represents the classical temple design of typical Indian architecture. The temple was damaged during the earthquake in 2001. It is protected monument, but was neglected by the custodians, till it fell five years later.

**Jain Temple  
at Bhodesar  
damaged during  
earthquake of 2001  
remained neglected  
till it fell in 2006**

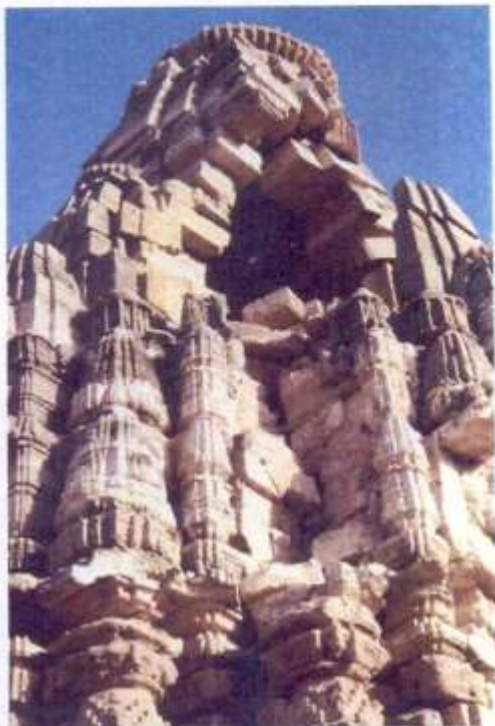




**After the second jolt in 2006**

## **This Photo shows the condition after the first**

There is no doubt that Cultur department has contributed considerably, towards promotion and projection of rich intangible culture of Sindh. It continued to be a leader in Cultural promotional activities. The sphere of its activities more or less was specific to intangible heritage, as there was no



clear concept spelled out in any policy guidelines or articulated in its establishments, such as (1) Bhitshah Culture Centre Committee, (2) Mehran Arts Council, Hyderabad, (3) Sachal Academy, Khairpur. However the popular sentiment did exist for the protection of the archeological sites and historic monuments in public.

*The Antiquities Act 1975* (as amended in 1976), and federal *Department of Archaeology and Museum (DOAM)* was deemed sufficient to look after the built heritage of the country. Seeing the gradual deterioration of the monuments

and sites a sense of resentment grew into demand for establishment of Provincial Department of Archaeology. It was not realized that the *Department of Archaeology and Museums* was handicapped by default, as the discourse of *Archaeology* is limited to *the study of past, through the remains of structures, artifacts and settlements of the past*, and surely not beyond that. *The Antiquities Act* was to ensure that *the material evidence of the development of human culture is protected*; thus the concept of conservation of built heritage did not take roots in this country.

The efforts of the *Department of Archaeology and Museums*, for restoration of the monuments were in gross violation of International conventions and have been widely criticized. The reason for it can be, one; There exists no other mechanism or guideline but the age old *Conservation Manual*, of twenties and the approach spelled out in *The Antiquities Act*, two; there exists no separate establishment of conservation, within the department. Following these practices few projects were undertaken in Sindh, unfortunately these were complete disasters. The renovation of *Kot Diji Fort* undertaken by District Government Khairpur, was widely criticized, and the work on *Ranikot* by District Government Dadu was highly deplored. The *Advisory Committee for Sindh Cultural Heritage* had to intervene and stop the work.



The Conservation has come a long way, it encompasses not only the in depth study of the monuments, building materials, structural strength, soil, pigments, environmental effects, but also the historic process and usage, evolution of cultural ambience and socio cultural aspects, coupled with the economic viability of the developmental works to be carried out. Then follows the (conservation) work to arrest the decay, by removing the causes, and finally the unavoidable physical intervention is designed, on basic principles, such as reversibility, minimum interference, authenticity of material and design etc.

## Kotdiji Fort

The Talpur period fort is an impressive small fortress, having three defenses. It shows an able initialization of the hill, on which it stands Majestically.

The fort was picked up for repairs by District Government Khairpur, without following the normal procedure and there arose many questions.



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## Ranikot Fort



The damaged walls of the fort were repaired, fallen portions were recreated and original features were recklessly treated. Stone from old unfinished walls were taken out and paved in the road.

The scheme of repairs sponsored by Culture Department ended up in the hands of District Government of Dadu. That would have been the last thing to happen.

## Omerkot Fort

The fort of Omerkot is supposedly a late medieval period stronghold of Local chiefs, that has been maintained all through these centuries. The local Sodho Chief welcomed Humayoon , when he had lost his throne. It was during those days Akbar, the great Mughal was born there in 1542 A.D. The Fort was strengthened by Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhora, It was used by Talpurs and later by Britisher. Its surroundings and inside has been encroached by local as well as Government agencies. The custodians too have remained indifferent to such issues, hey have recently gone on to add yet another structure, within fort walls. Another such effort was averted, with courtesy of the Chief Secretary; But much is required to be done to rehabilitate the fort, and make it a visitor friendly site.



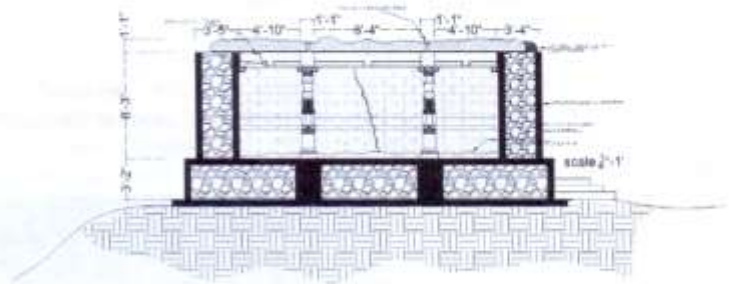
## Jam Tamachi Ji Maari

The 14<sup>th</sup> century structure, that is also famous for its larger literary references and has relation to historic personalities. But it too has been fully neglected and comprehensively abused, at the hands of those who should have taken care of it.



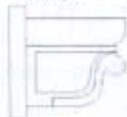
14<sup>th</sup> Century building abused

There have been many unfortunate incidences thought-out all these years, where the heritage sites and monuments have been vandalized, encroached upon and undermined. Sometimes the newspapers reported, reflecting reaction of outraged society, but official response was not simply there, as this business was not assigned to any one. Traditionally no provincial agency thought it their duty to intervene in matters where archaeological sites were concerned, or monuments which were not maintained by them. The wide spread physical heritage continued to suffer, as identification and registration of the archaeological sites was not possible, without a specialized department.



CARVED DESIGN

scale 1/2"=1'-0"



WALL CANTILEVER

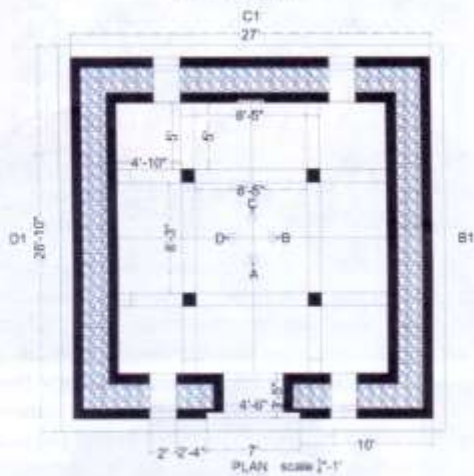


CARVED DESIGN

scale 1/2"=1'-0"



COLUMN

C1  
27'-0"C1  
20'-10"

B1

PLAN scale 1/2"=1'-0"

DETAIL DOCUMENTATION



The archaeological enquiry and investigations remained neglected, thus our past remains behind the heavy curtain besides these issues along with man made causes, the neglect of years is also telling upon the built heritage. Antiquities is working on it, scientific investigation is in progress.

### PIR LAKHO GRAVEYARD WAS DUG FOR THE STONE

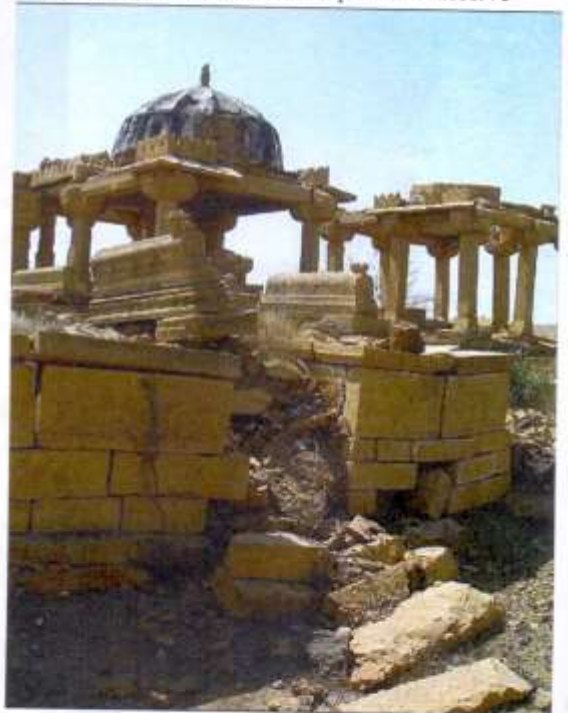
13<sup>th</sup> century graveyard, having 18<sup>th</sup> century chatters/ chawkandees is a vast burial ground, having been used by a prominent branch of Soomras of Sindh.



Excavating the 13<sup>th</sup> century graveyard of Pir Lakho

The typical funeral architecture of the lower Sindh is reflected in this graveyard, specially its last leg and initial transit period.

It being one of the important part of the long chain of graveyards, depicting evolution and development of Sindhian funeral practices deserve much care and maintenance. But unfortunately the human greed is senseless; the graveyard was ravaged and dug, only for worth of stone, lying buried under ground.





### **BALUCH GRAVEYARD (Cira 1450-1700)**

It is situated in Karachi having beautiful carved graves . The Department of Antiquities has started work on the rehabilitation of this site .Baluch Graveyard has around 350 graves, some of these have been damaged by physical interventions and others have suffered due to harsh weather.



*Prior to Work*

**Mold processing**



Original Carved Piece



Preparation of Casting Process



Cast is removed from stone



Mold is Prepared

## Stone Carving:





## Issue & Threats

### Problems identification

Ravages of time and rapid growth of urban centre have threatened this man-made beauty; great loss has also been caused by so-called cultured free booters to these treasure houses of art, culture and history. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, there is every possibility that a posterity will be deprived of the pleasures of this aesthetic account, and will be at a great disadvantage of losing its links with its heritage

These sorts of graveyards have easy access and this single fact has greatly threatened these important sites. The mass of archaeological evidence lies scattered for plunderers and free booters to take away at will. The unplanned and ill planned urban expansion too is eating away at these historical sites. This graveyard is distributed in two parts one containing completely old graves while one portion has been destroyed by local villagers, they have cleaned old graves and new graveyard is being developed during last 5 decades, while Pressure of encroachment at old graveyard is rapidly increased during conservation work by land *mafia* of Karachi. Graveyard is serving as short cut of heavy transport for villagers can be clarify in map.



Global warming and environmental issues can never be avoided, ranks and stone structures are moving towards decaying, there is need to slow down its speed while industrial activities also found in the proposed conservation area.

## MANGHOPIR



17<sup>th</sup>- 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries Graveyard of Burfats is devastated despite its closer proximity to the modern city. The tombs presented a beautiful view, same became subject of beautiful sketch, in 19<sup>th</sup> century. The department considers that the site of Manghopir deserves some detailed indulgence on part of development agencies. It is presently working with Auqaf Department to develop the site as a major tourist attraction, and also restoring these tombs within the Departmental resources.



## Proposed Master Pan



**Detail drawing of Chaukandi**

## Threats and Problem Identification



Old file photo of Barfat Graveyard at Manghopir , most of the platforms and graves are no more in current premises, this area has been surveyed and it has been studied out that encroachers has increased their walls and some of them have graves structures in their boundary of houses.





Temple and Pillar Structure

Old and New File Photo



by M. Chakrabarti

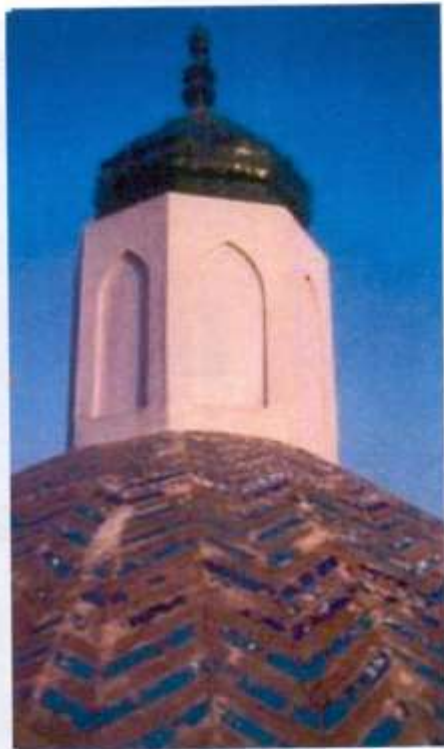
Conserved?



## 16<sup>th</sup> C. BUILDING THAT IS NO MORE

The Masjid Manzilgah at Sukkur caused Hindu-Muslim riots, many lives were lost. The custody of the premises was handed over to Muslims, under conditions of non-interference with the structures.

In 2001 one of the building was demolished and with it went an important building related to our history and also reminder of a phase of our freedom movement, but no one moved. It shows how faulty was this assumption that the extra Legal arrangement can give required guarantee to protect the historic structure.



The structure adjacent to Masjid Manzil Gah  
was Demolished in 2001

## BAMBHORE

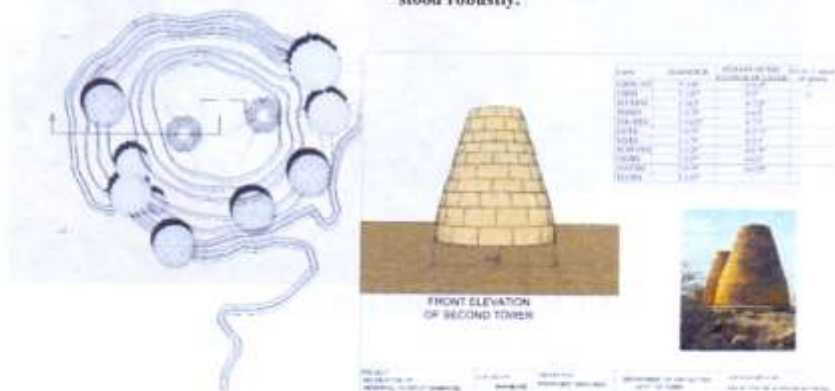
Reminder of a famous folk lore, where the friendship and valour was the mainstay. Cattle raids were call of the day, and tribes lived under an unwritten code of conduct, that had chivalry at its core. Mittho, Harro and Mugur set such impressive example of sacrifice that the tribble people erected memorial towers to their memory. These 18<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries memorial Towers, near Bambhore were demolished, in order to create way for Coastal Highway. An indicator of the lack of adequate Planning Laws.



## Development or Destruction ?



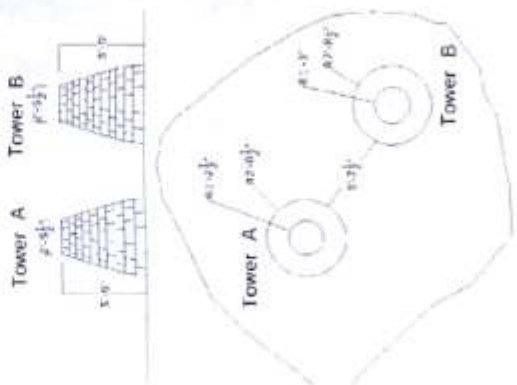
View of demolished memorial towers. The map indicates the high ground on which these towers stood robustly.



Proposed Drawings of Memorial Towers

After Restoration under Directorate of Conservation,  
Department of Antiquities

Bhanbore Memorial Tower



Tower A

- Layer 1. 5.4
- Height above water of base 36
- Layer 2. 1.6
- Height above water of base 36
- Layer 3. 1.2
- Height above water of base 36
- Layer 4. 0
- Height above water of base 36
- Layer 5. 0.5
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- Layer 50. 0.5
- Height above water of base 36

Tower B

- Layer 1. 5.4
- Height above water of base 36
- Layer 2. 1.6
- Height above water of base 36
- Layer 3. 1.2
- Height above water of base 36
- Layer 4. 0
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## FATAHI HILLOCK

A newly registered extension of Makli Hills. It housed Khwaja Kamaludin's mortal remains; under a beautifully carved cenotaph, that has been stolen.

The present Cenotaph is of Amir Kamaluddin, an imminent personality at the turn of Fifteenth-Sixteenth centuries. It is left behind most probably because it is broken. The historical accounts record "Fatahi Hillock", but its identity was lost in the maze of history. It only became possible when one of the inscriptions on these groves was deciphered and published.



As far as the federal government is concerned, there are only 129 monuments and sites protected under The Antiquities Act, 1975 in Sindh. On the other hand the number of important buildings/structures is much higher. The primary list prepared by the Department of Antiquities has more than 1400, and there exists no mechanism to look after the related issues of built heritage.

The specialists and concerned citizens have been raising the voice for creation of a department to undertake preservation of the tangible heritage of the province.

This concern was one of the reasons that office of *Director General (Projects & Special Initiatives)* was created, initially to make project, to salvage prominent historical buildings and to take care of the built heritage.

This office faced difficulties, as the operation of works and budget required financial powers, for which a summary was floated.

It remained pending for sometimes, and it was in the month of January, 08 that re-designation of the office of *DG(P&SI)*, into the *Department of Antiquities* was agreed to.

The *Department of Antiquities* have proceeded with its development plan and got a few schemes approved in ADP

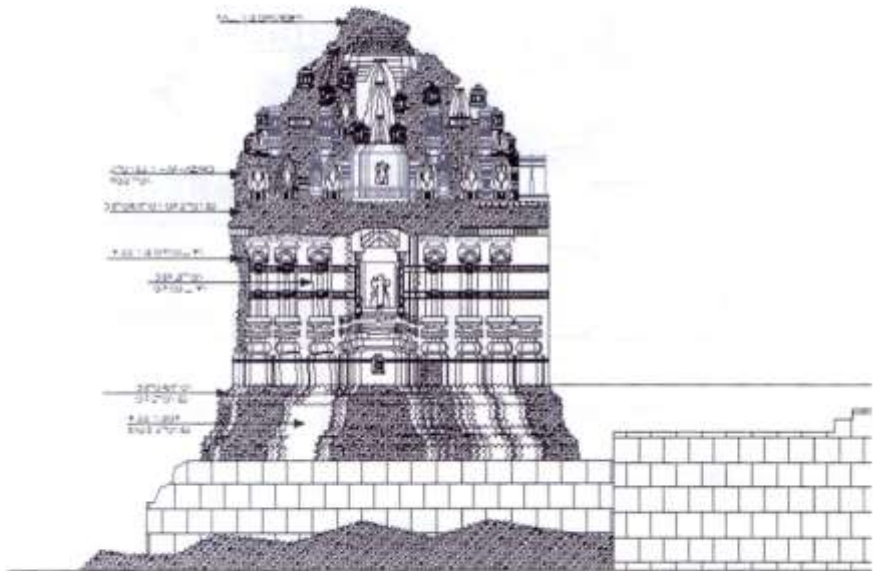


## ON GOING ADP SCHEMES

### 1) **Conservation of Jain Temple at Bhodiser and Development of Site**

The Jain Temple is a 13<sup>th</sup> Century structure, probably the oldest standing temple in Sindh. The building was damaged during the earthquake of 2001, and the upper half of Shakhara fell in the year 2006. it is the only instance of elaborately executed design and shape, representation of the period it belongs, in Sindh. ./



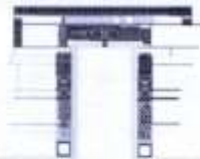


The Drawing of the highly damaged Jain Temple at Bhoderar

## 2) Survey Mapping and Documentation of Cultural Archaeological and Historical Heritage Sites in Sindh, for Promotion of Tourism In Sindh

The province is rich in its cultural heritage, dating back to 5000 years before Christ. The development of culture can be traced through the remains from past, which are representative of its various phases. But unfortunately there is no existing record of widespread archaeological sites and historic remains. Such situation has encouraged the plunder and devastations of this valuable treasure. In order to safeguard this priceless heritage and to plan its promotion and appropriate presentation, it is required to be properly documented not only for record purposes, but also for planning any required input etc. Once the extent of rich heritage is known planning for its promotion becomes possible.

## Gujjo Graveyard



SECTION 1-1



SECTION 3-3



SECTION 4-4

# SHRI VARUN DEV TEMPLE

Monora , Karachi



Scale  
104'-0" x 80'-0"

Right side



## 2) Establishment of Institutions for Preservation of Tangible Heritage

The country has no such institution which imparts training in the fields of Archaeometry, museum management and safekeeping of various artifacts. The institution will be first of its kind to offer training chances and offer opportunities of research in these fields. Its location at Jamshoro will facilitate collaborative projects, research and imparting of training, where natural sciences are involved; thus the efforts of the Institute will be complimented at the advanced laboratories of University Departments. The Institute will be instrumental in advanced researches and also imparting training to students and in-service employees.



#### 4) Restoration, Conservation and Rescue of Mukhi House and Establishment of Recent Past Museum of Hyderabad

Makhi House is such a building that represents the emergence of high class urban structures. The building is beautiful and a powerful reminder of refined urban setting that was preferred by elit and town planners. The building is highly threatened and is fast losing its vitality. It requires immediate measures to save it for future generations. Once conserved it will house a museum that will show Sindh's recent past, with special focus on flourishing urban centuries, during late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

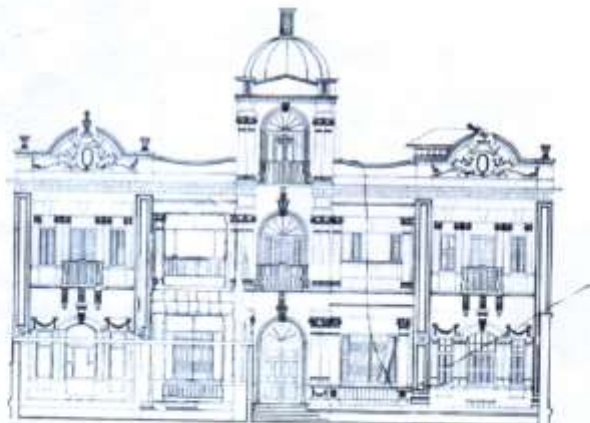
#### Museum of Recant Past

The city Hydrabad's re-surgence took Place in 18<sup>th</sup> Century, when **Mian Ghulam Shah** considered eslahihing a town on the site of ruined Nairunkot.

This has been many ups and downs in the life of the city which affected the history of our country greatly. The Mukhi House will display the social development, historical events, personalities, craft, arts, and architecture of the region.

It will provide chance of informal education to visiting public and school, to learn more about the cultural srihnen, this past and the march of the times. It will be show window of the life style of the urban elite during the colonial period, depritsnig how easily this western practice and industrial development was adopted. Mukhi Family mill form as a merciless of elite hiring in the eastern dap of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

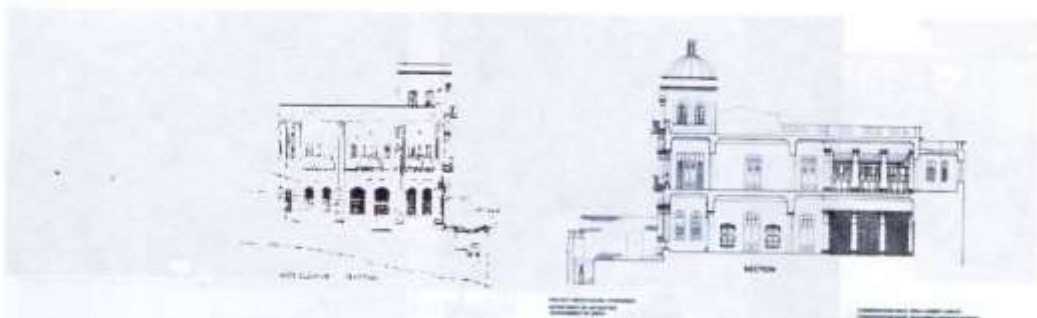




FRONT ELEVATION

PROJECT MUGHAL HOUSE, HYDERABAD  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA

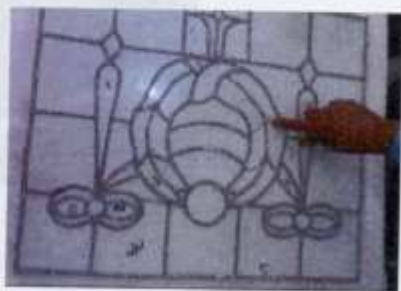
CONSERVATION ARCHT. SRIJAJ ANSARI ANSARI  
CONSERVATION ENGINEER MUHAMMAD MUSTAFI SUZUKI



#### DURING WORK









**Befor Conservation**



**After Conservation**



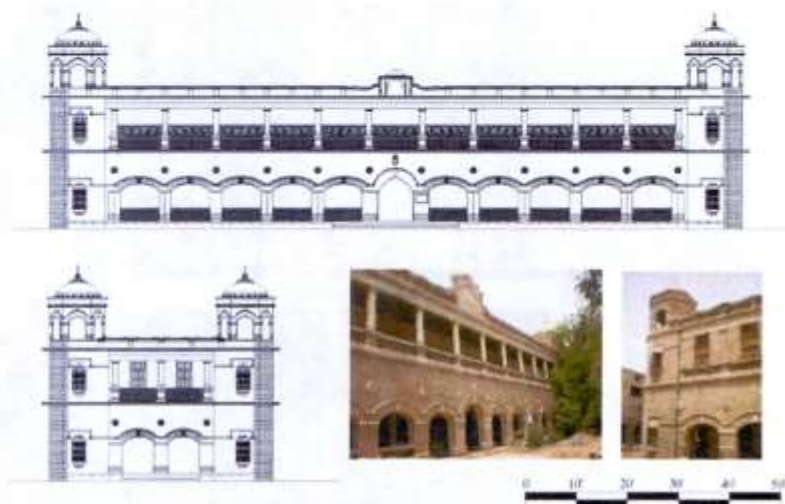
**Befor Conservation**



**After Conservation**

### **5) Establishment of Archaeological Museum at Sukkur**

Sukkur is an important town of Sindh, which has remained prominent through out the historic period. It has also important pre-historic remains, settlements and Neolithic tool factories. This rich past will be represented in the Museum which is being established in a befitting old building, that has decayed and is presently fully endangered.



Built in anglo-Mughal architectural style the building of PPC school is in very bad shape, a threat to the lives of hundreds of students. The building will be scientifically treated and conserved and will house archaeological museum. It will be first ever museum in the whole of upper Sindh, that will be a show window of the all phases of Sindh's past.



## Building of Former PPC School

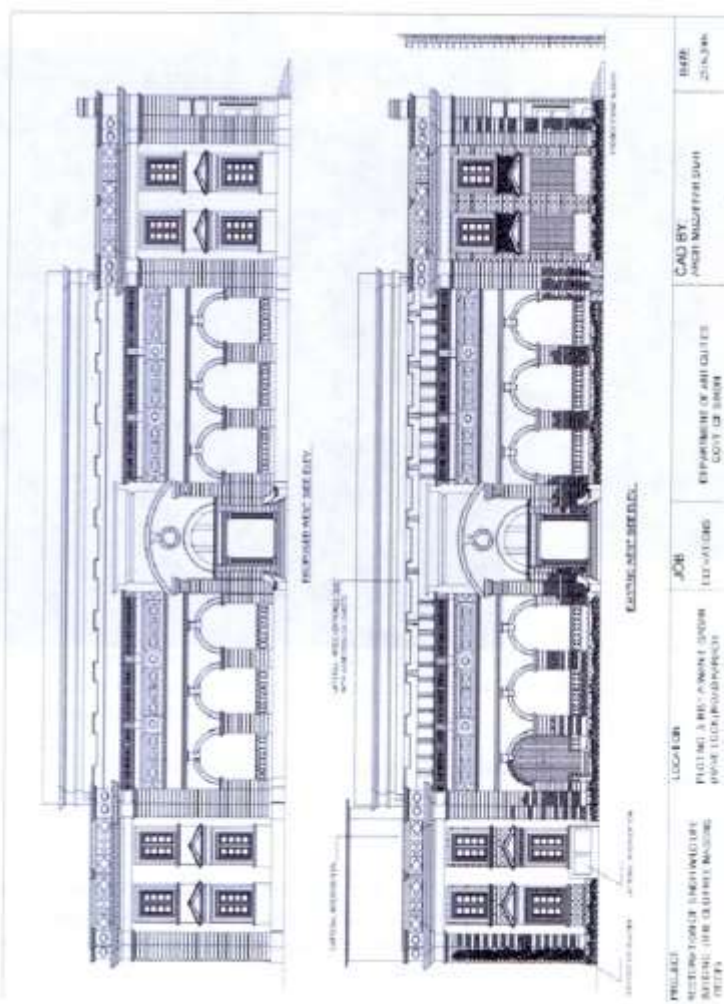


**6) Conservation and Improvement of Old Free Masons Lodge / Establishment of Wild Life Museum at Karachi.**

Old free Mason's lodge was built after 1908, in a remarkable architecture, which was an amalgam of Victorian new classic and Edwardian trends. A representative price of architecture, the building deserves to be conserved. Sindh has no befitting wild life museum, the scheme envisages conservation of the building and establishment of a museum to show the natural wealth of the province in modern high-tec way. It also envisages a rich interactive library, on the subject providing modern facilities to the readers.



## EXISTING DRAWINGS OF FREE MASON LODGES



### Old Free Masons Lodge



The work on the initial survey and documentation of vast heritage of the province has started, that is being carried out under scheme of *Survey*. Conservation and rehabilitation work on few remarkable historical buildings has been initiated.



The work is being done strictly adhering to the International Conventions, and it is providing will also provide the chance of learning to the apprentices, who are made part of the schemes, in various branches of the conservation technique and practices.

The business of the Department of Antiquities is as follows.



## Establishment of Museum of Epigraphy





## Excavation on Important sites around Sindh

### Different Excavation Clips







## Construction of the office of Department of Antiquities and sub-offices

SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**SUMMARY FOR CHIEF REGISTER STAFF**

**SUBJECT: ALLOTMENT OF LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICES OF DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES.**

The Department of Antiquities, Government of India is desirous to have its offices constructed by you after the best possible arrangement of land at the place.

The Department is considering these projects to ensure that the various excavations sites and the sites of interesting the remains of the ancient monuments of the country are preserved and the land is properly used for the purpose of which intended. Such sites are accessible to all classes of people and facilities for the public and the people.

2. You are requested to the Department of Antiquities, Government of India, to have the land allotted to you for the purpose.

Director	20 Acres
Chief Registrar	15 Acres
Registrar	10 Acres
Staff	10 Acres

The Land (Director) Department may be divided in two parts as follows:

Department of Antiquities, Government of India, to have the land allotted to you for the purpose.

(FOR HEADQUARTERS OFFICE)  
SECRETARY

CHIEF REGISTER STAFF: *[Signature]*

CHIEF REGISTER STAFF: *[Signature]*

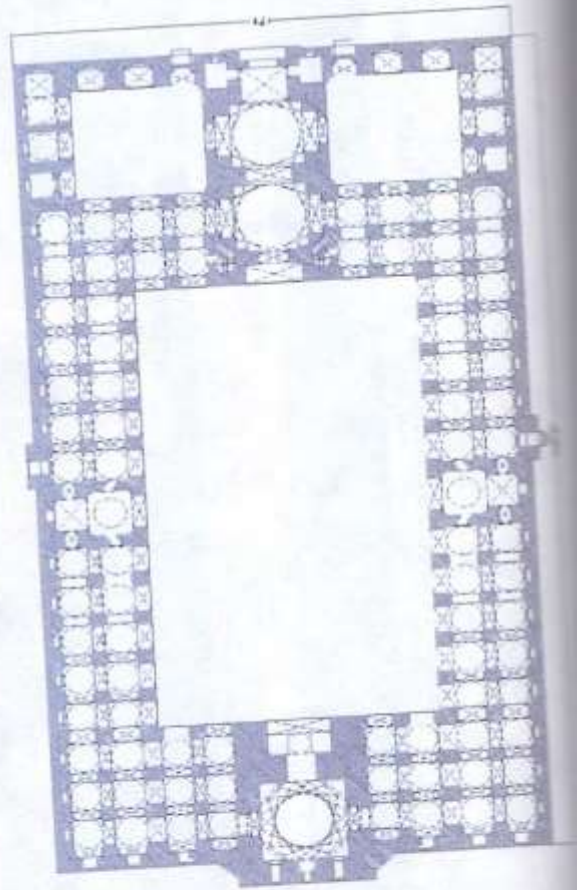
Research Programme on Antiquities and  
publication of scientific reports



## The Conservation & Rehabilitation of Shahjhan Mosque Thatta



**Existing Upper Level Plan of Shahjhan Mosque Thatta**



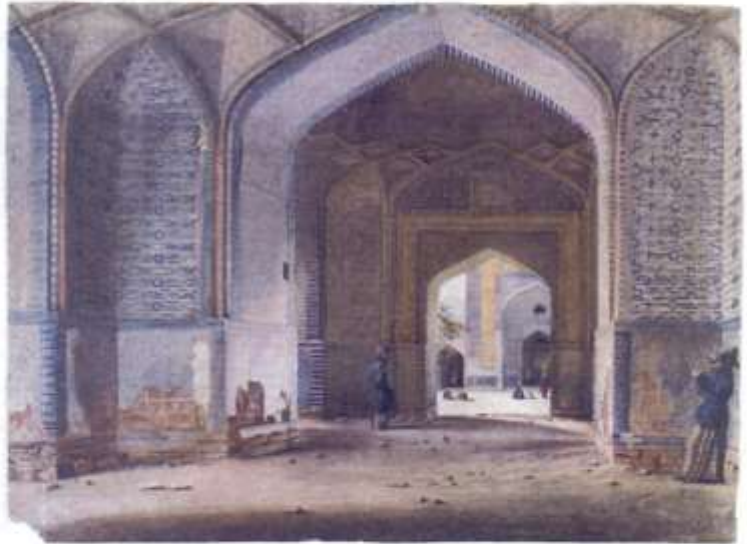
7) Conservation of Shah Jahani Mosque and development of a cultural precinct.

The seventeenth century Mosque was most probably the only imperial undertaking by the Mughals in Sindh. The hundred or so domed building is highly embellished structure. It has a curiously identified structure that finds its inspiration from saffavid Mosque designs. Its rich mural ceramics place it at a different pedestal. Development of neighborhood as cultural precinct is part of the scheme.



VIEW OF PALANG PARA AND SHAH JHAN MOSQUE, THATTA





Old File Photo of Interior, ShahJahani Mosque

### **SHAHEED BENAZIR BHUTTO YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

The Department of Antiquities is taking care of tangible heritage, that include the built heritage, old artifacts, Archaeological materials & sites etc. In this regard the acute shortage, of the persons related to architectural crafts, artifacts related custodial jobs, curatorial and preservation related tasks, has been greatly felt.

It is pertinent to mention that the department is presently developing museums, repositories and various specialized thematic collections in the province; with in next five years at least 10 such centers will be made functional. Besides the conservation work is also picking up pace on the heritage sites, where the requirement of trained staff is great.

The Department through its routine work will be able to provide these trainees further on job training, that will give the chance, to the trainees to gain experience. Any further requirements for grooming can be assessed through work assignments and can be provided, with in the remaining period.

The Department through its normal maintenance and conservation activity will have, in future these trained persons either can be hired or else can be assigned the job.

Few of these can even be employed against the vacancies in the department, through normal recruitment procedure. Being trained, and having worked for the department they will have better chances of selection.

The department is training 150 educated, unemployed youth under this programme, the training is start from the end week of November, 2008 and related allowances

#### TRADES FOR TRAINING

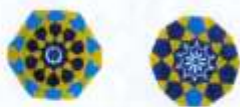
- ❖ Stone Cutting & Carving
- ❖ Ceramics
- ❖ Traditional Masonry
- ❖ Wood Craft & Inlay
- ❖ Paper Treatment & Conservation
- ❖ Cataloguing
- ❖ Microfilming
- ❖ Traditional Binding
- ❖ E-Library Management
- ❖ Archive (IT)
- ❖ Modeling (Artifacts related)
- ❖ Archaeological Survey
- ❖ Architectural Drawings
- ❖ Epigraphy
- ❖ Petrography Technician
- ❖ Assistant Chemist
- ❖ Pottery Classification
- ❖ Pottery Drawing
- ❖ Excavations
- ❖ Mural Painting
- ❖ Stain Glass
- ❖ Field/Heritage Exploration
- ❖ Photo Archiving
- ❖ GIS Technician















## **Creation of Endowment fund for Preserving Physical Heritage in Sindh**

### **Objectives:**

Department of Antiquities has achieved his goal in contribution towards safeguard of physical build Heritage by creating "Endowment Fund for Preserving Physical Heritage in Sindh". This fund will help in overall financial stability, by providing a permanent income stream that supports the scope and objectives of the department's recognized work, in conservation and related studies.

A steadily growing endowment will have a significant impact on department's ability to: attract and retain the very best conservators.

Develop and test conservation strategies, archaeological methods and theories. Conduct field research in collaboration with the scholars of the field. Contribute to the field of preservation through scholarly investigation of how to learn about the past practices and what kinds of material were used. Involve public in the work of department, ensuring that their perspectives are reflected in departments' programs.

Contribute insights gained through research towards understanding of our past, maintain the ethnic and socioeconomic diversity of the apprentices, who participate in department's research programs.

This fund is initiated with the collaboration of Sindh Government, and is established by named endowment fund with a minimum contribution of RS.1000 million, and donors may contribute by an irrevocable planned gift or a gift of cash, securities, tangible assets or bona fide pledges. The Department has prepared a written agreement, that defines the donor's intent regarding the purpose of the fund.

### **Contributing to the Endowment Fund**

Donors may contribute to the endowment fund that is being established. There is no minimum amount requirement. Contributions can be designated as tribute gifts in honor or memory of someone.

### **Board of Trustees**

Management Board of the Endowment to chalk out investment policy with guidelines for establishing, investing, managing, spending the returns from, and stewarding endowments, that support the departments current operations. Among the investment objectives are (1) preservation of the donated principal of the endowment and (2) the creation of a steady stream of revenue through prudent investment.

This board considers proposals at the desk of discussion and than mutually decision is taken for every proposal for its approval. These Projects or proposals for funding must be involved in:

- Investigation, documentations, research etc.
- Physical Conservation
- Post excavations conservation of sites
- Sites, Museum/Archives based research related to physical heritage
- Training/ Workshops

## *Dr. N.A. Baloch Institute for Heritage Research, Hyderabad*

Dr. NA Baloch is a towering personality of Sindhi Literature and Heritage studies. His life long research has contributed enormously towards enrichment of Sindh's published literature. In innumerable publications he has documented folk lore and literature. There is no doubt that he has dedicated his life to studies and research on various aspects of Sindh, and has been consistently collecting relevant information and material. He has been pleased to express his desire to handover all such information, data and material to an institute that is dedicated to the research and studies on Sindh's cultural heritage.

In this regard and to honour the great scholar, Sindh Government has established an institute in his name.

There is a clear gap that exists between the desired level of research and conventional methods of studies. It is a fact that today research is hardly supported by any institutional framework, not even at the universities, thus acute need is felt that the research work should be encouraged, under certain arrangements that ensures continuous, uninterrupted, sustained work that produces quality work, under supervision of a learned corpus of distinguished scholars.

Department of Antiquities has established Dr. NA Baloch Institute for Heritage Research, based in Hyderabad, in a rented premises. The arrangements are afoot to either conserve same old building or built a campus in vicinity of Universities that will house the Institute permanently.

As far as the terms of reference are concerned the Institute is supported by Sindh Government, administered through the Department of Antiquities, dedicated to research in the fields of Heritage, History and Oriental studies related to Sindh.

One of the programmes of the Institute is to offer scholarships on thematic research for M.Phil leading to PhD. It will offer yearly stipend for dedicated work/study on various aspects of Sindh and its physical heritage. These may be suggested by the applicants or assigned by the Institute. Post Doctoral Fellowships will also be offered to senior scholars to work at the Institute, on the themes initiated/suggested by Dr. NA Baloch, or by the committee.

Institute will publish such works and also works, related to the themes of the Institute, accomplished either under the arrangements of the institute, or independently, or from any such other platform.

The institute is being looked after by a Director, having an Advisory Committee, notified by the Government to advise him on matters of research studies, policy and programs of the Institute.

The Institute may consider collaborative projects with other institutes of similar nature, at home and abroad. Besides the Institute will take efforts to bring the important material, being necessary source, of our heritage and history and make it available for researchers and scholars, at the Institute.

Institute will make recommendations every year for Dr. NA Baloch awards to be conferred on the persons, who have excelled in the following fields for research/work in the field of Physical Heritage and History; and an Award for work on the conservation of physical heritage of the province.

Government of Sindh will confer these awards every year in February, on the work done/published during previous year. The awards shall also carry cash prize.

## PROGRESS OF 2010 by the Director N.A Baloch Institute

This Institute has undertaken the following projects since the beginning of the calendar year 2010. The details thereof are as under:

1. An ambitious project for publication of Dr. N. A. Baloch's rare and hitherto imprinted articles has been undertaken with a view to preserve and promote words of wisdom and pearls of intellect of the great scholar of the country. Initially it has been planned to print these collected articles in three volumes in two languages (English and Sindhi) and hopefully if the project is funded in future, some rare books of Dr. Baloch will be reprinted next year. Dr.Sahib himself has kindly handed over these precious and invaluable books to the Institute. The collected articles, edited by the undersigned are currently in the press and will be published after the process of proof reading by a professional hand and review of the same by the learned scholar himself.
2. It has been decided to establish a Personality Museum for Dr. N.A. Baloch in light of discussions by the Advisory Committee by circulation as well as on phone. This Museum will constitute a permanent part of the Institute named after the great scholar. It was recommended by the undersigned and concurred to by the Advisoiy Committee that a Research Associate grant be awarded to Mr. Muhammad Arshad Baloch for collecting and bringing together the personal objects, personal papers and effects, memorabilia, photographs,

items of clothing of the great scholar for the Personality Museum. The cataloging and tagging of the relevant information will then follow. The process of appointment of Mr Arshad Baloch is underway.

3. Dr. N.A. Baloch Institute has awarded a Research Associate grant to Dr. Anas Rajpar, Assistant Librarian, Institute of Sindhology, Jamshoro. He is writing a researched biographical monograph/ dissertation on the life and achievements of Dr. N.A. Baloch. This project is being supervised by the undersigned who has already worked on the prolegomena of Dr. Baloch's landmark seminal work Shah jo Risalo (this translation by the undersigned in English is entitled "Poetry and Philosophy of Shah Latif" and was published by Department of Culture, Government of Sindh) in January 2010

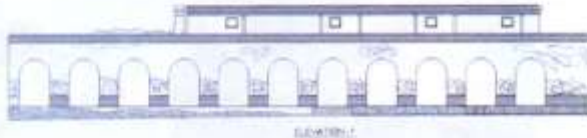
## **SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES FOR THE YEAR 2009-10**

### **Due to Crises:**

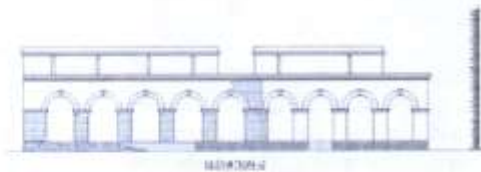
**Economical and Financial development has  
been slow down Funds has not yet been released  
to initiate and execute 2009-10 scheme**

## Establishment of Shikarpur City Museum

Main Objective of the project is to promote Archaeology and conservation through excellence in material exhibits regarding heritage, its management, educational programs and exposure to scientific activities while providing our visitors with an enjoyable, recreational and family-oriented experience. Accordingly due to its central location, The presentation of exhibitions about the Sindh's diverse bio-cultures, their histories and species.



EXISTING VIEW PHOTO TAKEN ON  
DATE 26.08.06



EXISTING VIEW PHOTO TAKEN ON  
DATE 26.08.06

1. The maintenance of collections related to these topics for both preservation and study.
2. Dissemination of information through publications, lectures, and other special programs to the (a) academic community, students and Scholars. (b) local community and environs including school children and other specialized groups; and (c) general Public.



## Sillhouttes and Sounds: Sindh Digital Museum

The project aims to present heritage systematically heritage through virtual technology to make them interesting and more graspable and situate them in their historical and topographical contexts in this museum at Jamshoro. It will have virtual adaptation of sites and some display of actual artifacts. A one stop Showcase providing information about rich cultural heritage of Sindh.



It will provide an interesting venue to our children to learn more about our rich heritage and develop awareness of the field of archaeology. Through the information provided in the forms of virtual displays, documentaries, augmented reality reconstruction of historic sites, historical Stories, Folk Music etc. for the children's, historians, students and others can thoroughly analyze site and contribute substantively to the refinement of ancient antiquities sequence. Inscriptions from the site may provide the basis for identifying its ancient name in contemporary texts. Digital equipment for creating VR environment list of equipment/solutions/advisory:

- a- Circle Vision - 270 degrees - Immersive panoramic display
- b- Immersive 3D - Virtual Museum Display
- c- Immersive Sound Theatre
- d- 4D Display Systems
- e- Interactive Display Screens - TOUCH FREE
- f- Immersive Reality Dome
- g- Head Mounted Display-HMD
- h- Digital media Library
- i- Digital Content Creation
- j- Consultancy

## Preservation & Restoration of Historical Towns and Villages in Sindh

The historic Towns have suffered due to the unavailability of access due rail and road connection which caused reliance on new route, and the river land access was denied. By and by the famous town were cut off from the mainstream of the life and also suffered greatly due to consequent neglect.

Since these towns are cut of from social development, there are nearly dying and have caused migration of the people from there. The attention of the government is bound to re-store the social sector development and bring in position economic activity, by infra-structural provinces. The historical statements and devotional spaces are suffering greatly due to neglect of centuries. If other structure and spaces are conserved and organized. There are bound to attract positive attention and more visitors. Thus socio-economic up height will be possible .



## Conservation & Restoration of Mitha Ram Hostel



One of the most important building in the heart of city is Mitha Ram hostel which has been neglected since 4 decades . this structures is made of stone and wood. Antiquities has developed a scheme to conserve it and also restoration of this building into digital media library and hostel.





**BENAZIR BHUTTO SHAHEED YOUTH  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PHASE -2  
43.594 MILLION**



Department of Antiquities have trainees 150 trainees in BBSYDP Phase 1, now in phase 2 number of trainees has been increased to 250 trainees and department will provide training in the Trades of:

**Archaeological Sector**

- \* Archeological & Topographical survey
- \* Photo Archiving & Specialization in Photography
- \* Field & Heritage Explorations
- \* Excavations with pottery drawing and classification
- \* GIS & Cartography Technician
- \* Assistant Conservation Engineer
- \* Petrography Technicians
- \* Coin, Replica Making, Modeling (Artifact Related)

**Conservation Sector**

- \* Mural and Fresco Painting & its Conservation
- \* Stone cutting & Carving
- \* Ceramics
- \* Eastern Architectural Drawing
- \* Master Masons (Mehrab, Arches, Vault & Dome Building)

**Crafts Sector**

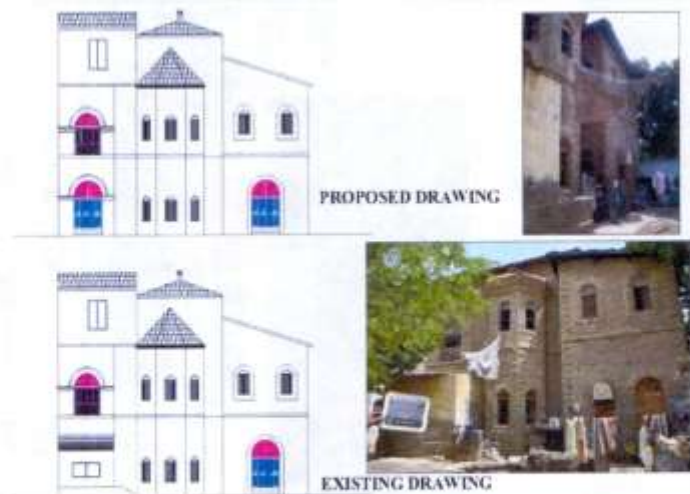
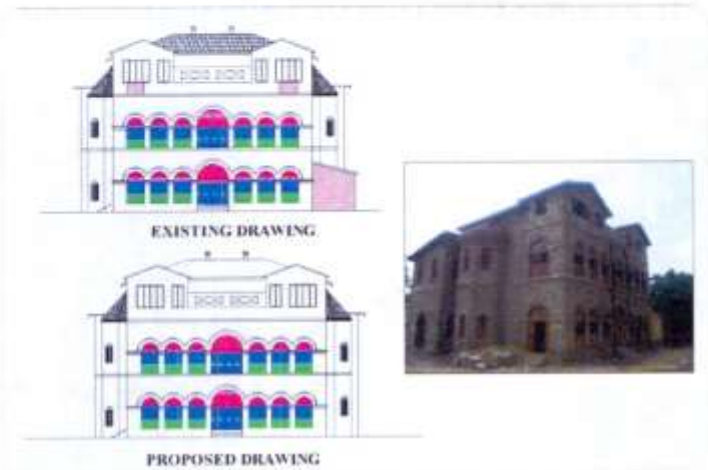
- \* Wood work & Inlay
- \* Etching & Stain Glass
- Archives:
  - \* Paper Treatment & Conservation
  - \* Microfilming / Reprography
  - \* Cataloging
  - \* Traditional Binding
  - \* Library Record Management & Archive (IT)
- \* Epigraphy including Calligraphy & Persian Study
- \* Metallurgical Art
- \* Onyx (Marble Work)
- \* Stucco



## Some Non ADP Development works

Conservation of Old Principle House of DJ Science Collage





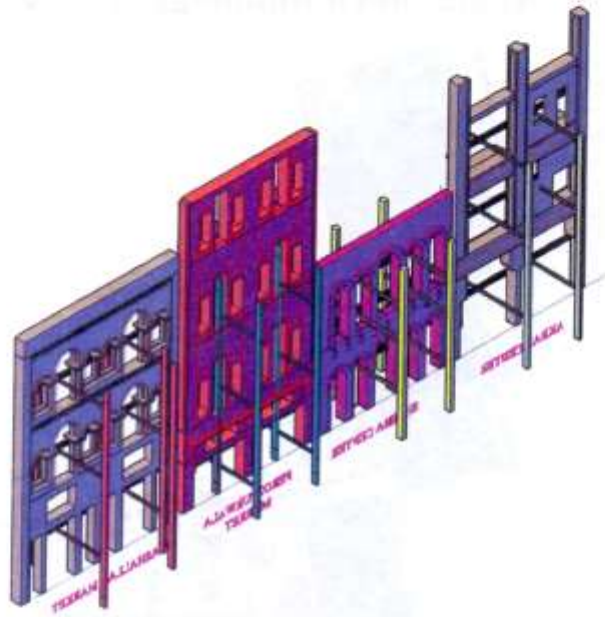
# RESTORATION OF THE FAÇADE OF EDWARD HOUSE



# Arson Stuck Buildings at M.A Jinnah Road







Supporting guarder to strengthen façade

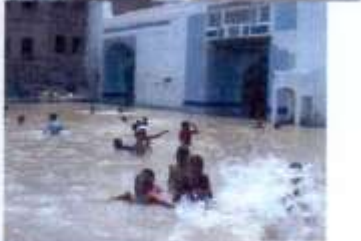
## ARSON AFFECT ARHERITAGE FAÇADE REHABILITATION

Sr. #	CONSERVATION WORKPLAN
1	Protecting sites by declaring as heritage protected building & necessary investigation and salvage work.
2	Site clearance and cleaning of existing façade with chemical or detergent powder
3	Stabilizing deteriorated, collapsed, or deformed features in the existing façade through such methods as structural consolidation, external shoring with collaboration of chamber of commerce
4	Designing protective and stabilization structures, such as supporting beams and columns or be supported by the character-defining elements.
5	Documenting the state of conservation of the archaeological object, feature or structure at the time of its addition or removal.
6	Underpinning and replacement of deteriorated stone wherever is required
7	Fixing of jharokas with complete wood work and railing with same design and composition of original one
8	Publication And Outreach

## Flood and Rains

Jamia Mosque, Rohri

Date 20<sup>th</sup> July 2010



### Sath Sahilyan Ja muqam

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2010



View of Ceramics and Bricks crumbling due to high humidity

### Shah Abdul Latif Ka Outaq





### Dargah Pir Hajna Shah Huzoori





In 2008 various conservation projects were completed at Rohri and there is need to resurvey to actual damages.

### Shah Jahani Mosque, Thatta

Dated: 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2010



Affect of Rising dampness due to under water rise after Flood and heavy Rain



Bricks are crumbling



70 domes were cleaned by unnecessary plaster coating and then waterproofing and lime coating were completed, but due to rain cracks appeared on wet coatings on some domes



Lime and bitumen bonding get loss and result is cracks



Mixture of Cement, bitumen, Sand, lime and water is penetrated through cracks and internal deterioration appeared.





### **Mukhi House, Hyderabad**

Water Proofing of roof cracked at some places due to rain, please refer following photos.



## Mian Naseer Muhammad Kalhoro Tombs And Graveyard

Mian naseer were softly conserved to slow down decaying, after flood and continuously rain some crakes again appeared.  
(TOMB 01)

*Old*

*New*



*Date:15/03/2008*



*Date:01/10/2010*



Crakes appeared after Flood

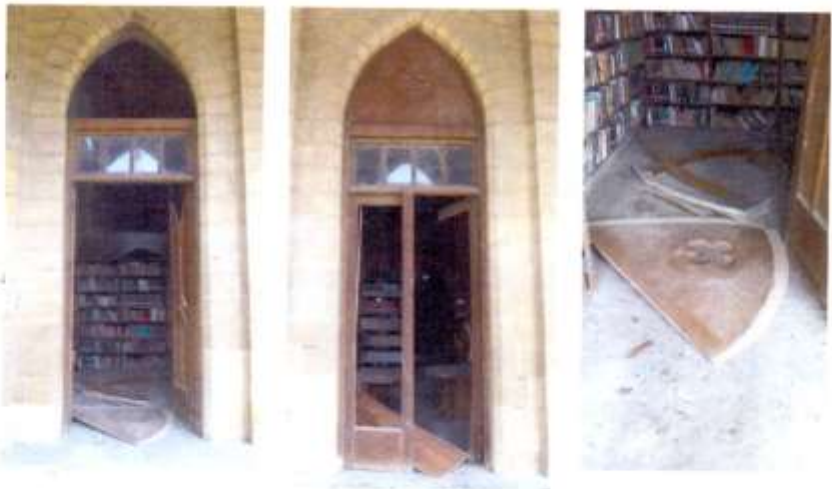


## Blast rocks Freer Hall Library Again


On 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2010 again Karachi get into grips of terror by bomb blast at the prime location of the city, unfortunately Freer Hall library situated near the targeted premises. This library has been shocked 4<sup>th</sup> time by bomb blast and was in primary stage of investigation toward repair of damages. Museum for Epigraphy at Freer Hall is planned.

According to primary inspection 8 doors, 50 glasses, 2 arches and library furniture has been damaged badly, while ceiling has been badly affected at various places.

Documentation process was completed before blast .



Prepared By Data Cell Under  
Department of Antiquities  
Government of Sindh



Handwritten text in Arabic script on a rectangular piece of aged parchment. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words underlined. There is a circular stamp or seal at the top right corner of the parchment.

