

THE SPLENDORS OF LAHORE

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ABSTRACT

The importance of the Art of Building cannot be ignored in the society. Instead this art should be considered as a token of identity of the land. Architects and engineers try to facilitate consumption and utilization in an aesthetic manner. Through the pattern of space and a purposeful design, they attempt to generate an emblematic landscape including architecture, which rouse connecting temper and patience in the society. These policies were taken up as important ones during the colonial period at Lahore. Systematical Public needs were planned in a very systematic manner, commercial zones were designed and to hold political activities into the lime light during the era, thus as a result the mall and its other splendor buildings had been erected. Buildings situated on the hemming lines of The Mall Lahore and around its peripheral areas are distinguished by their architectural styles. Each one of them were constructed on the theoretical approach of the society and cultural ethics of the town i.e the Lahore.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LAHORE CITY

Pakistan has a strong cultural and architectural built heritage since ancient times. A diversity of architectural styles became dominant during long span of the early to later and medieval period until it reaches glorious times of Mughals.

Lahore is one among the other regions in the sub-continent, which is studded which is studded with a variety of architectural styles along with the indigenous and inherited built heritage. This article will not discuss the time lines of architectural styles of different eras but only give a stress on the debate that Lahore city considered as the cultural capital city of Pakistan by the dint of its exceptional architectural legacy.

A summary will shed some light that Lahore had been passed through different phases and upheavals. This city had enjoyed prosperity and flourished and witnessed heydays since ages. But also faced turbulences and destruction caused by the invasions of Sultanate, Mughals, Sikhs and during British periods. But the chain of cultural evolution continued in the Art of Building and remained unbroken. The manifestation of that distinct culture can be experienced in the physical environment at the land of the Lahore which has become urbanized through the eras.

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BRITISH INFLUX AND INFLUENCE

The British arrival emerged as a split with the earlier period. These new invaders were dissimilar in all disciplines like in their norms, manners, language and even in their costumes. Numerous changes came into being in the cultural attitude of Lahore under colonial rule, like taste, intellect, life style even words changed and developed. Ultimately the architectural style adopted by the British presented an apparent contrast with the previous.

Regarding their imperial status the architecture of the Raj was grand and blunt in look to declare the authority of ruling class, and for the natives it provides understanding about the synthesis of influences and improving the perspective of art and architecture. The primary remarkable step taken by the British was the approval to construct the long special avenue from southern side of the old city, which later called The Mall. (Vandal & Vandal, 2006) A study of Lahore architecture would be incomplete without a reference to this the First main street of the British period Lahore. “The Mall”, as it was ultimately came to be popularly called also considered the hub of important activities of the city from the late 19th century onwards. (Suvorova, 2011)

CHRONOLOGY OF LAHORE BUILT HERITAGE

The built heritage of Lahore expanded over three major historical periods including Muslim, Sikh and Colonial. The city invaded and ruled by several empires, which remarkably added significant monuments on the land of Lahore.

In the perspective of Lahore city was of no architectural importance till Akbar’s time, Ibne Batuta, Ameer Taimur and Babar showed no interest in the town of Lahore. Actually, from the Mughal period onwards the Lahore city has been an intellectual and artistic capital of the state. The main reason of its emergence as acultural hub was its approach to Delhi. Earlier the nature of Lahore city was produced with the amalgam of Hindu, Chridtians, Sikhs and parsees who were inhabitants. There is no doubt that regarding the planning and cultural point of view the Lahore earned prominent fame.

A large number of foreign intruders came on this land as their influences can be noticed on the city. This layering of impacts was resulted the city transformation into a palimpsest. During the rule of the Mughal Emperor Akbar the city was the capital of region. Later Sikh ruled the city and after Sikhs the British occupied the land who were responsible to brought the first trend of modern development in Lahore. (Faisal Sajjad, 2014)

Persian influence, as brought here by Humayun can be seen in the splendor of Mughal architecture. And there is no doubt that the British period brought new architectural skills and technology, tagged as Indo-Saracenic style, which showed the vision of the new rulers as the successors to the great Mughals. Thus, old buildings and those built afresh with new style both were used by new rulers, wherever needed with modifications to suit their taste and mood. Consequently, tombs turned into houses (Governor’s House, Lahore)

and churches (Anarkali Tomb, Lahore) according to the impulses and needs of the new leader. These variations of the imitation observe of the new sovereign's own experience or, at times new figures appeared, and the combination of the existing with the latest initially and afterward with greater worth and confidence. New art forms must be generated by the Cross-cultural amalgamation and synthesis, which cannot fade away with the ending of the kingdom and always persist in the time of its successors. (Vandal & Vandal, 2006)

BRITISH INFLUENCE ON LAHORE ARCHITECTURE

The British impact on the architecture of Lahore is indelible. In the late 18th century, British were constantly engaged in the debate of the appropriate building structure that may remain behind them as their signature. As a result, the two parallel styles can be noticed; one contains the European elements, and the other is the version of indigenous adornment. However, no local inhabitant appears to have ever joined these discussions. (Vandal & Vandal, 2006)

When we throw light on the features and nature of Lahore architecture, it is impossible to overlook the colonial architecture and municipal development under British management. A long exceptional revenue was constructed during British rule that was located along the southern part of old Lahore, later it was known as The Mall- today's Shara-i-Quaid-i-Azam (Fig.1).

This massive main boulevard linked old Lahore to the newly built up armed forces cantonment on the east that was initiated in 1851 by the Civil Engineer of Lahore, Col. Napier. When we travel through The Mall from eastern side several marvelous monuments of British period, stand on our right and left. (Ahmad Chaudhary, 2000)

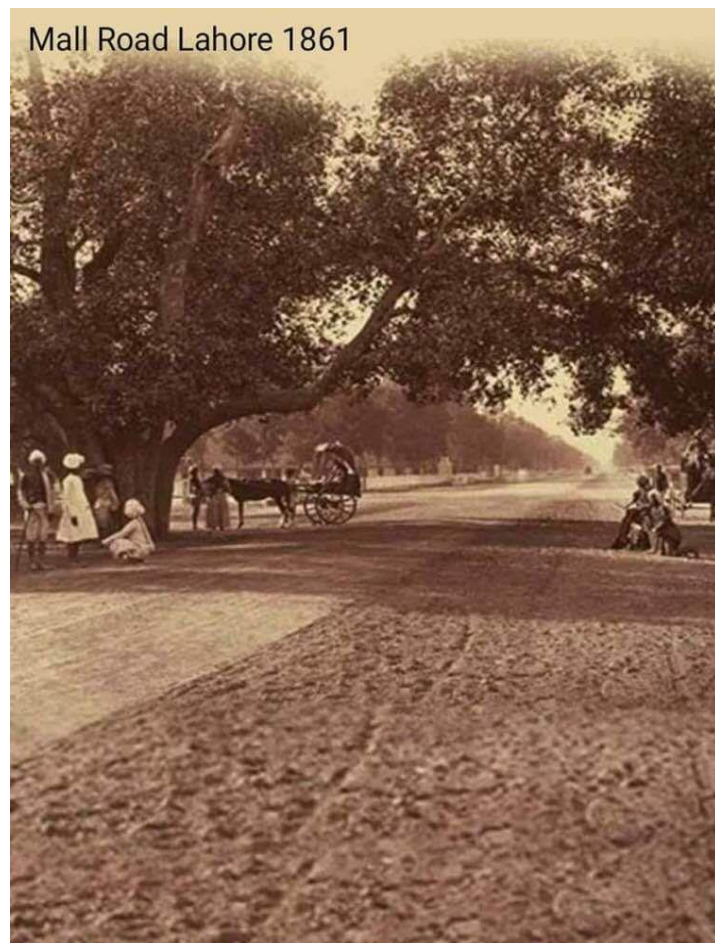


Figure 1 The Mall, Lahore (1861)

<https://www.google.com/search?q=the+mall+road+laware&sxsrf=ALeKk03QMtt>

CONSEQUENCE OF “THE MALL”

A study of Lahore architecture would be incomplete without a reference to this the First main street of the British period Lahore. “The Mall”. This main boulevard consists of two parts - the Upper Mall and Lower Mall. Mainly the upper Mall epitomizes the British Rule if seen through its architecture which embodies elegant of Neo-gothic, Neoclassical, Anglo-Indian and Moorish styles. (Goulding and Thornton, 2006)

To introduce the modern urbanization in the Lahore city during British rule, the architectural progress and transformation was noticeable. In actual the colonial building style adopted by the new ruling class was not familiar for the region. The Lahore city appeared in the twofolded character under the British administration. There was the old city on one side and the other side was entirely modified due to modern structures that was collectively called Donald Town. Both areas appeared with noticeable contrast regarding living pattern, communal attitude and town planning. The East India Company ended in 1857 and announcement was made of Queen Victoria as the Empress of India. It was in 1876 when, there were two main attributes of architecture in Lahore:

- First one was ignoring the local style and, adopting western style to reflect the British colonialism (Montgomery Hall, Lawrence Hall and Railway Station) influenced by the Greeks and the Romans.
- The second was known as Indo-European style, comprising the Indian elements with the Western outlines, to persist and transition with the prior architecture of the region. (Kabir, Abbas & Hayat, 2017)

It is certainty that the best collection of colonial architecture can be seen on The Mall and through the surveillance of built colonial environment the main concerns of ruling class can be distinguished. Each structure presents distinctive features in the perspective of style and aesthetics. After the conquest of British in Lahore the administration was entirely changed.(Aijazuddin, 2004) Furthermore it was also observed that mostly public beneficial structure were established depicting multipurpose features.

CATEGORIZATION OF COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

For the appropriate and organized study of colonial architecture on “The Mall” one needs to categorize them systematically. These versatile structures can be positioned in following categories:

- Function- wise and
- Style-wise.

However regarding urban planning they planned logically under rules and set ideology that was quite diverse to the prior urban arrangement. If we talk about the architectural style adopted during British period was remained under discussion to set new patterns according the ideology of ruling class.

The Mall Road was developed during the colonial period to connect the old cantonment of Anarkali with the new one in the Mian Mir area. Later on it became the main street of the city and named as The Mall. The architecture of the colonial Lahore particularly on the Mall provides stunning evidence of the main concern of the British. Most of the buildings are public edifices that served the need of public - the Museum, Zoo, Mayo School of Arts, Punjab University, General Post Office, Town Hall, Tollinton Market (Old Exhibition Hall), High Courts etc. In fairness, the positive side of the British Rule is that they concentrated on the matters of public health, education and facilitation. (Suvorova, 2011)

This point of view can be apparent by categorization according to the function of Colonial buildings on The Mall. The buildings discussed separately and the scholar intends keenly to identify some of the architectural features through some maps but else the artistic approach more evident to this article so the maps are deliberately avoided.

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS (LOWER MALL DOWN TO THE UPPER MALL):

Central Model School, Central Training College (Now University of Education), MAO College, Hailey College (now University of the Punjab), Mary Magdalen School, Cathedral School, Government College University, Oriental College, Sacred Heart School, University of the Punjab, Mayo School of Art, King Edward Medical College, Staff College, Atchison College.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE

The magnificent building of The Lahore Government College (Fig.2), now G.C. University) comprises, among other structures, a large clock tower is situated on the north of the public garden called Gol Bagh. The building was started in 1872 and completed within five years. (Latif, 1981)

Oriental College

The Oriental College (Fig.3) was established in 1863.



Figure 2 Government College, Lahore

[https://www.google.com/search?q=governme
nt+college+university+lahore&hl=en&sxsrf](https://www.google.com/search?q=governme+nt+college+university+lahore&hl=en&sxsrf)



Figure 3 Oriental College, Punjab University, Lahore

[https://www.google.com/search?q=oriental+college&sxsrf=A
LeKk00_YJgNCDPk28M3YHV-qSKxyRAOQw](https://www.google.com/search?q=oriental+college&sxsrf=A+LeKk00_YJgNCDPk28M3YHV-qSKxyRAOQw)

After the establishment of the Punjab University, it was merged into it and re-named as University Oriental College in 1870. Its objectives were two-fold.

- One was the high standard education composed with general knowledge.
- The other was to convey practical direction to all learning.

By these intentions it was hoped that the college gain strong repute for the rational study of traditional languages and oriental research. (Latif, 1981)

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

The Punjab University (Fig.4) was first started as The Oriental College and School and later on was granted the status of the university in October 1882.



Figure 4 *University of the Punjab, Lahore*

<https://www.google.com/search?q=punjab+university&sxsrf=ALeKk00xHM6MGIRDpFBEB1zikfIjQSFKA:1599408324020&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj71oOo9NTrAhUHohOKHTArBqwQAUoAnoECB0QBA&biw=1366&bih=657>

The objectives of establishing this University were:

- Dissemination of European sciences through the existed language of the Punjab and to extend language literature largely.
- Another aim was to promote the rational study of Eastern classical literature and languages to associate the influential classes for the supervision of education with the Government. .(Aijazuddin, 2004)

MAYO SCHOOL OF ART

Mayo School of Art (Fig.5) was established in 1875 with the purpose of the development and upgrading of the art and crafts of Punjab. (Latif, 1981)

This is adjacent to building of The Lahore Museum. Basically, these two institutions were considered to be part of the same architectural arrangement. The whole structure is believed to have been designed by Sir John Lockwood Kipling the Principal of the Mayo School of Art and the father of writer Rudyard Kipling (Fig.6).



Figure 5 Mayo School of Art
(now National College of Arts), Lahore

https://www.google.com/search?q=mayo+school+of+arts&sxsrf=ALeKk03ihRigNY_QnxQVD8bLtLDPdMlbTw:1599408851828&s

KING EDWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Lahore Medical School later developed into a Medical College - today's King Edward Medical College (Fig.7).



Figure 7 King Edward Medical
University, Lahore

<https://www.google.com/search?q=king+edward+medical+university&sxsrf=ALeKk000Hnva79WIgRciYNJYyR7n9KiNAG:1>

It is situated to the south of the Mayo Hospital. The School was founded in 1860. The main object to establish this School was to train the Punjab natives in medicine.

ATCHISON COLLEGE

The foundation of the Atchison College (Fig.8), former Punjab Chief's College was founded on 3rd November 1886. This College was established for the education of the families of the ruling



Figure 6 (L) John Lockwood Kipling
and (R) Rudyard Kipling

<https://www.youlinmagazine.com/article/the-punjab-public-library-and-wazir-khan-baradari/MTY5OA==>

chiefs of the Punjab, members of well-off families and the children of the court of districts, if qualified. (Latif, 1981)



Figure 8 Aitchison College, Lahore

https://www.google.com/search?q=aitchison+college&sxsrf=ALeKk00shj6vnSWdEIFf8DQvwPYRRrdW9g:1599410090261&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjYwp7y-tTrAhWSr3EKHVG4B0MQ_AUoAXoECB8QAw&biw=1366&bih=657

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

LOWER MALL DOWN TO THE UPPER MALL:

Lahore Museum, YMCA Building, Tollinton Market (Former Punjab Exhibition Hall, Punjab Public Library, Police Station (Old Anarkali), General Post Office, Lahore Zoo, Lawrence Garden (now Bagh-i-Jinnah), Montgomery Hall, Lawrence Hall, The Punjab Club, Flatties Hotel, Pak Tea House, Newton Hall.

TOLLINTON MARKET

The Tollinton Market (Fig.9) was erected in the area of Anarkali as an Exhibition Hall to exhibit the natural products, and specimens of arts and crafts of the Punjab. It was specially built for the chief event that was the Industrial Exhibition at Lahore which was opened on 20th January 1864. (Aijazuddin, 2004)

GENERAL POST OFFICE

The building of General Post Office (Fig.10) is located at the junction of The Mall Road and Nabha Road. The structure was completed in 1904 and in the same year engaged by the post office. It is, still in use for same purpose. (Aijazuddin, 2004)



Figure 9 Tolinton Market, Lahore

<https://www.thenews.com.pk/tns/detail/566807-tollinton-today>



Figure 10 General Post Office, The Mall, Lahore

<http://ujphotospk.blogspot.com/2014/03/gpo-lahore-famous-clock-tower-general.html>

LAWRENCE HALL AND MONTGOMERY HALL

The Lawrence Hall (Fig.11) in the Lawrence Gardens was built in 1861-62 in honor of Sir John Lawrence. The Gazetteer of 1883-84 stated that Lawrence Hall has been used frequently as an assembly room for public entertainments and meetings. Currently the building is the part of Quaid-i-Azam Library Complex.

Montgomery Hall (Fig.12), on the other hand, was constructed with the contributions from local chiefs in 1866. The Hall is adjacent to Lawrence Hall on its southern side and two halls are connected with each other through a covered passage. Soon after its completion, the floor was re-laid with teak wood for dancing. (Aijazuddin, 2004)



Figure 11 Lawrence Hall, The Mall, Lahore

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Architecture_of_Lahore



Figure 12 Montgomery Hall, The Mall, Lahore

<https://mapio.net/pic/p-84990610/>

THE PUNJAB CLUB

The Old Punjab Club (Fig.13) remained one of the best and executive clubs of Lahore. It is situated on The Mall Road near to the Governor House. Later on this building was transferred to the Pakistan Administrative Staff College. Accordingly, The Punjab Club was transferred to smaller premises on Danapur Road, GOR1. (Aijazuddin, 2004)



Figure 13 Former Punjab Club, The Mall, Lahore

<https://www.paperjewels.org/postcard/punjab-club-lahore>

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS ON THE LOWER MALL AND THE UPPER MALL:

There are several buildings such as:

- Bawa Dinga Singh Building,
- E. Plomer Building,
- Ghulam Rasool Building,
- Diyal Singh Mansion, Shahdin Mansion,
- Naeem & Co. Building, etc.

GHULAM RASOOL BUILDING

Among many other important monuments found on the majestic Mall, Ghulam Rasool Building is one of the significant architecture which has suffered a lot because of public and administration ignorant. The structure needs to be restoration and conservation. The year of its erection is 1916, that was the period of British Raj and the architecture during colonial period representing the inspiration from indigenous and western style. Such amalgamation identified in the Ghulam Rasool building with the eye-catching stance. The owner of the building was Haji Ghulam Rasool Tarar who was known as a renowned and richest businessman of the city and originally belonged to the village in Hafizabad named Koulo Tarar Village. There is no doubt that the building had an attractive outlook period piece but current condition of the structure is very inadequate. In accordance with the Punjab Archaeological Department, its condition is evident of negligence. During the heavy rains of July 2012 the building was damaged badly. The dome was about to collapse as the fraction of dome was demolished and some adornment spoiled. In the architectural point of view the building is in actual can be said a work of art which is divided into five sections connecting with the central staircase that is positioned in the central unit. (Mehmood Malik & Jamil, 2021)

The dome which is the most outstanding feature of the building constructed on the square base. The octagonal base provided by following Chajja for the foundation of the bulbous dome. Each corner of the octagon adorned with the addition of mini-turret along mini-cupola. The Acuthus motifs are employed to embellish the base of dome. (Mahmood, 2019)

Later the heavy rains of July 16th 2019, caused again the severe damage of the building since the large piece from the upper portion fell down because of deterioration. On 18th July after two days of the incident, for the purpose of inspection the district administration visited the building and sealed to avoid any unpleasant incident. Furthermore, archaeology department was informed about the status of building, without any delay notice to issue to the owner. Consequently, a letter was sent to the owner of building to direct him to take notice on urgent basis for conservation of decaying structure as the building is considered the significant icon of the city heritage. This progress approached along the rumour that the famed Ghulam Rasool building possibly will be demolished due to its rotten condition (Omer, 2019), as it is mentioned in the article of Dr. Shaukat Mehmood published in “The News” on 28th July’ 2019, “It is believed that this landmark will be demolished. Some suggest that its façade will be retained (like that of Lakshmi Building), another report suggests that a fresh dome will be built.” (Mahmood, 2019)

OFFICIAL BUILDINGS (LOWER MALL DOWN TO THE UPPER MALL)

These included: Town Hall, Lahore High Court, PWD Building, Freemason Hall, Assembly Hall, Governor House, etc.

LAHORE HIGH COURT

This glorious building of High Court (Fig.14) is situated on the Upper Mall. This spacious building was designed by Mr. Brossington, an expert architect under the supervision of Mr. J. E. Hilton and completed in March 1889. (Latif, 1981). The building is still in use for the same purpose.



Figure 14 Former Punjab Club, The Mall, Lahore
<https://www.paperjewels.org/postcard/punjab-club-lahore>

TOWN HALL

This striking building of Town Hall (Fig.15) was started in 1887 and declared open in February 1890. It was at the place where the wise discussion took place by the His Royal

Highness Prince Albert Victor. The building was erected in the memorial of the fiftieth year of the reign of Queen Empress. Originally, it used to be the Local Fund Office and the Town Hall. (Latif, 1981)



Figure 15 Town Hall, The Mall, Lahore

<https://www.facebook.com/lahoreexplorer/posts/town-hall-jinnah-hall-the-mall-road-lahore/1168106959933505/>

GOVERNOR HOUSE

The building of Governor House (Fig.16) was started in 1851 on a piece of land which was once the site of Garden of Qasim Khan. This man was a close relative of Emperor Akbar. When he died, his body was buried, in the middle of this garden over which was built a magnificent mausoleum. During Sikh regime in the nineteenth century a few random additions were made in this garden by Sikh sardars who made it a residence of Sikh Estate.



Figure 16 Governor House, The Mall, Lahore

<https://nation.com.pk/10-Sep-2018/after-sindh-punjab-governor-house-also-opens-for-public>

The building of Governor House that was started in 1851 was considerably renovated in 1905 for the visit of prince and princess of Wales. Additions and alterations were made, rooms were enlarged, and camps were laid out for Their Royal Highnesses. (Aijazuddin, 2004)

ASSEMBLY HALL

The administrative building of Assembly Hall (Fig.17) had been planned in 1918-19 at Chairing Cross and expected to be completed in December 1935. Beside its use as an Assembly Hall, it was also meant to accommodate the new

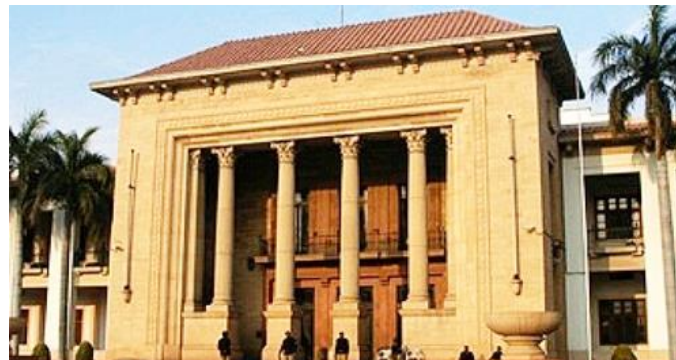


Figure 17 Assembly Hall, Egerton Road, Lahore

<http://www.dostpakistan.pk/provincial-assembly-punjab/>

civil secretariat and the local government offices. The foundation stone was laid in November'1935. (Aijazuddin, 2004)

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS (LOWER MALL DOWN TO THE UPPER MALL)

St. Anthony School and Church (Fig.18), Cathedral Church of the Resurrection (Fig.19), Holy Trinity Church (Fig.20), Sacred Heart school (Fig.21).

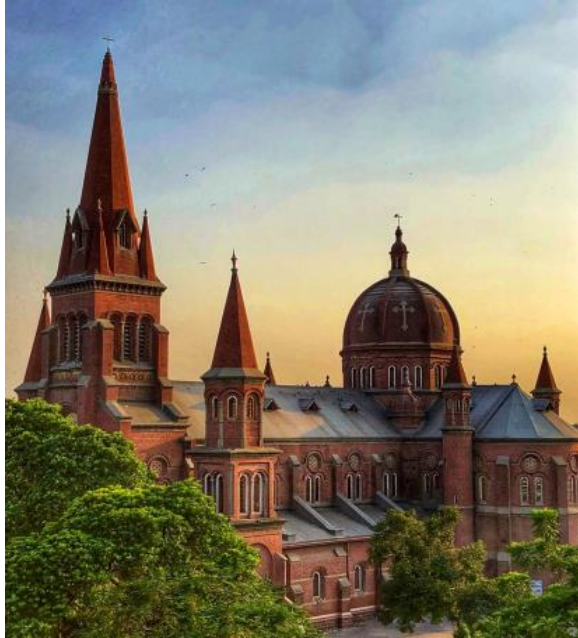


Figure 18 st. Anthony School, The Mall, Lahore
<https://breakingnews.travel/363739/st-anthony-high-schoolmyphotography-lahore-pakistan-beautifulpakistan-won/>



Figure 19 Cathedral Church of Resurrection, The Mall, Lahore
<https://gilbertscott.org/cathedral-church-of-the-resurrection/>



Figure 20 Holy Trinity Church, Neela Gumbad, Lahore
<https://www.dreamstime.com/laure-holy-trinity-church-lahore-holy-trinity-church-pakistan-diocese-neela-gumbad-anarkali-bazaar-picturesque-view-image167693982>



Figure 2 Sacred Heart Church, McLeod Road, Lahore
<https://pakistani.pk/sacred-heart-cathedral/>

The great influence of the ruling class culture upon the sub-continent architecture was apparent. On the one hand, the rulers pretended as the real masters of Indian inheritance by adopting indigenous elements with the combination of European patterns in their architecture. On the other hand, in some buildings, they ignored the indigenous style and adopted pure European architectural elements to elaborate the structure. In this background the colonial built heritage on The Mall Road and its peripheral territories can be categorized through architectural styles as follows:

BUILDINGS IN GOTHIC AND NEO GOTHIC STYLE

Government College University (Fig.2), St. Anthony School (Fig.18), Sacred Heart Cathedral (Fig.21), Cathedral Church of the Resurrection (Fig.19), Holy Trinity Church (Fig.20), etc.

NEO CLASSICAL STYLE BUILDINGS

Montgomery Hall (Fig.12), Assembly Hall (Fig.17), Governor House (Fig.16), Staff College (Fig.13), Flatties Hotel (Fig.22), YMCA Building (Fig.23), Shahdin Mansion (Fig.24), Tollinton Market (Fig.9), King Edward Medical College (Fig.7), CPO (Central Police Office (Fig.25),etc.



Figure 22 Faletti's Hotel, Egerton Road, Lahore

https://www.booking.com/hotel/pk/faletti-39-s-lahore.en-gb.html?aid=356980&label=gog235jc-1DCAsoTQFCE2ZhbGV0dGktMzktey1sYWhvemVIM1gDaLUBiAEBmAEJuAEGyAEM2AED6AEBiAIBqAIDuAKup9j6BcACAdICJDUyM2Q2YTI3LTE3OTEtNDQ1ZS1hN2FmLWYxNzFmODU0NDU1MdgCBOACAQ&sid=297664cceb7371636fde735762a047ba&dist=0&keep_landing=1&sb_price_type=total&type=total&activeTab=photosGallery



Figure 23YMCA Building, The Mall, Lahore

https://www.flickr.com/photos/o_0/15073444744



Figure 3 Shahdeen Mansion, The Mall, Lahore

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/45129932@N08/5496669808/in/photostream/>



Figure 4 Central Police Office, Anarkali Bazar, Civil Lines, Lahore

<https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/02/06/lahore-without-a-ccpo-since-a-week/>

MOORISH STYLE BUILDINGS

Bawa Dinga Singh Building (Fig.26), General Post Office (Fig.10), Town Hall (Fig.15), Ganga Ram Mansion (Fazal Din Building) (Fig.27), Oriental College (Fig.3), E. Plomer Building (Fig.28), Federal Insurance Building opposite High Court (Fig.29), etc.



Figure 26 Bawa Dinga Singh Building, The Mall, Lahore

<https://dreamofacity.com/2019/04/18/colonial-lahore-mall-road/>



Figure 27 Ganga Ram Building, The Mall, Lahore

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/lyallpur/616690734>



Figure 28 E. Plomer Building, The Mall, Lahore
<https://dreamofacity.com/2019/04/18/colonial-lahore-mall-road/>



Figure 29 Federal Insurance Building, The Mall, Lahore
<http://coinsopl.com/>

ANGLO-INDIAN/INDO-SARACENIC STYLE BUILDINGS

Lahore High Court (Fig.14), Ghulam Rasool Building (Fig.30), Lahore Museum (Fig.31), University of the Punjab (Fig.4), National College of Arts (Fig.5), Aitchison College (Fig.8), Old Anarkali Police Station (Fig.32), Central Training College (now University of Education) (Fig.33), Central Model School (Fig.34), Islamia College (Civil Lines) (Fig.35), Newton Hall (Mayo Hospital link Road) (Fig.36).



Figure 30 Ghulam Rasool Building, The Mall, Lahore
<https://mapio.net/pic/p-63104379/>



Figure 31 Lahore Museum, The Mall, Lahore
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lahore_Museum



Figure 32 Police Station Old Anarkali,
Lahore
(Courtesy by author)



Figure 33 Central Training College (now
University of Education) Lower Mall, Lahore
https://www.flickr.com/photos/liaqat_ali_vance/15958654053/



Figure 34 Central Model School, Lower Mall, Lahore - <https://gcmslowermall.edu.pk/>



Figure 35 Islamia College (Civil Lines),
Lower Mall, Lahore
[https://alchetron.com/Islamia-College-\(Lahore\)](https://alchetron.com/Islamia-College-(Lahore))



Figure 36 Newton Hall, Mayo Hospital Link Road,
Lahore
https://www.flickr.com/photos/liaqat_ali_vance/49136746452/

CONCLUSION

The cultural and social factors of a locale definitely affect the architectural style of an area. The Lahore city transformed during different rules, a variety of cultures influenced the city towards its distinctive identity. Due to its geographical situation Lahore, in the past, always remained imperative and traditional capital of the Punjab. Its architectural heritage reveals the aptitude and philosophy of its inhabitants. If we talk about the architecture of Lahore, the obvious evolution can be noticed from Mughal dynasty onwards. Mughals were responsible to introduce here an architecture that can be termed as Indo-Persian -Islamic architectural style. The Mughals can be, no doubt, be acknowledged as great builders who erected finest buildings. After Mughals, Sikhs ruled the region and during their rule no specific architectural style could be developed. Their architecture was considered as an amalgam of Mughal and Rajput styles. The Sikh empire succeeded by British rule. As a result of fresh planning of new urban spaces and introduction of a new but unique building style by the new rulers, Lahore was completely transformed into new

Urban setting and space arrangement does not only change an overall view of a city, but also changes the perception of its community. Subsequent to the realization that built-up structures are an important tool of domination, British officials erected a large range of structures that depict a unique style with an assortment of indigenous and European characteristics. Therefore, the colonial period in Lahore brought a great change both the thinking of the public and the appearance and urban setting of the city. As W. J. Glover writes: *“Each of the authors saw the city itself as an important horizon of interpretation. Not every author interpreted the city in the same way. By the end of the nineteenth century, that studying the city would reveal the intangible qualities of the present—its centers of excellence and disrepute, its promises and pitfalls, and the shape of society’s relationship to both its future and past. This was a new mode of imagining the city in Indian literature, one that grew out of the practices of urban restructuring that accompanied British rule”*. (Glover, 2011) There is no doubt that the architecture design reflects the concerns of a ruling class and the cultural qualities of its people. Both through the new style of aesthetics with the introduction of modern building techniques the colonial government produced an urban milieu, where the architecture offered influential visual support of this notion that the city was developed as joint venture. The erection of these structures having various influences and different characteristics demonstrate the symbolic ideas behind them. The idea worked along with the priorities, material traditional observation, local interests and skills, availabilities, and most important domination symbol of ruling empire. Therefore, the selection of area to erect such structures which considered powerfully communicative medium was the most important concern of the class that was in power. The choice of buildings location and layout of the sites reveal their interest to develop a particular area. It is noticeable that all social, cultural and educational activities centers established on the Lower Mall and the Upper Mall, all the way through

Government College toward MAO College and cover the area of High Court Building from the way to King Edward Medical College. The entire milieu developed as a heart of this city. Each and every building is significant for its architectural design as well as its functionality. Interrelationship of all buildings and easy approach through connecting roads reflects the rules governing behavior that all drawn upon to interpret the association and collaboration. At times this exacting developed area appeared as a “cultural zone”.

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