

## The Architecture of Rani Mongho Tomb, Kallar Sayedan, Punjab-Pakistan

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**Abstract-** This paper deals with the architecture of *Rani Mongho* Tomb which is located in *Dhan Gali, Kallar Syedan*. The history of South Asia is full of series of foreign invasions and tales of self-defense; the effects of these wars are still present in the Throne of Delhi and the Sub-continent. The Potohar region of Punjab has a rich history going way back; therefore, this area hosts many monuments of Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims. The *Gakhar* clan ruled the Potohar plateau from 1002-1765 CE. They built many forts, palaces, *masjid* (mosque), and *sarais* in the Potohar plateau. The *Gakhar* architecture is mainly concentrated in areas of *Rawat, Pharwala, and Dhan Gali*. However, the focus of this research is the documentation of *Gakhar* monuments of *Dhan Gali*. The research adopts the qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive approach for its methodology. The purpose of this research is to document and properly conserve the monument of historical importance. A survey of the area conducted by frequent visits to *Dhan Gali, Kallar Sayedan*, provided the enriched findings. Moreover, carefully studied details of its architecture with various aspects was encompassed in the process. The research was further elaborated by the data collected and analysis it in different aspects. The findings of this research reveal that the architecture of the said monument is much significant and needed to be preserved for future research as an archeological heritage.

**Keywords:** Dhan Gali, Architecture, Tomb, Grave.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The history of research in the district Rawalpindi goes back to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The first Archaeological survey in district Rawalpindi was carried out by Alexander Cunningham, then Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India. During the survey, he observed the ruins of Taxila and published it in the *Archaeological Survey of India* in 1872-73 (Cunningham, 1872-1873). After Alexander Cunningham, Sir Robert John Marshall, then Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India, carried out large scale surveys, excavations, and documentation in Taxila Valley from 1913-1934, which is famous all over the world for the Buddhist Art of Gandhara (Marshall, 1945). After the creation of Pakistan, the Italian Archaeological Mission to Northern Pakistan, under the supervision of Paolo Graziosi conducted a brief survey of the Potwar region (P.Graziosi, 1964). Under the supervision of Elden O. Johnson from Minnesota University in 1964 carried out a Paleolithic Survey in this District Rawalpindi (E. Johnson, 1973) (Krantz, 1973). The Taxila Institute of Asian Civilization has conducted a large scale survey of Rawalpindi and Islamabad in 2009 with the collaboration of the Department of Archaeology and Museums Islamabad. This survey was aimed to record and document the archaeological sites in District Rawalpindi and Islamabad from Pre-historic time to the British Period and 172 archaeological sites and monuments were recorded. During the second phase of the survey a total of 82 sites have been discovered and documented (Khan, 2010).

Kallar Sayedan is 4.5 kilometers Northeast of Rawalpindi. A nicely built and paved road leads to Kallar Sayedan from Rawat. Kallar Syedan is geographically located at latitude (33°.59) 33° 35' 24" North of the Equator and longitude (73°.38) 73° 22' 47" East of the Prime Meridian on the Map of the World. The study area is about 3000 to 4000 feet above sea level (Gazetteer of Rawalpindi, 1893-1894). Before moving directly to the precept case, it is appropriate to talk approximately the relevance of this name Kallar Syedan, and the way Sikhs came and settled in this area. The name Kallar Syedan has been given to this place because the Sayeds settled right here, nearly twelve hundred years ago. The first part of the name tells that this land had salts and the land became also damp, the entire land surface used to be full of a skinny white layer of salts that is the reason this region is known as Kallar Syedan.

The first Sayed family settled here was the family of Sayed Ghulam Shah, his ancestor Mir Bader Ali Shah, and his own family. There is no such clue about the region from where this family migrated to Kallar

Sayedan. But before the partition of the Subcontinent the region became the sturdy influential positions of Hindus and Sikhs, as they were amongst the splendid commercial enterprise community. The Bhedi family especially becomes considered the noblest circle of that area. In those days Sikhs were working for most influential positions. Bhedi became an honorary Magistrate. Sadaat family, who belonged to the Shia sect, (of Islam) changed into \_\_\_\_\_ also reputable in Kaller Sayedan. The eminent Sayed character in Kaller Sayedan was Sayed Shah, who was the brother of Sayed Ghulam Jaffer Shah. Sayeds had been educated people and they became the rulers of this place in 1551 via Mughal emperor Alamgir (Hussain, 2007).

There are so many speculations about the authenticity of the name of Kallar Syedan. But surely the land is full of many spiritual and secular homes associated with Hindu and Sikh religion. This location is likewise known for the spiritual association of its residents to the Sufi Saints from the beginning. Even during the Sikh period, the affection for saints prevailed inside the area (Hussain, 2007). Some of the oral theories about the name Kallar Syedan describe that there has been a Buzurg (aged man or woman) named Kilo Shah, who lived in this vicinity. This name Kallar Syedan has been derived from his name. Another perception approximately the name is that Kaller changed into a wasteland and all the wells of the land had Khaara Pani (a term used for hard waters) (Oral records the neighborhood Mr. Sallahuddin,\_\_\_\_\_).

### **Historical Background of Selected Site (Dhan Gali):**

The Gakhar dynasty ruled over the Potohar plateau from 1002 to 1765 CE. Horse use and swordsmanship were the main qualities of Gakhars, luxurious and laziness never remained a part of their nature. Because of these qualities Gakhars dominated over the Potohar vicinity for about 700 years (R.M.Tariq,\_\_\_\_\_). Major part of the architecture located in this vicinity belongs to the earlier degrees of deterioration because of the negligence of worried departments and human vandalism, Dhan Gali is one in all of them. Dhan Gali played a crucial role in the history of Potohar place. Dhan Gali remained the capital of Gakhars and served as the Grand Trunk road until Sher Shah Suri cautioned the brand-new direction, gift Grand Trunk Street. Remains of Gakhar Architecture located in this location and the surviving architectures are in their worst situation. This research is conducted to record the closing of Dhan Gali monuments which include Haveli, mosque, and Tomb of Rani Mangho earlier than they completely disappear. In the entire vicinity of Dhan Gali lines many Havelis may be determined, however from these strains it is miles difficult to file them. Therefore, three structures were selected for research and document. Along with the documentation of the site, quick records of Gakhars are likewise a part of the research (Gerrifin, 1890). Unfortunately, it is very distressing to mention here that the archaeological sites around the vicinity are left out by the maximum of the researchers and provincial authorities. These researches are confined to the famed Sarais and some Baolis alongside the Grand Trunk Road. Literature shows a few proper studies to discover the architecture of monuments, however very restricted information about the history and minimal facts are available. The research is significant and potential to provide a baseline for future researchers and the authorities of Punjab and the data will be traceable for the selected archaeological sites for further productive use.

Since this area is seldom studied and documented and there is very less contribution of literature which is exploratory, so the research intends and especially focuses on it as the abandoned condition of the architectural monuments during Gakhar period.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Iqbal (-----) wrote in his book "History is door prints" that history can be traced by time on its trail. These footsteps can be traveled both towards the future and past. Innumerable landmarks have been found in this land of Pakistan. The great grammarian Panini compiled his first book on grammar here (Q.Iqbal, 1998). Another importance account about Rawalpindi was written by Patanji in his famous writing "Mahashia ". The first book Rig-veda, by Abu Rehan and his books "Kitab ul Hind" and Balmiki and "Ramian" were written his on this land, which is known as Rawalpindi. Alexander's visit to this land was also memorable (Q.Iqbal, 1998). The first Archaeological survey of Rawalpindi was carried out by Sir Alexander Cunningham, former Director-General of Archeology in 1863-64, but he mostly provided information about monuments in Taxila (Cunningum, 1872-1873). A detailed survey of the Paleolithic period of Potohar Plateau including Rawalpindi region, was carried out by a British team headed by Bright Allchin and Raymond Allchin, the University of Cambridge with the collaboration of Federal Department of Archeology and Museums. They also recorded archeological sites and two million old artifacts near Rawat and Kallar Sayedan localities with fossils (Bright, 1989). Gandharas strategic location along the silk route and the great wealth derived from

the trade always attracted wave upon wave of foreign invaders, who occupied the area in turn by the 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE. Gandhara was controlled by Greeks, Bactrian's, Sakas, Parthian, Scythians, Kushans, Sasanians, Huns, and other political entities (K.Behrendt, 2007). Buddhism was replaced by Brahmanism and in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, Hindu Shahiya came. Islam came to this region in the 11<sup>th</sup> century by a battle between Mehmood of Ghaznavi and Hindu Shahiya. This marked the end to Hindu Raj and Ghakkars coming into power who ruled the area for nearly eight centuries (K.Behrendt, 2007). Ghakkars were always against the people of Delhi; Mughals tried to tame them but failed. Later on, Rawalpindi was captured by Malakha Singh from Ghakkar Chief Mukarrab Khan around 1765 (Raza.M, 2005). After the decline of the Mughal Empire, the Sikh invaded and occupied the Rawalpindi District (The Imperical Gazeteer of India , 1908). The district of Rawalpindi was created during British rule as part of Punjab province. The district obtained its current boundaries in 1904 when Attock District was created as a separate district (Ibid). During the eighteenth century Rawalpindi, was the base of the restless Ghakkar tribes before they were subdued by the Sikhs who in turn, in the mid-nineteenth century, finally capitulated to their successors, the British (Ahmad, 1973).

Gakhars traced once more their descendants to Sultan Kaid<sup>2</sup>, who changed into a local of Isfahan. He conquered Badakhshan and Tibet, seven generations of Sultan Kaid ruled here, the eighth ruler Sultan Kab took Kashmir from Manowar Khan, and subsequent thirteen generations dominated Kashmir. Rustam has become the very last ruler who dominated Kashmir. Kashmiris killed him and his son Kabil fled to Kabul and have grown to be the hire of Kabul's ruler. After Kabil his son, Gakhar Shah, additionally served Kabul's ruler later Gakhar Shah discovered Mahmud of Ghazni. Later on, Gakhar Shah inhabited the nearby tribes of Potohar i.E. Kalu, Khak and Khaire tribes. Gakhar Shah commenced Gakhar rule in Potohar place, which persisted for extra than seven hundred years beneath his successors (Gerrifin, 1890).

Sheikh Naveed Aslam mentions the heritage of Pakistan, ancient civilizations, historical cities of Pakistan, historical forts constructed all over Pakistan in different eras. Tombs, gardens, baradaris, historical mosques, museums, minarets, palaces, gateways, gurdwaras and other artifacts are also discussed in his writing. (Aslam, 2012). Sultan Zahoor Akhtar discusses the history and rulers of Gakhars. According to Akhtar, ZGakhars is a Turk Iranian tribe, descendants of Kai Gohar, a native of Kayan in Isfahan. They landed in the Sub-continent through Kabul route in 1002 A.D and ruled over this region for eight decades (Akhtar, 2007).

Raja Muhammad Yaqoob Tariq underneath the pick out of his book Tareekh-e-Gakharan, explains the significance of Dhan Gali, its place and its history. Furthermore, additionally, provides the cause why Dhan Gali misplaced its importance (Yaqoob, 2000). In an article Gakhar Architecture in Potohar, Punjab (Pakistan), Zulfiqar Ali Kalhor, analyzes the architecture constructed under Gakhars in Potohar region, in this article he provided the history of Gakhars, remains pharwala fort, Mai Qamro mosque and tomb of Sultan Muqarab Khan at Bagh Joghian. But did not write anything about Dhan Gali (kalhor, 2016).

The Salt Range & the Potohar Plateau by Salman Rashid, is written for common readers, and to unroll Salt Range history and therefore the Potohar region. For unfolding the history data of individuals or groups along with historical monuments, battlements, and coins are used (Rashid, 2005). Similarly, Punjab Castes by Sir Denzil Ibbotson, discusses all the castes in Punjab. The writer provided the background of these castes, location from where Gakhars emerged, their traditions. Prof. Raja Amjad Minhas wrote a book named Potohar Nama. In this book, writers review the history, geography of Potohar, and the tribe's habits (Minhas, 2013).

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For this research qualitative methodology is used. Site visits were performed for documenting the scaled drawings, plan drawings, elevations and façade. The research executed its intention through field studies, books, and articles. The apparatus of the photography is utilized as a wellspring of gathering information that is used during the survey for documentation of Art and Architecture of these landmarks. As the exploration is distinct and explanatory in nature, the territory is visited a few times to archive the information that incorporates a portrayal, an itemized investigation. The documentation is subsequently the most significant device to gather. Both primary and secondary sources have been utilized by the researcher to gather data. This has been done both pre-field and during field information procurement. Before fieldwork, posted and unpublished resources like books, articles, journals, newspaper and unpublished reports had been consulted to build up facts. To the sector survey this consultation provides a fundamental path. During fieldwork, surveys and scaled plan drawings were carried out to collect primary

data from the site. After a literature review, it became clear that the architectural research of the remains of Dhan Gali had been carried out. That's why it was important to collect the primary data from the site. Therefore, in order to add the systematic value to the research, well documented and arranged field notes in written form on each field survey were taken. These field notes were used as an effective tool to record and save each survey's collected information.

### **Aims and Objectives**

This research aims to focus on following main objectives.

- To examine in detail the architecture of Rani Mongho Tomb.
- To scrutinize the importance of their art subjects.
- To open new avenues for future researchers on the subject.

### **Tomb of Rani Mangho**

Sultan Murad Quli Khan had two sons, Allah Dad Khan and Nazar Khan. Nazar Khan died in a younger age consequently Allah Dad Khan changed into advised to succeed Sultan Murad Quli Khan. But he denied succeeding because consistent with him the world is only some days and it has to end. And he expressed this in the following words (R.M.Tariq).

All ministers and heads of tribes attempted their first-rate to persuade Allah Dad Khan however nothing became beneficial, not anything may want to totter from his dedication and he stored pronouncing (R.M.Tariq). Mangla was the wife of Allah Dad Khan, she belonged to the Janjua tribe. She was known as Rani Mangho or Mai Mangho, the locals. Rani Mangho was enthroned in the place of his husband, Allah Dad Khan, when he failed Sultan Murad Quli Khan, his father. She wore men's clothes when she sat in the public court to manage the country's affairs and provide victims with relief under royal law (Akhtar, 2007).

In truth, all through struggle, she was armed with weapons and spotlighted like brave people. She additionally conquered many regions due to which she was invited to the court of Emperor Alamgir and supplied her ceremonial robe to honor her. (Akhtar, 2007).

### **Architecture of Tomb**

The tomb was constructed in the seventeenth century. For the construction of the tomb local materials like sandstone and brick are used in rubble masonry, the lime mortar was used to plaster the masonry.

### **Plan**

The tomb follows a square plan masking a place of twenty-four (24) feet, six (06) inches via twenty-four (24) feet, six (06) inches externally. As shown in Figure-1, the Inner tomb measures eighteen (18) feet, six (06) inches with the aid of eighteen (18) feet, six (06) inches with three (03) feet wall thickness. The tomb top is wonderful on every factor from ground degree. Only the North and East side has the identical top.

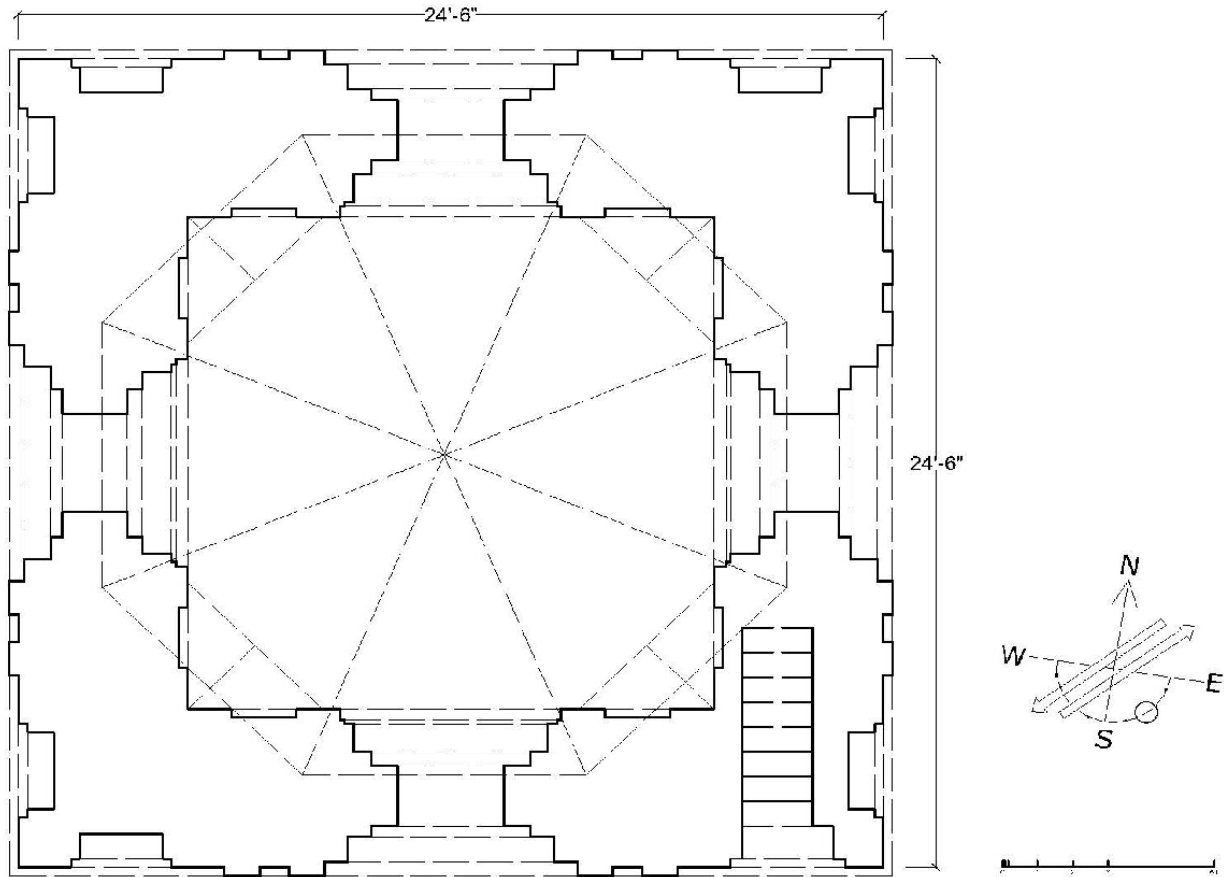


Figure 1: Plan Rani Mangho Tomb

Source: Authors

**Exterior**

Vertically the tomb is separated into three sections: façade, parapet and arch. The stature of the tomb at the south is eleven (11) feet, while the tallness of the tomb at west is twelve (12) feet. North and east side is ten (10) feet high from the noticeable ground level barring the vault and parapet.

The ground has characteristic three patios with a distinction of one (01) foot tallness. On the upper porch east and north side of the tomb is developed while on the center patio south side of tomb's lies as this porch is one (01) foot lower than the upper patio consequently the stature of rising is one (01) foot more than north and east side. Figure-2 depicts the fact that the west side of the tomb lies on the lower porch, this patio is two (02) feet lower than the upper porch.





Figure-2: Exterior of Tomb with Terrace

Source: Authors

The height of the parapet is one (01) foot while the dome height is six (06) feet on all sides. There are four recessive arch openings at cardinal points of the tomb.

### **Elevation of the Monument**

The recessive arch is five (05) feet, ten (10) inches wide and ten (10) feet excessive which gives front to the tomb. Arch is framed with a rectangular body having seven (07) feet, two (2) inches width and eleven (11) inches peak. In the hood of the arch, there is a square area of interest measuring one (01) foot, two (02) inches under the niche is the square frame with seven (07) feet, two (2) inches height and four (04) feet, six (06) inches width, in which pointed arch provides front to tomb. The front arch is three' huge and six (06) feet, six (06) inches excessive. These arrangements create pishtaq of the tomb as shown in the Figure-3 in South elevation of the tomb.

Both facets of the recessive arch have a triple storey impact with the help of elongated rectangular blind niches measuring three (03) feet, three (03) inches height and ten (10) inches width, which include three inches dentils bordered at top. The center blind elongated area of interest having identical measurement as a top blind niche but without border. Lower blind elongated niche is two (02) feet, eight (08) inches excessive with ten (10) inches width but as the jape aspect of the tomb is on the higher terrace this is why jap elongated niche is smaller than western elongated niche measuring two (02) feet, five (05) inches top and ten inches width.

On the flanked facets of the Pishtaq like entrance has double storey effect the higher storey effect has an ogee arch on all sides and the decrease storey has Trefoil arch. Upper storey has a recessive ogee niche, the intensity of the niche is two (02) feet, four (04) inches with four (05) feet, two (02) inches height. The niche is enframed with two (02) feet, ten (10) inches wide and four (04) feet, six (06) inches high, which includes three (03) inches dentils bordered at the top, rectangular frame. The lower area of interest frame on the west facet has six (06) feet, four (04) inches top and a pair of ten (10) inches width, while the peak of trefoil niche arch is four (04) feet, eleven (11) inches and a couple of four (04) inches width, a changed lotus bud is used to crown Trefoil niche.

Inside the decrease area of interest at the east aspect of façade, measuring three (03) feet, three (03) inches width and four (04) feet, six (06) inches top whilst its frame is five (05) feet, four (04) inches excessive and three (04) feet, three (03) inches extensive, has eight steps with ten (10) inches tread and one (01) foot three (03) inches riser that leads to the roof of the tomb.

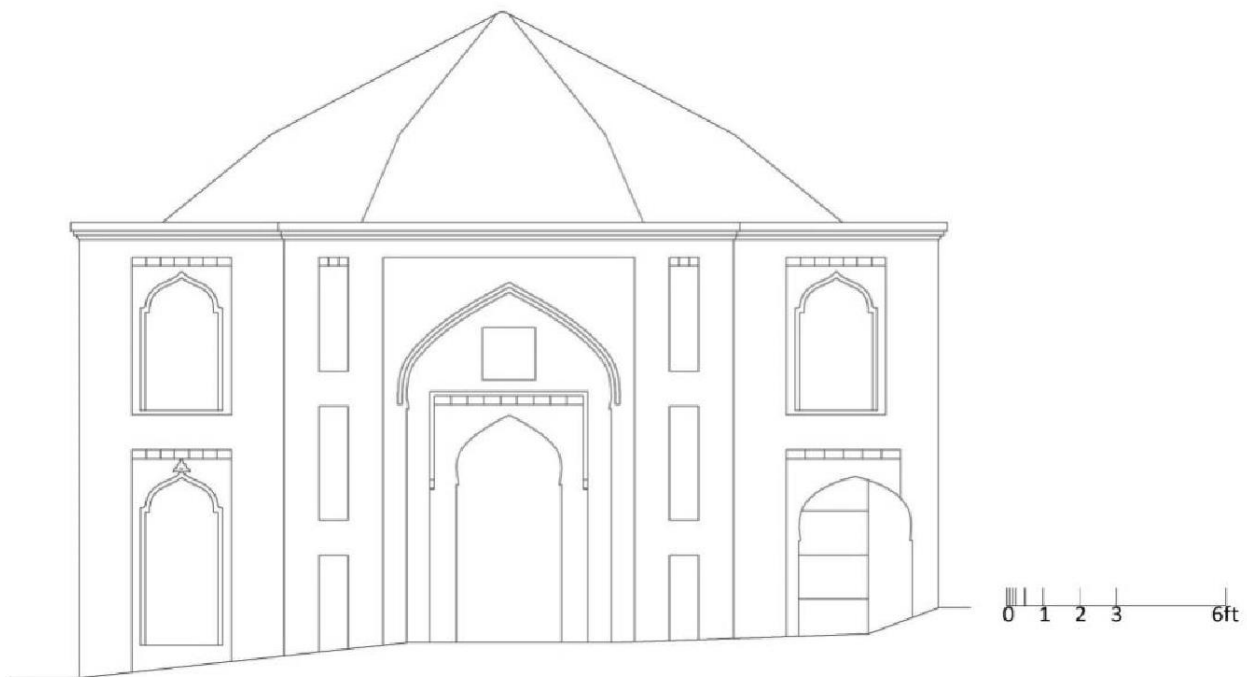


Figure 3: South Elevation of Tomb

Source: Authors

On the west side entrance to the tomb is given through a recessive arch measuring five (05) feet, ten (10) inches width and eleven (011) feet, three (03) inches height. Arch is framed with a rectangular frame having seven (07) feet two (02) inches width and twelve (12) feet height. A square niche measuring one (01) foot two (02) inches lies in the hood of recessive arch, below the niche is the rectangular frame with eight (08) feet two (02) inches height and four (04) feet, six (06) inches width; in which lies a pointed arch that provides entrance to the tomb. The entrance arch is three (03) feet wide and six (06) feet, six (06) inches high. The entrance has two (02) steps measuring six (06) inches riser and three (03) feet tread.

Figure-4 showing the west elevation of the tomb shows that both sides of the recessive arch have a triple storey effect with the help of elongated rectangular blind niches measuring three (03) feet, three (03) inches height and ten (10) inches width, including three (03) inches dentils bordered at top. The middle blind elongated niche having the same measurement as upper blind niche but without border. Lower blind elongated niche is two (02) feet, six (06) inches high with ten (10) inches width.

Double storey effect is given to the Pishtaq's flanked sides with the help of recessive ogee and Trefoil niches. Upper storey recessive ogee niche has two (02) feet, four (04) inches width with four (04) feet, two (02) inches height. The niche is unframed with a rectangular frame having two (02) feet, ten (10) inches width and four (04) feet, six (06) inches height, including three (03) inches dentils bordered at top, rectangular frame. Modified lotus bud is used to crown the Trefoil arch of the lower niches, having the same measurements as upper niches.

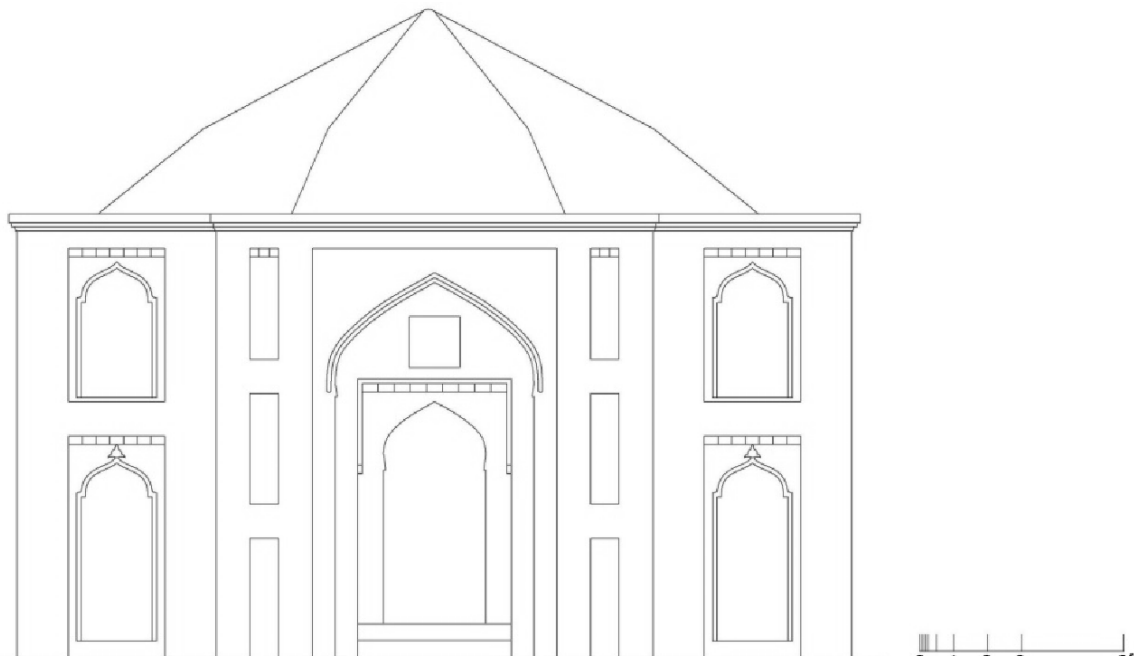


Figure 4: West Elevation of Tomb

Source: Authors

As mentioned earlier that the height of the east side is less than the west and south side because this is constructed at the natural higher terrace of the ground. As shown in Figure-5, Eastside of the tomb is presently chipped off only the northern area of the east side has niches of both storeys. The niche frames of both storey's are four (04) feet, six (06) inches high and two (02) feet, ten (10) inches wide while the niches measure two (02) feet, four (04) inches width and three (03) feet, four (04) inches height. The Trefoil arc of the niche is crowned with a lotus bud. From these niches on the other side can assume having the same measurement.

The recessive arch is five (05) feet, ten (10) inches wide and nine (09) feet, three (03) inches high which provides entrance to the tomb. Arch is framed with a rectangular frame having seven (07) feet, two (02) inches width and ten (10) feet height. In the hood of the arch, there is a square niche measuring one (01) foot, two (02) inches below the niche is the rectangular frame with six (06) feet, two (02) inches height and four (04) feet, six (06) inches width, in which the pointed arch provides entrance to the tomb. The entrance arch is three (03) feet wide and five (05) feet, six (06) inches high forming pishtaq.



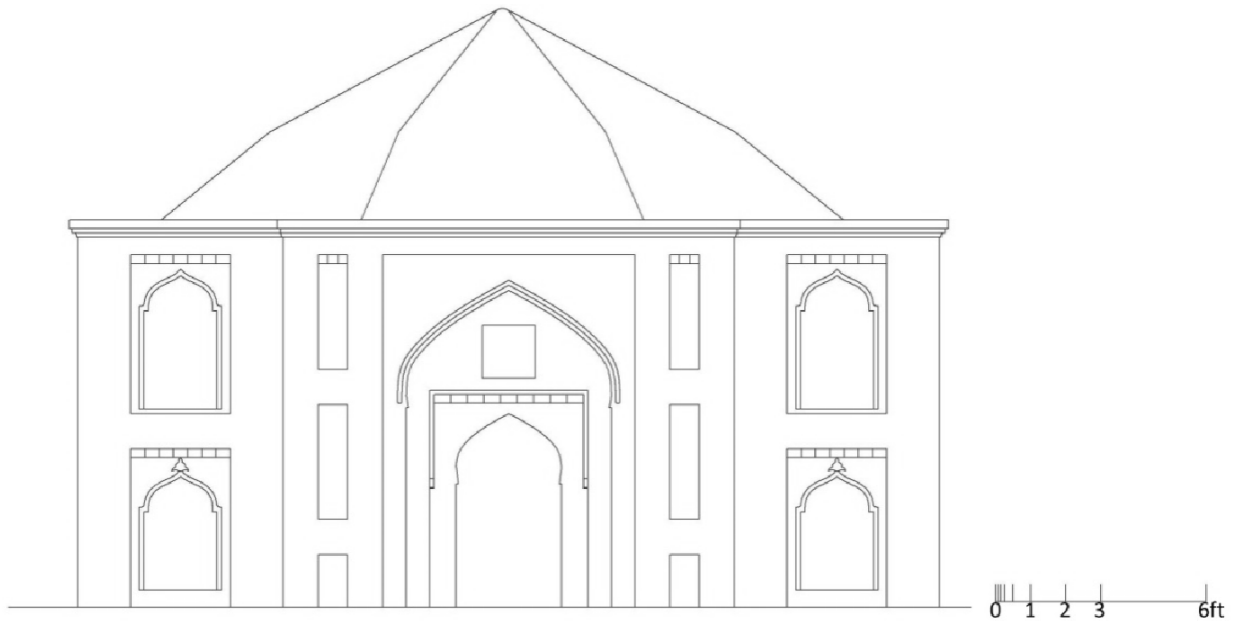


Figure 5: East Elevation of Tomb

Source: Authors

The recessive arch is five (05) feet, ten (10) inches wide and nine (09) feet high which provides entrance to the tomb. Arch is framed with a rectangular frame having seven (07) feet, two (02) inches width and ten (10) inches height. In the hood of the arch, there is a square niche measuring one (01) foot, two (02) inches below the niche is the rectangular frame with six (06) feet, two (02) inches height and four (04) feet, six (06) inches width, in which the pointed arch provides entrance to the tomb. The entrance arch is three (03) feet wide and five (05) feet, six (06) inches high. These arrangements create Pishtaq of the tomb.

Both sides of the recessive arch have a triple storey effect with the help of elongated rectangular blind niches measuring three (03) feet, three (03) inches height and ten (10) inches width, including three (03) dentils bordered at top, as shown in the Figure-6. The middle blind elongated niche having the same measurement as the upper blind niche but without border. Lower blind elongated niche is two (02) feet, eight (08) inches high with ten (10) inches width but as eastern side of the tomb is on the upper terrace that is why the eastern elongated niche is smaller than western elongated niche measuring one (01) foot, six (06) inches height and ten (10) inches width.

On the flanked sides of the Pishtaq like entrance has double storey effect, upper storey has recessive ogee niche, the depth of niche is two (02) feet, four (04) inches with four (04) height. The niche is unframed with two (02) feet, ten (10) inches wide and four (04) feet, six (06) inches high, including three (03) inches dentils bordered at top, rectangular frame. The lower Trefoil niche frame on the west side has four (04) feet, six (06) inches height and two (02) feet, ten (10) inches width, while the height of niche arch is three (03) feet, nine (09) inches including modified lotus bud and two (02) feet, four (04) inches width.

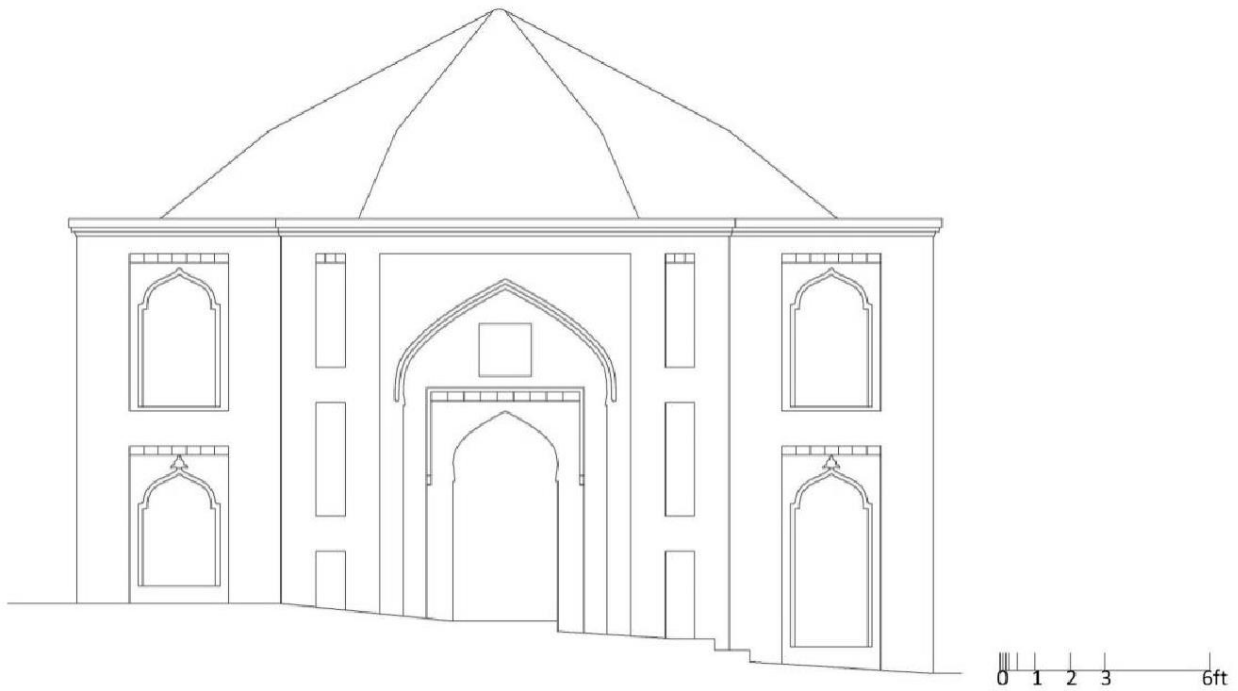


Figure 6: North Elevation of Tomb

Source: Authors

### Interior

The interior side of each entrance to the tomb has the same arrangements and measurements as the exterior. The interior corners of the tombs have a squinch arch that helps the square plan tomb to convert into an octagon to support a circular dome. Figure-7 explains that under the hood of the squinch arch lies a rectangular niche on each side measuring one (01) foot, ten (10) inches width and three (03) feet, three (03) inches height. Having a Trefoil arc crowned with modified lotus bud inside the niche. Above the squinch niches and entrances lies a ring of dentils.



Figure- 7: Squinch Arch of Tomb

Source: Authors



Figure- 8: Ring of Dentils on Neck of Dome

Source: Authors

Above these dentils lie ogee arch niches in pairs smaller in size on each side of the octagon. These niches are one (01) foot, three (03) inches in height and eleven (11) inches wide in measurement, as shown in Figure-9.



Figure- 9: Niches above Ring of Dentils

Source: Authors

### **Grave of Rani Mangho**

The grave of Rani Mangho, does no longer lie inside the tomb, it lies forty-two (42) feet, two (02) inches away from the tomb within the fields in the path of the north-west corner of the tomb. Figure-10 shows that the grave is largely a cenotaph; it can be divided into five divisions vertically. The decreased division of the tomb is seven (07) feet, six (06) inches in duration with four (04) feet width and with three (03) inches height. The second department is five (05) feet, six (06) inches in duration and a pair of width at the pinnacle and six (06) feet, six (06) inches in duration at the backside with three (03) inches width having an eight and a half inches tapered peak. The one third department is five (05) feet six (06) inches via period, two (02) feet width, and three (03) inches peak. The fourth division is five (05) feet, three (03) inches in duration, one (01) foot, six (06) inches width and six (06) inches peak. The final department is four (04) feet, six (06) inches by using length, ten and a half inches height, and one (01) foot width.

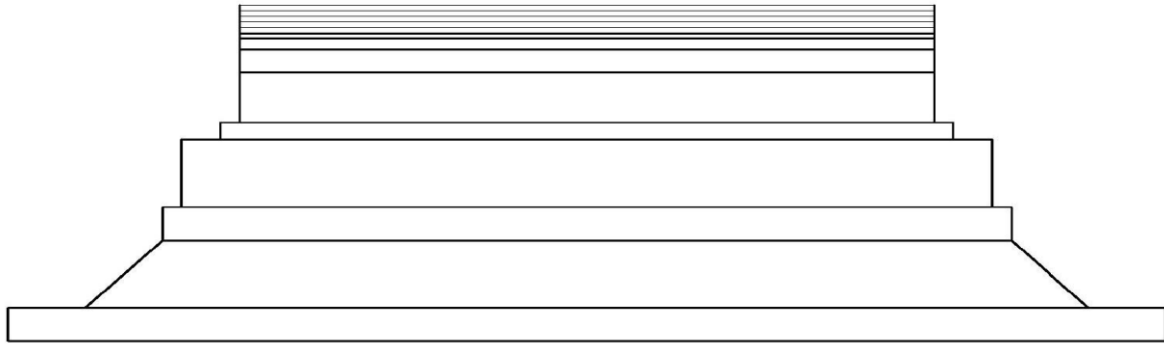


Figure- 10: Grave of Rani Mangho

Source: Authors

#### IV. CONCLUSION

During the Gakhar generation, Dhan Gali became the maximum important vicinity, and Dhan Gali witnessed the records of the Potohar vicinity. Dhan Gali turned into a link between Punjab and Kashmir. This location is of comparable significance to the Silk Route due to the fact Dhan Gali changed into part of the critical exchange direction. This course also helped connect Lahore to Kabul and served as the port of the Indian Subcontinent to Central Asia. This route served as the Grand Trunk road to Sher Shah Suri, who, after passing through this region, suggested a new Grand Trunk street.

Dhan Gali also served as the capital of Gakhar's rulers, and tourists had to pay tax on the passage of Dhan Gali, the tax money that was used for diverse functions. As soon as the district of Sindh Sagar Doab, remained the headquarters of Gakhars, approximately four hundred and fifty-five villages lie in district Dhan Gali.

These monuments are only mentioned in Journal of Asian Civilizations, and by few native writers but without any measurements and detail. Although the exact date of these researched monuments is unknown because no written evidence was found about their construction. From this research, it is far determined that after Sher Shah Suri suggested the new Grand Trunk Avenue, Dhan Gali misplaced its importance and the later Sikh rulers destroyed the architecture of Gakhars. But nevertheless, partitions of the citadel, mosques and other monuments exist till date. With the partitions of the fortress, a neighborhood built their houses, a few locals used the rooms of the haveli for their house. Due to negligence in use of the departments and locals, the structure of Gakhars is disappearing. The only tomb of Rani Mangho and a mosque is present comparatively in such a situation through which the qualities and features of Gakhar Architecture become obvious. If the issuing branch does not take urgent steps these tombs and mosques will face similar neglected status as many other buildings faced. And in the longer run, the features of Gakhar architecture may be lost.

From the tomb, mosque researchers found that the development material was sandstone in particular, and bricks, the lime mortar was used for binding. The castle of Dhan Gali replicates the alternative fort of Gakhar, referred to as the fort of Pharwala, the citadel of Rawat, and the castle of Ramkot. For interior ornament, the pointed niches used are framed by using square frames. Dentils had been used within the neck of the domes or on the pinnacle of the niche slits.

#### Significance of the Study

Most parts of the monument are at the verge of decay due to seepage of rainwater, but no restoration work has been done yet. That is why it was viably important and significant to document this architectural monument. The present research highlights the importance to explore the beauty and importance of the art and architecture of this particular Monument. This research will open new avenues for the future researchers to study and further research about this very important subject. It is recommended that material from the sites may be gathered, collected and carefully examined for conservation remedy. Bushes,

derbies, grass, thistles from the region of Dhan Gali should be removed to locate the lines of other monuments of Gakhars here.

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