



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An Illustrated Journey Through History

Naseem Mughal

Sindh Archives

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE
AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNEY THROUGH HISTORY

Naseem Mughal

SINDH ARCHIVES

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Researcher & Author
Naseem Mughal

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Message



It is an established fact that the dynamic societies always take steps to protect/save their national heritage, especially the antiquities, the historical records and take measures for their preservation; it is also our endeavor to work in the interest of public. So no sooner did I take the charge of my office, I directed the Archives to resume and complete the work on important projects on priority basis, which has been pending for a long time.

It gives me pleasure to state that I do not only feel it as my obligation, but also that interests me most to work on the re-strengthening of it.

I am taking now my personal interest to Sindh Archives by establishing the Sindh Archives at district level, so that the scattered records and source material of our social history, references to heritage, antiquities and writings of historical nature and important correspondence that requires to be preserved/saved, not only our efforts should be forced to but also we may make approach of the common masses to this treasure easy. So that scholars, as well as students may benefit from rich source material, according to their requirement.

I am also making efforts for the provision of quality service as per the demands of the modern times, so that the resources can be provided to the researchers and scholars easily and effectively taking advantage of digital advancement.

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to state that specialists in the field and scholars like Dr. Kaleemullah Lashari, Dr. Abdul Gaffar Soomro, Dr. Muhammad Idress Soomro and others are helping Sindh Archives in their endeavors.

There is no denying the fact that the staff of Sindh Archives and especially its Director Mr. Roshan Ali Kanasro is working hard to complete the task that is assigned. I am thankful to them for their enthusiasm and commitment.

Engineer Muhammad Rafique

Minister Sindh Archives

Dedicated to the lasting memory of my parents
Muhammad Arif, Imamzadi, and also Bibi; their
love for their town has influenced me
to write this book

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General Editor's Preface

Shikarpur is more than a city; it has a very prominent historic identity of its own. This town emerged to prominence in 18th century and never stopped growing. It started contributing greatly to the economy of Persian and Afghan Kingdoms, till it reverted back to Sindh. Under British control it flourished greatly.

Shikarpur is a town that has many sides to talk about. It is most loved by its inhabitants. Humans are fond of cherishing things which they identify with themselves. The love for Shikarpur which it's present and former inhabitants showed, can never be matched by any other town in Pakistan.

This love is not a vague thing; these people are very clear what they are talking about. They know their town well, and go to lengths to describe the remarkable physical heritage, which had received care and attention of its inhabitants in the past. Its municipality was very active in the development of its infra-structure, and paid due attention to the urban problems and needs.

It was desired that its inhabitants, love for it should be converted in such form that could be shared by the public at large.

Fortunately, one of its able sons took upon himself to capture the essence of the physical features of Shikarpur. He had plans and he wanted to do it. I found in him a medium through which a narrative of the heritage of Shikarpur could become a possibility, thus the work began, it took more than three years for a dedicated team of surveyor, photographer and the author to be able to have an account available that could be further worked upon by editor and later by printer. This exercise generated a huge data that required sifting and selection. Once the exercise was completed, it became clear that another round was necessary for certain quarters which had received not the fulsome attention, or were not amply covered in the data collected in the initial rounds. The author and the photographer didn't waste time, and embarked upon another detailed field trip.

They had been working on the project on and off, and received counseling of the editor; each member have tried to make this exercise work and duly reflect the Shikarpur author has been fascinated with. The text and visuals have achieved their objectives, as these will introduce Shikarpur to the wider circle of readership as intimately, as could be possible in the circumstance.

It is appreciable that this exercise, which was stretched to a long period, has been brought to its logical conclusion, and this publication has become a possibility.

Sindh Archives under its publication program endeavors to make available the documents and material related to the social history of Sindh, in the best possible manner despite its limited sources. The administration deserves applause for their enthusiastic involvement and achievement of the objectives of the organization.

Dr. Kaleemullah Lashari

Acknowledgement

I owe deep appreciation and gratitude to thank all those citizens of the city who have been involved and their cooperation in preparing the inventory of the heritage treasures, particularly those who allowed access to photograph interior of their abodes.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. Kaleemullah, Secretary, to the Government of Sindh for his encouragement in initiating the work on the city's heritage. His ever-ready advice was a source of inspiration for us to accomplish the job. Without his moral support, this book may never been written. Besides embellishing this modest work with the introduction. My thanks are due to Mr. Altaf Ahmed Jhulan, who worked with me in the whole exercise beginning from July 2005 in photographing the heritage structures of the city. However as the photography produced the limited results, the Department of Antiquities detailed its team to recapture the built heritage of the walled city in the summer of 2009 headed by Mr. Mushtaque Ali Lashari assisted by Kashif Ahmed. The team surveyed professionally and captured all the heritage sites taking proper angles and focus by using sunlight accurately. He has done a wonderful job in photoshop editing, design, layout, page making and composition. His pains taking work is truly reflected in the book.

I wish to express our gratitude to the authors of books, writers of articles in newspaper, periodical, journals, magazines and their editors, whose valuable publications have been consulted for reference in preparing this book. The details of references have been incorporated in the bibliography.

I am grateful to Mr. Ravidar Lajpat Jha for providing a rare article contributed by his grandfather to the "DAWN" dated 01-05-1998. Besides arranging a liberal use of the library of Archives Department, Government of Sindh. On his timely suggestion, a chapter on chronology of historical events in the book has been added besides some errors rectified on his pointation.

I am extremely thankful to Khursheed Hyder, who despite of her heavy engagements; spared time to review the who manuscript and suggested very valuable amendments in the draft.

I am grateful to Dr. Shabir Ahmed Shaikh for favouring with the Union Council maps prepared by him. Thanks to Dr. Shoukat Ali Mughal for compiling and helping us to add the chapter on the chronology of historical events. Thanks are due to Dr. Khalil Ahmed Pathan & his wife Mrs. Dr. Naila for extending cooperation and evincing a keen interest in the work.

I extend our special thanks to our friends, Agha Ghulam Yaseen Khan, M/s. Ali Gohar Balouch, Manzoor Ahmed Soomro, Ziauddin Soomro, Zulfiqar Soomro, Shaikh Mariajudddin Niazi, Kashif Shujra, Asmat Anono, Attaullah Ahmadani, Professor Shivakram, Mrs. Sakina Dakhan mother of Abdul Sattar Dakhan for their hospitality and permission to photograph inside their homes.

I also take the opportunity to thank my elder brother Waheed Ahmed based in Shikarpur, who made my stay comfortable during my innumerable visits to facilitate completion of the task.

Last but not least my appreciation to my daughter Nazish and son Kaleem Ahmed, who helped me a lot in retrieving a heavy load of information through emails during the process. They sacrificed much of their time in typing out final draft of the book despite the demands of their official and academic assignments.

Naseem Mughal

Foreword

Historical places, buildings and monuments provide a base to understand the evolution of civilization. They also reveal the lifestyle of our previous generations. Thus nations, through out the world feel proud in maintaining and restoring their cultural heritage with the object that their history is not forgotten by posterity. John Ruskin, an English writer on art and social studies, has said that architecture makes us remember history. Like Gibbon whose interest in archaeology was aroused by the ruins of ancient Rome, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was attracted to history by the ruins of Delhi and Agra. Finding Mughal Delhi at her last gasp, he decided to write an archaeological history of that unfortunate city. He wondered in the ruins of old city, copying inscriptions, investigating facts and collecting data. He was so particular about accuracy of the inscriptions on the Qutub Minar that he almost risked his life to record the legends on the minaret. He placed himself in a basket which was lowered from the tower, and thus copied the inscriptions. In recognition of his works, the Royal Society of London in 1864 elected him as a Fellow for his research on Indian antiquities.

Shikarpur, the historic city, is 400 years old located in the upper part of Sindh. Because of the geographical location it becomes a commercial hub upto the middle of the 20th century, developing trading links internationally. The majority of the locals were engaged in trade and commerce, and maintained a high standard of living. Architecture flourished privately and publicly, specially in the period stretching from 1850 to 1947, when there was a commercial boom. Soon after independence in 1947, the glory and grandeur of this beautiful city known as "Paris of Sindh", began to wane. Sir Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister said, **"We shape our cities, they shape our lives"**

From 1950 onwards, the locals of Shikarpur have been silent spectators to the demolition and destruction of beautiful structures by vested interests to earn easy money by selling intricately crafted wooden pieces and beautifully iron molded iron grills and other articles of antiquity. In the recent past, the pace of demolition of buildings has accelerated, causing irreparable damage to the city's heritage.

In 1994, the Sindh Govt. enacted Sindh Cultural Heritage (Prevention) Act 1994. Subsequently the operations of the Act was extended to the whole city of Shikarpur by Sindh Government vide notification.

No, OSD/CHS/CTS & YAD/1-4-98 dated 8th August, 1998. The main invoking clauses of SCHP Act -1994 are:

"Where any person including the owner destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces a protected heritage shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one lac rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with both.....(section SCHPA Act 1994)."

"In case of unauthorized or illegal demolition of the declared protected heritage building, plan on the said plot shall never be permitted and fine as permitted may be imposed by the authority and in addition to any fine that may be imposed by the department under the provisions of Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994."

Further, Sindh Culture Department's notification No. OSD/CHC/CTS&Y AD/1-4-98 concerning Shikarpur dated 8th August 1998 interalia reads:

"City of Shikarpur including houses constructed up to 1950 and its wood and iron works as Protected Heritage within the meaning of the said Act,"

"Any act intentionally to destroy, remove, injure, deface or imperil the protected heritage of Shikarpur or build on near the sites will be unlawful."

Against the backdrop of the fast dwindling heritage landscape, I had a meeting with archaeologist, Dr. Kaleemullah Lashari, Secretary to the Govt. of Sindh, the then Director Archives, who encouraged me to undertake the exercise to identify the existing heritage buildings as a first step towards protection and preservation of the city's old structures, having historical and architectural values. He gave very useful tips to achieve the objective. Initially, it was thought that we would complete the survey and photographic work in a year or so. But as we moved on, the avenues of listing of the heritage buildings broadened because of the active cooperation of the heritage loving citizens, who guided us to the locations, where more old buildings were discovered in sound condition. Their cooperation helped to include numerous houses, havelies, buildings, temples, mosques, shrines and objects such as wooden doors, windows, floors including sizeable number of antiques in possession of the citizens. The listing of the structures has been arranged UC-wise to facilitate their quick location.

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It is a sad truth that a large portion of the city's population is not aware of its historical background, cultural heritage and traditions. Ever since independence, two to three generations have grown up in total ignorance of their history, culture and heritage assets. Because of the architectural grandeur, the town was lovingly called "Paris of Sindh". Karl Marx a German social economist, who wrote a thesis on India has described this town in Sindh as one of the civilized and graceful towns of undivided India. Similarly, Rabinath Tagore a great Bengali poet of the subcontinent and Nobel Prize winner also praised Shikarpur and Hyderabad (Sindh) in his observations during his visit to the above towns.

Having learnt that scores of Houses, havelis and buildings both aesthetically appealing, and structurally sound, were being demolished purposely by the greedy individuals, the World Monument Fund (WMF) New York, included Shikarpur in the 2008 Watch List of "100 Most Endangered Sites of World Protections", on the recommendation of Ms Anila Naeem, Professor, Department of Architecture NED University, Karachi.

Lives of famous people in history are replete with tales of love for their roots. Khalil Gibran an Arab, born in 1883 in a small town known as Bashiri, in Lebanon, left the country at a young age with his mother to settle in America. He became a great artist, poet and writer, considered to be the third most widely read poet in history after Shakespeare and Lao-Tzu. Through he lived for many decades away from his ancestral land, before his death in 1931 in New York Gibran wrote in his will that he should be buried in the soil he was born. This wish was fulfilled in 1932, when his wife and sister took his remains to Bashiri, Lebanon. The words he had chosen to be written on his grave are:

**"I am alive like you,
and I am standing beside you.
close your eyes and look around,
you will see me in front of you".**

It is a coincidence that almost 200 years before Khalil Gibran, the great mystic poet of Sindh, Shah Abdul latif Bhittai (1678-1747) had written of his love for the land in his immortal poetry. The Risalo (Message) in the words of Marvi.

**"Yearning for my native land, if I die here,
Send my corpse to relatives oh Soomra, I be
buried beside my folks' graves there, Where
the scent of soil, fragrance of flowers, Shall
give a feeling as if I was alive there."**

واجهائي وطن کي، آئون جي هت مياس،
گور منهنجي، سومرا! کج پنوهارن پاس،
ڏج ڏاڏائي ڏهه جي، منجهان ورتين واس،
مياڻي جياس، جي وڃي مڙه ملير ڏي.

The first democratically elected Prime Minister of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (January 5, 1928-April 4, 1979) describes the love for his land in the following words, **"You cannot be big unless you are prepared to kiss the ground. You cannot defend the soil unless you know the smell of that soil"**

In present day social, cultural and economic chaos, love continues for one's roots. A saga surfaced in the electronic media in 2009 that one Pooran Singh born in village Bilga of Indian Punjab, in 1870 had migrated to Australia to work as a hawker to earn his livelihood. He died in 1947 at the age of 77. Before death, he wrote his will that after his cremation his remains were to be sent to his native land to be immersed in the waters of river Ganges. His wish was actualized after 63 years when Kapil Dev, the former Indian cricket captain, came to know of the will of his countryman. He traveled to Victoria in July 2010 to collect the ashes preserved in a crematorium and brought it to India. This human gesture of the legendary cricketer is a memorable event.

May 23, 2012 was a red letter day in the life of US President Barak Obama when he visited Moneygall, a small village in Ireland (UK) where his great- great-great grandfather once lived and worked as shoe-maker. The joyous President proudly recalling his distance roots said **"I have come home to find the apostrophe (object / sign) that I lost somewhere along the way"**.

It is ironical that foreign organizations like WMF and other individuals not born or any connection with the city, feel the pain of destruction of heritage. But we, the citizens, living there are indifferent to the constant damage being done to our heritage. It is now time to give back to our ancestral city and by joining in the efforts to protect and preserve the remaining glorious structures so lovingly made by our forefathers. We must own the city where we were born, spent our childhood and got education from its schools and colleges. The soul of a city is derived from the people who inhabit it. Their history and culture is reflected from the built environment. Heritage is a glimpse into our past and a window to peep into and applaud the painstaking efforts of our previous generations. Destruction of our history and culture needs to be discouraged. I quote the famous saying of US President John F. Kennedy (1961-63), **"Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you done for your country"**.

In this behalf, the Government of Sindh should also take an initiative to bring about an awareness among the people. The more practicable mode would be that the provincial education department as a policy matter, introduce a basic history, geography and cultural life of each district in primary school text books and make the curriculum more relevant to the students. This will help in inculcating a sense of ownership among the school-going generation at an impressionable stage in their lives. In turn the District Management must have an effective and active historical and cultural heritage committee. Besides holding seminars, lectures, cultural festivals and photo exhibitions. The committee should be entrusted to monitor the activities which run contrary to the preservation and protection of heritage structures of the district. Such steps will go a long way in creating awareness among the people at large to realize that a piece of ancient history is an asset rather than liability. Allama Muhammad Iqbal narrates the significance of history in the lives of people in his Persian poetry:

"The record of the past illuminates the conscience of a people; memory Of past achievements makes it self-aware; But if that memory fades and is forgotten, The folklore again is lost in nothingness....., If thou desires everlasting life, Break not the thread between the past and now And the far future. What is life? A wave Of consciousness of continuity.."

خودشناس آمد زیاد سرگذشت	قوم روشن از سواد سرگذشت
باز اندر نیتی گم می شود	سرگذشت او گر از یادش رود
ربط ایام آمده شیرازه بند	نسخه بود ترا اے بهوشمند
خیزد ارز حال تو استقبال تو	اسرزند از ماضی تو حال تو
رشته ماضی ز استقبال و حال	مشکن از خوابی حیات لازوال
مے کشان را شور قلقل زندگی است	موج ادراک تسلسل زندگی است

I profess with all sincerity of my heart that I have not the least personal interest in striving to bring out this modest work except try to show case and preserve the pride of my native place.

Naseem Mughal

Shikarpur, basic facts

Geography:

Shikarpur is located $27^{\circ} 18'$ North latitude and $8^{\circ} 38'$ East longitude. The equator passes nearby thus creating a tropical zone climate. Summers are hot, temperature shooting upto 40 to 45degrees centigrade in June and July. Winters are mild with occasional chilly spells caused by northern winds from Siberia. Birds from Central Asian countries fly down to the lakes in mid October. These migratory birds fly back to their roots in spring. The city is about 194 feet above mean sea level with River Indus flowing east of the city. Its tributaries, Sindh, Raees and Begari canals draw water from the river. These canals are a major source for agricultural cultivation. Drinking water is drawn from the sub-soil, which is potable.



A settalite view of Shikarpur

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Economy:

The main source of livelihood is agriculture. About 70 percent of the population depends on agri-oriented employment. The rest are engaged in business and other vocations. Main crops are wheat, rice, maize, pulses, vegetables, mangoes and. The pace of industrialization is slow. Sindh Small Industries Corporation has set up industries to encourage investment. The industrial activities at present are limited to rice and flour. Pickle blending is also a popular trade activity.



Land and people:

According to the 1998 census, the population of the city is 2, 60,000. The total area of the city is about six square kilometers. In 1617 its population was said to be 500. By the end of the 18th century it increased to 30,000 and in 1947 its was estimated to be around 75,000. Due to the thriving trade and prosperity witnessed in the early 18th century the Hindu community which spoke the Seraiki language, migrated from Multan. But they quickly adopted the local culture and its language. They were known as Aahuja, Chwala, Chhabra, Jehtmalami, Raajmal Nangpalal, Khatur, Lulla, and Mata. Both Muslims and Hindus also migrated from Jhrok. Lakhi Marhi, Kutch, Kalat, Gambat, Doau and Larkana then known as Chandka, in late 18th century during Afghan rule. The Pathan tribe? Kakar and Durani, settled in Sultankot and Garhi Yaseen areas.

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Language:

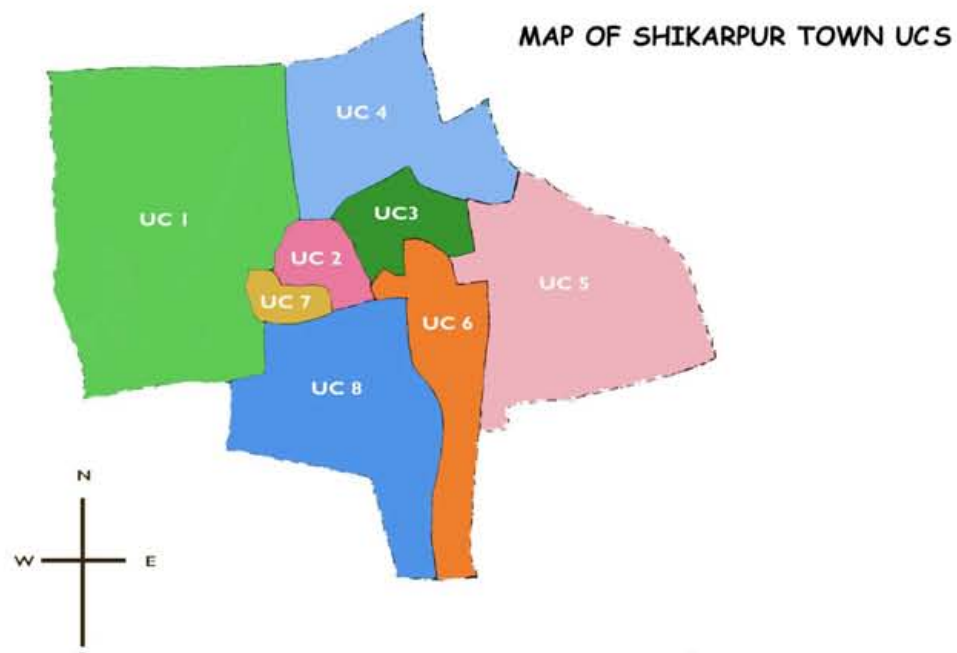
Ninety percent of the population of the city are Sindhi speaking. The language is soft compared to the other parts of Sindh. It is a mixture of Arabic, Persian and Seraiki languages.



The flood-affected people move to Shikarpur for safety in August 2010.

Administration:

Shikarpur taluka is the headquarter of the district which is part of the Larkana region. It is next to Jacobabad on the north side, Sukkur on the south side and Larkana on the West. It has four talukas – Shikarpur, Garhi Yaseen, Khanpur and Lakhi. The city is run by the Taluka Municipal Administration. The Taluka Nazim looks after the civic amenities of the city. The town is divided into eight union councils. Each UC has its own Nazim District Coordination Officer who over sees the government department officers of the district. About five percent of the population works in government and private organizations.



SHIKARPUR DISTRICT DATA

AREA	3,000 Sq. Kms
POULATION	1,000,000
LITERACY	33%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN	Sindhi, Balochi, Brahvi, Saraiki, Urdu
ECONOMY	Industries, Trade, Commerce, Fisheries, & Agriculture
INDUSTRIES	Small & Medium Industries
CLIMATE	Hot And Humid
RAINFALL	100Mm
COMMUNICATIONS	
METALLED ROADS	413.61 Km
UN-METALLED ROADS	809Km (Pacaa)
RAILWAYS	Kotri-Quetta Line & Sukkur-Quetta Line
AIR SERVICES	Local Booking Office of P.I.A. District Headquarters are closely connected with Sukkur, Jacobabad & Moenjodaro Airports
POST OFFICES	34
TELEGRAPH OFFICE & INTERNET	105
EDUCATION FACILITIES	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	1273
MIDDLE SCHOOLS	65
HIGH SCHOOLS	51
COLLEGES	05
GOVERNMENT COLLEGES OF	07
TECHNOLOGY	
UNIVERSITIES	01 (Campus of Shah Abdul Latif University Khairpur
VOCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	05
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS	02
MEDICLE FACILITIES	
DESPENSRIES	20
BASIC HEALTH UNITS	34
RURAL HEALTH CENTRES	07
SUB-HEALTH CENTRES	10
T.B. CLINICS	35
MATERNITY HOMES	07
VETERINARY DISPENSRIES	35
TALUKA HOSPITAL HEADQUARTERS	03
MAIN CANALS / MINORS OF WATERS	60
WATER COURSES	2980
UNION COUNCILS	49

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BOUNDARIES:

On the north, Shikarpur is bounded by district Jacobabad and Kashmore, on the east by district Sukkur, on the South-east by district Larkana and on the west by the Balochistan Provinces.

IRRIGATION:

There is network of canals, which off take from Sukkur and Gudu barrage, Main canals Beghari, Sindh Canal, Rais Wah, Rice Canal, Dadu Canal, Mir Wah and Khirthar Canal.

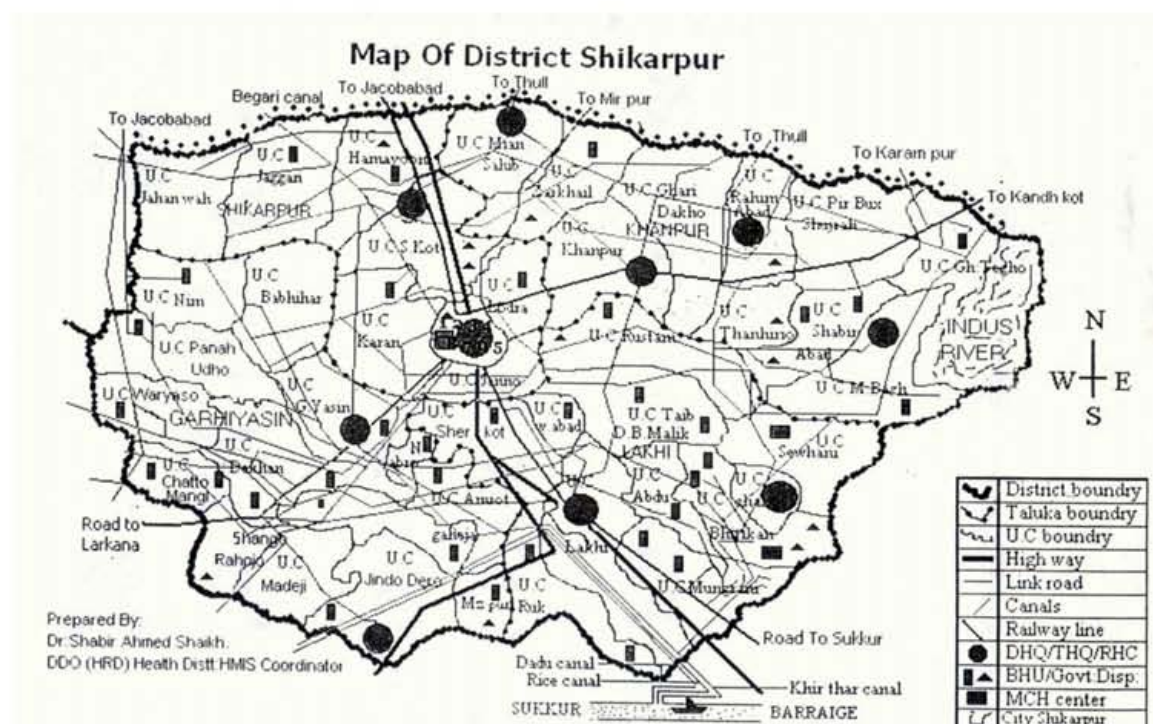
FORESTRY:

The area under forests in Shikarpur is 16896 hectares. Some of the important forests Andal Belo, Bagerji Belo and Salar Belo.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP:

After devolution plan, Shikarpur district was divided in four Talukas and fifty Union Councils. District Coordination Officer now re-designated Deputy Commissioner heads the district.

Sr.	Name of Taluka	No. of Circles	No. of Tapas	No. of DEHS
1	SHIKARPUR	03	13	49
2	KHANPUR	03	13	52
3	GARHI YASEEN	04	25	92
4	LAKHI	03	14	53
	TOTAL	13	65	246



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Communication:

The city is strategically placed on the map of Sindh and Pakistan. It is well connected with all the four provinces of the country by road. The country's two major highways namely National Highway and Indus Highway meet at the city. It lies roughly 535 kms north of Karachi via National Highway passing through Hyderabad, Hala, Moro Khairpur and Sukkur and is almost equally distanced via Indus Highway touching Kotri, Sehwan Sharif, Dadu, Larkana, Raudero and Garhi Yaseen. The city is on the railway mainline, which connects it with Baluchistan, Punjab and Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP). The railway line was laid in Shikarpur in 1886. River.



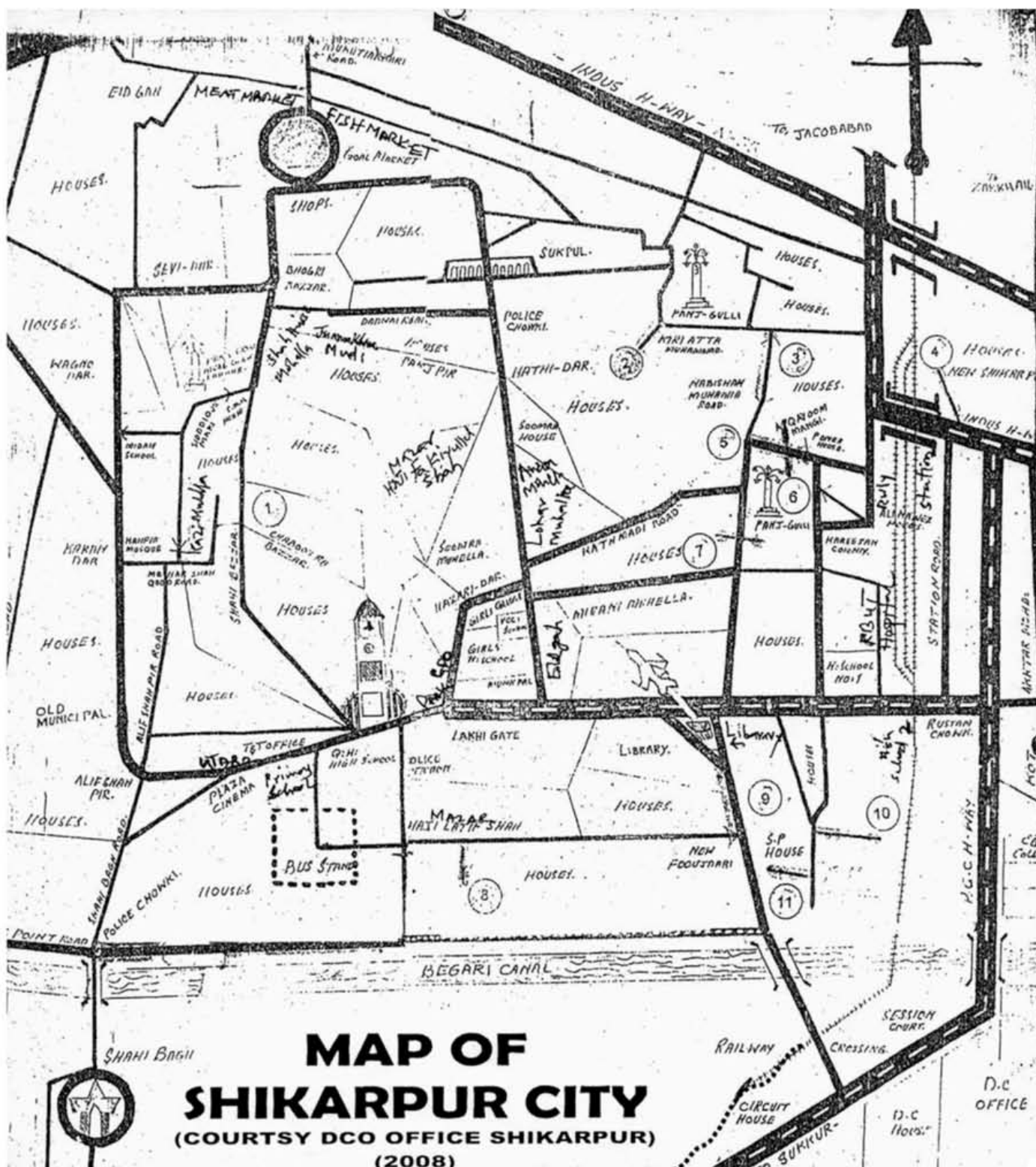
Indus was also the source of transportation of merchandise by boats. River Boat Port was developed on the river east of Shikarpur in 1908. The goods were loaded in boats destined for lower Sindh, Karachi and Bombay. The port building and berth for boats still exists at the site. It is connected to three airports in the range of 35-80kms---Sukkur, Jacobabad and Moenjo Daro. The city is linked with a network of metalled roads with the talukas and villages.



A map of Shikarpur in the 1940s

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Emergence of Shikarpur:

The history of Shikarpur begins from 1599 when Sindh was annexed to the Mughal empire. The present city area and its outskirts were hunting fields (Shikargah), which merged with the borders of Sibi (Baluchistan) during the rule of Emperor Jalauddin Muhammad Akbar (1556-1605). The Mahars were given a piece of land near Bakhar for their settlement. Lakhi formed a part of the gifted are. The area from Bakhar to Sibi was called Mughalle. Daudopotas, who were loyal to the Mughals were also given land known as Shikargah, by Mughal ruler Nooruddin Mohammad Jahangir (1605-1628). Not happy with the favours to the Daudoptas, the Mahars started harassing the Daudpotas on one pretext or the other. Due to the hostile attitude of the Mahar tribe the Daudpota head, Amir Bhadur Khan, complained to Pir Sultan Muhammad Ibrahim Lakhvi who was the spiritual leader of both the Daudpotas and Mahars. But the Mahars did not pay heed to the Pir's advice for peace. The squabblings between the two tribes continued. In the year 1603 AD, fierce fighting broke out near Foulad Canal which caused the death of Sardar Sher Khan resulting in the retreat of the Mahars. The Mahars in a bid to settle the score with the Daudpotas, challenged their opponents near Chundh Goath (Jamrra), a village six kilometers south of their settlement. The Mahars were again defeated in their second attempt to subdue the Daudoptas.



Pir Sultan Muhammad Ibrahim advised the Daudpota chief, Amir Bahadur Khan, to build a town and name it Shikarpur. He religiously followed the advice and started work on the township in 1617 AD. Its population was estimated to be around 500 people. Amir Bahadur Khan remained the chief till his death in 1678 and was succeeded by his son Amir Bahadur II. The Daudpotas built a mud wall around the town to protect it from outside attacks. The wall was known as Aalam Panah. It had eight huge gates which were named Lakhidar, Hathidar, Zhazaridar, Khanpuridar, Karandar, Wagnodar, Sividar and Nausherodar.

During Bahadur Khan's days, the governor of Sibi, Nawab Mirza became ill. With the aim to install his son Bukhtiar Khan he planned a conspiracy to kill the sardars of the Sibi area, and succeeded in doing so. After the death of Nawab Mirza, the people did not allow Bukhtiar to stay in Sibi. Amir Bahadur remembering his father's help to Nawab Mirza him in the past, handed over Khanpur to Bukhtiar Khan who build a fort there and named it Bukhtiarkot. Amir Bahadur died and left his son Amir Mubarak as his successor. Taking undue advantage of his young age Bukhtiar Khan attacked Shikarpur. Amir Mubarak complained to Hazrat Mukhdom Sheikh Hamid Muhammad Ganj Buksh, who intervened asking Bukhtiar Khan to return the town to the Daudpatas. But he did not pay heed to the Mukhdom's advice. Seeing no hope Amir Mubarak left the town and stayed with Jehan Khan, a landlord to Takhat Miran Shah, near Mirpur. Amir Mubarak was given land by Jehan Khan where he stayed.

During the rule of emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, his son Moizuddin Mughal was appointed governor of Sindh and Multan. Amir Mubarak lobbied before the governor to regain the control of Shikarpur, and the governor obliged considering Amir Mubarak's valour and loyalty. The prince dispatched his forces there and Bukhtiar Khan was killed during the fight. Amir Mubarak was handed over the town by the Mughal prince. In the meantime Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhoro, through devious means gained favour with the Delhi rulers and succeeded in obtaining the title of "Nawab Khudayar Khan". He then turned his eyes on Shikarpur. He attacked the Daudpotas with his forces. The fighting ended with a peace treaty being signed. Mian Yar Muhammad died in 1718 and was succeeded by his son Mian Noor Muhammad. He continued his father's enmity with the Daudpotas. Amir Mubarak died in 1726 and was buried in his ancestral graveyard in Shikarpur. Amir Sadiq Khan succeeded his father and sent a message to Mian Noor Muhammad for a peaceful co-existence. But Mian Noor Muhammad rejected the offer and attacked Shikarpur. Amir Sadiq sensing defeat took refuge in Khanpur fort. Hazrat Mukhdom Shaikh Abdul Kadir of Uch Sharif invited Amir Sadiq to live in Uch. Amir Sadiq narrated his woes to the Nawab of Multan, Hayatullah, who gifted a piece of his land to the Daudpotas where a new town called Allahabad came into being. It was later renamed Bahawalpur.

Nadir Shah led an expedition to Sindh in 1739. On hearing of the impending attack, Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhoro escaped to Umerkot but was chased by him there. Seeing no way out he surrendered to Nadir Shah and agreed to pay a ransom regularly to the Kabul ruler. Nadir Shah divided upper Sindh in three parts:

1. Noor Muhammad Kalhoro Lower Sindh
2. Amir Sadiq Khan (Daudpotas) Shikarpur to Sehwan
3. Muhammad Khan Baluch Part of Sindh which is now in Baluchistan

Noor Muhammad Kalhoro began a conspiracy against Amir Sadiq by instigating Nadir Shah to take back Shikarpur from him. He sent forces under Tamahas Khan. On the other hand Amir Sadiq rushed to Iran to muster the support of Askar Ali Khan to fight against the supporters of Noor Muhammad Kalhoro. But Noor Muhammad again succeeded in his tactics and poisoned the mind of Askar Ali Khan, who turned against Amir Sadiq. Amir Sadiq was defeated and killed while fighting in 1746 AD.

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Shah Shuja (1780-1842)

Nadir Shah was killed in 1747. He was succeeded by his commander Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1753. The last Kalhoro ruler Mian Abdul Ghani being very weak handed over the town and its northern areas to the forces of Ahmed Shah Abdali. Thus the whole area came under the sovereignty of the Afghans covering the area west of River Indus to Iran. Ahmed Shah annexed Rojhan Mazari up to Madheji. Shikarpur was made the headquarters. His son Shah Shujaul Mulk stayed on in the town for some years. His army had barracks near Moriani Muhalla Pond. The credit of most of the development in the area goes to the Afghans, particularly during Taimur Shah's rule. Orchards around the town were developed, Sindh Canal was dug, Jamia Mosque Lakhidar was built on the desire of Prince Moizuddin Mughal, the governor of Multan. Due to objectionable activities, Shuja Shah was forced to leave the town after a lot of hue and cry from the public. He settled down in Ludinaia in 1818. Kabul Sardar Muhammad Azim Khan with his force of 50,000 armed men reached Shikarpur and erected his tents at Shahi Bagh but was pressured by Amir? to leave the area.

In 1824 Ranjit Singh threatened to attack the town. At that time Shikarpur was ruled by Afghan governor Nawab Mansoor Khan, who was convinced by Mir's minister Nawab Wali Muhammad Laghari, through Jumma Khan Barkzai, to hand over control of Shikarpur to Nawab Laghari. After initial reluctance, Nawab Mansoor Khan agreed to handover the town to the Mirs in 1823.



Mir Yar Muhammad Khan
Mir Muhammad Khan, 1842

Talpurs Rule:

The Talpurs were a Balouch tribe from Baluchistan, employed as soldiers in the Kalhora armed forces. After overthrowing their masters in 1782, the Talpurs divided Sindh among their family members. They wrested Shikarpur from the Afghans in 1823-24. The town was directly brought under the control of the Talpurs. During their rule, trade and commerce with other development work was speeded up by Nawab Wali Muhammad who was a very competent prime minister of Sindh. He appointed Agha Kazim Shah as governor, and later on Nawab Alan Khan Marri took over the governorship of the town. More attention was given to the promotion of education. Literacy activities were encouraged, particularly by Nawab Wali Muhammad and Kazim Shah, who were themselves renowned poets. The Talpurs were patrons of art and literature. Mir Fateh Ali Khan, Mir Karam Ali Khan, Mir Murad Ali Khan and Mir Naseer Khan were outstanding poets. Hunting was their favourite pastime.

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Alexander Burnes

Arrival of the British:

In 1808, the British extended their trade to Central Asia via River Indus. Suspecting that Afghanistan would become a launching pad for the Russian invasion of their prized possession of India in 1837, Sir Alexander Burnes was sent to Kabul as a British envoy. The British fought the first Anglo-Afghan war in 1838 and imposed a short-lived puppet regime of Shah Shuja in 1839 with the help of the British army under Sir John Kean. The regime crumbled when hostile mobs attacked the British army in 1842 in Kabul, causing their retreat. They then prepared a huge army to fight against the Afghans which passed through Shikarpur. Captain Lech? Bahadur? was dispatched there to make arrangements for encamping of the army, cleaning the area around Hathidar, Hazaridar and Saddar. Captain Estwick was appointed agent and commander of the army. William MacNaughton, commander-in-chief camped in Shikarpur in 1841. The war between the Talpur army and the British army under Charles Napier was fought at Miani (Hyderabad). The Talpurs were defeated in February 1843 by the British army.



Charles Napier
British Commander

Development work under British Rule;

When the British conquered Sindh in 1843, they brought with them many new ideas for a welfare state. They introduced modern education. The pioneer of English education in the province was Captain Preedy, the Collector of Sindh, who founded the Karachi School on his own expenses in 1846. This was followed by another English school in Shikarpur by the collector, Captain Goldsmith in 1855.

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Sir Bartle Frere
Commissioner Sindh

They updated the administrative and justice system and streamlined the revenue and communication system. They also introduced the concept of two planned cities and made Karachi a port city. They developed a network of roads and lengthy railway system in a very short time and linked remote villages with the main cities. Erection of Lynsdown Railway Bridge (1897) and construction of Lloyd Barrage (1932) on River Indus, Sukkur, which has the world's greatest irrigation system, are landmark efforts by the British. Even the credit for development of alphabets of the modern Sindhi language goes to Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, then Commissioner of Sindh. The institutions and infrastructure built by the British in the 19th and early 20th century are still intact despite the apathy to protect structures which are still catering to the needs of the people.

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RBUT Hospital



Governor of Sindh, Lancelot Graham performed unveiling ceremony of the hospital on 11-01-1937

Shikarpur was given special attention by the Britishers due to its geographical location. It was during the British rule that the first English medium school was established in 1855 after Karachi. Mukhtiarkar office building was constructed using sun-dried bricks with an arched verandah to withstand the rigours of the summer heat. Many public welfare buildings were built around the town with multi-designed structures depicting Anglo-Mughal, European and French architecture orders besides encouraging local architecture of brick masonry work. Merewether Pavilion was built in 1871 in Shahi Bagh. Government High School (1973) C&S Govt. College 1933, RBUT Hospital (1937) were built under the patronage of British officers posted in the area. Clock Tower made of Redstone was built in 1935. Henry Holland Fye Hospital (1910) and Lady Dufferin Women's Hospital, which was renamed Ganga Bai Hospital, are a few examples of selfless service rendered to the citizens. Homeopathic Hospital was set up by Dr. Manhorlal, in the early 40s near Khatwari Dharmsalm which helped the ailing considerably.

An underground sewerage drainage system was laid in 1890 AD by the municipality, under the president-ship of Ali Nawaz Alvi. Underground water lines were laid with a network of fire extinguishing outlets to draw water instantly in the event of a fire, particularly in the thickly populated business, shopping area-Shahi Bazar and its residential vicinity.



1950s



2010

Shikarpur Today:

Today's Shikarpur is very different from the one witnessed in the early 50s. At present the city's civic amenities are next to none as the huge bundle of daily problems, including traffic jams, congestion and encroachments despite funds at the disposal of the concerned quarters, continue. The city is almost drowned during heavy rains during summers and winters. The cosmetic repair work of the roads is washed away after a couple of months.



The Clock Tower roundabout towards Station Road, Jumani Hall Road-Hathidar-Sukpur Road to Gol Market and Lakhidar-Garhi Yaseen Roads are the worst hit sections. The slow moving donkey carts make it next to impossible even for pedestrians to move. Untreated drainage water is dumped into fresh water Begari canal, near Shahi Bagh, the city's most visited picnic spot in summers.



(1996)

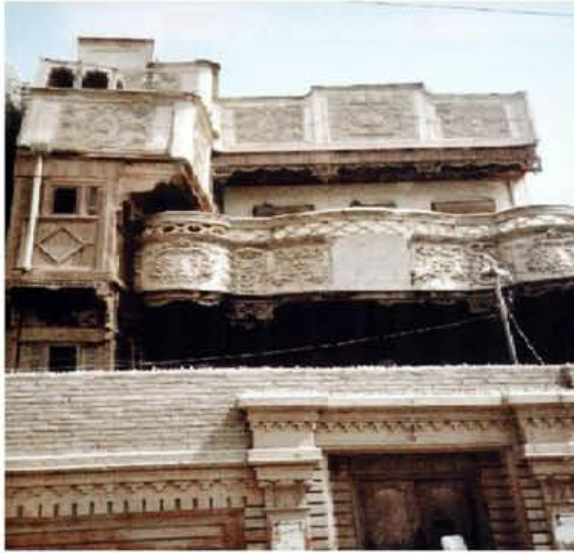


(2009)

The local government and a strict management should take the initiative to solve the drainage problem of the city with vigour. In order to safeguard the ecology and fresh water canal, a plant for treatment of effluents should be installed at the main drainage outlets for chemical treatment before it is discharged into the fresh canal water meant for human consumption and agricultural use.

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(2007)



(2009)

The specially built fish and meat markets are deserted because meat sellers have opened their shops on main roads, streets and muhallas. The mushroom growth of these shops have created unhygienic conditions in the city. The local government should act and encourage the meat and fish sellers to return to the old markets built for them.



Many cattle pens have sprung up in muhallas and streets of the city. As a result, the cattle pen refuse is littered around the houses spreading a foul smell, which is injurious to human health. Shikarpur was a prosperous city engaged in the manufacturing of iron and steel goods including water hand-pumps, fodder cutting machines, agricultural implements processed by Sham Sunder Iron industry (1925), Sindh Engineering Works (1935), glass sheet manufacturing, household kitchen utensils, spoons and locks factories, Bawany Flour Mills, PNP Rice Mills, Ghee-Soap Arif Industries Sindh, Fine Textile Mills, Hindustan Mechanical Works near Mata Dharmal, Upper Sindh Engineering Works on Foujdari Road and many other factories have been closed down mainly because of lawlessness coupled with tribal feuds, which have caused zero employment, causing a big migration from the city to Karachi and other places in search of employment and sustenance. The migration has not only caused added loss to the social fabric of the city, but also serious damage to the cultural heritage. The city has fallen victim to neglect and apathy. Once an economically vibrant city, it now presents a pathetic picture.

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Heritage structures in state of disrepair

There are no building control laws at the local level to monitor the demolition that is making way for new commercial buildings. Under the circumstances, there is a need for the creation of Shikarpur Development Authority. In this behalf, Department of Culture, Antiquities & Development & Planning, Government of Sindh with an active participation of the district government, can play a leading role for its rehabilitation and beautification.



It is our duty to keep our city clean and tidy and not forget our heritage which is reflected in our old buildings. The people who do not care about their past tend to be reckless with their present and future. British visionary prime minister correctly remarked that we shape our cities, they shape our lives.

An old house being demolished

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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19th century Pretum Sabha Commerce School built in the 19th century.

Development and promotion of education

Shikarpur was one of the most important learning centres of Sindh in the pre-independence era, even before the arrival of the Britishers in 1843.

Persian was the official language of the province. Pundit's were used to writing Sindhi in the Devangari script. Traders including Khojas and Memons used Modi as the Vanika script which did not have vowels. Hindu women used Gurmukhi and the government employees used a script similar to the Arabic script. In 1849 the British introduced English-Sindh dictionary in Devangari. In 1850, they translated the Bible in Sindhi in the Devangari script. Supported by Sir Richard Burton, the local scholars Munshi Tanwardas and Mirza Sadik Ali Beg evolved a 52-letter Sindhi alphabet. The change came when Sir Bartel Frere, second commissioner of Sindh constituted a 10-member committee in 1852 for the introduction of Sindhi as the official language in all the offices of the province. Dr Trump and Major goldsmith compiled Sindhi grammar. The first Sindhi language book titled Baabnamo was written by Nandiram Mirchandani which was published in 1853.



Nadir Primary School (1855)

The first English medium school was established in 1855 at the initiative of Captain F.G. Goldsmith, Assistant Commissioner and educational adviser of the government. The school served children of the British officers posted in the city. Soon after the introduction of the Sindhi alphabet, grammar and Sindhi as the official language, the locals were encouraged to educate their children. Before independence, education was under the control of the municipality called "School Board". The committee comprised of educationists and men of vision. Prominent among them were

Professor Shewarram Pherwani, Wadhmal Varomal Goklaniani, Wahid Buksh, Syed Hyder Ali Shah, Mir Ahmed Alvi, Ghulam Kadir Shahban, Dr Atta Muhammad Shaikh, Roshan Ara Mughal, Bai Dameiti Devi, Muhammad Ibrahim and Gobindram Punjabi. The members worked ceaselessly for the popularizing of education amongst the less privileged and many poor students were awarded private schoolships and stipends to encourage the common man to get education. A senior Cambridge school was also established in the early 40s. The first Sindhi primary school known as Nadir School was established in 1855 followed by a chain of schools in the city.

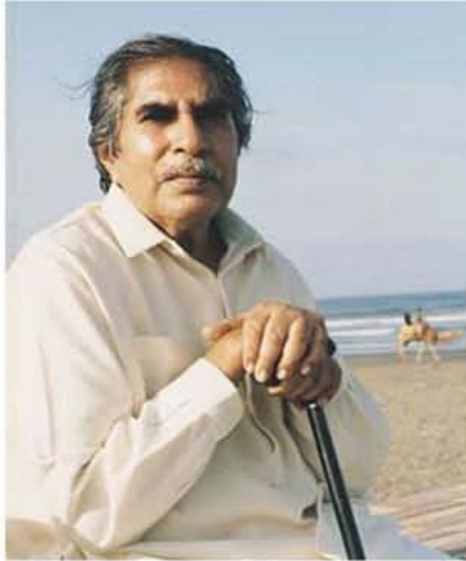
- Nadir Primary School – 1855
- Jumani Hall Primary School -- 1855
- Government High School 1873.
- Pritum Sabha School built by Pritum Dev Sabha in 1889.
- Hopeful Academy opened by Wadhmal in 1901.
- Hathidar Primary School in 1904, rebuilt by Muridar Punjabi in 1924 in memory of his wife Shymi Bai.
- Teachers Training School in the building of Maganmal Primary School Lakhidar in 1919.
- Government Saddar Primary School – 1924.
- New Era High School – 1932.
- C & S Government College – 1933.
- Eshwari Bai Sitaldas Girls High School – 1933.
- Kiri Atta Muhammad Primary School – 1946.
- L & N Medical College.
- Speed & Efficiency Institute Hazari Dar – 1942.
- Senior Cambridge School – 1943.

As the majority of the people were engaged in business and trading, the merchants groomed their male offspring in the business techniques from an early age. The vocational schools were opened to impart specialized training in commerce and trade. These institutions were called OAJHAS. Pretum Sabha School on Sindh Canal Road opposite the shrine of Haji Abdul Latif Shah, was one of the commerce schools in Shikarpur. After completion of theoretical studies, the students were sent to local business centre shops, banks and grain markets to get practical training on the line of internships being practiced by high profile institutions such as IBA, LUMS, CBM and SZABIST for their BBA AND MBA students. Speed & Efficiency Institute was established to prepare students in business efficiency and an institute for students preparing for Punjab matriculation exams was also set up in 1942 at Hazari Dar headed by Principal Krishinchand Rechar.

Shikarpur has produced a rich crop of writers, poets, educationists and prominent politicians of the country. The city is also proud of its first Muslim lady MBBS degree holder in the subcontinent, Sarah Sidiki, and first M.A. degree holder in Sindh, Mian Abdul Majid Dureshani. It should be mentioned that most of the schools were built with the donations of the well-to-do Hindu community. Seth Har Baghwandas Dhaonoomal temporarily gave possession of his building (old Municipal office) in 1932 and also donated rupees 5,300 for the under-construction C&S College building with a request that the college library be named after him, which was accepted by the working committee of the college. An ayurvedic college was established known as Seth Lunidasingh Satram Singh Bajaj & Seth Narain Singh Bajaj College. It was recognized by the Sindh government. It imparted a three-year course in the basic methods of treatment in allopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic treatment and was headed by Hakim Dhanraj Punjabi.

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Shaikh Ayaz

The city is proud of its educationists such as Usman Ali Ansari, Professor Syed Muhammad Saleem, Dr Abdul Khaliq Raz, Kisharam, Arz Muhammad Sheikh, Taj Muhammad Memon, Ali Muhammad Mehar, Abdul Majid Sindhi, Abdul Qadeer Afghan, Prof Aminullah Alvi, Taj Muhammad Alvi, Sir Zakir Hussian, Professor Ghulam Ahmed Badvi, Prof Aftab Ahmed Khan, Kadirabad Khan Pathan, Professor Nazir Ahmed Sidiki. Professor Lutufullah Badvi, Professor Shivram Perwani, Sher Ali Ansari, Professor Raziul Rehman, Professor Ahmed Ali Khan, Professor N.A. Faruqui, Professor S.W. Qadri, Professor Abdul Hanif Khan, Professor Muhammad Ahmed Jafri, Professor Manzar Hussian Kazmi, Professor S. Tahir Hussian, Professor Ahmedullah Qureshi, Professor Qamar Shahbaz Bughio, Professor Azzizullah Memon, Professor Muhammad Hussain Bhutto, Professor Tajmmul Hussain, Professor Kazmi, Professor Ziauddin, Professor Abdul Sattar, Professor Afaq Haider, Professor Laiq Ahmed, Professor Shafi-ul-Hasnain, Gian Chand, Qazi Abdul Rehman, Abdul Nabi, Nazeer Ahmed Mughal, Ghulam Haider, Suleman, Abdul Sami, Pehlajrai and many more who have contributed in the advancement and promotion of education in the city. Acquiring knowledge in the present times by the people continues despite various handicaps. The city still stands tall among many other cities and towns of Sindh in its literacy pursuits. Writers, poets, and historians of today have been writing on different subjects for the enlightenment of the people at large.

Shikarpur has also a sizeable share in the civil service both at federal and provincial level received on merit through competitive examinations. They have excelled also in the professional fields of doctors, engineers and lawyers. Too many names!



Government Girls Degree College
established in 1967



HMB School Law College and I.T.
Institute building in 2002

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The New Era:

The most note-worthy development came in 1967, when Government Girls Degree College was established by a private governing body comprising of Dr Ishrat Hussain, then Assistant Commissioner and SDM Shikarpur (former Governor State Bank currently Director IBA Karachi University, Mr Khalik Dino Tanwari Advocate, Muhammad Umar and Agha Abdul Nabi Khan Pathan. At present the number of students exceeds 1500 in the college. Haji Moula Buksh Law College was established in the early 1990s, another milestone in the field of education the city. Army Public School and college came into being in 1995-96, which maintains a high standard of discipline and excellent education is being imparted to over 1000 students. With the increase in population and the realization of the importance of education, many private and public-run schools have now been established. HMB Institute of Information Technology is another achievement in the advancement of knowledge. At present the city has over 100 educational institutions. The city's literacy rate is about 70 per cent and 57 per cent in the whole district.



HMS Charity Hospital built in 1996



Public School & College built in the 1990s

City of commerce and trade:

The early period witnessed wars and quarrels over the control of the strategic areas of Shikarpur for outsiders between early 18th century to the middle of 19th century. The town grew in trade and commerce during the Afghan rule between 1747-1824. The Afghan rulers, particularly Taimur Shah, encouraged Hindu businessmen and traders to settle in the town to boost trading. He ensured their safety and protection and created a peaceful environment for the people of the area. The merchants from the north and south and north-west of India would pass through the town and thus Shikarpur became a town of great importance beyond the Indus. But unlike the earlier towns of Sindh it owed its importance not only to industry but also to the extensive banking business carried on by its people from all over India, Central Asia and the Caspian Sea. The town produced some of the finest bankers and the biggest banking house of its time.



Rice mill

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From 19th century to middle of the 20th century, the city occupied a central place in trade and commerce in Asia. Trading centred around mainly fresh fruits, dry fruits, sugar, grains, leather, cloth and sweet meats. Shikarpur during this period can be compared to Quetta, Peshawar, Lahore and Faisalabad in trading. During the Afghan rule, Qafla-serai with large and spacious compound having lodging facilities was constructed with a thick mud wall surrounding the area at the northern entrance of the city's Jacobabad-Quetta road. The Qafla-serai popularly known as Qafla-Qila in those days, served as the centre of trade and commerce. The Pathans and Afghan traders from the frontier and Afghanistan brought goods of raisins, almonds, apricots and varied dry fruits including wool and skins from Kabul, Kandahar, Chaman, Quetta and other places. And in return the goods they carried **were** foodstuff, cloth and other items from Sindh. Being very close to the city Qafla-Qila's open ground was very useful and very convenient for camel camping. However, after the introduction of Sindh railway service in the late 19th century, the Qila lost its importance as the central place for trade as traders began to transport their merchandise through the railway. Thus the Qila became deserted for a long time. Now private houses have been built in its area. The cloth traders of the city built a huge cloth centre in 1925 similar to the Clock Towner on M.A. Jinnah Road Karachi, and named it "Shikarpuri Cloth Market." The wall of the magnificent building is still intact, but the rest of the structure has been destroyed.



Shikarpur Cloth Market

Cloth merchants of Shikarpur built an imposing building in 1924 adjacent to Mere wether Tower Karachi



Markets, were constructed in the European style. The trading of that period was well-organized and was arranged on the pattern of international code of classification of merchandize. There was a live animal market known as Bakra Pirri including fish, spices, vegetable, thread and yarn cloth and a pottery market, with furniture and hardware shops, boot bazaar, leather and, electric goods market, music shops, and watch shops. There were also armament shops, and photo studios. The bazaar from the cloth market to Chabotra Crossing was fully covered with a wooden structure to protect the public from heat, cold and rainy weather. Captain Eastwik, who came to Shikarpur as a British agent and army commander in 1871, has mentioned Dhak Bazaar in his travelogue named "Dry leaves of Young Egypt." Thus it can safely be said that Dhak Bazaar is over a 100 years old. Its length is about 3000feet. All the business deals were made through documentation. There was a two-tier system of payment in trading. One was the barter system envisaging exchange of the goods by the buyers and sellers. The second more popular system was hundi. It was a written receipt of goods of which the payment was to be made in cash on its production at the desired place. This system is now known as a bank draft/pay order in the modern business language of *hawala*.

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Grain Market



Old coins found in the town

In the middle of the city was the stock exchange business market known as Saty Bazaar which was adjacent to the grain market. Also housed in it were foreign exchange offices to facilitate buyers and sellers in the city. These offices were located where Allied and Al-Habib banks are operative presently. Central Bank of India was located in Lulla Muhalla. The Bank of Shikarpur existed near cinema, Lakhidar. Shikarpur Zamindari Cooperative Bank was established in 1925 to help the agriculturists of the area. Bharat Bank closed down after partition. A branch of the British India bank also existed in the town.

At the end of the bazaar, starts the Lakhidar area. It has been, and is, the socio-commercial hub of the city. There are many shops and restaurants where people throng from morning to midnight to have food of their choice. It is similar to the food streets of Bernes Road, Saddar and Boat basin Clifton, Karachi. The red stone Clock Tower built by the Bajaj family in 1935, still stands. Genesh Bagh is a popular attraction for the evening visitors.



Lakhidar in the 1990s



Historical Bogri Bazaar

Shikarpur in the political arena:-

Sindh became part of the Bombay province in 1847. The first political party under the banner of Sindh Sabha was formed to voice the political will of the people of Sindh. At an early stage of its formation, its political activities centred around Karachi. Bhai Hasanand Masan Shikarpuri represented the city in its all deliberations in Karachi. Shikarpuris have politics in their blood. They have played an important role in local and national politics from time immemorial. They took active part in the Khilafat and Reshmi Roomal Movement. The Quit India Movement was launched jointly by Hindus and Muslims from the Congress platform in 1885. Other parties representing Hindu political thought were Arya Samaj founded by Swami Diymal and . Brahamo Samaj founded in 1830 by Rai Mohan Rao. Sana Tub Dharum branch was also active. People participated in all the political movements. When Syed Ahmed Shaheed passed through the town, Pir Sarhandi welcomed the Jihadis. Elaborate arrangements were made for their stay in the city.



Congress leader Buldev Gajra



Sindh Mahasaba president Viromal Gajra

The Congress branch of Shikarpur was well-organized. Dr Gobindram Punjabi was an active member of Congress. Among others Kako Sobraj was in the forefront of the Congress movement and party politics. He would convey the messages and programmes of the party in the streets and bazaars by ringing hand bells to draw the attention of the people. Lunida Sindh Sutraamisingh Bajaj, a well-known trader, also invited high profile politicians of un-divided India such as Jawarlal Nehru, Abdul Kalam Azad, Raja Purtab Rai, Sobashchander Bosh who stayed as guests at his beautiful haveli near the shrine of Mehar Shah in Lulla Muhalla. The following were office bearers of the Congress:

- Dr Gobindrai (President)
- Dev Gajra (Vice President)
- Shri Gangaram
- Shri Balchand Chellani
- Shri Kishinchand Chawala

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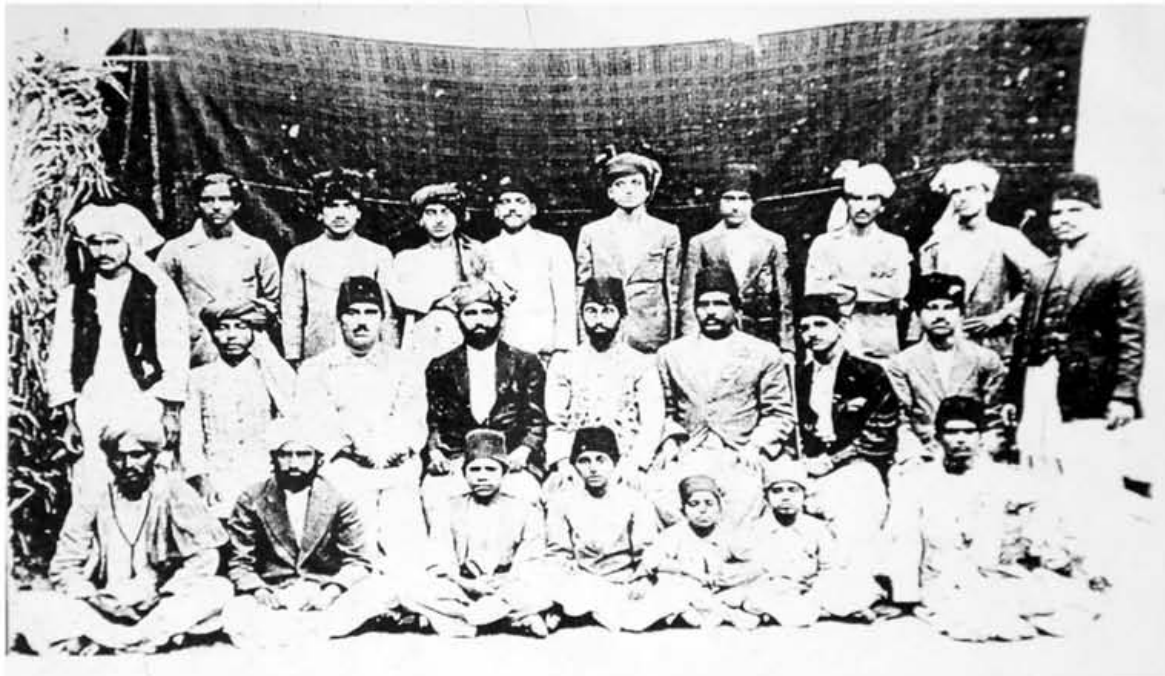
In 1923 Al Harkutul Islam Anjuman was founded under the patronage of Hazrat Amroti. Pir Fazal Ahmed Sarhandi and Moulana Abdul Karim Chisti served as presidents of the Anjuman from time to time. In 1935 the Sindh Muslim Conference was held. Moulana Taj Muhammad, Moulana Din Muhammad, Wafai Moulana, Abdul Karim Chishti, Moulana Amroti, and Moula Buksh Soomro also took active part to counter the moves of the Arya Samaj, Brihamo Samaj and Mahasaba parties.

To advance the cause of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India, Sindh Muslim League Shikarpur chapter held a conference in October 1937 at Sultankot, 12 kilometers north of the city. It was arranged by Agha Ghulam Nabi Pathan.

Agha G.Pathan

The Muslim League party branch was founded in June 1938 during the gathering of its supporters at Ustad Wahid Buksh Lohar's Gym near Mirani Muhallah. The participants elected the following office bearers.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| • Ghulam Rasoo Jhulan | President |
| • Inayatullah Awan | Vice President |
| • Nazir Ahmed Awan | General Secretary |
| • Muhammad Arif Mughal | Auditor |



Members of Khilafat Movement of Shikarpur (1920)

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Portrait of freedom fighter
Moulana Abdul Karim Chishti

The party campaigned for the political rights of the Muslims of the subcontinent and highlighted the denial of their fundamental rights. During the election campaign in 1939, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah made a stop-over at the Shikarpur railway station and delivered a speech asking the huge gathering at the station to vote for Ahmed Khan Sadyao of Muslim League, who stood against Khan Bhadur Haji Moula Buksh Soomro.



KB, Ali Buksh OBE
1864-1949

Mian Ali Buksh Mughal who was born in 1864, was a highly respected man. He took active part in improving the civic amenities of Shikarpur. He was a member of the Shikarpur Municipality for over half a century and remained its vice-president for many years. He was also the president of Shikarpur Anjuman-e-Islam. He was the only elected member of the Muslims of Sindh in the Council of States in undivided India from 1919 till partition in 1947. He was member of the Sindh Separation Committee formed by the Government of India in which he actively participated in a conference held in April 1932 in Karachi. An honourable politician and social worker. He died at the age of 85 years in December 1949 in Shikarpur. He was a very humble man and a great philanthropist. He bore all the expenses on the construction of the mosque built at the Faujdari Parade ground. He also took keen interest in the relief and rehabilitation work during the Quetta earthquake in 1935.



Sitting from left to right,
Prof. H.L. Chablani, K.B. Muhammad Ayub Khuro, The Hon. Ali Baksh Mughal,
Sir Shahnawaz Bhutto, The Hon. A.F.L. Brayne, Mr Lalachand Navalrai,
Dewan Bahadur Murlidhar J.Punjabi, Mr.E.L.Price, Seth Abdullah Haroon
Standing from left to right.
Mr.H.Dow, Mr.A.K. Chakarvaty, Kazi Abdul Rehman, Prof.H.R.K Bhateja,
Mr Bandeeli Khan, K.B. Allah Baksh Soomro, Mr Hoshang NE Dinshaw
photographed during Sindh Separation Conference held in April 1932 in Karachi

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Shaheed Allah Bukh Soomro



AB Soomro with Moulana Abul Kalam Azad

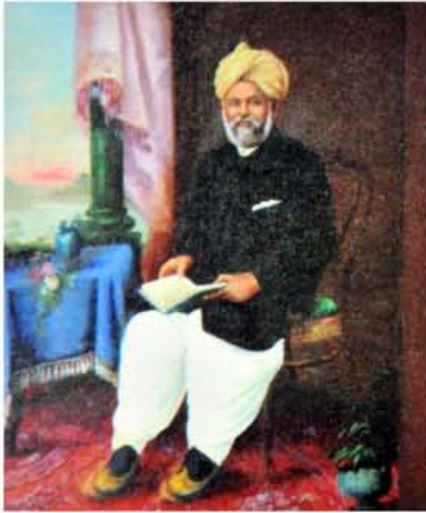
Shaheed Allah Buksh Soomro played a leading role in the politics of Sindh. He was an unassuming but very astute politician. He served the people of the area with humility and sincerity. He entered politics in 1923. He was first elected as Member of Jacobabad Municipality and Member District Council and later was elected President of District Board. During the floods in 1930, he got the flood waters diverted to his agricultural lands to save the hearths and homes of the locals. In 1936 he was elected member of Sindh Assembly on the platform of Sindh Unionist party. In 1938 he was elected Chief Minister of Sindh after defeating Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah in the assembly. In 1939 he lost the post to a Muslim League candidate. In 1942, as a reaction to his renouncing the titles of Khan Bhadur and Order of the British Empire (OBE) in protest against the British he was then asked to form the ministry in Sindh. Allah Buksh Soomro was assassinated in Shikarpur on 14th May, 1943. He was an invaluable gift to the people as a political visionary par excellence. He was a revered personality of un-divided India, whose stature is unmatched in terms of brilliance and humility?



Allah Bux Soomro sitting 4th from right

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Sitting 5th from left side, Prime Minister Shaikh Sadiq Ali Ansari
with his cabinet members & officials of the State

KB Shaikh Sadiq Ali Ansari

His father Shaikh Sher Ali Ansari migrated from the district SSahranpur, India and settled in Shah Hussain Muhallah, SSHikarpur in early 20th century. Sadiq Ali Ansari was born around in 1857. He was admitted to Nadir Primary School. He then passed his matriculation from Government High School. He joined Government Service in 1873 and was appointed Deputy Collector in May 1888 at Jacobabad. By virtue of hard work, competence and fluency in English language, was appointed Prime Minister of Khairpur State in May 1907. During his tenure upto 1912 he promoted education and started many uplift schemes for the public welfare. Due to his meritorious services, he was bestowed upon the title of Khan Bahadur by British Government in 1911. He suddenly fell ill and died in April 19, 2012 was buried in Shikarpur. He was very simple and honest man and always helpful to the needy people.



Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Muhammad Shahban was born in Shikarpur on June 24, 1893. He passed matriculation from Government High School Shikarpur. He then moved to Bombay for graduation from Elphinstone College. After the enactment of Government of India Act-1935. Legislative assembly was formed replacing the Legislative Council. KB G K Shahban was first one of the 3 members of the Assembly. Yousuf Haroon was elected after the death of his father Sir Abdulla Haroon. GK Shahban uninterruptedly remained member of the Indian Assembly from 1935 to 1947. He was nominated member of Defence Committee of India during World War II. He visited Burma and Assam fronts. He was also one of the members of Board of Governors of Indian Merchant Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" based at Bombay. At International forum, he was nominated member of first Pakistan delegation to UN General Assembly led by Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan in 1948 His wife Begum Sharfunissa was elected first muslim lady member of Sindh Assembly in 1950.

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Sir G.H. Hidayatullah

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was born in Shikarpur in 1878. He received his early education from Hopeful Academy, completing his matriculation from Sindh Madressah. He graduated from D.J. Sindh College and obtained a law degree from Government Law College. He took part in politics and was elected vice president of Hyderabad district. He was nominated a minister in the Bombay Presidency, and retained office till 1928. As a minister he was associated with the Sukkur Barrage Project.



Round Table Conference in London

Sir Ghulam Hussain alongwith Khan Bahadur Ayub Khuhro and Sir Shahnawaz Bhutto, represented Sindh in the Round Table Conference in London. After separation of Sindh from Bombay, Sir Ghulam Hussain became the first Chief Minister of Sindh in 1938. He was succeeded by Allah Buksh Soomro in March 1938. He regained the ministry in October 1942, and was succeeded by Khan Bahadur M. Ayub Khuhro. After independence Sir Ghulam Hussian earned a unique position of being the only Pakistani governor of Sindh as all the other three governors of the provinces were Britishers. Till his death on October 14, 1948, he remained the governor.

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Chief Minister of Sindh, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah hosted a dinner to Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah on 14th August 1947 in Karachi

After independence, the town continued to play a political role. In national politics Agha Nabi Pathan, a strong Muslim leader, served as minister in the Sindh cabinet: Hajji Moula Buksh Soomro Federal Minister during 1956-58 Ahmed Mian Soomro, was elected Deputy Speaker West Pakistan Assembly; Agha Badurudin Durrani, Speaker Sindh Assembly; Agha Sadaruddin Durrani, Speaker Sindh Assembly--(1973-76): Ilahi Buksh Soomro. Federal Minister-1983-88 and Speaker National Assembly; (1996-99): Aftab Shahban Mirani, Chief Minister, Defence Minister in the 90s; Agha Tariq Federal Minister (1988-89) and Muhammad Mian Soomro, Governor Sindh (1999-2001). He was Chairman Senate from 2001 to March 2009. Late Rahim Buksh Soomro, son of Shaheed minister and Member National Assembly in his long political career. Ghous Buksh Mahar, who has been was Speaker of Sindh Assembly and Federal Minister also. At present Aftab Shahban Mirani, Agha Siraj Durrani, Agha Taimur and Abid Hussain Jatoi have been elected members of National and Sindh Assembly in the election held in 2008, Agha Siraj Durrani and Agha Taimur Khan are ministers in the Sindh government. Dr Muhammad Ibrahim Jatoi is also a seasoned politician who regularly represents the district in provincial and national assemblies. The Shaikh brothers, Imtiaz Ahmed and Maqbool Ahmed represent a sizeable following of the population in the city.

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Journalism:

Journalism was in practice since 1891 when the first Sindhi language local newspaper titled Toti Sindh was brought out by Chelarma Maghanmal Lohani. It was published by the Sindh Qasari Litho Press. The first monthly religious magazine was edited by Moulvi Taj Muhammad, an important and able politician of the Shikarpur district. Amrohti in 1900, took out a paper under the title of Hidayatullah Khuwan. In 1905 a weekly newspaper "Sindh Qeseri" was published by Poker Press. A half yearly magazine titled Hopeful Magazine was published by Hopeful Academy in 1914. Professor Jamandas Dawazrkadas was also member of the board for the magazine. The magazine covered the academic activities in the city. A medical magazine was also edited by the owner of Israr Dawakhana, Hakim Dhanraj, under the title of Sukh Jo Suncho. A monthly Sindhi magazine which was very popular was edited by Bhoolchand Raajpal, published by Shyam Sunder Press Shikarpur in 1932.



A very popular daily newspaper Qurbani, edited by Rahmchand Virumal was published in 1932 by Ram Printing Press, later known as Kohinoor Printing Press in Shikarpur. The paper carried local, national as well international news. Shikarpur Gazette was also edited by Hiralal Ramchand and published from Ram Printing Works named Sindhi Sumchar, in 1920. Another newspaper Swaraj which was the first weekly, begun in 1933, was made a daily in 1934 and was edited by Buldev Tarchand. Naya Sansa (1941) was edited by Kundandas M. Suhanda. Weekly Tanzim was first edited by Pir Sadaruddin Rashdi in 1945. During the independence movement, the great Sindhi poet Shaikh Mubarak Ali Ayaz edited the monthly magazine Agtee Qadum in 1947.

After Independence the first Urdu weekly newspaper Wadia Sindh, was edited by Khalil Afghani. It was followed by more new Sindhi publications such as Pukar, Pegami Sind, Jazbaat, Sahar, Shahbaaz, Taj, Saroor, Shikarpur Times, Watane Aziz, Shaheen, Jaakurta, Nayab, Crime Times, Shahri Ittehad and News Sindh. The number of newspapers in daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, exceeded 100.

Shikarpur had about 35 printing presses in 1947, which contributed a lot in the publication of printing material catering to other cities of Sindh as well. In 1913, the renowned scholar Mirza Kalich Beg got an edition of Shah Jo Risalo published from Shikarpur Press.

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Prof. Jhamandas Bhattia

Shikarpur excellent editors in the names of Moulana Taj Mohammad Amroti, Virumal Bagraj, Tarachand, Hakim Dhanraaj, Moulana Abdul Karim, Chisti, Moulvi Sahib Jamali, Shahbuddin in Chisti, Khalikdad Bhaio, Abdul Shoukat H. Fakir Mumtaz Ali Tayabani, Ramchand Virumal. Mohammad Saleh Hakro, Taj Sahrahi, Muhammad Yousuf Junejo, Lal Muhammad Shaikh Ayaz, Shaikh Alauddin, Ubaidullah Sindhi, Ali Mohammad Rashidi, Premchand Munishi Hariram, Muhammad Saeed Arain, Habibullah Shujra, Pir Buksh Naper, Akhter Muhammad Shaikh, Tarra Chand Gajra, Lajpat Gandhi. Shaikh Nazar Muhammad Bismil, Naimatullah Bhutto, Abdul Sattar Mahar, Ghulam Murtaza Abro Jang, Rehmatullah Soomro (Dawn), Zahid Noon (Daily Kawish), Sodo James (Khabrain), Raheem Buksh Jamali (Ibrat Express), Abdul Salam Unar (Koshish), Tariq Nadeem (Awami Awaz), Saddaruddin Shaikh (The News Regional Time) and many others.



Shaikh Alauddin Niazi
The pioneer of Shikarpur Press Club

Establishment of Press Club:

The history of Shikarpur Press Club dates back to 1959-60. Mr Shahbuddin Chisti and Mr Muhammad Yousuf convened a meeting of local journalists in the premises of Shikarpur Broadcasting Radio Station, housed in an old fire station building in Lakhidar, to discuss their problems collectively. Later on it was named “Jamooriat Press Club” which shifted to Hathidar. Due to the untiring efforts by Shaikh Alauddin Niazi, the way was paved for a well-organized Press Club, which was formed in 1971. Shaikh Niazi was elected its first president and continued to hold office till 1978. At present the Press Club is located in Jumani Hall Building.

Daily newspapers of Shikarpur

S.No.	Newspaper	Editor	Year of Publication
1.	Sindh Samachar	Shoder Sharma	1920
2.	Qurbani	Ram Chand Virmal	1932
3.	Sawraj	Beldav Tara Chand Gajra	1934
4.	Nazim	Ghulam Ishaq Memon	1981
5.	Qurbani	Ghulam Rashool Memon	1989

Weekly newspapers of Shikarpur

S.No.	Weekly newspapers	Editor	Year of Publication
1.	Totey Sindh	Chilaram Maghermal Loharo	1891
2.	Sindh Qasari	Chilaram Maghermal Loharo	1905
3.	Indian & Foreign Trade	Khiyaram Aohja	1910
4.	Trade Advertiser	Vishandas Bhatia	1915
5.	Sindh Samachar Devngri	Pandit Mehver Sharma	1920
6.	Dolat Dar (Sindhi/Hindi)	Dolat Sindh Chamandas	1920
7.	Watan	Dr Leela Ram Pherwani	1921
8.	Sindh Adovcate	Molchand Bhorani	1918
9.	Tanzeem	Khaliq Dad Mohammad Salih	1921
10.	Guru Nanak Darshan	Bailot Sindh Lokaram	1922
11.	Bharat Mata	Radha Bai Naraindas	1922
12.	Satiya Wadi	Tarachand Diyomal Gajra	1922
13.	Dhram Pukar	Tulsidas Idha Ram	1922
14.	Shewak	Ramchand Viromal Bhorani	1925
15.	Al Hanif	Ghulam Nabi Qurashi	1925
16.	Melaap	Gangadas Ayadas	1926
17.	Punchyat	Tolaram	1927
18.	Sindh Muslim	Ali Mohammad Rashdi	1928
19.	Sadershn	Thilaram Chatinram Roha	1928
20.	Paisa	Dolat Ram Raheja	1928
21.	Paygham	Molana Abdul Kareem Chishti	1929
22.	Depak	Chander Bhatia	1930
23.	Humdard	Ram P. Motwani	1930
24.	Shikarpur Samachar	Schanand Nevendram	1931
25.	Nojawan	Dr Leela Ram Pherwani	1931
26.	Desh Idhar	Jewani Lal Kundundas	1931
27.	Shikarpur Samachar	Khushram Dhurmadas	1931

Fortnightly newspapers of Shikarpur

S.No.	Fortnightly newspapers	Editor	Year of Publication
1.	Tanzeem	Khaliq Dad Muhammad Salih	1921
2.	Satwadi Pakshak	Tara Chand Gajra	1931
3.	Jasosi Chakar	Khubchand	1938
4.	Khana Badosh	Shafee Nazer Bismal	1956

Monthly newspapers of Shikarpur

S.No.	Monthly newspapers	Editor	Year of Publication
1.	Hidat-ul Khuwan	M.Taj Muhammad Amroti	1900
2.	Waapar Samachar	Tekchand Goklani	1910
3.	Sindh Upkar	Mohandas Bhatia	1913
4.	Sukh jo Sehoon	Hakeem Danraj Mal Punjabi	1916
5.	Soraj Parkash	Sakhi Sing Takerdas	1926
6.	Desh Hitesh	Talomal Mohandas	1923
7.	Hindo Mala	Oil Mal Bhara Mal	1922
8.	Shiva	Shanbhoram Sharma	1923
9.	Al Habib	Peer Bux Napir	1923
10.	Vidiarti Jewan	Sodshver Sherma	1924
11.	Hindo Darshan	Gobund Ram	1925
12.	Al Humayoo	Saib Dad Jamali	1925
13.	Chakerverti	Kiaran Radhakishan Bhatia	1925
14.	Mutalba-i-Huq	Saib Dad Jamali	1926
15.	Al Blaghul Mubeen	Saib Dad Jamali	1926
16.	Karm Yog	Chuni Lal Kundandas	1926
17.	Mehser Mahivar	M.Kamarudin Mehser	1927
18.	Risalo Tib	Hiranand Chamandas	1928
19.	Balak Magazine	Holaram Sahjram	1930
20.	Sita Vadi	Divanti Holaram	1931
21.	Karanti	Jevatram	1931
22.	Kiresna Sandesh	Inderdas Rocheram Sherma	1931
23.	Sufi	Kismet T Chigani	1931
24.	Sindho	Bholchand Somal Rajpal	1932
25.	Insurance Companion	B.T. Verma	1934
26.	Hindi Hiteshi	Mehraj Saghan Lal	1935
27.	Hunce	Arjandas Tarovani	1935
28.	Al Islam	Saab Dad Jamali	1935
29.	Taleem-ul-Islam	Abdul Fatiha Koso	1935
30.	Sadershan	Bihari Lal Hera Ram	1937
31.	Hukumat	Hakeem Kundan Lal Kapoor	1937
32.	Muj	Naraindas L.Bolani	1938
33.	Tufai Tib	Hakim Ali Shah Bokhari	1938
34.	Ghuncha I. Umeed	Kashchand Balchan Chawala	1940
35.	Barani Boliyoo	R.V. Dhundhani	1940
36.	Agty Kadam	Sheikh Ayaz	1947

Quarterly magazine of Shikarpur

S.No.	Quarterly magazine	Editor	Year of Publication
1.	Scout Gazetteer	Gokaldas Sholdas Ahoja	1928

Half yearly magazine of Shikarpur

S.No.	Half yearly magazine	Editor	Year of Publication
1.	The Hopeful Academy	Kishanchan Jewandas Radha Kirshan Paromal Jhamandas Bhatia	1914

Printing Presses of Shikarpur

1. Adam Printing Press
2. Bokhari Electric Printing Press
3. Boland Printing Press
4. Pakistan Electric Printing Press
5. Perbhat Printing Press
6. Di Atmani Printing Press
7. Desh Hitash Press
8. Santnaam Printing Press
9. Davi Printing Press
10. Sindho Printing Press
11. Sindh Qasari Let ho Printing Press
12. Soraj Printing Press
13. Shafaf Electric Printing Press
14. Shikarpur Printing Press
15. Shikarpur Letho Printing Press
16. Shikarpur Modern Printing Press
17. Shakti Printing Press
18. Sheyam Sunder Printing Press
19. Guru Nanak Printing Press
20. Kunwer Printing Press
21. Laxmi Printing Press
22. Mohammadi Printing Press
23. Merli Printing Press
24. Muslim Printing Press
25. Mumtaz Printing Press
26. Munohar Printing Press
27. Moti Printing Press
28. Nazim Printing Press
29. National Printing Press
30. Watan Letho Printing Press
31. Hari Printing Press

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City of Saints and Sufis:

The Sufi tradition originated in Khorasan, which is in the north eastern part of Iran and in some parts of Afghanistan and Central Asia. These regions produced many important mystics who had lasting and deep influence on religious life and also taught honesty and hospitality. The Sufi tradition emphasised on the acceptance of diverse views and the opening of heart, faculties. The Sufis knew the state of the soul like a doctor who knows about his patient's body. For them the journey of the soul was the true journey. Sindh is known to be the gateway of Islam. For centuries it was the abode of Sufis and mystics who spread humanism, love, fraternity, harmony and unity. Their teachings transformed Sindh into a land of peace and prosperity. Both Hindus and Muslims respect and pay homage to the living as well as the departed saints by visiting their shrines.



Sultan Muhammad Ibrahim Shah:

Sultan Muhammad Ibrahim lived in Wazirabad near Lakhi. He was the spiritual leader of the Mahar Daudpota tribes. After the defeat of the Mahars, he advised the Daudpotas to build a town and name it Shikarpur and prayed for its prosperity.

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Khawaja Abdul Rehman Turk Turel

The 18th century Sufi Khawaja Abdul Rehman was close to Hazrat Sultan Bahoo. He was the Nawab of Khurasan but renounced his title of Nawab and abandoned wearing the turban, his traditional head gear. His shrine is located east of Dhak Bazaar in Ujan Muhalla.



Syed Mahar Ali Shah Ghazi:

Syed Mahar Ali Shah' forefathers belonged to Uch. He was the descendent of one of the close companions of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him), Hazrat Abu Huraira. Syed Sultanul Arfeen, Syed Noor Muhammad came to Shikarpur before 1617 AD along with his sons Syed Jeyaan alias Syed Mahar Shah, Syed Amir Shah and Syed Chatan Shah and nephew Syed Aitebar Shah. He purchased land from the Mahars. Mahar Ali Shah was very religious and had deep knowledge of Fiqh.

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Syed Manochar Shah:

He came from Iran and settled near the Jacobabad road. The Sufi saint is popularly known as Muchar Shah.



Picture of shrine pictured in 1995



Re-buit in 1996-97

Hazrat Shah Hussain Bukhari:

There are two graves of saints Hazrat Shah Hussain and Hazrat Mujtaba Shah Bukhari located in Shah Hussain Muhalla. The inscription on the front of the shrine indicates 1161 Hijra, which confirms that the saint had settled in the town about 250 years ago.

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Hazrat Haji Abdul Latif Shah:

He was a friend of Haji Faqirullah Shah Alvi, who first settled south of Lakhidar, Sindh Canal Road. Haji Faqirullah built a mosque there which was known as Haji Faqirullah Mosque. Haji Alvi Sahib had desired that he be buried near the mosque. Haji A.Latif Shah during his stay with his friend, died there. He was buried in the same place which Haji Faqirullah had earmarked for his burial after his death.



Haji Faqirullah Shah Alavi:

A great saint and a Sufi poet, Haji Faqirullah Shah Alvi hailed from Jalalabad, Afghanistan. He drew family lineage from Muhammad Bin Hanifa, son of Hazrat Ali Karamullah Wajho. He got his early education from a madrasah in Peshawar. He spent considerable time in Mecca. He journeyed to Shikarpur in 1736 AD and settled there. He built a religious institution where people from different countries gathered to pay their respects and listened to his lectures concerning the Islamic way of life. Ahmed Shah Abdali was his staunch follower and used to come to pay respect to him. On entering Shikarpur, Ahmed Shah Abadali walked barefoot to meet the great saint at the place of his abode.

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Hazrat Amin Shah Chisti:

A great saint of his time, Hazrat Amin Shah settled in the city in the early 17th century. He was a Syed Bukhari and was also a Hafiz-e-Quran. After living in Iraq and Syria he settled in the town. He was a follower of the Chistia Sabiri school of thought. His shrine is located south of Mukhtiarkar Office.



Alif Shah Shaheed:

His shrine is located on Garhi Yaseen Road. He was a Bukhari Syed and was assassinated by the Raees tribe in cold blood. Those who killed Syed Alif Shah could not stay in the city for long as their houses and buildings were ruined soon after.

Syed Awal Shah:

Syed Awal Shah and Syed Juman Shah were sons of Hazrat Mehdi Shah. The muhalla where the shrine is located is called Awal Shah Jo Padhar.



Syed Wasal Shah:

The shrine of Syed Wasal Shah is located opposite Jumani Hall in Kakro Muhalla. His brother Syed Wilayat Shah's shrine is adjacent to Eidgah in Mirani Muhalla.

Khalifo Karamullah:

This pious man hailed from the Soomro family. He was born in the middle of the 19th century. He adopted the Qadri School of thought from the Farooqi family of Daraza. His spiritual leader was Khawaja Nazar Muhammad. He wrote poetry in Sindhi, Saraiki and Persian. His shrine is located in Khalifa Street, Shah Hussain Muhalla.

Hazrat Mulla Owais Ahmed:

Born in the Soomro Family in Shikarpur, he spent most of his life imparting religious education to the people of the area. In his later years he led a secluded life. He was a contemporary of Mulla Sahibdino Sahib and teacher of Muhammad Arif Sanat (1800-1849). He was a follower of the Qadri School of Thought and had great respect for Hazrat Abdul Qadir Gillani. He died in 1830 AD. His grave is near Alif Shah Shrine.

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Hazrat Khawaja Amir Hyder Sarhandi:

He belonged to the Naqshbandi School of Thought. His family connections are closely linked with Hazrat Imam Rabbani Mujaddad Alfsani. His grandfather had settled in village Budge near Garhi Yaseen. He died in the 18th century and was buried in Pirgoth near Marhi village. People come to his shrine on a regular basis.



Hazrat Khawaja Nizamuddin

Hazrat Khawaja Nizamuddin Sarhandi:

Hazrat Khawaja Nizamuddin came to Shikarpur in the late 17th century when Mouladad Afghan was governor of Shikarpur. He came from Peshawar due to the domination of Sikhs there. The governor respected the Khawaja and took him to Mecca to perform Haj there. The Talpurs gifted him vast agricultural land. When Syed Ahmed Shaheed encountered the Sikhs and led his followers to fight against them, Khawaja Nizamuddin and Khawaja Fida Moinuddin welcome him near Pirgoth, Garhi Yaseen. Khawaja Nizamuddin stayed at the guest house of the Alvis in their Muhalla till his death. His shrine is located opposite the Police Station Lakhidar.

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Pir Nabi Shah



Panj Pir



Pir Hajan Shah

Apart from these Sufis and saints, there were many other spiritual personalities who spread the message of truth and love to the people of the area. They are Rohal Fakir, Swami Mengraj Pir Tabib Shah (Hathidar), Pir Kamal Shah Qadir, Pir Hajjan Shah (Mirani Muhalla), Kanak Shah (Station Road), Pir Nabi Shah (Nabi Shah Muhalla), Noor Shah Bukhari, Azmat Shah (Shah Hussain Muhalla), Pir Ismail Shah, Qalendar Shah, Syed Noor Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Darvesh Abdul Rehman Qazi, Darvesh Ziauddin Baloch Sahab. Their mazaars are well-maintained and visited by people.



Pir Ismail Shah



Qadir Pir Jilani



Pir Doulat Shah



Pir Kamal Shah

Khalifo Nasarullah (RA):

He was the brother of Khalifo Karamullah and followed the Qadri School of Thought of Hazrat Khawaja Nazar Muhammad. After the death of his brother he looked after his madrasah and hikmat khana. Khalifo Nasarullah was a great sufi saint and a hakim of his period. He died in 1889 and was buried adjacent to the grave of his brother. His son Muhammad Ibrahim was also a learned man adept in Arabic, Sindh and Persian.

Chushmoae Saints (RA):

Hazrat Muhammad Umar Jan Chushmoae of the Naqshbandi School of Thought was one of the greatest saints of his time. His father Khawaja Faizul Haq was also a towering religious figure. After his father's death, Khawaja Umar Jan was named Ja Nashin. During the winter seasons he would stay for two months in Shikarpur and teach religion fervently to the people of the area. Shaheed Allah Buksh and Haji Moula Buksh Soomro were among the many locals who were his staunch followers. He died in Shikarpur and was buried in his ancestral village graveyard in Chushma near Wapda Power House Colony, Quetta.

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Gymkhana

City of fairs and festivals:

Fairs and festivals organized in any place are an index to the character of the community. Shikarpuris have always been a highly spirited, urbane population since its existence. The city is historically famous for its Urs anniversary of saints, fairs, festivals, seminars and games which continue throughout the year. Nowhere in any part of Sindh have the people shown so much passion as in this city. Just as the Muslim celebrate Eid Miladun-Nabi the day of birth of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him), Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Uzha with Fervour, Muharram (the martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Hussain),



School playground



On eve of Eid-ul-Uzha, Naseer Soomro the Tallest man in the world purchasing sacrificial cow in city

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the Hindu community celebrate Holi, Deshera and Diwali with enthusiasm. In diwali, the annual festival of light, the Hindu community lights diyas (small earthen bowls filled with oil), a practice that symbolizes the lighting of lamps by the people of Ayodhya on the occasion of Lord Rama's return after completing a 14-year exile in the jungle according to the Hindu faith.

Music shows were staged at Shahi Bagh Theatre in the past. The musicians from undivided India were invited such as Baray and Chotay Ghulam Ali, Allah Rakha Khan, Dharum Pal and Rattan Bai Khustoor who enthralled the audience with their fine performances. Among musicians of Shikarpur, Seth Chatnram Khushiram Sunderdas, Biharila and Seth Kemartram Gavdte were popular. Famous singers of Sindh, namely Ashik Ali, Khano Ram, Ghaman Khan, Master Chander / Pyari Khan Saindi Khan, Moli Bai and Jevni Bai would sing the verses of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai. Businessmen gave monthly stipends/rewards to musicians in recognition of their talent.



Impressive Merewether Pavilion (1871)

The town also had a number of Panchayat Halls, several reading rooms and libraries. The leading one at the time was the Kewalarm Virbhandas Jumani Hall managed by Shikarpur Municipality, built by the Jumani family. Within the hall were two wings that housed Virgbahands Jumani Library. Narain Jangannath Library was open to members only. At Permnaand Aashrum, east of the railway station, was a yearly literacy mela, where educationaists, intellectuals, writers and poets were invited from all over India. The participants read papers and delivered speeches on various topics.

For musical concerts Hando Pandit Ranoladas was the most popular place.

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A marriage hall (1931)

Shikarpur has the distinction of producing poets of international repute, such as Shaikh Ayaz, Baidil Mansoor, Prof. Lutfullah Badvi, Sami Chen Rai Lund, Muhammad Arif Sanat, Sahib Dino Sahib, Mulla Owais, Karamullah, Ghulam Ali Masoor, Haji Fakirullah Alvi, Mir Fakhrudin Alvi, Khawaja Nizamuddin and Mirza Atta Muhammad Munshi. During the British era till the creation of Pakistan, Shikarpur produced literary figures such as Mir Ali Nawaz Alvi, Moulana Abdul Ghafoor Maftoon, Agha Abdul Nabi Soofi, Abdul Ahad Alvi, Dr Lilaram Pherwani, Prof Shiram Pherwani, Moulchand Chabra, Moulana Abdul Karim Chisti, Agha Ghulam Nabi Aleg, Moula Bukhsh "Miskin" Bhutto Habibullah Bhutto, Prof Jamandas Bhattia. Professor Lajpat Gandhi, Lal Muhammad Lal, Prof Ahsanuulah Badvi, Ghulam Ahmed Badvi, Dr Abdul Khalik Raz, Agha Saleem, Dr Anwar Figar Hakro, Prof Aminullah Alvi, Usman Ali Ansari, Prof Israr Ahmed Alvi, Khalil Ahmed Moriani, Bashir Ahmed Moriani, Naksh Nayab Mangi and many others in the field of literature contributed a lot for the promotion of learning and literary pursuits. Prof Muhammad Saleem, Ghulam Hamid Haider Azar, Shahban Bukht, Nand Lal, Rehmatullah Shok, Qamar Shahbaz, Qadir Buksh Hakim and many other people worked ceaselessly to promote and popularize education in its surroundings. It is their efforts that Shikarpur still stands tall among all the towns of Sindh, particularly upper Sindh. Its poets, writers and intellectuals have written a numbers of books on different topics in literature and continue to do so.

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

The people had many entertainment options. In this realm Dharam Upaker Amateur Dramatic Society occupied first place, Diwan Thakurdas Narain Nagrani, retired Sessions Judge, himself an actor of no mean order, was the soul of the society. They produced plays which can be compared with the performances from the best of professionals.

As the public loved stage dramas, several theatrical companies from all over India visited the city and stayed there for months. The introduction of cinema in the early 20th century lessened the popularity of stage drama to a great extent. The Sunder Theatre Hall became the Hari Valab Talkies, run in partnership by Seth Valabdas Sunderdas Bhatia and Seth Moolchand Kabro. Other cinema houses were Capital Talkies run by Tharmul Masand later renamed Naaz, and Empire on Shahi Bagh Road later known as Afshan Cinema, now converted into a marriage hall and swimming pool.



Capital Cinema (Naz)



Empire Cinema (Afshan)

Ganesh Park



The gardens of the city were attractive recreational spots. These were in a radius of two miles of the city. No other city of Sindh could match with these gardens. Their speciality was that they had big fruit orchards as well. The Shahi Garden, owned and maintained by the Municipality, was considered the queen of gardens followed by Ganesh Park at Lakhidar. Presently, the town Municipal Administration has begun restoring Shahi Bagh to revive its past glory. Apart from public parks, well to do citizens maintained their private gardens and orchards like Murlidar Punjabi. Vakeel's Garden and Seth Madhradas Mendo Garden were very popular picnic places in summers.

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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The greatest entertainment that the city offered was its Sindh Canal which flowed two miles from it. From June to August, it served as the town's summer picnic spot. Two big annual melas, Naurozo and Chaliho were also held there. It was a wonderful sight to see thousands of people happy and full of life. It is worth mentioning here that no other city offered such popular entertainment in summers as the picnic spot. A section of the population still enjoys bathing and swimming in the canal seasonally. For the entertainment of the people a club for merchants was founded by Seth Purshotam Sindh Luni Singh Bajaj in the 1930s, which is known as Shikarpur Gymkahana. A club for the locals also functioned at Lakhidar in which outdoor and indoor games and sports, particularly cricket, volleyball, wrestling and animal racing, were very popular.



A Picnic view in Summer at Sindh Wah

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A Mud wood structure of early 19th century

City of Architecture:

“The mother art is architecture, without an architecture of our own, we have no soul of our own civilization,” said Frank Lloyd Wright. Fine buildings, towns and scenic beauty have a magnetic visual appeal. We get lasting joy through living and working in them, passing through or visiting them. The architecturally built structures and edifices give us clues to the lifestyles of the bygone generations.

In the words of our country’s premier poet and intellectual, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, architecture is an important component of people’s everyday life. Therefore it should be in conformity to satisfy both the needs of physical comfort as well as the fulfillment of emotional and social values.



A timber structure
dating back to 1903

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



French Architecturally designed
Bhudha Aashram building of 1936

Shikarpur boasts of the aesthetic sense of its people. The city's splendour has found its expression in its architecture because of the innovative ideas as the locals traveled to the countries of Central Asia, Far East, Middle East and Europe. They stayed abroad for extended periods. The families had to live without the heads of the family. With an objective to providing protection and security in their absence, they devised haveli-living, a system in which houses numbering 10 to 20 were built on a single plot in two rows divided by a lane between the houses. The haveli had high walls surrounding it.



19th century temple depicting
Hindu architecture



Gothic arched school building

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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View of a palatial haveli



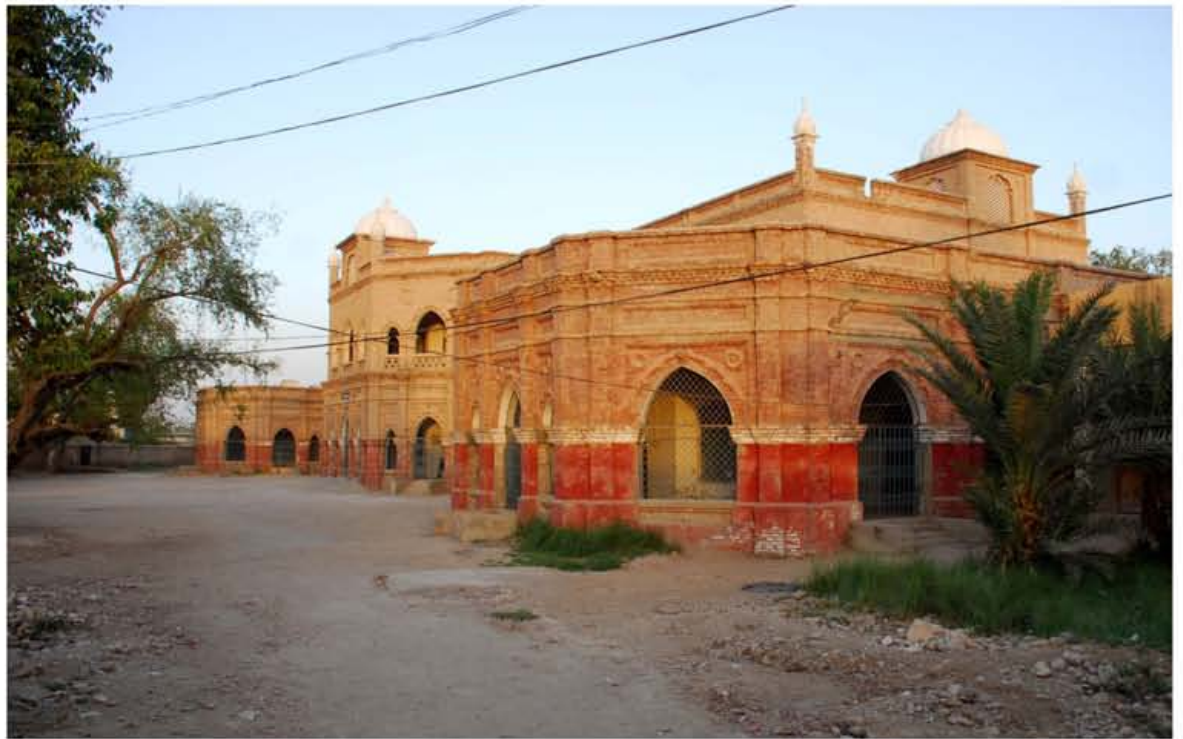
The entrance gate of Khalifa community haveli

A community haveli has a big single entrance door, which is closed and opened at a fixed time by its inhabitants. All the houses inside are independent and privacy is maintained by the families. The other mode of living is a separate house having a sizable area located on the road or muhalla. All the houses/ havelis have spacious rooms known as “dalo” or living hall of the house, and behind the hall there are at least two bedrooms on the ground floor and a similar accommodation on the first floor and a rooftop. The front of the houses is generally towards the south-west to get more air in summer. Most of the family houses contain arched verandas to neutralize heat and cold in summer and winter.

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

E-Shaped baked brick school building



The city has scores of buildings of more modest character which have a distinctive local style of high quality workmanship built between 19th and early 20th century. The houses were built with mud and sun-dried bricks which were later substituted by burnt-red bricks. Lime plaster and concrete were also introduced on the burnt brick during the same period. The Mukhtiarkari Building is one specimen of baked brick foundation with sun-dried bricks on walls with an arched veranda covering the whole building.



Victorian-era Architecture

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Anglo-Indian architecturally designed town palace

A number of buildings also present a glimpse of French architecture. A few houses and buildings of Gothic architecture having pointed verndahs like the Government High School. (Hopeful Academy 1939) blending with Anglo-Mughal architecture. Merewether Pavilion (1871) reflects Gothic design; Clock Tower depicts Anglo-Indian architecture using Jhodpur pink stone. Tourmal and Moul Chand Budhal Asshram built in 1936 by Chabra family, resembles Greek-French architecture. The structures were a combination of Greek, Gothic, Victorian, French and a blend of Anglo-Mughal and Indian architecture made between 1850 to 1974. The construction of building during 1850 to 1947, represent the rules of Queen Victoria (1837-1901), King George V (1910-1936) and George VI (1940-1947). Mosques and temples represent Muslim and Hindu designs. The overall architecture of the city and its characteristics resemble the historic city of Venice. The famous wooden covered Dhak Bazaar built in the 19th century, resembles the structures in Istanbul and Tashkent. Sukpul (Dry Bridge) built in early 20th century on the road leading to Khanpuri Gate and Mukhtiarkar Offices is an old version of overhead bridges and underpasses being built today in the big cities of Pakistan.

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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The city's buildings were richly decorated by its imaginative artisans and master craftsmen. The local craftsmen excelled in intricate wood carving. The Babhani family was the pioneers in this profession. They were skilled in making carved wood furniture as well. The beautiful, projected wooden balconies, galleries, doors, windows and wall-panels represent both local, Anglo-Mughal and Hindu



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Stucco tracery



Lime work



Wood fret work

architectural influence. The leading craftsmen in the family were Ustad Ameer Buksh, Munir Ahmad (now 90 years old), Raza Muhammad and Lal Muhammad. Presently, the younger generation of the family, Barkat Ali, Oshak Ahmed, Mushtaq Ahmed, and Ameer Ali are proud of following the profession of their elders. It should be mentioned that the Britishers engaged Ustad Ameer Buksh and his team of skilled workers in the construction of wooden Merewether Pavilion at Shahi Bagh in 1871 AD.

Wooden ceilings decorated with Tarseem Bandi, the art of wood fretwork where small pieces of coloured wood are cut into shapes and then joined to form geometric patterns, was very popular.



Glazed tile flooring



Brick mosaic flooring

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Temple with Hindu architecture



Islamic Architecture

Lime-stucco, flowery and mirror tracery work represents classical Greek architecture. The floors of the houses were made with coloured mosaic and tiles of high quality.

Not only did the old city abound in majestic buildings, it also influenced the nearby villages like Goth Vikroho, Chodo Sadayo, Garhi Yasin taluka, and village Jarha, south of the city, which are worth visiting.



Masonry brick architecture



HISTORICAL EVENTS OF SHIKARPUR IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

S.No.	Year	Events
1.	1599	Sindh was annexed to Mughal Kingdom empire and area of Shikarpur (hunting field) was merged within the borders of Sibi.
2.	1602	First war between Mahars and Daudpotas at Folaad Canal.
3.	1617	Hunting and grazing land gifted to Daudpotas by Mughal Emperor Noorduddin Jehangir. Daudpotas built township at the advice of Pir Sultan Muhammad Ibrahim Lakhvi.
4.	1617-1745	Daudpotas rule Shikarpur.
5.	1745-1824	Afghans rule Shikarpur.
6.	1743	Birth of great Sufi poet Sami Chen Rai.
7.	1711	Religious reformer and saint Haji Fakirullah Alvi arrives from Afghanistan
8.	1800	Persian poet Muhammad Arif "SNAT" born
9.	1824-1843	Talpurs rule in Shikarpur.
10.	1826	British traveler Dr James visits Shikarpur
11.	1830	Bhamo Samaj Party established
12.	1836	Punjab ruler Ranjit Singh's threat to attack Shikarpur
13.	1838	Spread of cholera in Shikarpur.
14.	1838-1839	Captain Estvik appointed British agent and army commander in Shikarpur
15.	1843	British troops annex Sindh and take control of Shikarpur.
16.	1843	Sindh divided into three districts-Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur.
17.	1844	Shikarpur made Cantonment and district headquarters.
18.	1846	Birth of K.B. Kadirabad Khan Pathan
19.	1849	Death of Sami Chen Rai in Shikarpur
20.	1851	Shikarpur officially included under the administrative control of British government
21.	1853	Opening of first English medium school for Britishers in Shikarpur
22.	1855	Shikarpur given Municipality status under Bombay Municipal Act
23.	1857	Birth of K.B. Shaikh Sadiq Ali Ansari
24.	1861	Military Cantonment shifted from Shikarpur to Jacobabad
25.	1864	Birth of Honourable Mian Ali Buksh
26.	1865	Red bungalow (Session South) built
27.	1867	Birth of educationist Prof. Shiva Ram Pherwani
28.	1871	Birth of Agha Gul Hasan Khan Pathan
29.	1871	Mereweather Pavilion built in Shah Bagh
30.	1873	Govt. High School (1) opened
31.	1873	Jagunath Library opened in memory of educationist Narain Jugunnath

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

S.No.	Year	Events
32.	1876	Birth of Professor Jamandas Bhattia
33.	1882	Visit of Arthur Conally an Irish Officer in Shikarpur
34.	1883	District headquarters shifted from Shikarpur to Sukkur
35.	1886	Opening of Pokar Das Book Depot near Stock Exchange Bazaar
36.	1887	Nadir Sindhi School (Final Level) opened
37.	1889	Birth of Agha Abdul Nabi Agha Soofi
38.	1890	Setting up of silk factory by Seth Udadas Bhatti in the building later used as Municipal office, Karandar
39.	1891	Birth of Sardar Bhadur Muhammad Bukhsh Khan Koji
40.	1891	First weekly newspaper "Toti Sindh" published
41.	1891	First printing press established by Jetha Nand
42.	1893	Birth of K.B. Ghulam Kadir Shahban
43.	1893	Birth of Fakir Masroor Badvi
44.	1895	Establishment of Pretum Sabha High School
45.	1897	Dharam Upkar Dramatic Society founded by Judge Dewan Thakurdas Nagrani
46.	1898	Birth of Moulvi Abdul Karim Chisti
47.	1900	Birth of Shaheed Allah Buksh Soomro
48.	1901	Sukkur made district and Shikarpur its sub-division
49.	1901	Opening of Wadhmal Hopeful Academy building- now Govt. High School-2
50.	1901	Birth of Poet Moula Buksh Bhutto Miskin
51.	1904	Birth of scholar and poet Prof.Lutufllah Badvi
52.	1904	First ice factory set up
53.	1910	Opening of Sir Henry Holland Eye Hospital.
54.	1912	Death of Shaikh Sadik Ali Ansari in Shikarpur
55.	1919	Honourable Mian Ali Buksh elected member of Council of States of India till 1947
56.	1920	Lakhmichand Tekchand Dispensary (Dhong Hospital) built.
57.	1920	Death of Mian Ali Nawaz Ali
58.	1920	Opening of Khobchand Book Depot
59.	1922	Birth of K.B.Haji Moula Buksh Soomro
60.	1923	Birth of Shaikh Mubarak Ali "Shaikh Ayaz", Sindhi poet
61.	1923	Birth of Lal Muhammad Lal, advocate and poet
62.	1923	Anjumani Ahrarul Islam established
63.	1924	Shikarpur power house opened
64.	1926	Allah Buksh Soomro elected member of Bombay Council
65.	1927	Birth of Nooruddin Sarki, advocate and scholar
66.	1927	Birth of Shaikh Allauddin Niazi
67.	1930	Heavy floods in Shikarpur
68.	1931	Ishwari Bai Girls High School built by Seth Sitaldes Terathdas
69.	1931	Birth of Aftab Shahban Mirani
70.	1932	Qurbani, daily newspaper published from Shikarpur

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

S.No.	Year	Events
71.	1933	C & S Degree College established
72.	1934	Daily newspaper Sooraj published from Shikarpur
73.	1935	Maganmaj Bajaj Primary School Lakhidar built
74.	1935	Governor of Sindh inaugurates water-sewerage pumping station near Kiri Atta Muhammad
75.	1935	Setting up of Sindh Engineering Work Factory
76.	1935	Sindh Muslim Conference held in Shikarpur
77.	1935	Clock Tower at Lakhidar built by the Bajaj family
78.	1935	Inauguration of RBUT Hospital by the Governor of Bombay
79.	1935	Maganmal Bajaj Primary School built at Lakhidar
80.	1936	Inauguration of low-level water-pumping station near Jummani Hall by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Advisor to Governor Sindh
81.	1936	Tourmal Bhadul Aashram built by Chahbra family at Lakhidar
82.	1937	Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah elected Chief Minister of Sindh
83.	1938	Allah Buksh Soomro elected Chief Minister of Sindh
84.	1938	Shikarpur Muslim League Party formed
85.	Oct 1938	Sindh Muslim League Conference held at Sultan Kot
86.	1939	Quaid-i-Azam M.A.Jinnah delivers speech at Jumani Hall Shikarpur
87.	1939	“Sindh Taby” Medical College established by Kakim Dhanraj near City Court
88.	1942	Devdas Panchyat Hall built (Now girls school Hathidar)
89.	1943	Allah Buksh Soomro assassinated on May 14 in Shikarpur
90.	1947	Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah made Governor of Sindh
91.	1948	Death of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah on Oct 4 in Karachi
92.	1949	Death of Honourable Ali Bukush Mughal
93.	1959	Foundation of Shikarpur Press Club
94.	1965	Death of Professor Jhaman Das Bhattia
95.	1971	Shikarpur Press Club established
96.	1988	Death of K.B.Haji Moula Buksh Soomro
97.	1994	Death of Shaikh Allauddin Niazi (social worker and journalist)
98.	2005	Death of Raheem Buksh Allah Buksh Soomro
99.	2009	Nooruddin Surki poet, scholar and advocate passed away in Karachi

GOVERNORS OF SHIKARPUR UNDER DIFFERENT RULERS

Ahmed Shah Abdali (1747 to 1773 AD)

S.No. Name of Governors

1. Bogra Khan Noorzai
2. Rehman Khan Noorzai
3. Abdul Rahim Khan Jamzai
4. Mehrab Khan Barakzai

Teaimur Shah Durrani (1773-1793 AD)

S.No. Name of Governors

5. Ghulam Sidik Khan
6. Sadik Khan Alkozai
7. Taimur Shah

Zaman Shah after death of his father Taimur Shah (1793-1801 AD)

S.No. Name of Governors

8. Sher Muhammad Bopalzai
9. Rehmatullah Khan Qalandarzai
10. Sharbat Khan Popalzai
11. Dost Muhammad Khan Popalzai

Shah Shojis Mulk (1801 to 1816)

S.No. Name of Governors

12. Shah Saroor Khan Barakzai
13. Imam Buksh Mughal
14. Sardar Muhammad Azeem Khan Barakzai
15. Badal Khan Mughal
16. Dewan Sakho Singh

Shah Shujamulk (Second Term) (1803 to 1810)

S.No. Name of Governors

17. Mueezuddin Khan Pepalzai
18. Bhudal Khan Mughal
19. Jehangir Khan Mughal
20. Paida Khan Popalzai
21. Muhammad Raza Khan Mughal

Mahmood Shah (1810-1821)

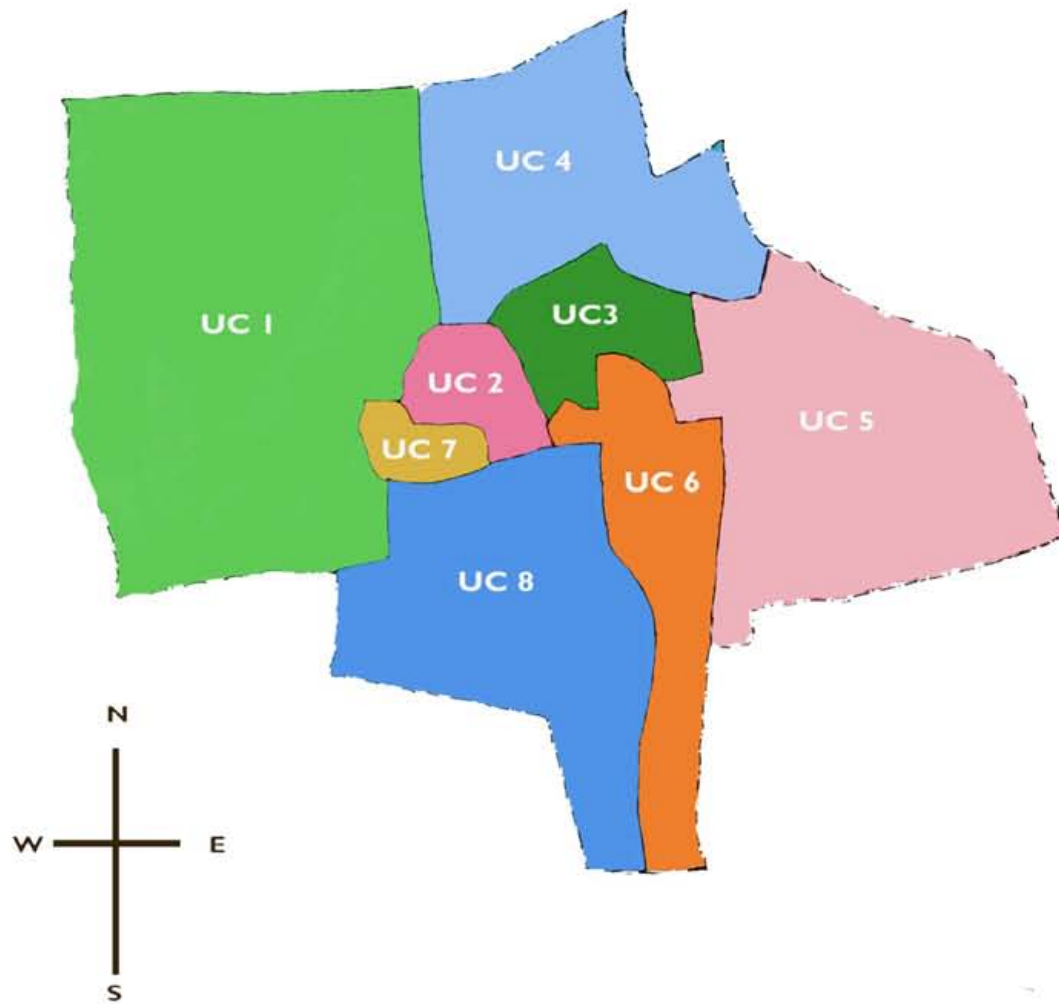
S.No. Name of Governors

22. Allah Khan Syed
23. Nasir Khan Alkozi
24. Sardar Abdul Samad Khan Barakzai
25. Muhammad Raza Khan Mughal
26. Sultan Muhammad Khan Aurangzai
27. Abdul Samad Khan Bamzai
28. Maqsood Khan Barakzai
29. Taj Muhammad Barakzai
30. Muhamad Shah / Ayub Shah
31. Shahzado Taimur Shah Sarozai
32. Shah Shuja Sarozai
33. Mulla Muhammad Khan Gulzai
34. Rahamdil Khan Barakzai
35. Abdul Musawar Khan Aurangzai

**BOOKS BY FOREIGN WRITERS IN PRAISE
OF SHIKARPUR**

History about Shikarpur	Prof H.C. Malkani.
Sind Revisited	Richard Burton
Historical Memoirs of Shikarpur	H G goldsmith
Personal Observation of Sindh	Captain T. Postins
Dry Leaves of Young Egypt	Captain Estwick
Travel of Baluchistan Sindh	Henry Patenjar
Gazeteer of Sindh	E W Hughes
Sindh-Gazateer	Atkin
Gazateer of Sukkur District Sukkur	J.W. Sunk
History of India	Elphinston
Shikarpur Dhak Bazar	Henry Bellow
Voyage on Indus Travels into Bukhara	Sir Alexandar Berns
Thesis on India	Karl Marx
Journey to the North of India	
Over land for England through Russia, Persia and Afghanistan	Lt. Arthur Conally

MAP OF SHIKARPUR TOWN UCS





Gol market
Khanpuridar



Sakhi Sajal Sher
Temple
Kirri Nawab Khan

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



An Abandoned Temple
near Sukpur

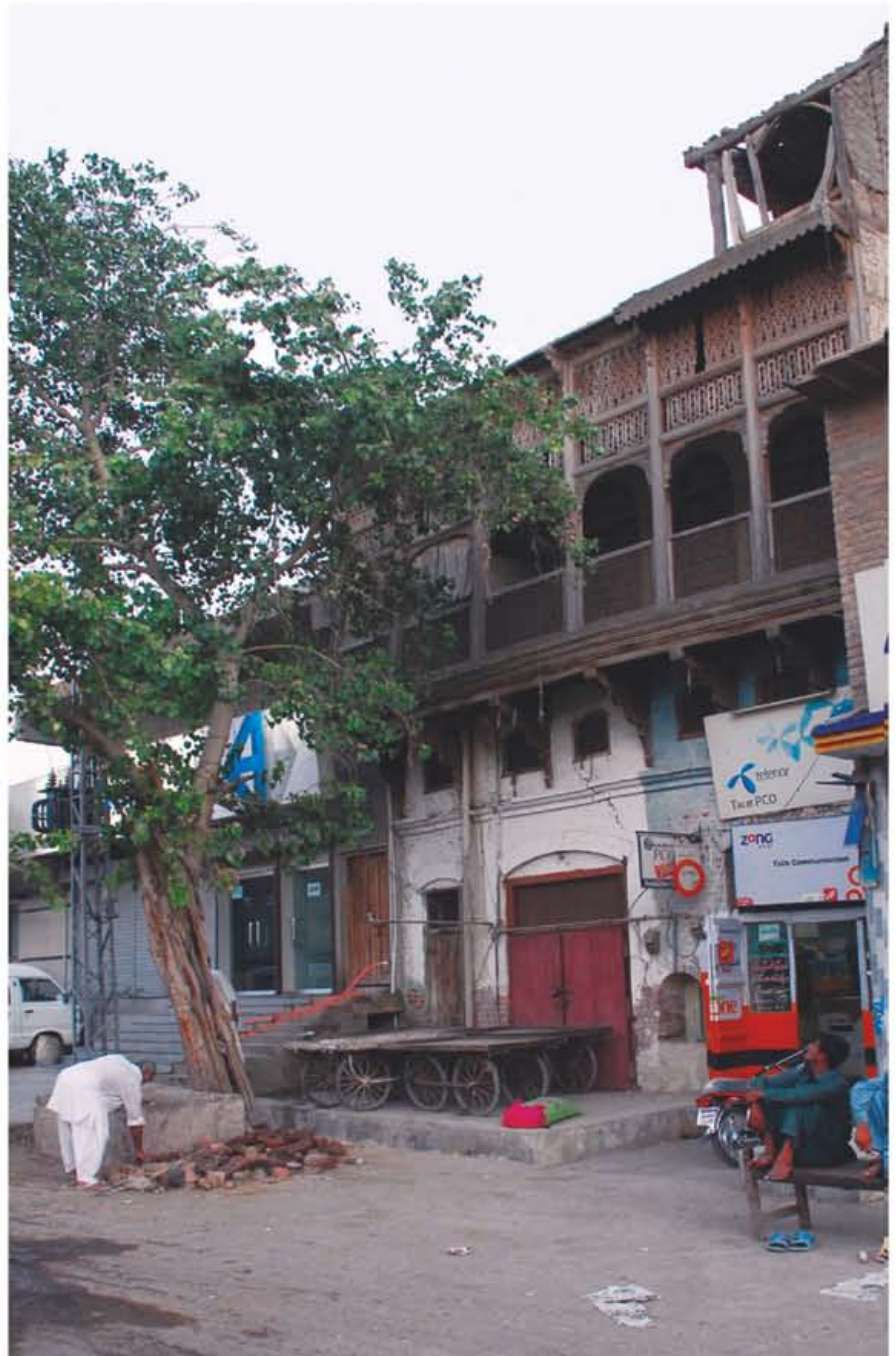


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House built in 1925 Sivi Dar



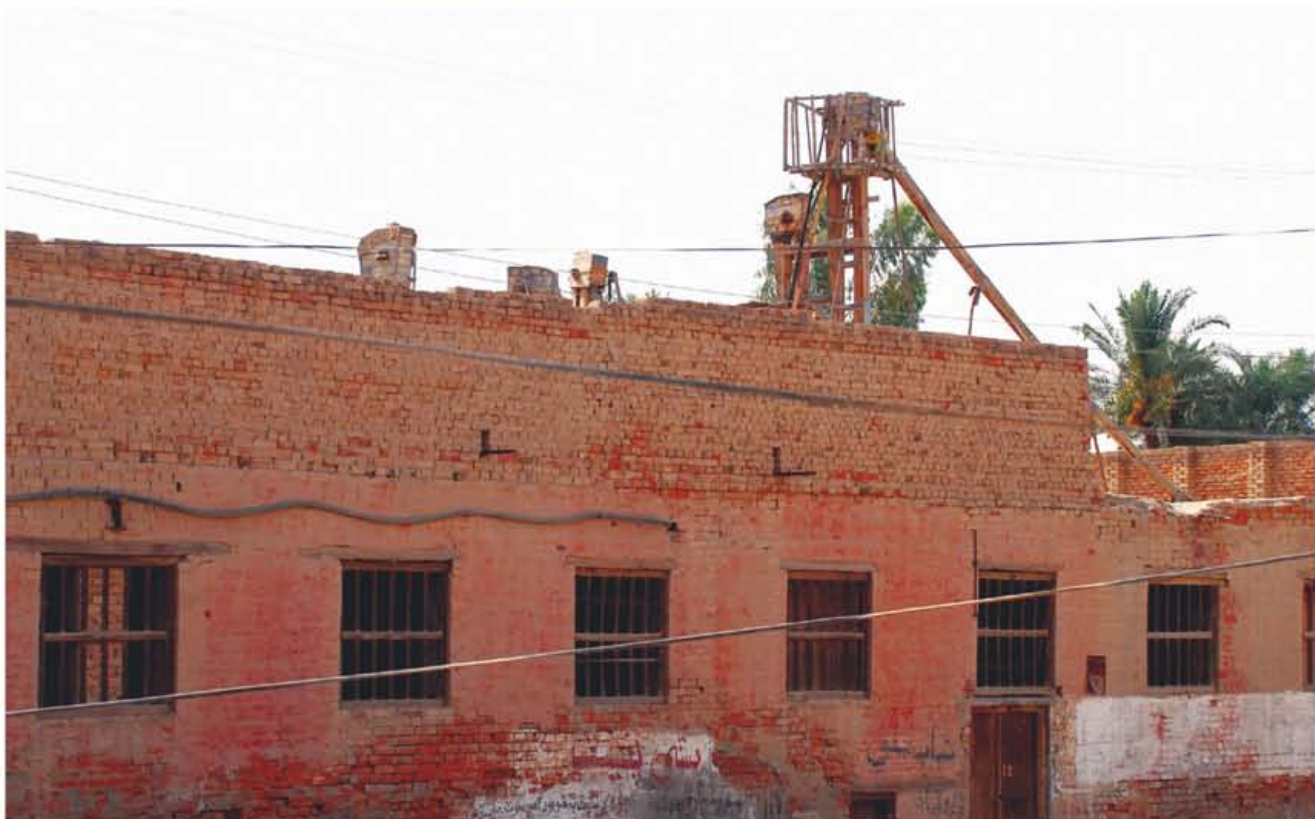
Stock Exchange building
built in 1920s
Sividar

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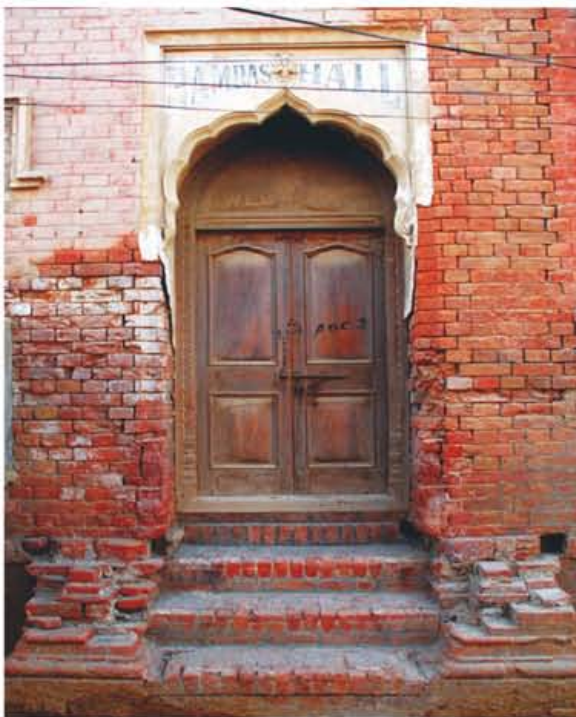
Rice mill 1934
Sividar



Flour Mill built in 1928, Sividar road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Ramdas Marriage Hall - 1938 Wagnodar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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House built in 1920 Saty bazar



Haveli built in 1933, circular road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Old Municipal office built in 19th century Circular road
(Dawarkadas Mehgraj Bhattia Silk factory in Early 19th Century)



Police check post (1944) Wagnadar



Police check post (1944) Khanpuridar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Eid Gaah Kirri Nawab Khan



19th century Mosque near Shrine of Manhochar Shah



19th century abandoned Temple Karan jo dar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Main drainage pumping station opened by Sir Lancelot Graham Governor of Sindh in 1937

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Ibrahimi Mosque built in 1679 AD behind Saty bazar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



گورنمنٹ پرائمری بوائز اسکول قاضي محلہ شکارپور
اسکول کتبہ جي تاريخ 1855-18
هيڊ ماستر صاحبان جا نالا

سال	تاريخ	نالا	سال	تاريخ	نالا
1	1855	جوهر چل	18	1878	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
2	1856	سيد حسن علي شاه	19	1879	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
3	1857	امير بخش لوهو	20	1880	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
4	1858	قادر بخش پتو	21	1881	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
5	1859	حبيب الله پتو	22	1882	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
6	1860	عبدالخالق ميمڻ	23	1883	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
7	1861	عبدالرزاق چڱو	24	1884	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
8	1862	محمد ارباب ميمڻ	25	1885	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
9	1863	غلام حسيني سوهڙو	26	1886	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
10	1864	شاهنواز شاہ	27	1887	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
11	1865	قاضي غلام حسيني	28	1888	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
12	1866	نظر محمد چڱو	29	1889	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
13	1867	نور محمد چڱو	30	1890	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
14	1868	محمد پيريل سوهڙو	31	1891	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
15	1869	علي محمد سوهڙو	32	1892	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
16	1870	آغا علي محمد پٺاڻ	33	1893	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
17	1871	مسعود بخش ملڪ	34	1894	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
18	1872	عبدالغني چڱو	35	1895	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
19	1873	قاضي غلام حسيني	36	1896	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
20	1874	عبدالوهاب شاہ	37	1897	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
21	1875	سيد محمود علي شاه	38	1898	آخوند قمر الدين شوي
22	1876	عبدالوهاب شاہ	39	1899	آخوند قمر الدين شوي



Nadir Government Primary Boys School built in 1855, Kazi Muhala

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Khanpuri Gate
built in 1920s



Houses & shops
built early 1920s
Khanpuri gate



Siddiqi Haveli 1933 Lohar Muhala



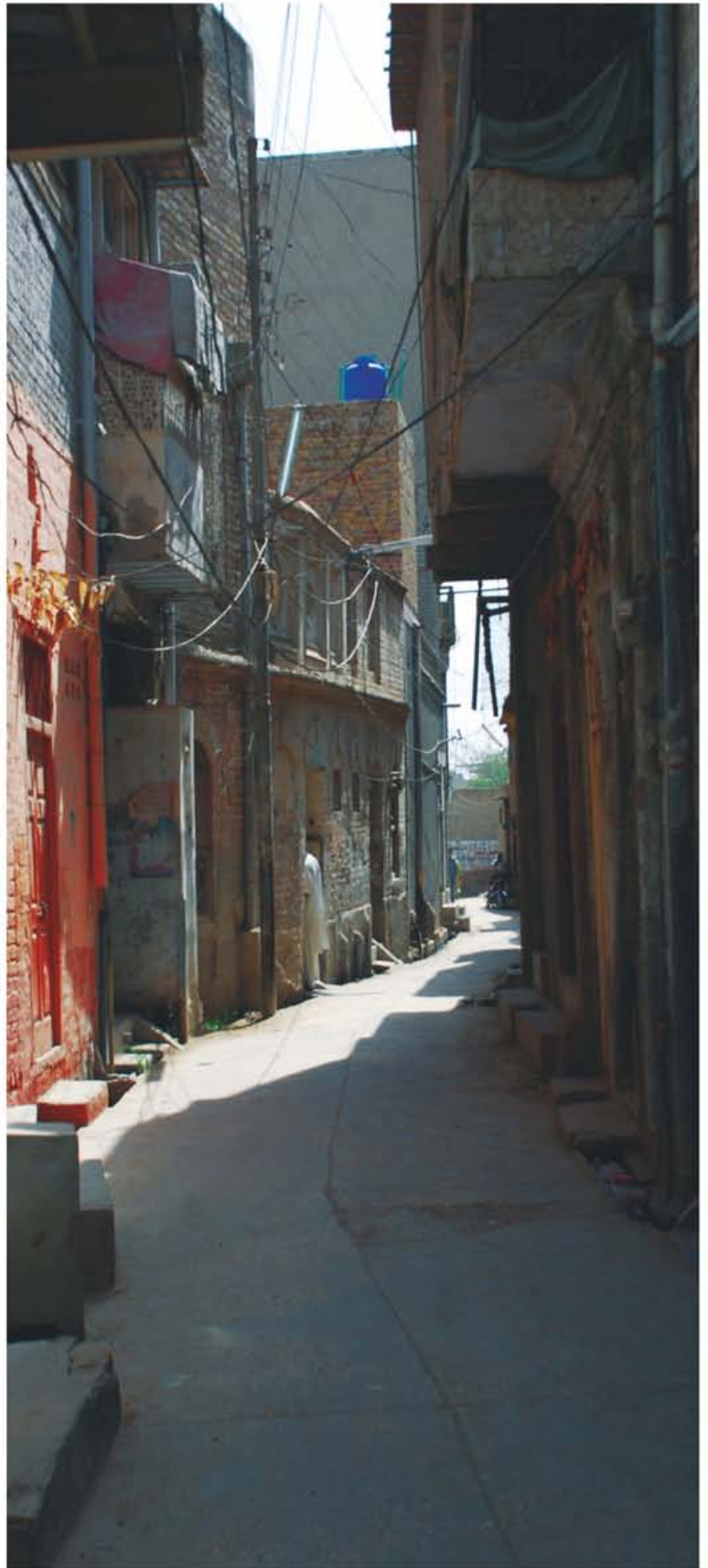
House built 1930s
Lohar Muhala

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Houses built during 1930s Thathara Street

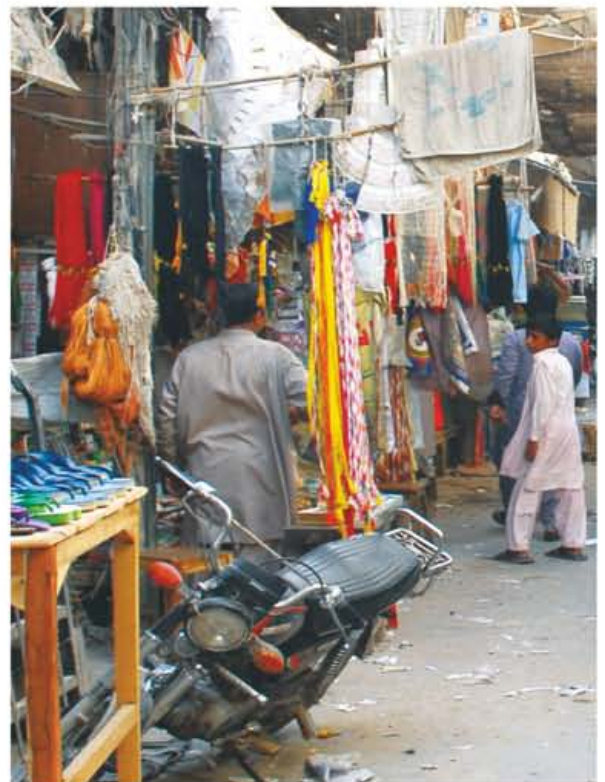


SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

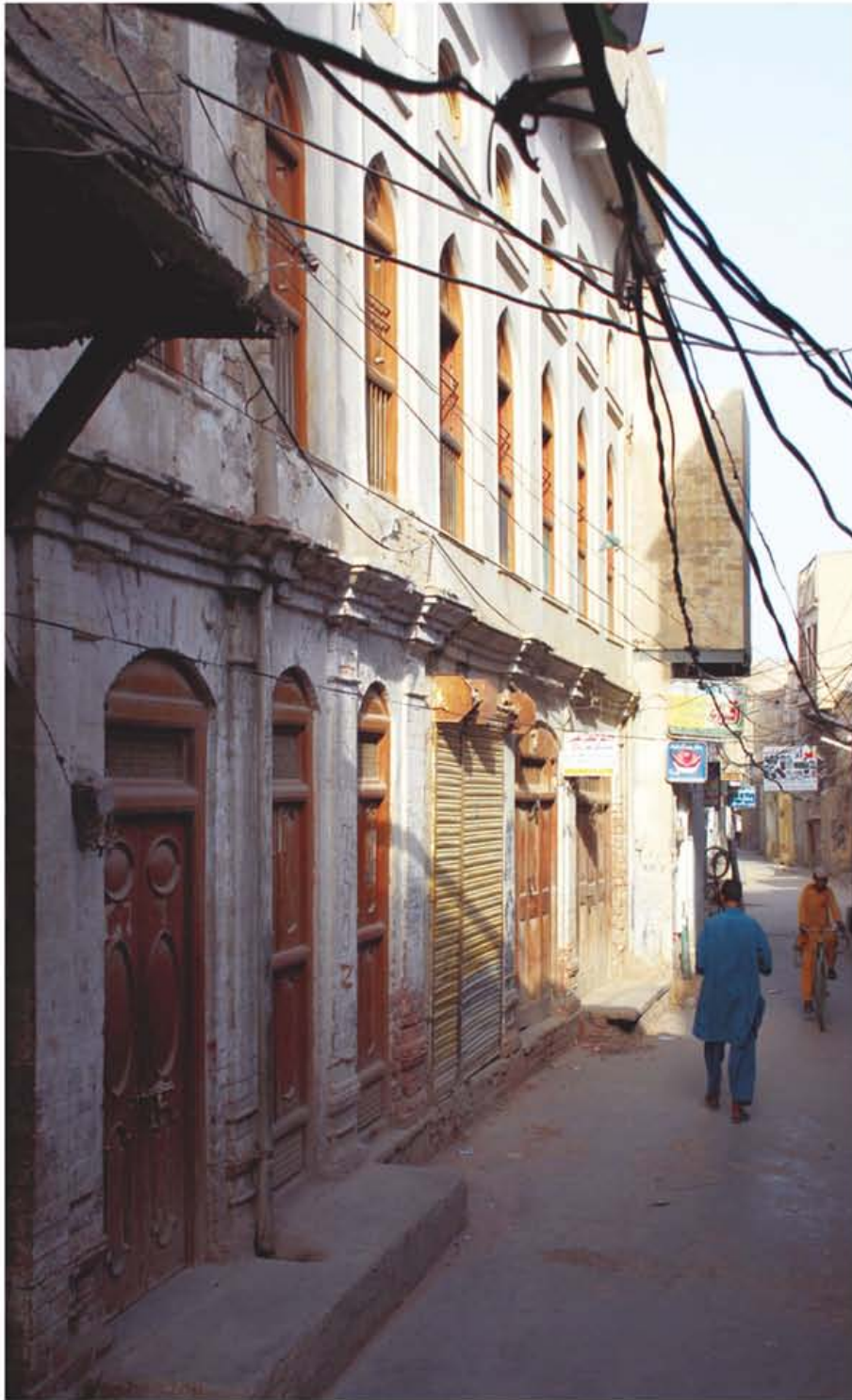


Sout bazar



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s Gangrani Street



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Shri Jog Mata Temple (1943) Gangrani Street

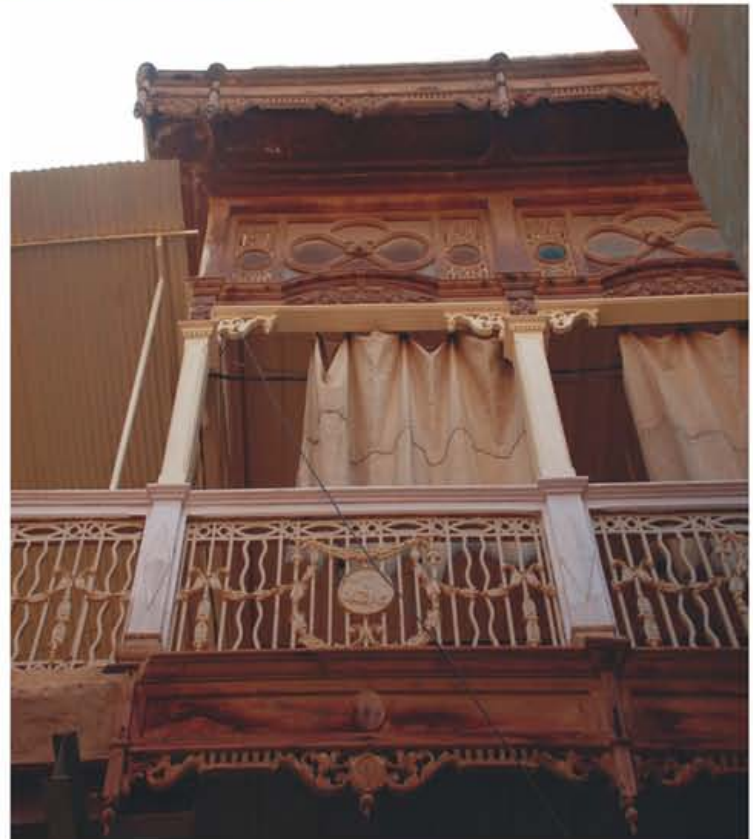


SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s,
Gangrani Street



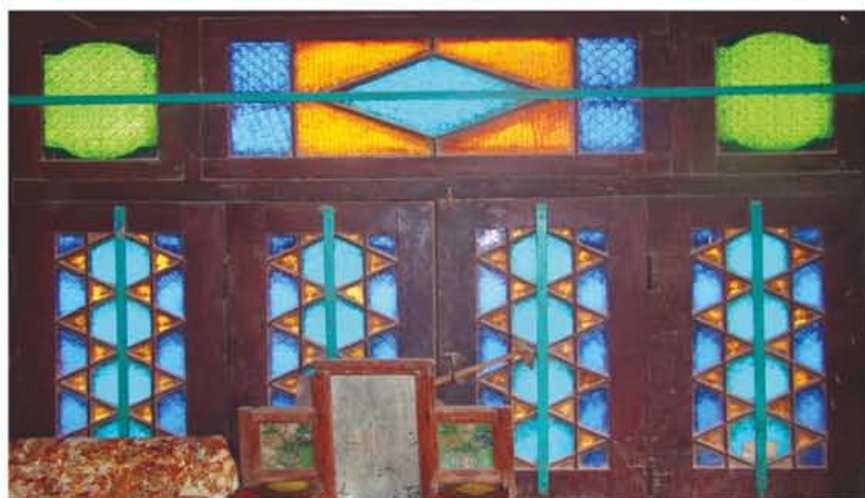
Haveli built in 1930s, Gangrani Street

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Dewan House built in 1930s
Nandhi (Bhitai) bazar



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House built in 1922 Memon Muhalla



House built in 1930 Memon Muhalla



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Mosque built in 1940, Memon Muhalla



Old Abandoned Temple
Memon Muhalla



T.R.M. Mansion built in 1943 Memon Muhalla

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British army camp in late 19th century converted in to park in early 20th century with the efforts of Seth Ganesh, Lakhidar



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Jumani hall building built in early 20th century, now Town Municipal office

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Narain Navas building built in 1939,Lakhidar



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An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1940s inside Hathidar



Mansions built in 1930s inside Lakhidar

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Dr. Sara Sidiki Government Girls Primary School (1950s), Shah Hussain Muhalla



Sidiki House built in 1940s, Shah Hussain Muhalla

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Shrine of Abdul Rehman Turk Turel (18th century) Nawab Street



Dwarkadas House built in 1930s, Nawab Street



House built in 1930s, Nawab street
now owned by Ujans

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House built during 1930s, Kakra Lane



Mansion built in 1940s, Kakra Lane



Central Bank of India Building (now Government Girls School), Kakra Lane



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Mosque built in 1925
Memon Muhalla off Dadvai road

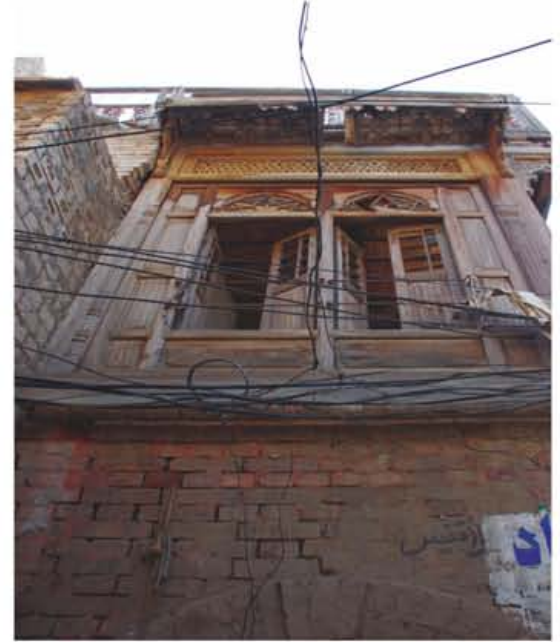
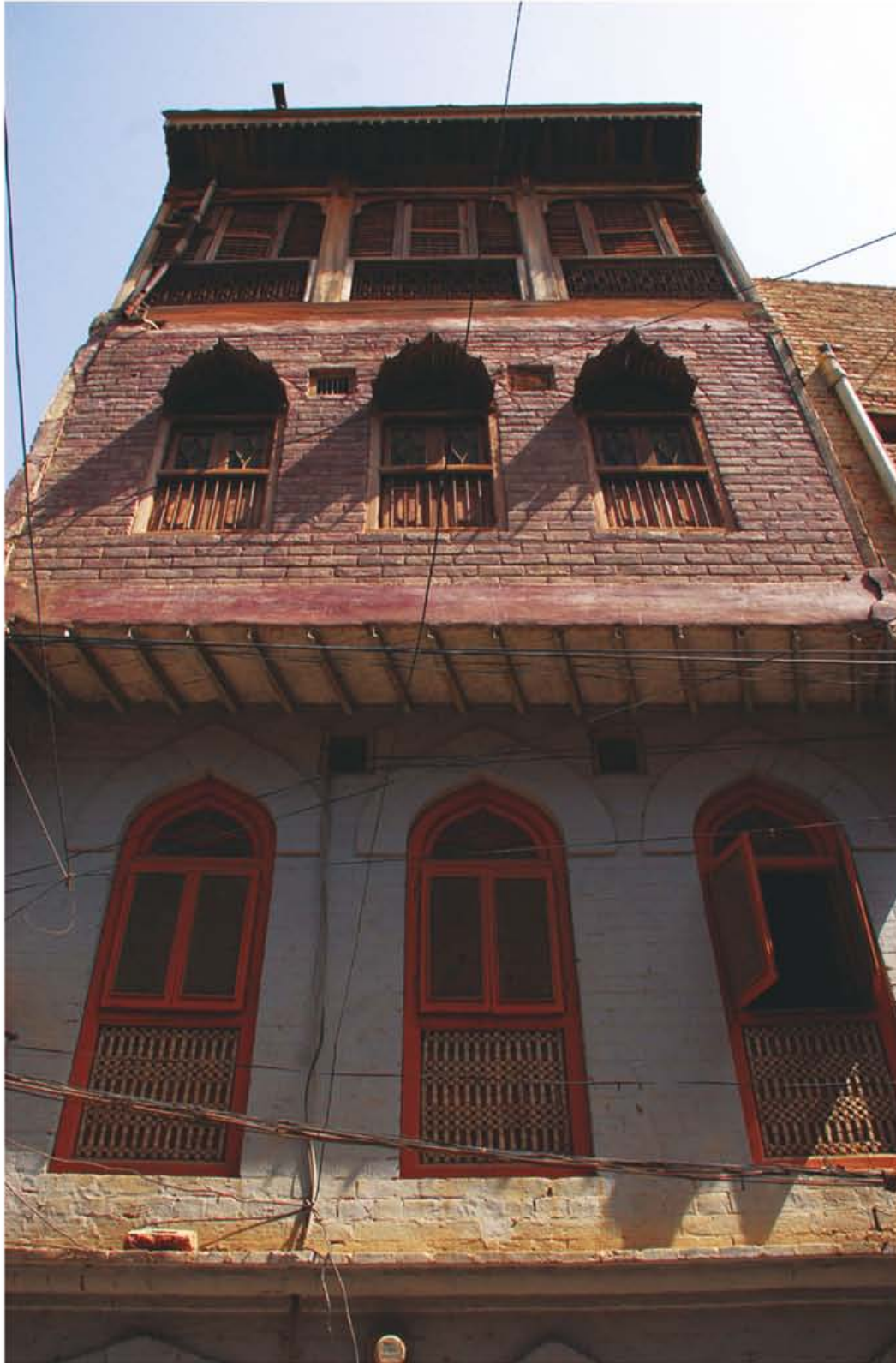


House build in 1920s
off Dadvai road



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Mansion built in 1920
Juman Khan Madi

House 1931s
Juma Khan Madi

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

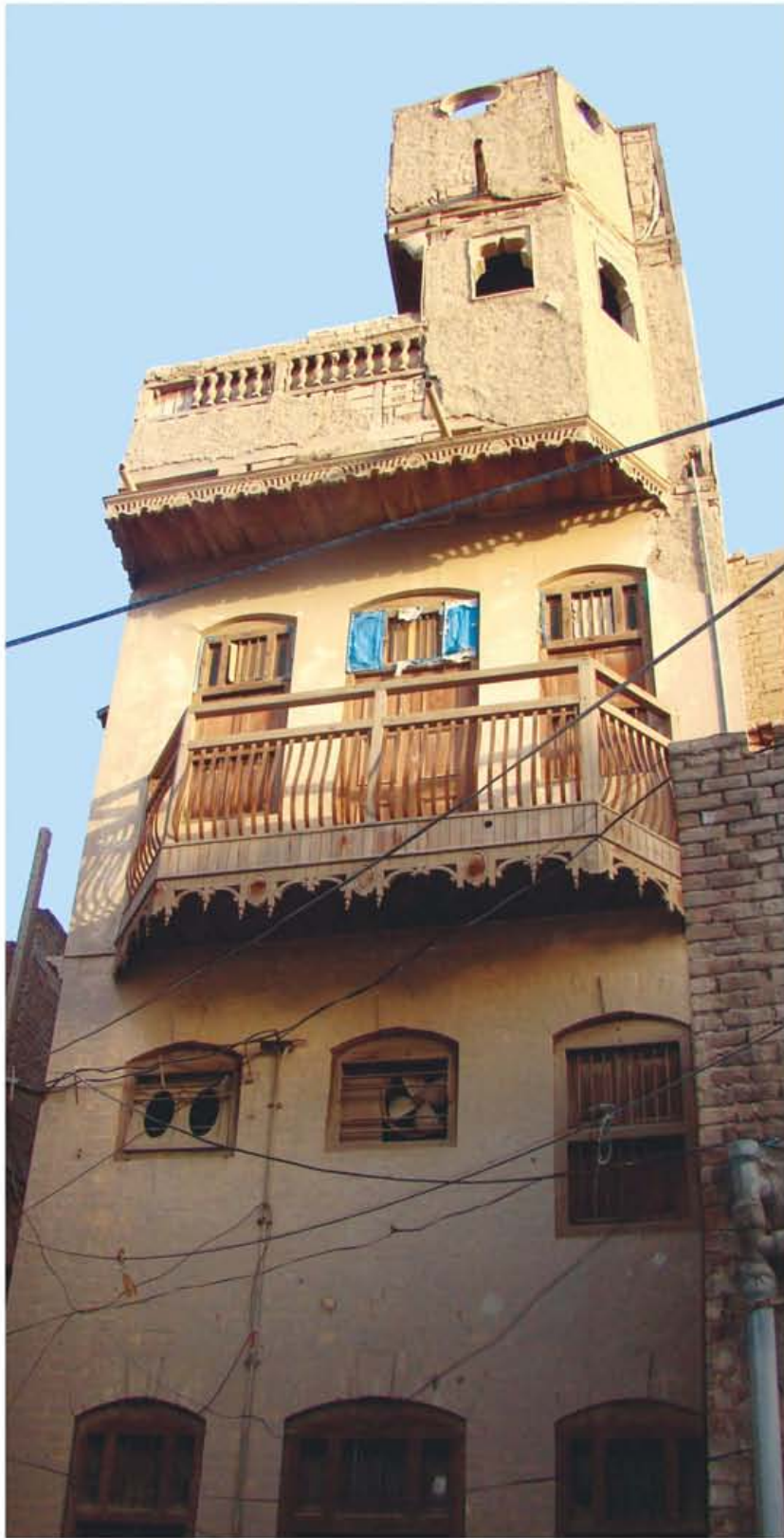
An illustrated journey through history



Houses built during 1920-30s
Boolasher street Juma Khan

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Hoveli built in 1930s
inside Hathidar

House built in 1930s
inside Hathidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



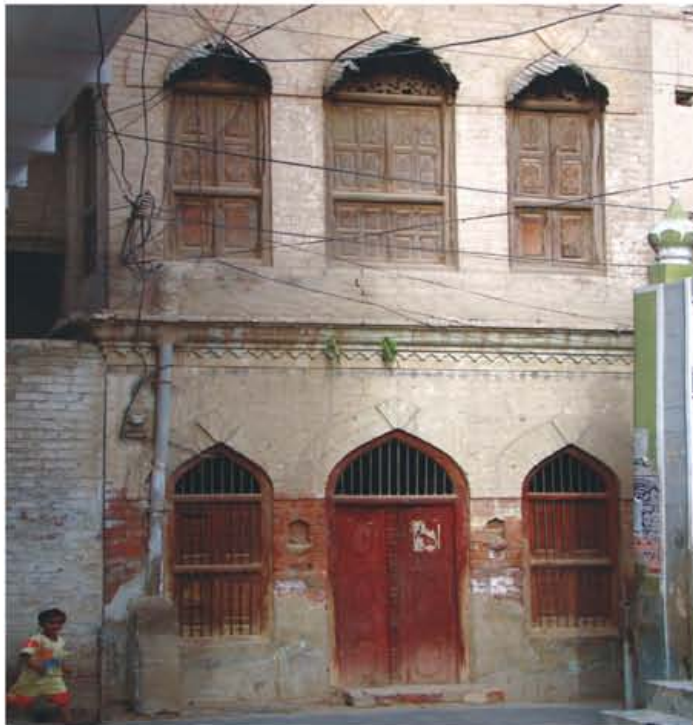
Houses built in 1930s, Soomra Muhalla inside Hathidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Houses built in 1930s
Dhobi Muhala



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Houses built 1920s,
Hathidar



Police Check Post (1944)
Hathidar

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Mosque 1923
Shah Hussain
Muhalla



Renovated
Shrine of
Shah Hussain
Bukhari
1843



Mughal House built 1937 Shah Hussain Muhalla



House Built in 1930s
Shah Hussain Muhalla

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GPO building of 19th century rebuilt in 1990s, Lakhidar



House built in 1930s, Lakhidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Houses built during 1925 - 1935 Aachar ji Muhalla



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

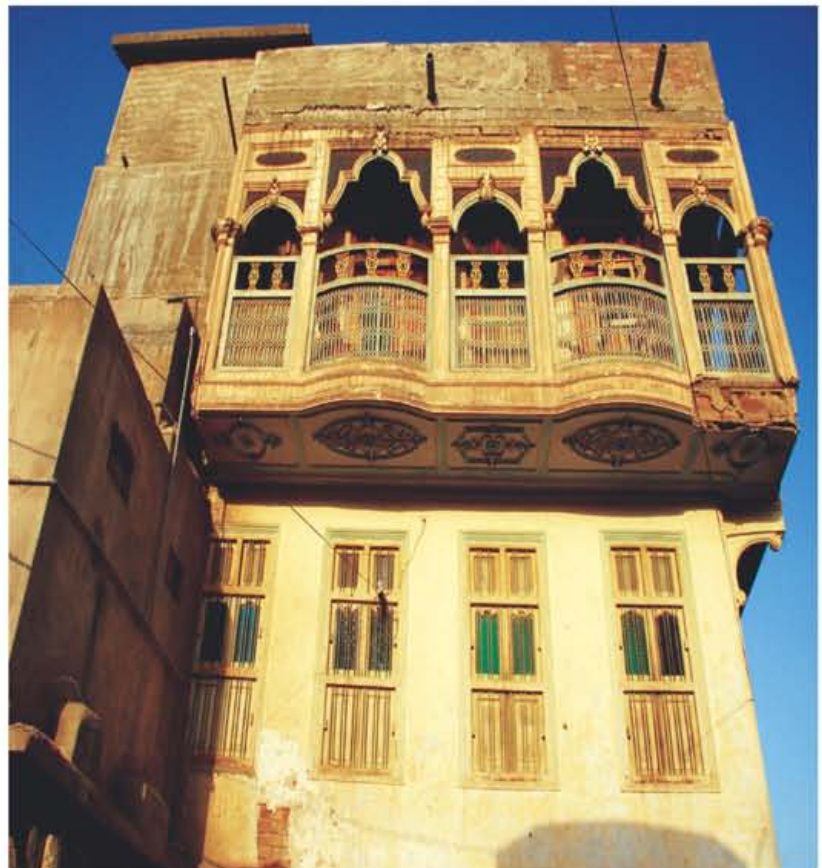
An illustrated journey through history



Shrine of Haji Faqeerullah Shah (17th cent)
rebuilt in 1916, Alvi Muhalla



Gate of Alvi Muhalla



House 1935 Alvi Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Buildings built in 1930s, Boot bazar



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

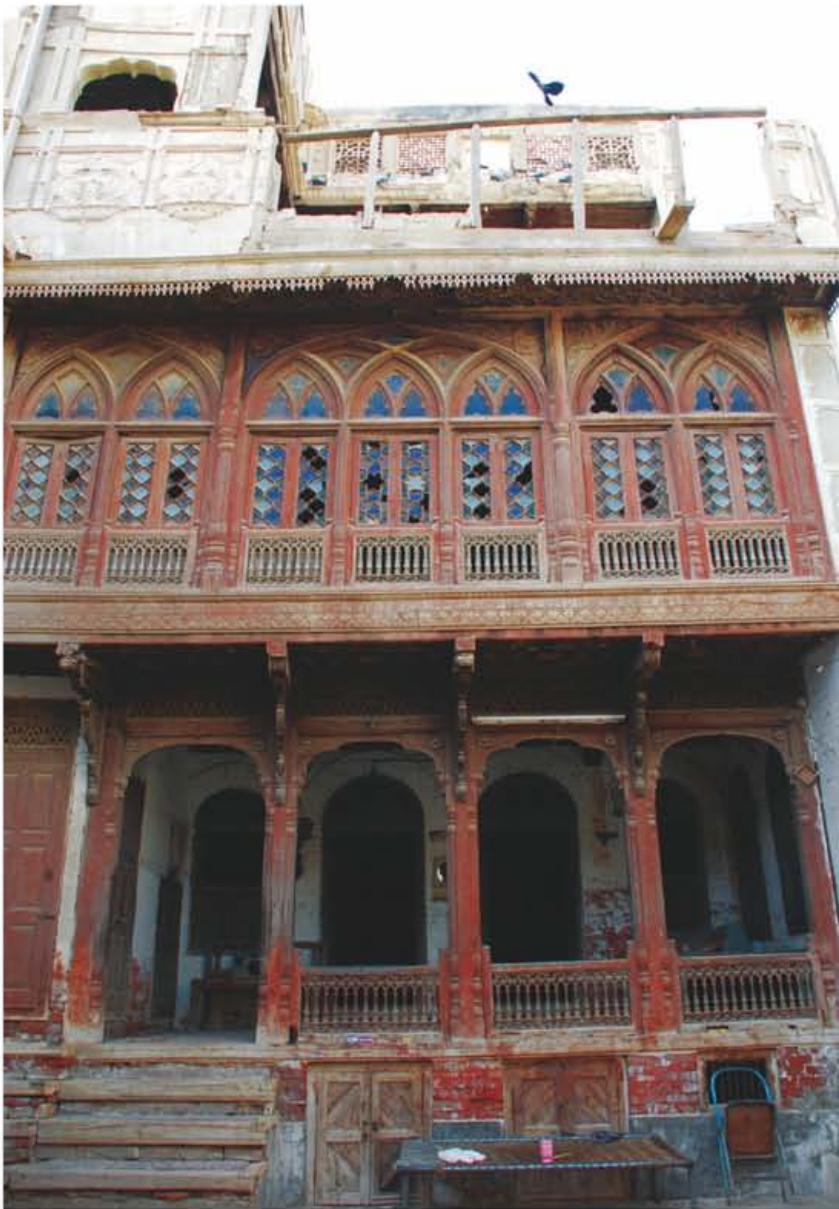
An illustrated journey through history



Dewan Thakurdas
sweets & tea House
ground floor of Narain Niras
building built in 1940s,
Lakhidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

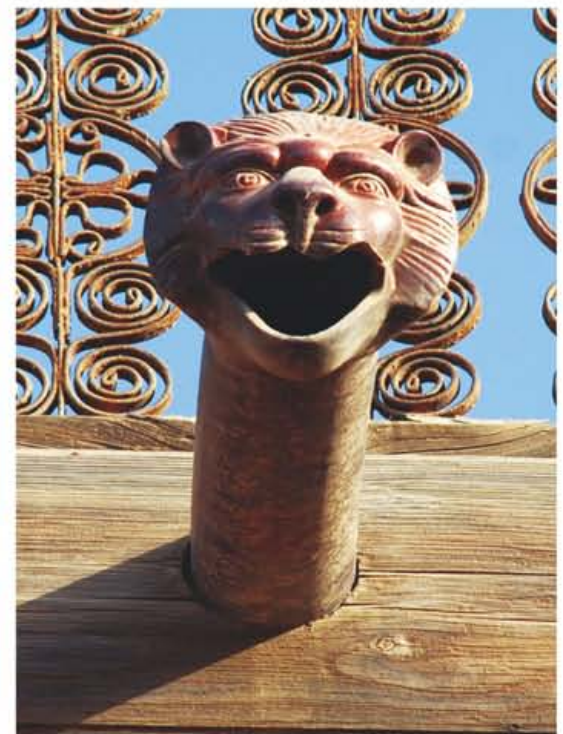
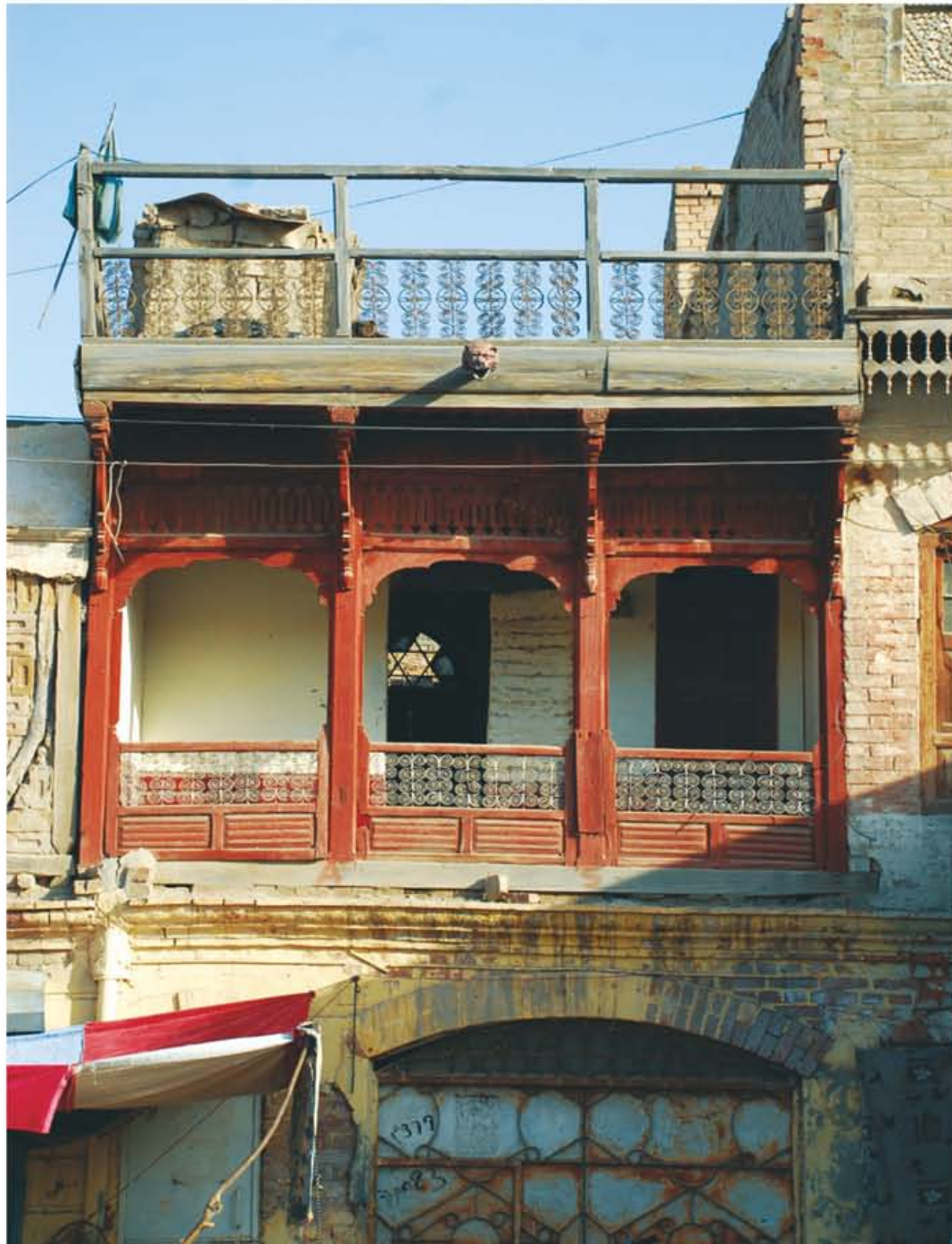
An illustrated journey through history



Seth Thakurdas haveli built in 1941
now owned by Prof: A G Siddiqui
Boot bazar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Drain pipe
House built in early 1930s,
Dadawai road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Seth Gulabrai haveli built in 1940s now owned by the Khoso family.

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

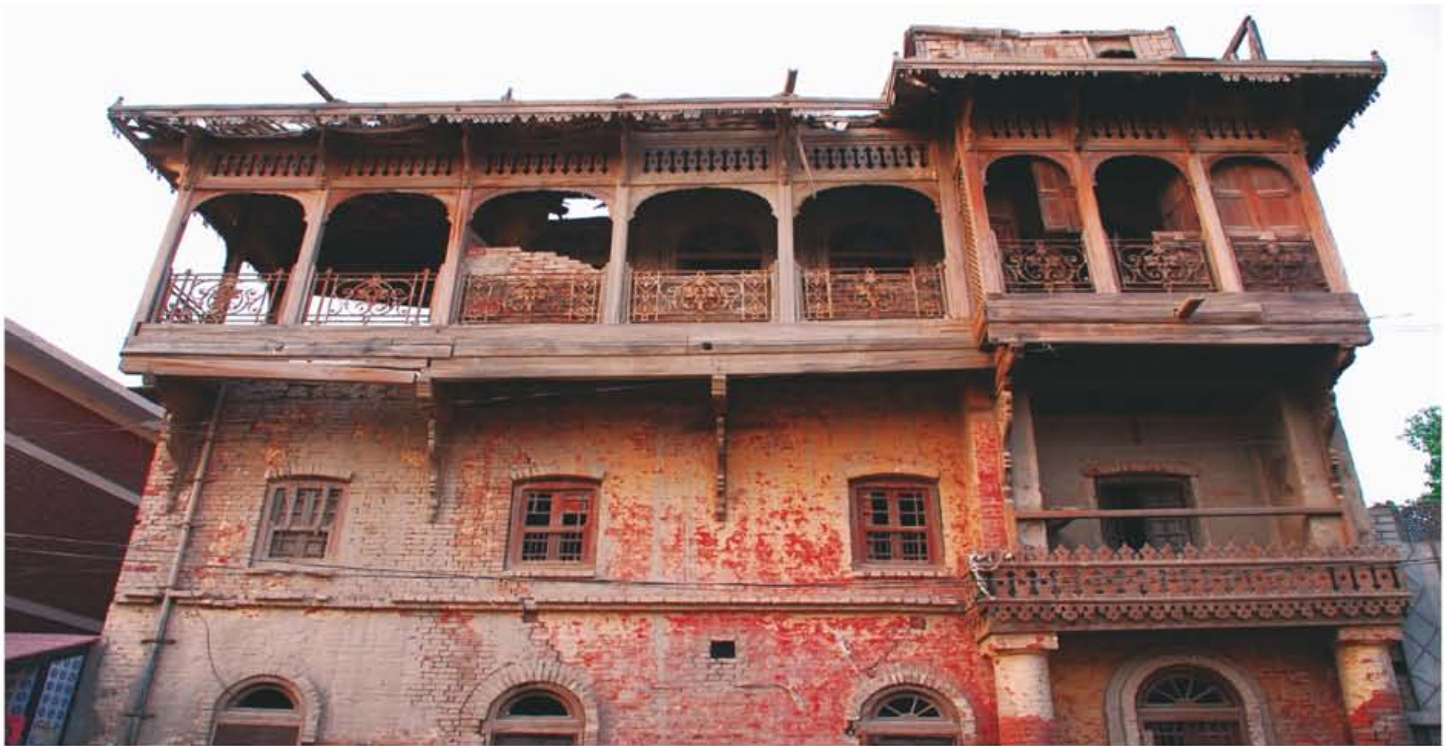
An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s,
Awal Shah Padhar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

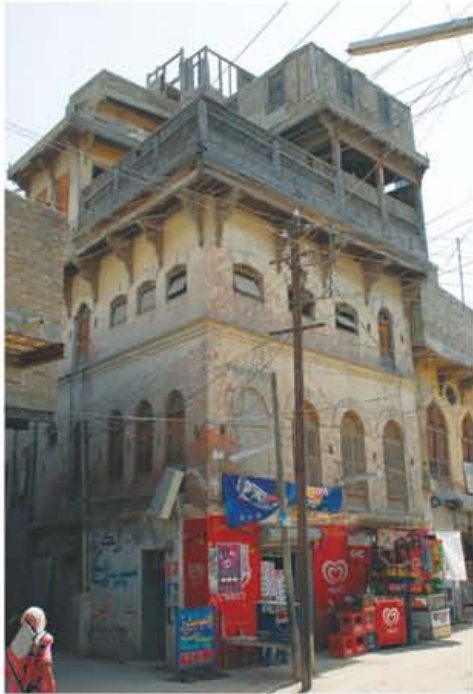
An illustrated journey through history



Hassaram Lala Mahal (1927)
Dadvai road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



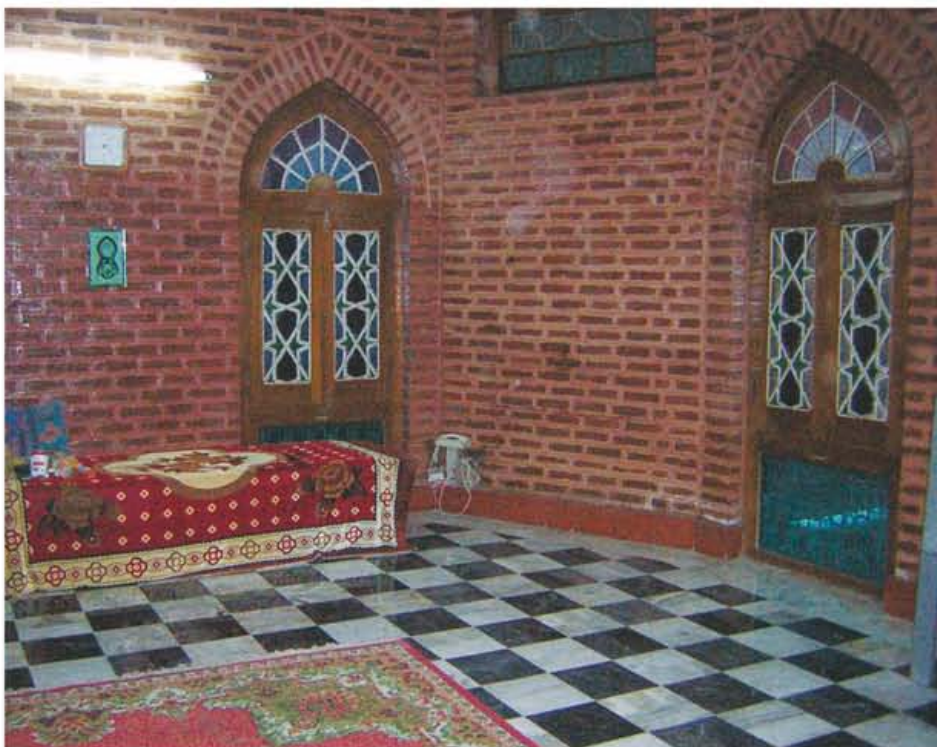
Buildings built in early 28th century, Dadvai road



The abandoned Lal Temple built in early 28th century, Dadvai road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Alvis town palace built in early 20th century, Hathidar road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Lalchand Teckchand
Matta haveli built in
1936, Hathidar



House built in 1935,
Hathidar

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House built in 1920s
inside Hazaridar



Haveli built in 1935 inside Hazaridar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

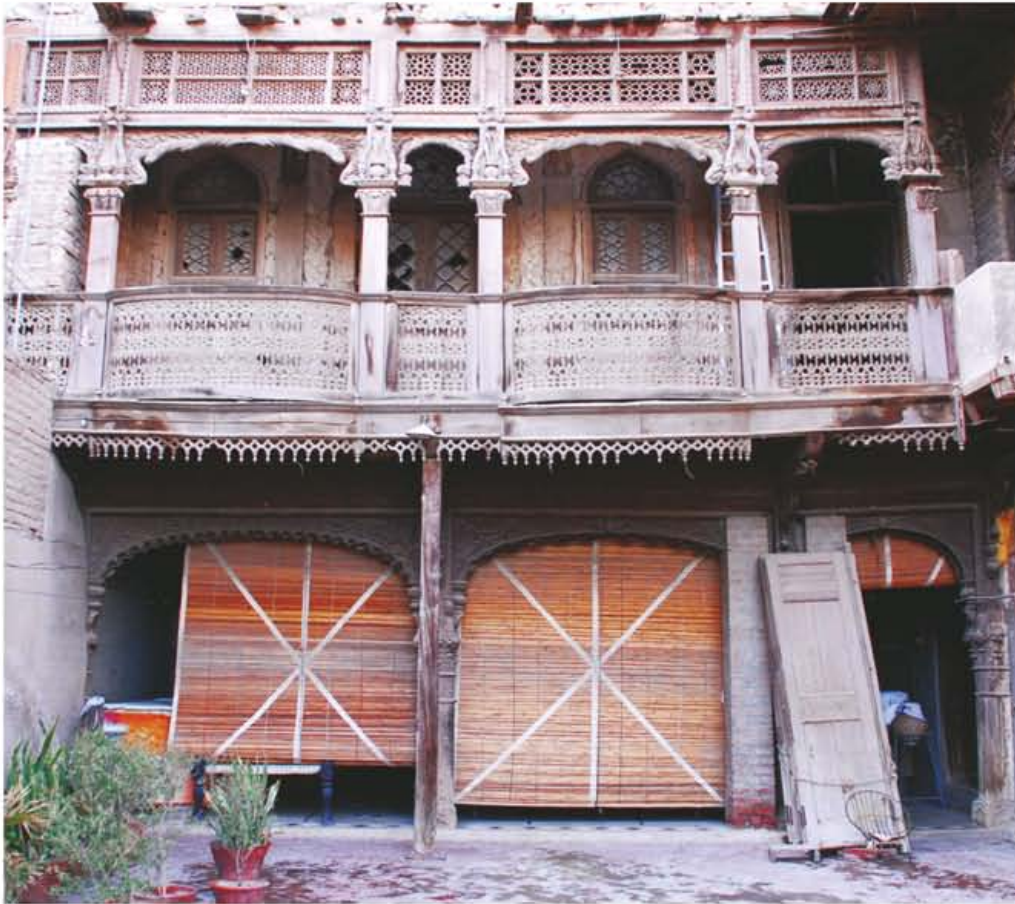
An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s,
Hazaridar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

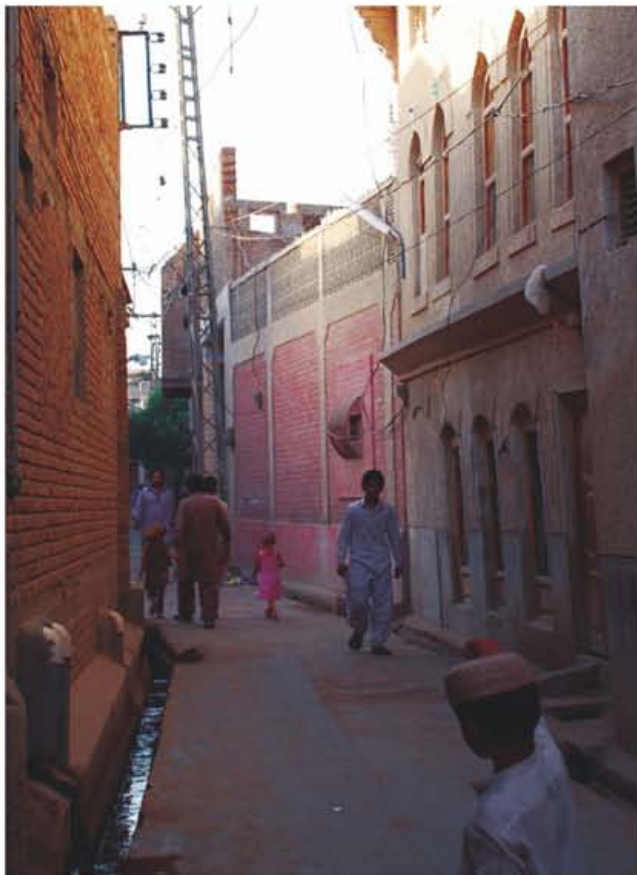
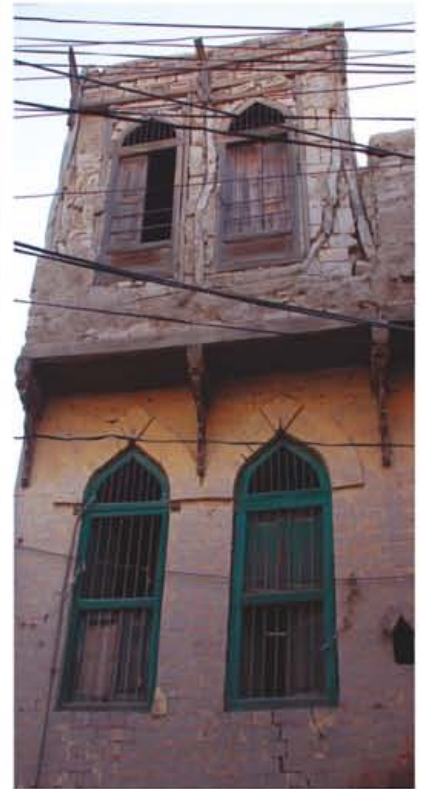
An illustrated journey through history



Shivak ram House
build in 1915,
Hazaridar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

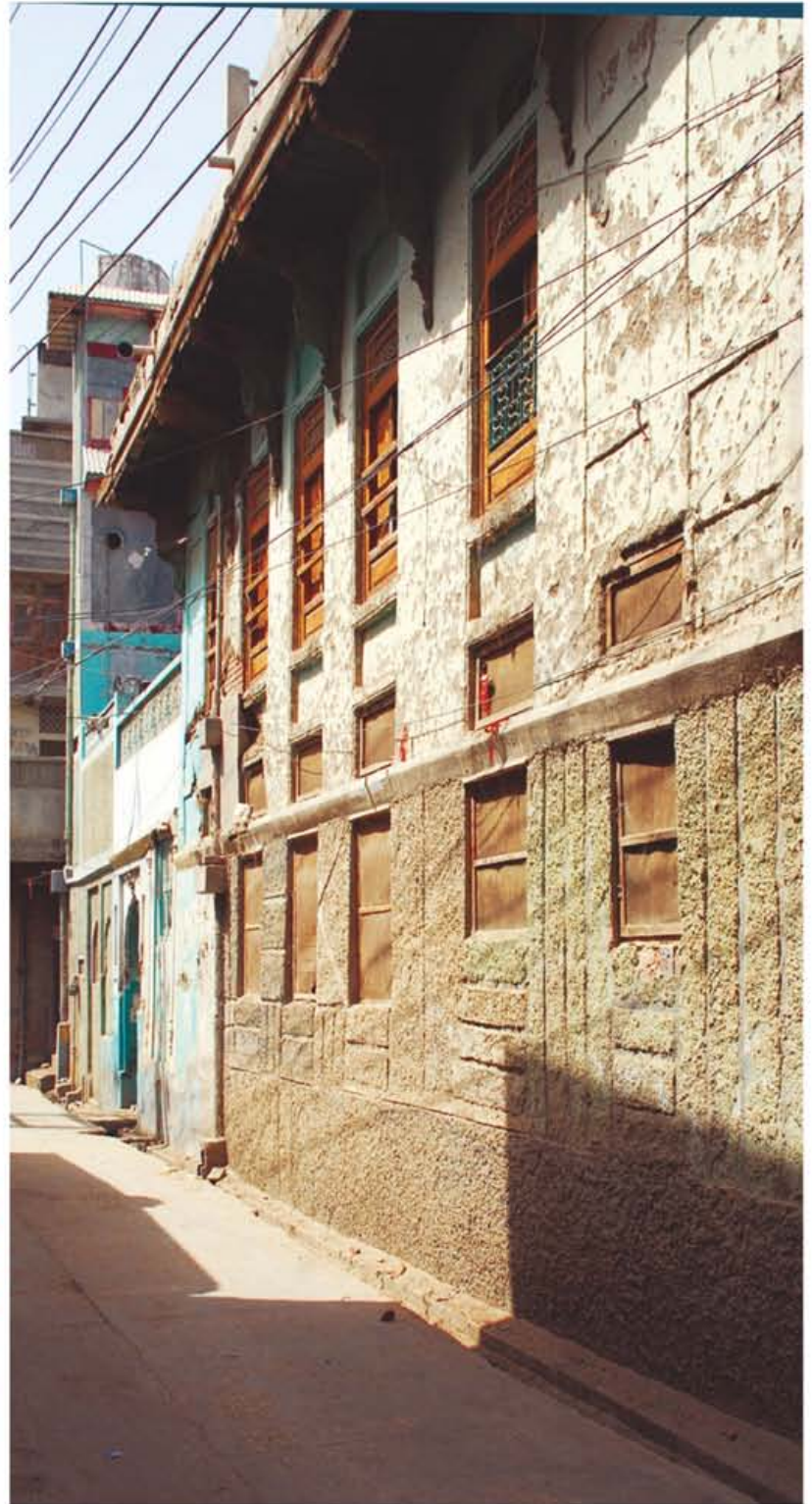
An illustrated journey through history



Houses built in 1930s,
inside Hazaridar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



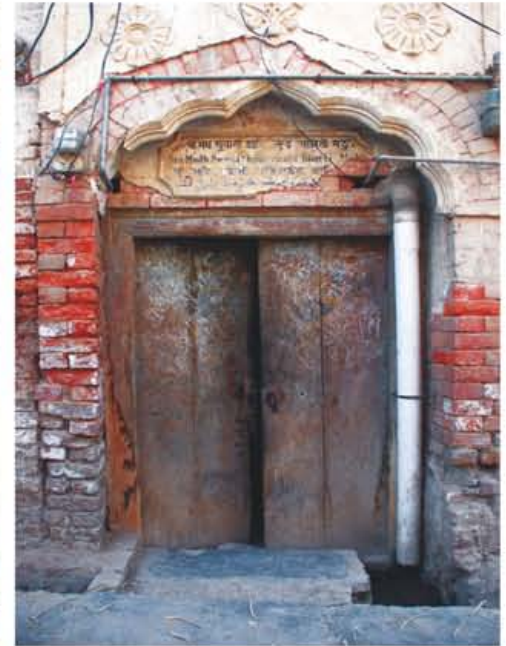
Houses built during 1925 to 1935 in side Jhulan Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



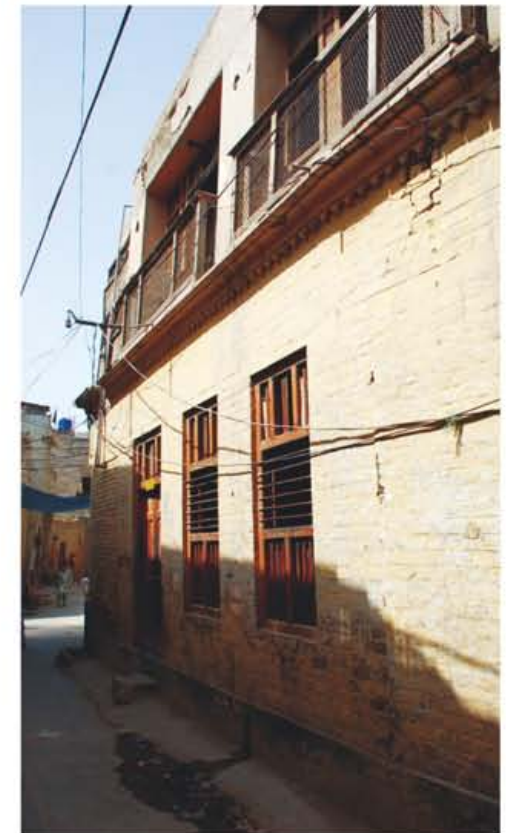
Mosque built early 20th century



Sri Madh Swami Shankranand
Bharti Math (1910) Jhulan Muhalla



House 1930, Jhulan Muhalla



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Mansion (1940) Lohar Muhalla



Haveli 1945 Lohar Muhala



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

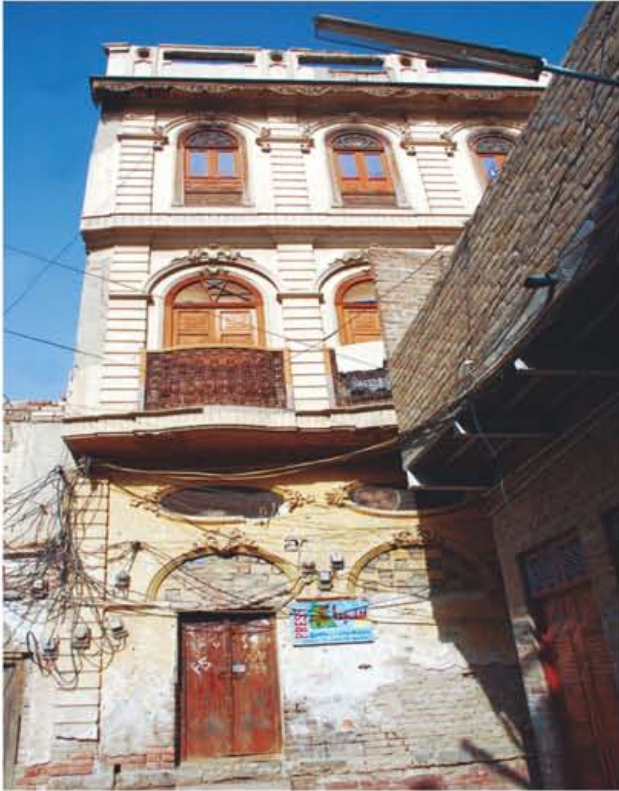
An illustrated journey through history



Mansion build in 1930s, Lula Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Seth Gulabsingh house (1935)
Lula Muhalla



House (1938s), Lula Muhalla

Dewan House (1941) Lula Muhalla



House (1937) Lula Muhalla



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House built in 1930s Lula Muhalla



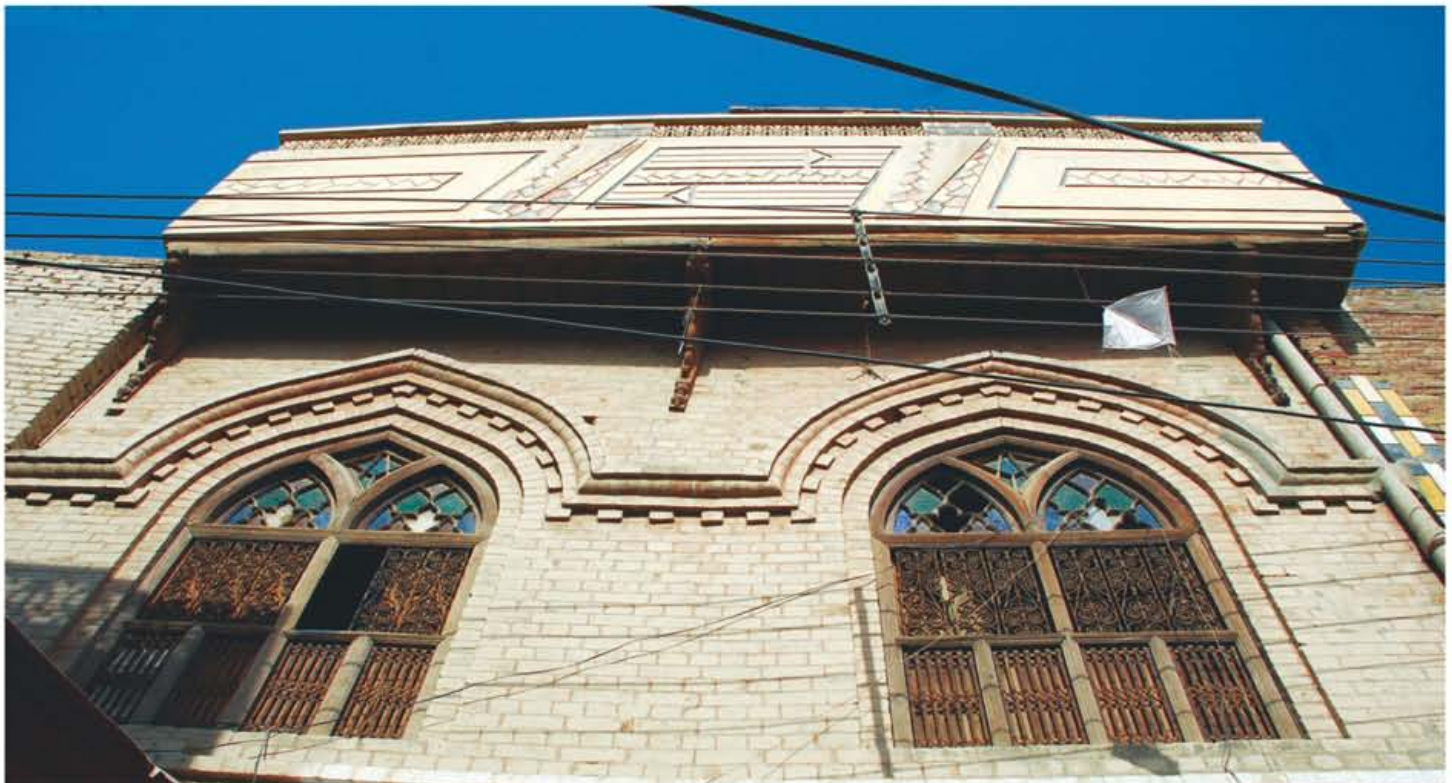
House build in 1920, Lula Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s, Lula Muhalla



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

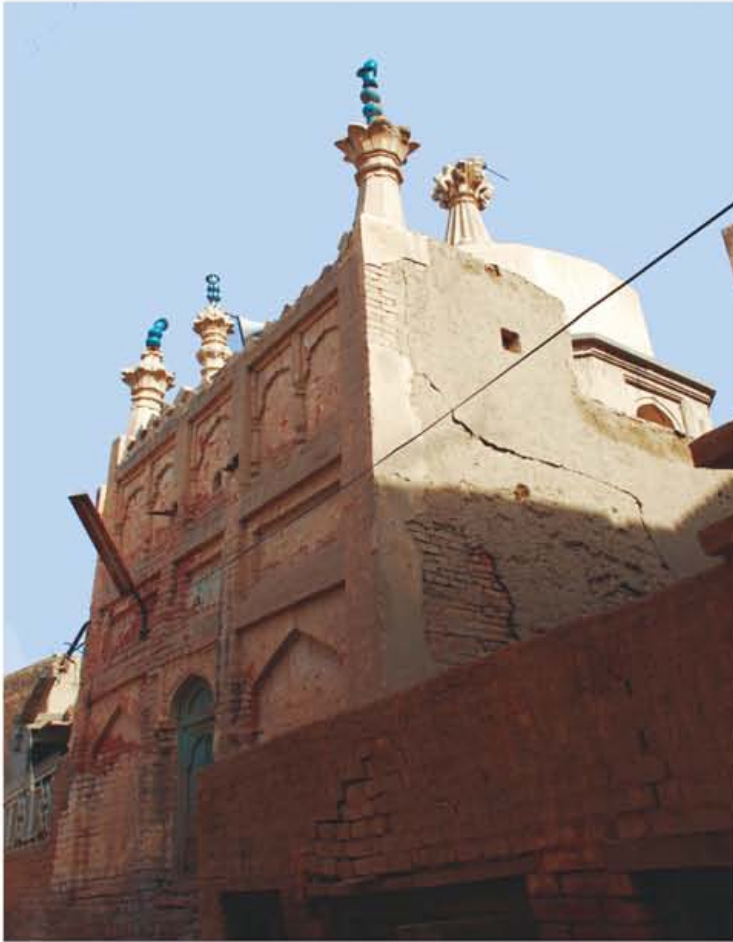


Haveli built in late 1930s, Lula Muhalla
now owned by Shajras



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Over a century old Mosque in Awan Muhalla



Entrance Gate to haveli 1930s, Lula Muhalla



House built in 1934, Lula Muhalla

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Houses built in 1930s, Lula Muhalla



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First owner of the haveli migrated to India, now owned by Shujra family lula muhalla (1930s)

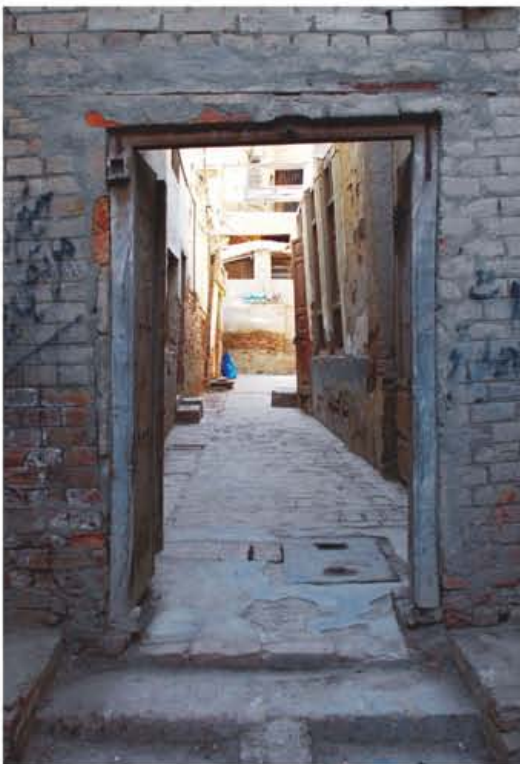


SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

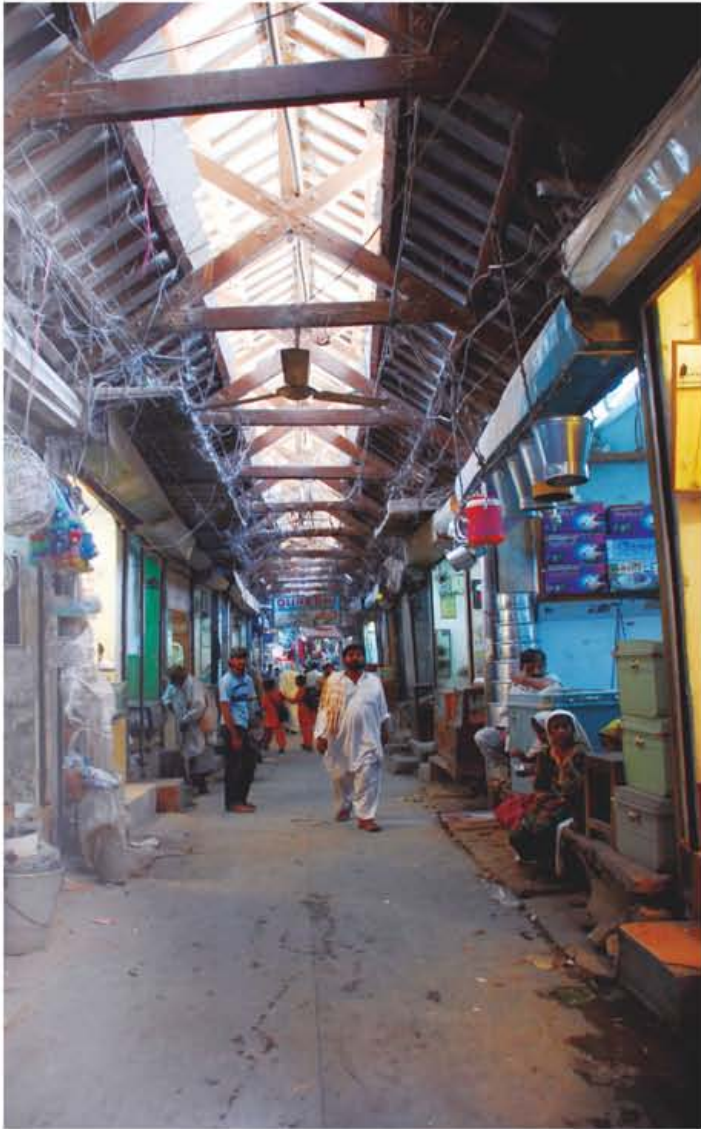


Houses in Bhodaram haveli built 1930s, Dhak bazar

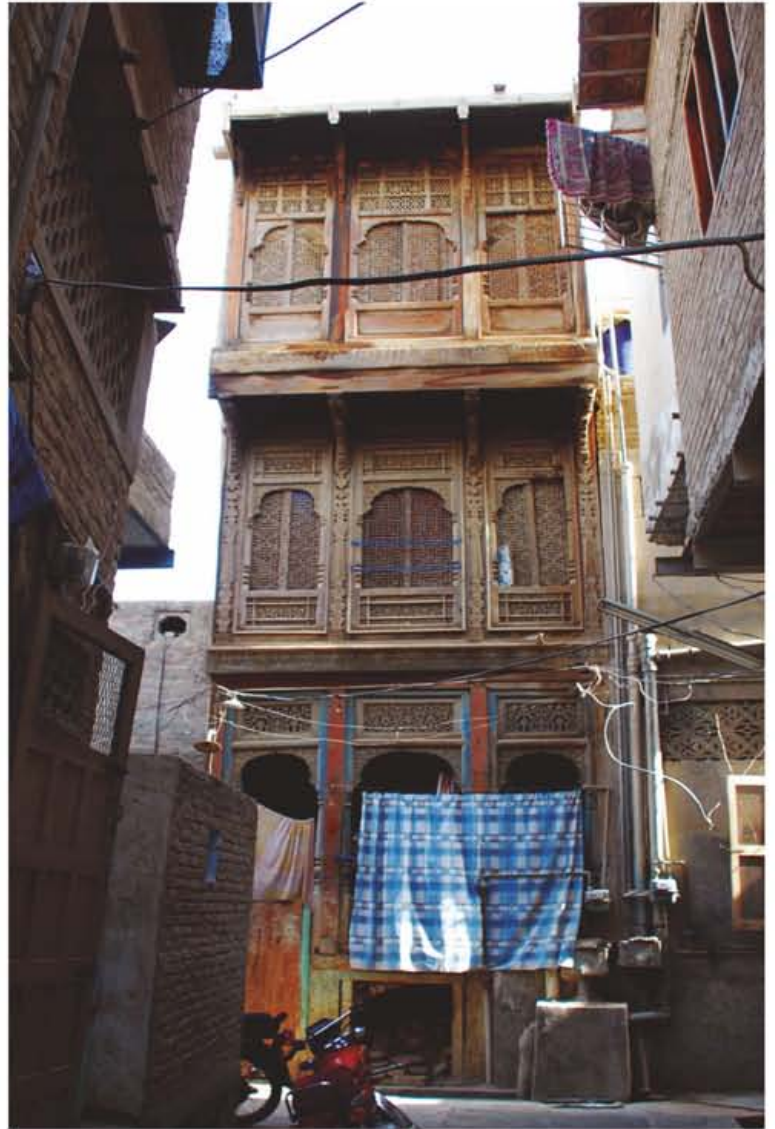


SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



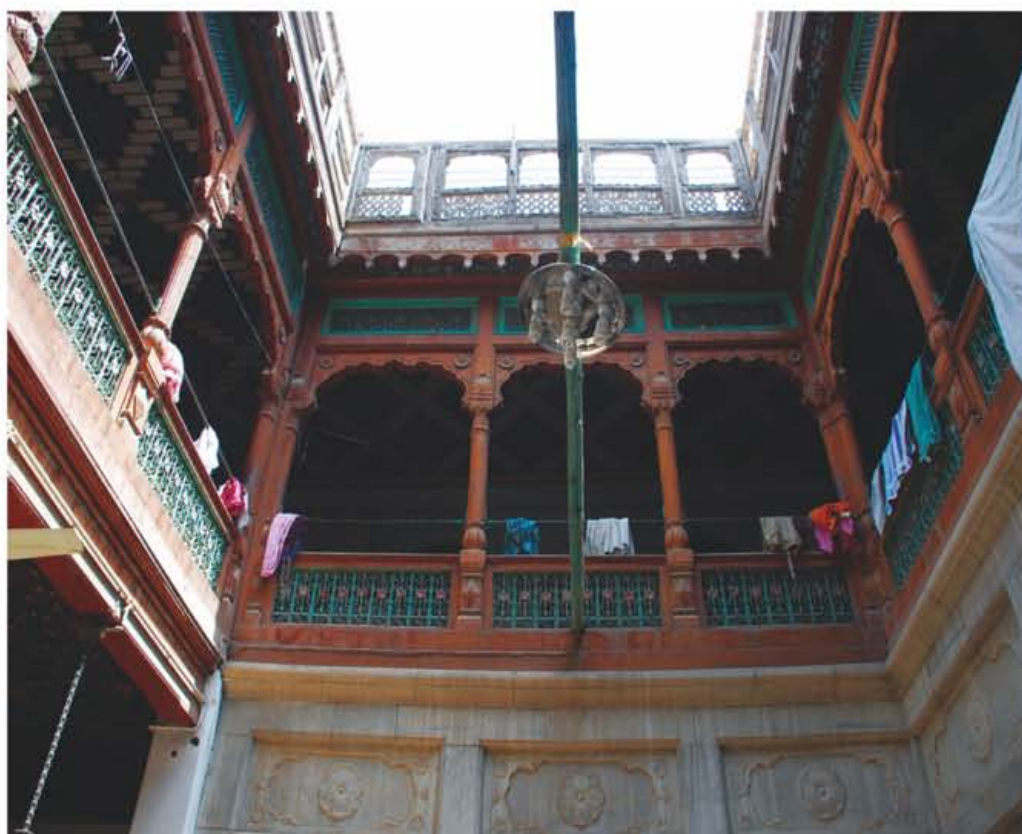
Khanpuri Gate built in 1920s



An elegant wood carved mansion built in early 1920s, Lohaan haveli

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An illustrated journey through history



300 Years old Temple (Khat wari Darbar) in side Meena bazar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

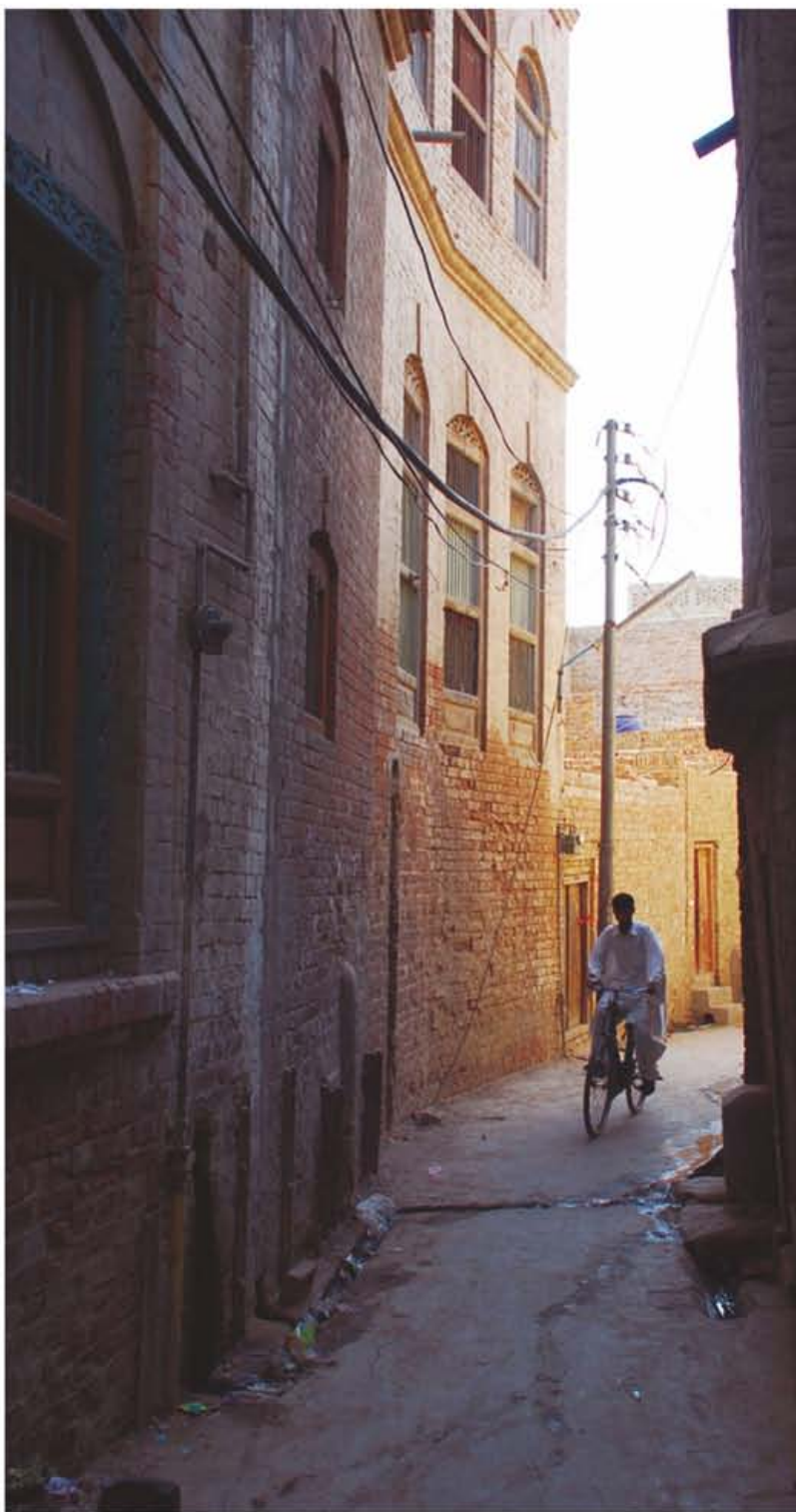
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Houses built in 1920s, Meena bazar street



House built in 1920s, meena bazar street



Meena bazar street

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Mansions built in 1930s, Kakra Lane



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Mansions built in during 1930s, Kakra Lane



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Ishwari Bai
Government Girls
High School (1937)
Hazari Dar

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An illustrated journey through history



Haveli built in 1930, Juma khan Madi



Houses built in early 1930s, Juma Khan street off Dadwai road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

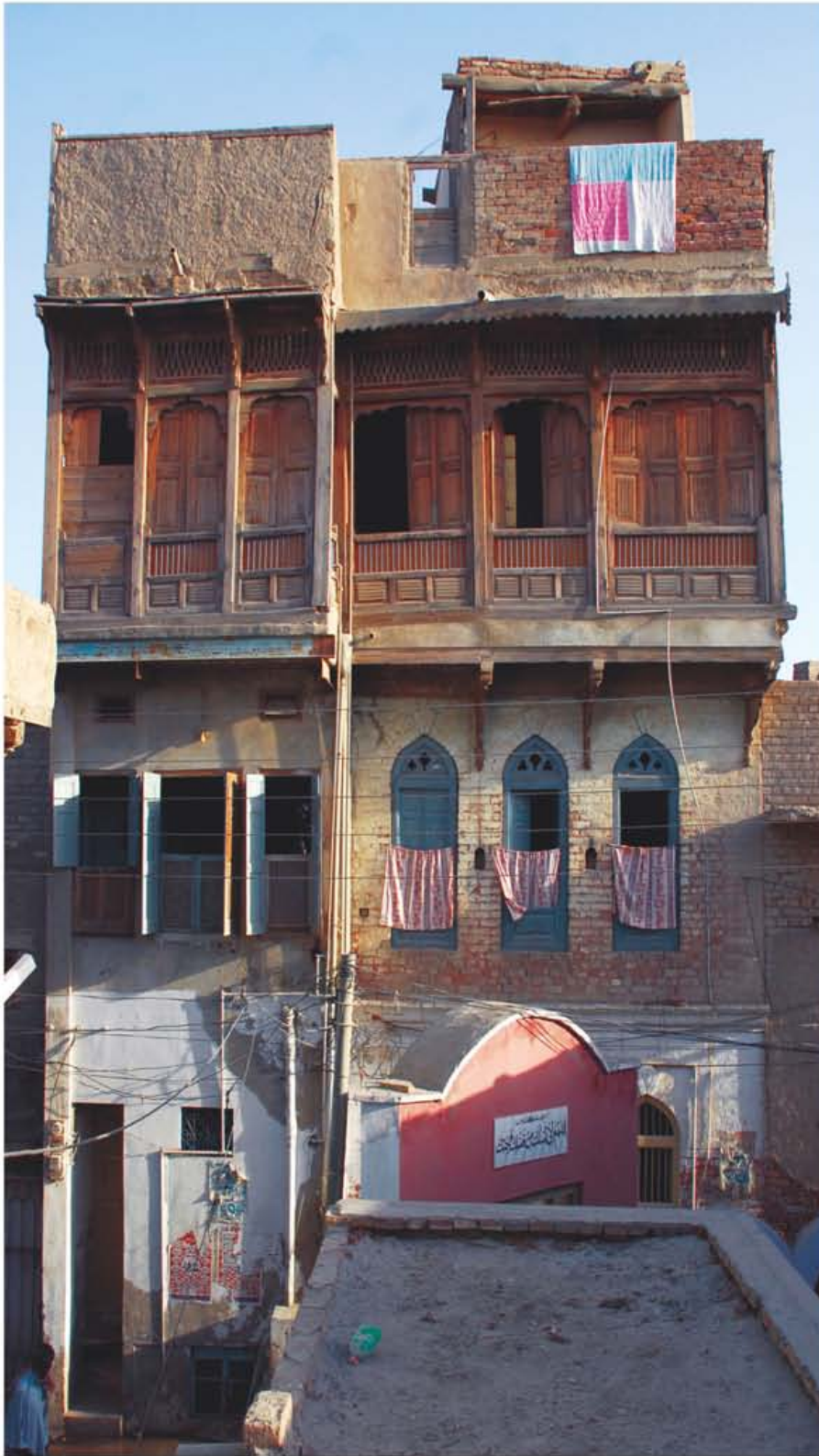


Structures built in 1930s, Juma Khan madi



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Bhagri House 1915 Shah Hussain Muhalla



Bukshan Khan Mughal House 1933
Shah Hussain



Ansari House 1928 Shah Hussain

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Wahid Buksh Baloch House 1935, Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Houses built during 1920s-37, Shah Hussain Muhalla



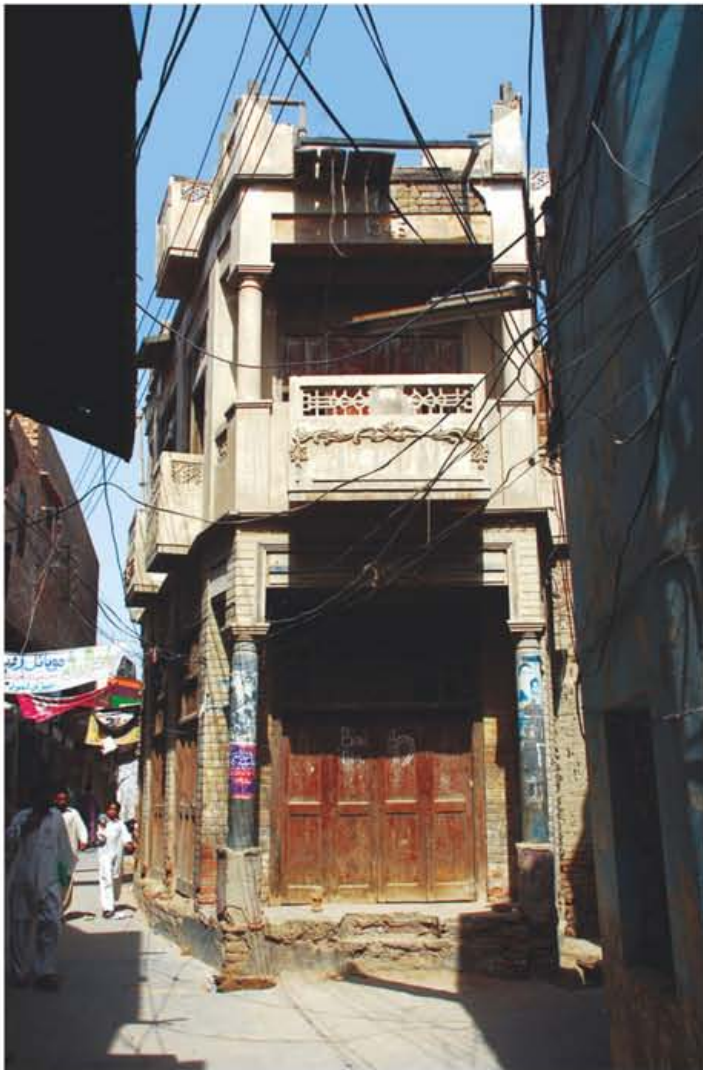
Renovated House built in 1920s
Shah Hussain Muhalla



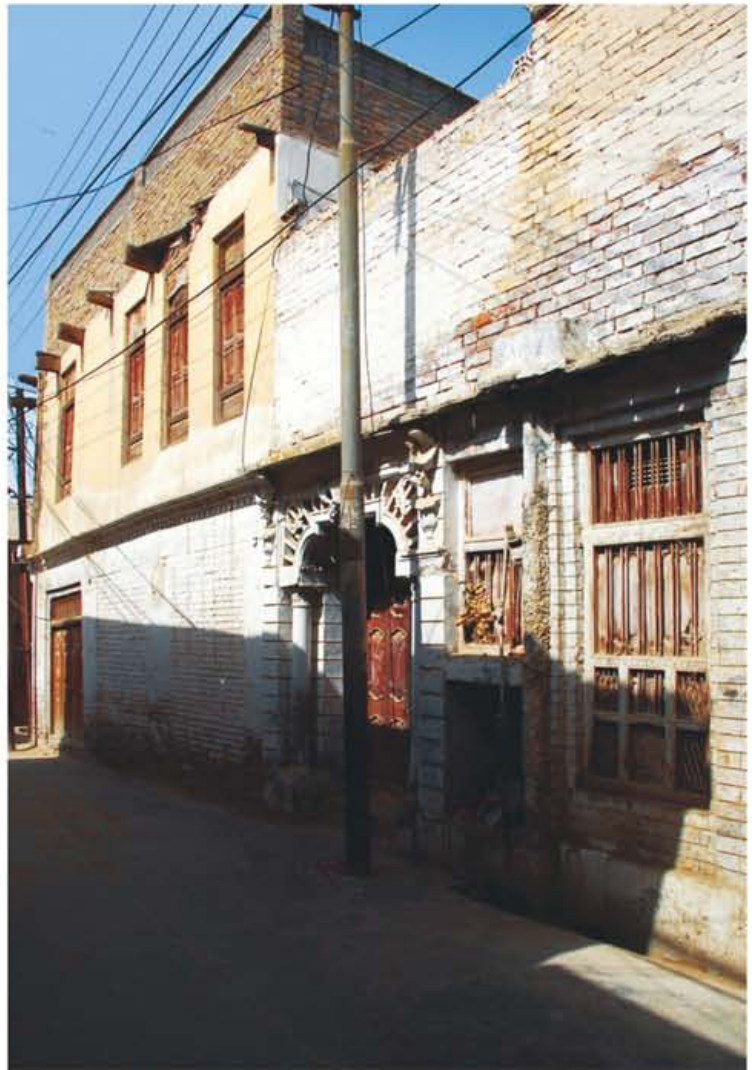
Residence of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
Chief Minister and Governor Sindh
during 1937-48, Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

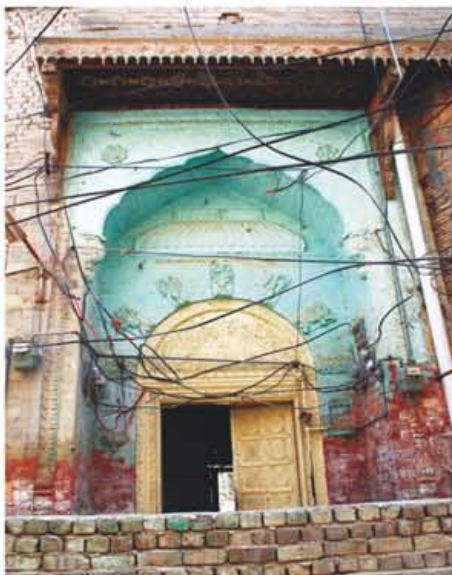
An illustrated journey through history



Guest House 1945, Lohar Muhalla



Kodo Mal Aashram 1941, Lohar Muhalla



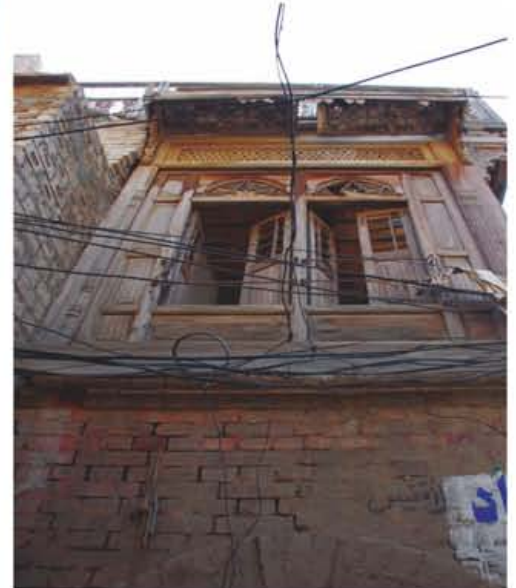
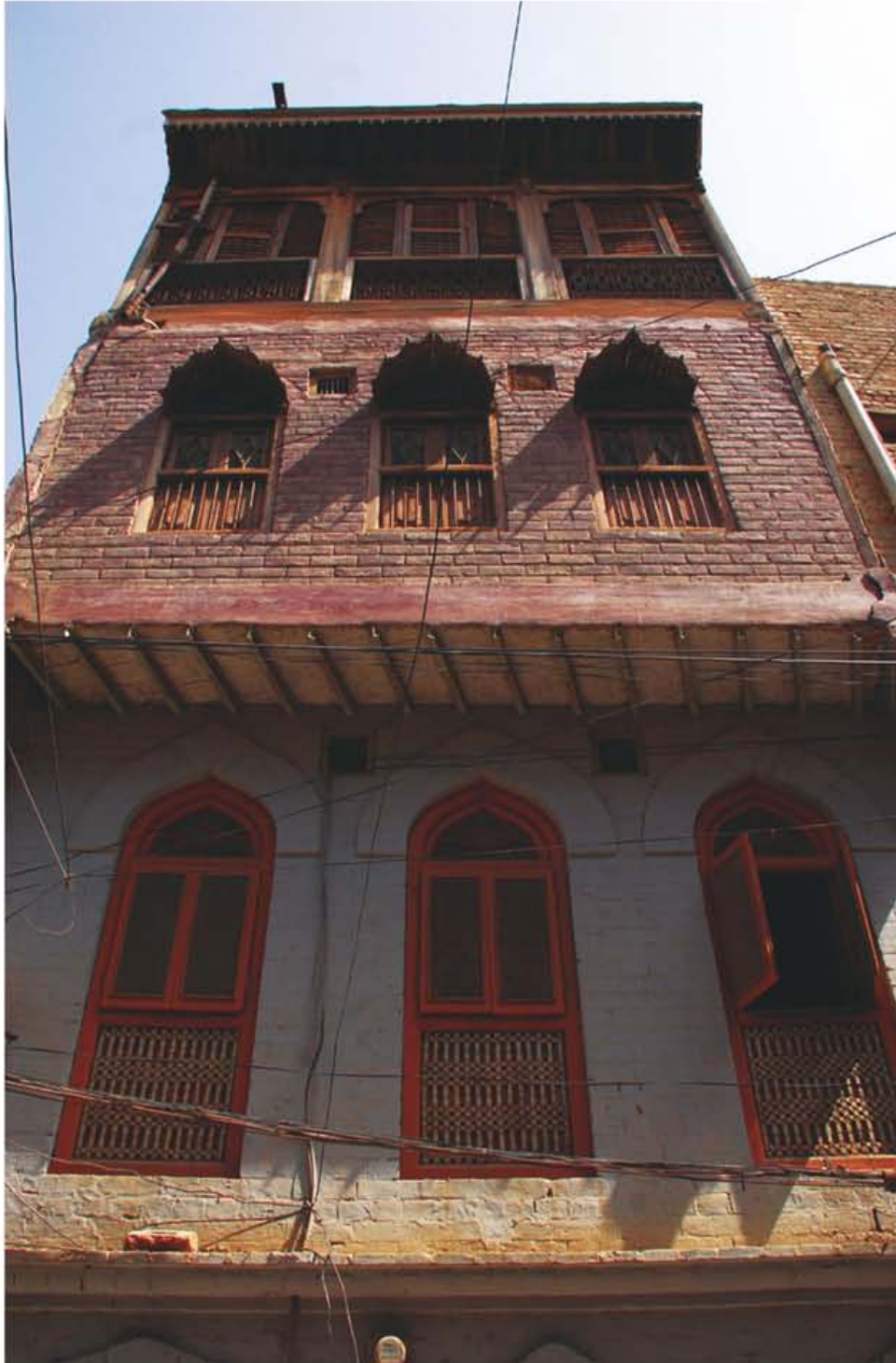
House 1938 Lohar Muhalla



Masand Temple about 200 years old Lohar Muhalla

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Mansion built in 1925
Juma Khan Madi

House 1931
Juma Khan Madi

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

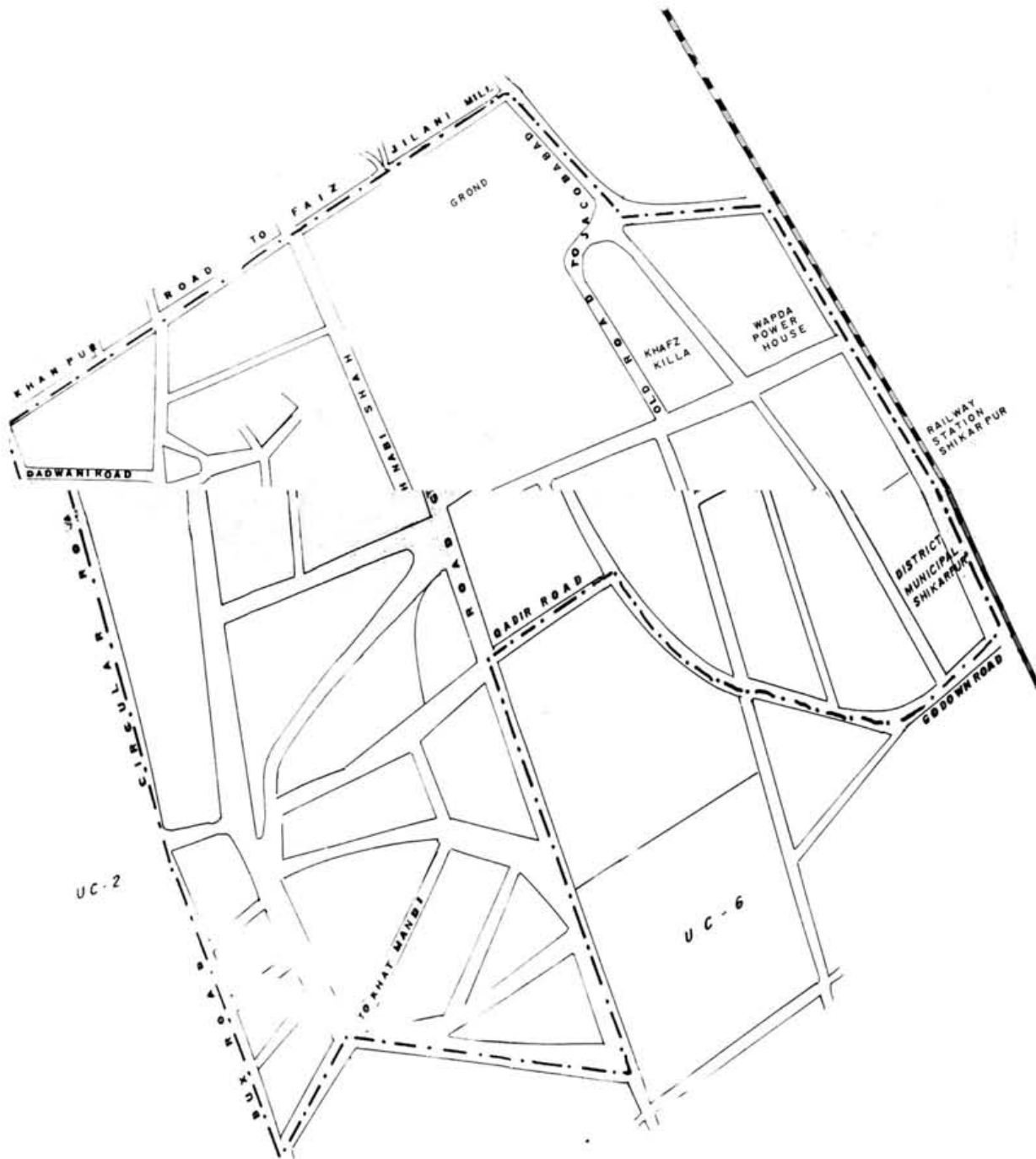
An illustrated journey through history



Hiranand Ganga Bai Women Hospital 1910 (Lady Dufferin) Hazari Dar

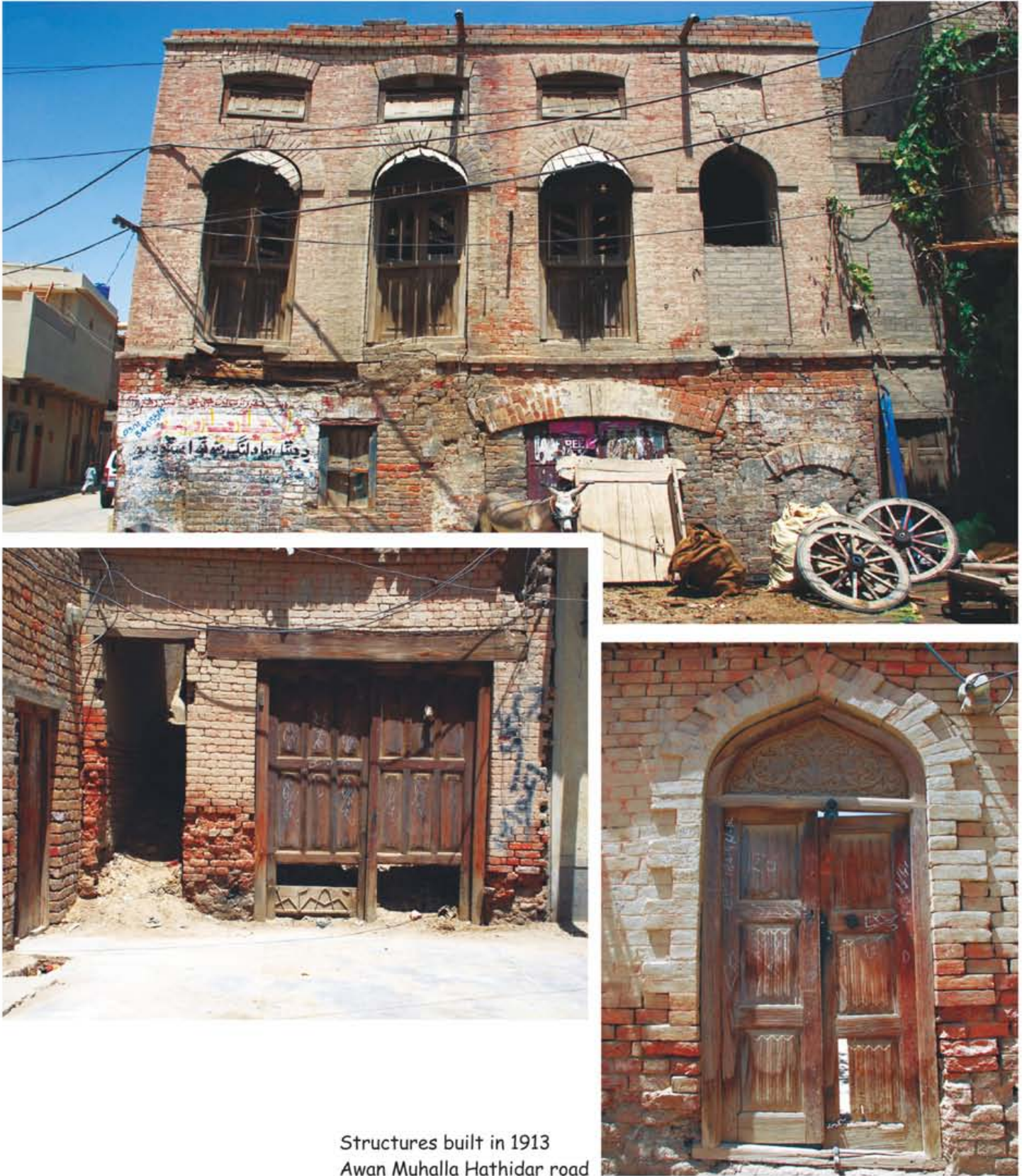


House built in 1933 Thathara Street Hazaridar



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Structures built in 1913
Awan Muhalla Hathidar road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



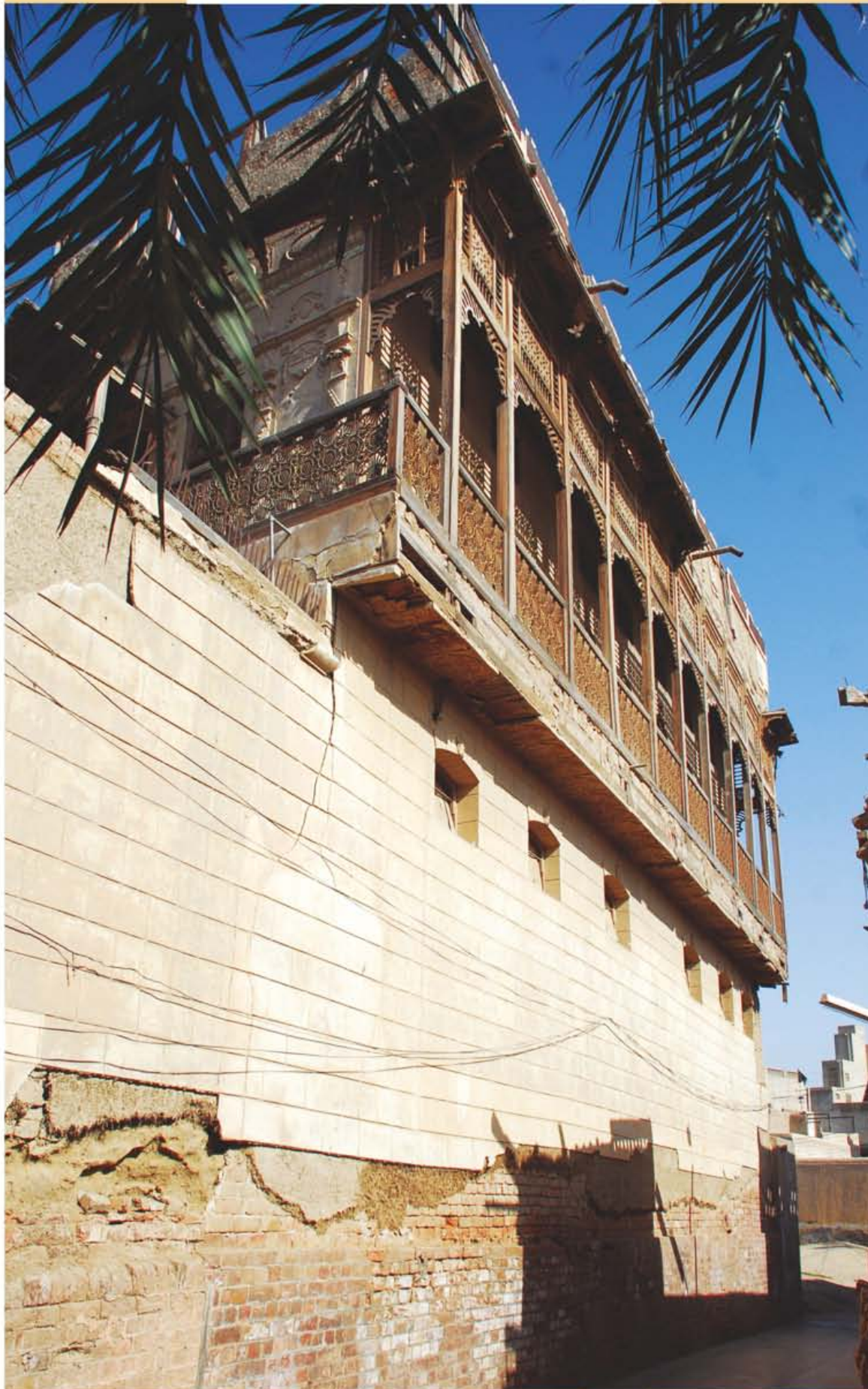
A view of Abdul Haque Awan haveli 1913, Awan Muhalla



A century old Mosque, Awan Muhalla

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Awan haveli
1913
Awan Muhalla

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Abeny & Ivory Teek door



A century old Aftab Shahban Mirani House Hzaridar



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Hazaridar
chowk in 1950s



House built in 1930s



House built in 1940s

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Agha Shah Muhammad Bungalow built in 1920s
now Victoria School Hathidar road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

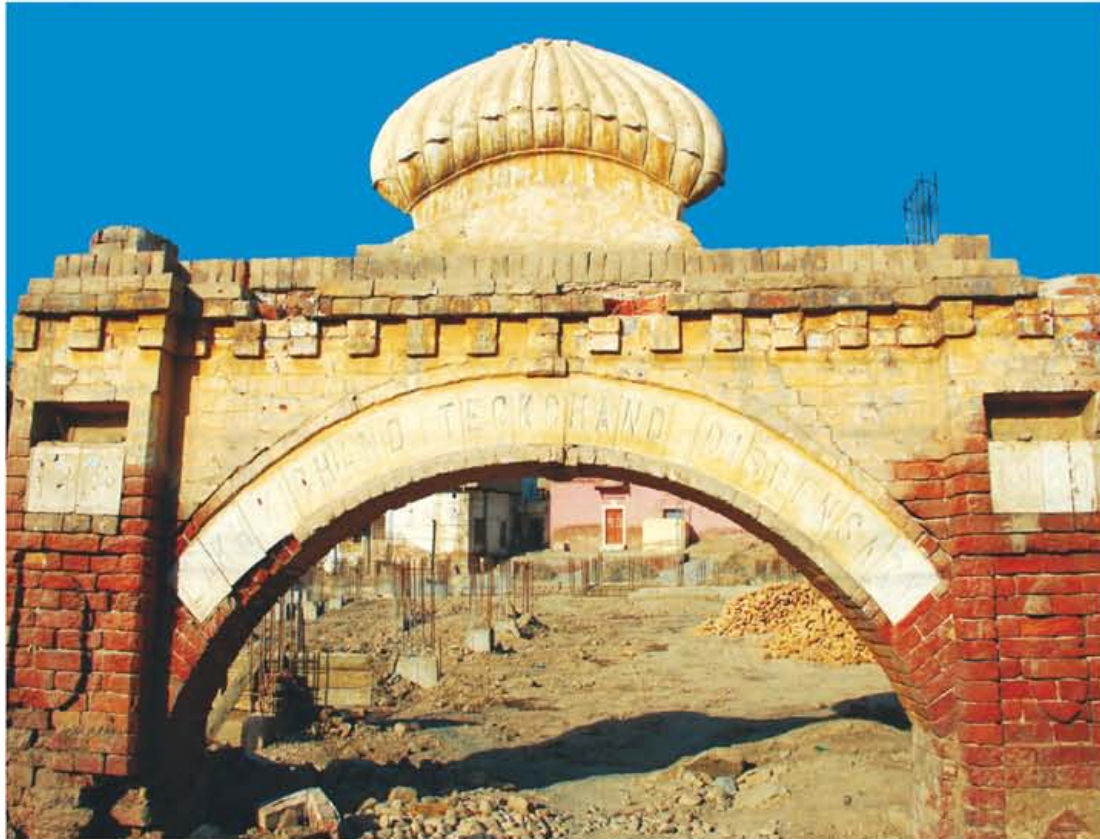
An illustrated journey through history



Seth Kisharam House 1930s, Hathidar road



Mansion built in 1920s Hathidar



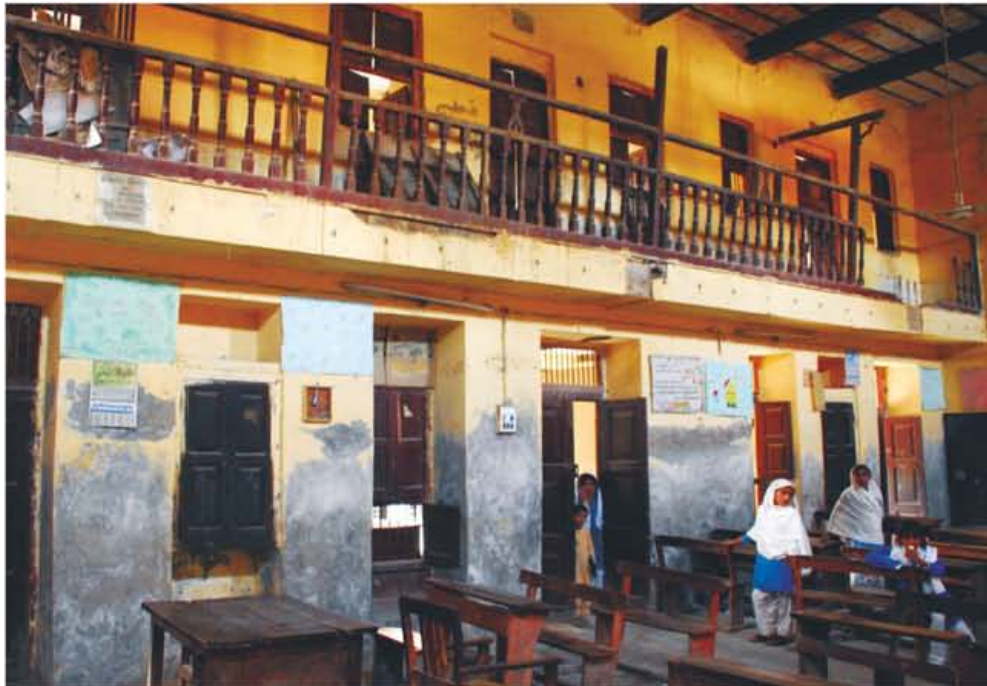
Lakhmi Chand Teck Chand Dispensary built in 1920 Hathidar road



Haveli built in 1920s, Hathidar road

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Bhatia Panchayat Hall built in 1942, Government Girls School since 1950s Hathidar road

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Gran Market over 100 years



Gur Market

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An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s Hathidar road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

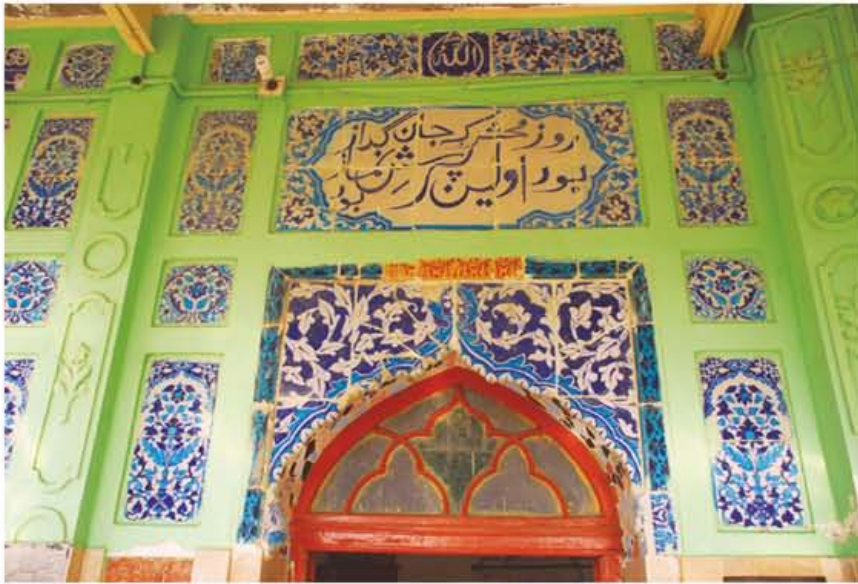
An illustrated journey through history



Government Primary School (Shymi Bai built in 1924) Hathidar by her husband Mirbidar Punjabi

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Mosque built in early 1920s Nabi Shah Muhalla

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Shrine of Pir Nabi Shah



Old structure built in early 20th century, Nabi Shah Muhalla

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Shikarpur Power House built in 1924, WAPDA godown since 1970s

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Shrine of Pir Jhandal Shah, road



Haveli built in 1930s Sukpul road



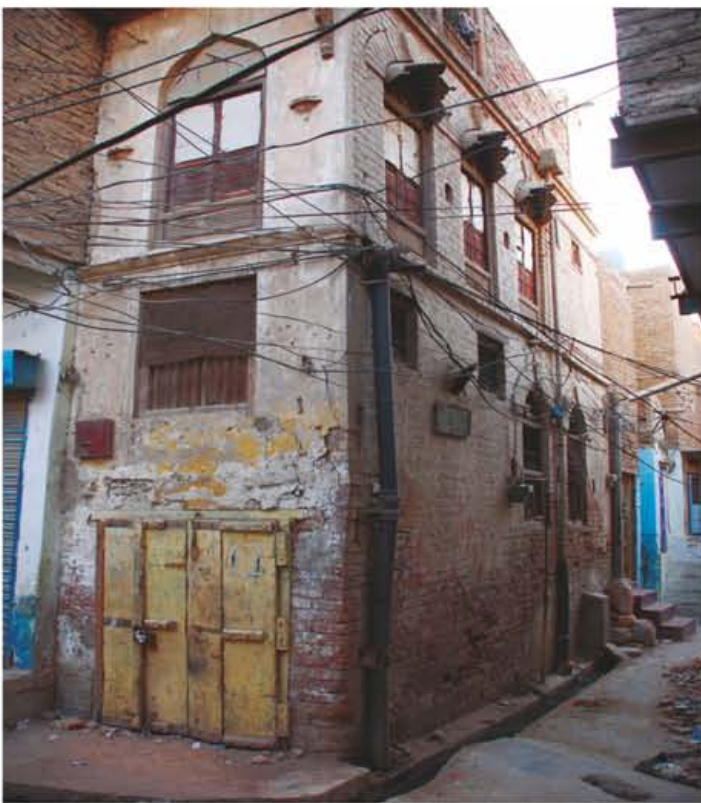
Beautifully wood & lime carved Peacock House built in early 1920s Sukpul Street

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Front view of Dr. Ahmarlal haveli built in 1920s Sukpul road



House built in 1930s Sukpul street



House in Clinic of Dr. Pesomal built in 1930s, Sukpul street

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



B.T House 1942 Nabi Shah Muhalla



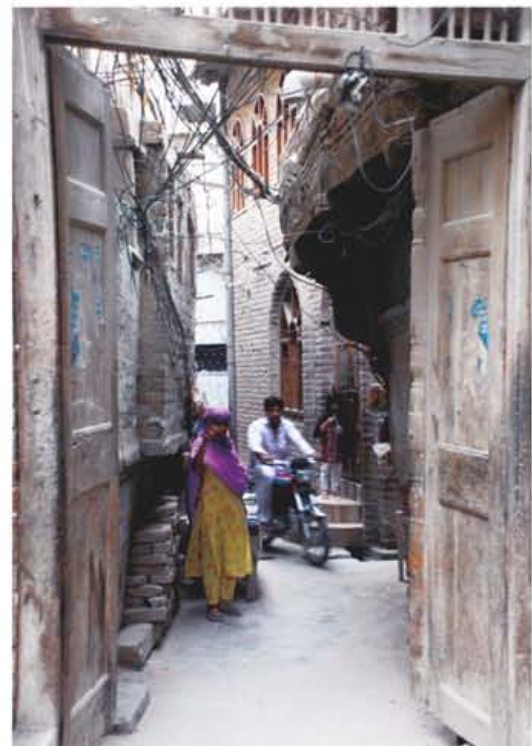
House built in 1930s Sukpul street

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Maha Shankar Temple Sukpul



Seth Hotchand Wadhoram Sachdev
Panjabi Haveli 1935
Sukpul



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Pottery Shop
Sukpul road



Oil Impellar Shop,
Sukpul



House built 1930s, Popti Tando



Shaikh house built in 1930s, Popti Tando



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An eye catching entrance gate of the house built in 1930, Wadho Market

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

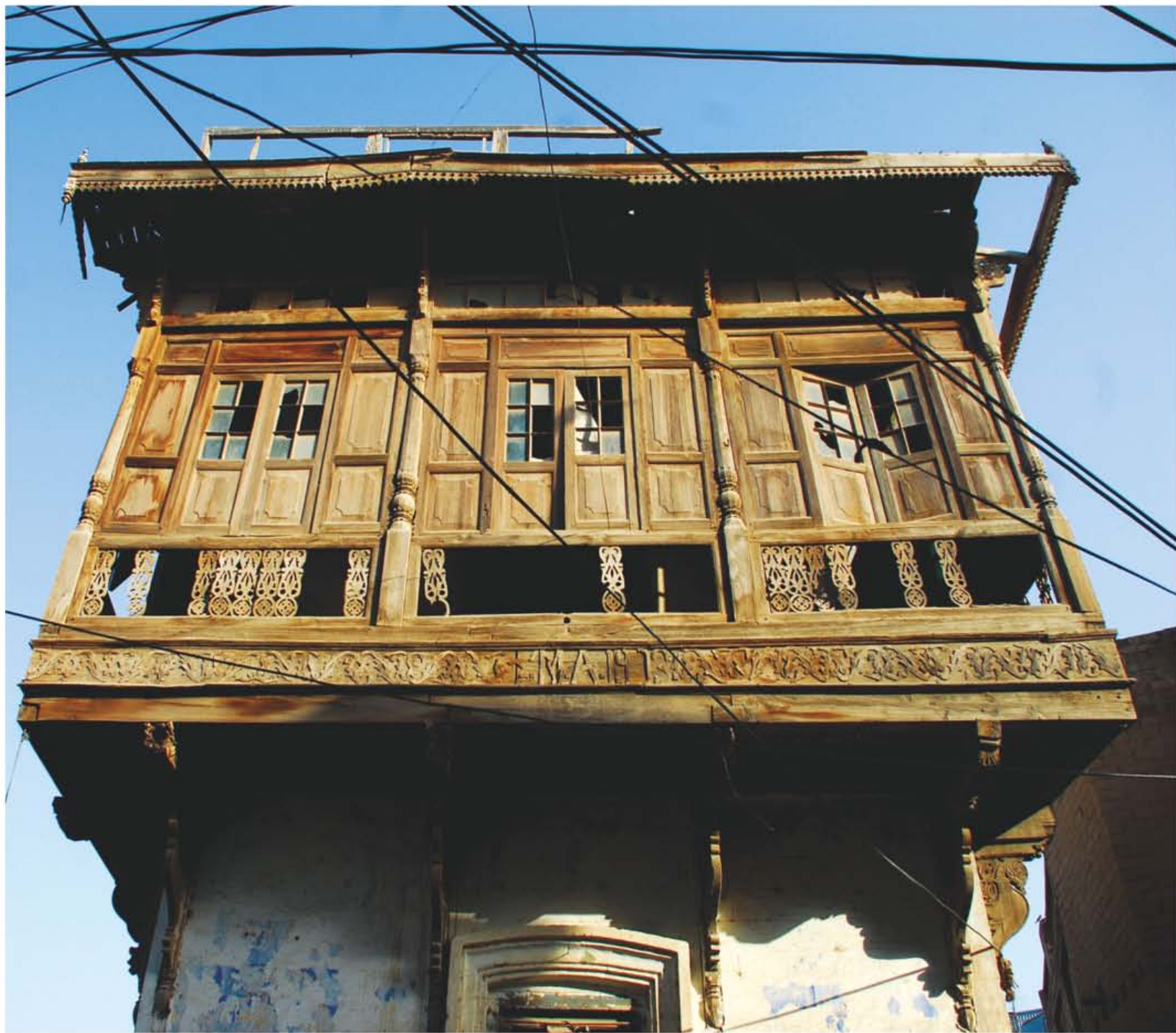
An illustrated journey through history



Mansion built in 1947, Wadho Market



House built in 1940s, Wadho Market



Wooden Mansion built in 1903 at Sukpul



Overhead Bridge built in early 20th century, Sukpul

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Havelies built in 1930s Kirhi Atta Muhammad

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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18th century Mosque Kirhi Atta Muhammad



Shrine of Manhochar Shah



House built in 1930s Kirhi Atta Muhammad



Hazrat Amin Shah Chishti

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



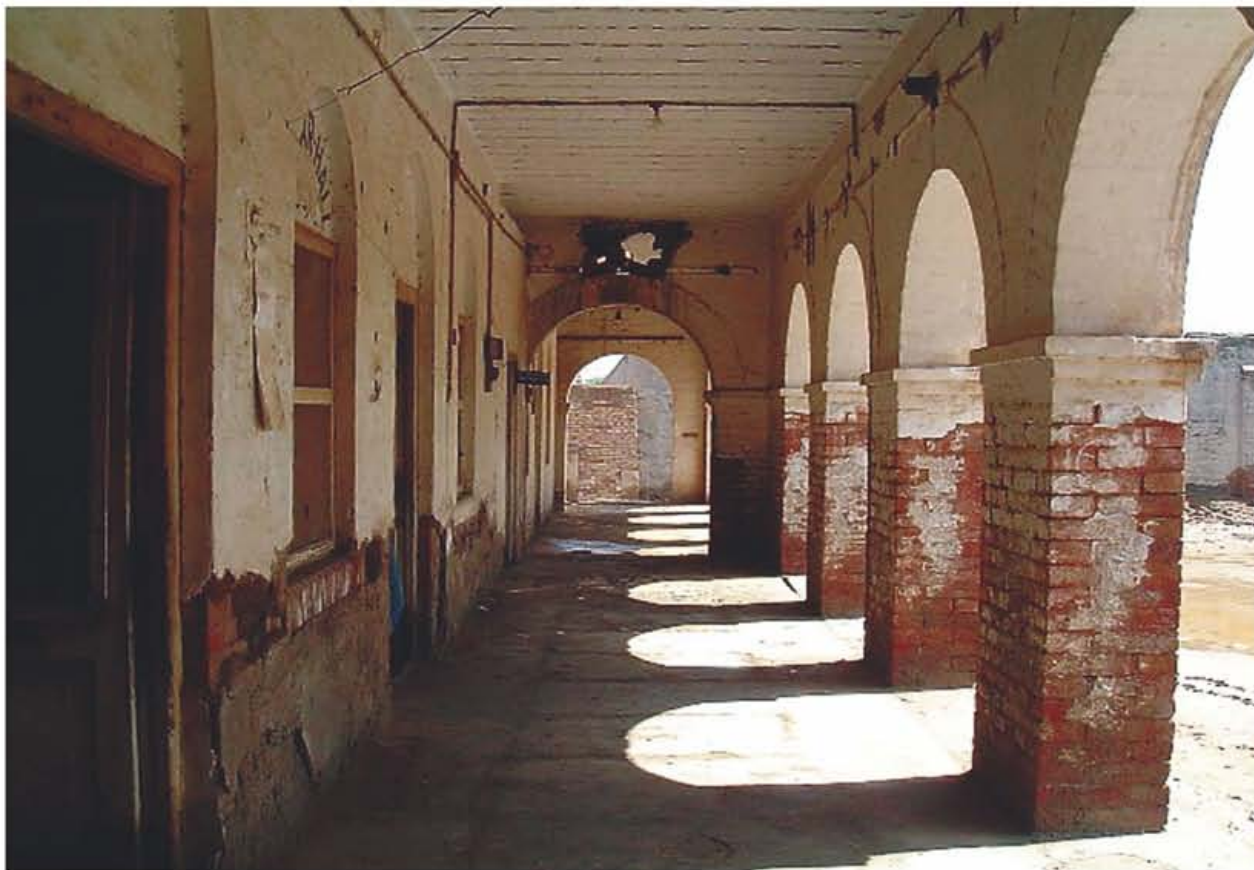
Police Station Stuart Gang Kirhi Nawab Khan



Animal slaughter house built in 1930 Kirhi Nawab Khan



Fish market 1933 Khanpuri Gate



Mukhtiarkar office building of 19th century

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Masano (Crematorium)
built in early 18th century
near Kirhi Atta Muhammad

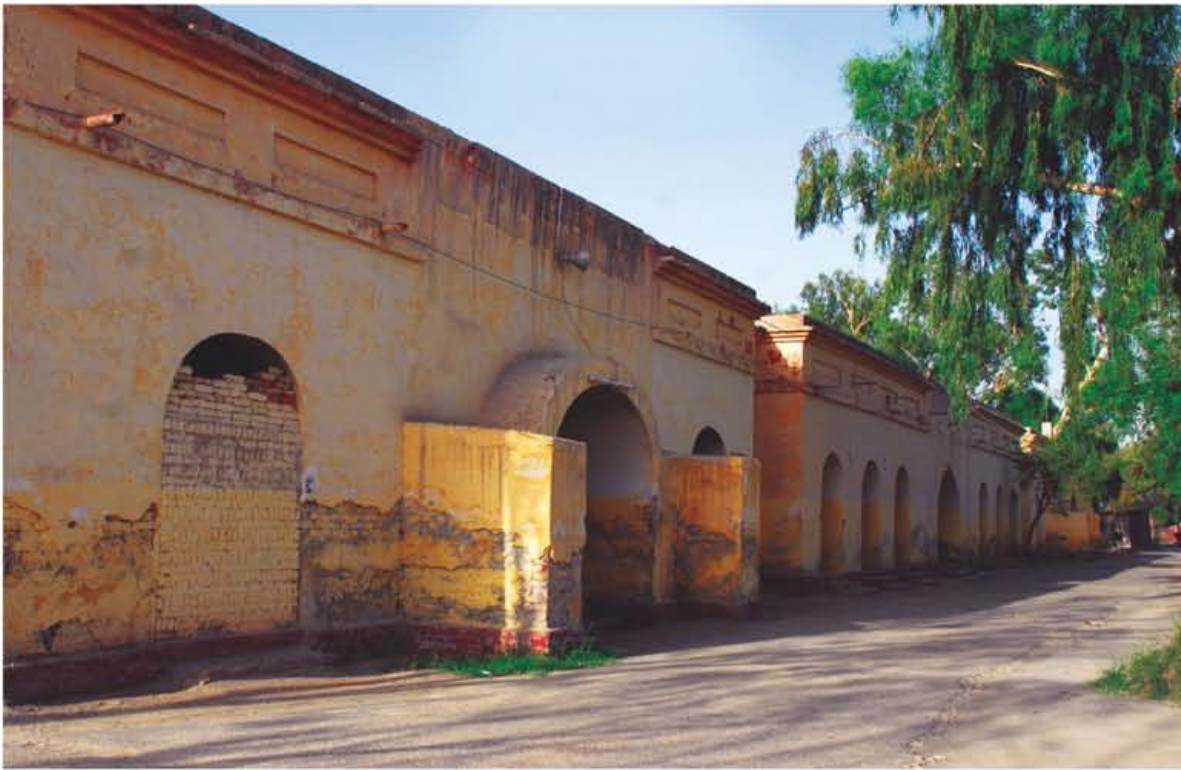




Shrine of Hazrat Kanak Shah, Station road



Irrigation rest house built in 19th century, Khanpur road



Gharo Bunglow
now Session court
built in mid 19th
century, Sukkur road



Scout Head quarters
built in 1931,
Sukkur road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Chelaram & Sitaldas Government College built in 1934, Sukkur road



January 1957

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



C & S College Hostel built in 1934, Sukkur road



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Principal House C & S College



Teachers hostel of The College, Sukkur road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Picnic point rest house built in 1930s on Sindh canal



The summer water resort at Sindh canal, Sukkur road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Government Primary Urdu School built in 1940 Saddar



Government Primary Sindhi School
built in 1924, saddar



Meat market built in 1930s, saddar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

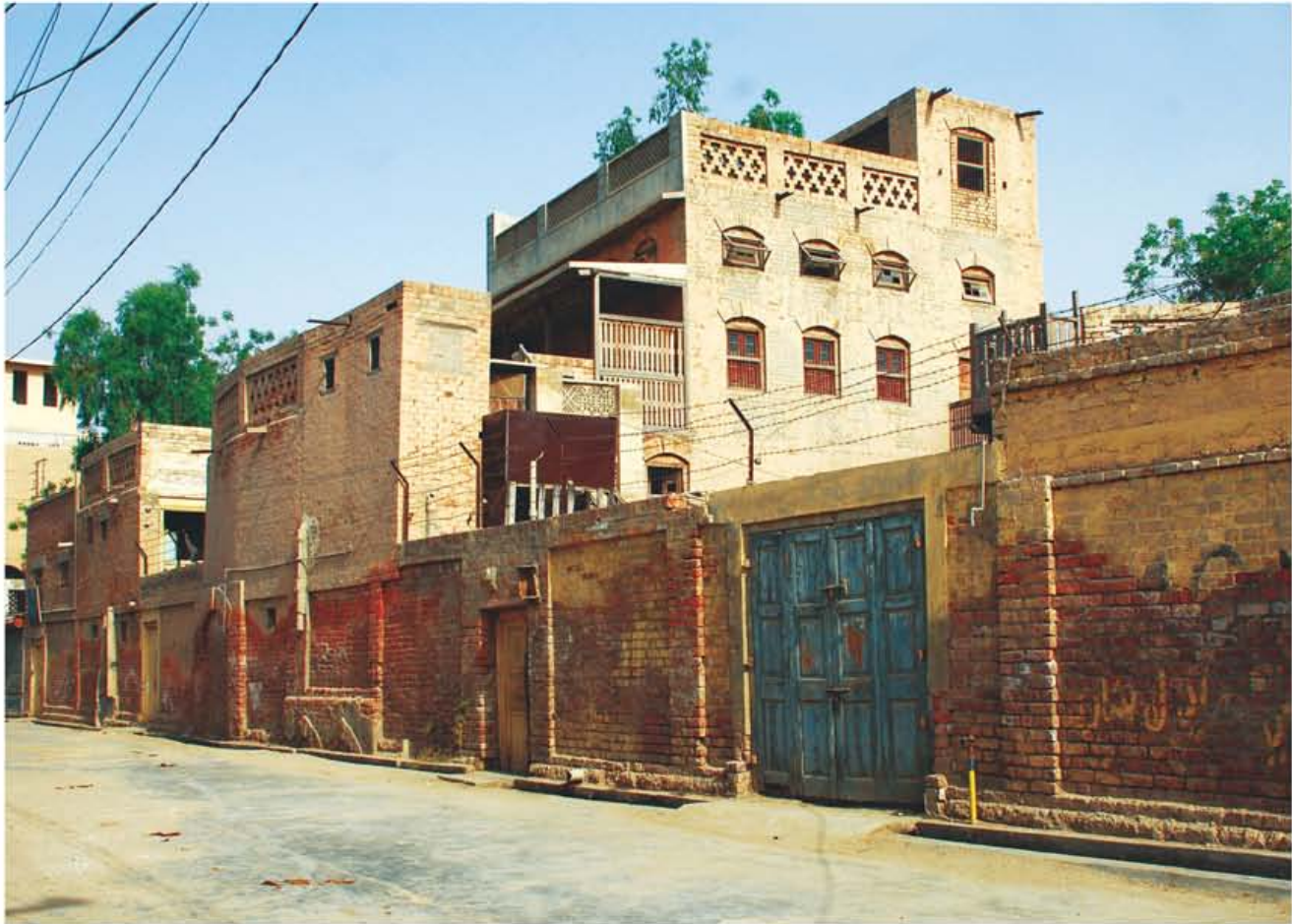


Old Temple, saddar



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

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Havelies built in 1930s, Saddar



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

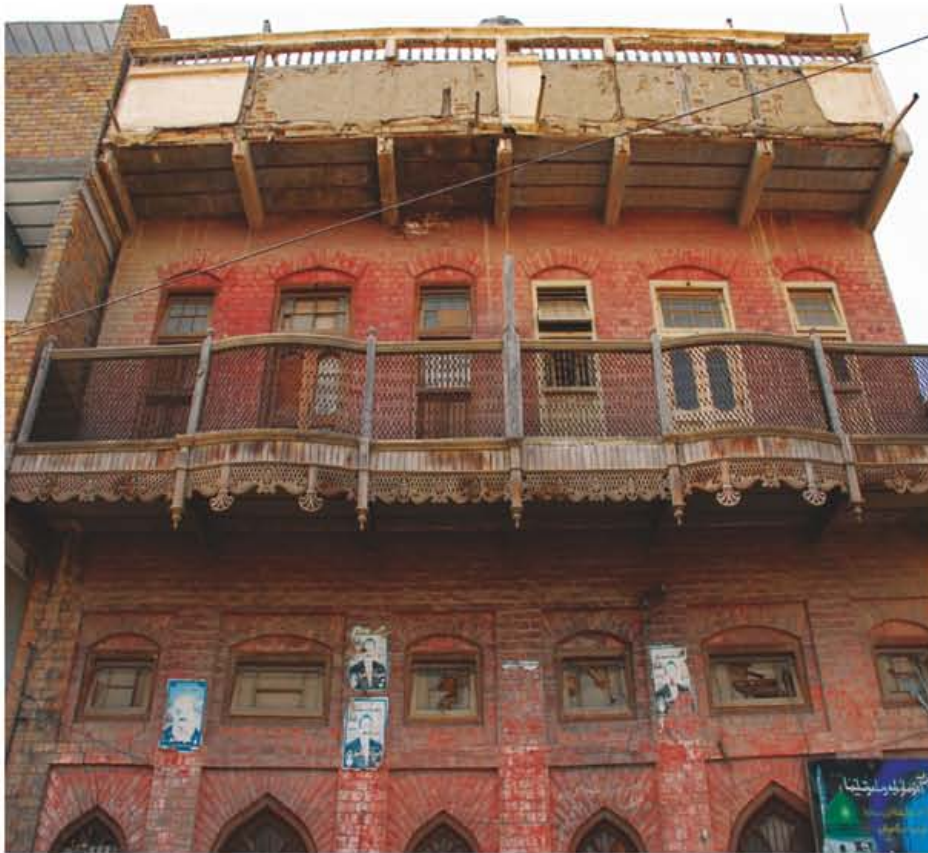


Houses built in 1930s, Saddar



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Haveli built 1930s, Saddar



Houses built 1920s, Saddar



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

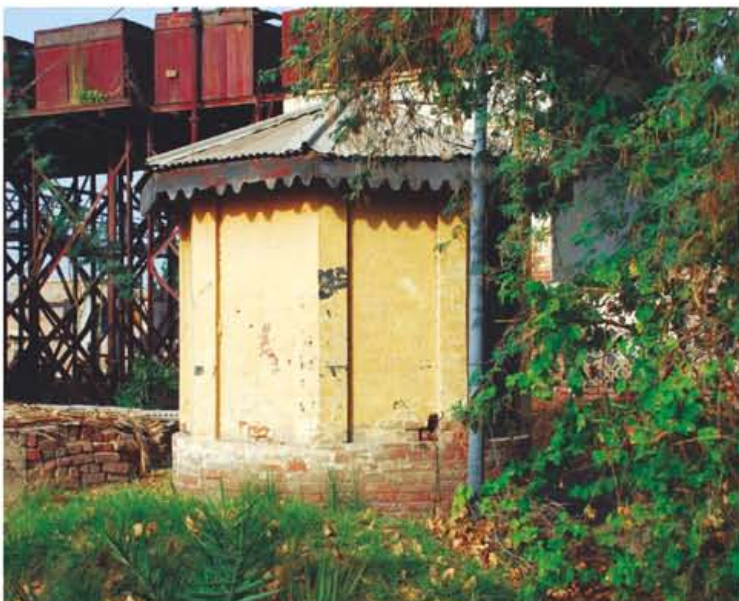
An illustrated journey through history



Railway station built in 19th century



Parcel office



Water supply system



Rest house

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



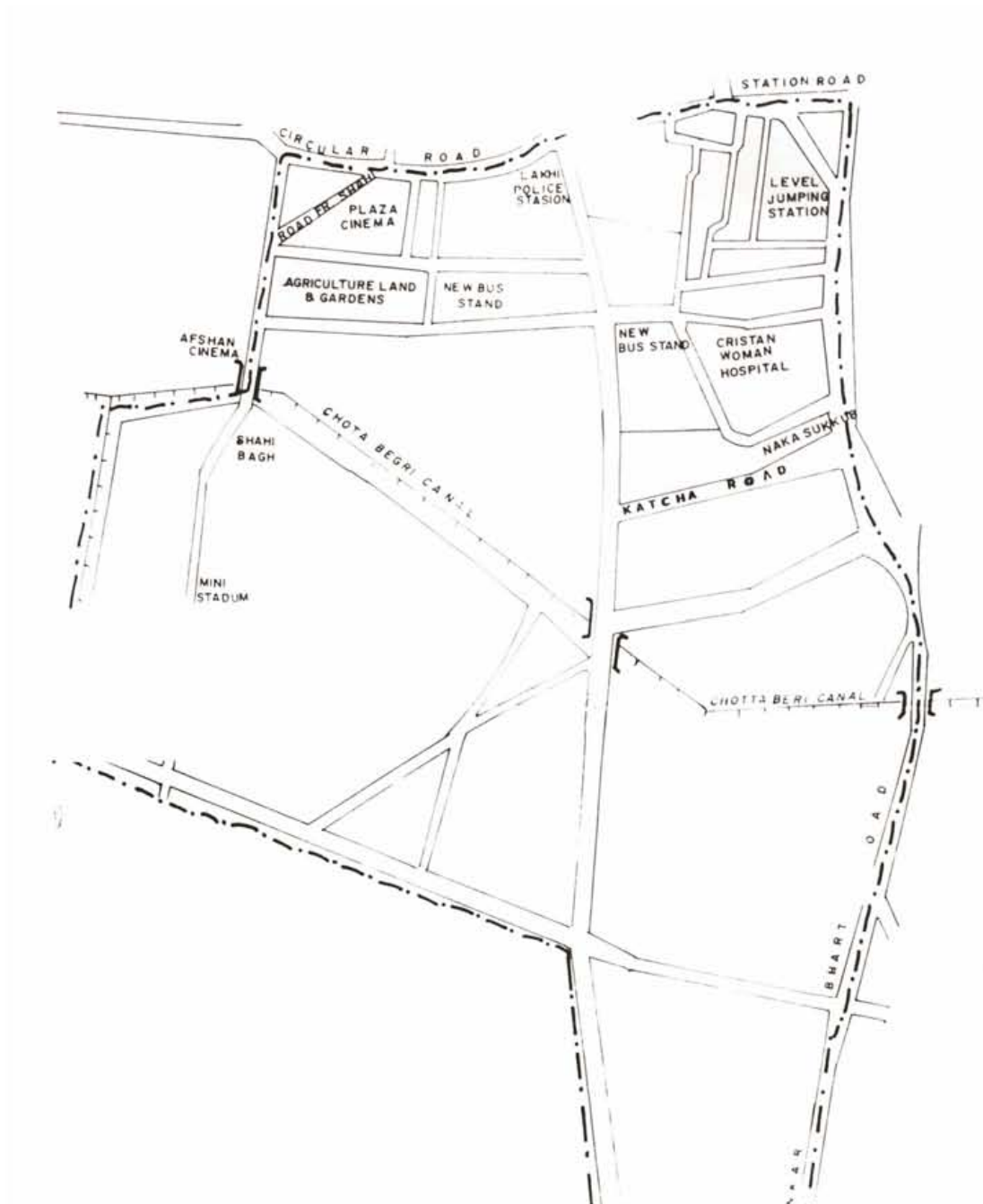
Shujra house built in 1955 opposite Railway station

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Sir Henry Holland Mission Eye Hospital built in 1910, station road



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Government High School No.1
built in 1873, station road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

GOVT HIGH SCHOOL NO.1 SHIKARPUR			
LIST OF HEAD MASTERS			
Sr	NAMES	From	To
1	Mr. Sadiqullah F. Mirza	1907	1912
2	Tek Chand Khilwade	1912	1916
3	Lakshman Vashnu	1916	1918
4	A. D. Talati	1918	1921
5	Khandu bhai Indrajit Desai	1921	1924
6	F. M. Khingiani	1924	1926
7	C. N. Contractor	1926	1928
8	N. M. Pajinigar	1928	1930
9	Akhuat Wali Akhuat Hassan Ali	1930	1932
10	N. M. Pajinigar	1932	1934
11	Akhuat Wali Akhuat Hassan Ali	1934	1936
12	N. M. Pajinigar	1936	1938
13	Kalchand K. Jainani	1938	1940
14	Kalchand J. Chaimani	1940	1942
15	Kalchand U. Lalvani	1942	1944
16	Lakshmal A. Zasu	1944	1946
17	Kalchand U. Lalvani	1946	1948
18	Kalchand J. Chaimani	1948	1950
19	Kalchand U. Lalvani	1950	1952
20	Shahid Singh M. Advani	1952	1954
21	U. Lalvani	1954	1956
22	J. Chaimani	1956	1958
23	U. Lalvani	1958	1960
24	M. Advani	1960	1962
25	J. Chaimani	1962	1964
26	M. Advani	1964	1966
27	J. Chaimani	1966	1968
28	M. Advani	1968	1970
29	J. Chaimani	1970	1972
30	M. Advani	1972	1974
31	J. Chaimani	1974	1976
32	M. Advani	1976	1978
33	J. Chaimani	1978	1980
34	M. Advani	1980	1982
35	J. Chaimani	1982	1984
36	M. Advani	1984	1986
37	J. Chaimani	1986	1988
38	M. Advani	1988	1990
39	J. Chaimani	1990	1992
40	M. Advani	1992	1994
41	J. Chaimani	1994	1996
42	M. Advani	1996	1998
43	J. Chaimani	1998	2000
44	M. Advani	2000	2002
45	J. Chaimani	2002	2004
46	M. Advani	2004	2006
47	J. Chaimani	2006	2008
48	M. Advani	2008	2010
49	J. Chaimani	2010	2012
50	M. Advani	2012	2014
51	J. Chaimani	2014	2016
52	M. Advani	2016	2018
53	J. Chaimani	2018	2020
54	M. Advani	2020	2022



Head Master's Residence



Water well



School hostel
now converted into
communication & works
office of Sindh Govt.

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Wadhomal Hopeful academy 1901, now Government High School, station road



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Statue of the builder of hospital
now preserved at University of Sindh
Jamshoro

R.B.U.T Hospital built in 1934
station road was unveiled by
Sir Lancelot Graham, Governor
of Sindh on 11-01-1937



Shrimati Kashindevi w/o R.B. Udhwadas



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Hospital wards



The staff residences of R.B.U.T Hospital

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

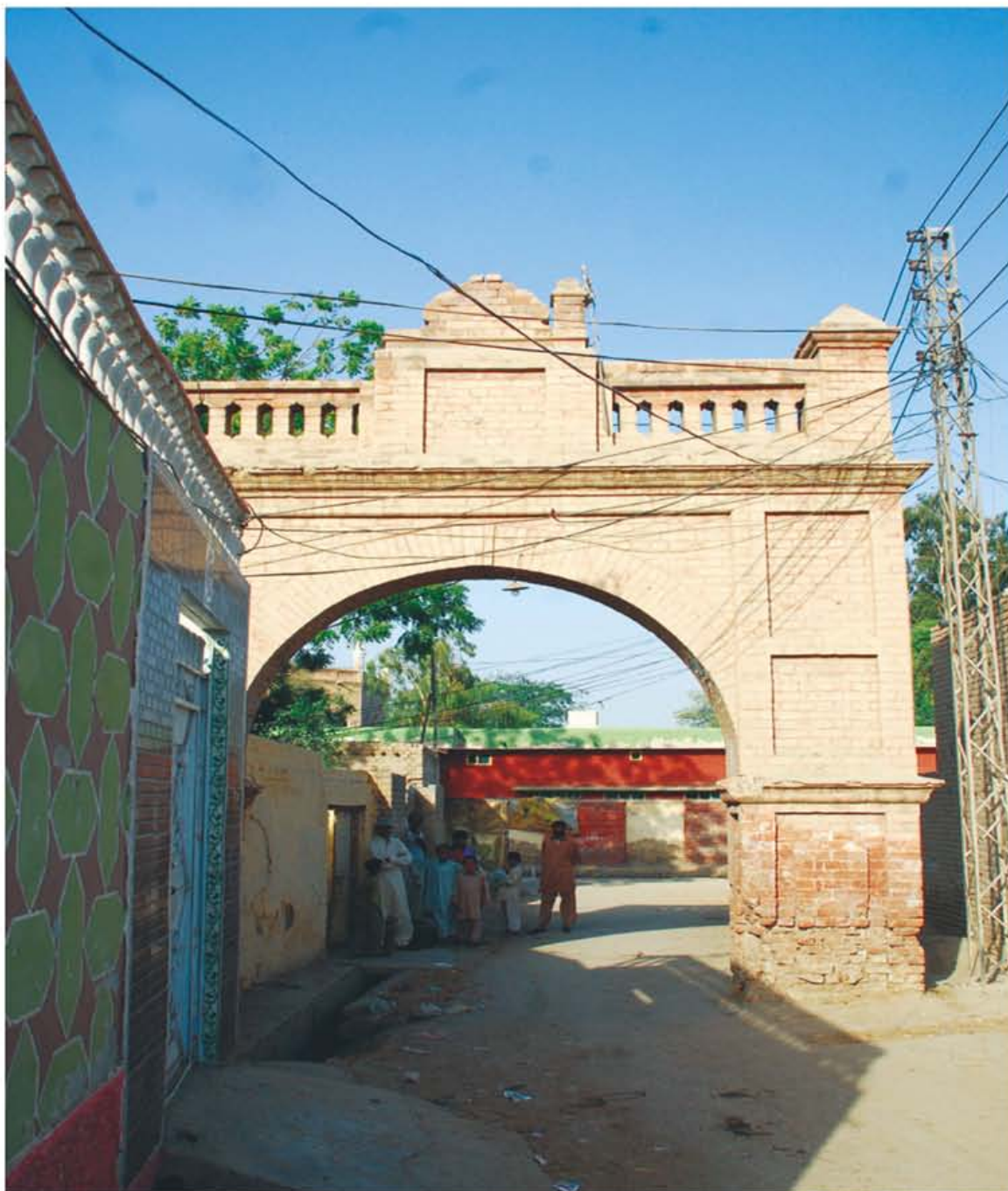
R. B. UDHAWDAS TARACHAND HOSPITAL	
DONORS OF GENERAL FREE WARD & LABORATORY	
LADY NUSRAT HAJI SIR ABDULLA HAROON	Rs. 7000
SETH KHILUMAL DIDUMAL	.. 6000
R. S. SANWALDAS BULCHAND JAISINGH BANKER	.. 3000
K. B. ABDUL SATAR OF QUETTA	.. 1000
SHRIMATI KALAVATIBAI W/o GOBINDRAM S/o R. B. UDHAWDAS	.. 1000
SHRIMATI DEVIBAI W/o SETH TIRATHDAS KHATANMAL SHARAF	.. 1000
SETH TEKCHAND DOULATRAM THROUGH SETH DAYALDAS	
MENGHRAJ & SETH PRIBHASINGH NIHALSINGH NAGPAL	.. 1000
SHRIMATI PARMESHWARIBAI % SETH NARAINDAS WADHWA NICHANI	1001
SETH DAMODAR MADHAVJI TANNA BOMBAY	.. 500
HAJI MAHERBUX MOULABUX & SONS KARACHIWALLA	.. 500
R. S. SETH MOTUMAL OF MANDA DAIRIA	.. 500
DONORS OF 3 PAYING BLOCKS	
SETH HARBHAGWANDAS GHANSHYAMDAS LULA	
THROUGH HIS WIDOW SHRIMATI RUKMANIBAI	.. 1000
SHRIMATI VIRABAI W/o R. S. SANWALDAS JAISINGH	.. 1000
SETH WADHURAM DHANOMAL BATHIJA	
THROUGH HIS WIFE SHRIMATI KALAVATIBAI	.. 1000
LALA HEMRAJ ISSARDAS WADHWA NICHANI	
THROUGH HIS WIFE SHRIMATI GOKALIBAI	.. 1000
R. S. ATMARAM PESSUMAL BAJAJ THROUGH SETH KISHINDAS BAJAJ	.. 1000
SETH DEOMAL THAKURDAS LUND	.. 1000
SETH JAVHARMAL VERHOMAL AHUJA	.. 500
MR. KISHINCHAND PARUMAL GAJRIA L.C.E. HON ENGINEER	

R. B. UDHAWDAS TARACHAND HOSPITAL	
DONORS	
108 SWAMI BABA KHATWALLA RAMDAS SAHAB	Rs. 501
R. B. UDHAWDAS TARACHAND CHHABRIA	100000
SETH HARBHAGWANDAS DHANOMAL BATHIJA	25000
SETH HASSASING TANSING CHUG	20000
.. DOULATRAM MOHANDAS CHHABRIA	15000
.. CHELASING SATRAMSING BY ISSARSING & LACHHIMWADAS	15000
R. S. KISHINSING BASHASHING SONS OF SETH CHIMANSING LULLA	5000
SETH LALCHAND TEKCHAND MATA	5000
.. MENGHRAJ DWARKADAS NAGPAL	5000
.. KHUSHIRAM R. B. UDHAWDAS CHHABRIA	5000
.. MEMANDAS HIRANAND MASAND AND HIS DAUGHTER PARMESHWARIBAI	2700
SETH HAJI ABDULAHAROOD KARACHI WALLA	4000
MAI BHAGWANIBAI % RAMCHAND JAISING	3500
SETH DAYARAM MENGHRAJ WADHWA & LILARAM	3500
.. LUNIDARAM UTANCHAND GABA	
.. BY GHANSHAMDAS & JETHANAND	3000
.. SHEWANDAS GURMUKHDAS TARAI GARHIYASIN (TALUKA)	3000
.. HASANAND HOTCHAND BELANI AHUJA	1801
IN MEMORY OF SHRIMATI JETIBAI % SETH LAKHCHAND KHATANMAL SHARAF	1000
SETH ISSARSING CHELLASING BAJAJ	2000
SRIMATI PADMABAI % DIWAR HASSANAND BHATIA	2500
SETH VERHOMAL KEWALRAM AHUJA	2500
RUKMANIBAI % SETH NARAINDAS RADHAKISHINDAS LULLA BANKERS	2501
SETH RADHAKISHINDAS NARAINDAS	2001
SRIMATI RAMDEVI % KHUSHIRAM BY TEJUBHANDAS KHUSHIRAM GABA	1001
SETH DHANRAJMAL CHATANDAS CHAWLLA	1001
.. MENGHRAJ WADHURAM PUNJABI MOTORWALLA	1001
.. TIKANDAS NARAINDAS AHUJA	1001
.. ROCHIRAM THAKURDAS TILUMAL MAKHIJA	1001
.. PIRBHIDAS SHIWALDAS BHATIA	1001
.. THARODMAL RAMDAS WADHWA	1001
SRIMATI PAHUGHBAI % KAKAYALAL DIPCHAND	1001
KAKIBAI % SUGNOMAL MOTHER IN-LAW KANYALAL DIPCHAND	1001
SETH DEOMAL ISARDAS CHUGH	1001
.. MENGHRAJ VIREHNDAS GABA	1001
.. HARIRAM KHIRAM	1001
.. PESSUMAL VISHINDAS CHUG	501
.. LILARAM PRITANDAS BHATHIJA	501
.. GHANSHAMDAS BHAGWANDAS NARANG	501
.. JAGANNATH GHANSHAMDAS UTANCHAND GABA	501
.. KHEMCHAND JODHARAM CHHABRIA	501
.. JETHANAND UTANCHAND CHELARAM GABA	501
.. KHALDAS KHUBCHAND WADHWA & SONS	501
.. MILKIRAM CHETANRAM KHUSHIRAM ROHRA	501
IN MEMORY OF R. B. NUSSEERWANJEE RUSTOMJI MEHTA	501

R. B. UDHAWDAS TARACHAND HOSPITAL	
CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE	
DIWAN BAHADUR MURLIDHAR J. P. CHAIRMAN	
K. B. ALLAN BUX O.B.E., M.L.C.	
R. S. KISHINSING CHIMANSING LULLA	
COLLECTOR OR HIS NOMINEE	
ADMINISTRATOR (G. G. DREWE, Esqr. I.C.S. 1934). -	
N. H. MENESSE Esqr. I.S.E.	
R. B. UDHAWDAS TARACHAND CHHABRIA	
SETH HARBHAGWANDAS DHANOMAL BATHIJA	
.. GOBINDSING HASSASING	
.. DOULATRAM MOHANDAS CHHABRIA	
REPRESENTATIVE OF SETH CHELLASING SATRAMSING	
SETH ISSARSING & LACHHMANDAS ALTERNATELY	
SETH GOBINDRAM UDHAWDAS CHHABRIA	
HON. SECRETARY:-	
K. V. JOSHI Esqr. B.E. (CIVIL) M.R. SAN. I (LON)	
CHIEF OFFICER & ENGINEER	
SUB DIVISIONAL OFFICER	
K. P. SONI Esqr.	
HONORARY WORKERS	
SETH BASHASING CHIMANSING LULLA	
.. GOBINDRAM MOTIRAM ACHPIA	
.. SHIWALDAS SOBHRAJ KHATHURIA	
.. SATRAMSING CHIMANSING LULLA	
.. GOBINDRAM UDHAWDAS CHHABRIA	
.. HARILAL UDHAWDAS CHHABRIA	



Names of contributors in building the hospital



Entrance gate of Orthofellow Mansion built in 1918 off station road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



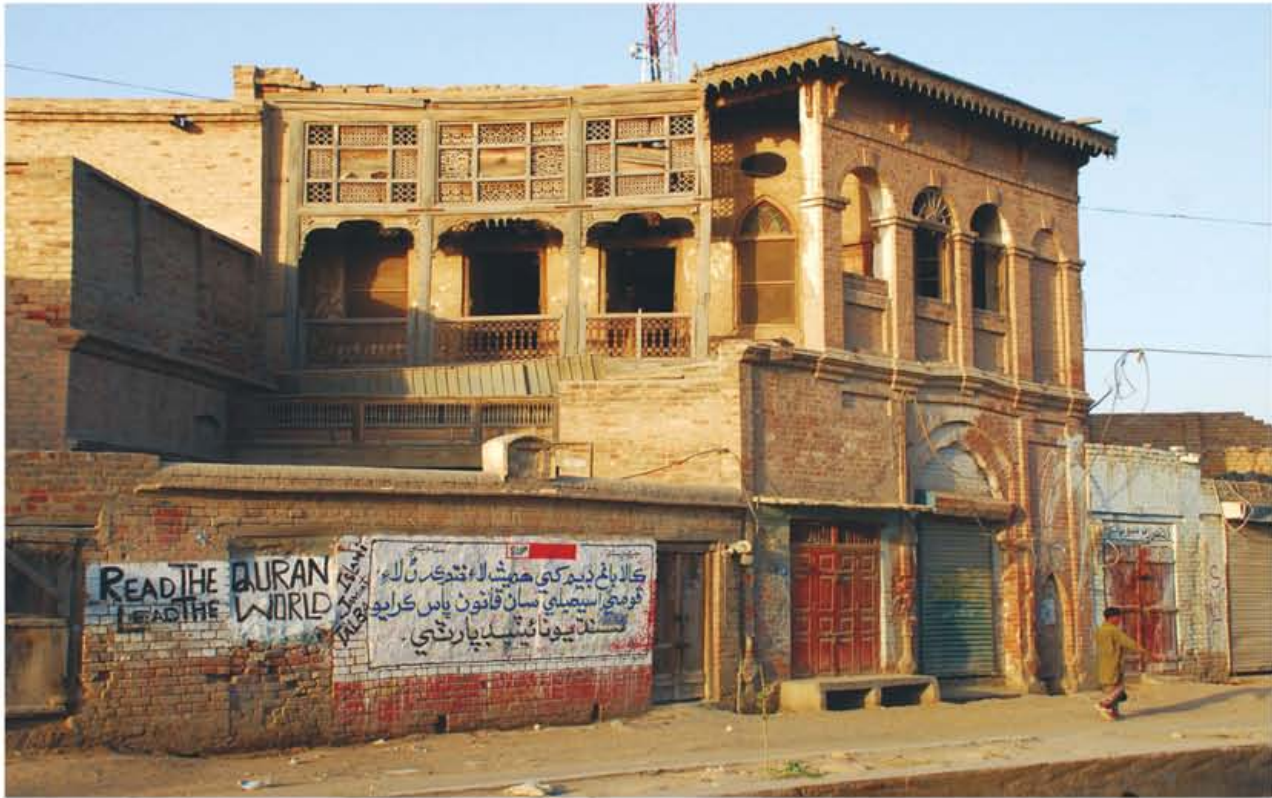
Ariya Samaj Panchiyat building of 1930s, later SDM office, now Montessori School, station road



Mid - 20th century city magistrate court now housing Hilal e Ahmar district office station road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s, station road



Old S.D.M house built in 1930s, Foujdari road



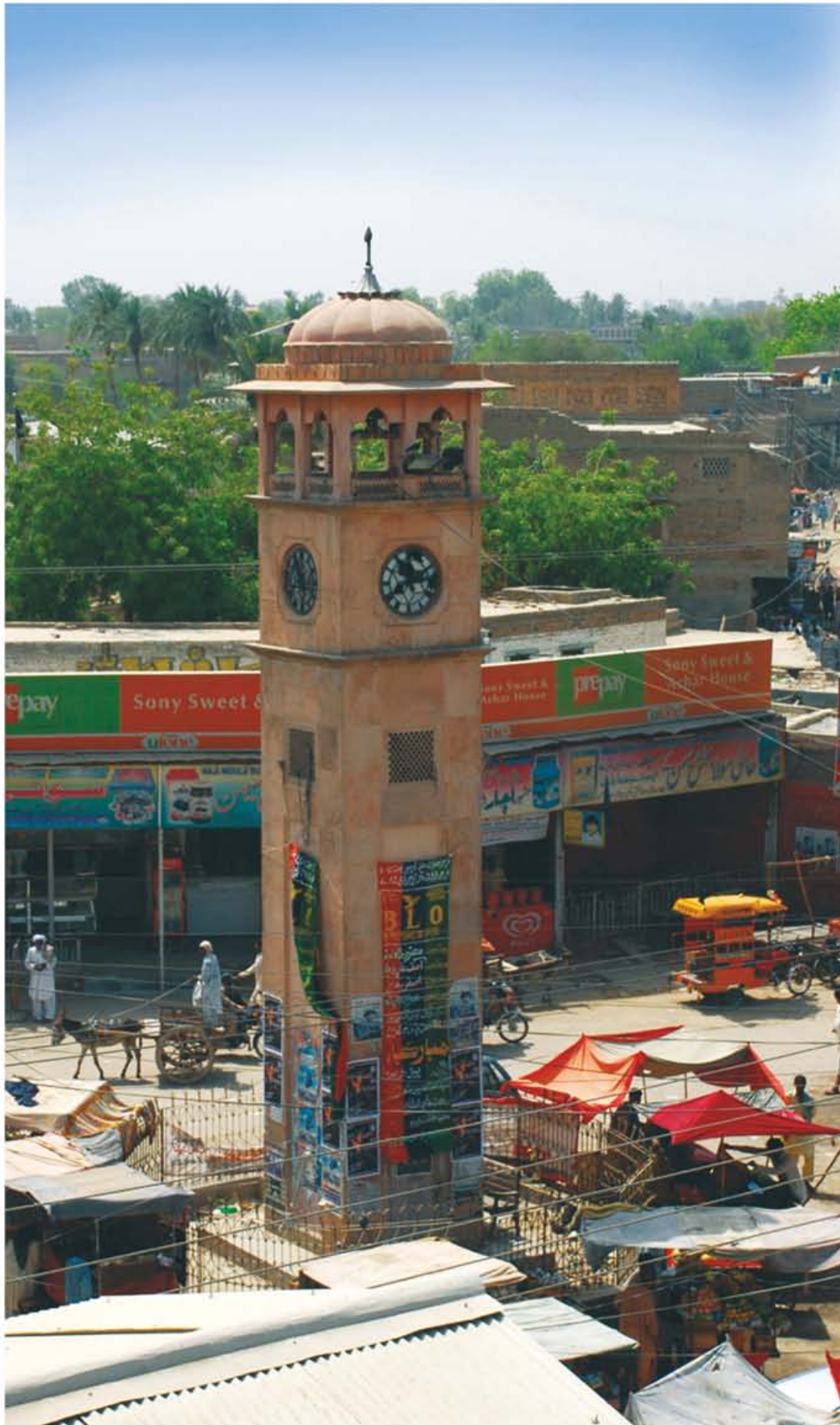
Jamiah Mosque built in 18th century, Lakhidar



View of Lakhidar from west of gate in 1950s

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



The Red stone clock tower was built by Seth Rijharam Bajaj and Seth knayalal in memory of their father Seth Hiranand Nandramdas Bajaj on the occasion of the silver jubilee of king George VI in 1935



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Capital cinema built in 1930s, now know Naaz cinema, Lakhidar



Arch gate built in early 1920s, Lakhidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Palatial haveli built in middle of 20th century, Lakhidar

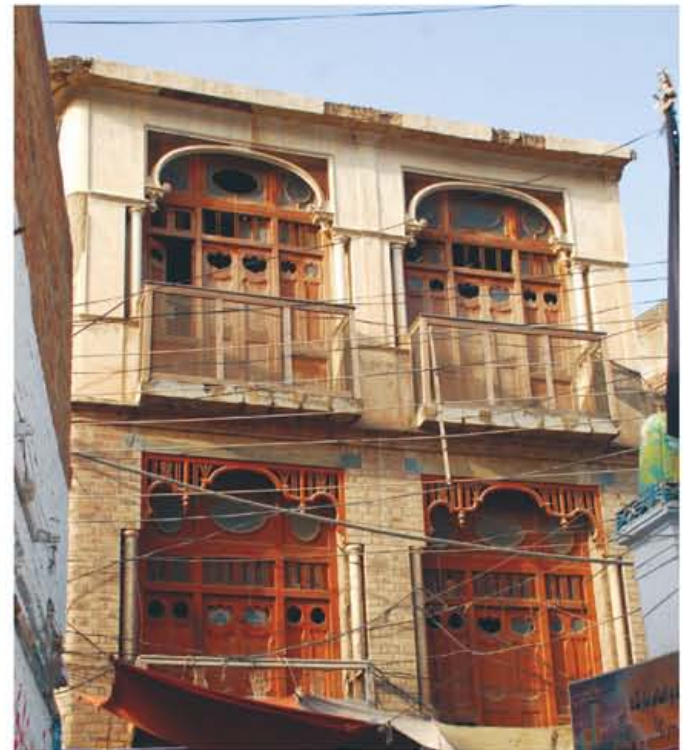


SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Imam bargah & Mosque built in 1950s, Lakhidar



Houses built in 1930s Lakhidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Hospital built in 1947, now Government Commerce College building, Lakhidar



Government Islamia High School built in 1932, Lakhidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



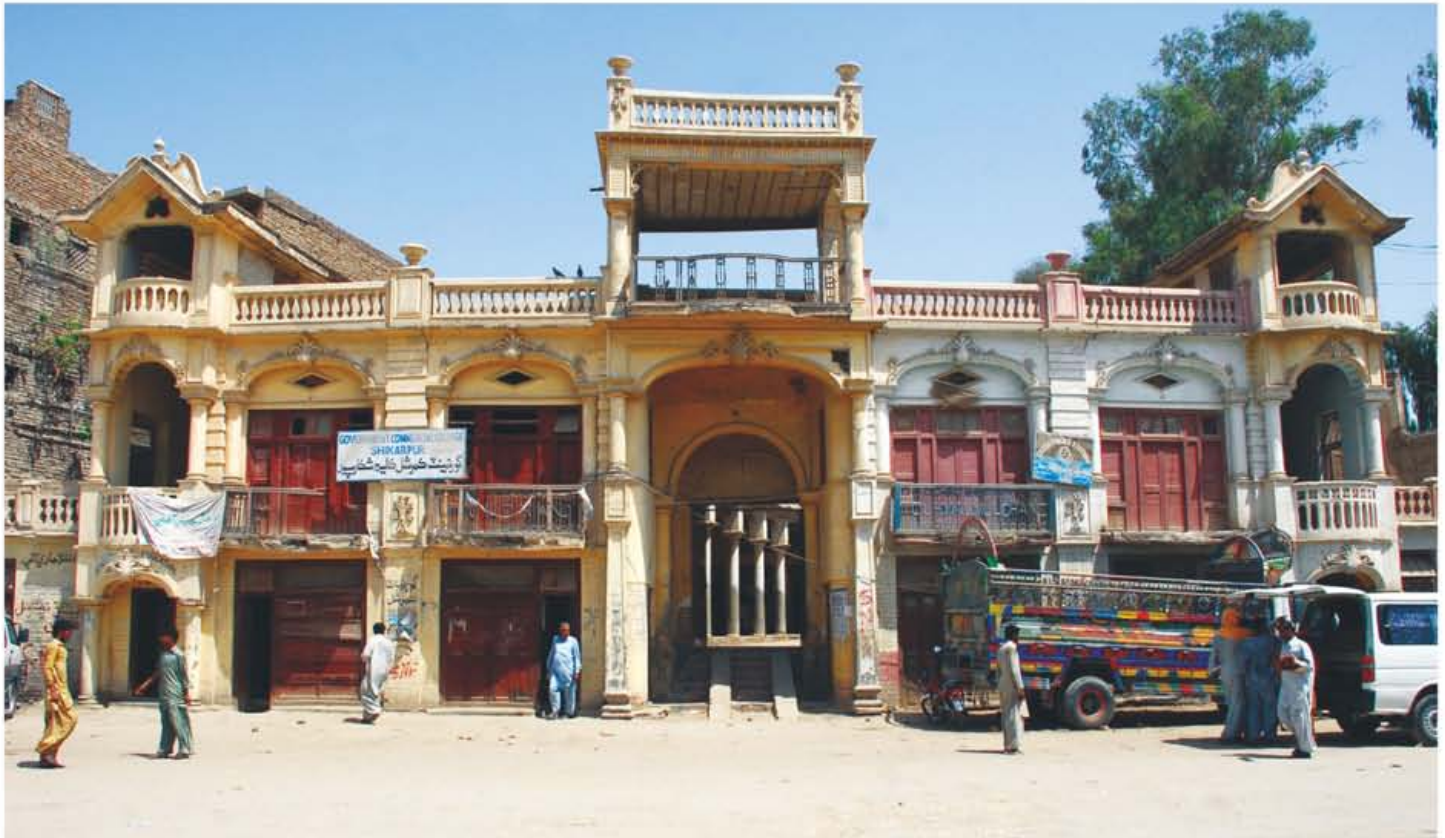
Houses built in early 1930s
inside Lakhidar



A century old Temple inside Lakhidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Tourmal Mulchand Budha Aashram (care house for elderly people) built in 1936, Lakhidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s, Ghariyasin road



Entrance gate of Sain jo Otaro, Ghariyasin road



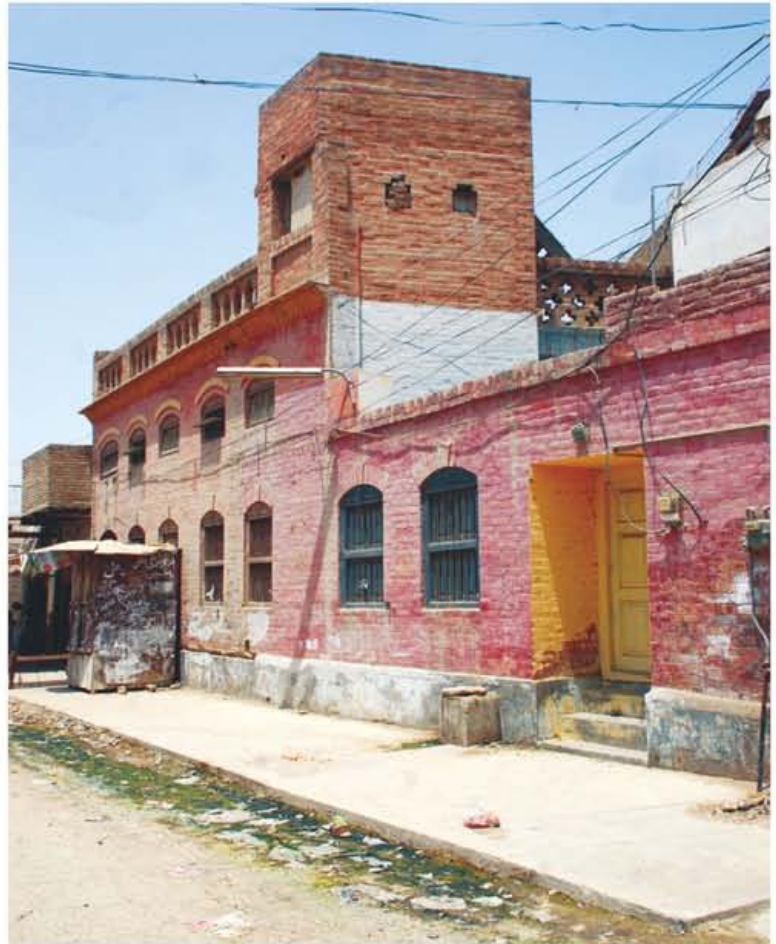
Lodhi house built in 1930s Ghariyasin road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Haveli built in 1930s, Karandar



An old charitable Hospital built in 1930s
now house Karandar



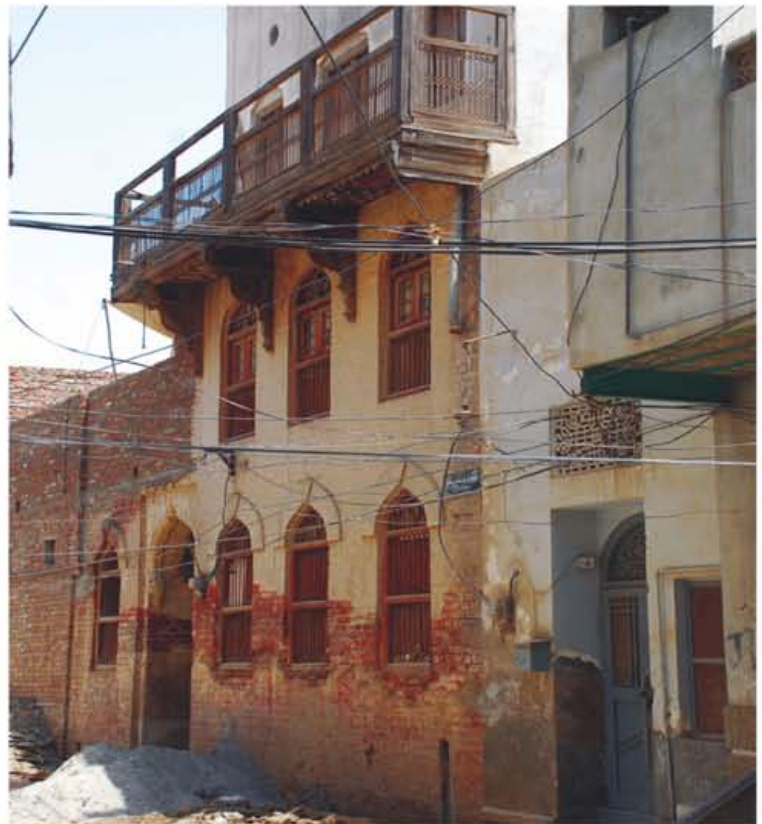
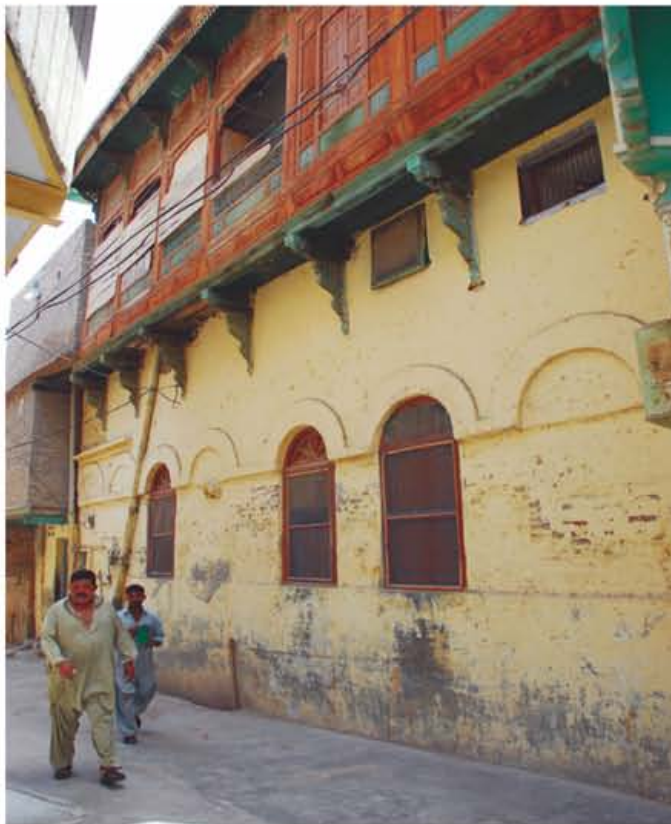
Bhatia house built in early 1930s
Shaikh muhalla



Houses built in early 1940s, Shaikh muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s, Shaikh Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

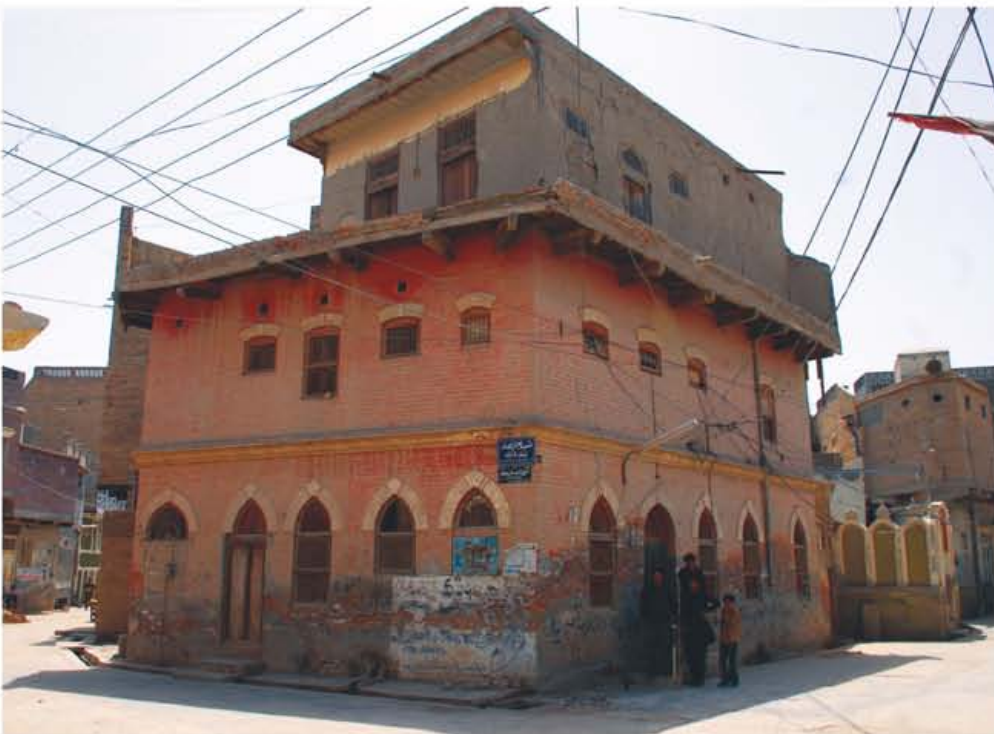
An illustrated journey through history



Over 100 years old renovated mosque, Shaikh muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A palatial haveli built in 1930s, Shaikh muhalla



House built in 1930s, Shaikh Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

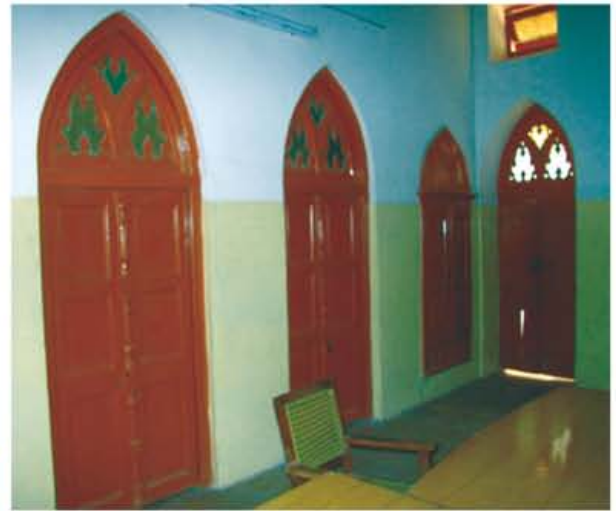
An illustrated journey through history



Majestic town palace
(haveli) built in
early 1930s,
Shaikh Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



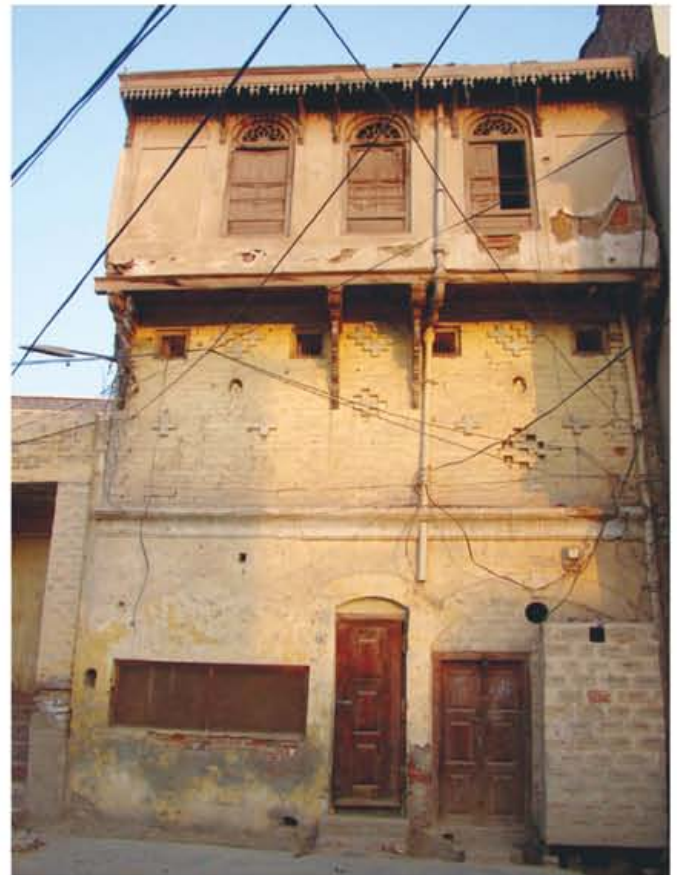
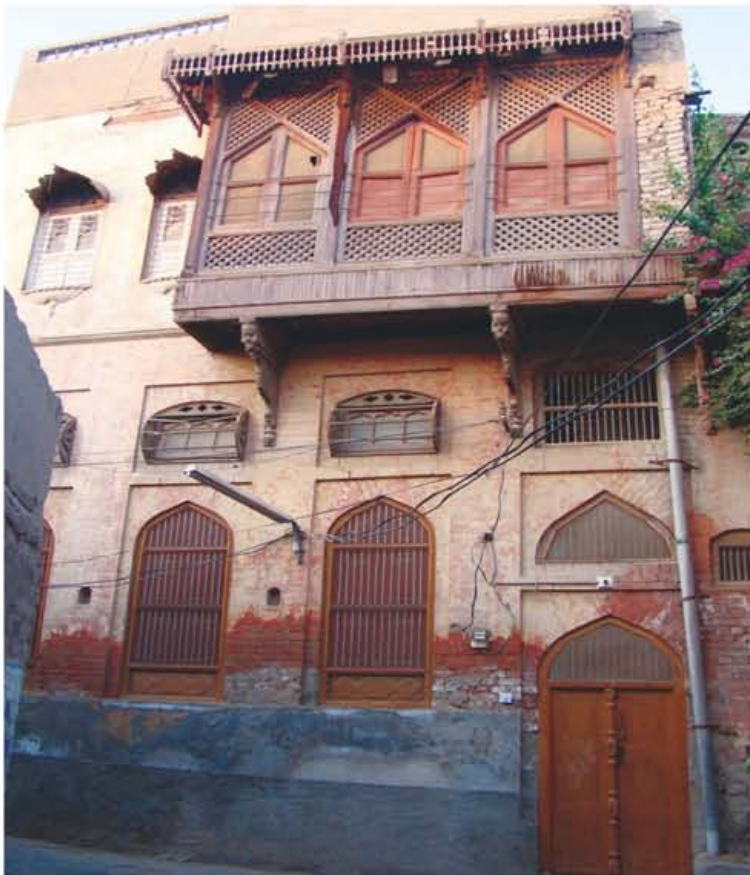
Inside view of old haveli in Shaikh Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s, Shaikh Muhalla



Houses built in 1930s, Shaikh Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

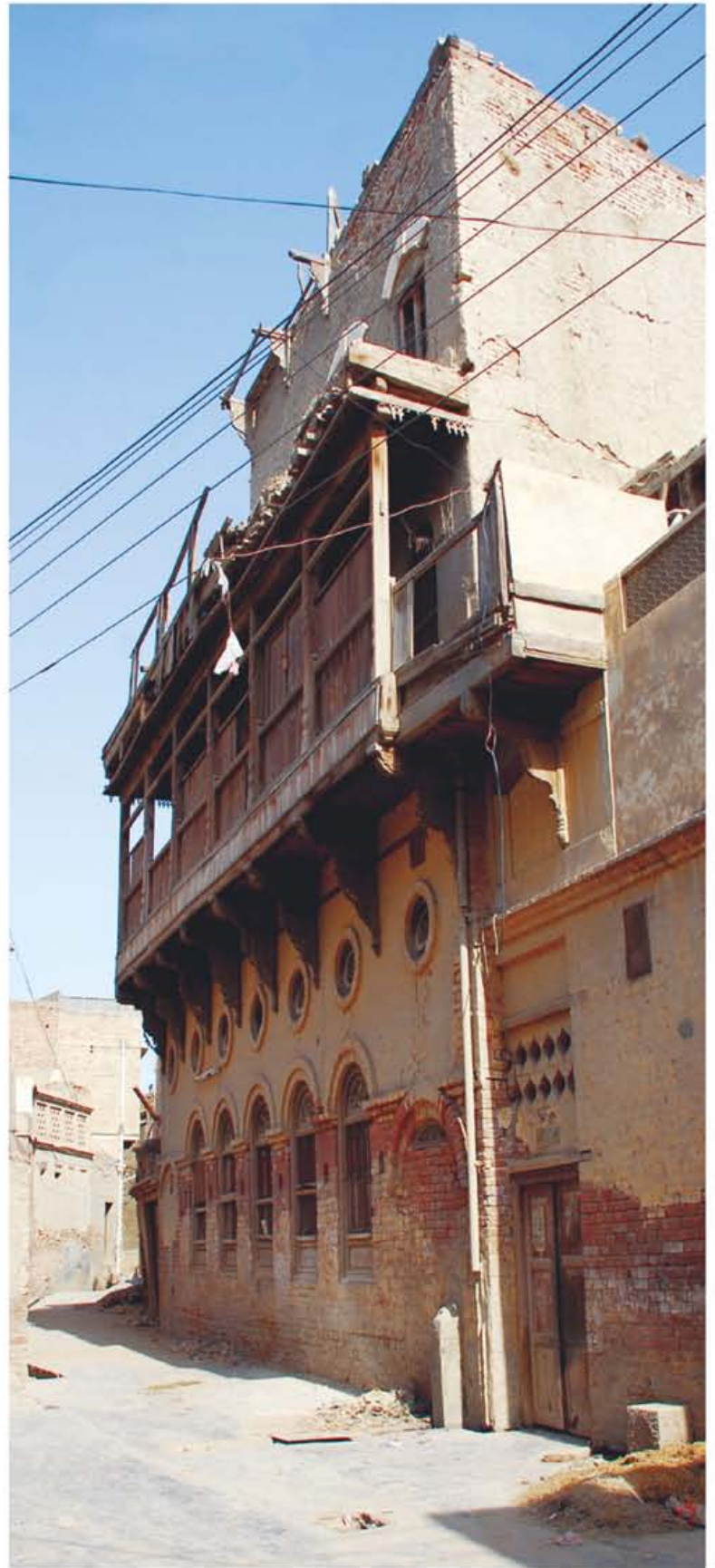
An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s, Siddique Maarhi



House built in 1920s, Siddique Maarhi



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



House built in 1930s, Siddique Maarhi

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



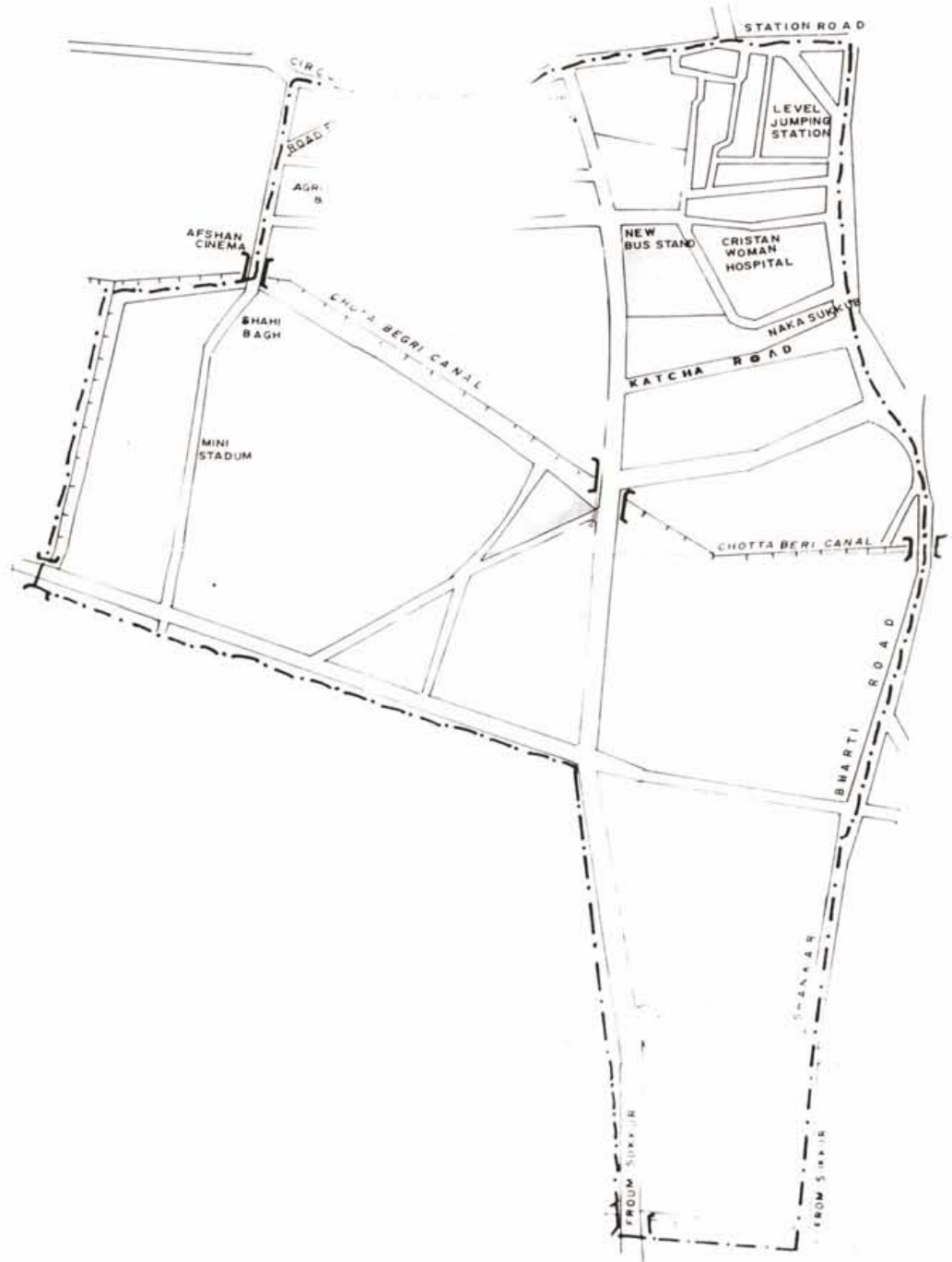
House built in 1928, Siddique Maarhi



House built in 1931, Siddique Maarhi



Mansion built in 1940s, Siddique Maarhi

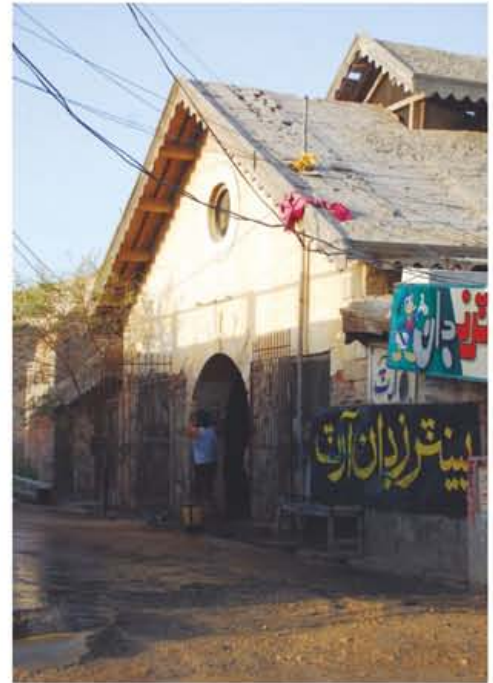


SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Shrine of Syed Wasil Shah, station road



Meat market, station road



Old fire station building built in 19th century, station road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Low level Pumping station
opened by
Sir Shahnawaz Khan Bhutto
in 1936, station road



Jethmalani haveli built in early 20th century
station road



Ramchand Viromal house and press build in 1920s, station road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Dayal singh Luni singh boys hostel built in early 20th century, station road



Present vandalized view of the building



Shahi Bagh Stadium



An abandoned Temple Sindh canal road



Doorway to the Temple

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



An enchanting
view of a temple

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Shankar Bharti Temple built in 19th century, Sindh canal

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Prayer hall of
Shankar Bharti Temple



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



The Temple quarters built by Romchand Hemraj in memory of Gobindran Hemraj and his family in 1937, Sindh canal road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Picnic point rest house built in 1930s, on the canal path by Memon family



Mosque built on Sindh canal path in 1930s by Memon family

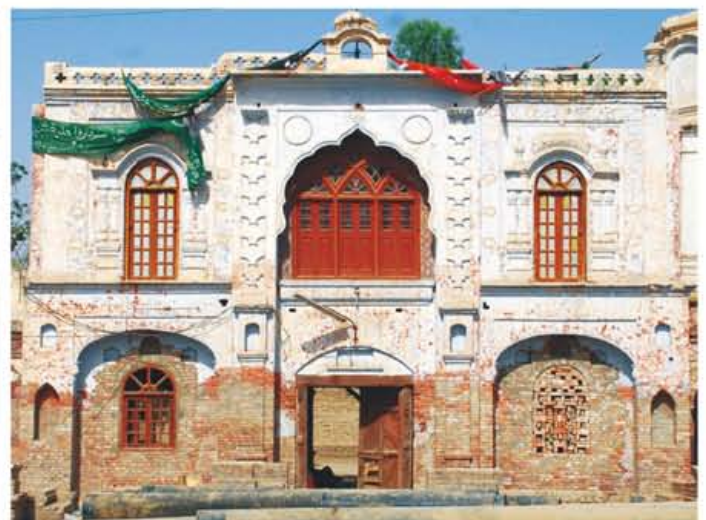


Mosque built in 19th century on Sindh canal



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

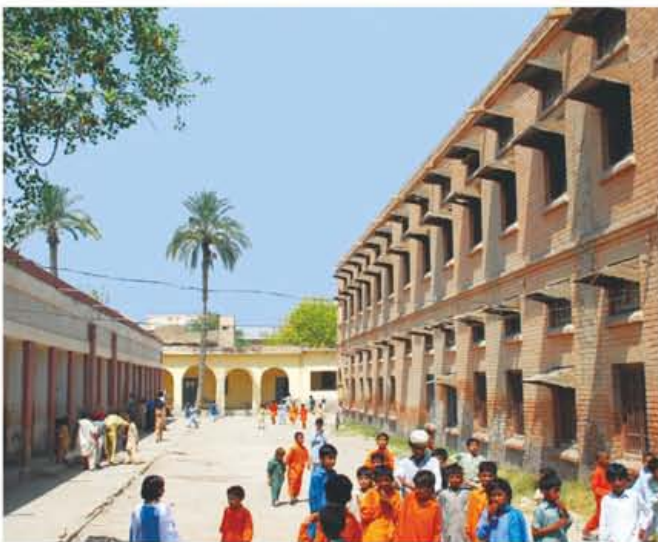
An illustrated journey through history



An abandoned Temple
built in early 20th century
near Begari canal

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Manghanmal Surtamal Bajaj Hindu Sindhi School built in 1937 now Government Primary School Lakhidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

New Era School built early 20th century, Gariyasin road
Now Kazi Habibullah High School



Old Haveli Gate Gariyasin road



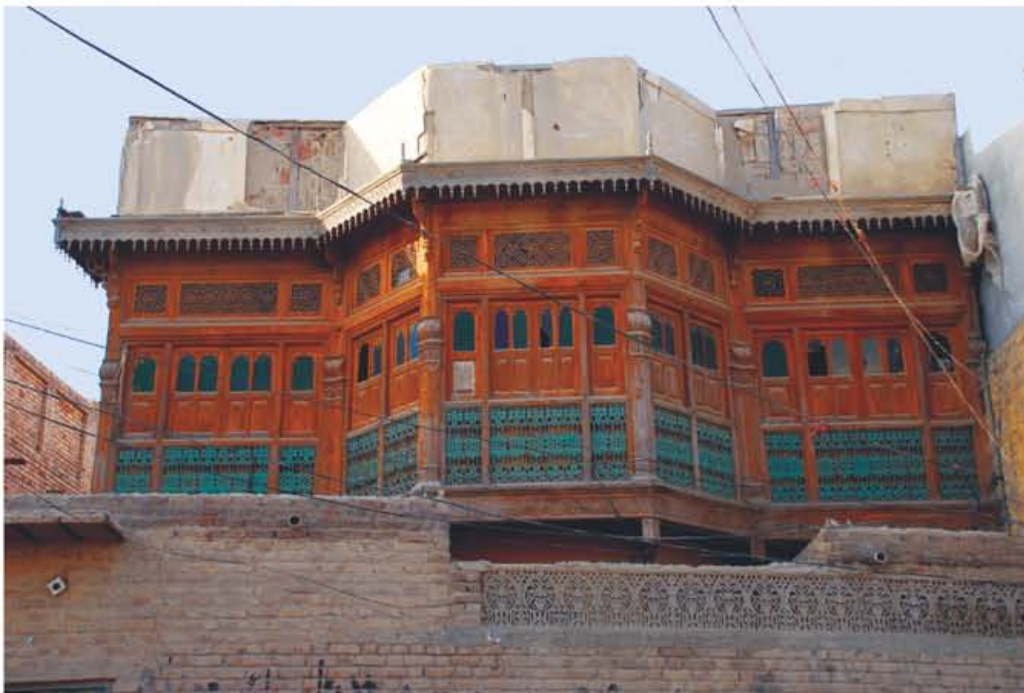
19th century Shrine of Hazrat Nizammuddin Sarhandi, Lakhidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



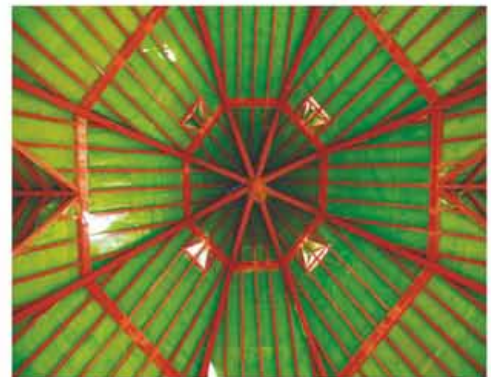
19th century Shrine of
Syed Alaf Shah Shaheed
Shahi Bagh road



Wooden Cottage
built in 1930s,
Shahi Bagh road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

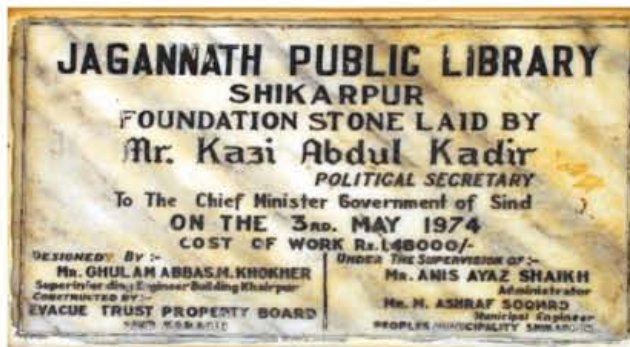
An illustrated journey through history



Merewether Pavilion built in 1871
at Shahi Bagh

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Renovated Narain Jagannath Public Library
built in 1873, station road



Antiques



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C



D

- A. Wall clock in Memon Mosque, Wagno dar
- B. Dining Table hand bell, in Kakepoto house, Dadwai road
- C. Hand washing utensil in Kakepoto house, Dodwai road
- D. Wall clock in Mughal house, Shah Hussain muhalla



A



B

A & B. Swords and rifles in Sadyo house, Village Chodo Sadyo

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

A



B



C



D



E

- A. 45 RPM music record depicting Colosseum of Rome, Mughal house Shah Hussain muhalla
- B. Table Gramophone dating back to 1930s Kakepoto house Dadwai road
- C. Horn table Gramophone over 75 years old in the house of Muhammad Jaffer
- D. 78 RPM music records, collection of Muhammad Jaffer
- E. An exposed view of Gramophone mechanism the house of Muhammad Jaffer

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C



D

- A. Brass bell in Maha Shankar Temple, Sukpul
- B. Glass oil table lamp, Mughal house, Shah Hussain Muhalla
- C. Kerosine lamp, Soomro house Narain Navas building, Lakhidar
- D. Wall watch, Mughal house, Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C

- A. Pye brand radio made in England, Aashiana Abad Library Ghariyasin
- B. Murphy brand radio made in England, Mughal house, Shah Hussain Muhalla
- C. Grundig brandh radio made in Germany, Mughal House, Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C

- A. Murphy tube radio made in England
- B. Blaupunkt tube radio made in Germany
- C. Murphy tube radio made in England
(collection of Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla)



A. 5 band Grundig brand radio, Abdul Sattar Dakhan house Juman Khan madi
B. Philips brand radio made in Holland, Abdul Raouf Mufti, Mufti Daalo

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



D



C

- A. GEC brand table fan (1920s), Shaikh Allauddin house, Shaikh Muhalla
- B. Table lamp over 50 years old, Abdul Qayaum Jewellers, Dhak Bazar
- C. Regulator brand wall clock showing its mechanism, Jaffery watch shop Bhitai Bazar
- D. Over 40 years old Grundig tape recorder, Germany, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla



A



B

- A. Snoyo brand 8mm film sound brief case style projector (1970s)
B. Grundig brand tape recorder German origin (1960s) Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A. Crompton ceiling fan (1940s)

B. Main switch box, Shujra house Lulla Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Horse carriage Parked in Vakeel Bagh

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B

A. Wooden spinning wheel gifted in dawry to wife of Bundo Khan Qureshi in 1923, Ghanghrani street

B. Grain grinder received as gift by grand mother of Shaikh Merajuddin Niazi
from her parents in early 20th century Shaikh Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C

- A. Wall clock of Riaz Mughal, Shah Hussain Muhalla
- B. Weststar clock German origin, Roshan Ali Mangi, Pir Kamal Shah street
- C. Seikoshah brand Japanese wall clock, Tahir Ali Lodhi, Bolasher street

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C



D



E

- A. Vintage rifles, Sadayo house village Chodo Sadayo taulka Shikarpur
- B. Door push-plate and door handle, Shujra house lula Muhala
- C. Ceiling fan, Aashiana Adob library, Ghariyasin
- D. Wall clock Thomas brand made in England, Kakepoto house Dadawai road
- E. Ceiling fan and lamp, Aashiyana Adab library, Ghariyasin

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C



D



E

- A. Tin made silent 35mm hand operated home projector early 20th century
 - B. Early 20th century Pathe brand hand operated 35mm silent film camera projector made in USA
 - C. Bloex Poillard brand tri film automatic silent movie projector made in France
 - D. 16mm & 35mm film rolls
 - E. 3d 8mm sound film reel with 3d goggles
- (collection from Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla)

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



D



B



C



E

- A. Early 20th century table 78 RPM Phonogramm made in England, Kakepoto house Dadwai road
- B. His Master Voice portable 78 RPM Phonogramm made in England Mughal House Shah Hussain Muhalla
- C. Foldoble 78 RPM Traveller Phonogramm made in France, Kakepoto house Dadwai road
- D. 78 RPM room Phonogramm made in England, Kakepoto house Dadwai road
- E. Portable 78 RPM Phonogramm made in France, Allahi Buksh Jhulan house Juma Khan madi

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B

A. Spring powered HMV Gramophone (1930s)
owned by Hameer Soomro, Punj Pir Muhalla

B. Electric Gramophone owned by Riaz Ahmed Mughal
Hathidar road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B

C



A. Silver necklace dating back to 20th century
owned by Mughal Jewelers, Dhak bazar

B. Old silver locket with Mughal Jewelers shop

C. Over century old precious metal pressing machine
Dewan Jewelers Dhak bazar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



- A. Kerosine gas lamp, Kakepoto house Dadwai road
- B. Kerosine oil street lamp, Kakepoto house Dadwai road
- C. Ceramic door knob, Shujra house Lula Muhalla
- D. Akai Tape recorder, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla
- E. Coal burnt domestic Iron Ziauddin Soomro house Lakhidar
- F. Telephon apperatus, Kakepoto house Dadwai road
- G. Door knocking brass ring, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



- A. Old type writer, Qureshi typing centre Qafla Kila road
- B. 19th century type writer, Qureshi typing centre Qafla Kila road
- C. Early stage manual colculator, Qureshi typing centre Qafla Kila road
- D. Telephone appartus, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla
- E. Harmonium made in France, Prof. Jhamandas Bhatia house Shaikh Muhalla
- F. Early 20th century electrics table fan made in England, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Kakepoto House



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B

A. VW fast back car 1965

B. VW beetle cars model 1969 and 1974

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

A



C



B



- A. Tin toy 35mm projector (1950s)
- B. 8mm home movie sound projector (1970s)
- C. 8mm movie film reels

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



D



C

- A. Wall mirror with walnut wooden frame
- B. Teekwood water glass holder
- C. Writing table made of teekwood dating back to late 19th century
- D. Over century old show-cabinet, Mirani house

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

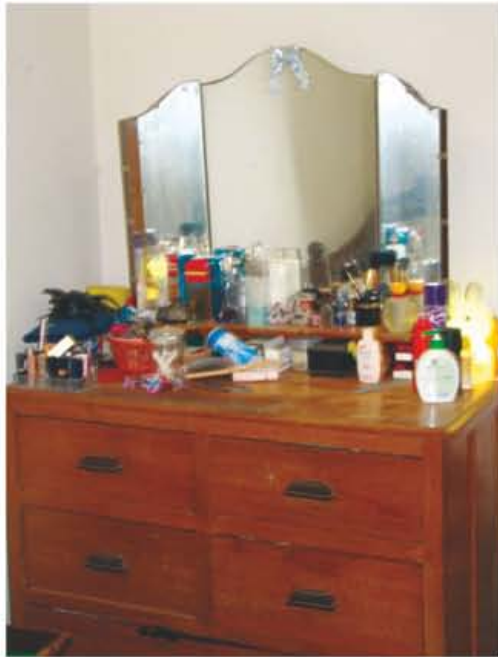
An illustrated journey through history



Toys dating back to 1960s, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C



D

- A. Tri-mirror teakwood dressing table, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhallad
- B. Dressing table made of teakwood, Sadaya house, village Chodo Sadaya
- C. Teakwood bed with mirror and glass paintings, Sadayo house
- D. Stuffed easy chair made of walnut timber, Sadayo house

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Over century old teakwood
classical seating
furniture, Mirani house



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Sandal wood and walnut
Jewellery Boxes, Mirani house



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



- A. Ceramic Tea and Milk pot 1960s, made in England
- B. Ceramic Tea and Milk pot with traditional painting, China made (collection of Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla)

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B

A. Silver Jubilee edition (1898 - 1948) of AASA branch multi function wrist watch owned by Allaudin Niazi, Shaikh Muhalla

B. Porcelain side table lamp, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Fancy ceramics collection of Zubair Mughal, Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



Collection of Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C



D

- A. Copper porringer, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla
- B. Brass-glass door handle, Mughal house Shah Hussain Muhalla
- C. Iron record keeping office box, Shaikh Niazi house Shaikh Muhalla
- D. Brass water tap, Awan house, Lula Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history

A



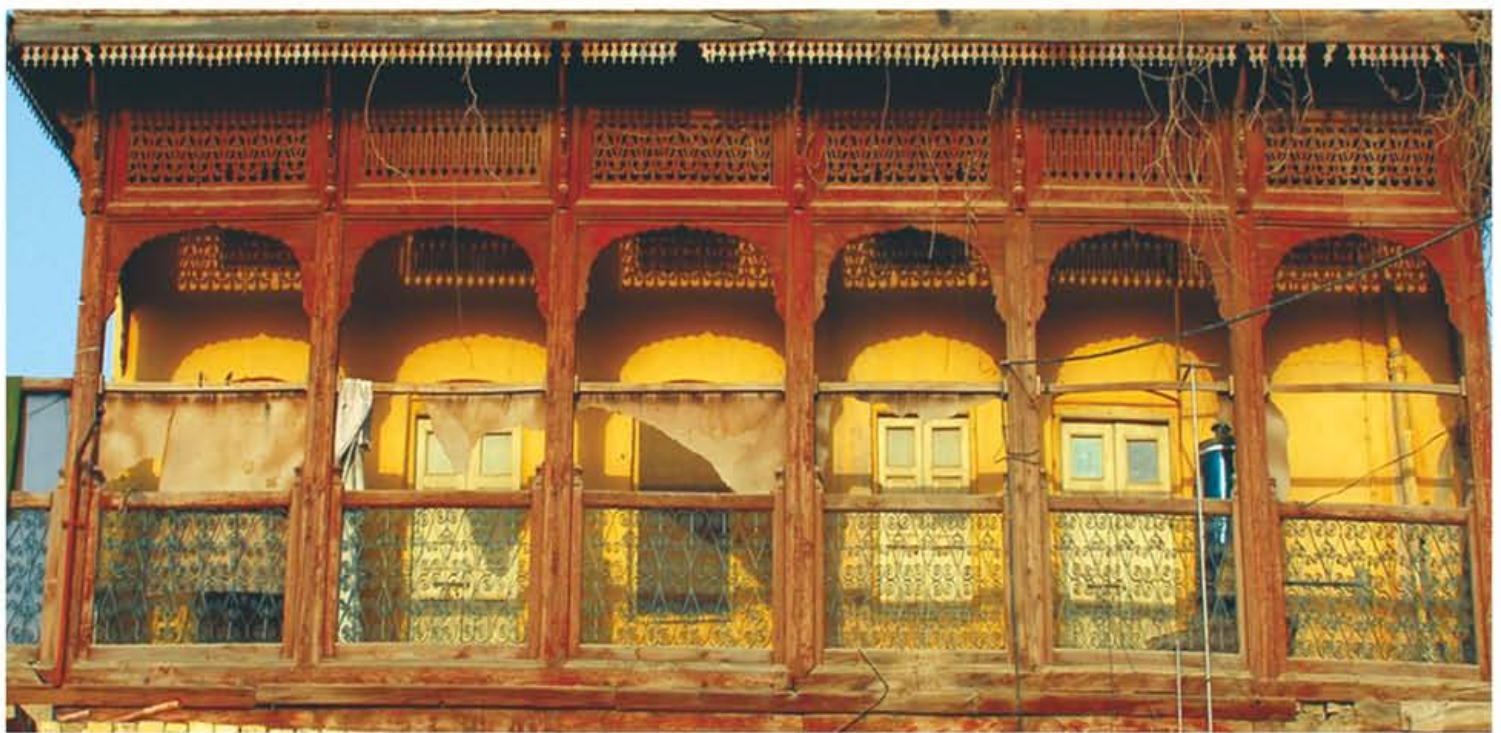
B



A. Over a century old hand written Holy Quran preserved by family of Anwer Ali Soomro, Wagnodar

B. Book collection on history of Shikarpur by haji Imdad Ali Memon, Lula Muhalla

Balconies & Galleries



SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



- A. Balcony of the house on Hathidar road
B. Balcony of Lala Mohalla, Dadwai road
C. Balcony of prof. Shivakram havey, Hazaridar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C

A.. Balcony of Prof. Abdul Ghani house, Boot Bazar

B. Gallery of Soomro house, Narain Navas building Lakhidar

C. Gallery of Lala Mohalla, Dadwai road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B

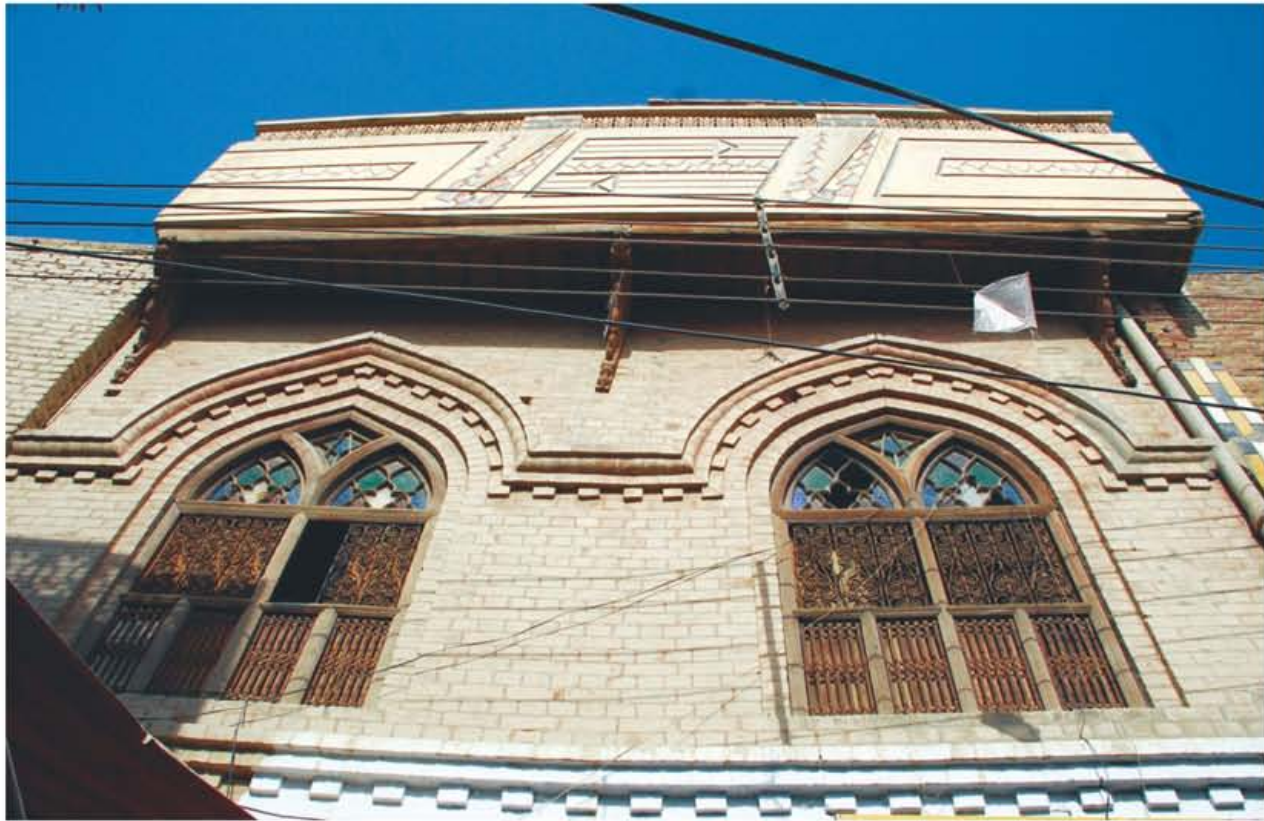


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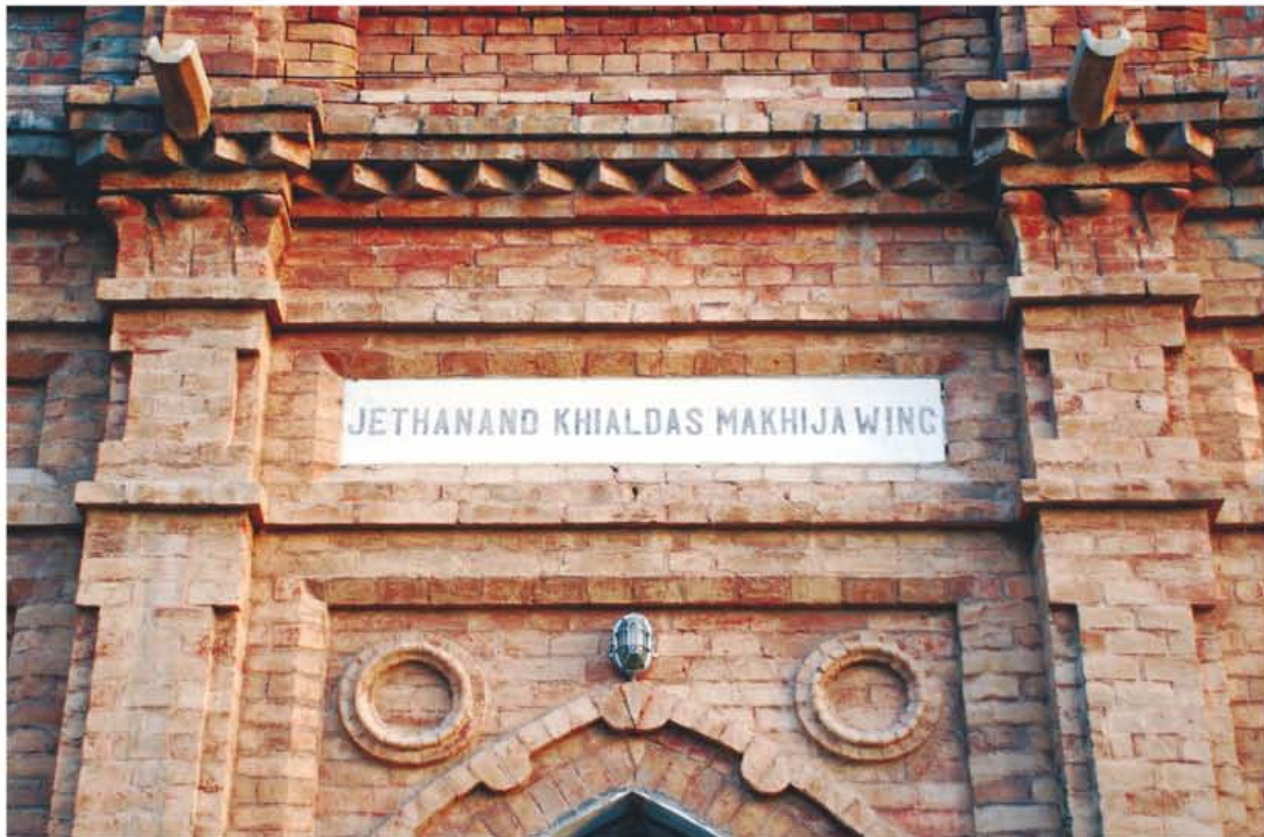
- A. Gallery of Khat wari Darbar, Meena Bazar
B. Gallery of the house at Dadwai road
C. Gallery of the house at Siddique Moarhi

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B

A. Brick masonry work of the house, Lala Muhalla

B. Beautifully worked brick architecture of High School building No.2, station road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



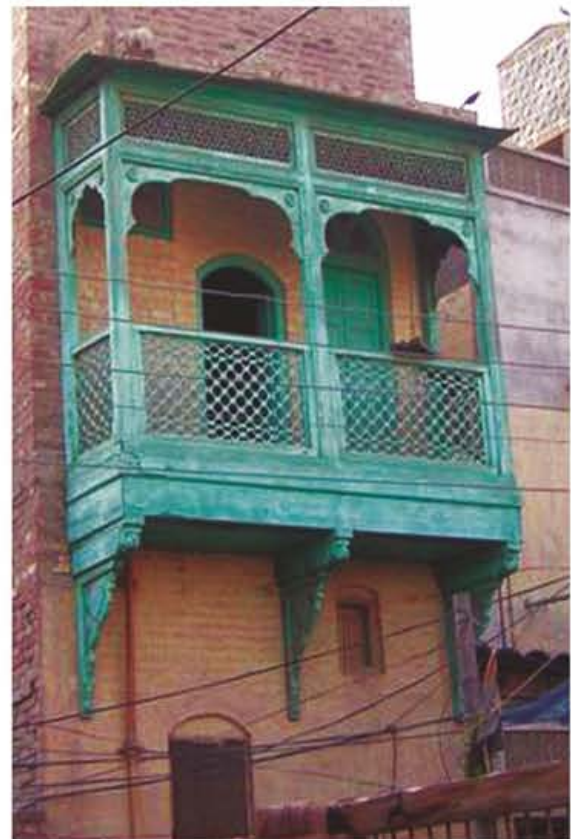
A



C



B



D

- A. Brass bell in Maha Shankar Temple, Sukpul
- B. Glass oil table lamp, Mughal house, Shah Hussain Muhalla
- C. Kerosine lamp, Soomro house Narain Navas building, Lakhidar
- D. Wall watch, Mughal house, Shah Hussain Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C

- A. Balcony of Khoso house, Awal Shah padhar
- B. Balcony of the house in side Dhak Bazar
- C. Balcony of the house, at Lala Muhalla

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



C



B



D

- A. Balcony in the mansion, in Boot bazar
- B. Balcony of Khoso house, Awal Shah Padhar
- C. Gallery in examination hall of government high school No.2, station road
- D. Balcony of prof. Mahar house, in side Hathidar

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C



D



E

- A. Balcony of Mata Temple, Gangrani Street
- B. Balcony of the house in Wadho market
- C. Balcony of house of Ali Gohar Baloch, station road
- D. Capsule balcony of the house in Gangrani street
- E. Balcony of Ramchand house, station road

SHIKARPUR HERITAGE

An illustrated journey through history



A



B



C



D

- A. Balcony of Lal Mander, Dadwai road
- B. Balcony of the house, in Siddique Maarhi
- C. Window balcony of Akhtar Muhammad Mughal, Shah Hussain Muhalla
- D. Balcony of Quresh Ali Shaikh Advocate office, Lakhida

Glass Panels



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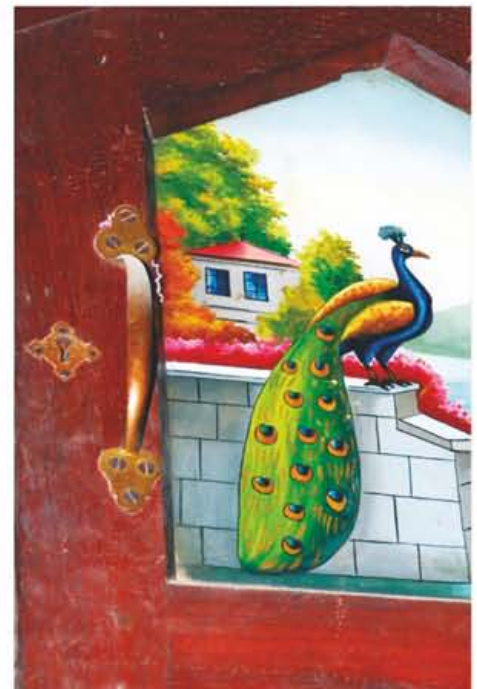
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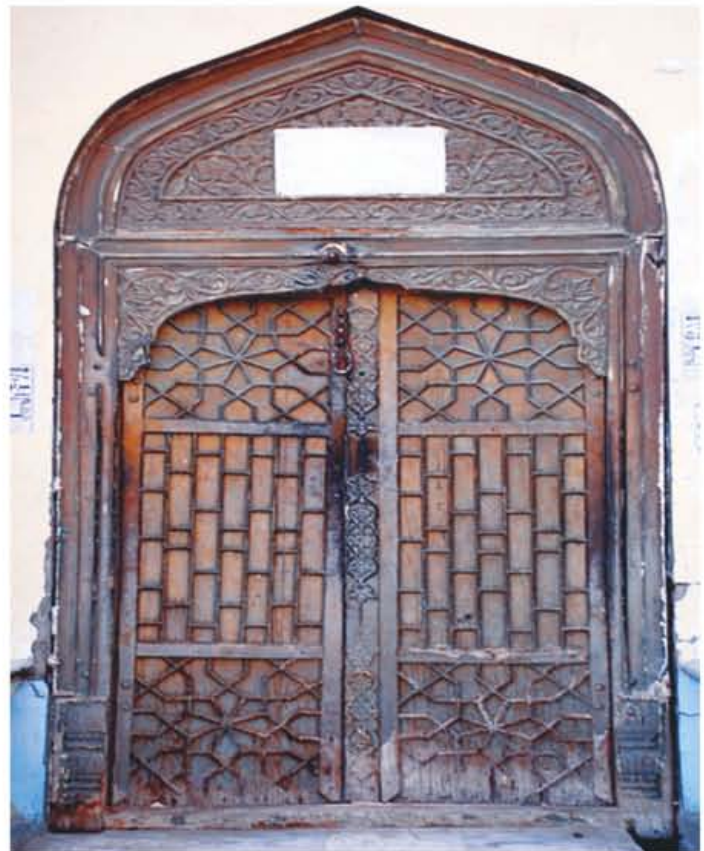
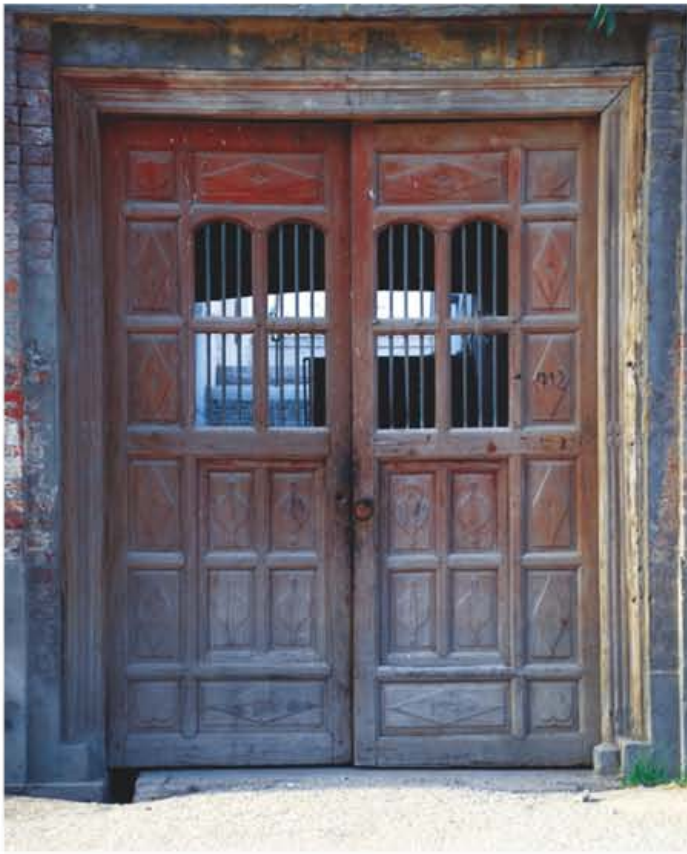


Doors



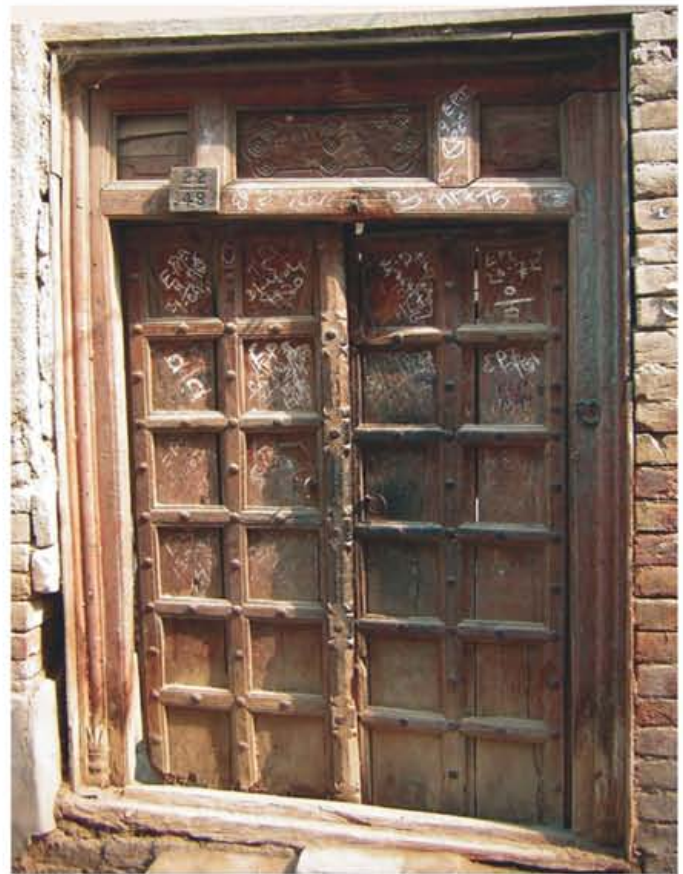
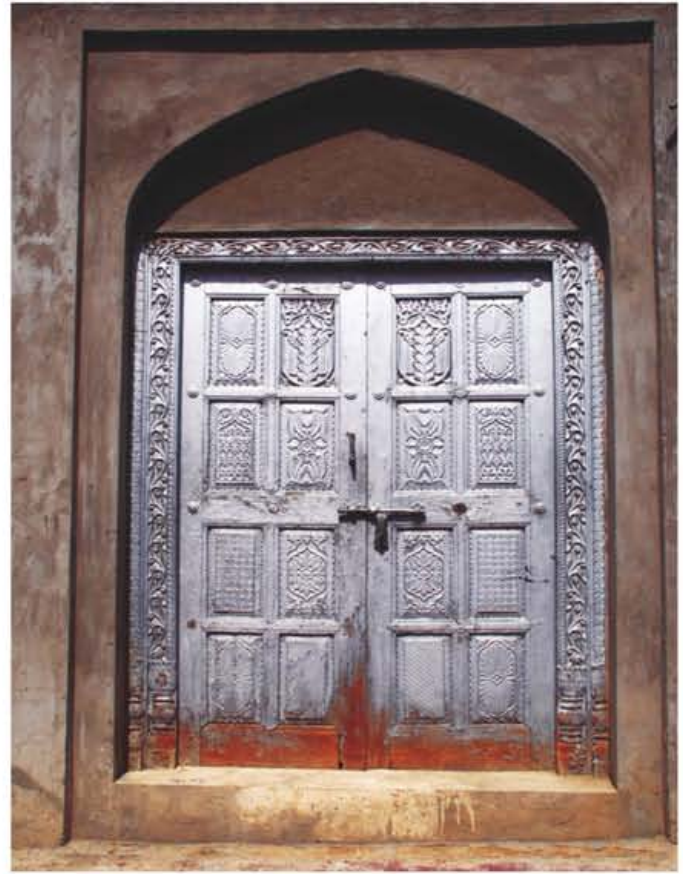
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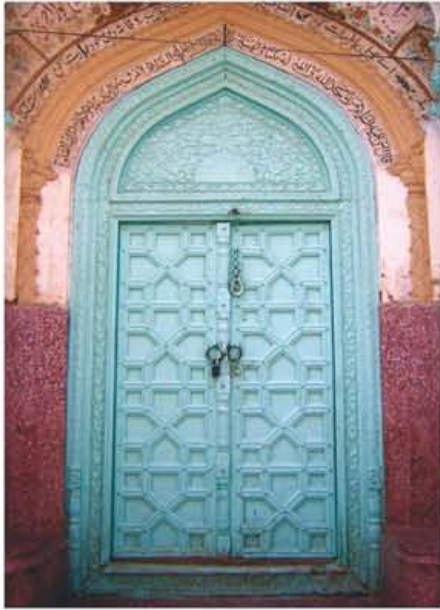
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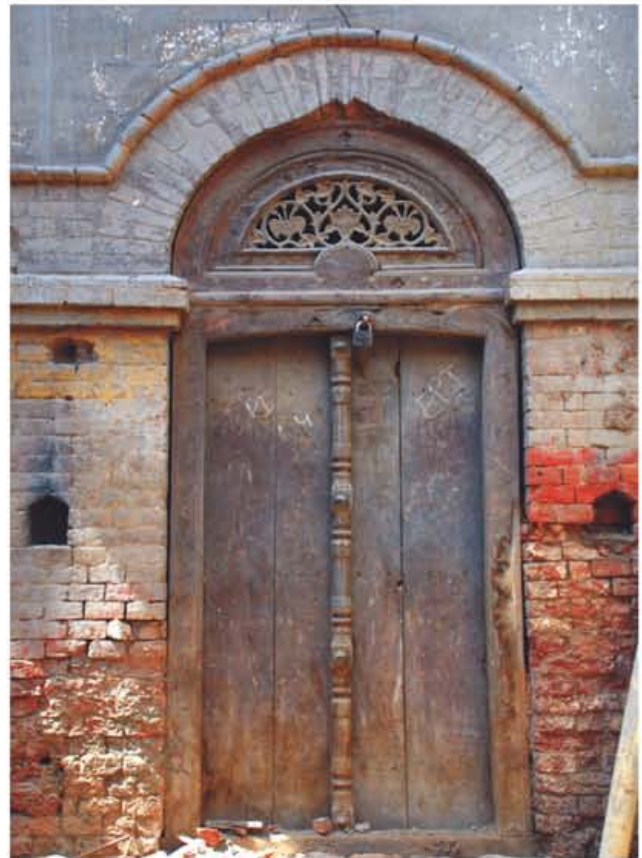
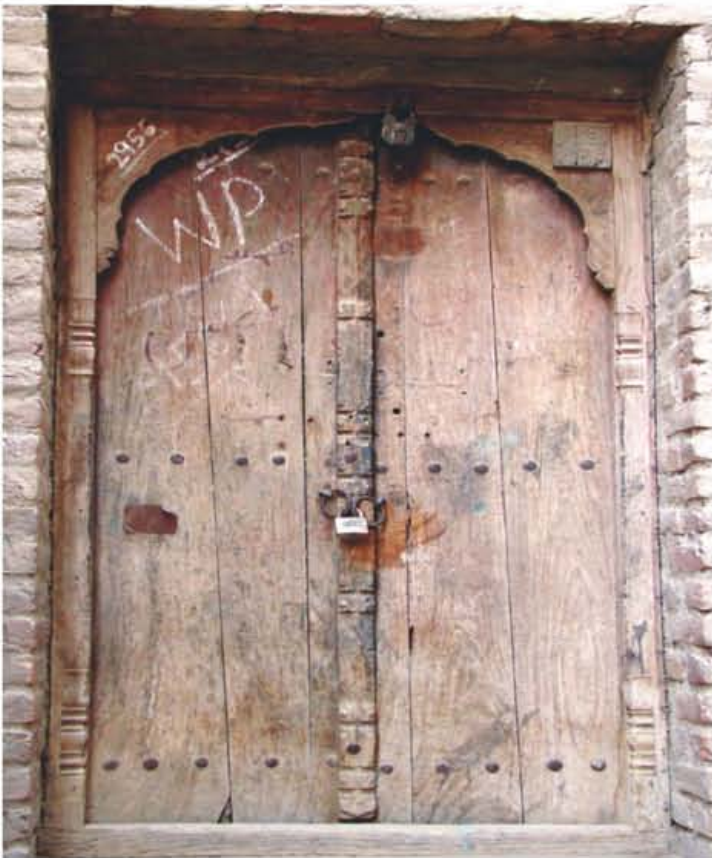
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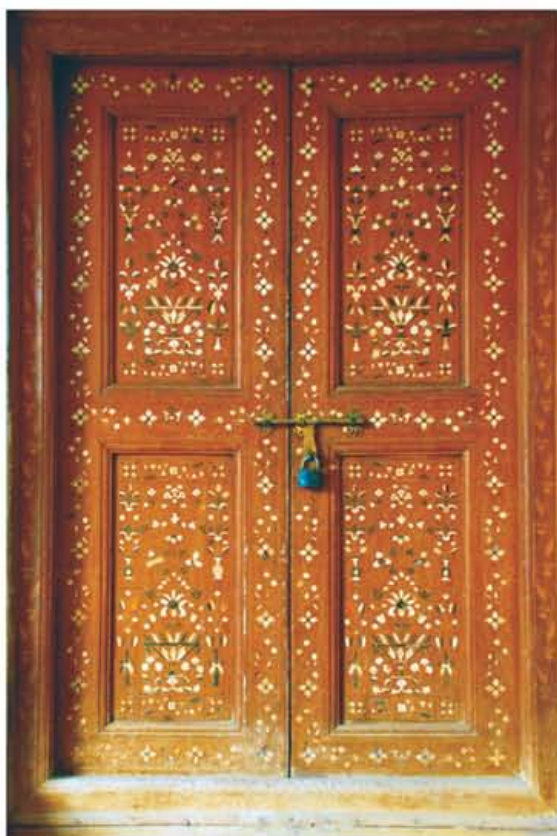
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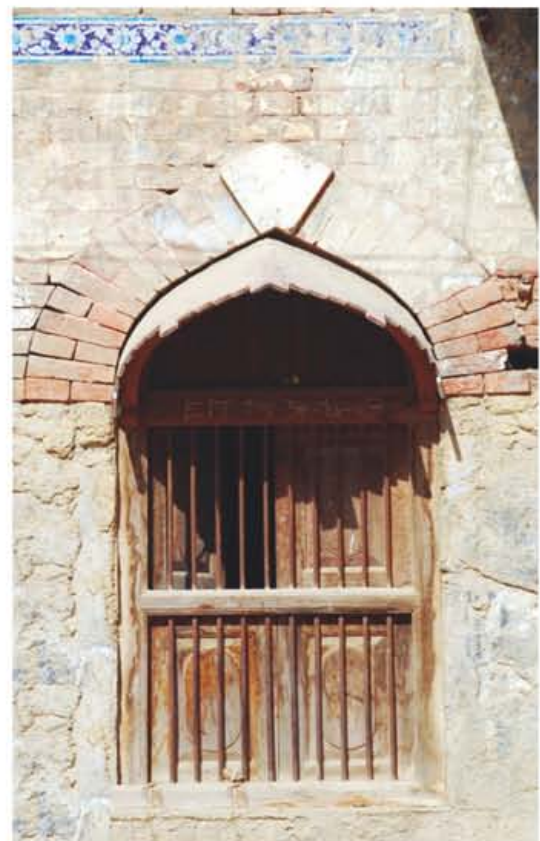




Windows

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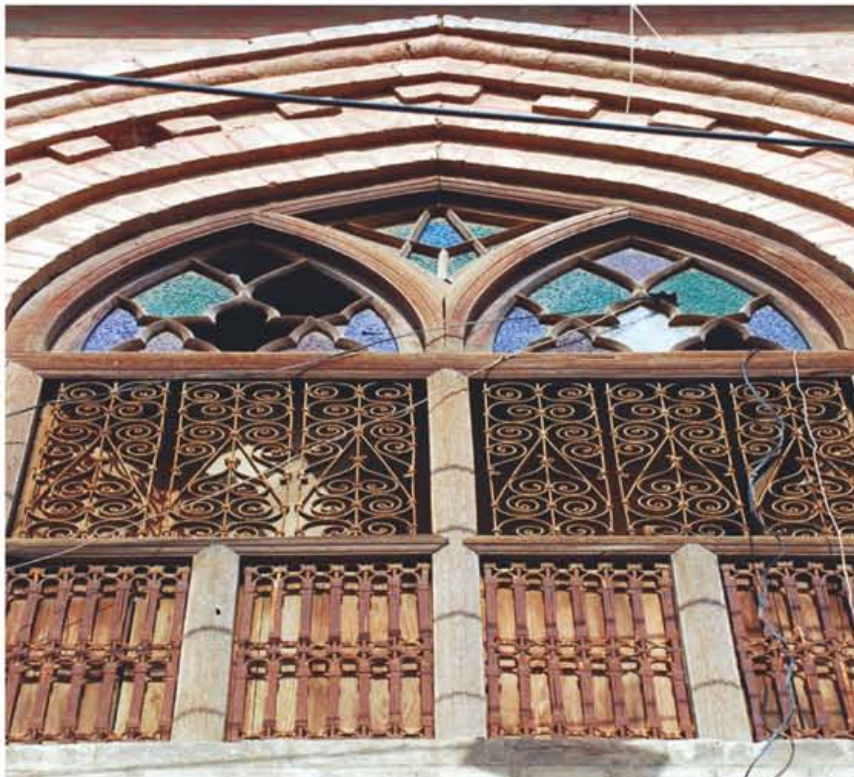
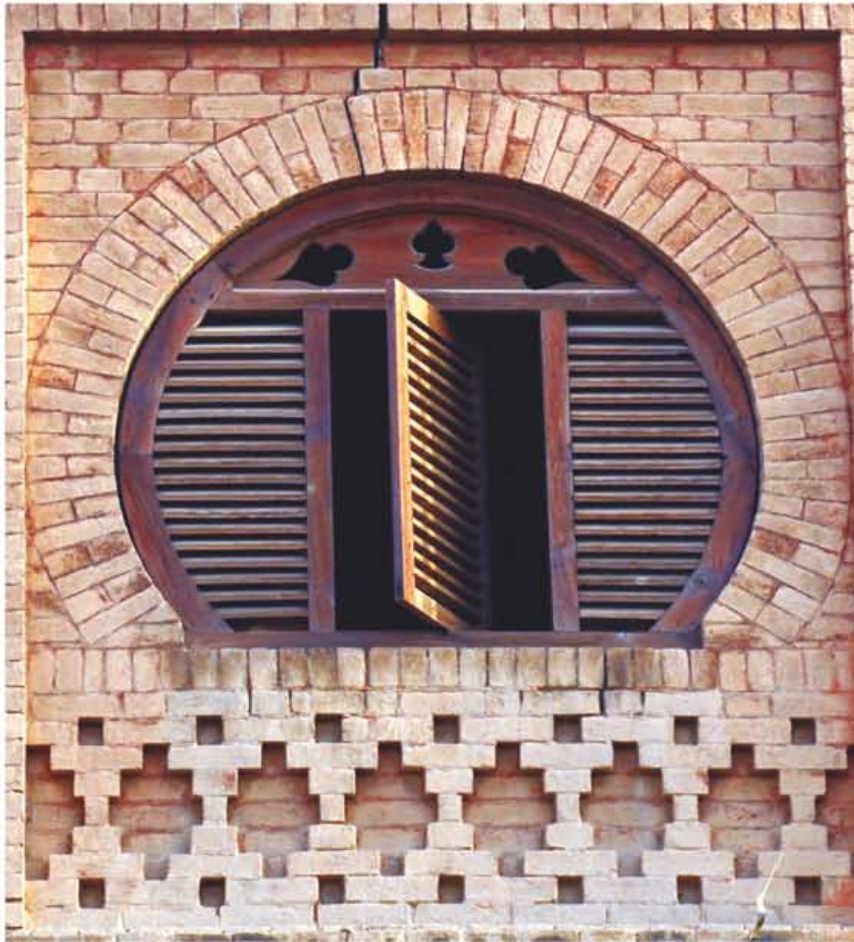
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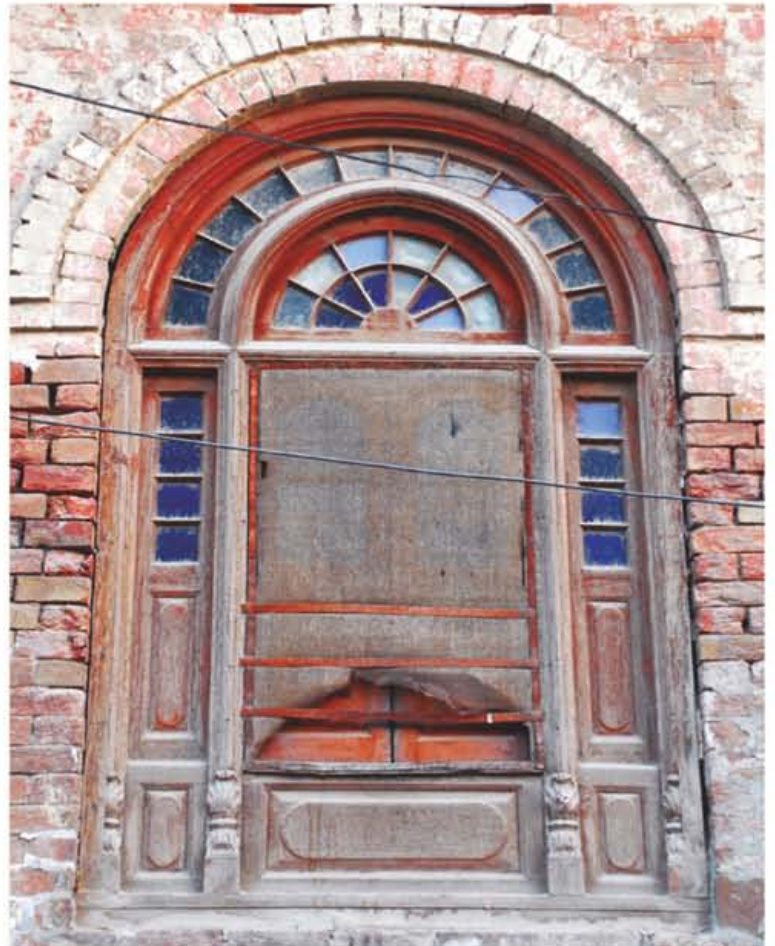
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Floors



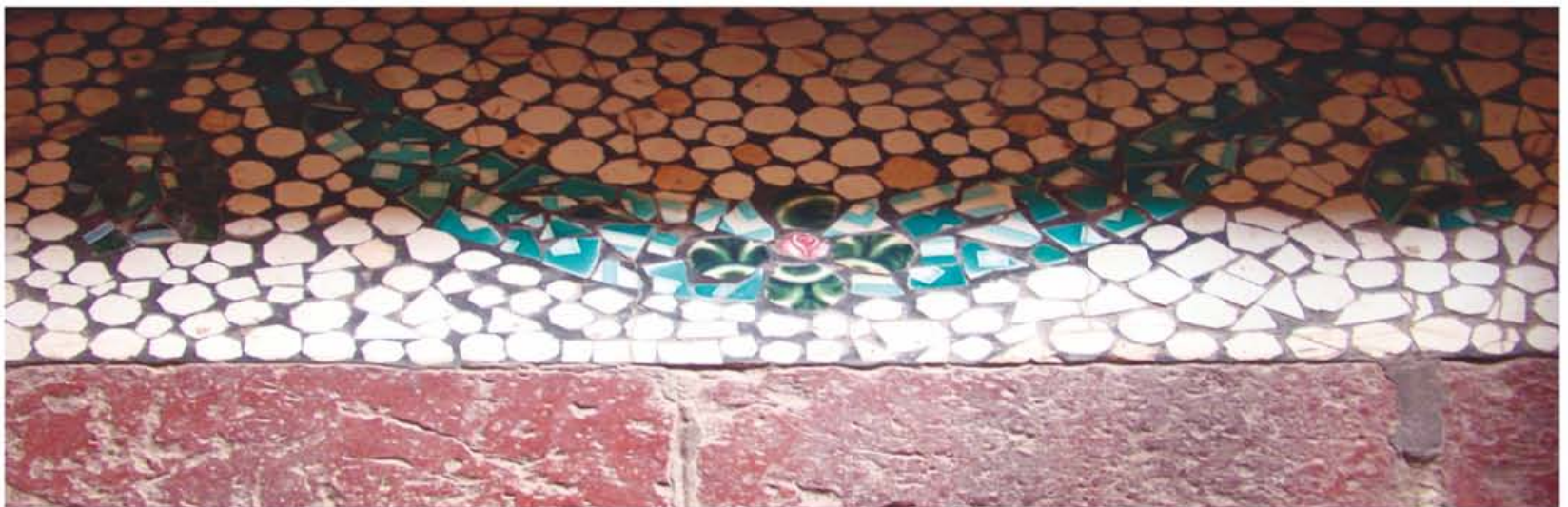
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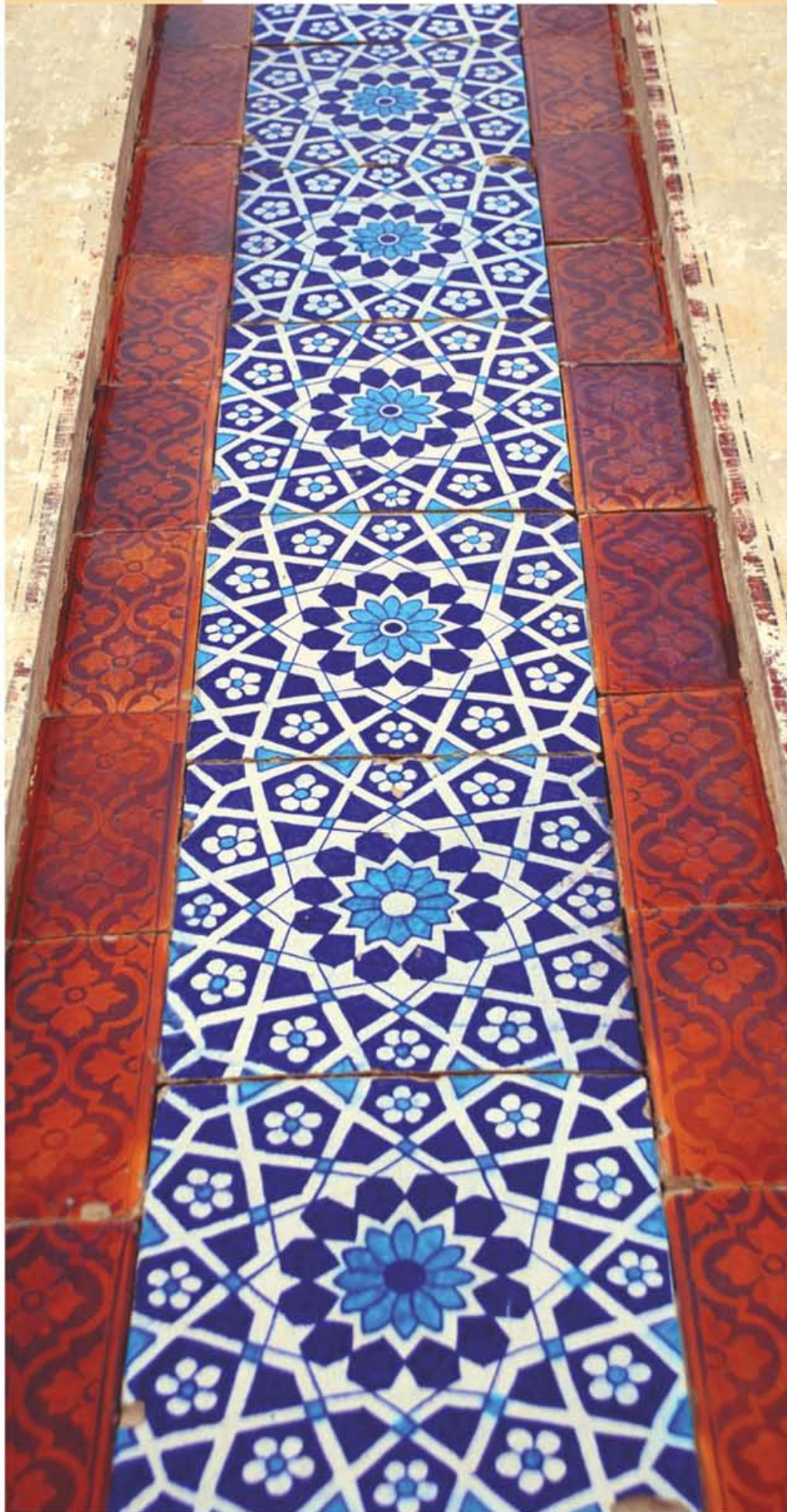
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Tiles



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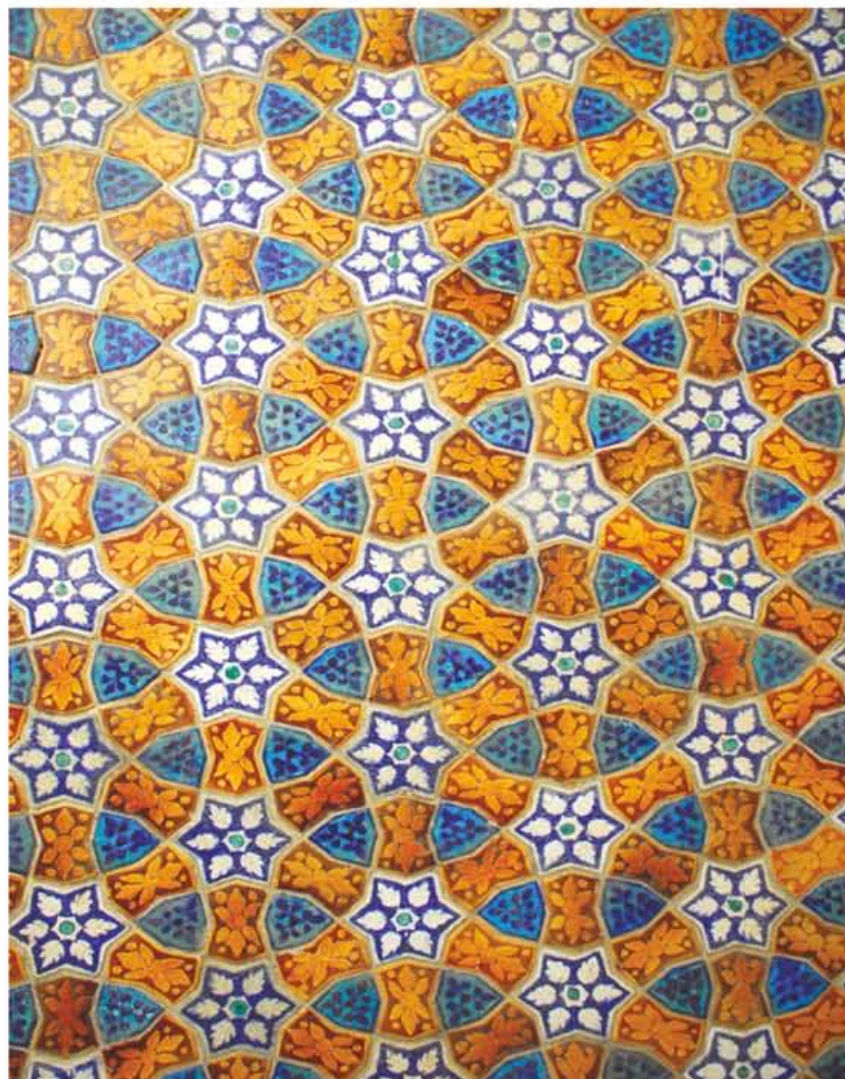
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Metal work Art



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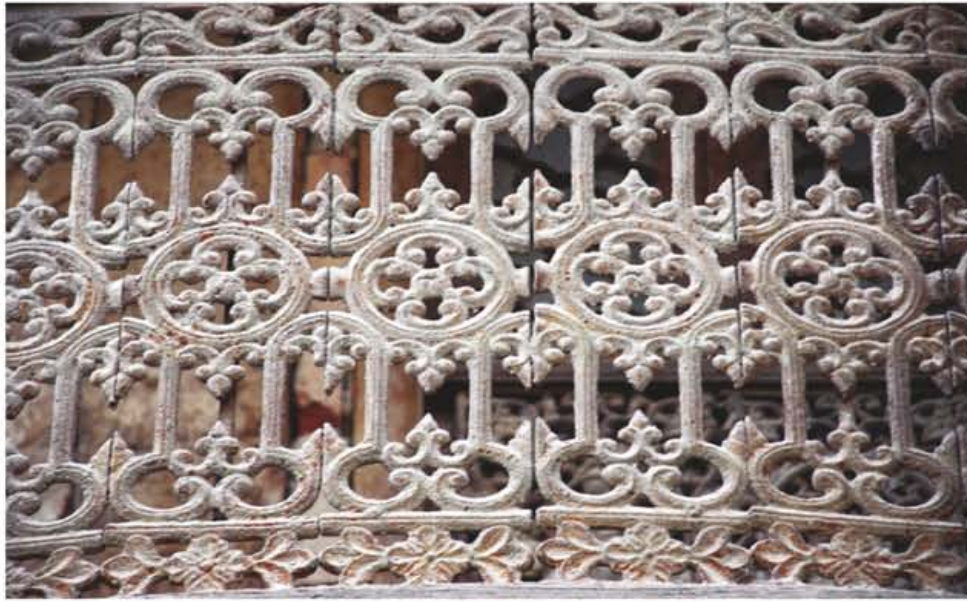
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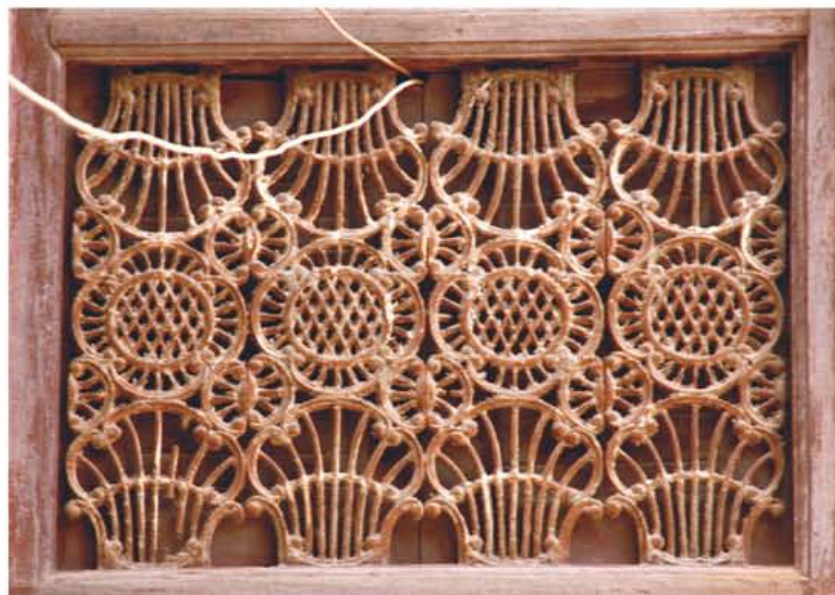
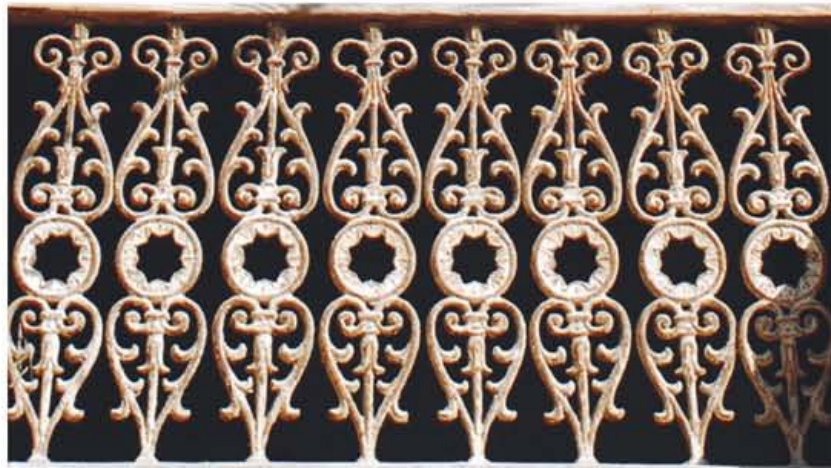
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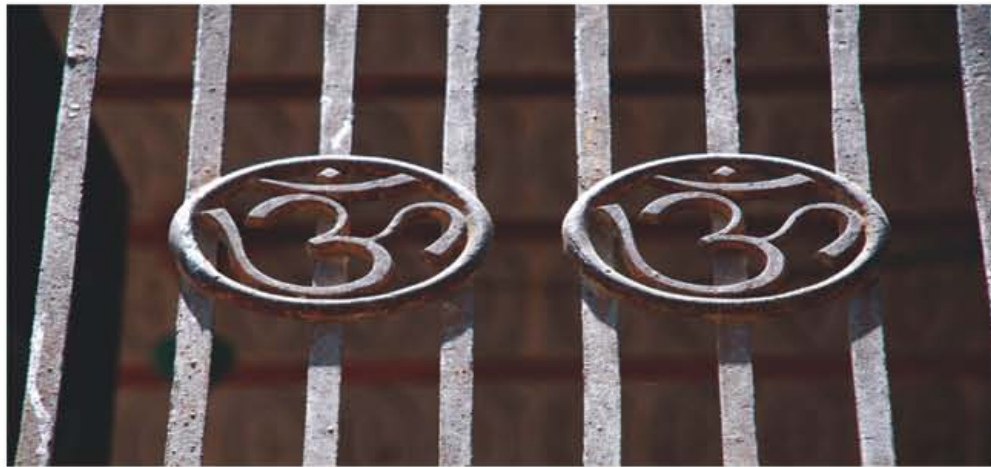
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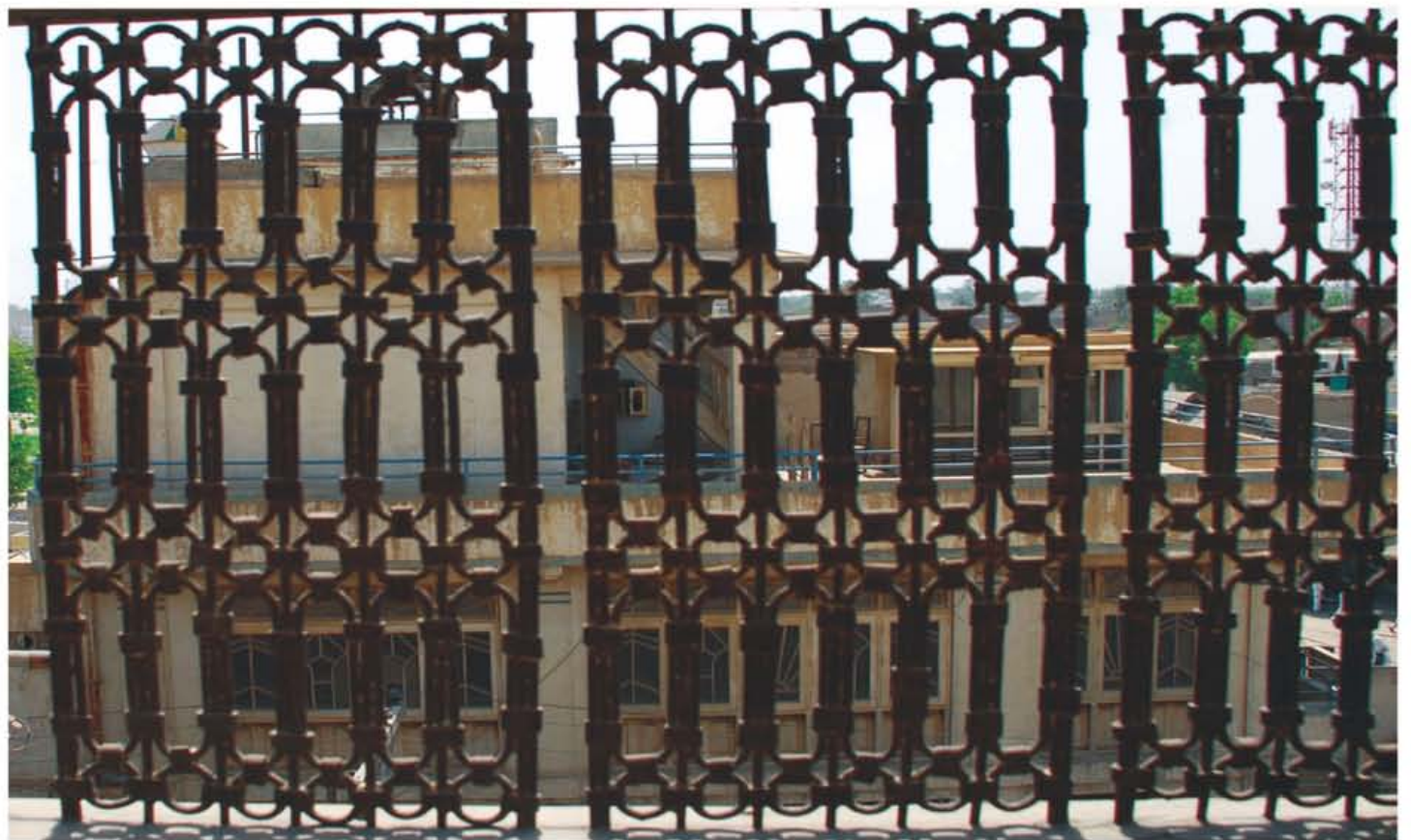
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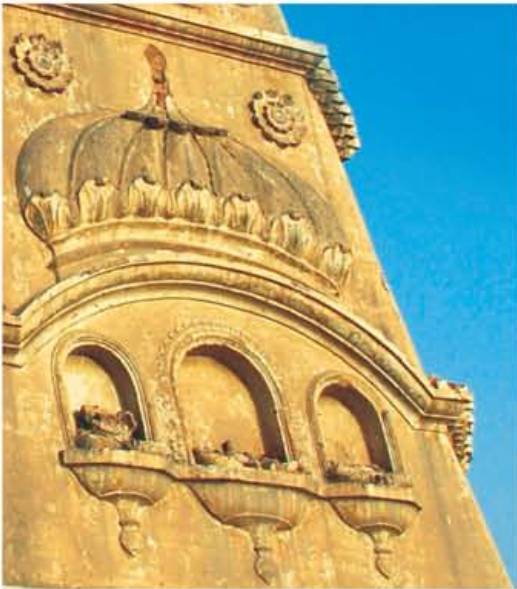


Stucco work



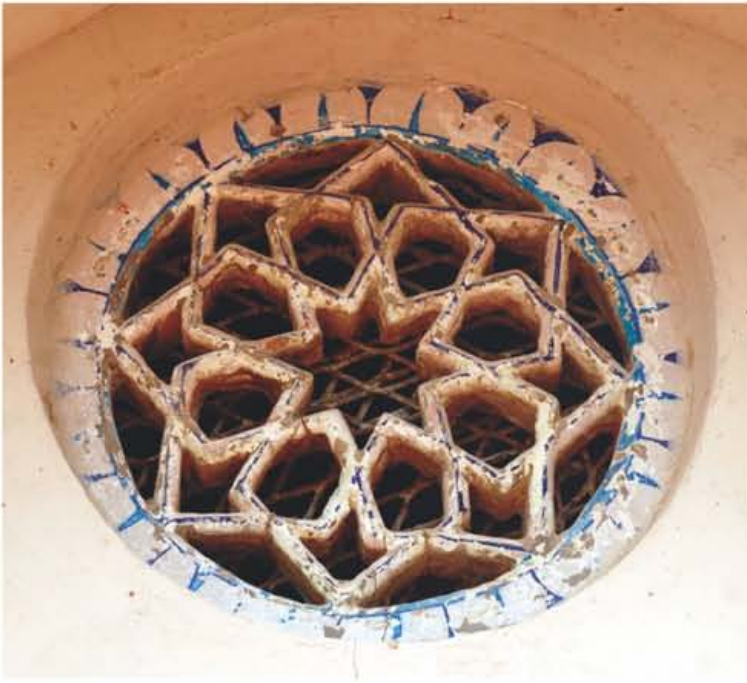
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Marble & Stone work

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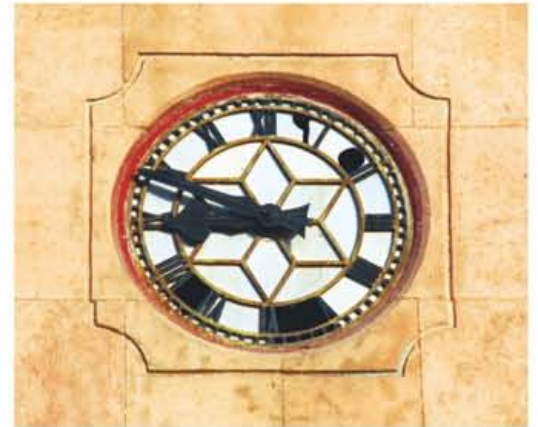
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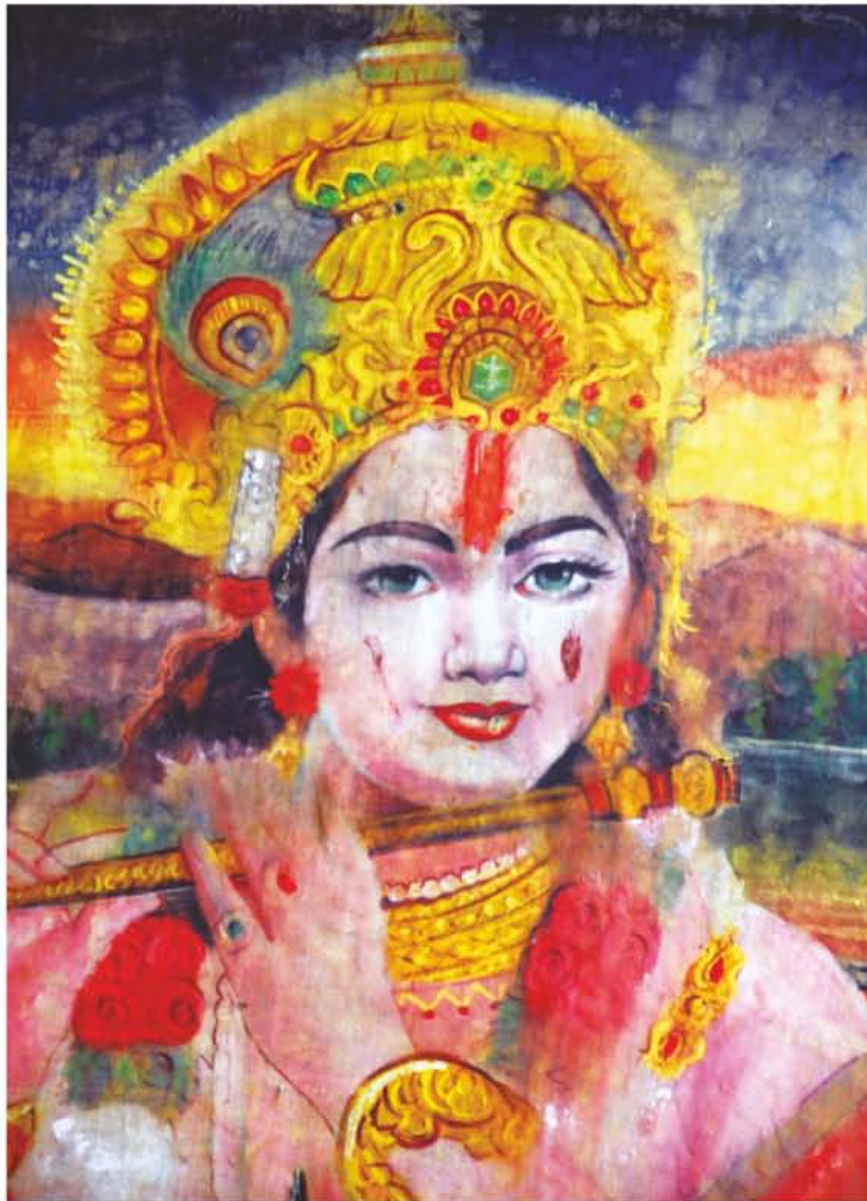


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Paintings



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Wood Carvings



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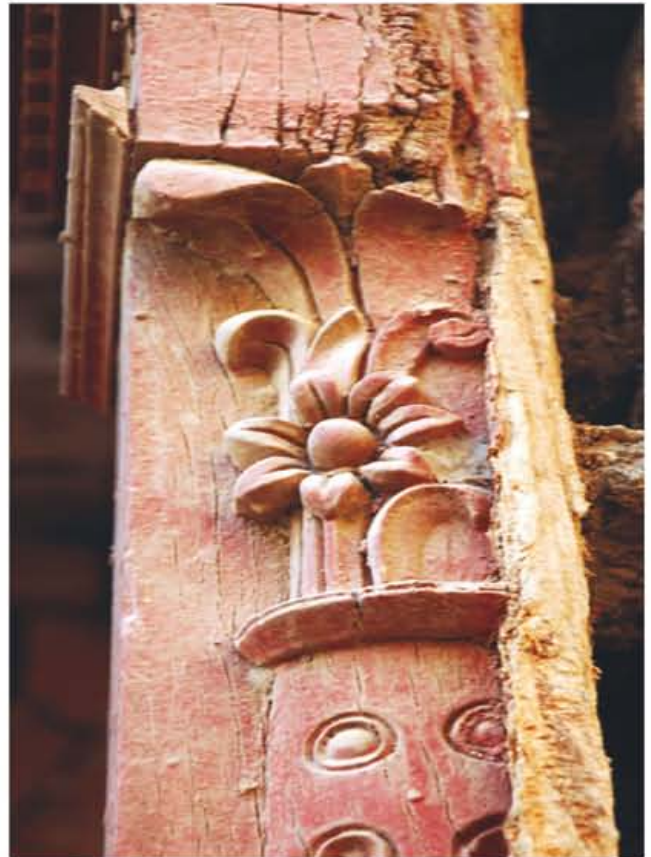
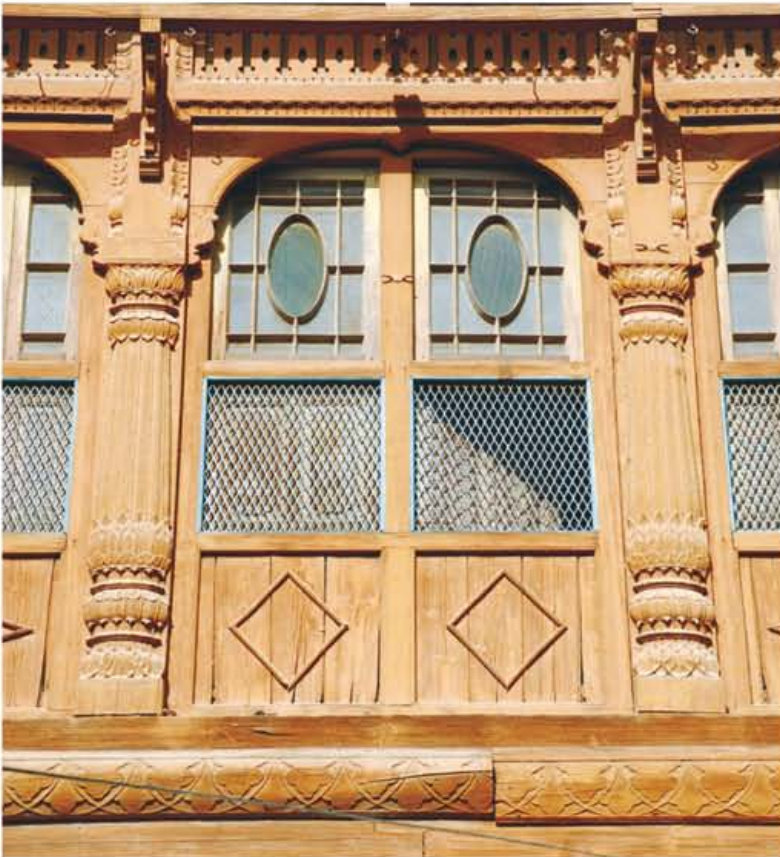
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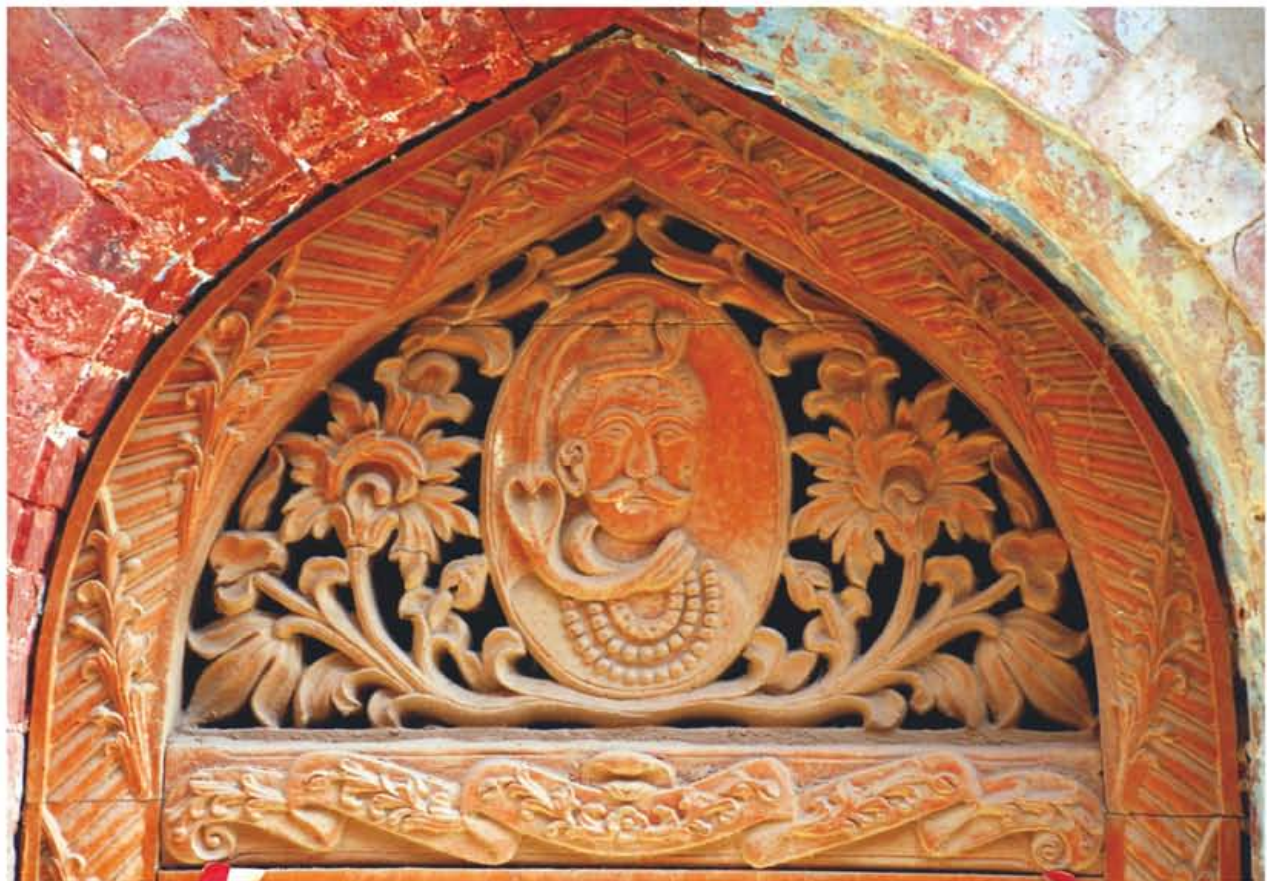
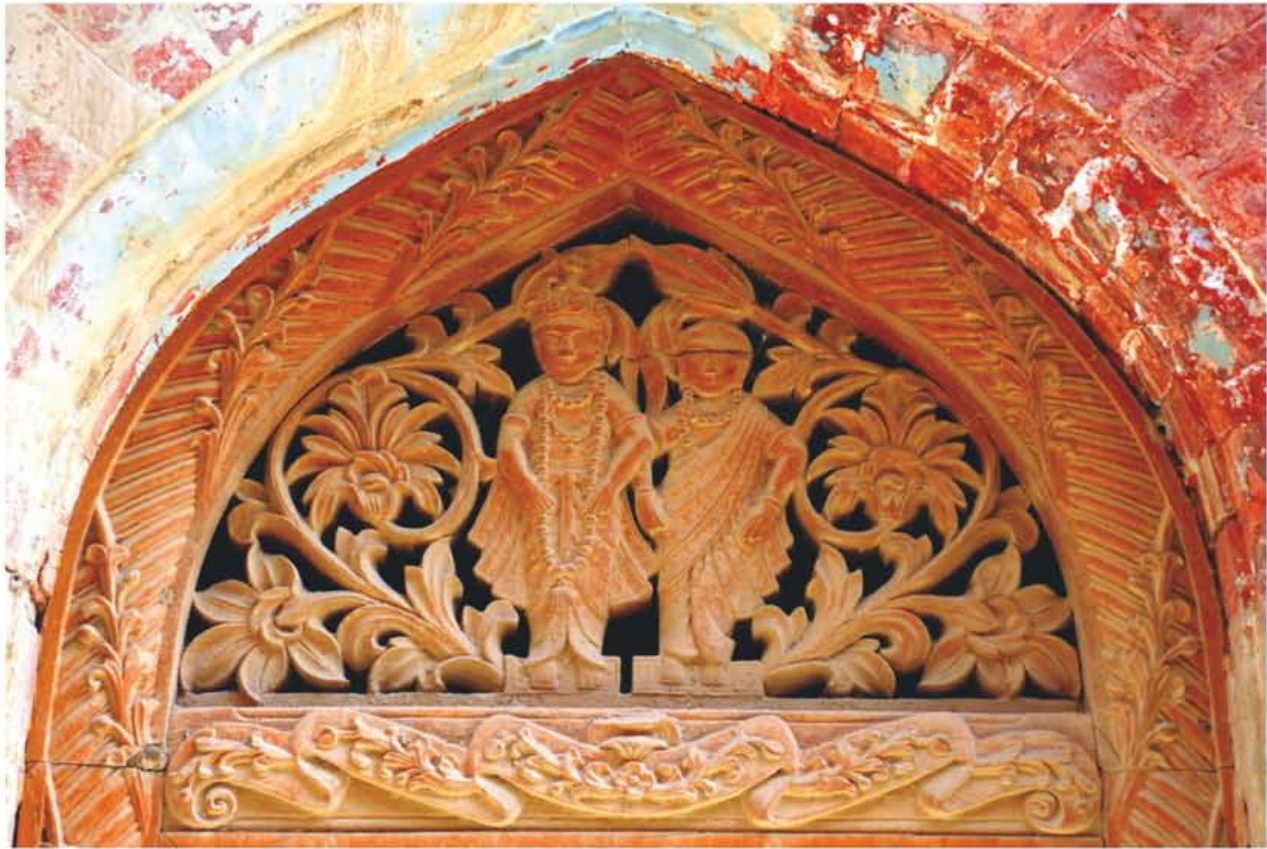
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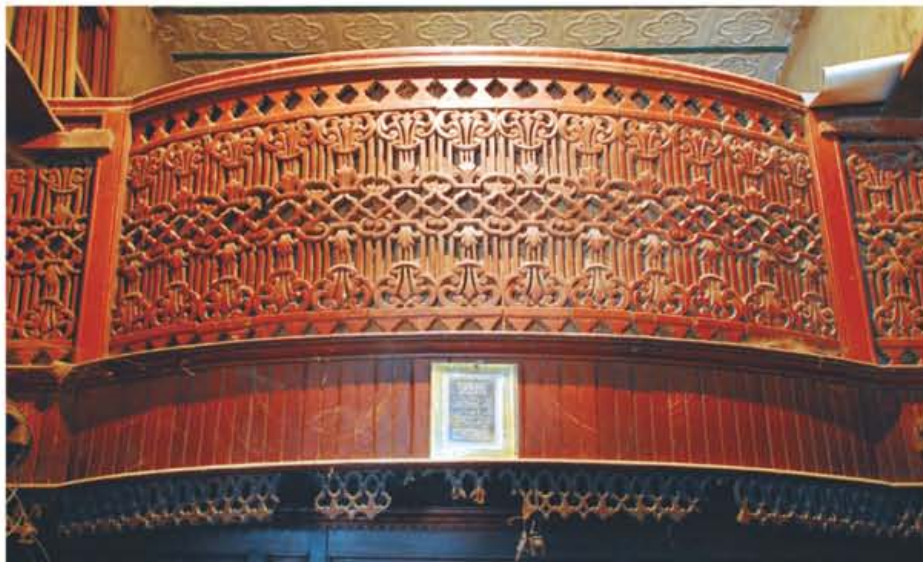
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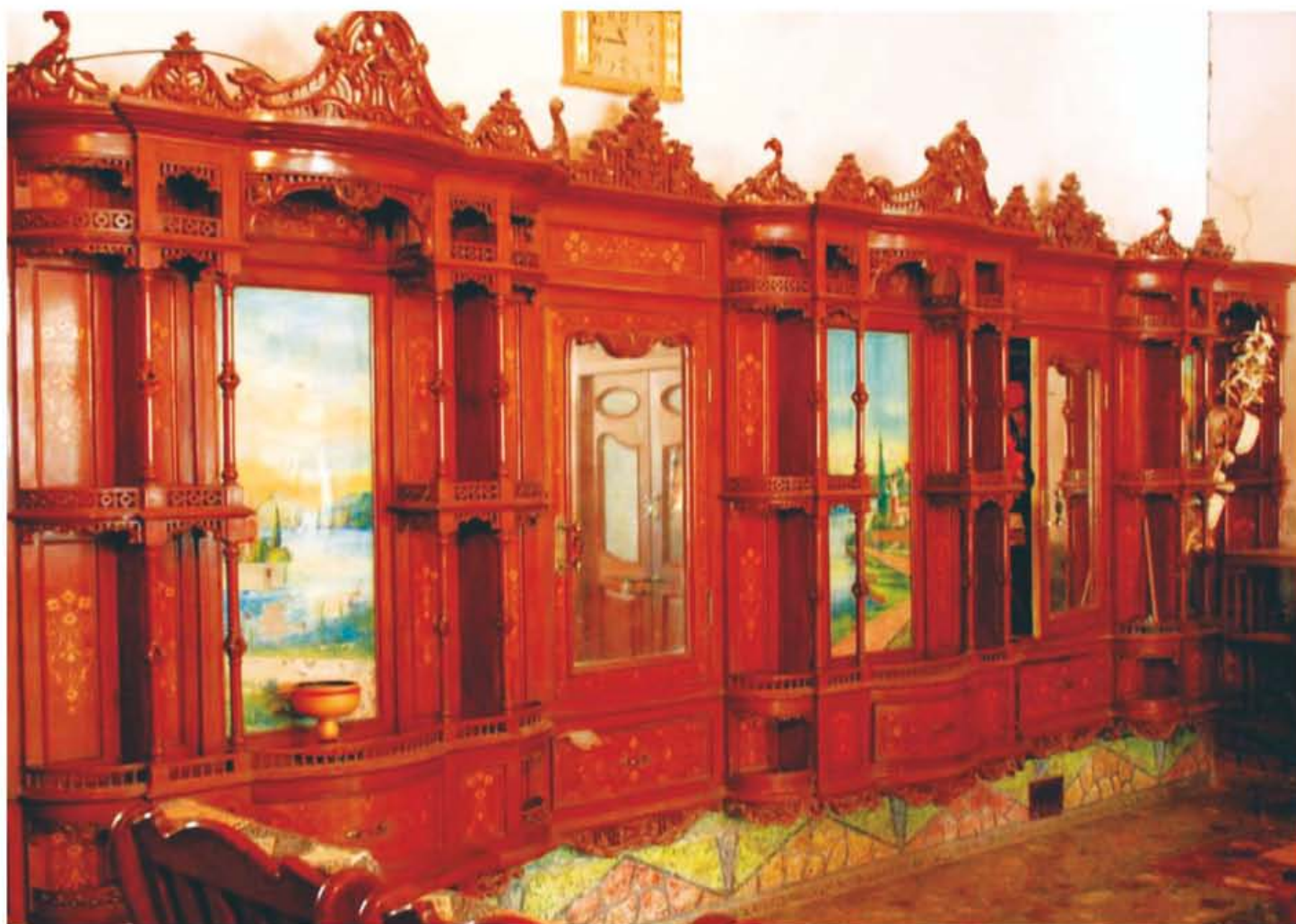


Wall Consoles



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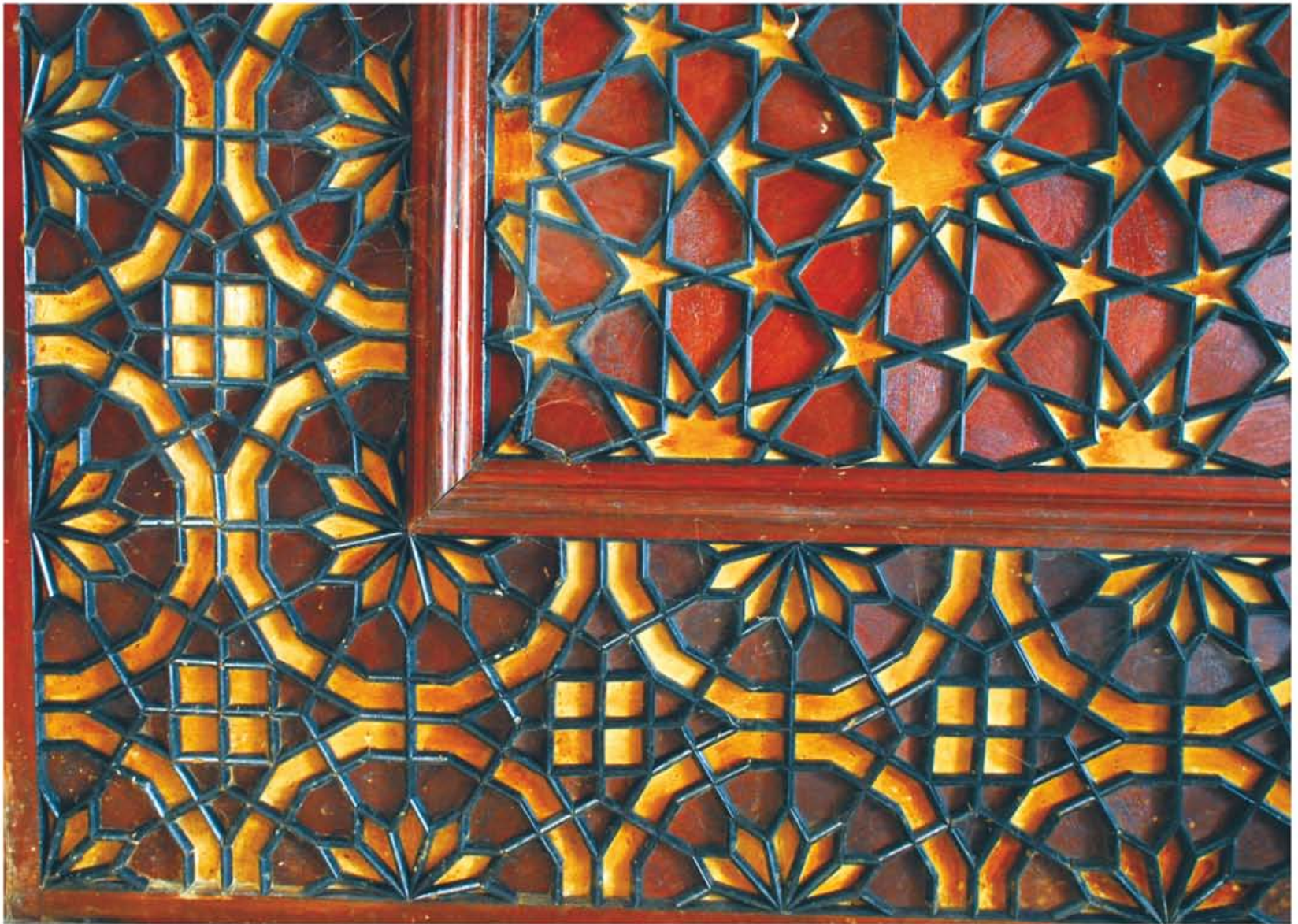


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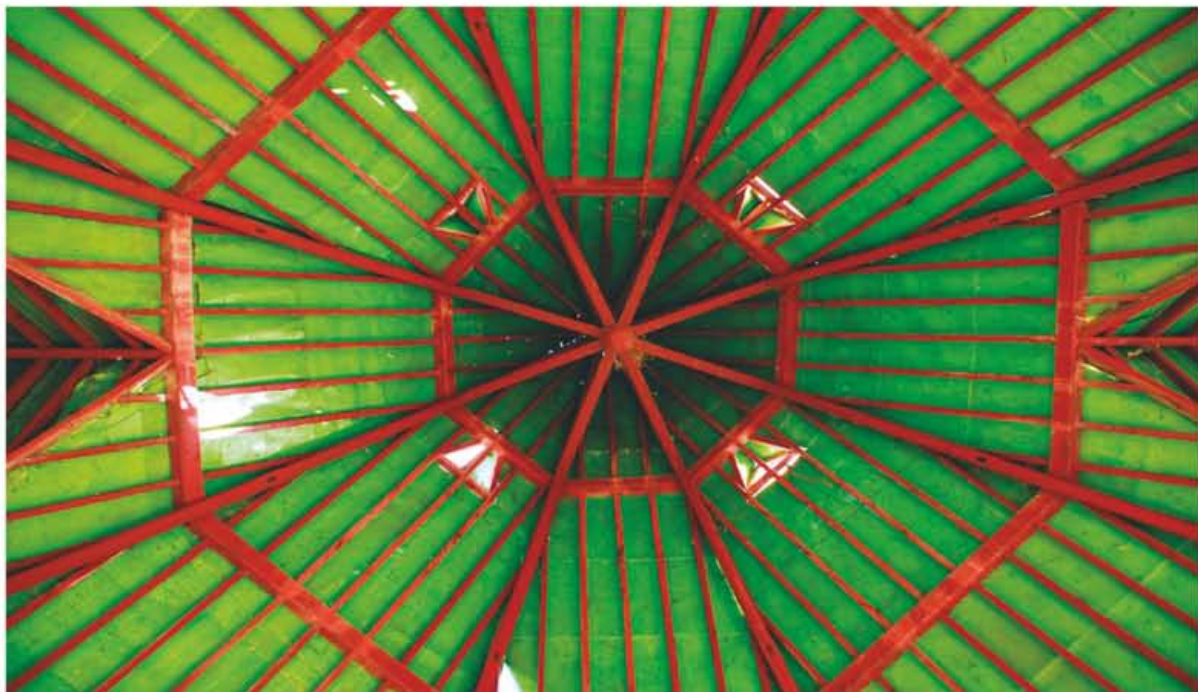
Ceilings



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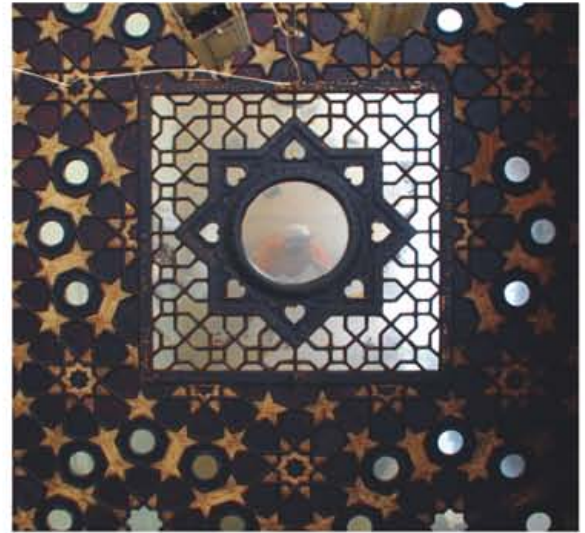
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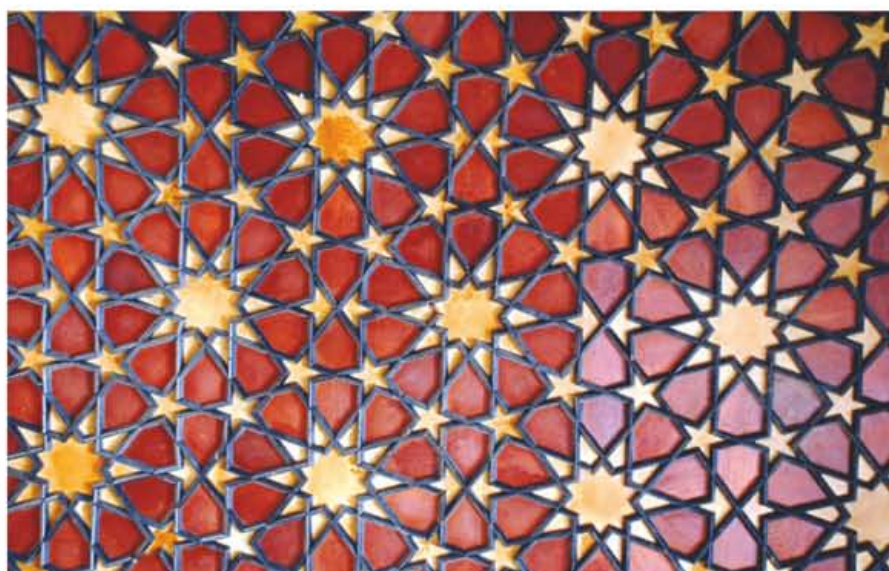
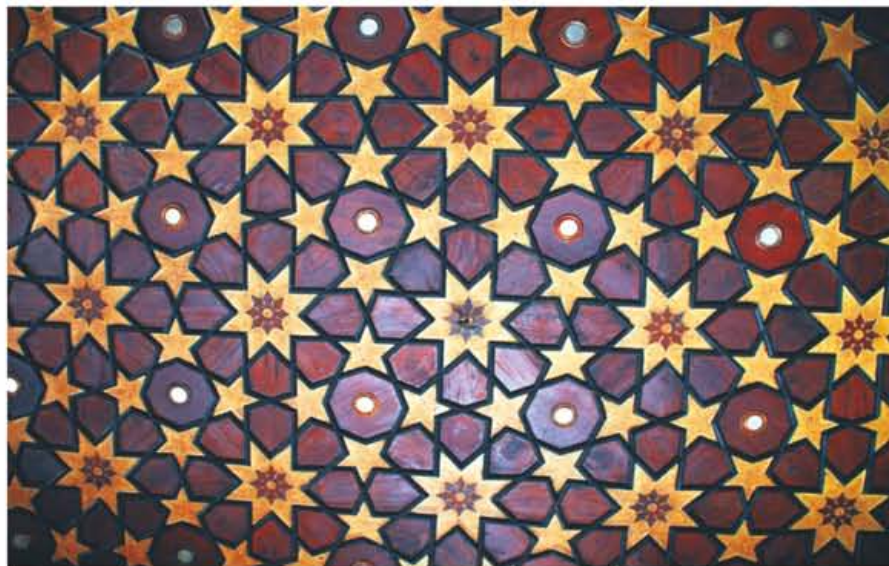
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Plaques



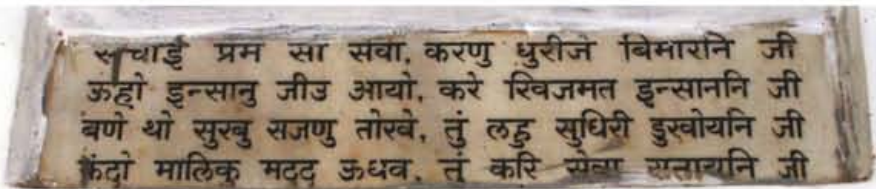
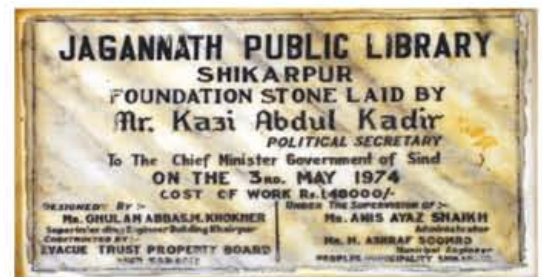
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Naseem Akhtar Mughal was born in Shikarpur and graduated from Chellaram Sitaldas Government College. He holds Masters degrees both in International Relations and Political Science. He served in Customs and Excise Group and retired from a pretty senior position. He writes on cultural heritage of Sindh and contributes regularly to the newspapers and periodicals.

A keen sportsman and an active cricket devotee, he has played first class cricket during 1975-1988. Reading, Traveling, Antiques collection, Photography and cinematography are his other interests.

Since last so many years I have been greatly benefited by his enthusiasm, as he comes forward with information, recommendations and advice for concerned bodies and Departments on heritage issues.

His love for heritage is behind this work and it is believed that this book will prompt others also to make up for new avenues and bring more information about Shikarpur to the attention of interested public.

DR. KALEEMULLAH LASHARI



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INFORMATION & ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

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