



FIVE YEARS REPORT  
2015-2019

# Encounters WITH HERITAGE



**Endowment Fund Trust**  
FOR PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH





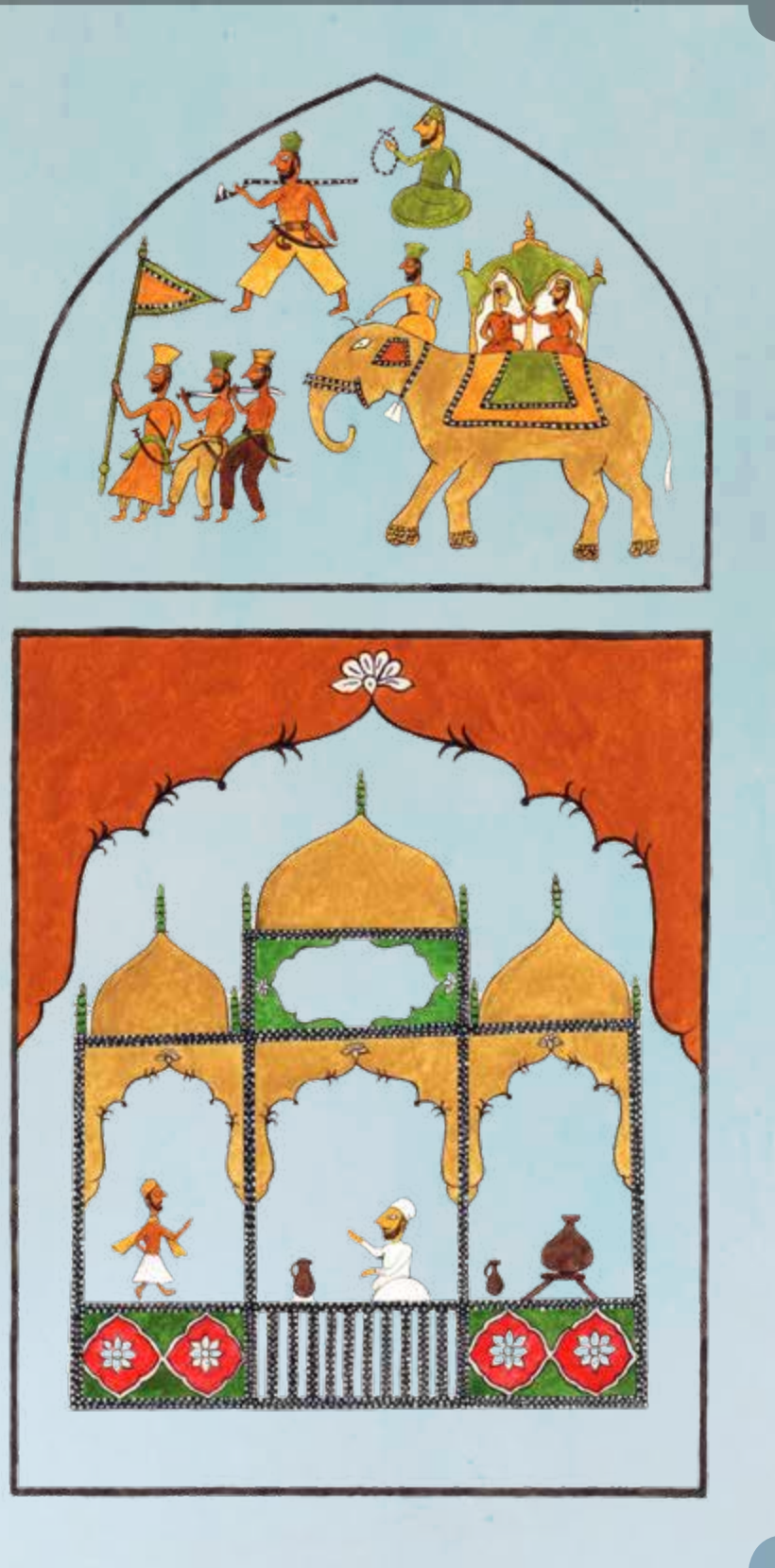


**Cover**  
Ceiling Shesh Mahal, Kot Diji

**Inside Cover**  
Fresco work, Mir Sohrab  
Khan Talpur Tomb (2020)

**Opposite Page**  
Shesh Mahal verandah, Kot Diji

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Trust for Preservation of  
the Heritage of Sindh



Acrylic painting on archive paper - Qalandri Leghari Graveyard - Ali Karimi





# EFT's Projects

## PRESPECTIVE VIEW OF SINDH



1. Odho Haveli (Otaq and Chaunro)
2. Lakhidar Clocktower, Shikarpur
3. Khoso Darbar, Jacobabad
4. Shaikh Laloo Pir, Pano Aqil
5. Suhagan and Duhagan Tombs
6. Darya Khan Abro Tomb
7. Shah Baharo Tomb
8. Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur
9. Madam Waro Bungalow
10. Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur (White Palace)
11. Unar House
12. Shahi Mahal, Kot Diji
13. Mir Allahyar Graveyard
14. Subzwari Tombs
15. Ranikot Fort
16. Doolah Darya Khan Otaq
17. Pir Sarhandi Tomb, Matiari
18. Adam Khan Mari Tomb
19. Bastion of Mud Fort, Tando Allahyar
20. Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoru
21. Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex
22. Besant Hall
23. Dewan Shurfa Khan
24. Dhandi Masjid
25. Fateh Bagh Graveyard
26. Sahib Mahal
27. Naukot Fort
28. Muhammad bin Qasim Fort Tower, Pir Patho
29. Karachi Press Club
30. Mohatta Palace Museum
31. Tharparkar Monuments





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*Facing page:* Facade, Muhammad Ismail Soomro Tomb, Agham Kot.

Carved wooden door panel depicting Guru Nanik, Bhai Balo and  
Mardano, Shikarpur.



# New Decade, New Strategy

IMPACT ASSESSMENT, PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT  
AND SUSTAINABILITY

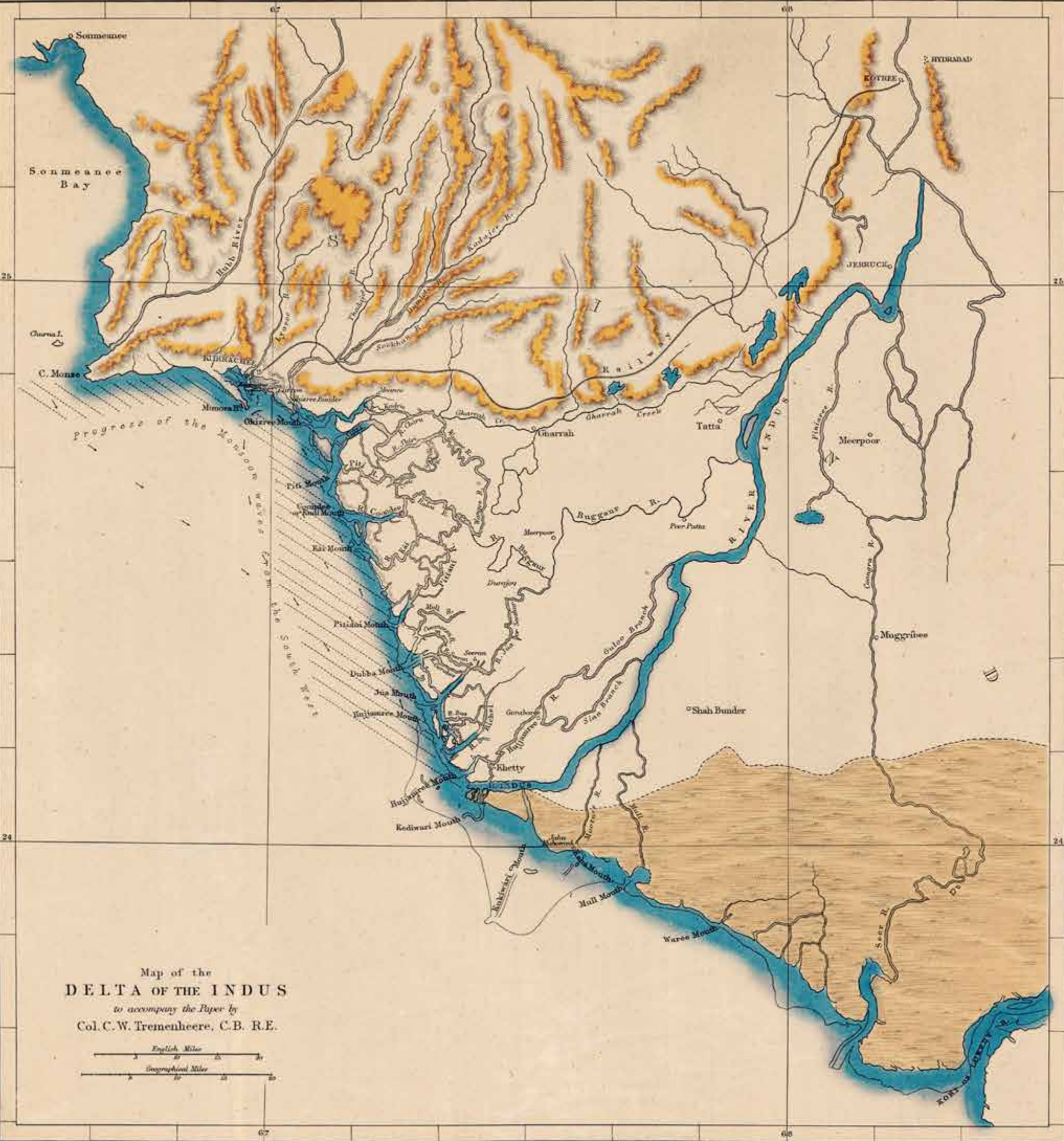
This report and its predecessors are testaments to the measurable achievements and the reach of EFT in terms of the conservation of landmark monuments and intangible heritage. However, ensuring the longevity and sustainability of these efforts requires a more comprehensive approach to project planning, implementation and impact assessment, and harnessing heritage assets for long-term social change.

Public participation and community ownership of local heritage is an integral part of ensuring the sustainability of a conservation project. The decay and deterioration of heritage sites is not only a result of natural ravages and neglect, but is also a reflection of the socio-economic climate and priorities of the local community that houses these sites. Therefore, the isolated improvement of a landmark monument will easily be reversed over time, unless its surrounding environment and local community are actively involved, and their needs addressed as part of the project. This engagement throughout the planning and implementation process will forge a symbiotic relationship between EFT and the community, encourage a sense of ownership of the monuments, and ensure community support and buy-in for future conservation projects.

EFT has certainly recognised the importance of community participation over the last decade. In historic cities like Shikarpur and Hyderabad, heritage walks, public seminars and community fairs have been organised to generate public interest in their local heritage sites. In the case of complex conservation projects like the Tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, specialist consultation sessions and open house discussions have been held to develop a strategy for implementation; this involved a wide range of stakeholders from architects, conservators, academics, artists, journalists and students from leading universities. EFT also organised the 1st International Conference on Makli in January 2018, to connect the local conservation community to international expertise and academic support, generating a sense of pride in the outstanding universal value of Sindh's indigenous heritage. Moving forward, however, it is important to combine these individual efforts into a comprehensive strategy for public engagement.

At the outset of a project, it is important to identify a **target group** for whom the work is being carried out. There are two primary stakeholder groups whose active involvement can have a significant impact on sustainability - the first is the local community that houses the heritage site, and the second are tourists and visitor groups.

Map of the Delta of the Indus published for the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society by J. Murray, London, 1867





## 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

The first method of involving the local community before a project begins is to conduct a basic socio-economic survey to assess the primary needs of that specific community, and to understand their current relationship with and use of the building or site to be conserved. While it is beyond the scope of EFT's objectives to address large-scale community rehabilitation needs, some key concerns may be integrated into the implementation plan. For example, as economic activity is often a priority, a conservation project could include provisions for small shops or stalls to be set up in a controlled manner that is sensitive to the historic structure. This will discourage illegal encroachment and also ensure the community is directly benefitting from the restored heritage site.

## 2. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Another way of ensuring community buy-in is to involve members of the community in the implementation of a project. EFT has experienced the success of this strategy in the proliferation of crafts communities as a result of the training of *ustaads* in its conservation projects. Involving local artisans and specialists in these projects not only generates employment opportunities for locals, but also encourages a sense of pride and ownership that spreads faster between members of a community than it does through a top-down seminar or awareness campaign.

## 3. LOCAL SUPPORT GROUPS

To ensure the longevity of a project, it is necessary to establish mechanisms for regular monitoring and maintenance. Members of the local community are best placed to implement such routine monitoring. It would therefore be beneficial for EFT to establish a model for forming and working closely with local organisations or 'heritage groups' that can help report on conservation issues that arise after the project is completed. Such a forum can include concerned members of civil society, local government representatives, or the custodians or users of the restored building.

## ENGAGING TOURISTS AND VISITORS

### 1. CONSOLIDATING THE NARRATIVE

While this report details the conservation work that has been carried out on all EFT projects, there is now a necessity to tie these projects together in narratives that communicate their historical value and meaning to tourists and visitors, whose interest and support will ultimately keep these sites alive. This can be done thematically, by categorising the heritage inventory by site type (forts, palaces, mosques, etc.) or narrative-based, by grouping a mix of different sites under a particular historical epoch, architectural style, individual patron or ruling dynasty. EFT is well placed to carry out this task, given its growing archive of publications on the history, architecture and literary traditions of Sindh, and its well-documented inventory of heritage sites across the province.

*Facing page:* Floral carvings on stone,  
Fateh Bagh, Tando Muhammad Khan.





## 2. DISSEMINATING THE RESEARCH

Once the content has been produced, there are several ways EFT can help disseminate the information to tourists:

- **Sharing information**
  - leaflets, brochures, video presentations on social media
  - light, travel-friendly ‘handbooks’ that can be made for individual sites, or on a collection of sites under a theme
- **Receiving feedback**
  - visitor surveys and polls on site or social media
  - ‘heritage passports’ for children, to allow them to track their progress through all the sites they have visited
  - allowing users to contribute to the heritage database, like EFT’s existing campaign for listing heritage sites
- **Interactive content:**
  - developing guided tours on key sites
  - QR codes on each site that can provide signage content or link into a mobile application

While it is beyond the scope of EFT to provide full-fledged tourism support for heritage sites, there are a number of opportunities for partnerships that can help ensure the high quality of information that is being shared publicly:

- EFT can produce quality content, develop factually accurate tour narratives and develop tour guide training workshops in English, Urdu or Sindhi.
- This content can then be marketed by developing partnerships with existing tour companies like Find My Adventure, Cube Edutours etc., who can look after the logistics of delivering the tours

## 3. DEVELOPING TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE

It is important to have a vision for the final use of the heritage site when an initial conservation and adaptive reuse plan is being formulated at the beginning of a project. Developing basic tourism infrastructure like toilet facilities, walkways, public furniture, illumination, and adequate interpretation/signage is part of the responsibility of the conservation agency. This will prevent the unsympathetic or aesthetically jarring addition of such facilities by other parties in future, thereby ensuring the protection of the site.

## MEASURING PROGRESS: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

To measure the results of activities, the effectiveness of strategies and the impact of overall objectives, it is necessary to identify measurable indicators that can help quantify the success of a project. Some examples of qualitative and quantitative indicators are:

## 1. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS

- Number of sites conserved
- Number of visitors/tickets sold
- Number of registered and trained tour guides
- Reach on social media
- Number of jobs created
- Number and distribution of signage
- Number of handbooks sold

## 2. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS

- Amount of local investment in the project (indicates local participation and ownership)
- Number of activities held on site post-conservation (indicates integration of site into the routine life of the local community)
- Number of craftsmen trained and currently employed (indicates proliferation of a traditional craft as preservation of intangible heritage)

Identifying these indicators at the beginning of a project and charting them in a Results Framework can help fully understand the impact of EFT’s work on the lives of the people of Sindh, thus illuminating the true social and rehabilitative function of heritage preservation.

Endowment Fund Trust  
for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

Facade of Mian Ghulam Shah  
Kalhoro Tomb, Hyderabad.







## Introduction

The last decade has been prolific for EFT in terms of documenting and conserving built heritage, preserving intangible traditions such as textiles and music, and promoting the rich canon of Sindhi literature, native histories and contemporary research. Associated bodies responsible for each of these spheres of work, for example the Centre for Documentation and Conservation Jamshoro (CDC) or the in-house publication department, have been strengthened by sheer experience and dedication to excellence. This five-year retrospective report, along with its two predecessors, is a testament to EFT's growing footprint and unrivalled achievements in the field of heritage preservation in Pakistan.

### BRICK BY BRICK: CONSERVING THE BUILT HERITAGE OF SINDH

A vital preliminary step that precedes any physical conservation work is documentation, and the establishment of an inventory of the sites that constitute the built heritage of Sindh. The Centre for Documentation and Conservation in Jamshoro (CDC) has taken the lead on both fronts. Since 2013, a total number of 320 sites have been surveyed, out of which 161 have been documented with photographs, architectural drawings, and detailed condition and material assessments. While these reports provide the team with the necessary baseline data to formulate a conservation plan, they are also important records that provide an archival snapshot of these sites at a specific point in time.

The range and scale of the conservation work carried out by EFT since its inception must be appreciated in terms of both the number and diversity of its projects. Of over 65 projects that have been completed or ongoing since 2009, the most popular site type has been tombs, shrines and funerary structures (over 20 sites). The following popular category is public spaces (15 sites), which includes buildings for public use (Karachi Press Club and Besant Lodge, Hyderabad) urban features (clocktowers, gates, wells) and commercial centres (shops and bazaars). The third category includes residential palaces and buildings (13 sites), which can range in scale from the Badshahi Bungalow in Hyderabad to the indigenous mud houses in Thatta. 10 mosques and religious buildings have been conserved, which include Dhandi Masjid, the Jain temples of Tharparkar (work ongoing) and some Hindu and Sikh temples. Four forts were worked on, which is an impressive number given the scale and rarity of these mega structures; they range from the expansive Ranikot to the bastions of the mud fort in Tando Allahyar. Not only is this distribution representative of the spread and frequency of these sites in Sindh, but it also illustrates the comprehensive approach EFT has adopted to conserve all aspects of Sindh's built heritage.

EFT's progress can also be assessed through an appreciation of the scale and historical gravity of some of its hallmark projects. Since 2014, EFT has been actively involved in the conservation of the Ranikot Fort, fondly known as the 'Great Wall of Sindh' and possibly one of the largest fortification walls in the world. From May 2010 to February 2016, EFT undertook the mammoth task of conserving the Mir Karam Ali Talpur tomb complex in Hyderabad, an enclosure with 13 tombs for the Amirs of Sindh in the 19th century, along with the Mir Bungalow in Hyderabad. In July 2015, work began in Larkana on the tomb of Shah Baharo, a powerful commander of the Kalhora tribe and chief minister of Mian Noor Muhammad in the early 18th century. Also started in 2015, and still ongoing, is work on the 18th century tomb of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhor, known for its frescos and *kashi* tile work, and thought to be one of the oldest buildings in Hyderabad. Another important project currently ongoing is the conservation of the Jain tombs in Gori, Virahvah, Bodhesar and Nagarparkar in Tharparkar, which mark the prosperity of the faith in Sindh, and are a testament to the pluralistic values EFT aims to conserve. While EFT has been able to restore the foundation platform, the temple (shikar) is in a very state and need international assistance, advice and funds. EFT has informed the Department of Culture and Antiquities of the institutions and individual outside Pakistan who have shown their willingness to help.

A major consequence of this prolific portfolio of conservation work has been the refinement of traditional materials fabricated in-house for the restoration process. This includes the slaking of lime, and use of various ratios of lime putty and sand to create different mortars and plasters that are sympathetic to the historic fabric. This complex, manual process is time and labour intensive, but has rendered a huge service to the material heritage of Sindh, and ensured the sustainable longevity of some of its most iconic structures.

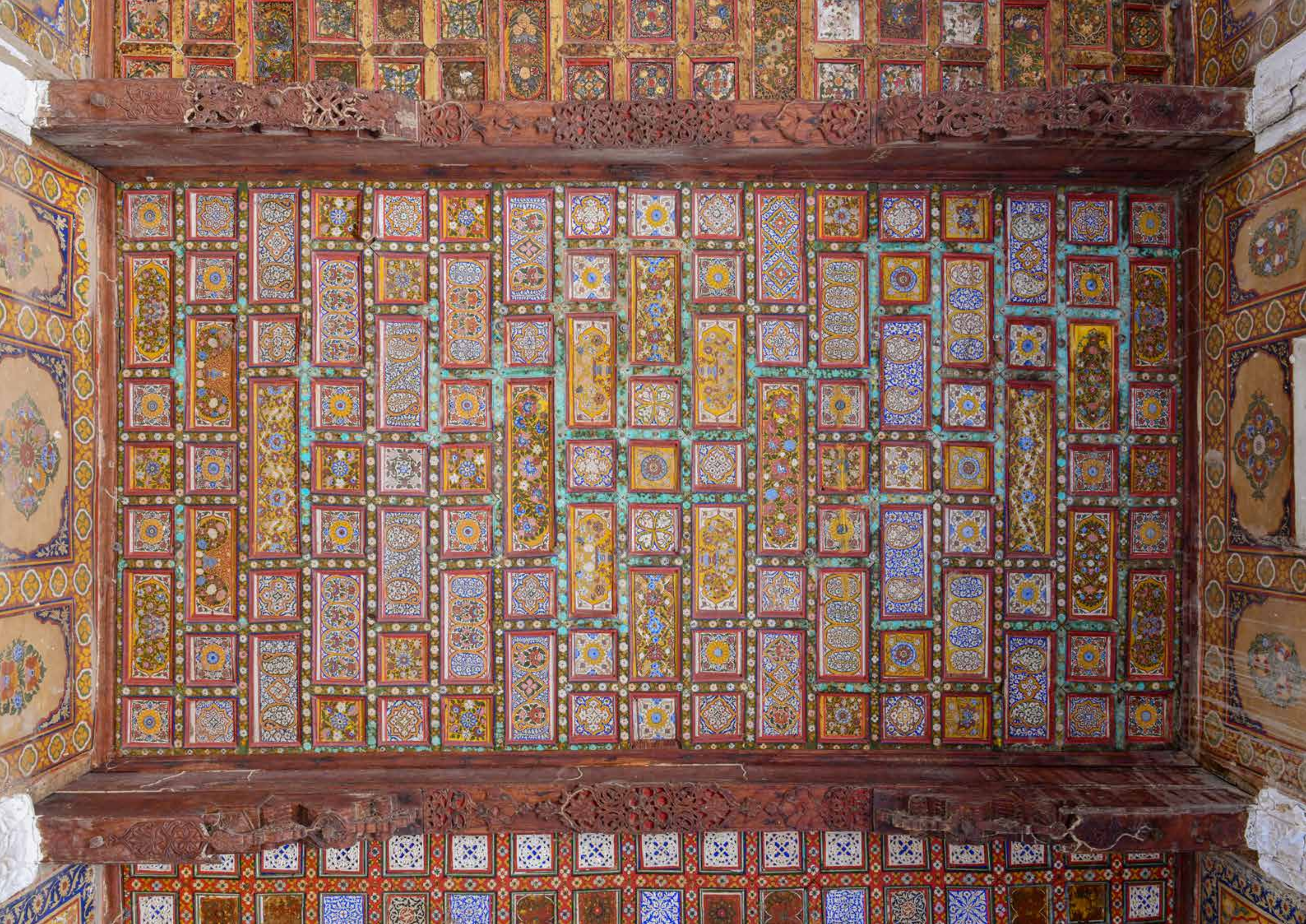
### ART, LITERATURE AND MUSIC: CAPTURING THE INTANGIBLE TRADITIONS OF SINDH

EFT's objectives extend beyond the remit of conservation of built heritage and into the intangible realm of art, literature and music. To promote the literary heritage of Sindh, an annual Sindh Literature Festival is organised at the Beach Luxury Hotel in Karachi, and a lecture commemorating prominent Sindhi scholar Dr. N. A. Baloch was held at the Sindh University in December 2017. EFT also organised the Literature Awards (2012-2016) in August 2017, lauding recent achievements in both creative writing and research in Sindh, in which a Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to renowned writer and Sufi mystic Amar Jaleel.

One of the most important publications released by EFT in 2019 was Badar Abro's *Ranikot: The Wall of Sindh*, which situates the fortification structure in the larger context of the military history of Sindh, and examines a range of recently discovered evidence that dates back to the pre-Islamic period. Two key

Above: Decorative marble slab, Sadh Belo, Rohri.  
Overleaf: Ceiling of Unar House, Kot Diji.







historical accounts of Sindh were reprinted: Dr. N. A. Baloch's translation of *Fatahnamah-i-Sindh*, one of the oldest recorded histories of Sindh, and Gen. M. R. Haig's memoir on the *Indus Delta Country*. Modern historical accounts include Mumtaz Pathan's *Talpurs in Sindh* and John Bede's dissertation *The Arabs in Sind*. Publications dedicated to the unique architectural trends of Sindh have also been published, including Zulfiqar Ali Kalhor's studies on rock art and memorial stones, and Ahmed Hasan Dani's detailed account of the Makli monuments.

Another very important source on the history of Sindh, *Taza Nawai Mu'arek: Sindh-Afghan Conflicts 1747-1855* has been translated into English, and is set to be published in 2020. EFT has also commissioned scholar Aqsa Ijaz of the Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University, to translate the original Persian text of Mir Ali Sher Qani's seminal work *Tuhfat ul Kiram* into English, to be published in 2021. Sadly Mir Ali Sher Qani's burial site was an abandoned grave and the EFT is hobbled by having a proper monument built at the site in Makli in collaboration with the Culture Department.

In 2019, 13 Digital Audio Tape recordings of the Shah Jo Raag *faqirs* 1997 performance for the South Asia Society in Washington, USA, were converted into a set of 11 CDs. These contained an unparalleled rendition of 26 *surs* of Shah, and the remaining 4 *surs* were recorded at Bhitshah. These recordings have been donated by Ms. Humaira Rehman.

EFT is also maintaining its own growing collection of traditional Sindhi crafts. Straddling the domains of both tangible and intangible heritage, these crafts include textiles from various parts of Sindh, as well as antique woodwork coming from traditional centres like Shikarpur. The carved teakwood pieces include facades, brackets, doors, windows, fanlights and furniture. These pieces have been collected in an attempt to preserve such exemplars of traditional woodcraft that would have otherwise been lost forever - for example, in the case of the two-storey facade belonging to the Shewakram Haveli in Shikarpur, which was demolished for the construction of a commercial plaza. The facade is currently being restored at the Mohatta Palace Museum, and is awaiting a permanent place for display. There is hope that EFT's collection may be exhibited for the public in a woodwork museum in the future.

## A DECADE OF WORK: IMPACT ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES

While it is difficult to quantify the exact impact the conservation of a building or tradition has on its local community, especially soon after the completion of a project, there are a number of indirect factors that can be assessed for this purpose. This report celebrates one such aspect, which is the impact of EFT's capacity building in traditional craftsmanship on both the preservation of intangible traditions, as well as the creation of jobs in the local communities where these crafts are practiced. Conversations with master craftsmen who have been working on EFT projects since its inception illuminate the personal and professional growth that has resulted from years of meticulous supervision and guidance. It has also led to the re-emergence of craft communities, for example the carpentry community in Shikarpur or the *kashi* (glazed tile) communities in Hala and Nasarpur. Here, the masters assume the role of *ustaad* to a new generation of traditional craftsmen, who find a sense of professional security in ongoing EFT projects, as well as a newly-developing mainstream interest in traditional crafts and construction techniques. A space which the Sindh Government may donate.

In collaboration with institutions like NED University, Khairpur University, the Sindh University in Jamshoro, and the Department of Culture, Government of Sindh, EFT has engaged with students of architecture, engineering and archaeology, and has shared its expertise in various field visits, training programmes and workshops.

Several awareness campaigns have also been organised by EFT, including the 1st International Conference on Makli (with the Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Department of Sindh) and the Awareness, Documentation and Conservation Programme 'Save Shikarpur's Heritage' (with NED -

Anila Naeem and the District Government of Shikarpur), both in January 2018. A workshop on Urban Planning held fourthly with the Habib University at the These events have helped generate an international interest in Sindh's heritage, and created awareness in the local communities about the importance of preserving their heritage, and the ways in which this can be done.

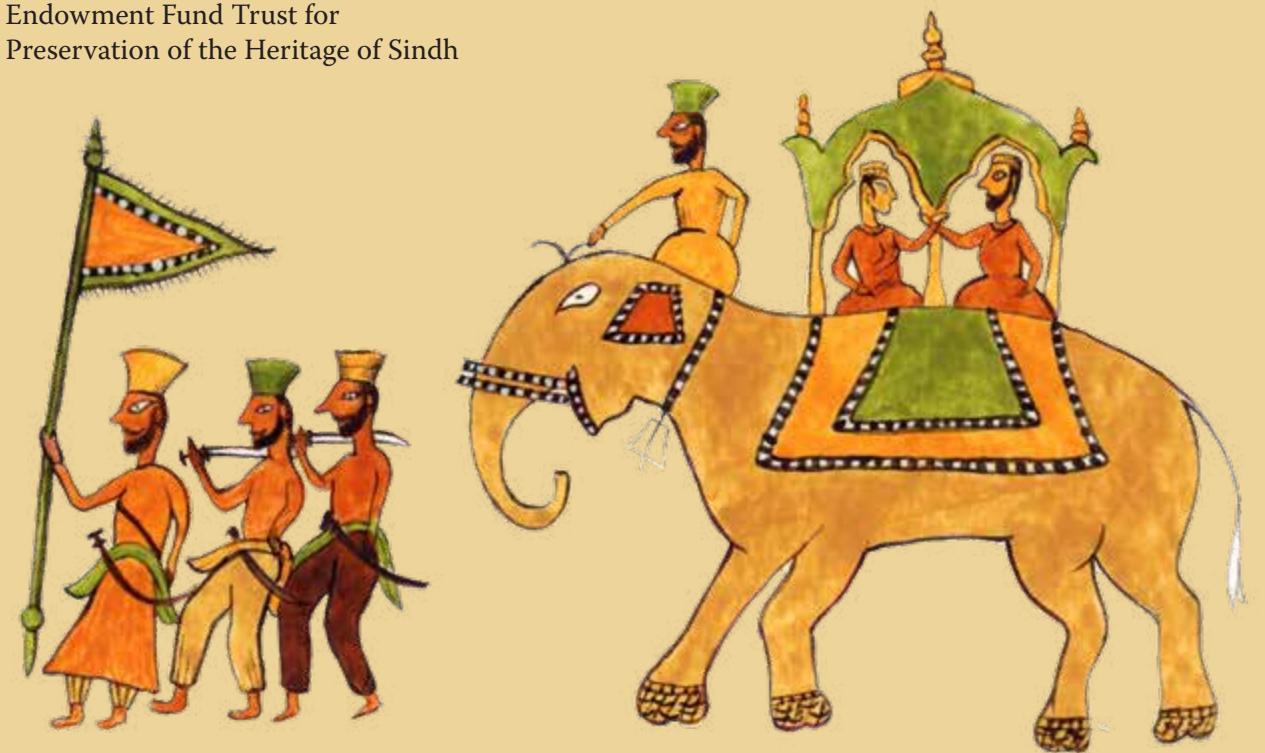
## PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

Despite EFT's continuous efforts to raise awareness and physically conserve threatened buildings, local attitudes towards heritage preservation make this an uphill struggle. Many projects have had to be dropped due to the owner's lack of consent, or to the illegal demolition of buildings that were protected by the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act.

In the urban areas where many old structures represent the architectural heritage of Karachi, Shikarpur and other parts of Sindh, local occupants are not prepared to come forward or allow the restoration of their homes with specific conditions. In some cases, builders have bought such old houses where only the facade has been left standing, due to the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act. These facades are not looked after, as builders await their collapse so as to use the premises for commercial purposes and for the construction of new buildings. In the absence of a strong legal framework, no legal action can be taken - as is the case with the Sheva Kunj building and the Sernagati in the Pakistan Chowk area of Karachi.

Another major obstacle is the non-cooperation of various government departments in terms of granting NOCs for the conservation work. It is hoped that EFT's sustained efforts to lobby for the active protection of these sites will help salvage Sindh's built heritage before it is lost forever.

Heba Hashmi  
Endowment Fund Trust for  
Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh



Acrylic painting on archive paper - Qalandari Laghari Tomb - Ali Karimi



# Objectives of the Trust

- To aid in the preservation of Sindh’s artistic, tangible and intangible heritage that are endangered and to take necessary steps for its restoration and conservation as approved by the Trust. Tangible heritage referred to as physical cultural heritage includes architectural works, sculptures, paintings, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, dwellings and combination of features, works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, which are of outstanding value from the point of view of Sindhi’s history, literature, and or science.
- Intangible heritage may include, music, dance, narrations, ethnological, movable and immovable assets of intrinsic, artistic and historical relevance to Sindh’s cultural heritage.
- EFT appeals to all technical institutions and free lance experts to advice and join its efforts for preparing a Sindh Heritage watch list.
- To carryout and support feasibility studies for cultural artefacts and for attaining the objectives of the Trust.
- To create public awareness and fostering an atmosphere of public private cooperation between concerned agencies, government bodies, community and individuals divorced from political influence – motivating, planning and executing programmes addressing, restoration, conservation, preservation and recommend institutional support for maintenance and to contain reversing the threat to the artefact or site.
- A sustainability overall action plan, with training and technical assistance to increase the professional capacity of the custodians/owners of private property.
- This plan will be revisited every three years to review the performances vis-a-vis the funding etc. with internal monitoring.
- It will raise funds from foundations, corporations, investments, and individuals, seek assistance from International and National Agencies involved in the field of preserving Cultural Heritage for furthering the objectives of the Trust.
- It will also raise funds by calling for donations and organizing fund raisers, talks, media promoters, etc. to encourage and engage all sectors of society to support and supplement its efforts.
- The Trust is not a traditional grant agency, its scope is not solely designed to provide financial assistance.
- There will be a criteria laid down by the Trust to encourage eligibility for financial assistance, it will be simplified so that the sponsors could avail of the facility without being harassed with technical details. The Trust will itself volunteer technical assistance. However, activities relating to archaeological investigation, site reconstruction, construction of new facilities, organisational costs, conservation of privately owned residential or commercial property will not be eligible. General rules, regulations approved by the Trust will be adopted for the objectives of the Trust.
- The Trust will document, identify, list heritage sites, develop a preservation and conservation strategy, formulate heritage regulations and seek assistance of the Government, wherever necessary, for their implementation. It will liaise with other regulatory bodies seeking cooperation and close strategy policy for the success of its endeavours.
- To support the Department of Antiquities, the Department of Culture and other such bodies in their efforts that conform to the objectives of the Trust.
- To encourage capacity building programmes for the economic and social improvement of communities living in the vicinity of heritage sites, to acquire or to hold in lease or own any cultural property or part thereof which the Trust may deem necessary in the furtherance of its objectives.
- To undertake pilot conservation projects, to act as a pressure group by arousing public when any part of the cultural or natural heritage is threatened with immediate danger or destruction, arising out of private or public policy or in any other manner.
- To recommend to the Government of Sindh under its departments or through the parliament for adoption and enactment of rules necessary for achieving its objectives.
- To act as a culture bank for providing financial, technical and intellectual assistance towards the preservation of cultural and natural resources and heritage as also of innovative activities, to do all such lawful acts and things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objectives of the Trust.
- Terms of Reference of the Trust notified by the Government of Sindh is also adopted as part the Declaration of Trust.
- To establish and contribute to the maintenance of any institution which shall be or are engaged in all or any of the purposes or objects of the Trust.
- The Trustees at their absolute discretion, determined by a majority among them, have the authority to draw up bye laws of the said Trust in accordance with the law for the operation of the same and are saddled with all duties and liabilities and invested with rights and powers for the upkeep and management of the Endowment. They will establish a permanent office of the Trust.
- The Trustees will not benefit in any way from the Endowment or have any pecuniary interest in its activities. A Trustee will cease to be Trustee if such interest is developed by him/her.
- If a vacancy arises on the Trust’s Board on account of any reason, the Chairman in consultation with the Trustees may nominate someone to fill the vacancy for the remaining period. The quorum for the meeting shall be five.
- The Trustees shall be entitled by deed supplemental hereto to modify, amend, alter, or add to the provisions of this Declaration in such manner and to such extent as they may consider expedient for any purpose provided that it is cleared by a simple majority of the total Trustees.
- The Trustees may engage experts or personnel required for the furtherance of its objectives.
- The Trust’s Board will nominate an Executive Committee to be headed either by the Chairman or by a Managing Trustee. The Managing Trustee shall be elected by the Board for a period of four years in consultation with the Chairman and develop an appropriate management team.
- The Executive Committee shall fulfil all the functions as may be specified by the Trust’s Board in fulfilling objectives of the Trust as outlined in this Declaration of Trust. The Executive Committee will have six members and will meet every three months.
- The Trustees will nominate a Technical Committee of experts, a Finance Committee and any other committee considered necessary for the execution of the objectives, with a tenure of four years for each committee. These committees will report to the Managing Trustee and to the Chairman.
- Annual performance reports will be placed before the Board of Trustees for their approval.



# Five Years Performance

## ESTABLISHMENT OF EFT

The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT), established by Government of Sindh notification No. SO (C-IV) SCA & CD/4-41-2008 in August 2008, is an autonomous non-profit organization governed by a Board of Trustees with twelve trustees from the private sector and three from the Government of Sindh. It aims to encourage the protection and preservation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the province.

Needless to say the government departments responsible for the country’s cultural heritage have been taking care of protected monuments only and that too to some extent and with little success whereas the EFT works on both government and privately owned historical buildings/monuments.

## SOURCE OF FINANCING OF EFT ACTIVITIES

To accomplish its objectives, the Government of Sindh graciously provided one time grant of an amount of Rs. 1000 million as seed money to set up the Trust in 2008. We acknowledge the support of the Chief Minister of Sindh and in particular the erstwhile Addl. Chief Secretary P&D Department Nazar Hussain Mahar without whose indulgence it may have been impossible. In a meeting held on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2010, the Board of Trustees decided that 90% of the amount may be invested in the Government’s Special Saving Certificate (SSC) or Government T-Bills, whichever gave a better return, and a fraction be retained for the objectives of Trust. The interest accrued every six months would be utilized to set up an office and to cover the expenses and activities of the Trust.

In pursuance of the Board’s decision, an amount of Rs. 975 million was invested in the PIB’s in April 2010. The invested amount along with profit returns (excluding the expenses incurred upto June 2014) stood at Rs. 1418.280 million up to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2015 with the following breakup:

- T-Bills Rs. 15.0 m
- PIB’s Rs. 1514 m

In its 12<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2013, while discussing the annual budget for the year 2013-14, the Board then decided that every year Rs. 5 million would be transferred and deposited towards the seed money, so as to raise its original level to Rs. 1000 million; this target has been achieved as of 2014. The financial position on 31/12/2014 was as follows.

- Seed money Rs. 1000 million
- Amount available for EFT activities/expenses Rs. 529 million

## FINANCIAL UTILIZATION

Since its establishment in 2008, the Trust has utilized Rs. 188.839 million up to June 2014 Rs. 118.169 million on development and Rs. 70.671 million non-development activities.

The Trust during 2014-2019 spend an amount of Rs. 639.289 million from the invested amount in the following manner.

S. No	Year	Development Projects (Rs. in million)	Non-Development Projects (Rs. in million)	Total (Rs. in million)
1	2014-2015	73.104	27.973	101.077
2	2015-2016	85.105	65.495	150.600

S. No	Year	Development Projects (Rs. in million)	Non-Development Projects (Rs. in million)	Total (Rs. in million)
3	2016-2017	97.846	30.118	127.964
4	2017-2018	111.090	23.072	134.162
5	2018-2019	126.058	25.527	151.585
Total		493.254	172.185	665.338

The invested amount along with profit returns excluding the utilized funds (2014-2019) stood at Rs. 1662.539 million up to 30th June 2019 with the following breakup:

- T-Bills Rs. 489.159 m
- PIB’s Rs. 961.838 m
- TDRs Rs. 211.542 m

## PROCEDURE FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS

As per procedure, the Trust invites new proposals from the public, through newspapers and the media, which request the EFT for technical and financial assistance for the restoration or conservation of historical monuments in the public/private sector. These proposals take the shape of an Expression of Interest (EOI), for which the EFT has developed a request form to standardize and simplify the process. These EOIs are examined by EFT’s Technical Committee, which forwards the proposals with their recommendations to the Board of Trustees for its consideration and approval.

The Board of Trustees based on the recommendations of Technical and Finance Committees considered and approved 100 projects during 2014-15 to 2018-19 (upto 30th June 2019), details of which are as follows:

Audit of the accounts have been carried out Pro Bono by Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder for which we are indebted.

Sub Sector	Number of Previous Projects	Number of Projects	Total Number of Projects	No of Projects Completed	No of Projects Dropped
Heritage conservation	31	34	65	17	23
Heritage survey and documentation	2	6	8	2	4
Conservation training	3	2	5	2	1
Heritage law	-	2	2	-	1
Symposia & seminar on conservation	-	9	9	3	3
Conservation laboratory/equipments	-	2	2	1	1
Refurbishment of existing museums	2	1	3	1	1
Preservation of music archives	1	2	3	11	1
Research and publication	26	28	54	8	2
Others	6	14	20	-	8
Total	71*	100**	171	45	45

\* Approved during 2019-10 to 2013-14.

\*\* Approved from 2014-15 to 2018-19.



EFT MEETINGS

The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh has held 17 meetings, excluding six joint technical and finance committee meetings and ten finance committee meetings.

The following are current Trustees:

- |     |                               |                      |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.  | Jahangir Siddiqui             | Chairman             |
| 2.  | Hameed Haroon                 | Managing Trustee     |
| 3.  | Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui        | Trustee              |
| 4.  | Dr. Nafisa Shah               | Trustee              |
| 5.  | Engr. Shoaib Ismail           | Trustee              |
| 6.  | Ghulam Sarwar Khoro           | Trustee              |
| 7.  | Architect Shahab Ghani        | Trustee              |
| 8.  | Faheem uz Zaman Khan          | Trustee              |
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| 14. | Abdul Hamid Akhund            | Secretary            |

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- Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui
- Dr. Nafisa Shah
- Faheem uz Zaman Khan
- Secretary, Culture Department
- Abdul Hamid Akhund (Secretary)

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## Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro

HYDERABAD'S OLDEST BUILDING

Board Approval: 12 June 2015 \ Rs. 55 million

The mausoleum of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro (1757-1772 AD), the oldest building of Hyderabad, was found in a ruinous state caused by neglect, encroachments and vandalism. Its heavy dome had collapsed in the late 18th century, causing significant damage to the white marble cenotaph within, along with its beautiful railing.

In 2015, EFT approved a conservation plan that called for consolidating the parts of the mausoleum damaged by encroachments, waterproofing of the structure, restoring the missing dome, and conservation of the fortification wall. The plan also included restoration of the exterior and interior *kashi* tile work, the *muqarnas* and frescoes on the interior of the tomb, as well as the damaged marble tombstone.

To determine the strategy of the restoration work an Open House discussion was conducted by EFT on 3 July 2015 on-site and in collaboration with the Department of Culture, Government of Sindh. This event was attended by architects, conservators, cultural activists, academics, archaeologists, media personnel, and



Perspective view of Mausoleum of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro in 1896.

Photo: Henry Cousens

Above: Aerial view of Mausoleum of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro. The fortification encompassing the mausoleum has been encroached upon almost on all sides by the private houses.

Facing page: Mausoleum of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro from gatehouse after restoration



students of architecture, archaeology and engineering. Emphasis was laid on documentation, conservation, training and involvement of students and architects who would like to be associated with the project.

Conservation work on the different components of the tomb began in January 2017, and considerable progress has been made since. Earth filling, lime mortar plaster work and brick masonry pointing was completed on the compound wall, walkway and bastions and main gate. On the mausoleum itself, one of the principal tasks was the restoration of the *kashi* tile work panels on the interior and exterior of the tomb. Once the old plaster was removed and the necessary structural repairs were made, newly fabricated *kashi* panels were fixed in place. Other work on the interior included restoration of the *muqarnas* and white marble features.

External architectural features included the restoration of the structure and *kashi* detailing on the kiosks, parapet wall, drum and roof of the mausoleum. The *tajjar*, or vaulted tomb structure dedicated to female graves, was also restored with *chiroti*, lime mortar and soapstone, as well as the *kashi jali* work in its arches. The gatehouse, with its bricked windows, has also been restored and plastered. The yellow stone flooring outside the mausoleum has also been re-fixed.

Presently, the only work that remains is the fresco work on the interior of the tomb. While frescos on the inner ceiling and girders have been conserved, those found on the circular shaped wall and the arches are still in progress. Fresco artists from Multan have been called in to lend their expertise to this task. Work is expected to be completed in 2020.

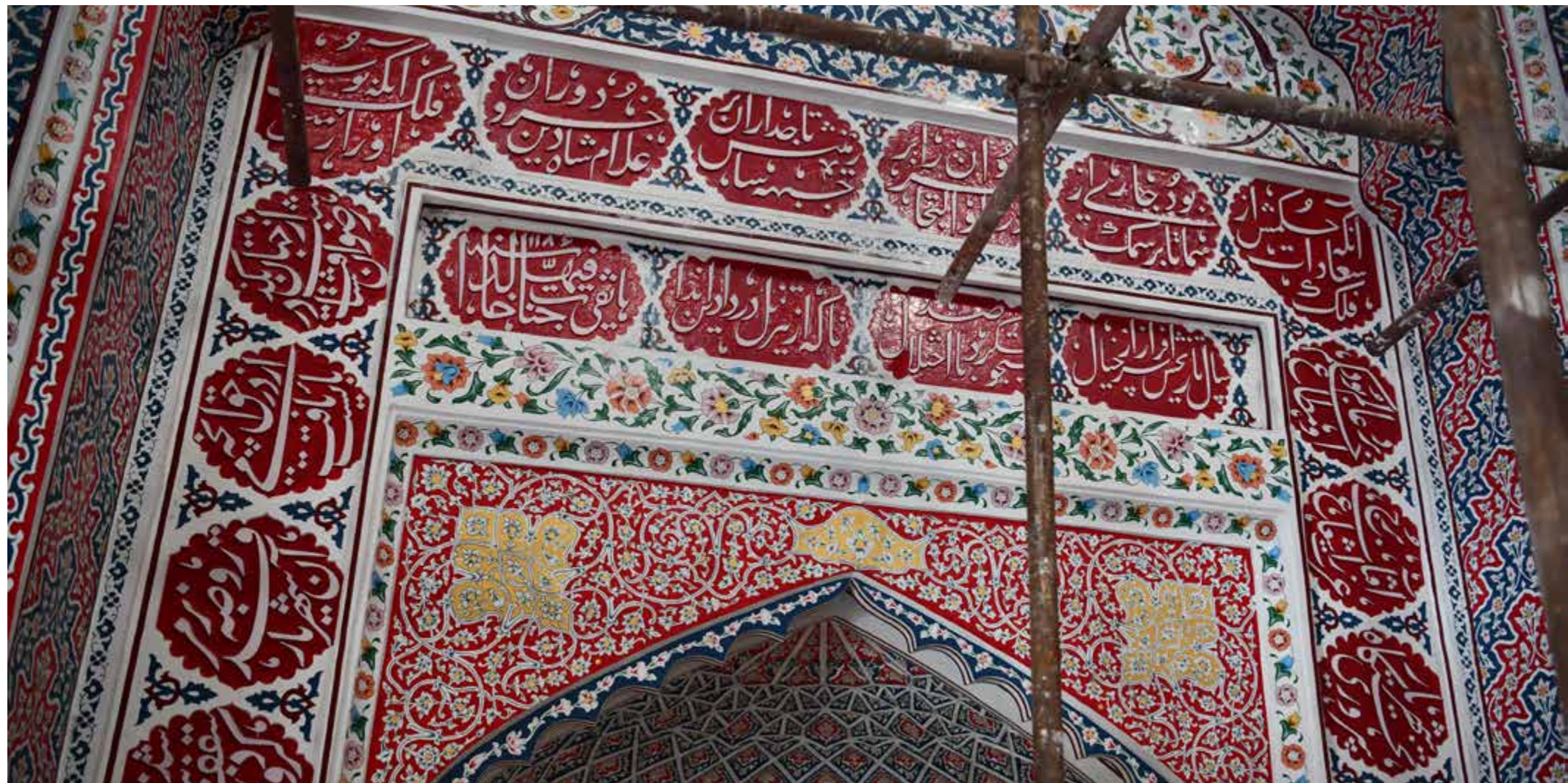
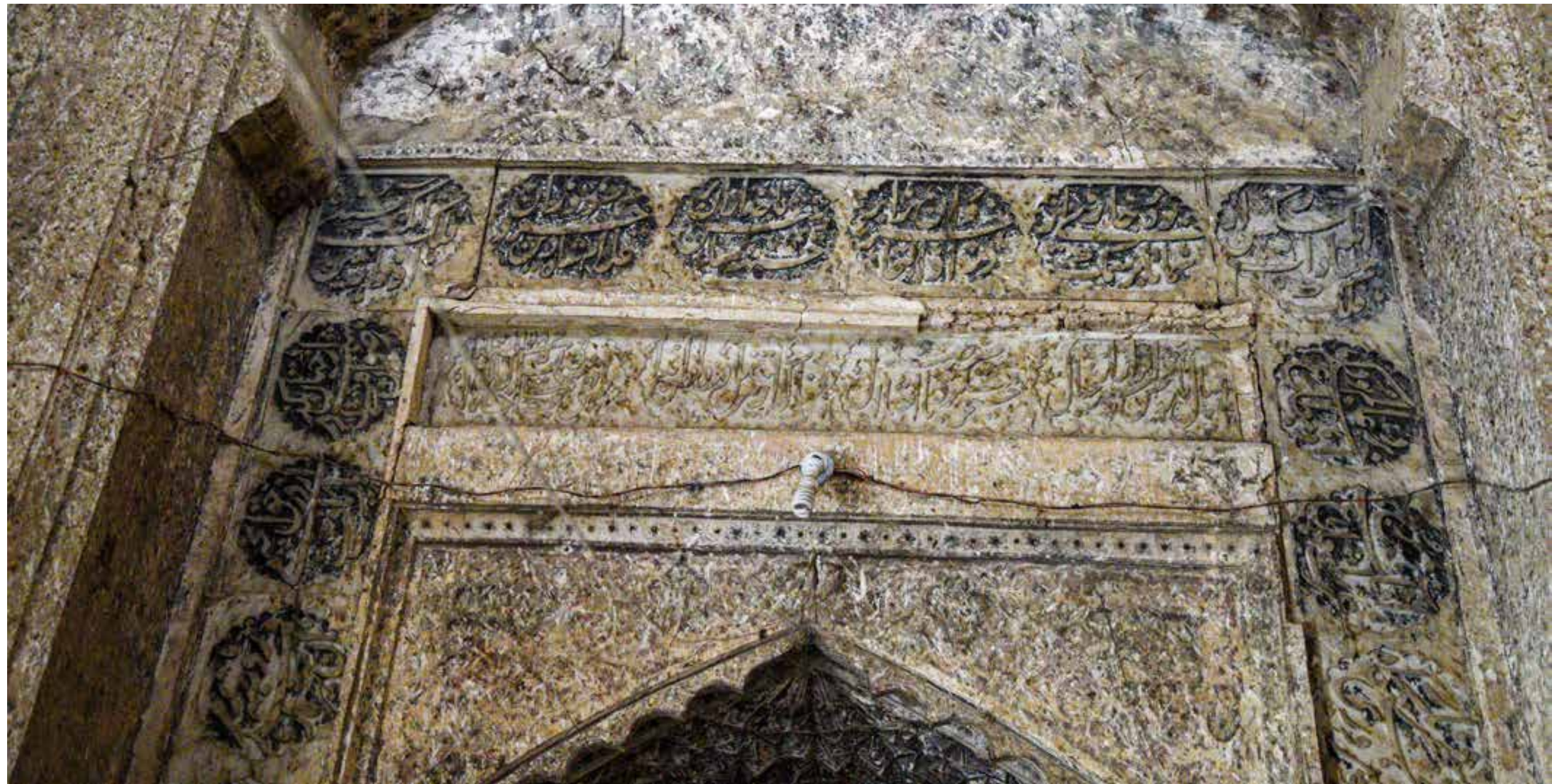
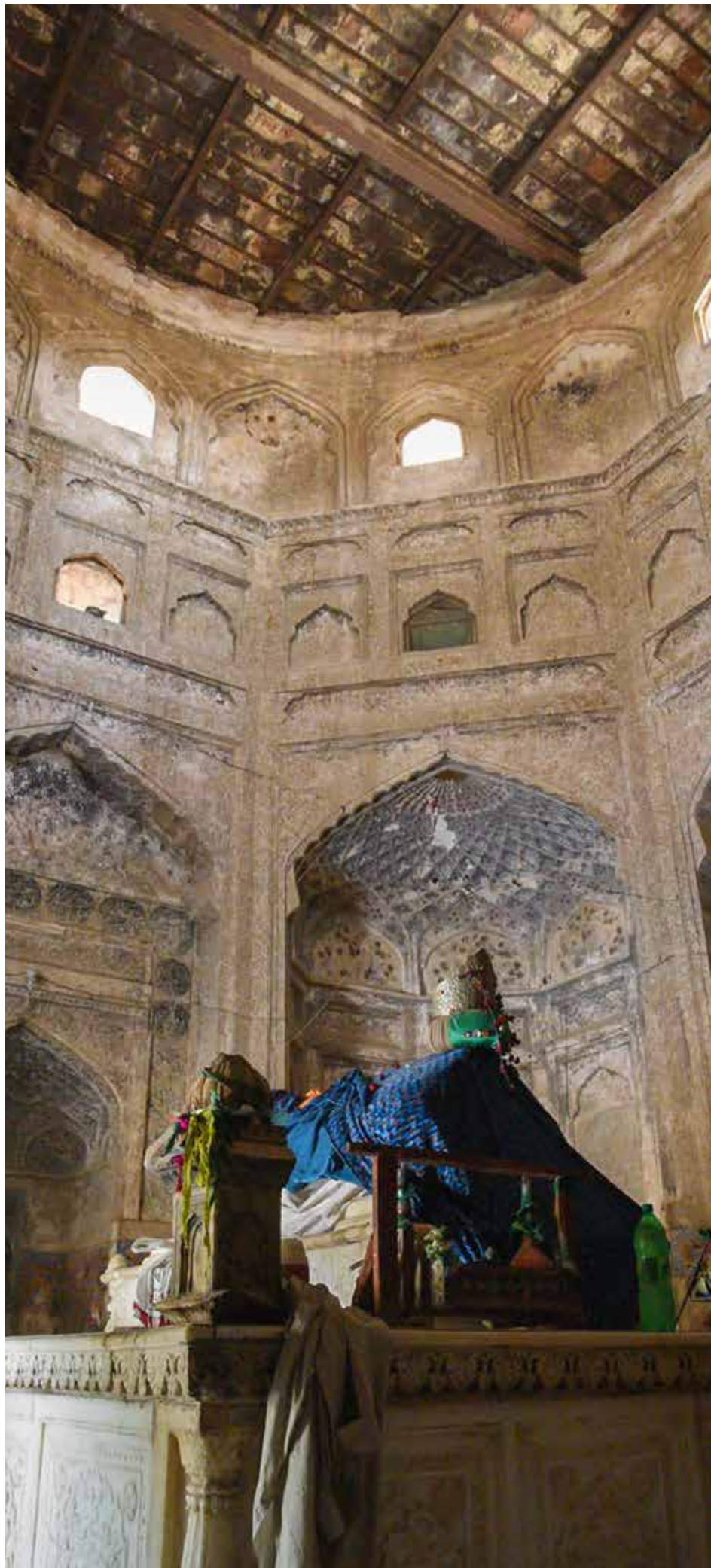


Above: Visitors during restoration interventions at the site.

Facing page: Restoration of fresco secco (dry) painting. Interior of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro Tomb.







Above: Interior view with centaph.  
Facing page: Before and after.





## Naukot Fort (1814)

FOREVER FORTIFIED

Board Approval: 19 Sept. 2011 \ Rs. 30 million

The Mir dynasty (1782-1843) is reputed to have constructed many forts in Sindh. This fort on the periphery of the Thar Desert, 2 miles from Naukot town was built by Mir Karam Ali Khan in 1814. The fort was designed on the same plan as other forts of the Talpur era, with rammed earth as a major building component to withstand artillery attack. Both in terms of history and architecture, Naukot fort has been an important landmark structure for the last two centuries.

Phase I of the conservation work at Naukot Fort took place between 2012-2014, and involved the restoration of the brick masonry skin of the fortification walls. The principle issue at Naukot was the ingress of rainwater from the roof, which had weakened over years of neglect. Heavy monsoon rains in August 2011 damaged the fort, with rainwater eroding the rammed earth and threatening the very foundations of the fort.

Phase-II of the project was approved by the Board in a meeting held on 6 March 2015 at Rs. 10 million, and was aimed at restoring the missing character of the fort. Conservation work involved restoring the collapsed wall, and waterproofing the roof using a mixture of lime concrete, unrefined sugar (*gur*) and Fenugreek powder (*methi*), which was finally covered with a layer of brick and lime mortar. Eroded masonry joints were re-pointed, the vaulted ceilings of the barracks were restored, along with other key missing features like the embattled walls (using traditional materials and techniques). The wooden roof of the Shahi Mahal had been severely compromised by termites, and collapsed. This was restored using steel in place of wood, to maintain structural integrity. The wooden and metal elephant gates were restored, taking inspiration from those at Kot Diji, and made termite-proof using a mixture of Solignum, lentils and varnish.

The key objective of Phase II was the development of adequate infrastructure for visitors. This included basic provisions like restroom facilities, public furniture, interpretation panels and solar-powered illumination for the fort. 12 replica cannons were also installed at various points along the fort, cast from the original brass cannon found at Umerkot Fort, for illustration purposes. Two flagpoles were installed, and the bifurcated staircase was repaired. The project is expected to be completed by April 2020.



Above: Southeast view: restored Shahi Mahal, Naukot fort.

Centre: Visitors at the site.

Below: Inner gate after restoration.





## Shaikh Laloo Pir, Pano Aqil

FASCINATING CUT BRICK ARCHITECTURE

Board Approval: 19 June 2015 \ Rs. 2.75 million

The tomb of Shaikh Laloo Pir is located in a graveyard of the same name, in a village Khanoo Bharo, roughly 2.5 miles north of the Pano Aqil Cantonment, District Sukkur. While little is known about the interred, a Persian inscription over the main entrance of the tomb claims it was built in 967 AH/1560 CE, making it contemporary with the tombs of Suhagan and Duhagan.

The tomb has a square plan with a side of 24'-3", a height of 32'-10", and the structure is crowned with a hemispherical dome. All four sides have entrances with segmental arches, above which are rectangular panels decorated in cut brick ornamentation with geometrical designs. On the interior, four squinch arches support the inverted bowl shaped cupola, and the bare plastered walls are unadorned. There are two cenotaphs inside the tomb.

The structure was found in a state of advanced disrepair; most of the dome and two sides of the structure had collapsed, causing the other two sides to tilt at an angle of 60 degrees. This provided the team with a unique conservation opportunity to capture the natural process of ageing and deterioration of the building, and integrate it into the restoration plan. While the collapsed sections were restored to their upright form, the tilt of the surviving original fabric was preserved, and the stark red of the original bricks was revealed to stand in contrast to the new material. This is an excellent example of the conservation process honouring the age value and



Inscription in Persian on tomb:  
Trans. Reads: *Shaikh Laloo Dil Pak* dated 976 A.D.

patina of a site, while also preserving it for future generations and breathing new life into a neglected heritage space.

The doorway, which had also collapsed to a height of less than a meter, was also restored and fit with a teak door sourced from the villages surrounding Shikarpur, in keeping with the indigenous tradition. The project is expected to be completed by April 2020.



Shaikh Laloo tomb prior to rehabilitation showing eroded mortar joints and decay of brick masonry due to infiltration of water through the roof and from ground.





## Central Bank of India, Shikarpur

HERITAGE OF A COMMERCIAL NEXUS

Board Approval: 14 March 2017 \ Rs. 2.2 million

Before the partition of the Indian Subcontinent in 1947, Shikarpur was a centre for international and local trade, largely run by Hindu businessmen. This required for the city to have ample infrastructure for banking and commerce - hence the establishment of the Shikarpur branch of the Central Bank of India. In 1947, a number of buildings in Shikarpur, having since been abandoned by their Hindu owners, were given to immigrating Muslim families as compensation for property they had left behind in what was now India. The valuable trappings and fixtures of these buildings, including exquisitely carved woodwork, were often sold by these new owners for much-needed cash - leading to many falling into swift disrepair. This included the 4-storey structure of the Central Bank of India, located in Sheikh Mohalla, Shikarpur City.

Beginning in 2017, conservation work on this timber framed structure included the restoration of the stair tower and parapets using traditional and sympathetic materials. Mud and lime plaster was also restored, the roof and terraces were waterproofed, and the sewage system was replaced. Interior walls were repainted, and the woodwork and furniture was restored and re-polished. Work is expected to be completed by June 2020.

Above: Exterior view of Central Bank of India, Shikarpur Branch.  
Facing page: CBI Building after restoration.







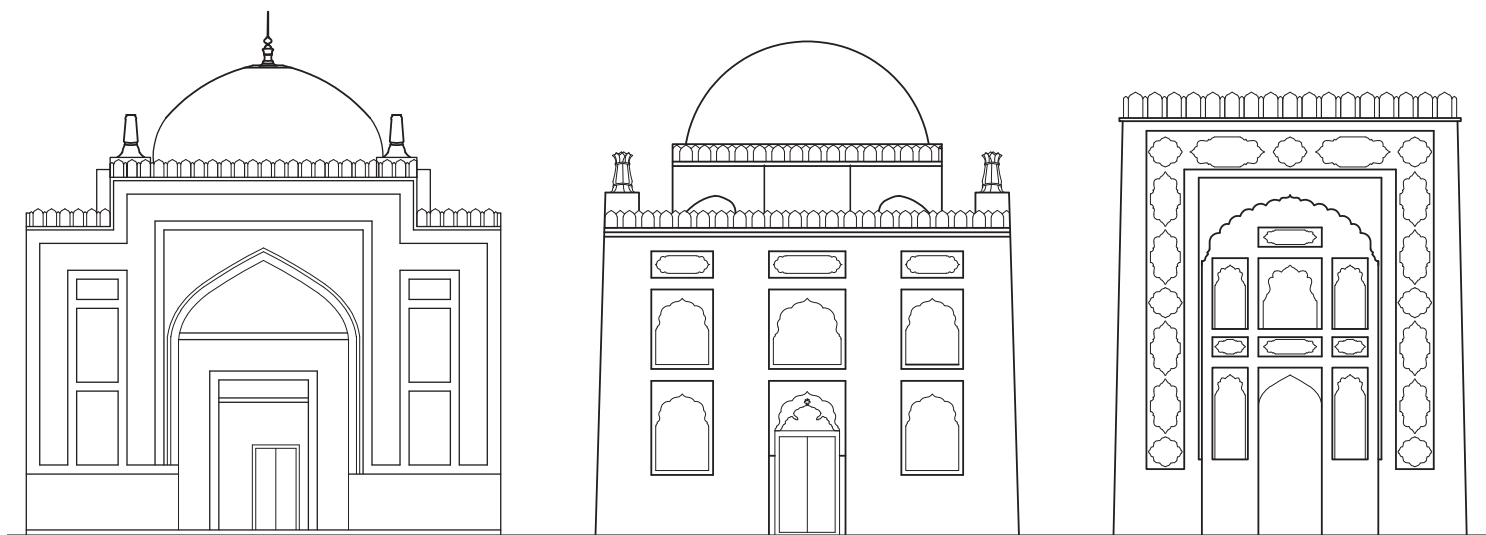
# Subzwari Tombs, Sehwan

HOME TO A Sufi DYNASTY

Board Approval: 22 Nov. 2014 \ Rs. 25 million

This graveyard is commonly known as Mir Kalan Graveyard, and the stylistic features of the tombs situate it in the early Talpur period. The graveyard covers an area of about 182,162 sq. ft. (4.18 acres), and belongs to Sabzwari Syed. At present, only six to seven tombs survive in various stages of disrepair.

Syed Mir Kalan met Laal Qalander Shahbaz in Karbala, and on the call of Qalander Shahbaz, he migrated to Sehwen. Kalan was the descendant of Hazrat Musa Kazim and the son of Baba Ibrahim, and his son was named Syed Mohammad. Syed Mohammad's children were Syed Mir Masoom Bakhari, Syed Mir Khusroo, Syed Bhoora Sher Badal, Syed Nehal Shah Noori, Syed Began Shah, Syed Anwar Ali Shah, Syed Jaffar Ali Shah, Syed Fateh Ali Shah, Syed Gunban Shah and Syed Varyal Shah, Khabrooti Syed; the



Above: Aerial view of Sabzwari Graveyard, Sehwan Sharif.  
Below: Front elevations of Sabzwari tombs.



Before and after restoration. Sabzwari monuments.

Sabzwari Syeds are their descendants, and the Sabzwari graveyard is the resting place of a number of notable members of their family. The graveyard also houses the tomb of Bhoora Sher Badal, the caretaker (Sajjada Nasheen) of the Qalander Shahbaz dargah. The grave of Mir Kalan is on a mound; a simple grave located on the northwest of the Sabzwari tombs, but still within the premises.

Six structures have been restored as part of the conservation work that has been carried out since 2014. On most of the structures, the work involved removal of old plaster work, re-plastering with *chiroli*, a second layer of lime jute and hill sand on the drum and exterior of the tombs, and finally lime cream and soapstone plaster work on the exterior walls. This was followed by the restoration of all *kashi* work on the exterior and some interior floors, and fixing with *chiroli*. Restoration of architectural features such as turrets, parapets, domes and finials was also carried out, as well as the consolidation and repair of the graves inside the tombs.

Pending work includes some *kashi* work and the repair of the collapsed dome of Tomb 06. Work is expected to be completed by August 2020.





## Bastion of Mud Fort, Tando Allahyar

EARTHEN ARCHITECTURE, ECLIPSED BY DEVELOPMENT

Board Approval: 6 Dec. 2019 \ Rs. 0.5 million

The mud fort at Tando Allahyar was built in the mid-18th century by Mir Fateh Khan Talpur, the son of Mir Allahyar, for residential purposes. The fort originally had four bastions, with an entrance on the southern side. However, only one of these bastions still stands today, and only traces of the other two remain, concealed beneath piles of refuse or encroached upon by houses.

The sole surviving bastion is located outside the wall of the Mukhtiarkar office. Constructed entire of mud, it stands to a height of 13' and has a diameter of 22'. The base of the bastion is severely eroded, and the upper part of the structure has also deteriorated due to efflorescence, weathering, and persistent neglect. Seepage from a nearby drainage line is also affecting the stability of the bastion.

It is proposed that the eroded mud core of the bastion be repaired with sun dried bricks and mud mortar, and rendered with mud plaster mixed with additives for waterproofing. The missing merlons of the bastion will also be restored to maintain its aesthetic integrity. Work is expected to be completed in June 2020.



## Tharparkar Monuments

THE JAIN HERITAGE OF SINDH

Board Approval: 29 March 2013 \ Rs. 27 million

The Jain temples at Gori, Virahvah, Bodhesar, Sati Dhara, Gadro and Nagarparkar mark the spread and prosperity of Jainism in Sindh. The temples were built between the 12th and 15th centuries, when Jain architectural influence was at its peak. These temples were found in a deplorable state of disrepair, the main causes of which were natural disasters like the earthquake of 2001, ruinous annual monsoons and persistent neglect.

### Bodhesar

The Bodhesar Jain temple was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, as a result of a Jain migration from Parinagar, which was beset with political and environmental turmoil at the time. A legend persists that it was built by a Jain woman, Pooni, and the temple is often referred to by her name.

The temple was built in the classical style with Kanjur stone, sandstone and limestone blocks, with lime mortar and mortise joints in each stone. It is built on two platforms; the upper platform is decorated with architectural designs and motifs.

Consolidation work on the two platforms has been completed. However, the 45' tall *Shikhara* structure (the rising tower in a temple), which is completely adorned with carvings, is a complex, high-risk conservation task that requires consultation of structural engineers, architects and conservators for its stabilisation.



Above: A view of Karo Dehro Temple near Virawah checkpost, Nagarparkar.  
Below: View of Bhodhesar Jain Temple prior to destruction of Shikhara, Amalaka, Kalasha etc. during earthquake in the area in 2001.





## Nagarparkar

The Nagarparkar temple is located in the main Nagarparkar bazaar, and was in use until the 1950s. Conservation work included the removal of commercial encroachments from the site, and the reconstruction of the boundary wall. The rotting wooden lintels and roofs were restored, along with the collapsed masonry. In Gaushala, the walls were restored up to 8' in height, and the marble floor was replaced. Structural repairs were also made in the basements. 75% of the work has been completed; remaining tasks include some lime plaster work, repairs to the inside of the dome, and the cleaning and restoration of the wall paintings.



Above: Bhodesar Jain Temple: Restoration of its lower platform (Jagati).  
Below: View of Nagarparkar Jain Temple after repairs to entrance gate.  
Facing page: Fresco painting inside Nagarparkar Jain Temple.







### Virawah

In Virawah Temple, storm water drainage was installed and a stone masonry enclosure wall was built around the structure. Over one hundred carved stone pieces were discovered during the conservation process, which are now on display on four purpose-built platforms outside the temple.

Pending conservation work includes the restoration of missing architectural features, some of which are being reworked in cultural stone, for example the friezes and lintels. The flooring is to be reinstalled, and the well made entirely from multicoloured granite is also to be conserved.

### Repair of Hero and Sati stones



These beautifully engraved stones were plaques used to mark and commemorate the ashes of Rajput war heroes and their wives. While male plaques were decorated with images of horses and weapons, female plaques were adorned with carvings of jewellery. Conservation work on these 19 stones included the construction of stone masonry platforms, and the stitching of cracked or broken plaques with stainless steel clips.

### Reconstruction of 14 Naria roofed shops (Nagarparkar)

*Naria* is a local term that refers to pitched roofs covered with half-round terra cotta tiles. The conservation work on the fourteen *naria* roofed shops in the Main Nagarparkar bazaar included restoring the badly-damaged roofs, shutters and floors of each structure, and restoring the wooden friezes.



Above: View of Virawah Temple.  
Below: Wall painting during the process of cleaning inside Virawah Temple.

Clockwise from left: Finely carved marble block (2'-6" x 1'-6" x 6'-7") found from Virawah Jain Temple.  
Hero & Sati Stone, Nagarparkar town.  
Front-gabled shop of old bazaar Nagarparkar town. Restored by the EFT.





## Besant Hall

A LANDMARK OF CULTURAL RENAISSANCE

Board Approval: 25 April 2019 \ Rs. 10 million

**B**esant Hall is located opposite the General Post Office near the Press Club and Radio Pakistan Hyderabad, and is one of Hyderabad's famous landmarks.

The architecture of Besant Hall is characteristic of the British colonial period. It is dedicated to Miss Annie Besant, famous theosophist, social reformer, human rights activist and politician of the subcontinent. The hall was constructed in 1901 by Colonel Alcot, and was inaugurated by Miss Besant in 1917. It was used for social political, intellectual and cultural programs which were organised by both public and private organisations/departments. It is looked after by the local Theosophical Society and presently has been handed over to EFT for its restoration.

Set up on a high stone plinth, the building is built in bricks and finished with lime plaster. The roof consists of mild steel beams and joists, and the joint work is in teak wood. Visually and structurally incompatible repairs/additions/alterations carried out in cement have destabilised and suffocated the structure. The ingress of moisture from the roof and groundwater have weakened the building; the steel joists have rusted, the walls have cracked, bulged, and in some cases are on the verge of collapse.

Discussions about restoring Besant Hall began in April 2019, when it was confirmed in a meeting with the Commissioner of Hyderabad that EFT will implement the rehabilitation of the building with its own resources. After entering into a Project Agreement with the President of the Theosophical Society, Hyderabad and assuming possession of Besant Hall, EFT then conducted a detailed condition assessment in May 2019, and prepared a conservation plan for the building. The project was estimated to cost Rs. 10 million, and to be carried out over a period of 12 months.

Emergency work had to be carried out later in August as a result of significant damage caused by monsoon rains in July and August. The project is expected to be completed by December 2020.

When completed, this building will be used for community purposes as a library, community hall, etc. EFT will manage it for 10 years, after which the premises will be handed over to the Theosophical Society.



Besant Hall during restoration interventions.



Hyderabad Bar Association Annual Dinner at Besant Hall 1955, Mr. A.K. Brohi and Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto alongwith legal luminaries of Sindh can be seen.



Inauguration of Sind National College Hyderabad on 1 October 1917. Later called Daya Ram Gidumal National College, after partition known as Government College Hyderabad. The foundation stone of the college was laid temporarily at the Besant Hall.





# Sindh Police Museum

ARCHIVING DUTY AND JUSTICE

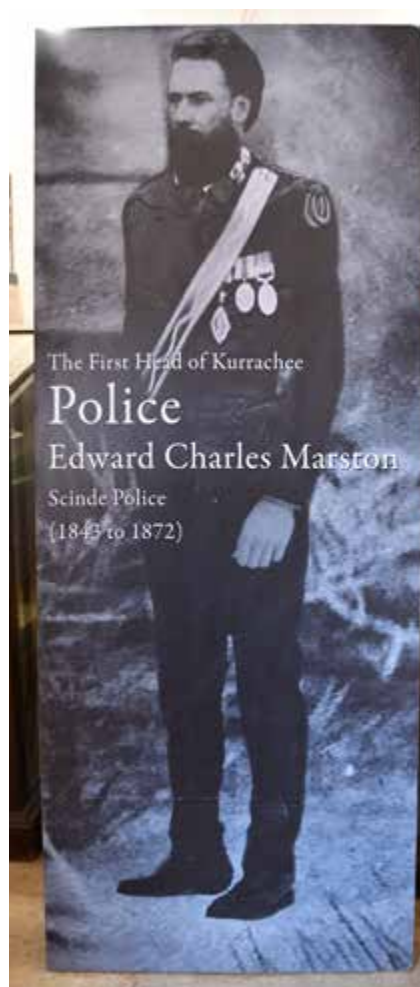
Board Approval: 20 March 2018 \ Rs. 5 million

The Sindh Police Museum was designed by Charles Napier in 1840, in a British colonial style derived from barrack architecture that arrived in Sindh in the mid-19th century. The main vision for the museum was to preserve the legacy of Sindh Police and highlight its evolution since 1843, to collect and preserve police heritage including weapons, photographs, awards and medals, case files, and newspaper cuttings, and to commemorate those officers who served the province and laid down their lives in the line of duty.

The museum is part of a complex that consists of five heritage buildings centred around a courtyard. The entire complex was constructed from yellow Gizri stone, which was the local stone available during that time.

There are two main components of this project: the conservation of the building, and the reorganisation of the museum itself. Previous restoration attempts involved raising the floor level and resolving structural cracks and fissures using cement. Unsympathetic to the historic fabric of the building, these activities and materials encouraged moisture and rising damp into the walls. Beginning in 2019, EFT's efforts thus far have included lime pointing and conservation of mouldings on top of the doors and windows. Major work had commenced on the woodwork of the building, which had been damaged severely by rot and termites. Wooden features include doors, windows, rafters, fanlights and a staircase. This project is employing members of the traditional carpentry community of Shikarpur, some of whom have been training with EFT for the last 7 years.

Designs for the museum and cataloguing of artefacts are in progress. The work is expected to be completed by June 2021.



The First Head of Kurrachee Police  
Edward Charles Marston



Left: Wooden stair under restoration.  
Right: View of first floor front verandah of Sindh Police Museum.





## Odho Haveli (Otaq and Chaunro)

BAKED BRICK & WOOD ARCHITECTURAL WONDER

Board Approval: 1 Nov. 2013 \ Rs. 18.3 million

**B**uilt at the beginning of the 20th century by Sardar Lal Mohammad Khan Odho, the Odho haveli in village Tajo Dero, Taluka Garhi Khairo, District Jacobabad is of unique architectural significance.

The Odho Haveli was found in precarious condition as a large portion of its roof had caved in and the rear wall had weakened considerably. Rising damp was one of the major causes of the building's deterioration. EFT approved the request for financial and technical support for the restoration of the structure in November 2013. Work had already begun in December 2011, with efforts made to restore this *haveli* to its original grandeur. Moulded bricks were specially commissioned from Sukkur and glazed tiles from Nasarpur Ceramic Centre under the supervision of master craftsmen.

Conservation work to date has focused on *Otaq* and *Chaunro*, which includes the underpinning, pointing and physical damp-proofing of walls, controlled dismantling and resetting of dislodged cut brick work, replacement of partially collapsed roofs and the re-plastering of the interior walls. New terra cotta paving around the perimeter of both structures was also carried out, as well as *kashi* tile work on the exterior walls and interior roofs of the buildings. Windows and doors were restored and polished, the electrical systems were reinstalled, and the damaged flooring was also repaired. Work was completed in July 2017.

The second phase of conservation work has commenced for the other components of the Odho Haveli, namely the Wadi Mari (Zanana Khana) or female living quarters of the complex. Work commenced in mid-2019.







## Fateh Bagh Graveyard

CARVED MARVELS IN STONE / TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN'S FOUNDER GRAVE

Board Approval: 22 June 2018 \ Rs. 5 million

The Fateh Bagh graveyard was constructed during the Talpur dynasty (18th century), and consists of five tombs, the principal tomb belonging to Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur. One of the three surviving tombs is constructed from yellow carved stone masonry, with *chiroli* (gypsum) mortar, whereas the other two are made of brick masonry and plastered in lime.

The main tomb of Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur has a square plan with a side of 22' and standing on a rectangular platform. It is lavishly decorated on its exterior and interior with the finest floral and geometric carvings of exceptional finesse. The now-collapsed dome rests on an octagonal shaped drum, which has four ventilators made of perforated stone *jalis*. Originally, the dome consisted of five beautiful carved stone cenotaphs decorated with Quranic verses, two of which remain inside the structure while three have been moved outside. Years of neglect, vandalism and unchecked wild vegetation have seriously undermined the structures.

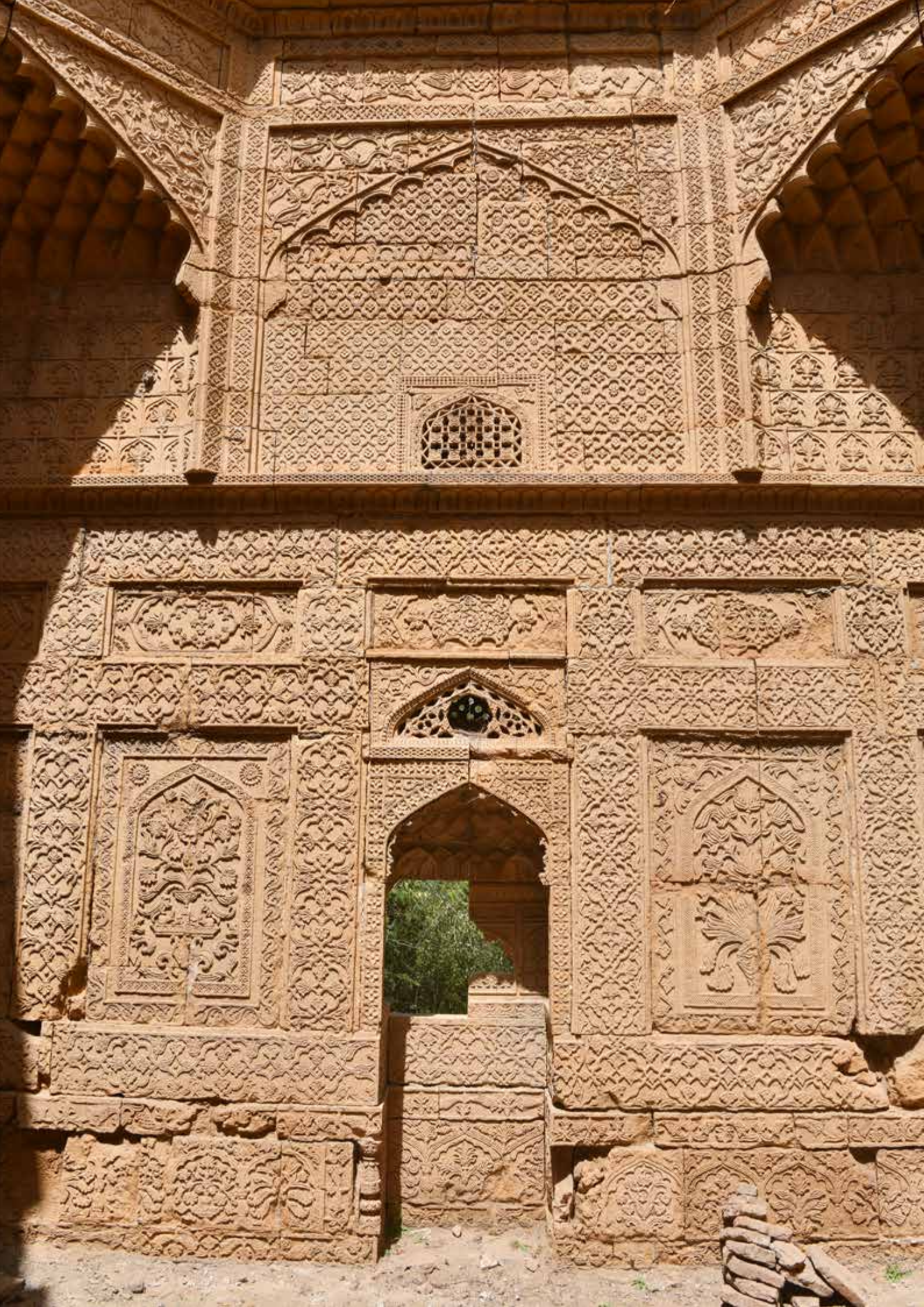
The project was approved by the EFT Board in December 2018 for Rs. 5 million. Proposed conservation work will involve primarily developing jeepable access to the tomb, the construction of conservation facilities and lime slaking tanks on-site, and the removal of wild growth from the monument. The next phase will involve repairing the stone platform and the tomb itself, redressing the damage caused by treasure hunting of carved stones (especially from the cenotaphs), and reconstruction of the missing dome. Work on this project is ongoing.

Aerial view of tomb of Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur, Fateh Bagh.



Above: Interior view of the monument. Upper part exhibiting erosion and loss of mortar joints of carved stone units. Very similar to Jam Nizamuddin Monument, Makli.  
Below: Damaged cenotaph, calligraphy and floral embellishment.





*Facing page:* Interior wall of the monument.  
*Above:* Outer view of the monument.  
*Below:* Aerial view of domeless tomb of the monument.





## Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur

A NECROPOLIS

Board Approval: 6 Dec. 2019 \ Rs. 10 million

Faqir Qadir Bukhsh Ja Quba is the graveyard of the Talpur dynasty. Spread over 35 acres, it is situated 16 miles south of Rohri in Akhbarpur Jagir (District Sukkur). The tombs were built in the 1820s by Mir Sohrab Talpur, the founder of the Khairpur state, interred in the principal tomb inside the necropolis. Known for seizing his territory by defeating the last Kalhora ruler Mian Abdul Nabi in the infamous Halani war of 1783, Mir Sohrab ruled Khairpur for 27 year before appointing his son Rustom Khan as his successor. Mir Sohrab supposedly acquired this piece of land from Faqir Qadir Bukhsh Panhwar, which soon became the ancestral graveyard of the Talpurs, although it retained the name of the Faqir.

Conservation work began in late 2019, on four tombs. One of the tombs, made from mud bricks and mud mortar, has almost completely collapsed from rainwater damage. The three other tombs being worked on have required the extensive support of brick columns during the restoration process. The roof of one tomb had to be completely removed and reinstalled, and the wooden girders of the second tomb are currently being repaired. Most of the graves are adorned with exquisite marble work in the form of pillars, *jalis* and *katheras*. The complex fresco work in one of the tombs has yet to be addressed. Work on this project is ongoing.

Above: Aerial view of Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur Graveyard, Sukkur.  
Wooden shade during restoration intervention.



Above: View of wall decorations on flat roofed tomb.  
Below left: A mason chiseling a stone block.  
Below right: A grave veneered with Kashi tiles.





# Ranikot Fort

THE GREAT WALL OF SINDH

Board Approval: 26 March 2013 \ Rs. 83 million

Known fondly as the ‘Great Wall of Sindh’ and supposedly one of the largest fortress wall in the world, Ranikot is located 19 miles southwest of the Sann railway station in District Jamshoro, 56 miles from Hyderabad. The circumference of the fort is 20 miles (32 km), of which about 5.5 miles (9 km) is a man-made wall. It is believed that the fort was extensively restored during the Talpur reign in 1819.

Ranikot has five entrances, namely San Gate on its eastern wall, Amri in the north, Moahn Gate in the western wall, Shahper in the southern wall and Tori Dhoru in the southeast. Within Ranikot, there are two additional fortresses Mirikot and Shergarh, each with five bastions. Mirikot is a small fortress with a curved and angulated entrance and a safe tortuous path. From a military perspective, Mirikot is located at a safe and central place in the heart of Ranikot, with residential arrangements including a well. Shergarh, on the other hand, is located to the northwest of the natural wall of Ranikot, and looks like a giant eagle’s nest overlooking the surrounding area.

The gates, fortresses and walls were originally built in coursed rubble masonry and covered by lime plaster on both sides and a 3” thick layer of lime concrete on top. The lining work is reported to have been carried out during the Talpur reign, in order to increase the mass/strength of the structures, and to protect them from heavy rainfall. The cladding work, however, was done without removing the lime plaster from the walls, which resulted in its failure to bond with the original material, and ultimately causing more damage to the structures.

Despite the fact that the fort is protected under the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994, it has suffered badly from neglect both under Federal and Provincial departmental supervision. The stone fortification of Mirikot had weathered as a result of heavy rainfall, which has caused cracks in the masonry, and the collapse of the roofs of 9 barracks and the rest house. While the Shergarh gate was badly damaged, the Shahper gate had collapsed completely. Nearly 60% of the walls had collapsed in various places. Extensively damaged, this heritage site warranted national and international attention.

## Mirikot

The eroded top was removed to observe the depth of the cracks, which were not more than 6-8”. Lime grouting was then used on the exposed eroded top to fill these cracks. Then a 3” lime concrete coating was applied to make it waterproof.

- Restoration of the roofs of three British period flat rooms
- Interpretation panels have been installed for tourists.
- Toilet facilities and drainage of the EFT site office at Mirikot was installed.
- Two wooden bridges at the entrance gates were restored using the same materials.
- Pottery and other artefacts excavated during the conservation process have been catalogued and stored at the site office.

A gate was installed to prevent trespassing and further damage to the entryway. This was fabricated to match similar gates at the Sindh Museum and Kot Diji Fort in Khairpur.

## Shergarh

- Access track was developed to allow for transport of materials to and from the fortress
- Collapsed outer skin of Shergarh was restored
- The main entrance to the fortress was cleaned of debris
- Pointing and masonry work was carried out on the southeast side walkway
- Water tank was repaired to store water
- Rain cuts were filled with lime, and cracks and gaps caused by erosion were also sealed
- Entrance bastion (5) was restored with masonry and pointing work

## Shahper Gate

The Shahper Gate/Southern Wall appears to be a pseudo gate that is named after a limestone with a rough imprint of a foot, supposedly belonging to a venerated religious figure, which is located near the gate. The Shahper gate seems to be a later breach in the fort wall, as no bastion or watchtower remains can be found on site, which were regular features required to guard any formal entry or exit points in the fort. Conservation work carried out on the Shahper gate include:

- Complete restoration of the eastern and western sides of the Shahper gate.
- Pillars of the western all of the Shahper gate were completed.
- The Shahper outer bastion was restored to its original form, as well as the parapet wall of the passage leading up to the bastion.
- Portions 3 and 4 of the outer wall were restored in two sections, from the walkway to the merlon wall and the ground to walkway wall.
- Portions 5 and 6 of the wall were also restored.
- Benches were installed for tourists.

*Facing page:* A view of restored Shahper Wall, Ranikot.  
*Overleaf:* Aerial view of partially restored Shahper Wall.









### Southern Wall

The Southern Wall is the longest manmade wall at Ranikot, which extends from Lundi Hills and ends at Karo Hills. The Shahper Gate, the Southern Bridge and Hanj Choti are the main features of this wall. The Southern Wall is roughly 3 miles (5 km) long, 70% of which had collapsed. EFT started the restoration work on this wall in 2016, and has since completed the following:

Restoration of the flooring and stairways of the walkway, inner and outer merlon walls, and merlon plaster was carried out from Portions 1-5 of the wall. This included restoring the stone masonry, pointing and lime plaster work, and coating with 3inch lime concrete.

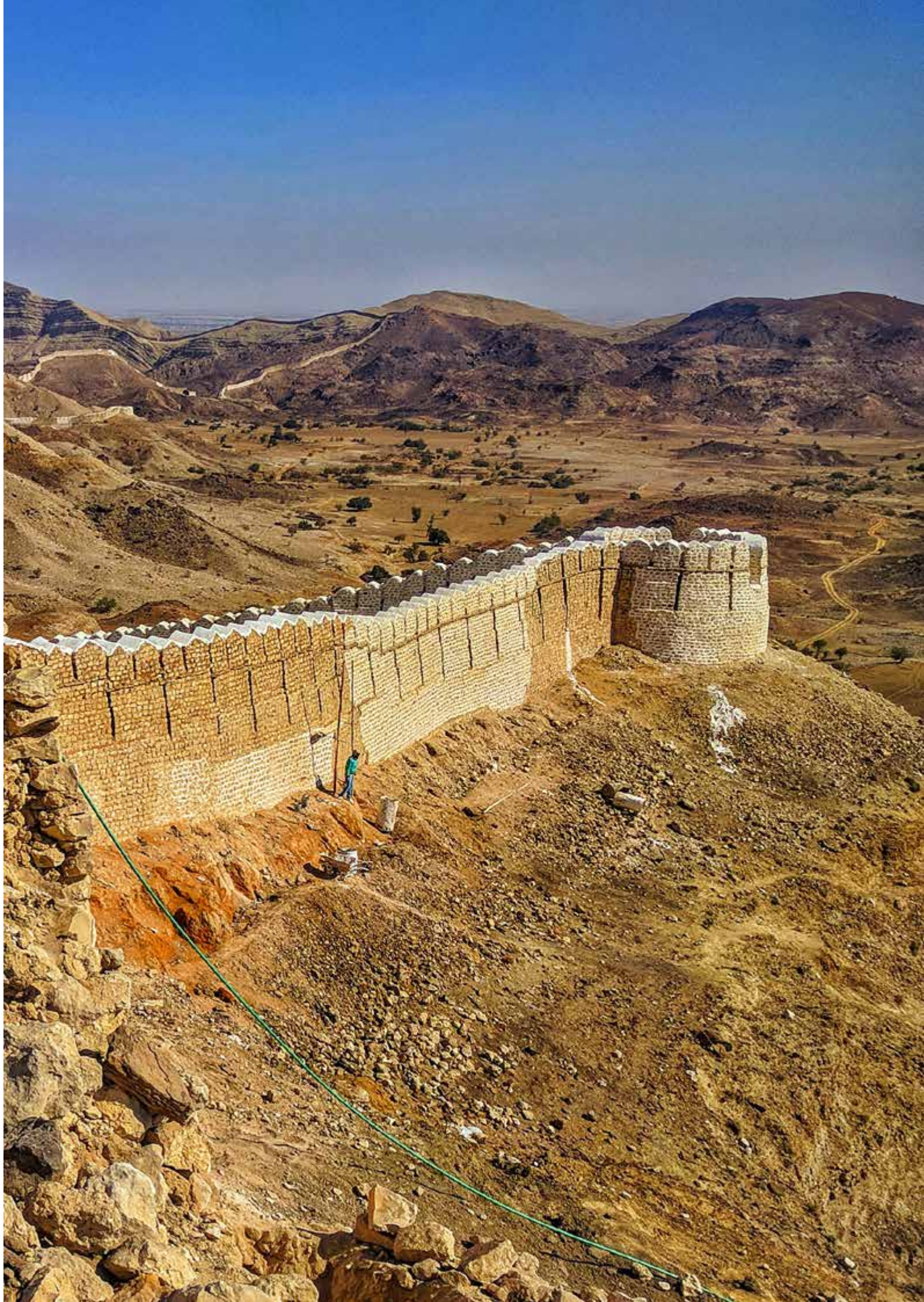
- Restoration of the bastion of the wall completed
- Inner and outer wall bridge in Portion 4 was also restored, along with the bastion wall

### Paryon Jo Tar

Inside the fort is a permanent spring with clear blue water, the source of which is the seepage of a spring known as ‘Nai Mohan’. The myth is that fairies land and bathe in this spring at night, which is why it is known as the ‘Pond of Fairies’. It is a peaceful spot where tourists can break and enjoy the beauty of the landscape. EFT has installed three tourist benches here.



Above: Aerial view of Shergarh Fortress, Ranikot.  
 Below: Aerial view of restored portion of Shahper Wall.  
 Facing page: A section of Shahper Wall after restoration.







## Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur (White Palace)

KHAIRPUR'S PEARL

Board Approval: 1 Nov. 2013 \ Rs. 36 million

Construction of the *haveli* began in the late 1890s and was completed in 1903. It belongs to Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, one of the descendants of Royal family of Khairpur. The architectural design of the structure is Rajasthani in character and has the interior decoration of Kashmiri camel skin artwork. Apart from frescoes and stucco-work on the porticos and verandahs, the interiors are also rich with *kashi* borders as well as Arabic calligraphy. The palace resembles a public court (*otaaq*) with a big central hall and four adjacent rooms that may have served as guest rooms, as well as a basement. The first floor mirrors the ground floor plan but with only two rooms - the remaining features include galleries and terraces to catch the cool breeze on a hot summer evening.

The structure was found in a deplorable condition; the age of the building, lack of maintenance and monitoring, unchecked vegetation growth, improper drainage and weathering are amongst the key causes of its deterioration.

The structure was leaning on three sides. Conservation work since 2015 has involved buttressing the leaning structure with mud and brick, jacketing of the foundations and repairing cracks in the structure. The structure has a profusion of cut and dressed brickwork, most of which has been restored. Woodwork and flooring conservation is currently underway. The main hall of the palace, with extremely dense fresco and wall painting work on its walls and ceiling, has not yet been tackled, owing to the sheer complexity of the task.

Above: Outer view of under restoration White Palace, Kot Diji.

Below: Front facade of staircase tower exhibiting restoration of decorative peacocks.

Facing page: View of White Palace during restoration.







# Unar House

A SUMMER HOME

Board Approval: 1 Nov. 2013 \ Rs. 5 million

Construction of the Unar House began in the late 1890s and was completed in 1903. It belonged to Talpur Mir's wife, who was from the Unar clan of Khairpur. It was later occupied by her descendants, became the property of the Unar family and known as the 'Unar Bangalow' of Kot Diji, Khairpur. The architectural design of the structure is Rajasthani in character, and resembles the adjacent *haveli* of Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur.

The interior walls and ceilings of the house are adorned with frescoes done in lime plaster. The structure has a big central hall and living rooms, which may have been used as guest/bed rooms. With airy roof terraces to avail the cool breeze in soaring temperatures, it was mostly likely used as a summer house.

The structure at present was in a deplorable state; the age of the building, lack of maintenance and monitoring, unchecked vegetation growth, improper drainage and weathering were amongst the key causes of its deterioration.

Conservation work carried out so far includes basic structural stabilisation to secure the sagging wooden ceiling, using steel joists for added strength. Work on this project is ongoing.

Above: A view of Unar House, Kot Diji.  
Below: Wall paintings on interior of Unar House.



Above: Parapet wall of White Palace during the process of its restoration.  
Below: Verandah of White Palace restored with tiles and other decoration.

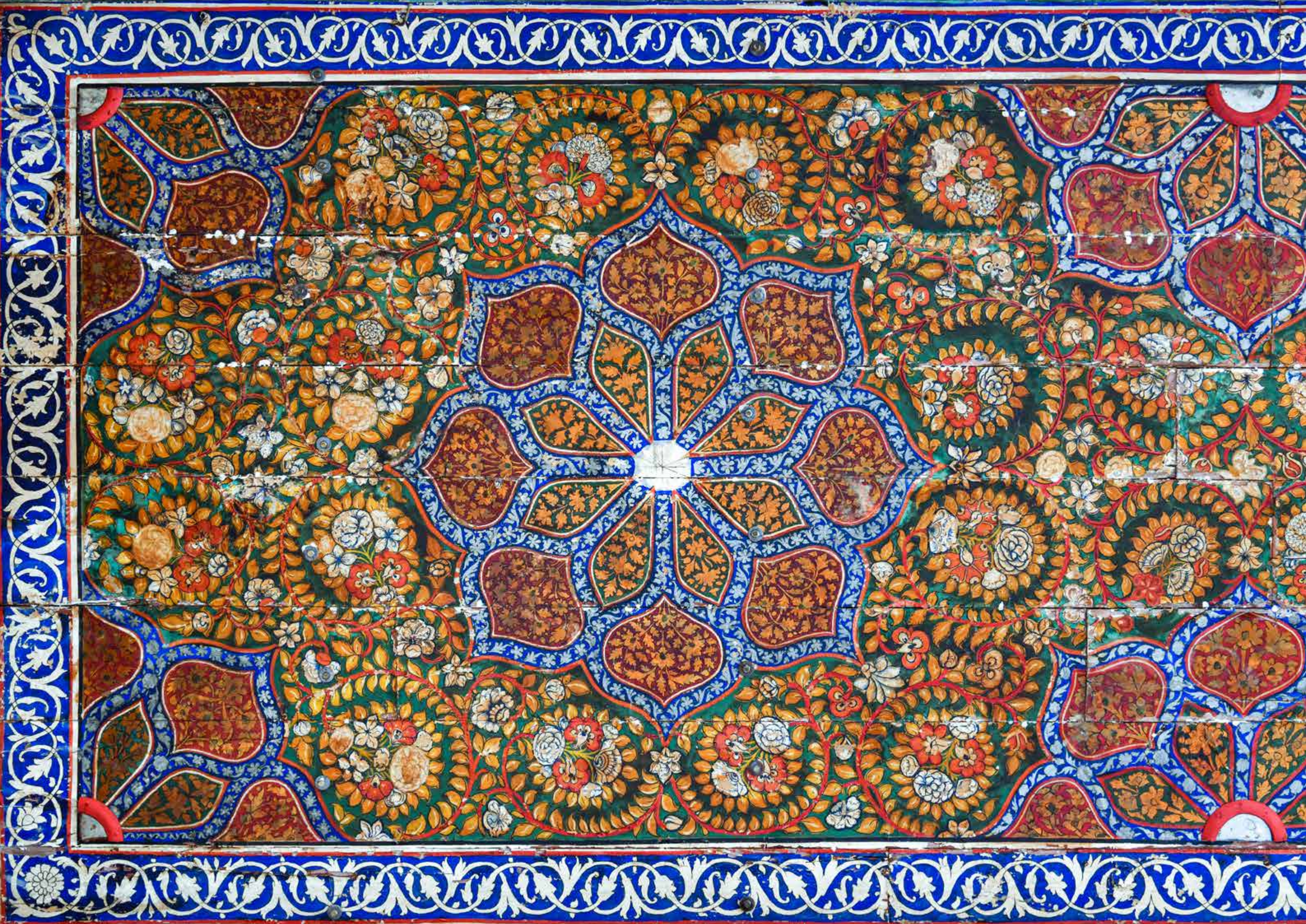




Painted walls and ceilings of Unar House.

Overleaf: Closeup view of ceiling of Unar House.









## Mir Allahyar Graveyard

SILENCE IN THE WILDERNESS

Board Approval: 1 Nov. 2013 \ Rs. 3.2 million

The Mir Allahyar graveyard is situated at Drighbala in the Kachho area, about 30 km Northwest of Johi. Lying in the eastern shadow of the Kirthar Range and the left bank of Gaaj Nain, the cemetery is spread over an area of 10 acres and is known as Mir Allah Yar Quba. Its twelve mausoleums are architectural marvels, and their interiors are beautifully decorated with fresco paintings.

Rainwater is the primary cause of damage at the Mir Allah Yar Quba, which has both seeped into the structures and heavily eroded the tombs, carving up the topography and ruining a number of graves. A detailed condition assessment of the graveyard was carried out by CDC, which included architectural drawings and cross-sections of the rainwater cuts in the landscape. Emergency action was taken to fill these cuts and gullies that had formed as a result of rainwater erosion, using excavators and tractors to level the grounds. All earthwork was completed in August 2016.

The conservation of the Mir Allahyar graveyard is set to commence in early 2020. This will include the structural stabilisation, plaster work and fresco conservation of 14 tombs, canopies and vaulted structures. A detailed project proposal has been prepared for 5 structures, and is estimated to cost Rs. 5.1 million.



Facing page: A view of eroded ground adjacent to the tomb of Mir Allahyar.

Above: Preparatory works for restoration of tombs at Mir Allahyar Graveyard.





## Doolah Darya Khan Otaq

AN ARCHITECTURAL MYSTERY

Board Approval: 20 Feb. 2019 \ Rs. 4 million

This *baithak* or place of public gathering belongs to the Samma period, and is one of the best preserved examples of secular architecture in Sindh. This site has been attributed to Qabooliyo Khan Samo, who was given the title of Doolah Darya Khan Shaheed by the well known archaeologist Syed Hakim Ali Shah Bokhari and historian Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Lakho. Darya Khan was the prime minister of Jam Nizamuddin Samo, and succeeded him in 1490 AD.

Located on hilly terrain along the Indus Highway near Manjhand, this unique structure is constructed with burnt bricks, mud mortar, *chiroli* and lime. Some portions of the walls are filled with rubble and mud. Originally, the structure had nine domes in an octagonal shape, but at present only one central dome survives, and most of the walls are damaged or have collapsed.

Conservation work began in December 2019, and is currently ongoing.



Above: A view of Doolah Darya Khan Otaq before restoration.  
Centre: Doolah Darya Khan Otaq under restoration showing reconstruction of the collapsed portion of the arched structure.

Below: A stone grave of Doolah Darya Khan at Makli.

## Dewan Shurfa Khan

A MAUSOLEUM BEST PRESERVED

Board Approval: 16 Jan. 2012 \ Rs. 7 million

The Makli Necropolis houses nearly a million graves, amongst which are mausolea of rulers of the Samma, Arghun and Tarkhan dynasties. Many of these structures made of brick and stone are decorated with *kashi* glazed tiles, with geometric, floral and calligraphic tracery on stone.

The mausoleum of Dewan Shurfa Khan built in 1638 is perhaps the best preserved mausoleum in the necropolis, with corner towers, a domed roof and decoration characteristically seen in late 17th century tombs. The vagaries of time, saline winds, rainwater ingress and a long period of neglect, like in other monuments at Makli, have caused the site to decay.

Conservation of this structure calls for immediate action to be taken for waterproofing of the structure, repairing/replacement of the damaged/missing glazed terracotta tile work, restoration of the brick tile and stone flooring, filling of the eastern, western and northern arch openings of the main tomb, restoration of a missing finial and replacement of damaged wooden doors and gates; together with repairing of the damaged lime plaster. The restoration project is crucial.

The Culture Department, Government of Sindh being the custodian of this protected monument has undertaken the task of restoration of the tomb in collaboration with EFT. Work has yet to commence. However its compound wall which had collapsed has been restored.



Above: A view of Dewan Shurfa Khan, Makli.  
Center and Below: Enclosure wall after restoration.





# Madam Waro Bungalow

HOME TO A BRITISH GOVERNESS

Board Approval: 1 Nov. 2013 \ Rs. 5 million

Madam Waro Bungalow was built by Mir Faiz Muhammad for the British governess of his son Allah Bachayo. In 1960, the Government of Pakistan adapted the building for reuse as the Kot Diji branch of the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), which was in use for about 37 years. In 1997, the NBP branch shifted to Kot Banglow, and the Madam Waro Bungalow was abandoned.

The bungalow is a particular case in which adaptive reuse caused more harm to the original building than good; haphazard and unchecked refurbishment carried out by the NBP with unsympathetic materials like cement damaged the interior structure, and a lack of maintenance caused several walls to collapse. Externally, the brickwork was eroding and the woodwork was depleting, leaving the structure extremely unstable. The consultant engaged by EFT prepared a condition report and the drawings of the site. Mir Shabbir coordinated on behalf of Prince Mir Mehdi Raza. Thus far, Rs. 3.2 million have been spent on the project.



Above: A view of Madam Waro Bungalow, Kot Diji.  
Below: Madam Waro Bungalow during interior restoration.

# Mausoleum Mir Ali Sher Thattvi - Qani

SINDH'S FIRST HISTORIAN

Board Approval: 22 June 2018 \ Rs. 1 million

The grave of renowned Sindhi historian Mir Ali Sher Thattvi, author of *Tuhfat-ul-Kiram* and the famous *Maklinama*, has been identified by his family members in Shahr Illahi Sayed family graveyard, in the Makli Necropolis. The grave is a simple cenotaph on a low platform, and carries no inscription or date.



Mir Ali Sher Qani's grave during restoration process.





## Mohatta Palace Museum

THE JEWEL OF KARACHI

Board Approval: 1 Nov. 2013 \ Rs. 10 million

**T**he two-storey Mohatta Palace is one of Karachi's most impressive monuments; built in 1927, the building is an ashlar masonry construction with lintels, beams, floor/roof slabs, domes and stairs of RCC. The pink stone used in the building construction was imported from Jodhpur, now in India.

Phase II of the restoration work at the Palace was primarily concerned with the southern central stone canopy, which had gone out of plane towards the south. Two proposed solutions included tying the canopy to the structures behind it to prevent further leaning, and the more invasive disassembly and reassembly of the structure to correct the problem. Unfortunately, owing to the high risk of further damage resulting from an invasive procedure, the issue has yet to be resolved.

Phase III of the conservation and maintenance work at the Palace involved the restoration of the *barsati* structure on the roof. The domes of this structure had developed cracks in the ring beams, which were replaced and the cracks in the domes were stitched. Trustee Shoaib Ismail has been very helpful in advising the works.





Stitching of cracked stone members, followed by grouting of cracks and filling up of eroded mortar with expand grout.

Ferro-Scanning of the longitudinally cracked RCC ring beams of domes-using HILTI PS-200 Professional Scanner; procedures for replacement of corroded squinch rebars of all the five RCC domes; procedures to arrest the infiltration of water and further structural decay.



Completed



## Karachi Press Club

COLONIAL HERITAGE AND ACTIVISM

The KPC building reflecting quality restoration.

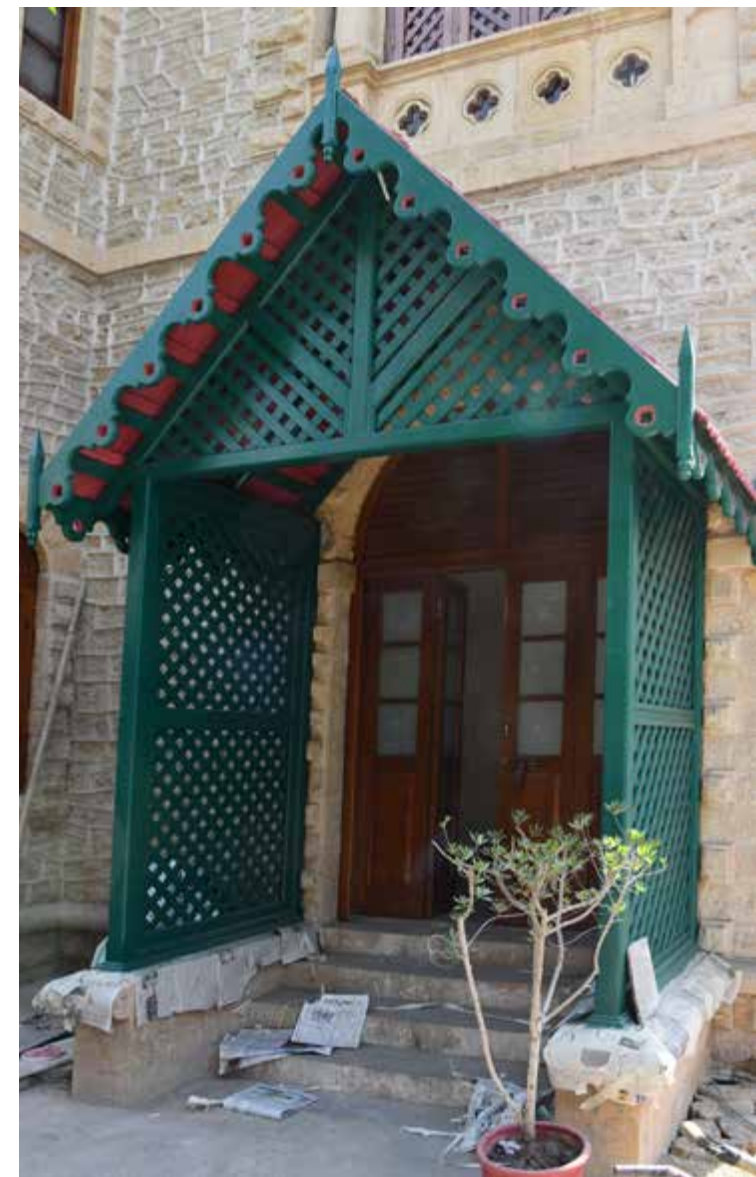
Board Approval: 6 Dec. 2013 \ Rs. 22.5 million

The Karachi Press Club, located at 267 Sarwar Shaheed Road, Karachi, is among the finest late-nineteenth-century stone buildings of the city. Established and maintained as an institution promoting freedom of speech, the building is a nexus for activism in Karachi, and is visited by hundreds on a daily basis.

Heavy traffic, combined with the elemental hazards of rising damp, polluted air and termites, have resulted in the deterioration of the building. While the eroding sandstone threatens the stability of the structure, poor conservation and repair work has suffocated the porous stone, leading to the growth of algae and microorganisms. The rotten frames of the teakwood doors, windows and screens have weakened the woodwork of the building.

Since 2015, all weathered stones were replaced on the exterior of the building. The interior was re-plastered with breathable lime plaster, and cracks were stitched for structural stabilisation. All wooden doors, fanlights and windows were restored, and furniture polished. The valuable old paintings in the KPC were cleaned and restored, tile work on the floors was also restored where necessary, and the electrification system of the entire building was redone. A total of Rs. 22.5 million was spent on the project over a period of four years.

KPC was handed over to its custodians in a ceremony held on 24 December 2018.



Above: KPC building during restoration.

Below left: Library room after restoration.

Below right: Wood trellis covered stoop with gable roof fitted with terracotta roof tiles and ornately pierced barge-board with finials and pendants-painted in dark green, a feature after restoration provides great visual attraction to KPC building.



# Pir Sarhandi Tomb, Matiari

A MARVEL OF ORNAMENTATION

Board Approval: 29 March 2013 \ Rs. 4 million

The tomb of Qutb-al-Aqtaab Hazrat Pir Agha Abdul Rahim Jan Mujaddidi Sarhandi was built in the late 19th century in the tradition of Multani architecture. The structure was constructed with clay bricks, and vertically divided in three portions: the base, the middle (octagonal prism) with eight turrets and four windows, and a circular dome with four lighting shafts. The entrance of the tomb is from the east, with two additional doors in the north and south. The eastern entrance has a main door with a bucket arch, and two smaller doors with rowlock arches.

The interior of the tomb is richly decorated; three faces of the octagonal mid and its eight turrets are completely adorned with *kashi* tiles, whereas the remaining face of the mid and the dome have a *kashi* border. The apexes of the arches are decorated with glasswork, and the borders of graves are made of pure marble. Frescoes depicting the accessories used by Pir Sarhandi, like a *mussallah*, stick, pot of water, comb are also visible above the doors. The tomb suffered structural damages during heavy rainfall in August 2011, which called for immediate repairs, structural stabilisation and the elimination of the persistent problem of rising damp.

The work began in May 2016, with the fabrication and fixing of *kashi* tile panels on the exterior of the octagonal drum of the tomb. The dome and finial were also restored, and all missing architectural features were conserved. However, the rising damp and the damage to the brickwork needs to be addressed.



Above: *Kashi* tile work on the exterior of octagonal drum of the dome. Replacement of severely spalled, damaged, or missing *kashi* tile work.  
Facing page: Pir Sarhandi Tomb, main elevation during restoration.







## Suhagan and Duhagan Tombs

SYMPHONIES IN BRICK

Board Approval: 22 Nov. 2014 \ Rs. 4 million

The brick tombs of Shakarganj Shaikh and Khatal al din Shaikh or Qabil Shah Aror, also known as the tombs of Suhagan and Duhagan, are located on the northeast of the ruins of Arore in Taluka Rohri, District Sukkur. Built circa 12-13th centuries, these Ghaznavid era cut brick tombs and their characteristic ornamentation reflect Achaemenid and Central Asian styles, which were predominant in the pre-Mughal period in Sindh.

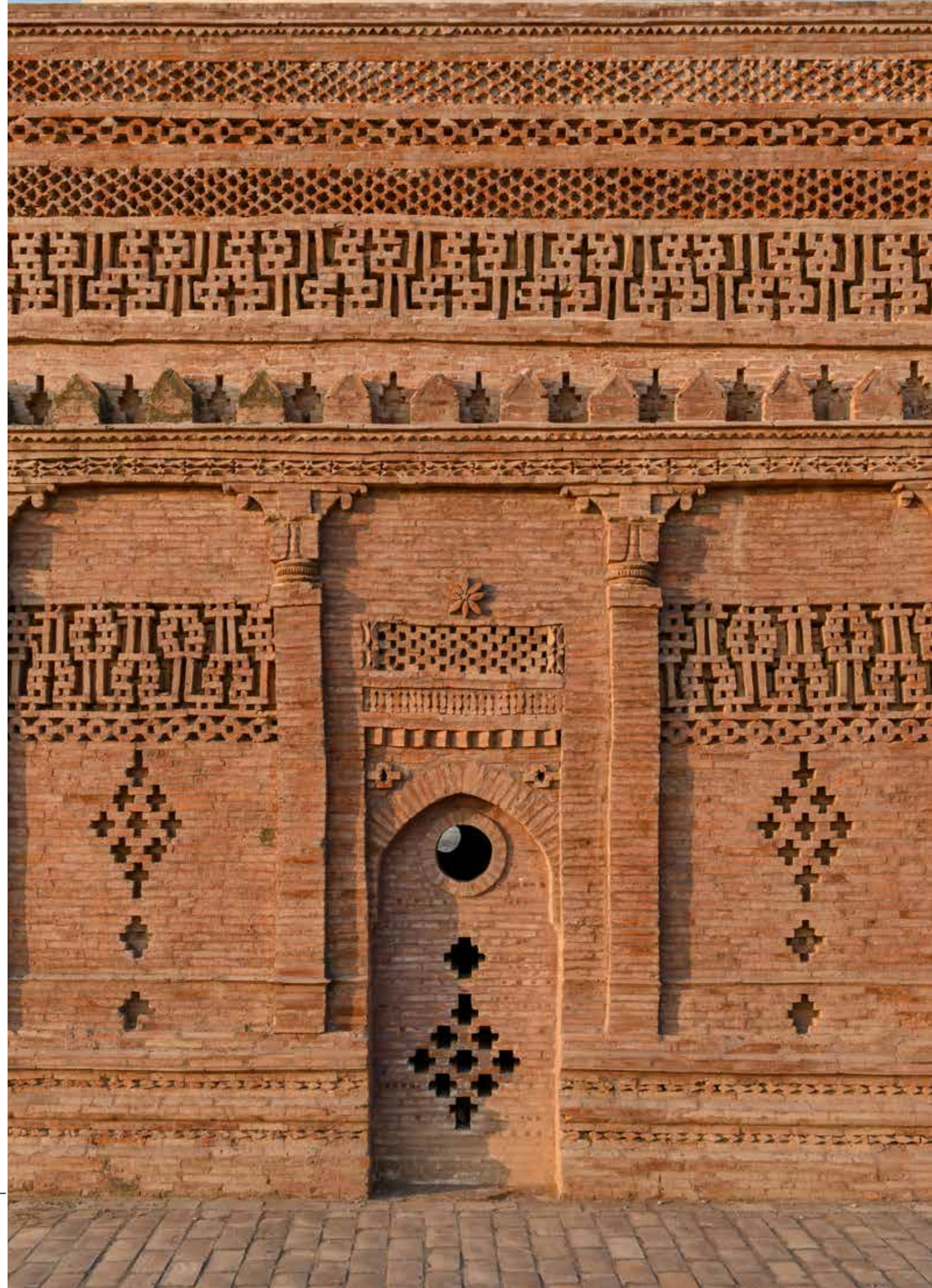
The Suhagan tomb chamber measures 18'-5" square from inside and 24'-5" square from outside while the Duhagan tomb measures 21'-6" square from inside and 26'-8" square from outside. Both the tombs are crowned with high domes and have arched openings in each face. These tombs are famous for the cut and dressed brick work in various geometrical patterns adorning their façades up to the roof level in the *Nikodari* style of tombs found in Balochistan.

Conservation work began in October 2018 with structural stabilisation, masonry work and pointing. Close attention was paid to restoring the original brick pattern of the friezes on both tombs. Both domes had partially collapsed owing to the quarrying of stones nearby, and vegetation that had weakened the brickwork. The damaged domes were repaired using lime plaster, and the missing brickwork was replaced. The floor was also restored in its original cut-and-dressed brickwork style.

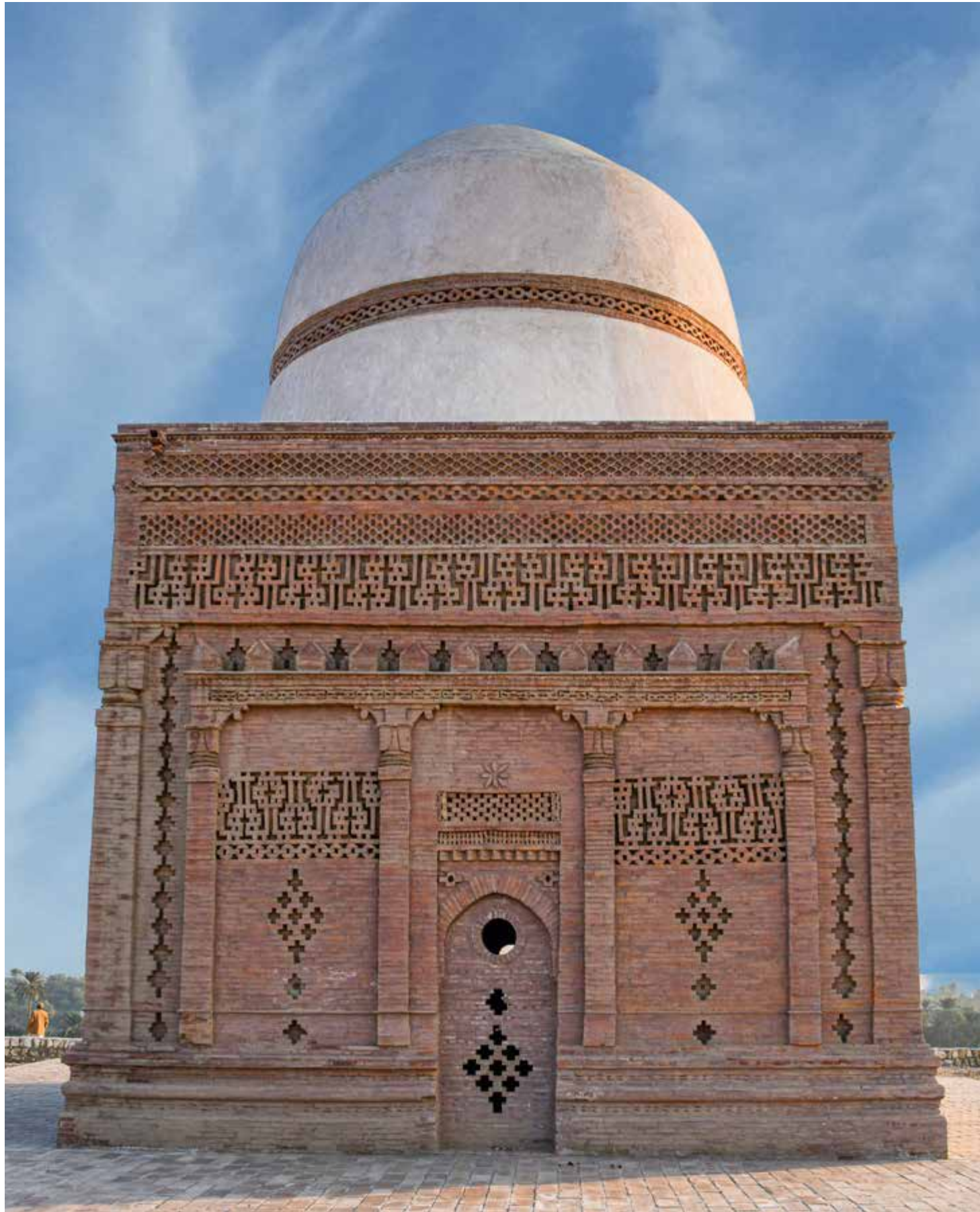
EFT also installed interpretation panels that detail the history of the tombs and the conservation process. The project was completed in November 2019.

Above: Tomb of Duhagan showing deformation and partial collapse due to blasting of the adjoining hillocks for stone quarrying purposes and Tomb of Suhagan showing partial collapse of dome.

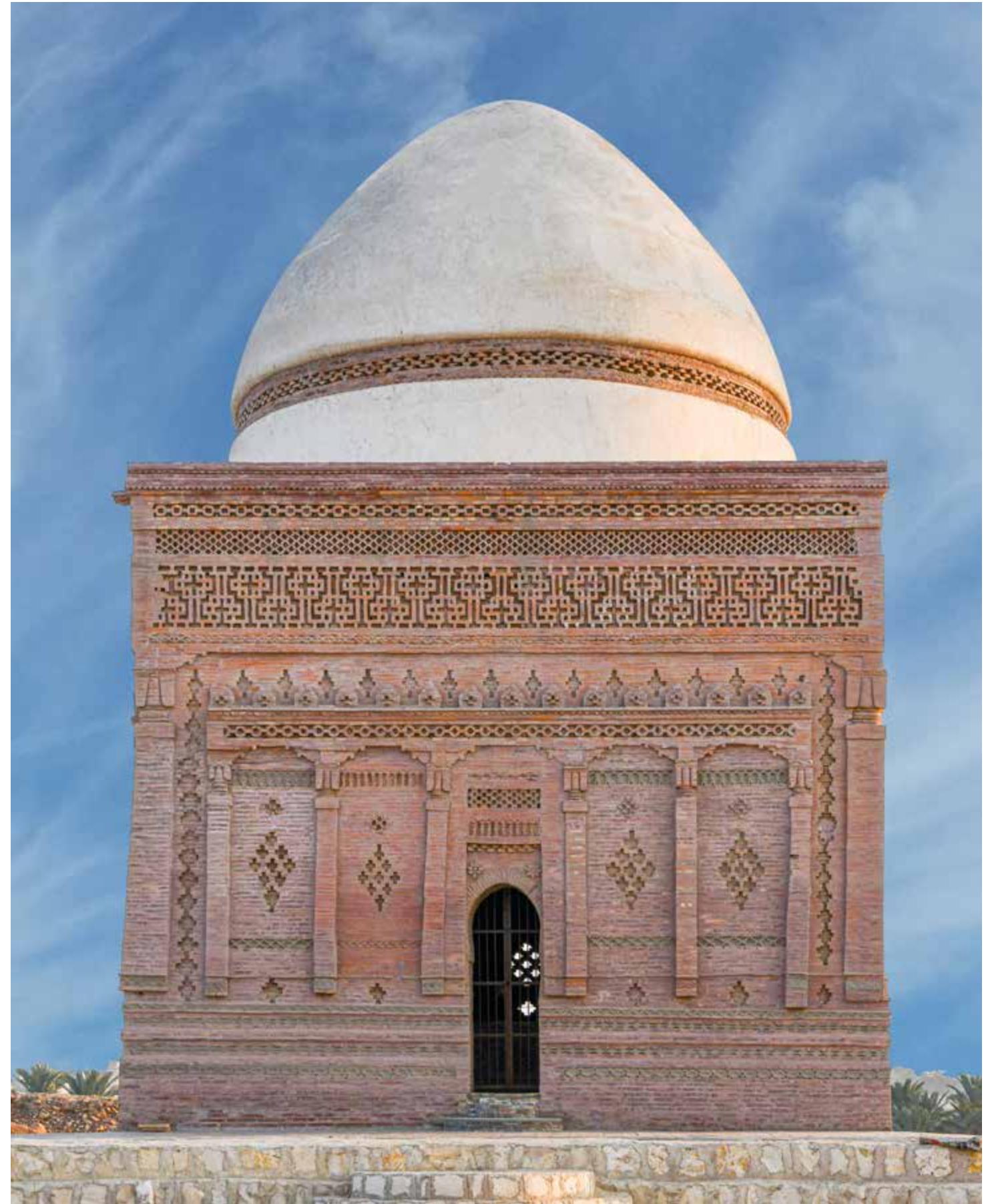
Facing page: Close up view of restored cut and dressed brick work of façade of tomb of Duhagan.







Tomb of Duhagan



Tomb of Sohagan





## Shah Baharo Tomb

COMMEMORATING A KALHORA WARRIOR



Board Approval: 19 June 2013 \ Rs. 8.5 million

**S**hah Baharo was a brave and indefatigable warrior in the eighteenth century who fought eighty-four battles during the Kalhora rule and restored peace to Larkana, when the Sindhi ruler Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhora appointed him administrator of the area. In recognition of his services to the state, Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhora built his tomb in 1773.

The historic tomb was found in deplorable condition; cracks had developed in the main structure of the tomb, including the platform, as a result of heavy rainfall. Damp and groundwater had risen to an astonishing 18' into the structure, severely damaging about half of the *kashi* tiled façade. The frescoes on the interior walls had also deteriorated.

Demand from the civil society of Larkana, published in Dawn Newspaper on 8 March 2013, for repairs and restoration of the tomb motivated EFT to share responsibility of researching, documenting and restoring the tomb. Work commenced in August 2015.

A detailed documentation report was prepared, which included architectural drawings, an assessment and fabrication of traditional materials used in the building, and a comprehensive inventory of the *kashi* tiles used on the tomb.

After the lantern and finials were restored to their original form, the dome was re-plastered and strengthened with dome ribs. Damaged or missing brick masonry on the exterior was replaced with new burnt bricks, followed by lime and *chiroli* plaster that was fabricated in purpose-built lime tanks on-site. Interior work included re-plastering the walls and niches, repairing the dilapidated gravestones, and re-laying the brick flooring. The external platform was also restored with steps leading up to the tomb. The work was carried out over a period of three years, and completed in January 2019.



## Sahib Mahal

RECENT ATTEMPTS AT SPLENDOUR

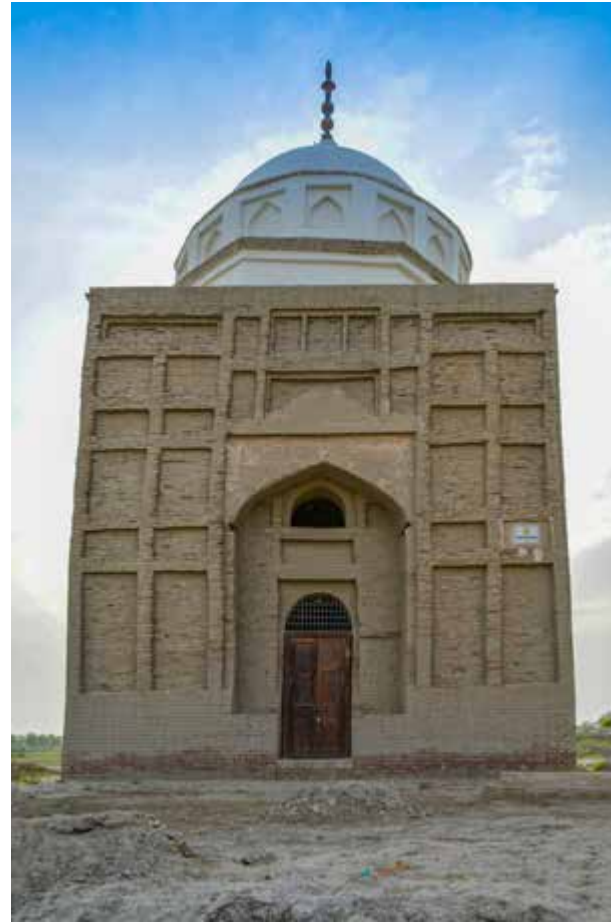
Board Approval: 19 June 2013 \ Rs. 3.2 million

**T**he Sahibaan Mahal, located in Tando Bagho, Badin, was built by Mir Khuda Bux Talpur, one of the members of the royal Mir family, in his wife's name. Built in early 1940s, the *mahal* had three stories, five entrances and six minarets, two on each floor. Each story has a room with a terrace and colourful stained-glass windows. The *mahal* also has two terraces each on three sides of the building, and there is a round shaped swimming pool at the front of the building.

Conservation work began in May 2016, with the removal of water and salt damaged plaster up to the lintel level, after which the exposed brick masonry was re-plastered. Overgrown vegetation around the exterior of the structure was removed, and the brick flooring relaid. Traditional tiled floors on the interior were restored. All woodwork was repaired and polished, including the stained glass windows. The interior and exterior walls were repainted, and all architectural features (domes, parapets, balconies) were restored to their original form.

Completed in March 2018.





## Darya Khan Abro Tomb

A SAMMA COMMANDER'S RESTING PLACE

Board Approval: 29 March 2013 \ Rs. 2.5 million

**D**arya Khan Abro Tomb is situated in Taluka Baqrani, District Larkana. Darya Khan was the commander of the Samma army, who led battles against the Arghuns of Kandahar, and was killed in battle with the Kalhoras. Built with burnt bricks and mud mortar, his tomb has a 28' square plan and is about 40' high.

Work on the project started in July 2015, with the underpinning of the outer walls and foundation of the building. This was followed by pointing and lime plaster, and reconstruction of the dome and finial. The archways were also restored and consolidated, and the cenotaph was also rebuilt inside the tomb. The project was completed January 2016.

## Adam Khan Mari Tomb

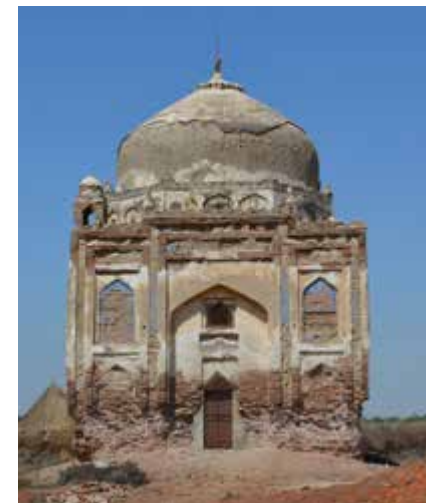
ECHOING TALPUR HERITAGE

Board Approval: 29 March 2013 \ Rs. 3.3 million

**R**aees Adam Khan Mari Baloch was the founder of Tando Adam city, situated 3 miles from Khipro in District Sanghar. His tomb was built in 1766 CE and has roughly the same architectural features and decoration as those of the Talpur tombs in Hyderabad.

The tomb was found in an advanced state of decay owing to rising damp and other elemental hazards, and was at risk of collapse, much like six other tombs in the area that were completely erased as a result of consistent neglect.

The significant issue of rising damp was resolved by undersetting the compromised foundation of the tomb, and rendering it in lime plaster. The conservation work also included the restoration of the tile work, brick flooring and the missing door of the tomb in *rohirho* (Tecomella undulata) wood. The work was carried out over a period of four years, and completed in September 2019.







## Khoso Darbar, Jacobabad

THE DARBAR OF A SARDAR

Board Approval: 14 March 2017 \ Rs. 6 million

Qadirpur is the principal seat of the Khoso tribe in Sindh. The small village on the way to Garhi Khairo, roughly 19 miles from Jacobabad, has a rich heritage of tribal customs and traditions. The most popular anecdotes are of Sardar Abdur Rahim Khan Khoso, the crownless king of the district during the British colonial period. In his capacity as the chief of his clan, he was granted magisterial powers and supposedly built 5 *otags* or darbars all over Sindh, in which he held court.

Of these, the most outstanding was one near Jamro village, a red brick building famously known as Court Bungalow. Built in the late 19th century, it is an imposing structure still in good condition. The ceiling has beautiful, unrivalled tile work that was likely made in Sukkur; the current Sardar claims that the masons were invited from Amritsar. The darbar comprises of a hall, a veranda and a vast courtyard. An old resident of the village claims that the premises of the Court Bungalow has gradually diminished and deteriorated over time.

In 2017, Sardar Sakhi agreed to hand over the building along with 10 acres of surrounding land to EFT, to put into use as the Trust deems fit, without any remuneration. It was decided that the building be adaptively reused as a museum, guesthouse, library, or any other relevant purpose as a public space. The project was approved by the Board at a cost of Rs. 5 million, with an initial agreement with the owner for Rs. 3 million.

In May 2017, conservation work began with the restoration of the boundary wall, plinth protection of the building, and treatment for water logging and salinity up to 3' below its foundations. This was followed by removal of old plaster and application of single coat lime plaster in the rooms of the first and second floors, the verandah and the parapet wall railing. The woodwork on the interior and exterior of



the building was repaired and polished, and the coloured glass panes restored. The traditional flooring was restored, the staircase repaired, and the three roofs were also treated for waterproofing. Brickwork on the plinth level, and all unique architectural and ornamental features were restored. The entire front elevation of the building has been completely preserved. The project was completed and handed over on 13 December 2019.

The adaptive reuse of the building has proven to be problematic; although the custodian Sardar Sakhi Khoso had agreed to the reuse of the building as a museum to display family heirlooms and relics, when these artefacts were requested, broken wooden boxes and chairs were presented, instead of the arms, costumes etc. that had been pledged. In the meantime, chukar partridge and poultry were housed inside the *haveli*. Upon completion of the conservation of the main darbar, EFT has since withdrawn from the project.

*Facing page:* Aerial view of Khoso Marri, Shikarpur after restoration.  
*Above:* Interior view of first floor verandah of Khoso Marri after restoration.  
*Below:* Upper storey after interior restoration.



# Muhammad bin Qasim Tower, Pir Patho

GUARDING THE COAST OF SINDH

Board Approval: 19 June 2013 \ Rs. 2.1 million

Located near the shrine of Shah Hussain Aplan Pir Patho Debali (a contemporary of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar) in District Thatta, the Muhammad Bin Qasim Tower rises about 80' above sea level, and is similar to the Mir Masoom Shah Minaro - a 17th century structure in Sukkur. While the legend is that the tower marks the spot where Muhammad Bin Qasim ported in Sindh, scholars are of the opinion that it could either have been a military lookout or an anchorage marker in Thatta's maritime heydays.

The tower was in a critical state of deterioration; a major section had collapsed due to neglect and weathering over the years, and the remaining section was at severe risk of collapse owing to its instability. EFT restored the tower to its original form with the help of archival photographs provided by Badar Abro, using traditional techniques and sympathetic materials.

The restored tower was opened to the public in a ceremony held on 25 September 2016, inaugurated by Syed Sardar Ali Shah, Minister of Culture, Sindh. It was of of the first restorations of a Protected Monument of a series of 11 projects entrusted to EFT by the Culture Department, Government of Sindh, as part of an MOU signed in September 2015.

EFT also carried out repairs on two historic mosques located near the tower, which were thought to be over 300 years old. This included, after a detailed condition assessment, the re-rendering of missing or damaged architectural features, and the restoration of traditional flooring.



Muhammad Bin Qasim Tower.



Pir Patho, view of historical mosques restored by the EFT.





# Kot Bambhan Tower

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENIGMA

Board Approval: 2 Feb. 2018 \ Rs. 2.4 million

The site of Kot Bambhan is located in Tando Mohammad Khan, Badin. It is a multi-period archaeological site with a *thul* (tower) situated on top of a 20' high mound. The 16' *thul* has been constructed with burnt bricks and mud mortar, in three distinct layers: internal, middle and external. There is also nearby evidence of a wide burnt brick wall to the south of the tower, which may have been the remains of a fortification wall.

It has been suggested that the *thul* may be from the Buddhist period, given that the remains of such stupas and towers can be found in various parts of Sindh. However, glazed pottery found on the surface of the mound indicates its use and occupation during the Islamic period, and M. H. Pahnwar also refers to it as a ruin of the Soomro period in his book *Tasweer-i-Sindh*. The wide-rim glazed pottery, characteristic of the Islamic period, was found in abundance at the site, along with terra cotta animal figurines, toys and shells. A silver coin of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb's rule was also found by a local resident.

Conservation of Kot Bambhan took place in November 2018, and was led by CDC. This was a unique multidisciplinary project that engaged students of archaeology, architecture, engineering and conservation. The excavation disproved the theory that this was a Buddhist or Hindu site, as most of the evidence recovered consisted of pottery and coins from the Mughal and British period. The conservation of the tower itself involved the consolidation of the historic brick structure, and the restoration of the three layers of the tower to their original dimensions. The excavation took place under the direction of Dr. Nilofar Sheikh, with co-directors Prof. Dr. Mohiuddin Veesar (Field Director Excavation) and Mr. Ishtiaq Ansari (Field Director Conservation).





# Tomb of Jam Chutto, Manjhand

REASSEMBLING NOBILITY

Board Approval: 22 Feb. 2016 \ Rs. 0.9 million

The Jam Chutto graveyard is located on top of a hillock in Jamshoro, 1.5 miles west of the Indus Highway, and belongs to the Kalhora dynasty, which ruled over Sindh for eighty two years (1701-1783 A.D). Mian Nasir Muhammad Kalhoro was the first ruler, who, after the Samma rulers, established independent rule in Sindh. Jam Chutto was a prominent noble during the reign of Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhoro and Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhoro.

The graveyard consists of two canopy structures built of carved limestone masonry and lime mortar, on a stone platform. A single brick tomb also survives next to the canopies and outdoor graves.

Work began in August 2017, with the clearing of rubble from the graves and the sorting of the surviving carved stones. The grave platforms were then consolidated, and the carved stones reassembled on the platforms. The project was completed in December 2019.



# Dhandi Masjid

A MUGHAL MARVEL

The masjid is notable for the curved buttresses, double domes and, stucco work adorning the interior of aisles and mehrab.

Board Approval: 29 March 2013 \ Rs. 4.8 million

Dhandi Masjid is located on the Dhandi-Jalalani link road off the Tando Muhammad Khan-Mirpur Bathoro road near Dhandi village, in District Tando Muhammad Khan. The mosque derives its name from the nearby Dhandi mound. It is reported to have been constructed during the Mughal period.

The mosque has a rectangular prayer hall and a *hujra* arranged perpendicular to the *qibla*. The prayer hall is divided into three chambers by arches. The nave has a square plan of 10'-4", and is crowned by a dome resting on an octagonal drum. The aisles have square plans of 9'-3" each, and carry small double domes. The weight of the prayer hall, including the nave and aisles, is supported by six arches. The mosque is most notable for its structural and applied decorations. Structural decorations include the ornate merlons around the octagonal drums of the domes and the buttresses supporting the octagonal drums of double domes of the aisles. Applied decoration includes stucco work on interior of aisles and the *mehrab*.

Since 2015, one of the main conservation concerns in Dhandi Masjid was the problem of rising damp, which had damaged the walls of the building to a height of 10ft. Air drains were therefore installed around the mosque - a mechanism to ventilate the subsoil and train the damp to come to the surface below ground, instead of rising through the structure.

View showing the alarming condition of masjid before restoration.





## Saving Shikarpur's Heritage

URBAN HERITAGE UNDER THREAT

In its quest to preserve both public and privately owned buildings of outstanding heritage value in the cities, towns and villages of Sindh, EFT has always shown a keen interest in the Historic Town of Shikarpur. Efforts are being made to not only preserve the residential and commercial heritage buildings that are vulnerable to neglect and demolition, but also to curb the sale of carved teakwood facades, balconies, doors, windows, fanlights and furniture.

In 2019, EFT filed a petition before the Honourable High Court of Sindh, Circuit Court Larkana, for the protection of the heritage properties in Shikarpur. Despite the Honourable High Court's order restraining the authorities from allowing demolition, damage or sale, the desecration continues unabated. EFT has run several awareness campaigns in both Shikarpur and Karachi to bring the community's attention to this matter, as it now rests on the citizens of Shikarpur to be on the vigil for the protection of their heritage.

Despite the bottlenecks, EFT has made meaningful progress in documenting, preserving and promoting the heritage of Shikarpur since 2013. This includes the publication of Dr. Aneela Naeem's book *Shikarpur - Historic City: Inventory and Mapping of Heritage Properties*, the organisation of several Watch Days with NED University, and the purchase of antique woodwork for its preservation and appropriate reuse. Buildings conserved have been outlined in the following pages.



EFT publication: Shikarpur Historic City, Sindh - Dr. Aneela Naeem.



A view of an old building, Hathi Dar, Shikarpur.



Awan Mansion, Shikarpur.

This beautiful building above owned by an Awan family has been allowed to decay. Mr. Zia ul Haq Awan one of the owners has been contacted with a request to allow restoration and adaptive use of this building. EFT awaits the families response.

Overleaf: Aerial view of Awan Mansion.







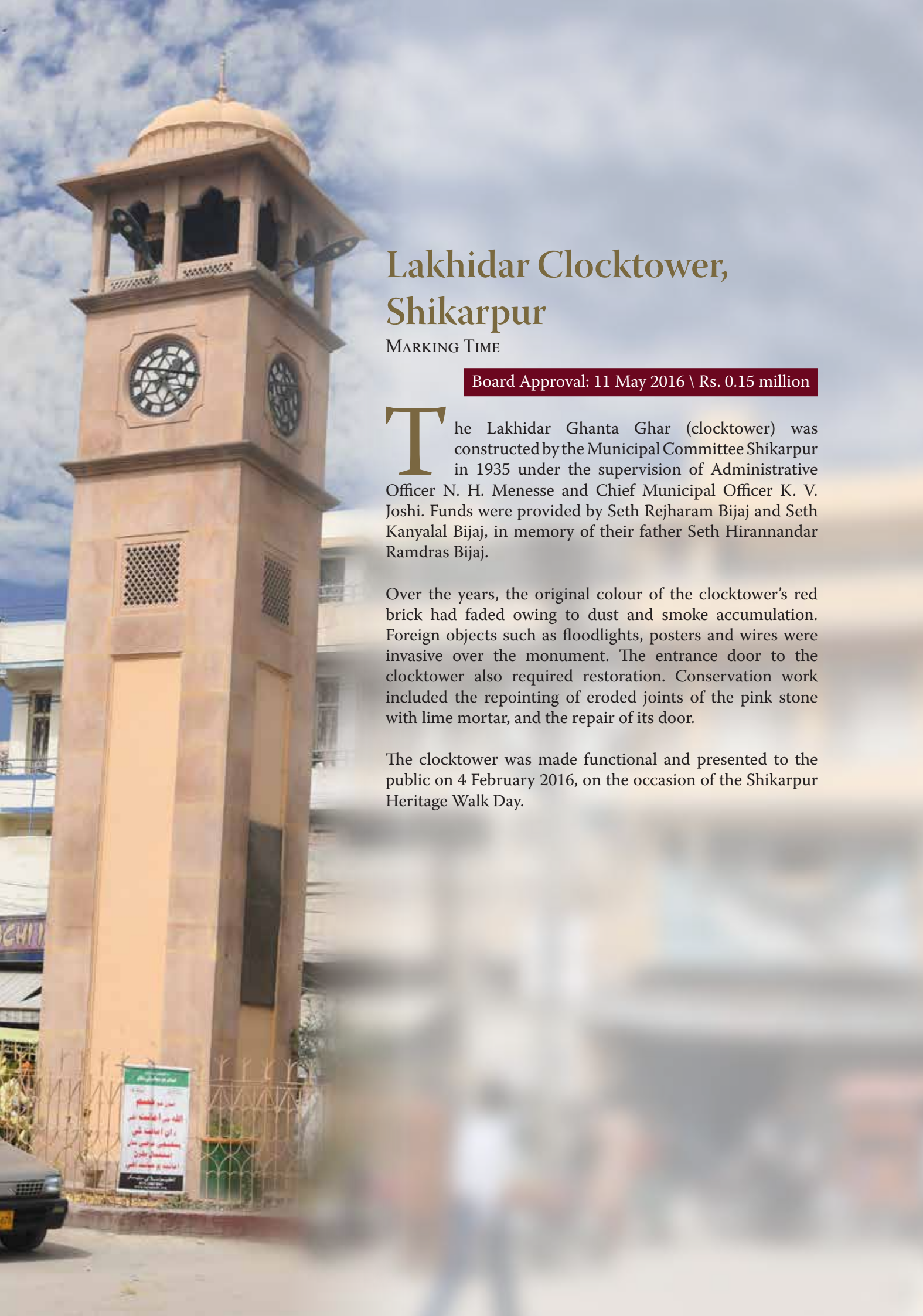


Wood work restoration, Shikarpur Watch Centre.



Remaining portion of the balcony of Shawak Ram Building, Shikarpur.  
EFT acquired the other portion from a antique dealer, Shikarpur.





# Lakhidar Clocktower, Shikarpur

MARKING TIME

Board Approval: 11 May 2016 \ Rs. 0.15 million

The Lakhidar Ghanta Ghar (clocktower) was constructed by the Municipal Committee Shikarpur in 1935 under the supervision of Administrative Officer N. H. Menesse and Chief Municipal Officer K. V. Joshi. Funds were provided by Seth Rejharam Bijaj and Seth Kanyalal Bijaj, in memory of their father Seth Hirannandar Ramdras Bijaj.

Over the years, the original colour of the clocktower’s red brick had faded owing to dust and smoke accumulation. Foreign objects such as floodlights, posters and wires were invasive over the monument. The entrance door to the clocktower also required restoration. Conservation work included the repointing of eroded joints of the pink stone with lime mortar, and the repair of its door.

The clocktower was made functional and presented to the public on 4 February 2016, on the occasion of the Shikarpur Heritage Walk Day.



# Lakhidar Archway, Shikarpur

A SOLE SURVIVOR

Board Approval: 11 May 2016 \ Rs. 0.2 million

Shikarpur has eight famous gates, namely Lakhidar, Hathidar, Hazardar, Savidar, Kirandar, Waghnodar, Khanpurdar, and Nausherodar. On these gates were beautiful arches constructed with burnt brick tiles. Owing to poor maintenance and years of neglect, all the arches have collapsed, except for the Lakhidar arch.

The archway was flanked on both sides by numerous unauthorised encroachments that were damaging the structure. With the financial assistance of EFT, the District Heritage Committee Shikarpur authorised the relocation and compensation of the shops that were encroaching on the archway. The conservation work involved the re-plastering and rendering of the archway using traditional materials and construction techniques.



# Bhitai Bazaar Community Well, Shikarpur

REVITALISING CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Board Approval: 11 May 2016 \ Rs. 0.05 million

In the old city area of Shikarpur, there were historically many wells constructed in different *mohallas* by the local communities for drinking purposes. With the passage of time and installation of electric motor handpumps, many of these wells vanished except for the community well of the Bhitai Bazar, which had also been badly damaged.

With the financial assistance of EFT, the District Heritage Commissioner Shikarpur sanctioned the repair and reuse of the community well. Conservation work involved repairing the damaged parts of the brick structure and making the well functional for the community.



Bhitai Bazaar, Community Well after rehabilitation.



# EFT Heritage Watch Centre, Shikarpur

NEW CARETAKERS OF CULTURE

Board Approval: 11 May 2016 \ Rs. 10 million

In 2015, EFT in collaboration with NED University Heritage Cell initiated the World Monuments Fund Shikarpur Heritage Watch Day. After a survey of old abandoned buildings in the historic centre, the Deputy Commissioner offered the abandoned Headmaster’s residence of High School No. 1, for conservation and the establishment of a Heritage Watch Centre, along with a local office for EFT.

This building is reported to have been constructed in 1865 as the Headmaster’s residence. Mirza Kalich Beg, whose brother was the Headmaster, is also believed to have stayed here. Unfortunately, despite being protected under the Heritage Act, it was found in a state of complete disrepair and required urgent conservation.

In March 2017, the Deputy Commissioner and the Headmaster of the school handed over possession of the building to EFT, and the Education Department approved plans for future management of the premises.

The building was restored, and work was completed in December 2019.





# Cultural Landhi, Badin

CELEBRATING COMMUNAL SPACES

Board Approval: 28 Dec 2018 \ Rs. 0.3 million

The village Bar Jo Dhoru (presently known as Abdul Rehman Jat) supposedly hosted Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai. The Jat tribe is known to be the disciples and performers of Shah Jo Raag. Painted in the typical motifs of the Jat tribe, the beautiful central *landhi* in this village was a designated space for cultural events and public gatherings. Renowned scholar Dr. Nabi Buksh Khan Baloch also visited this *landhi* during his lifetime. Unfortunately, the *landhi* collapsed during the heavy monsoon rains of 2011. On the request of Muhammad Ramzan Jat, EFT provided financial assistance of Rs. 0.3 million for its reconstruction.

# Samadhi of Parmanand Mevaram

FIRST SINDHI LEXICOGRAPHER

Board Approval: 14 March 2017 \ Rs. 0.15 million

Parmanand Mevaram Ramchandani (1866-1938) was a renowned Sindhi writer, lexicographer and journalist. Born and raised in Hyderabad, he went on to receive his education at Shikarpur and Karachi. From October 1896 he became the editor of the Sindhi newspaper *Jote*, and later went on to publish two volumes of his book *Gul Phul* in November 1925 and December 1935 respectively, which were reprinted by the Sindh Adabi Board in 2005. He was also the first local lexicographer of the Sindhi dictionary.

Ramchandani was buried in a Christian cemetery near Qasim Chowk, Hyderabad. This was confirmed upon examining the site and photographic evidence, as well as consulting the bishop of the Catholic Church.

The grave was restored by EFT by raising the base of the grave with masonry work and waterproofing it with 2-3 coats of bitumen to prevent damage through rising damp. The platform and grave were then finished in white marble, and the epitaph was placed at the head of the grave. A small ceremony held in March 2017 marked the completion of the project, and paid tribute to the writer's life and works in a formal gathering of writers and journalists.







## Talpur Monuments in Hyderabad

A SYMBOL OF GRACE AND POISE

Board Approval: 18 June 2013 \ Rs. 37.5 million

With the death of Mir Ghulam Ali, Mir Karam Ali ascended the throne of the Hyderabad unit of the Talpur dynasty in Sindh in 1812 C.E. Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur was a poet and the *Diwan i Karam* is his well-known collection. He ruled for seventeen years and was the first Talpur ruler to be buried in Hyderabad in the precincts of the area referred to as the tombs of the Amirs of Sindh.

The complex consists of twelve tombs, mostly square buildings crowned by a hemispherical dome with tiered glazed finials resting on an inverted lotus base. Unique architectural ornamentation include kiosks, surmounted by domelets and miniature finials. With the passage of time and intemperate weather conditions, vandalism and neglect, the entire complex fell into disrepair, particularly its glazed *kashi* tile work, and the tombs lost their grace and architectural poise; the *kashi* tiles were cracked and flaking, and many panels were missing all or a large number of tiles. The tombs had been crudely

plastered, most of which had cracked or come off the exterior entirely. The roofs had deep cracks in some places and were leaking, which was contributing to a number of conservation issues in the structures below.

Responding to a request for restoration of the structure, EFT initiated work on the restoration of eight of the twelve tombs in the complex, in May 2010, with the permission and encouragement of Mir Hyder Ali. Conservation work included re-plastering of the tombs, repairing the leaking roof and consolidation of the cracks in the structures. The delicate *kashi* panels were restored, and in some places replaced with new tiles fabricated carefully by indigenous craftsmen, who used Henry Cousens' Portfolio of Illustrations of Sindh Tiles as a reference, and reproduced them in the same colour and design as the original – maintaining their aesthetic authenticity. Other components of the work included the restoration of wall paintings and carved wooden doors, waterproofing, structural stabilisation, consolidation of damaged kiosks and parapets, repair of brick masonry and flat brick flooring.

The project also included conservation of two other components: the Badshahi Bungalow in Tando Noor Mohammad, Unit 4, Latifabad, which was designed and commissioned by Prince Mir Hassan Ali Khan Talpur on his return from the Calcutta prison in 1863, and his residential *haveli*. The Badshahi Bungalow consists of a spacious three storey terraced structure and a single storey annexe with a





walkway connecting it to the level of the ground floor roof. Some of its striking characteristics are embellished interiors complemented by teak doors, fanlights glazed with stained glass, royal chandeliers, mounted trophies, ceiling mounted candle light fixtures of different designs and carved teak furniture. A marked feature of the exterior is its colonnades, perforated parapet and teakwood screens (trellis) and louvres.

EFT extended its support to the custodians of the building to conserve and restore its lost glory. In October 2010, restoration began with emergency repairs and structural stabilisation, by stitching the fractured walls with mild steel joists. The exterior and interior walls were rendered with breathable lime plaster, using traditional materials and techniques. The lime wash, paint finishes and brick floor of the lower storey of the main building were also restored. The damaged brick floor was replaced, and general maintenance works were carried out. Restoration of the residential *haveli* began in June 2014.

Along with the Badshahi Bungalow and the residential *haveli*, restoration work on the Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur monuments was completed in May 2015.



Above: A view of Badshahi Bungalow, Latifabad.  
Tile panel of Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb, Hyderabad.

## Dropped Projects

PROJECTS	REASONS
KARACHI	
Repair and restoration of heritage façade of Ashique Ali Lalan building, Kharadar.	The Sindh Governments Technical Committee on Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Committee did not give an NOC, therefore the assignee returned the amount given by EFT as 30% of the cost of the project.
Repair and restoration of the historic fish section of Empress market, Saddar.	The matter remained under litigation and no decision was taken. In view of the Supreme Court decision the building had been demolished as it was falling within the Empress Market area.
Redevelopment, protection and restoration of Jufel Hurst High School Building, Guru Mandir.	The Education Department has already undertaken reconstruction of the school building from Government resources.
Restoration of DG Science College (feasibility study).	The feasibility study could not be submitted and it was felt that the suggested amount of Rs. 0.5 million was insufficient.
Preservation and restoration of old Frere Mason Lodge.	The Wildlife Department was advised to apply for an NOC from the Technical Committee of Sindh Heritage Cultural (Preservation) and also to vacate the building. After its restoration, it would be adapted as a museum. The Department did not respond and the project was dropped.
Revitalization of Karachi Leather Market, Ali Akbar Street, Joona Market, Jooria Bazar, Napier Quarters, Old Town.	After a site visit of the Project Director EFT and his discussions with the owners, who were unwilling to have the building restored, the project was dropped.
Spreading awareness program, Pakistan Chowk.	Some preliminary work was undertaken by EFT, but later on it was decided that KMC would do the work from their own resources.
Forming the platform Sindh Heritage Society.	The project did not mature.
SUKKUR	
Preservation and restoration of Dargah Masoom Shah Bukhari.	The Auqaf Department did not respond despite our repeated requests. The Department has undertaken the work from their own resources.
Repair and restoration of Abul Qasim Namkeen Cemetery.	The Culture Department is undertaking the project.
Repair and restoration of Satin Jo Astan.	The Culture Department is undertaking the project.
Restoration of the rubble masonry enclosure wall and main gate of Island Shrine of Khawaja Khizar, located on River Indus, Rohri.	A study was carried out via consultants by EFT. The C.M. has decided that the Irrigation Department will undertake the work. All reports available with EFT were given to Chief Engineer, Sukkur Barrage.
THATTA	
Consolidation of Jam NIDO's Mausoleum, WHS Makli, Thatta.	UNESCO experts including structural engineers, architects and conservators visited the site and submitted their reports to UNESCO. The matter is now with UNESCO.
HYDERABAD	
Repair and restoration of Hujras at Bhitshah and Shah Abdul Karim Bulri	Due to a dispute between the Dargah Gaddi Nasheen and Faqirs, the repair and restoration work could not be undertaken.
Conservation of Mir Haram Pucca Fort.	Culture Department has not granted an NOC to EFT for undertaking the conservation work.



PROJECTS	REASONS
SHIKARPUR	
Repair and restoration of Buddha Ashram.	The Evacuee Trust Property objected to its restoration by EFT and advised to suspend the work and handover the building to the ETP.
Repair and restoration of Hassan Ali House 5/619, Hassan Ali Street Wagno gate lane.	The assignee was unwilling to restore the house within the nominal amount (0.5 million) sanctioned by EFT.
Preservation of notified heritage property building 6/362 situated at Lulan Mala Awan Street, Shikarpur	The owner of the Awan House asked for the restoration of the entire building instead of the small portion approved by the EFT within a grant of Rs. 0.35 million.
Repair and restoration of IBA District Montessori School DMS, Shikarpur.	Vice Chancellor IBA Sukkur was advised to apply for an NOC from Education and Culture Department. The school building would need to be vacated as the restoration work cannot be completed within the 2 months of holidays in June and July.
KHAIRPUR	
Restoration and rehabilitation of the two storey gate house of partially demolished Darbar Baba Gurpat Sahib.	Due to a dispute between the Hindu communities the work could not be undertaken by the District Administration for which Rs. 1.5 million was given by EFT. The District Administration Khairpur has returned the amount.
Repair and restoration of old dispensary at Kot Diji for setting up of camp office.	Prince Mir Mehdi Raza has not given his consent for handing over the building to EFT for its restoration and setting up of the camp office.
Preservation and restoration of old Chief Session Court, Khairpur.	The Works and Services Department GOS on the directive of the Judicial Department has undertaken the construction of a new building for the Session Court from Government resources.
Repair and restoration of Mir Atta Hussain Talpur Haveli, Kot Diji.	The project was not approved due to the poor progress of other Kot Diji projects.
Repair and restoration of Ghulam Ali Bungalow, Kot Diji.	The project was not approved due to the poor progress of other Kot Diji projects.
Repair and restoration of old Dargah Jhando Mashaikh.	The Project Director EFT after his site visit reported that modern interventions had already been carried out, which would have been difficult to dismantle and remove. The project was therefore not approved.
JAMSHORO	
<div><div>▪ Repair of private house of Abdul Hameed Gadhi village Talti, Taluka Sehwan.</div><div>▪ Restoration of Sehwan Museum.</div></div>	Chief Minister Secretariat was requested to provide funds to EFT to undertake the private house which has no archaeological significance.
NAUSHERO FEROZ	
Repair and restoration of Halani Darbar.	After approval of the project, the MOU prepared by EFT was given to the caretaker of the Darbar for his signature but the caretaker informed that the management would undertake the repair work from its own resources.
MIRPUR KHAS	
Repair and restoration of Bhurgari Bungalow, Kot Ghulam Muhammad.	After the approval of the project, the site was visited by Chairperson CDC and Regional Coordinator CDC and according to them the repair work could not be carried out due to the damaged and precarious condition of the building, thus the investment would be fruitless.

# Buddha Ashram

A SANCTUARY FOR SHIKARPUR’S ELDERLY

Board Approval: 22 Feb. 2016 \ Rs. 5 million

The Chhbra building was built in memory of Seth Tourmal Mulchand, the iron and steel merchant of Shikarpur, in 1936 by his heirs Rada Kishan Parsram and Hasannd Chhbra. It was built for the welfare of the senior citizens of Shikarpur, who were provided lodging and board free of cost. Commonly known as ‘Buddha Ashram’ (old people’s home), the building is located in Lakhidar, one of the busiest areas in the heart of the walled city.

The architecture of the building reflects a blend of French and neo-classical styles. The entrance to the building is through a semi-circular arch supported by two pillars. It has a brick courtyard and a semi-circular verandah with seven Roman-style pillars in a row dividing the two. The entire structure is built of burnt bricks with lime plaster and floral stuccowork. Four projected balconies with moulded iron grills bear the names of those people in whose memory the building was constructed.

Since partition in 1947, the building has changed many hands. Initially, it was the Shikarpur Hotel until 1980. In 1990, it was used as the provincial excise and taxation office, after which a commercial vocational training centre was established. Ever since the building was constructed in 1936, no major repair work has been carried out on the building, which has resulted in its fragile state and rapid deterioration. A portion of the building has collapsed, and one balcony has been removed. Parts of the front facade covered in multiple layers of plaster, graffiti and posters. The doors and windows were damaged by a termite infestation, and there were visible cracks in the columns.

In 2017, EFT signed an MOU with the Deputy Commissioner/Chairman District Heritage Committee Shikarpur for the preservation and restoration of the dilapidated Buddha Ashram building, owned by the Evacuee Trust Property (ETP), Karachi. To ensure that the stakeholders had no objection to the restoration and adaptive reuse of the Buddha Ashram, EFT published a public notice in Dawn Newspaper on 8 January 2019 and Kawish Newspaper on 8 and 9 January 2019, inviting public participation. A meeting was held at the DC office, Shikarpur, on 23 January 2019, which was not attended by any representative of the ETP, wherein the decision was taken to restore the Buddha Ashram and set up a museum as its adaptive reuse.

EFT initiated emergency conservation work at the Buddha Ashram on 28 February 2019, and simultaneously conveyed the aforementioned decision to the Administrator of the ETP on the same day, with the request to acknowledge receipt of the letter within a week, else it would be taken as his consent to the proposal. Unfortunately, as advised by Director ETP, EFT had to suspend the restoration work on 8 March 2019, and remove all conservation material and equipment from the site.

Given the precarious condition of the building, the ETP was again approached to allow the restoration work to be resumed on an urgent basis, or to allow EFT to do so with its own resources, unfortunately to no response. As the matter is yet to be resolved, the building is currently unattended and liable to collapse, and the ETP will be solely responsible for the loss of this monumental heritage site. This situation may have been prevented had the heritage legislation and its related tools been strongly in effect. We strongly urge the Sindh Government and the Federal Evacuee Trust Property Department to take necessary steps to help restore the monument and to put it to civic use. The Federal Government of Ministry of National Heritage and Culture Division that has a responsibility in this matter is invited.

Overleaf: A view of Budha Ashram, Shikarpur showing its present deteriorated condition









## Kanji Building, Pakistan Chowk

### FACADISM AND NEGLECT

**K**anji Building, a four storey stone structure built during the British period, is listed as Protected Heritage under the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act, 1994. Property once notified as Protected Heritage is not permitted to be destroyed, defaced, damaged or altered, without getting proper approval and permission from the KBCA-Heritage Cell and the Heritage Advisory Committee, Government of Sindh. Such acts are punishable under the law. Even if the owner wishes to alter the property, permission and approval of the proposed plan must be acquired. Despite this, and with little regard for the consequences, the owner of the building began its “demolition by neglect” in December 2018 to pave way for construction of a high-rise block in its place, and that too without seeking prior permission of the concerned quarters. Taking serious view of this unlawful act of the owner, the Directorate General of Antiquities and Archaeology, Culture and Antiquities Department, Government of Sindh got the demolition work halted at the site vide Show Cause Notice dated 12-12-2018 and thus the complete loss of the building facade was prevented.

*Above: Facade of Kanji Building, 9/127 Bellasis Street, Narain Road, Pakistan Chowk, Karachi left standing in May 2020, after illegal partial demolition of the building in December 2018.*

Faced with this situation, the owner of the partially-demolished Protected Kanji Building commissioned a proposal from Arch. Shahid Khan of CALECO, 29 C, First Floor, 24th Commercial Street, Tauheed Commercial Area, Phase-V, DHA, Karachi in April 2019 for preservation of the façade and construction of a six storey structure behind but incorporating the heritage façade as part of the development, and approached EFT for grant of financial assistance of Rs.5.145 million for repair and restoration of the surviving stone façade of the building.

Since the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act, 1994, which sets out the principles and procedures to be followed when conserving heritage buildings, does not have any policies which specifically deal with partial conservation of a building facade, and since it was clear that the owner had the resources to conserve the building, EFT did not consider it advisable to entertain the proposal and advised the wealthy owner of the building to deal with the highly controversial (and denounced by many conservators as vandalism) work from his own pocket. Further, had EFT extended financial assistance to this wealthy owner, it would have set a precedent for the mafia to continue to demolish old beautiful buildings of Karachi and put up new high rise blocks incorporating the free standing facade.

This is not the first example of wilful demolition of privately owned heritage buildings. There are many such examples in Karachi where heritage buildings have been demolished leaving their facades standing; two facades of demolished buildings from the colonial era are standing alone near Bambino Cinema for the last 50+ years as also the Duarte building near Fleet Club.

Demolition is not the only danger to the colonial era buildings of Karachi; neglect can be just as harmful. Once a building is empty and maintenance stops, water damage and insects can destroy the building just as surely as an explosive charge or a bulldozer. If the damage is not arrested and repaired in time, such a building, even if it is still standing, may be lost forever. This is referred to as “demolition by neglect.”

Karachi’s colonial era buildings of great historical, social, and symbolic significance are threatened by abandonment and demolition, uncontrolled development, and inappropriate additions and alterations.

There are many challenges that weaken the protection of these buildings:

1. Legal issues: buildings stand neglected and quietly decaying while ownership disputes are sorted out.
2. Economic issues: rising land prices offer incentives to demolish old buildings and put up new blocks.
3. Inadequacies in the administrative and legal protection offered to historic buildings, and unfortunately also including corruption in circumventing the legal protection which is in place.
4. Resource issues: there is a shortage of skilled craftsmen able to restore historic buildings in an appropriate manner.

EFT, since its inception in 2009, has been drawing attention to the dangers facing the architectural patrimony of Karachi.

If we wish to save the beautiful colonial era buildings of Karachi from further demolition and disappearance there is a need to make the private owners, the government and occupants legally bound to maintain the property in a good state of repair, which is also in their own interest. Following the recent rains in Karachi in July 2020, it is reported that the civil administration has asked the provincial authorities to delist more than 50 dangerous buildings from the structures listed under the Protection Act so that these could be demolished. There is no talk of making efforts to restore or protect these heritage monuments but to demolish them.





# Shahi Mahal, Kot Diji

## A PASTORAL PALACE

Shahi Mahal, the court of Mir Faiz Mohammad I, is located about 2 km northeast of Kot Diji town. Constructed in 1890s, Shahi Mahal, unlike other bungalows located inside Kot Diji town, is surrounded by agricultural fields and thus has a pastoral feel. It remained a court until the 1920s, when, under the reign Mir Ali Nawaz, Khairpur State adopted the British legal system. The frescoes on its interior are more detailed than any other in the current bungalows of the Mirs of Khairpur. And unlike any of the other bungalows, the ceiling of its main hall adorned with mirror work is arched. The exterior has, on three sides, porticos varying in detail and design, which serve as main entrances for the public. On the fourth side, which is the back of the building, is a columned veranda, at the corner of which lies a segregated entrance for women and a stairwell leading to the upper level. The smaller rooms/ wings that surround the main hall of audience were either used for “private meetings and conversations that could not be carried out in the main public hall,” or as “resting chambers by the royalty.”

Shahi Mahal is a load bearing composite masonry structure with baked brick of size 12” x 6” x 3” in mud mortar on its exterior and unbaked brick of size 12” x 6” x 3” in mud mortar on its interior, both sides covered with lime plaster. The roof consists of M.S. joists and girders. The woodwork is all in teak. The floor is of brick.

Shahi Mahal is now lying abandoned. Neglect has undermined the structure. A large section of baked and unbaked brick built stair tower has collapsed. This is not the only damage at Shahi Mahal, the paintings are disappearing from its ceiling due to corrosion of roof steel joists and girders caused by infiltration of rainwater from the roof.

To restore this architectural jewel of Kot Diji to its original form and grandeur, the EFT approached Prince Mehdi Raza in 2018 for permission to carry out the following conservation work on the Shahi Mahal:

- **Exterior Restoration:**
  - Restoration of the collapsed baked/unbaked brick stair tower and its teakwood gate & finishing works on original lines.
  - Repairs to parapet wall.

- Elimination of the major problem of water infiltration from the roof causing corrosion of roof joists leading to decay of the ceiling paintings by replacing the cracked and loose roof mud covering to a depth of five inches with roof tiles laid flat in lime mortar finally covered with POLYUREA Roof Coating, maintaining the gradient the gradient required for efficient drainage of the roof and introducing spouts / down pipes and *khuras* at appropriate points.
- Grouting of structural cracks.
- Repairs to the damaged brick steps of three porches.
- Repairs to deteriorated lime plaster on exterior of the building.
- Repair and painting of damaged teakwood ventilators.

## Interior Restoration

- Repairs to deteriorated lime plaster on interior of the building.
- Renewal of distempering of walls on interior of the building.
- Repairs to teakwood doors, windows, ventilators and other woodwork complete with replacement of their fittings and lacquer polishing.
- In-kind replacement of broken coloured glass panes of doors, window and ventilators.
- Repairs to the damaged mirror and floral painting works.
- Restoration of 4 bathrooms complete with internal and external water supply and sanitary fittings on original lines.
- Repairs to internal electrification including rewiring and in-kind replacement of electric fittings.

## Other Works

- Restoration of tennis court and horse stable on original lines.
- Repairs to the Main Gate including provision for a new, properly designed iron gate.
- Provision of 12’ wide paved approach road from Main Gate to the front porch of the building.
- Provision for 6’ wide paved apron all around the building.
- Provision for soft and hard landscaping worthy of the heritage site.
- Signage and interpretation.

The Shahi Mahal is already included in the conservation project amounting to Rs. 35 million approved by the Board of Trustees for Kot Diji buildings in its 13th meeting held on November 01, 2013.

Above: Shahi Mahal, Kot Diji, fresco paintings adorning the walls and ceiling of verandah exhibit flaking due to corrosion of roof girders and joists caused by infiltration of water from the roof.  
Overleaf: Painted ceiling of main hall of Shahi Mahal, Kot Diji.









*Kashi* tile workshop.

# The Conservation of Skill

## TRADITIONAL CRAFTS AND THEIR ROLE IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION

Some of the many direct and indirect beneficiaries of the initiatives undertaken by EFT to safeguard the heritage of Sindh, are the craftsmen who are highly skilled in traditional construction and ornamentation methods, and who dedicate their livelihoods to realise this vision. EFT provides an avenue for the local community to practice their traditional craftsmanship, which has resulted in multifaceted developments in heritage conservation, job creation, the re-emergence of craft communities, and overall economic sustainability.

While all of EFT’s conservation projects are led by a team of in-house architects and engineers, as well as technical and conservation experts, due credit for the finesse of the conservation work must be given to the craftsmen who are responsible for the conservation of traditional structural and surface embellishments. Much of the effort vested in the rehabilitation of historic monuments by these craftsmen goes unnoticed, and deserves to be highlighted as the very foundation upon which the conservation of Sindh’s heritage is based.

The main traditional skills being employed on conservation projects are the fabrication and application of lime mortar and plaster, *kashi* glazed tile work, carpentry, cut-and-dressed brickwork and various forms of stuccowork and interior embellishment. While the use of traditional lime mixes harks back to indigenous construction techniques that can be found in the original historic fabric of monuments across Sindh, the use of *kashi* tiles and brickwork echoes aesthetic influences from Central Asia and Iran.

EFT has provided these craftsmen with holistic professional capacity building that goes beyond honing

their craft. All craftsmen interviewed attest to having benefitted from close professional supervision, which includes learning transferable skills such as business and project management, budgeting and rate negotiation. While most of them have inherited an ancestral intuitive understanding of their skill, EFT has refined their precision in working with raw material, ratios of various mortar and plaster mixes, temperature regulation in kilns, and the scientific application of these materials to the historic fabric. EFT has also hosted international conferences and exhibitions that have not only exposed these craftsmen to otherwise inaccessible international expertise, but have also encouraged symbiotic interaction with the wider community that has led to further improvement of their craft.

## CERAMICS (KASHI-KARI)

Hailing from Hala, one of the traditional centres of glazed tile or *kashi* fabrication, Naeem Soomro has carried on his family tradition of *kashi* tile production and pottery. Trained by his father as well as his elder brother, he initially worked with his family on the production of household pottery, and glazed tiles for the shrines of Sachal Sarmast, Lal Shahbaz Qalandar and Makhdoom Sarwar Nooh in Matiari. Since 2015, he has been producing glazed tiles for the conservation of the Shahi Eidgah in Multan. Soomro joined EFT in 2016, and his work has principally centred on the *kashi* tile panels of the tomb of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoru. He has also done some work with the Government of Sindh Culture Department on the tomb of Mir Mohammad Khan Talpur and the Shahnawaz Library in Larkana.

Being one of a handful of potters left in Hala, Soomro is dedicated to the task of training the next generation of *kashi* craftsmen; he has trained roughly 30 students over his career, two of whom have since opened their own workshops. Despite his enthusiasm, he feels that there are not enough resources to facilitate this training, both to compensate teachers and to support students during training. He suggested that perhaps scholarships could be used to incentivise students to get trained, as there are job opportunities available for them within the heritage industry as well as the private sector.

## CARPENTRY

Shikarpur has historically been, and remains to this day, a centre of production for some of the most exquisite woodwork found in the country. Legend has it that Sagwan Teak made a cross-continental journey and floated into the city via the Indus River. Over time, carpentry in Shikarpur has evolved as a community trade, with over 50 currently active families who have practiced carving traditions for generations. These families are also responsible for the spread of such traditions to other parts of the province like Karachi, Hyderabad, Nushki, and further north to Islamabad.

One such family is that of Noor Muhammad, a carpenter from Shikarpur who has inherited his craft from several generations of his forefathers. Noor started working in his family workshop at the age of 8, and moved on to train with his *ustaad* Ahmad Baksh Soomro for over 8 years, whose workshop dealt in Burma teak and *sheesham*. After years of working with his family on commercial products like furniture and interior fittings, Noor entered the heritage industry in 2008 by working with the Government of Sindh Culture Department on projects like the National Museum and the Revenue Office in Karachi. He joined EFT four years later to work on projects like the Mohatta Palace Museum, the Karachi Press Club, various conservation projects in Shikarpur and, more recently, the Sindh Police Museum. His work in heritage conservation has been recognised and rewarded with several private projects in both Karachi and Shikarpur.

Noor takes pride in the role he plays in perpetuating the tradition of his craft. He also speaks of the nurturing environment provided by his *ustaaads* and EFT in which he has grown as a craftsman, as well as of the joy he experiences in being part of the conservation process that enlivens historic buildings.



# LIME: TRADITIONAL BRICKS AND MORTAR

The fabrication and application of traditional construction materials forms the core of all conservation work carried out by EFT. These materials include various forms of lime mortar/plaster coats, traditional baked and unbaked bricks, gypsum embellishments, etc.

A prolific EFT master-craftsman in traditional materials, who has worked with the organisation almost since its inception, is Haji Bakhshal. Hailing from a Shikarpur family that dealt primarily in cement and modern construction, Haji Bakhshal was first introduced to traditional lime mortar and its function in conservation by Dr. Kaleemullah Lashari and the Culture Department in 2007. After four years of learning how to work with lime and understanding the nuances of ratios of jute and sand in traditional mortar mixes, Haji Bakhshal joined EFT on the Mir Karam Ali Talpur tombs project in 2011.

Under the supervision of Mohan Lal, he deepened his knowledge of other materials he was working with, such as the various glazes and colours of *kashi* tiles. He has since worked on several major projects like the Khoso Darbar and Lakhi Gate in Shikarpur and the tomb of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro in Hyderabad. His work largely involves the application of lime mortar to cut-and-dressed brick and stone masonry, and the installation of pre-set *kashi* tile panels.

In the big-picture assessment of the impact of traditional crafts on the heritage industry in Pakistan, Haji Bakhshal’s is a significant case for two principal reasons. Firstly, he represents the creation of a new heritage craft community; since he began working with heritage buildings, he has trained 50-60 new craftsmen, most of whom are his relatives and fellow community members in Shikarpur. Two of his brothers and four nephews have been trained at EFT and have since joined its workforce. Secondly, inducting an entire community into the heritage industry is a major achievement because it represents the organic entrenchment of a historical consciousness within the local community. This form of ‘heritage awareness’ is far more effective than one-off campaigns or seminars, because it instills a newfound respect for the historic fabric through direct, sustained engagement and is tied to the community’s economic prosperity.

## THE FABRICATION PROCESS

### BRICKS

Heritage bricks are baked in traditional kilns after clay is soaked in water for up to two days and then cast in moulds. The size of these bricks varies from 6-7” x 10” x 1.5”, and they are intentionally left unpolished to be visually sympathetic to the historic fabric being restored. These bricks are made-to-order from kilns in Tando Haider or Khairpur, depending on their proximity to the conservation project, and can take up to one month to be fabricated.

For cut-and-dressed masonry, the bricks are cut with a mechanised grinder, which is also used for stone masonry (primarily Yellow Stone). Although traditional bricks used in Sindh are usually unadorned, the carving of finer details on the masonry is done manually with a chisel.

### LIME MORTAR

Although the EFT conservation team works with both gypsum and limestone, the production of various forms of lime mortar is a major activity. There are four types of lime mortar:

- Harl coat
- Scratch coat
- Float coat
- Finishing coat

Initially, the quarried limestone is burnt to form calcium oxide, then slaked in an earthen trough of water to form calcium hydroxide. The water in the trough then evaporates or gets absorbed into the soil, leaving behind a layer of lime putty. Depending on the required coat, this lime putty is mixed with different ratios of sand and jute to form the lime mortar. This is a very meticulous and manual process that is carried out by 8-10 craftsmen, who are closely supervised to ensure the ratios are adapted to the sand granularity: for finer sand, the ratio is 1:2, and for more granular sand it is 1:3. The entire craft lies in this process of managing ratios. The lime and sand are then adequately kneaded by hand, and each batch is carefully tested for its consistency. The final coat of lime cream is obtained by sieving lime putty to remove all lumps, and this coat helps in waterproofing the historic fabric.

After being applied to masonry joints, the mortar is then aerated, a process by which the water in the calcium hydroxide evaporates and, through its exposure to carbon dioxide, reforms into calcium carbonate - giving the mortar the strength of the original limestone.

A similar process is used for gypsum, and the key difference in the functionality of lime and gypsum mortars is that gypsum is non-porous and water soluble. This means that despite being quick-setting, its use is restricted to domes/vaulting, and if it is used in masonry then it requires waterproofing with a layer of lime cream.

A mason trained in preservation of historic glazed terracotta, preparing 2” thick backing of semi grounded gypsum mortar reinforced with bamboo lath for in-kind replacement of severely spalled, damaged, and missing *kashi* at Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur tomb complex, Hiraabad, Hyderabad.







# Tilla Shah Graveyard

HOW WE WISH THIS GRAVEYARD BE RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL

Board Approval: 2 Feb. 2018 \ Rs. 5 million

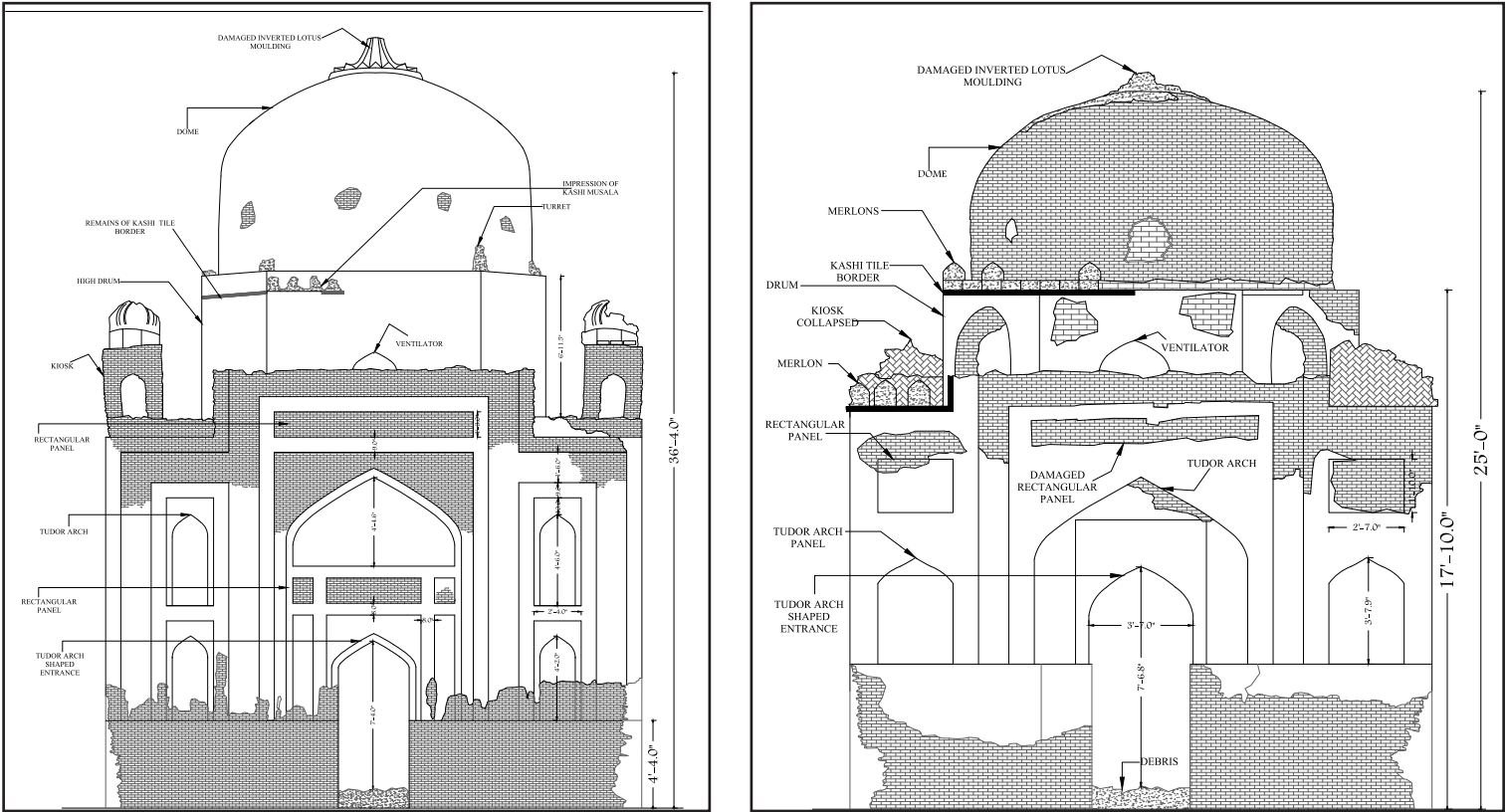
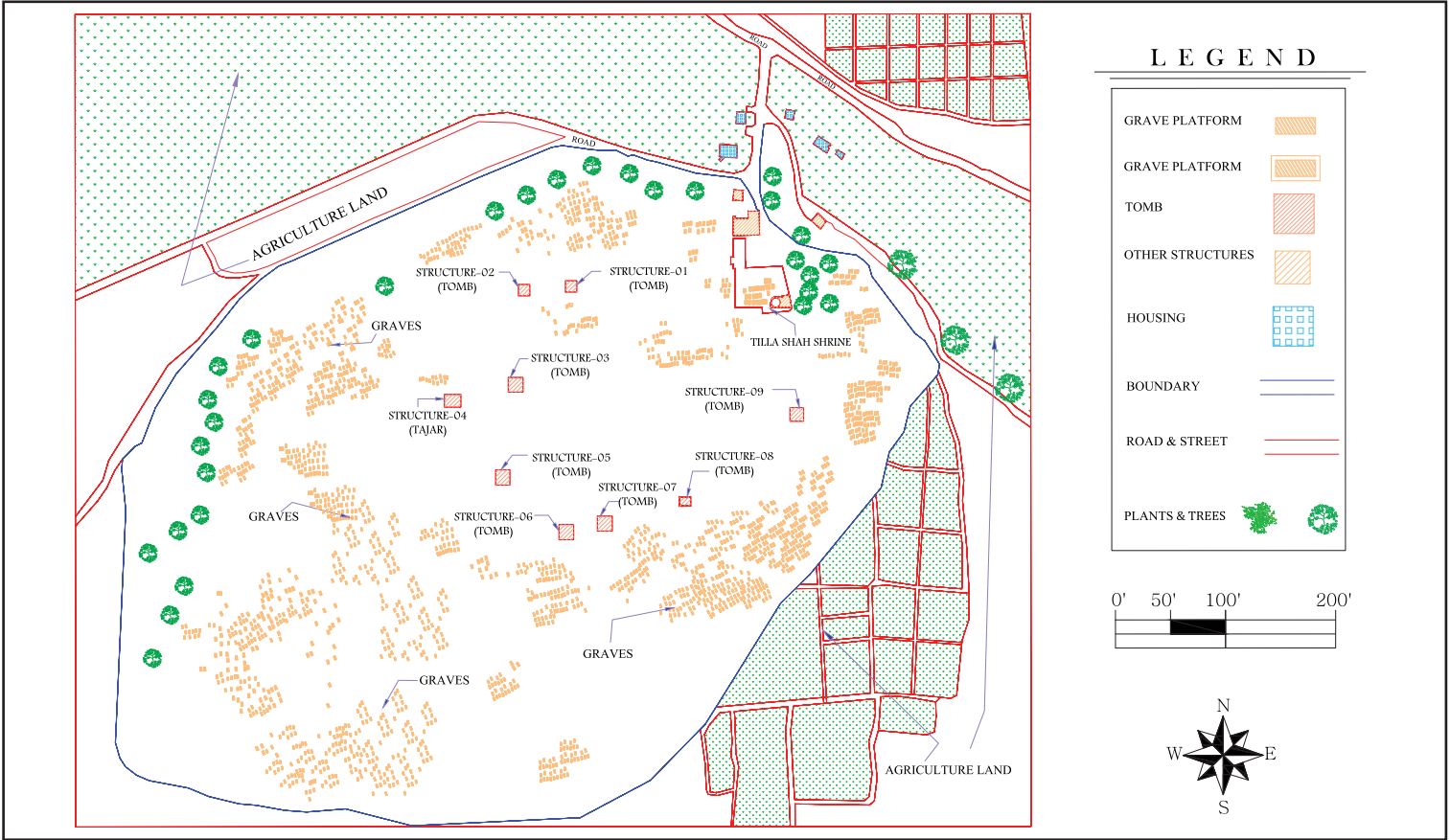
Tilla Shah graveyard is located 5 miles southeast of Nauabad, Taluka Jam Nawaz Ali, District Sanghar, and is accessible via a dirt road. The graveyard in a desolate area is home to tombs from the Kalhora and Talpur periods. It became known as Tilla Shah because a local pir of the same name is buried here. The graveyard itself is older than Tilla Shah and his shrine; the shrine may have been built later, after which the graveyard became associated with him.

Spread over two acres, the graveyard consists of nine surviving structures (eight tombs and one *tajjar*/ vaulted roof structure), with some old and modern graves scattered around them. Many tombs have completely collapsed into a heap of rubble, whereas others have fallen prey to rising damp and groundwater salinity.

Most of the tombs are similar in scale and structure, often with a square tomb base and octagonal drum supporting a dome and finial. Built from burnt bricks, *chioli* mortar and lime plaster, most of the tombs are adorned with features like kiosks, turrets, parapets, inverted lotus mouldings and characteristic Tudor arches. These features are decorated with *kashi* detailing in borders and ventilator *jalis*. The interiors are similarly adorned with features such as squinches, recessed Tudor arches and panels, and *muqarnas* honeycomb vaulting.

The most outstanding feature common to almost all surviving structures in the Tilla Shah graveyard, however, are its fresco murals. These can be found as intricate floral and geometric designs and Quranic calligraphy on recessed panels or on the inside of the large provincial domes. More uniquely still, some structures contain rectangular murals that depict scenes from popular local folk tales, and are rendered in a classic Rajasthani style of miniature painting.

Unfortunately, these tombs are deteriorating at an alarming rate and the delicate frescos are fading away. CDC has documented the tombs in detail, but the conservation work has yet to begin.



Above: Site plan of Tilla Shah Graveyard.  
Below: Front elevation showing the damaged areas on exterior of two tombs at Tilla Shah Graveyard.  
Overleaf: Clockwise from top left demonstrate deterioration of painted plaster on interior of the tomb due to the problem of rising damp; structural damage occurred to the drum of the dome; extent of damage occurred to the painted plaster and floor on interior of Tajjar/Vaulted tomb and; undermining of masonry structure on exterior threatening the survival of vaulted tomb at Tilla Shah Graveyard.







# Community participation: EFT's Online Heritage Inventory

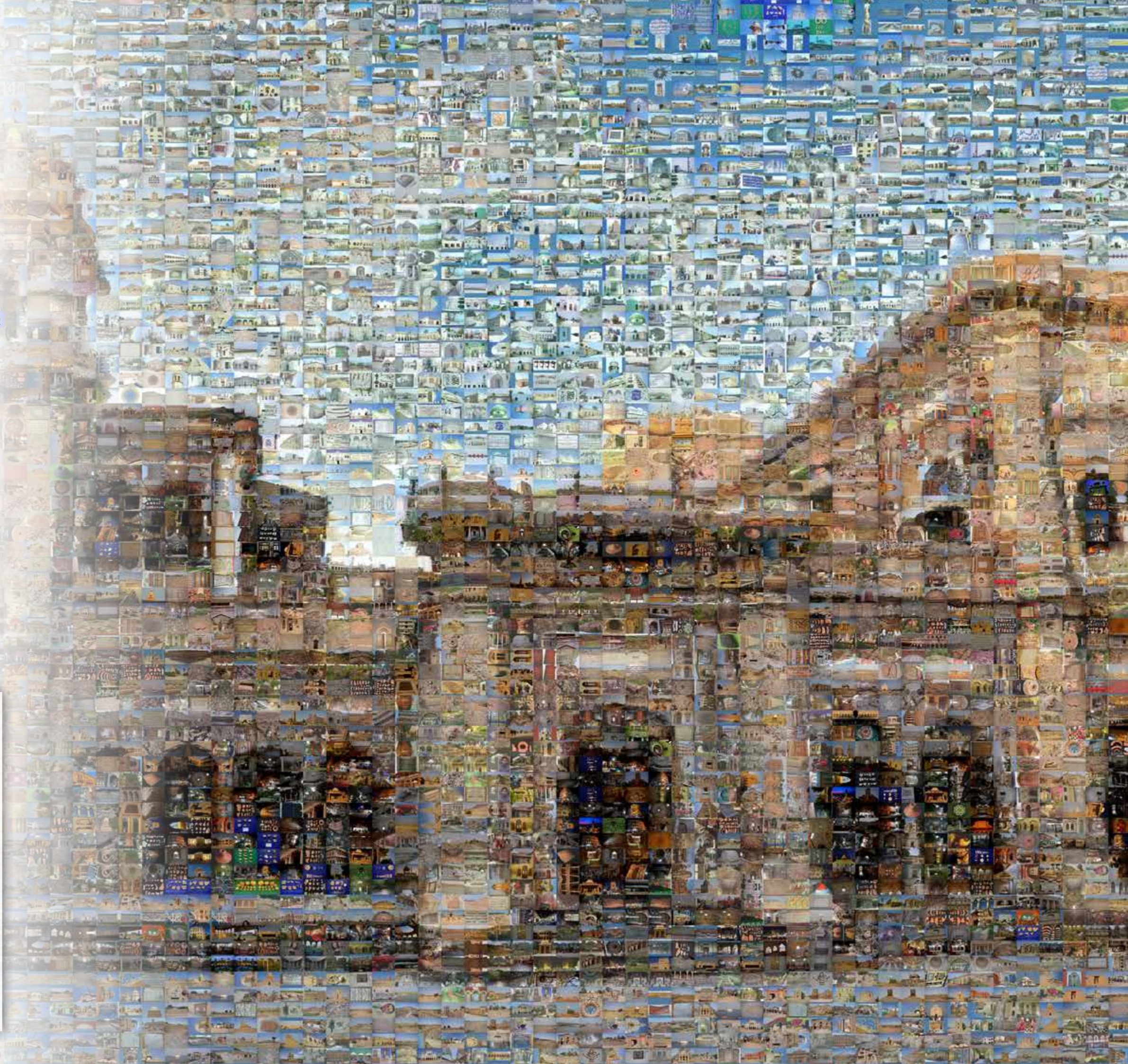
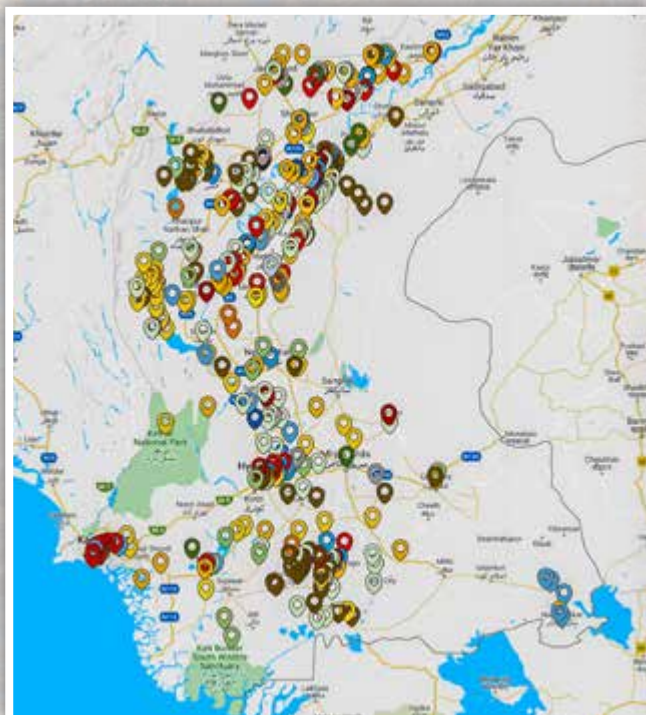
**A**s a vital step in cataloguing the heritage sites of Sindh, EFT organises a campaign whereby members of the community can report or nominate heritage buildings in their locale. Buildings that fall under this category are those that have been constructed over 75 years ago. EFT has launched a map feature on its website in which heritage sites can be tagged, along with a description, coordinates (where possible) and pictures of the building, so that an all-inclusive database of heritage sites all over Sindh can be built for public access, research and tourism purposes.

Based on the data collected as part of this online inventory, EFT developed a Tourist Map, which includes additional details of:

1. Major tourist attractions in all districts of Sindh
2. All heritage sites identified by EFT.
3. Network of highways, roads and railway lines.
4. Ongoing conservation projects led by EFT.

The map showing the heritage sites so far identified and documented by the EFT.

Overleaf Heritage Sites of Sindh.





Documented by  
**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST**  
for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh



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Last updated: August 2000

LEGEND

- Legend:**
- Heritage Sites
  - Major Cities
  - Tokyo Boundaries
  - District Boundaries
  - Smith Boundary
  - Country Boundary
  - Highways and Roads
  - Railways
  - Waterways
  - ETI's Ongoing Projects

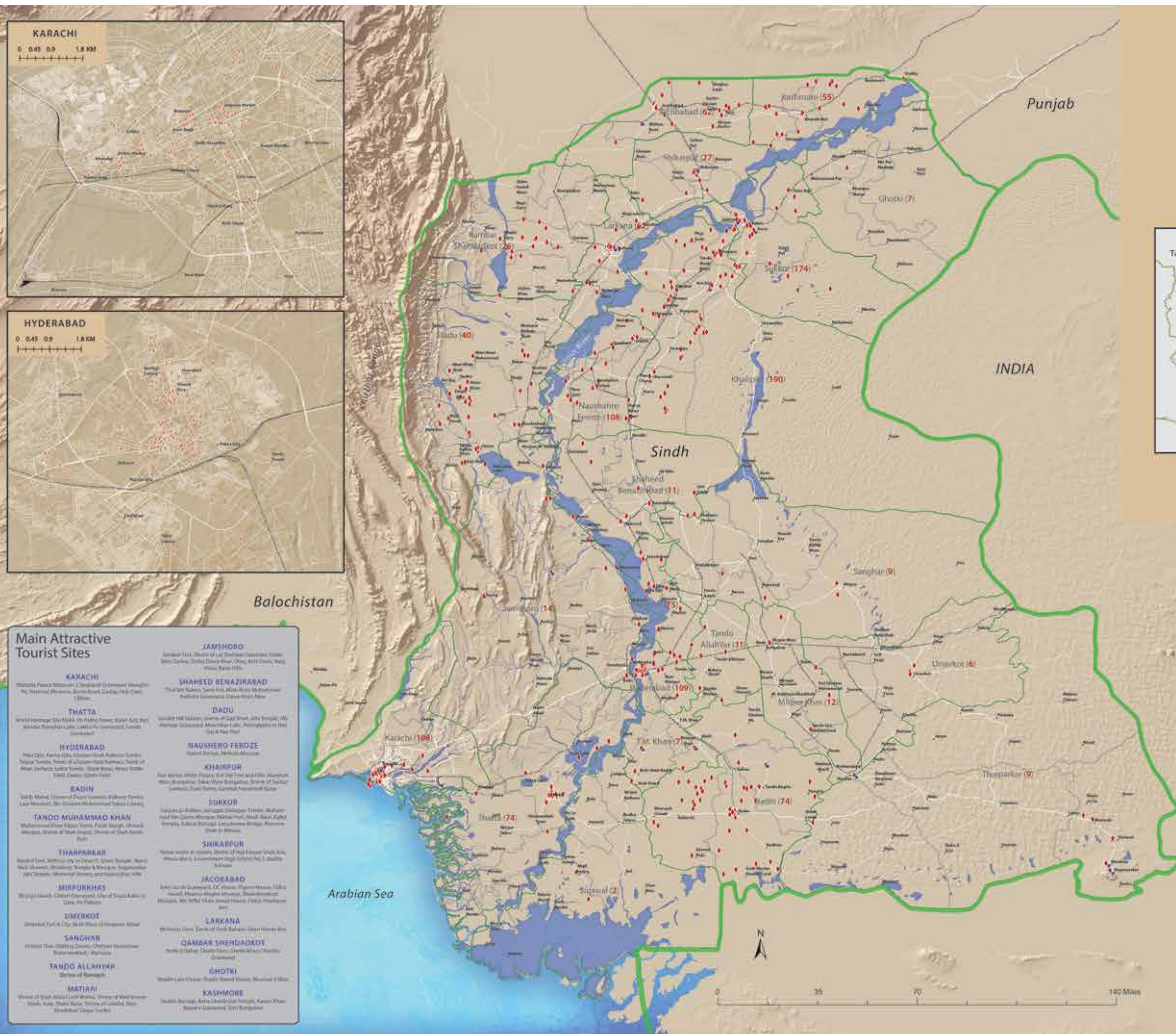
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984  
Datum: WGS 1984, Units: Degree  
Reference Scale: 1:0

- |     |   |                   |     |   |                  |
|-----|---|-------------------|-----|---|------------------|
| 74  | - | Badin             | 12  | - | Mirpurkhas       |
| 40  | - | Dadu              | 108 | - | Naeshahro Feroze |
| 7   | - | Ghotki            | 9   | - | Sanghar          |
| 109 | - | Hyderabad         | 11  | - | Sh. Benazirabad  |
| 62  | - | Jacobabad         | 27  | - | Shikarpur        |
| 14  | - | Jamshoro          | 2   | - | Sujawal          |
| 26  | - | Kambar Shahdadkot | 174 | - | Sukkur           |
| 108 | - | Karachi           | 11  | - | Tando Allahyar   |
| 55  | - | Kashmere          | 9   | - | Tharparkar       |
| 190 | - | Khairpur          | 74  | - | Thatta           |
| 82  | - | Larkana           | 7   | - | T.M. Khari       |
| 75  | - | Matiari           | 6   | - | Umerkot          |

Discovered: 1269 | Complete: 301 | Uncomplete: 468

Last update: August 2020

<http://heritage.eftsindh.com>





# Center for Documentation and Conservation - CDC, Hyderabad

Sindh has a rich cultural history that is reflected in the innumerable archaeological sites and monuments spread throughout the province. In order to capture the diversity, scale and distribution of these sites across Sindh, the Centre for Documentation and Conservation (CDC) in Jamshoro headed by Dr. Nilofer Shaikh an eminent archaeologist was established in November 2013, with the following objectives:

- Documentation and mapping of cultural heritage sites in Sindh.
- Research for the development of better methods of conservation.
- Technical studies of art and archaeological materials.
- Technical assistance to museums, archaeological departments and other institutions.
- Training.
- Publications.
- International liaison.

## Survey and Documentation

Between 2016-2020, the achievements of CDC have been highlighted in the project ‘Documentation of the Heritage of Sindh’, which is an inventory of all archaeological and built heritage sites in 29 districts in Sindh. This inventory records the location, site details, protection status and brief condition assessment of each site. Since 2013, a total number of 319 sites have been surveyed, out of which 161 have been documented with photographs, architectural drawings, and detailed condition and material assessments. While such reports provide the team with the necessary baseline data to formulate a conservation plan, they are also important records that provide an archival snapshot of these sites at a specific point in time.

The following is a list of the sites surveyed and documented by CDC. The sites are listed according to their district, and each entry includes a ground plan, front elevation, photographs and site/architectural details. The sites in Larkana, Qamber-Shadadkot, Khairpur and Sukkur were partially surveyed with the team of the Department of Archaeology, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur.

The survey and documentation work is on-going and the CDC team is currently surveying sites in District Badin.

Another significant component of documentation involves capturing the artistic elements of heritage buildings, specifically designs and motifs found in *kashi* tile panels, carved ornamentation and fresco illustrations.

## Education and Training

Other activities that the CDC has been involved in include heritage awareness campaigns, such as the Awareness, Documentation and Conservation Programme ‘Save Shikarpur’s Heritage’ (with the District Government of Shikarpur), in January 2018. CDC has also organised and participated in a number of seminars and workshops, including:

1. Seminar on ‘Archaeological Heritage of Sindh’ in November 2016.
2. Workshop on ‘Methods and Techniques of Archaeological Survey, Excavation and Conservation’ in September 2018.



3. Participation in workshop on ‘Geometry in Design’ at NED University Karachi in March 2019.
4. Lecture programme on ‘Geometry in Design and Soil Science’ in April 2019.

These teachings were put into practice during the archaeological excavation project at Kot Bambhan in November 2018. This project was aimed at capacity building of archaeology, engineering and architecture students from Shah Abdul Latif University Khairpur, Sindh University and Mehran Engineering University, Jamshoro along with Sindh Culture Department officials and CDC-EFT Hyderabad staff. Participants were trained in conservation and preparing contour maps, laying a grid on the site and excavating an archaeological site.

In May 2017, an MoU was signed between Shah Abdul Latif University (Khairpur), EFT, University of Pompeu Fabra (Spain) and Japanese Center For South Asian Culture Heritage (Japan) for collaboration on archaeological and paleo-environmental studies, as well as preservation of the cultural heritage of Sindh.





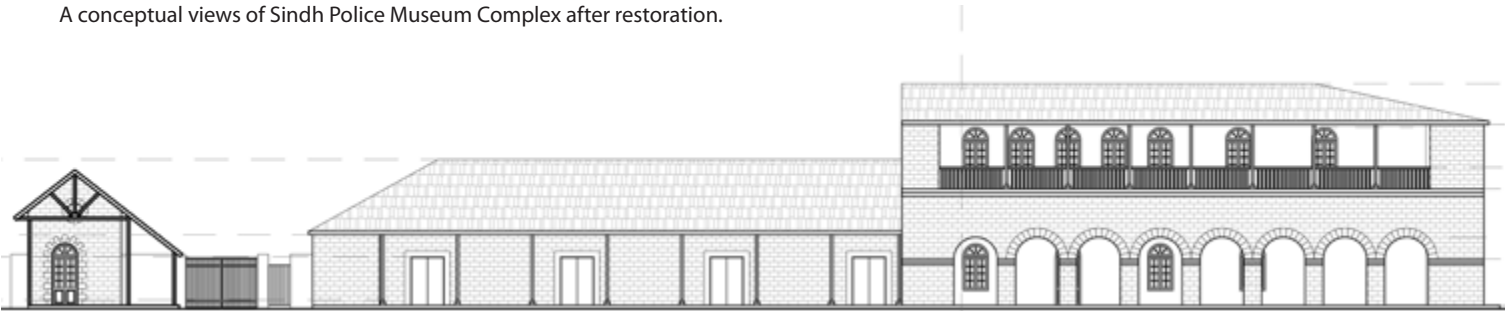
# Documentation

## SINDH POLICE MUSEUM

Architect Ms. Marvi Mazhar carried out the documentation of the Sindh Police Museum in Karachi in September 2018. Based on this documentation report, the Board of Trustees decided that the building was to be restored by EFT.

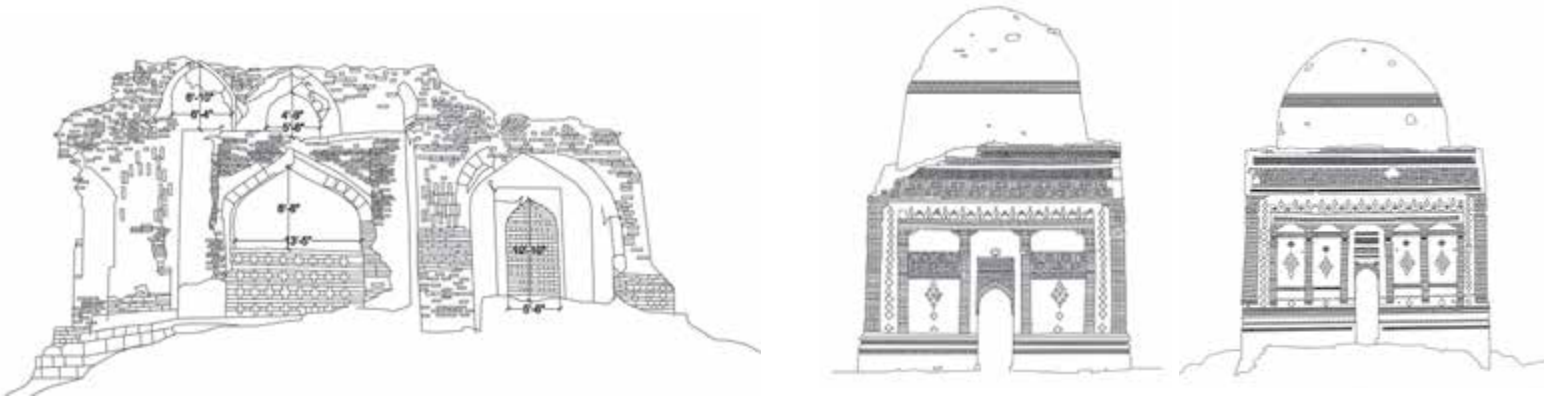


A conceptual views of Sindh Police Museum Complex after restoration.



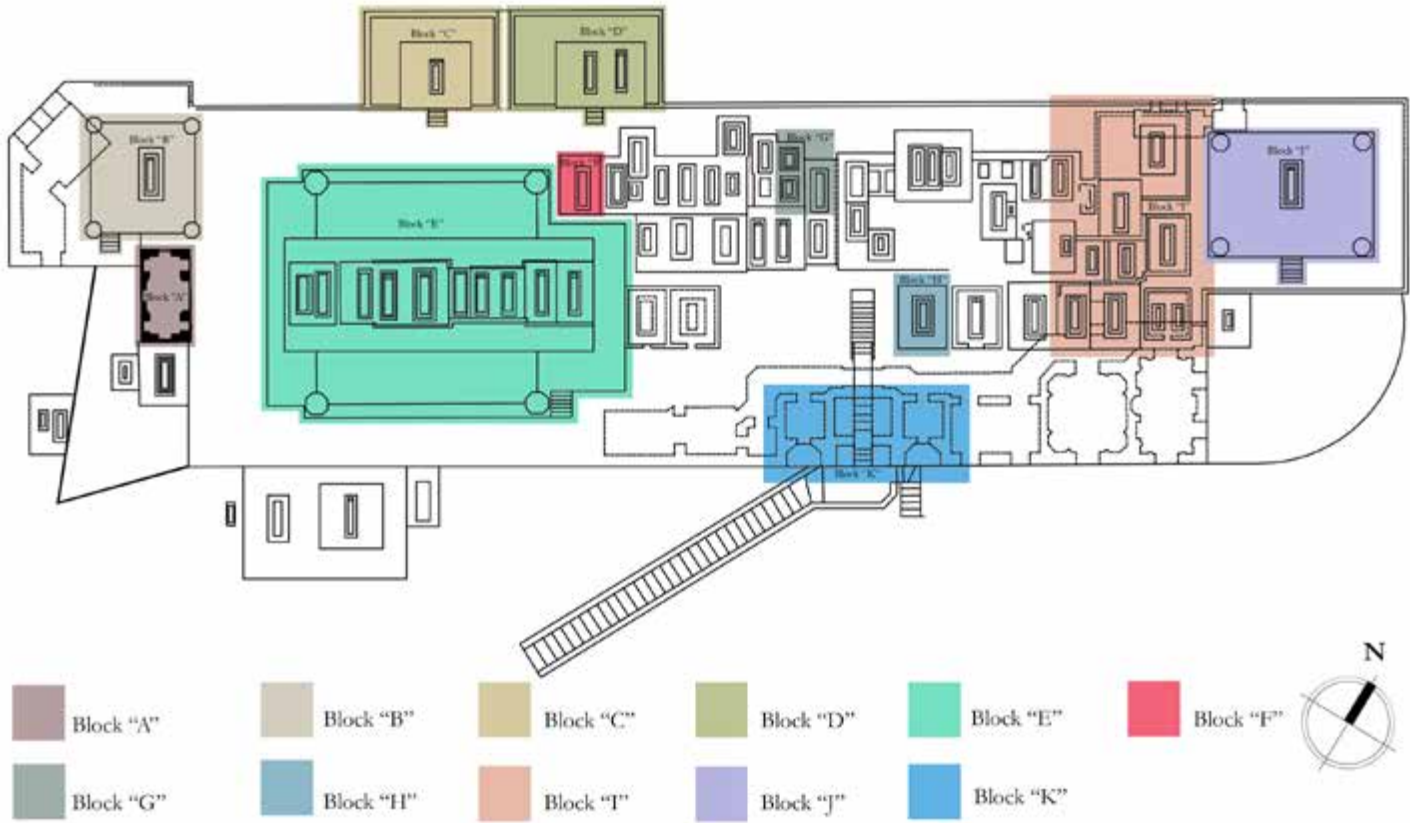
## ROHRI MONUMENTS

Ms Mazhar carried out the documentation of the mosque of Muhammad Bin Qasim and tombs of Suhagan and Duhagan, Rohri, District Sukkur, in 2015, as decided by the Board of the Trustees in a meeting held on 20 August 2014.



## SATIYAN JO ASTAN AND MIR ABUL QASIM NAMKEEN

Satiyan jo Astan (Seven sisters) is located on the brow of a hillock in Rohri, District Sukkur, and houses the graves of local ruler Mir Abdul Qasim Namkeen and his family members, during the Mughal Empire. It is believed that Mir Abul Qasim Namkeen was murdered and laid rest near Satiyan jo Astan in 1018 AH. During his lifetime, he was famous for holding mehfil of Raag Rang on full moon nights at this residence. Ms. Mazhar was engaged to carry out the documentation of this site in December 2015.

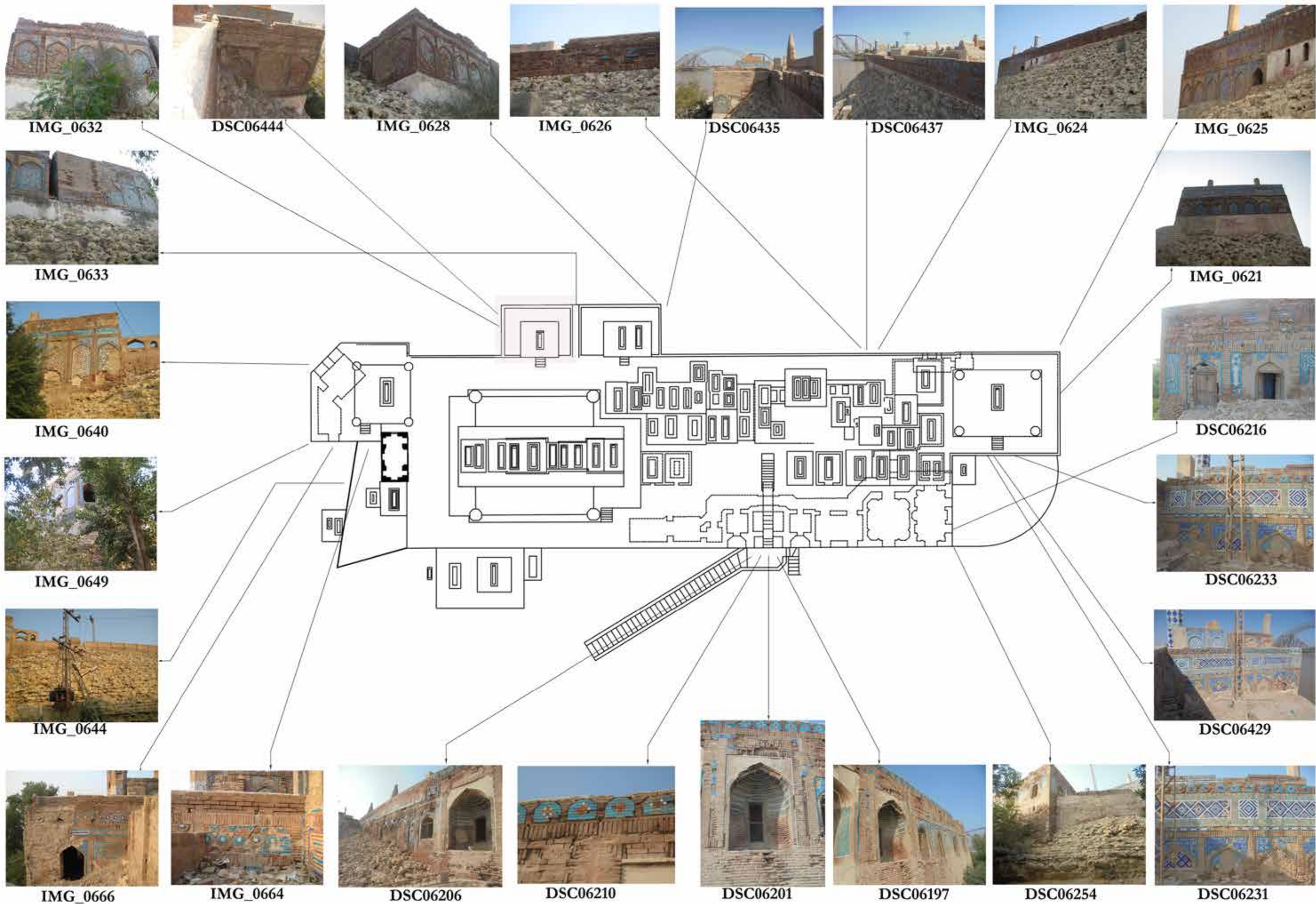


Overleaf: Aerial view of Mir Abul Qasim Namkeen graveyard, Sukkur.











# RESEARCH / DOCUMENTATION AND SURVEY OF SINDH FLOOR TILES

This research was conducted from 22nd May 2015 to 1st August 2016. Encaustic and Victorian Geometric Tiles used in flooring of residential, commercial and public buildings in different cities of Sindh including Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Hala, Shahdadpur, Tando Adam and, Kot Diji during colonial era and after independence upto 1970s were documented for two reasons:

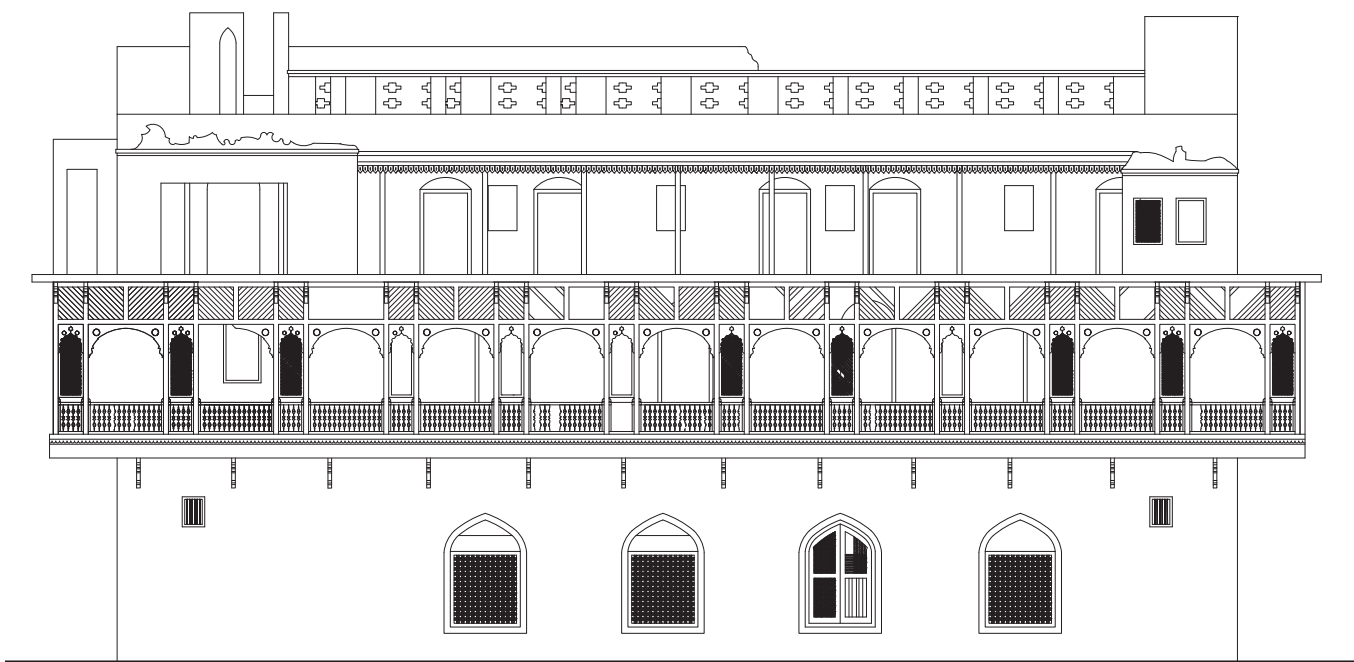
1. the property owners were neglecting many of these floors and with the changes in fashion and the advent of porcelain tiles, carpet and other floor coverings the encaustic cement tile floors were being covered and in some cases cement screed or glue was laid to level or adhere other floor coverings and,
2. with no demand of these wonderful and durable floor tiles from 1970-1980 the Tile Factories at Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi have closed down save one factory namely Victor Tiles, Korangi, Karachi which is currently producing tiles for historic building restoration projects.

It was conducted more so to keep record of range of geometric patterns and colors used in the production of Encaustic Cement Tiles for flooring of buildings in Sindh during the colonial era and afterwards upto 1970s for facilitating the scholars and researchers in understanding the subject. The data collected on-field has been translated into line drawings and graphic render on a specially devised proforma and compiled in a form of catalogue titled “Sindh Tiles” containing 567 leaves.

The EFT managed the survey through students from National College of Arts, Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture, NED University of Engineering and Technology, Comsats Institute of Information Technology, University of Karachi, Dawood University of Engineering and Technology, Indus University and Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, under the supervision of Marvi Mazhar and Associates.









ODHO HAVELI COMPLEX

Architect, interior designer and heritage specialist Zain Mustafa and Ms. Mazhar carried out the documentation of Wadi Mari/female living quarters of the Odho Haveli complex (Tajo Dero, Jacobabad) in August 2015. Based on this documentation report, the Board of Trustees approved the restoration of the Wadi Mari.



ODHO HAVALI									
Condition Survey Report									
Location	Element	Description	Dimen.		Condit.		Photograph	Remarks	
Area No			Height	Width	Dilap	Fair	Good		
Level 1	1.1	Entrance Foyer	7'-0"	4'-8"	■				Weathered & loose door frame with broken wooden jaali pattern on the panels.
Ground Floor		Door							
		DR- 01							
		Area: 32.6 sq.ft.							
Level 1	1.2	Entrance Foyer	6'-2"	2'-5"	■				Weathered broken wooden door with loose door frame.
Ground Floor		Door							
		DR- 02							
		Area: 14.8 sq.ft.							



Shikarpur Heritage Watch Day

4-5 FEBRUARY 2016

Organised by EFT and NED University Department of Architecture and Planning, a community meeting was held in Shikarpur to advocate for the historic city’s lost heritage, as well as that which is under threat. The venue of the meeting was the C&S Government Degree College, where a number of students participated in the efforts to document and preserve centuries-old buildings in the urban environment.

The main aim of this meeting was to handover much of the responsibility of the preservation efforts to the local community. Several volunteers came forth to pledge their support to the cause, and a committee was set up. EFT also pledged full support to any projects developed by locals, and requested that regular meetings be held to keep the organisation abreast of all activities.

Durriya Kazi, EFT Trustee and Head of the Department of Visual Studies at Karachi University, suggested that the master craftsmen should form a committee and be the first point of contact for all residents who wish to protect and conserve their historic homes.

The seminar ended with all participants walking to Shahi Bagh, where students of the Shah Latif School sang patriotic songs and presented a play.



Above: Visit of NED University DAP Faculty & students to Odho Haveli Complex, Village Tajo Dero, and Odho House, Village Muhammadpur, Jacobabad.  
Overleaf: Glimpses of Shikarpur Watch Day Seminar.









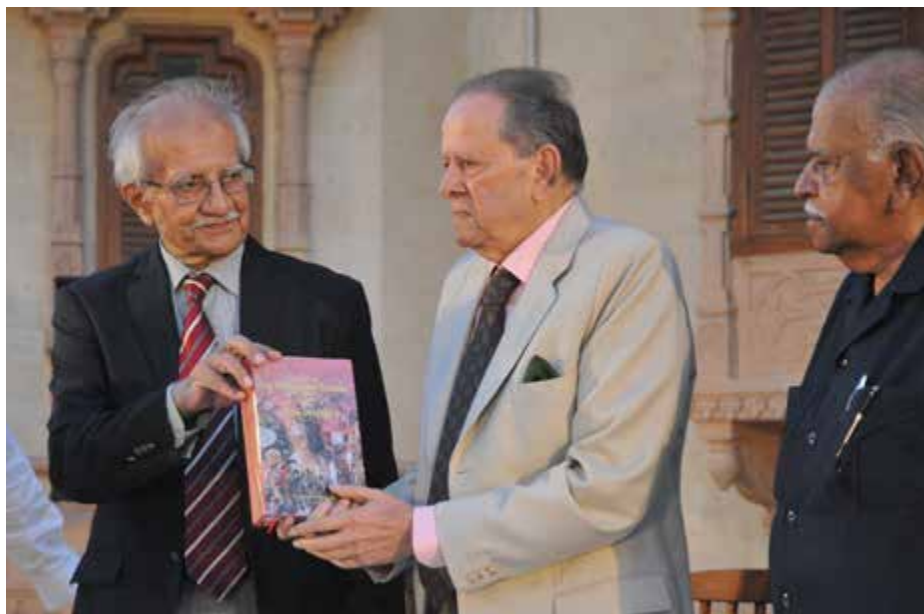
## In Memorium: Abdul Hafeez Pirzada

MOHATTA PALACE MUSEUM

19 MARCH 2016

Pakistan lost one of its most prominent legal luminary and author of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan on 1 September 2015. He had presided over the book launch of Zulfiqar Ali Kalhor's *Art and Architecture of Sindh, Tarikh-i-Masumi* (edited by Dr Umar bin Muhammad Daudpota) and *The History of the Arghuns and Tarkhans* by Dr Mehmood ul Hassan Siddiqui at the Mohatta Palace Museum on September 26, 2014.

A befitting salute to this brilliant lawyer Abdul Hafeez Pirzada (1935-2015), the first Federal Minister for Culture, was organised in recognition of his services rendered for the initiation of cultural activities and setting up of cultural institutions in 1970s. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, presided over the event at the Mohatta Palace Museum on 19 March 2016.



Book launch - The History of the Arghuns and Tarkhans at the Mohatta Palace Museum on September 26, 2014

## Save Sindh's Heritage Press Conference,

KARACHI PRESS CLUB

8 JUNE 2017

A press conference was held at Karachi Press Club, following the landmark interim order passed by the Honourable High Court of Sindh, Larkana, restraining the continuing demolition of declared protected heritage properties of Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkana and Dadu Districts. The main aim of the conference was to generate public awareness and discourage demolition, desecration, unplanned additions to and sale of immovable heritage.

The press conference was chaired by Hon. Professor Adibul Hasan Rizvi, and addressed by Managing Trustee Hameed Haroon, Secretary EFT Abdul Hamid Akhund, legal luminary Shahab Usto, and others. Guests were also shown the restoration work being carried out at the Karachi Press Club.







## Literature Awards 2012-2016

19 AUGUST 2017

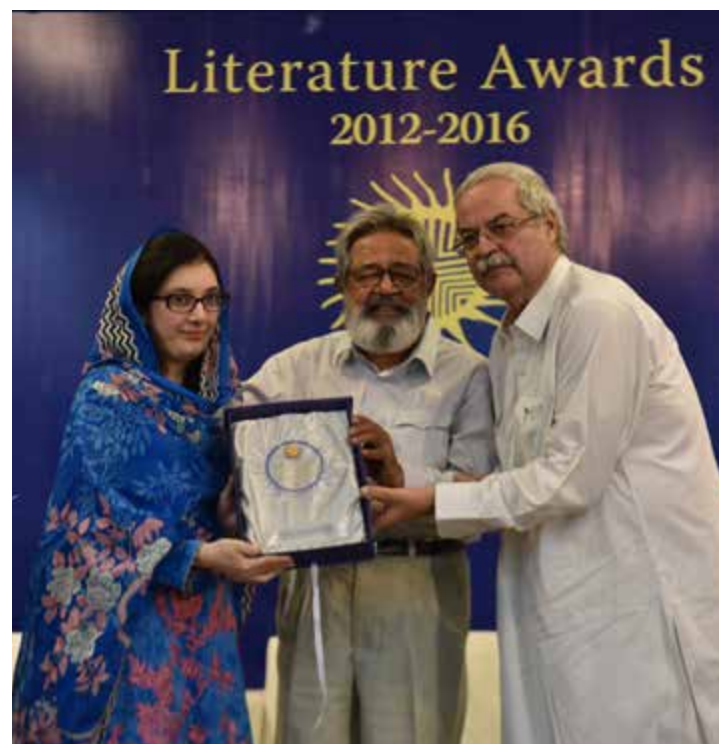
An award distribution ceremony, lauding recent achievements in both creative writing and research in Sindh, was organised by EFT in August 2017 and held at the National Museum auditorium, Karachi. The EFT Board of Trustees decided that cash awards were to be distributed at such a ceremony every five years, in order to encourage and promote original writing and research in the province.

Entries for books published during 2012-2016 in Sindhi or on Sindh (in Sindhi, Urdu and English) from authors and publishers were called for through the press. The entries were assessed by judges and cash awards worth Rs. 50,000/- to 100,000/- were given to the winners in three categories:

1. Research work in Sindhi.
2. Research on Sindh in other languages.
3. Creative literature in Sindhi.

The award for creative literature in Sindhi for poetry was given to Imdad Hussaini for his book, *Kirni Jahiri Pal*, and Fazlullah Qureshi for his book, *Kujh Yaadoon Kujh Gaalhyoon*. Ustaad Amir Ali was given an award for his research work in Sindhi on the *Shah Jo Raag* and Dr. Fahmida Hussain for *Adyoon Aaun Anjaan* on research. In the category for English literature, Salahuddin Qureshi received a posthumous award on his book, *Sindhi: A time capsule of heritage* and Nasir Aijaz on his book, *Hur: The Freedom Fighter*.

This was followed by a Life Time Achievement Award, which was presented to renowned short story writer and Sufi mystic Amar Jaleel, for his contribution to literature. The award ceremony was followed by an evening with Jaleel who recited his humorous poem, 'Neth Goonge Galhayo [Thus spake the dumb]' in his unique style. He read the poem in Sindhi, Urdu and English for the understanding of the audience.



Amar Jaleel receiving the Life Time Achievement Award from Hameed Haroon, Managing Trustee, EFT.

## Birth Centenary of Dr. Nabi Baksh Baloch

8 DECEMBER 2017

To commemorate the birth century of prominent scholar Dr. N. A. Baloch an event was held at the Sindh University in December 2017.

Presided over by Vince Chancellor Sindh University Dr. Fateh Muhammad Burfat, the lecture commemorated Dr Baloch, distinguished scholar and author of more than 150 books in five different languages on the history, culture, literature, music, lexicography and folklore of Sindh.

Professor Matthew A. Cook, a historical anthropologist and professor of Postcolonial and South Asian Studies at the North Carolina University, USA, in his keynote address, traced the standardisation of Sindhi script before, during and after the colonial periods in Sindh. He also commented on the policies and preferences exercised by the colonial government and examined its implications on the current and future Sindhi script. Prof. Cook's lecture was highly appreciated by the audience. Dr. Baloch's children, Dr. Muhammad Sharif Baloch and Ms. Umaima Baloch also shared their recollections at the event.

## International Latif Festival

3-4 FEBRUARY 2018

International Latif Festival a project of the Siraj Institute of Sindh Studies, a non-profit that aims to promote the culture, literature and language of Sindh was held in the name of the great Sufi poet of Sindh, Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, whose message of love and peace is as relevant today as ever before, promoting inter-faith unity and peace.

The discussions and sessions were aimed to be of interest to lovers of culture, literature and philosophy. Scholars and speakers were invited from Turkey, Iran and India, and the festival concluded with a live performance by Abida Parveen.





# MAKLI: Symphonies in Stone

MAKLI NECROPOLIS PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, MOHATTA PALACE MUSEUM  
8 MAY 2018

This photographic exhibition was put together jointly by the EFT and the Mohatta Palace Museum. Drone technology has been used extensively to capture aerial views of the necropolis. Photographs by Abdul Hamid Akhund and Aziz Soomro capture the intricate stone carvings and decoration Makli is known for across the world.





Courtesy the Directorate General of Antiquities, Department of Culture, Government of Sindh, the cenotaph at the tomb of Sultan Sulaiman, son of Isa Khan Tarkhan I, was also displayed at the exhibition. Photos of tombstones and graves with geometric patterns and interlacing Arabic inscriptions, sculptural representations of horsemen with swords and spears, bows, arrows and daggers, soldiers, weaponry, ornaments and jewellery, all found in carvings at the funerary site, were part of the exhibit. In particular the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin, the Samma ruler, garnered much attention. Photos detailing the motifs and ornamentation from the site were also included in the exhibit.

The aim of the exhibition was to create awareness and allow people to appreciate the extraordinary construction and decoration of the funerary monuments, and how stone masons centuries ago, without technology, constructed these monuments which have stood the test of time.



## Sindh Literature Festival

The Sindh Literature Festival being opened by Jahangir Siddiqui.

The Sindh Literature Festival is an annual literary gathering organised by the Sindh Literary Foundation and supported by EFT, with the aim to celebrate the power of words, culture, music and the Sufi teachings of peace and tolerance. The festival was first held in November 2016 at the Beach Luxury Hotel, Karachi, and has subsequently been held at the same location in October 2017 and February 2019.

The event comprises a number of sessions that aim to highlight Sindhi culture, language, poetry, literature, politics and social issues. Eminent writers, intellectuals, academics, poets, social reformers and civil society activists from Sindh and all over the country participate in the SLF and share their valuable thoughts and experiences. Book stalls, handicraft stalls, *mushaira* (poetry) sessions and musical evenings are key features of the three day festival.





# Hyderabad Literature Festival

HELD ANNUALLY

The Hyderabad Literature Festival is an annual literary gathering organised by the Academy for Promotion of Art, Literature and Literacy (APAL), in collaboration with Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Department, Information and Archives Department, Sindh, and sponsored by EFT. The festival was first held from 15-17 April 2016 at Hyderabad Sports Club near Niaz Stadium Hyderabad. The event has since been held every year in January in the Sindh Museum, Qasimabad.

A number of prominent public figures have participated in the event including politicians Rasool Bux Palijo, Syed Sardar Ali Shah, Hamida Khuhro, Sassui Palejo, journalists Naseer Mirza, Wusatullah Khan, writers Amar Jaleel, Haleem Baghi and many others. In 2019, talks revolved around Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Manchar Lake and other issues related to tourism in Sindh.

In 2017, the platform was used by EFT to launch its publication *Sindhi Language: Problems and Prospects* by Dr. G. A. Allana.



## Jashn-e-Sukkur

6-8 APRIL 2019

The first ever three-day literature, arts and culture festival, Jashn-e-Sukkur, was held at the Mehran Cultural Centre Sukkur in April 2019, featuring writers, poets, intellectuals and literature enthusiasts from all over the Sindh. The event was organised by the Divisional Administration Sukkur in collaboration with EFT and Sukkur Municipal Corporation.

Jashn-e-Sukkur was inaugurated by the renowned writer and poet Abdul Fatah Malik, Mayor Sukkur, Barrister Arsalan Islam Shaikh and Commissioner Sukkur Division Rafique Ahmed Buriro. The main aim of arranging such a festival at Sukkur was to establish a new route through which culture, literature and arts can travel from Sukkur to join the world's assembly of diversity.

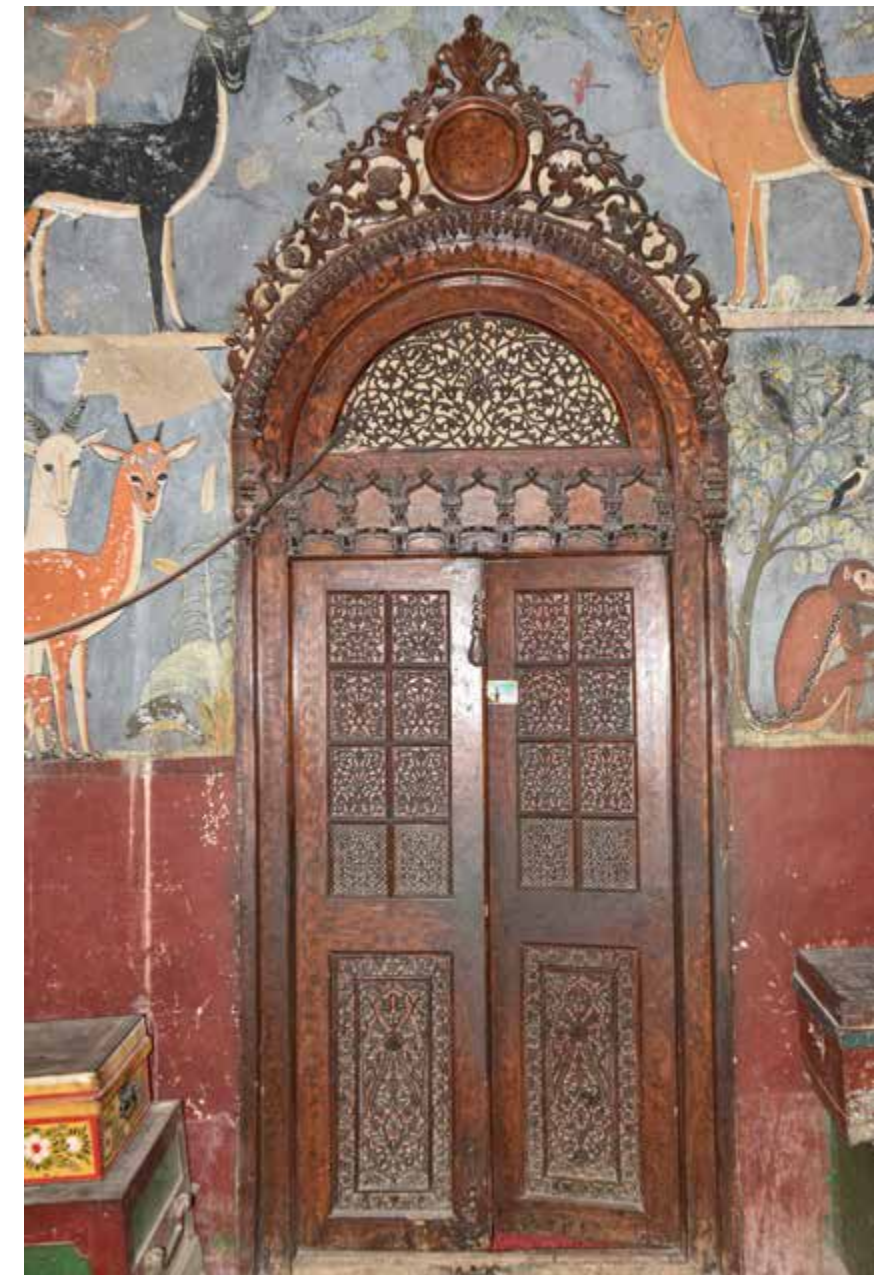
The inaugural ceremony featured performances by renowned artists such as classical dancer Sheema Kirmani and singers Humera Channa and Jinsar Ali Samo. The three-day festival consisted of a variety of educational and entertainment activities including panel discussions, book launches, open-mic sessions and a multi-lingual *mushaira*, attracting a large and diverse crowd.



## Conservation Workshop at Ghulam Shah Kalhoro and White Palace

12-15 JANUARY 2016

A four day conservation workshop was arranged by EFT at the Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro Mausoleum in January 2016. The workshop was attended by architect Kamil Khan Mumtaz, structural engineers from Lahore, representatives of the Culture Department, Government of Sindh, and other experts and university students. The consensus of the workshop was that the collapsed dome can be reconstructed, as the tomb was structurally sound.



Above: Engr. Mohanlal explaining the restoration work at Ghulam Shah Kalhoro.  
Below: Wooden carved door at Mir Ata Hussain Talpur Haveli, Kot Diji.





Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, Hyderabad



Near Shrine of Khwaja Khizr, Sukkur



Ceramic Centre Nasarpur



Jumani House, Kot Diji



# International Conference on Makli

13-14 JANUARY 2018

The Department of Culture, Government of Sindh, in collaboration with EFT, organised the 1st International Conference on Makli over three days in January 2018. The conference was held to highlight the architecture of Makli, its affinities, the influence of Central Asia on its construction, and above all the sociocultural values and administration of the Arghuns and Mughals.

A number of prominent local scholars and professionals presented their papers, including renowned archaeologist Dr. Rafique Mughal, Dr. Zulfiqar Kalhoro, Dr. Kaleemullah Lashari, Yasmeen Lari, Dr. G.M. Lakho, among many others. Foreign scholars included Dr. Ruth Young (University of Leicester, UK), Dr. Rand Eppich (formerly Getty Conservation Institute) and Dr. Margaret S. Graves (Indiana University, USA). While the sessions explored the historical context and architectural traditions of the site, the potential influence of this indigenous architecture on contemporary design was also discussed.

Chief Minister Syed Murad Ali Shah, Culture Minister Syed Sardar Ali Shah and senator Sassui Palijo were also in attendance, and delivered their addresses in the inaugural session.

Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Department In collaboration with: Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh	
<b>1st International Conference on Makli</b> 13th-14th January, 2018 at Makli	
<b>Day 1 - Saturday, 13th January, 2018</b>	
<b>INAUGURAL SESSION – 11:30 am to 01:00 pm</b>	
• Welcome	Syed Sardar Ali Shah, Minister for Culture, Tourism & Antiquities, Sindh
• Documentary	Documentary on Makli Hills
• Speech	Mr. Abdul Hameed Akhund – Secretary EFT
• Speech	Qazi Ayaz Mahesar – Representative of UNESCO, Isd.
• Keynote Address	Dr. Rafique Mughal – Scholar & Archeologist
• Presidential Speech	Chief Guest
Lunch Break 01:00 pm to 02:30 pm	
<b>SESSION 1 – 2:30 pm to 5:00 pm</b>	
• Prof. Dr. Rafique Mughal	Cultural Landscape of Makli based on Survey of Ancient Settlement sites in lower Sindh
• Dr. Muhammad Mehdi Tavassoli & Ms. Maryam Tavassoli	The anthropological study of relationship between Iran and Sindh based on most frequent themes of Makli graveyard
• Mr. Rand Eppich	An international perspective on recent tangible and intangible conservation efforts at Makli
• Dr. Zulfiqar Kalhoro	History, Origin and Development of canopy architecture in Thatta
• Ms. Rabela Junejo	Tomb of Isa Khan Turkhan II: The Place of converging Architectural idioms
• Dr. Munazzah Akhtar	Samma Trade Network; Art & Architecture of Samma Period
• Dr. Kaleemullah Lashari	Makli: An epigraphic odyssey
High Tea 05:00 pm to 5:45 pm	
Stage Drama: "NOORI JAM TAMACHI" – 06:00 pm to 7:00 pm	



## Save Shikarpur Heritage Awareness

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

17 JANUARY 2018

Organised by EFT in collaboration with the District Government of Shikarpur, this programme was held to mark the inauguration of the two-week Heritage Awareness and Documentation/Conservation workshop to celebrate 400 years of Shikarpur's heritage. Teams from Mehran University, Sindh University and Shah Abdul Latif Unviersity Khairpur conducted awareness walks and workshops, followed by the drawing up of conservation plans for selected heritage buildings.

Held at the Government Boys High School No. 2, the inauguration ceremony included addresses by Deputy Commissioner Shikarpur, engineer Wajahat Hussain Mahar and Dr. Nilofer Sheikh, all of whom emphasised the need to document and preserve the endangered heritage of Shikarpur. The session ended with a Heritage Awareness Walk to the Shahi Bagh.







## Geometry in Design: In the Footsteps of the Masters

8TH HISTORY GROUP WORKSHOP, NED UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY  
25-29 MARCH 2019

Funded by EFT and conducted by renowned architect Taimoor Khan Mumtaz, this workshop focused on applying and learning from a rich collection of master craftsmen's drawings from Pakistan. The primary aim of the workshop was to equip students with basic geometric tools and concepts, and hands-on application of these principles to design. This was achieved through drawing, model-making, public lectures and a Stucco Mural Project at the NED Department of Architecture and Planning.



## National Conference on Sindh, Sindhu and Shah Latif,

SIRAJ INSTITUTE OF SINDH STUDIES AND EFT  
APRIL 2019

The Siraj Institute of Sindh Studies organised a one-day national conference on the theme 'Sindh, Sindhu and Shah Latif', which highlighted the importance of the Indus River, and the survival of the culture and language present on its banks and those of the Keenjhar and Manchhur lakes and the delta, in light of the poetry of Shah Latif. EFT provided financial assistance of Rs. 1 million to support the event.



## EFT and NED University Day Trip to Fateh Bagh Graveyard

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF MONUMENTS AND SITES  
18 APRIL 2019

Established by ICOMOS in 1982, 18 April is observed as the 'International Day of Monuments and Sites' (IDMS), and is celebrated annually around the world to promote cultural heritage and raise awareness about its significance as well as its vulnerability.

In 2019, as per the theme on 'Rural Landscapes' a field excursion was organised by EFT in collaboration with ICOMOS Pakistan Secretariat at Department of Architecture and Planning, NED University of Engineering and Technology, to Fateh Bagh Graveyard in Tando Muhammad Khan, District Badin. An open call for participation was announced by a formal invitation from the ICOMOS Pakistan platform. The excursion was joined by a good number of heritage conservators, architects, students and faculty members.

The delegation arrived at the site of graveyard around noon and was received by the EFT team of conservators on site. A detailed guided tour of the site with special focus on the Tomb of Mir Muhammad Khan was conducted. Post visit discussions regarding potential ways to preserve the site were much appreciated and were well documented by the local news agencies. Few of the suggestions made in the discussion included the need for a publication on the site, a stone cleaning workshop for volunteers, community rehabilitation efforts to acknowledge their role in the upkeep of the site, and the mobilisation of university students to facilitate community based programmes.



Students from NED faculty visit the Fateh Bagh graveyard.

## Digitisation of the Shah Jo Raag

Board Approval: 25 April 2019 \ Rs. 2 million

In 1997, Secretary EFT along with Shah Jo Raaq *faqirs* led by maestro Qurban Faqir attended the 50 years celebration programme of the South Asia Society in Washington, USA. On the request of the expat Sindhi community, Shah Jo Raag was performed and recorded on the occasion, and it was envisioned that the CD would be released. However, only one CD was launched, and the group was disbanded. In 2019, Ms. Humaira Rehman handed over 13 Digital Audio Tapes of the recordings to EFT, which contain 26 *surs* of Shah. This recital entirely unique and inimitable, and EFT digitised the tapes on 11 CDs in MP3 format.

## Mein Sufi hoon Sarmasta: Evening with Abida Parveen

26 AUGUST 2016

A musical evening with Abida Parveen was held at the Mohatta Palace Museum on 26 August 2016. Abida Parveen, left the audience spellbound with her renditions of the poetry of Sachal Sarmast, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, and other Sufi *kalam*.

**MEIN SUFI HOON SARMASTA  
ABIDA'S SELECTION**

An evening with  
Abida Parveen  
on Friday 26, August 2016  
at the  
Mohatta Palace Museum

**SYED MURAD ALI SHAH**  
Chief Minister Sindh will grace the occasion

Hosts:  
Trustees of the Mohatta Palace Museum  
and the Trustees of the Endowment Fund Trust  
for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

Kindly be seated by 8:30pm  
Gates will be closed at 9:30pm

Entry by invitation only  
This card admits 2

RSVP: Please confirm your  
acceptance/non-attendance  
(021) 35833715-6  
EFT: (021) 35837669, 35374879  
Mohatta: eft.karachi@hotmail.com  
mohattapalacemuseum@yahoo.com





Syed Murad Ali Shah Chief Minister of Sindh launching the book.

## Book launching - Ranikot: The Wall of Sindh

19 MARCH 2019

**O**n 19 March 2019, Badar Abro's book *Ranikot: The Wall of Sindh* was launched in a ceremony held at the Mohatta Palace Museum. The launch was presided over by the Syed Murad Ali Shah, Chief Minister of Sindh.

The CM fondly recounted old memories of visiting the fort in the 1980s, and remarked that in the face of rapid deterioration of natural and cultural assets in the area, this publication has both preserved a part of Sindh's heritage and captured the imaginations of current and future generations. Chairman EFT Jahangir Siddiqui spoke about the conservation work in progress at the fort, and the importance of this contribution to heritage preservation in Sindh.

Managing Trustee Hameed Haroon made requests to the CM for a central library for Karachi, and for a Sindh museum and cultural centre to be set up at the Faizee Rahimeen Art Gallery/Auditorium. Secretary Abdul Hamid Akhund also pointed out that the dirt road from Ranikot's Sun Gate leading to the Indus Highway had become damaged with time, and mending it would make it easier for tourists to visit the site. The CM responded favourably to these suggestions, and said that government resources could be made available to support the ongoing work at Ranikot.



## EFT's Research and Publication Cell

**T**he History Cell was established in 2011 to collect and preserve historical documents, unwritten and unexplored aspects of the anthropology, heritage and history of Sindh. For this purpose, the Cell identified and assigned research work to various scholars and institutions, and also took on the task of reprinting several articles written by eminent scholars on the history and geography of Sindh before Partition.

The research cell has assisted the Sindh Archives Department in collecting and cataloguing archival documents and records on Sindh. Additionally, on request of the Chairman of the Sindhi Adabi Board (SAB), EFT signed an agreement with SAB Jamshoro to reprint old issues of *Mehran Magazine* (initial period 1946 to 1950) in three volumes, the first of which has been published.

The following is a list of all publications that have been printed or are currently in the process of being edited:

### Future publications:

#### Translations:

1. *Tohfatul Kiram* - Mir Ali Sher Qani English translation by Aqsa Ijaz.
2. *History of Sindh Kalhora Period (Vol-I & II)* by Ghulam Rasool Mahar.
3. *Plant and Drugs of Sindh* by Dr. Mehboob Ali Bhatti.
4. *Tarikh Registan* - Raichand Harijan English translation by Dr. Amjad Siraj Memon (under translation).
5. *Karachi the Marvi of Sindh* by Gul Hasan Kalmati.
6. *Rehan Heeran Khaann* by Dr. N.A. Baloch.
7. *Indus Journey (Sindhu Jo Safar)* by Badar Abro.
8. *Jangnama* - Dr. N.A. Baloch English translation by Saleem Noor ul Hassan.
9. *Afghan – Sindh Relations 1747-1855 A.D (Taza Nawa'i Mu'arek)* by Munshi Attaullah Shikarpuri translated by Prof. Surosh Irfani.

#### Original work:

10. *Forts of Sindh* by Ishtiaq Ansari

#### Research work:

11. *Documentation of Cultural Heritage of Sindh - District Dadu Vol-I* by Dr. Nilofer Shaikh.
12. *History on Walls* by Aziz Kingrani.
13. *The progress of education in Sindh during 19th century* by Mukhtiar Malah.
14. *Cultural History of Meghwar* by Dr. Mohan Dev Raj.
15. *Tharparkar, The Land of Colours, Contrast & Culture*: Noor Ahmed Janjhi.



### Reprinting of old books:

16. Alexander’s Campaigns in Sind and Baluchistan and the Siege of the Brahmin Town of Harmatelia by P.H.L Eggermont.

17. N.M. Billimoria: Collection of Articles from Sindh Historical Society Journal.

18. John Jacob of Jacobabad by H.T. Lambrick.

19. Chronological Dictionary of Sindh by M.H. Panhwar.

20. *Sindh Ja Hunar* in Sindhi.

21. Maneck Pithawala (Vol: 1 Historical Geography of Sindh), (Vol: 2), (Physical Economic Geography of Sindh), (Vol: 3), Maneck Pithawala (Vol: 4).

22. Collection of Articles of C.L. Mariwalla from Sindh Historical Society Journal.

23. Collection of Articles of H.T. Lambrick from Sindh Historical Society Journal.

24. B.D. Mirchandani:

i. Glimpses of Ancient Sindh.

ii. Collection of Articles from Sindh Historical Society Journal.

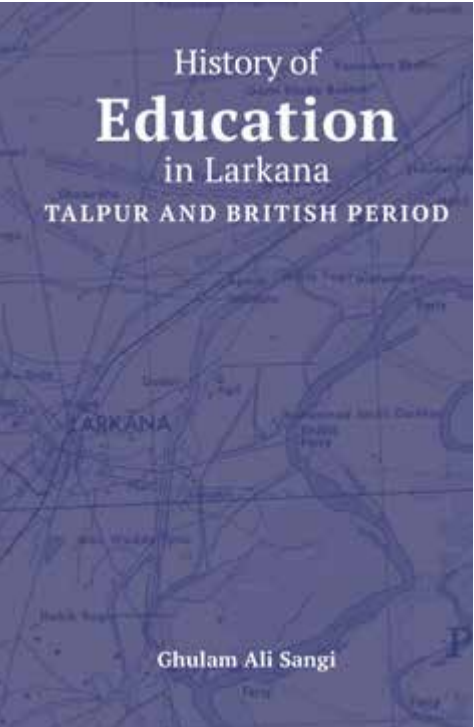
25. Miscellaneous articles from Sindh Historical Society Journal.

### History of Education in Larkana: Talpur and British Period

GHULAM ALI SANGI

Dr. Ghulam Ali Sangi’s book is based on his Ph.D thesis entitled ‘Role of Education in Sociopolitical and Economic Conditions of Larkana, Sukkur and Dadu Districts during the Talpur and British Periods,’ which was supervised by Dr. Hamida Khuhro, Director of the Pakistan Studies Centre at Sindh University, Jamshoro, in 1981. His five-year research project was conducted between 1976-1980.

Tracing the history of educational development in Sindh and highlighting the meagre resources available for the promotion of education in the province, this book is valuable source material for research scholars working on the subject. It is perhaps the first published work that synthesises material from public records in the Archives Department with field visits to schools in villages and towns. There is a wealth of statistics on *madrassah/muktab*s, *pathshalas/vidyals* and vernacular schools, and data points include the year of establishment, number of teachers and number of students on roll. It also contains important biographical sketches on a number of teachers who have dedicated years of service to their respective institutions.

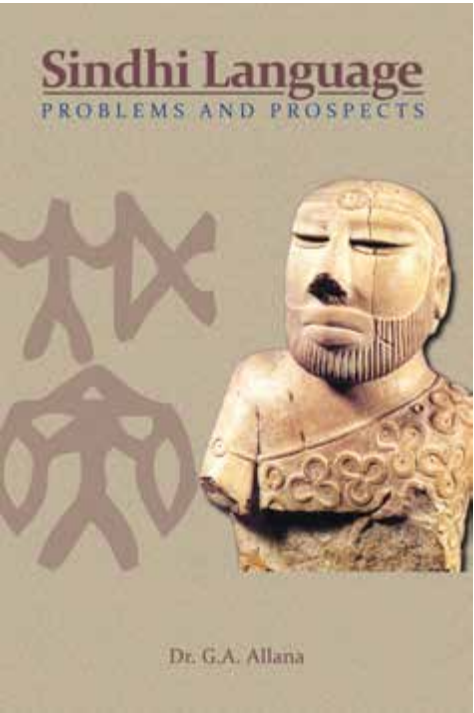


### Sindhi Language: Prospects and Problems

G. A. ALLANA

Dr. Alana is an indefatigable romantic of the Sindhi language. For most of his life he has endeavoured with a passion the cause of the language, its importance for Sindh and its linguistic development.

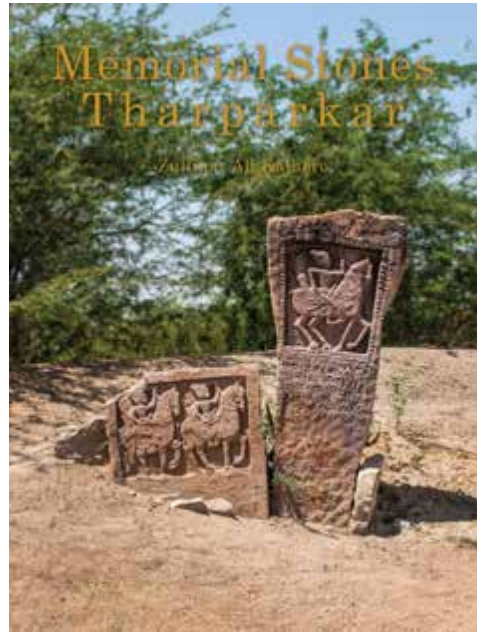
Despite the population’s emotional attachment and sensitivity to the language, lack of active scholarship has limited the avenues to study Sindhi history and language. In his, book Dr. Allana addresses the bottlenecks that have hindered the development of culture and literature in Pakistan.





## An Illustrated History of Memorial Stones of Tharparkar, Sindh

ZULFIQAR ALI KALHORO

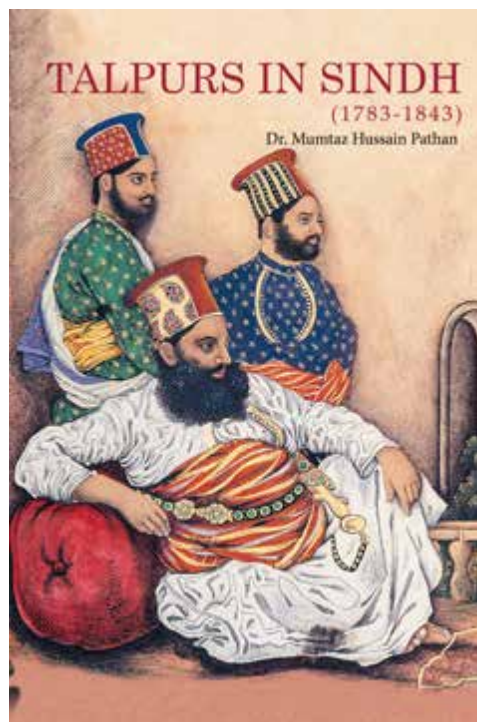


Kalhor developed an interest in memorial stones in 1999 when he was a student of anthropology at Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad. The first article that inspired him to pursue the subject was Romila Thapar's 'Death and Hero' in which she discussed the hero and *sati* stones of India. Following her footsteps, Kalhoro set out to find similar monuments in Sindh, for which he made several trips to the Jain monuments of Tharparkar. This led to the discovery of more than 2000 memorial stones in all six Talukas of the District.

This book is the outcome of 15 years of fieldwork, and outlines the terminology, meaning, symbols, myths and history associated with these memorial stones.

## Talpurs in Sindh (1783-1843)

MUMTAZ PATHAN



Dr. Mumtaz Pathan wrote the *History of Sindh* for the Sindhi Adabi Board 'History of Sindh' series, however, due to unknown reasons, the Board did not accept and publish the book. After many years, this manuscript has been made available by the family to EFT and has been published posthumously. It is the first complete account of the Talpur period by a local scholar in English.

For many years, the Government of Sindh and institutions under its management have been trying to present a compendium on the history of Sindh. Initial attempts by the Sindhi Adabi Board produced significant volumes but stopped at the Arab period. H. T. Sorely's *Gazetteer of Sindh* and *Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit* throw some light on the history of Sindh, as do memoirs and reports by British and other writers, but barring a few, none in detail and depth. Local sources are available but they lack authenticity and credibility.

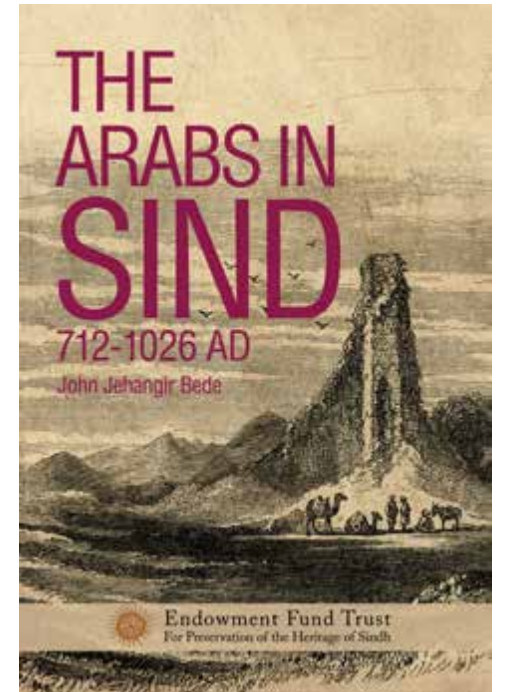
EFT therefore decided to initiate a History of Sindh publication series with emphasis on reprinting important out-of-print books, unpublished manuscripts and also

commission new research. The first reprint was the *History of Arghuns and Tarkhans* and its original source the *Tarikh-i-Masumi*. Edited painstakingly by eminent scholar Dr. Sahib Khan Channa, this is the second publication in the series.

## The Arabs in Sind: 712-1026 AD

JOHN JEANGIR BEDE

This book produces the doctoral dissertation of Dr. John Bede, submitted to the Department of History, University of Utah in the 1970s. Given the scant attention that has been paid to the arrival of the Arab forces in Sindh in the 8th century AD, this study attempts to synthesise various Arabic travel accounts and indigenous historical accounts in Sindhi, to paint a slightly clearer picture of the events that marked this period of radical change.

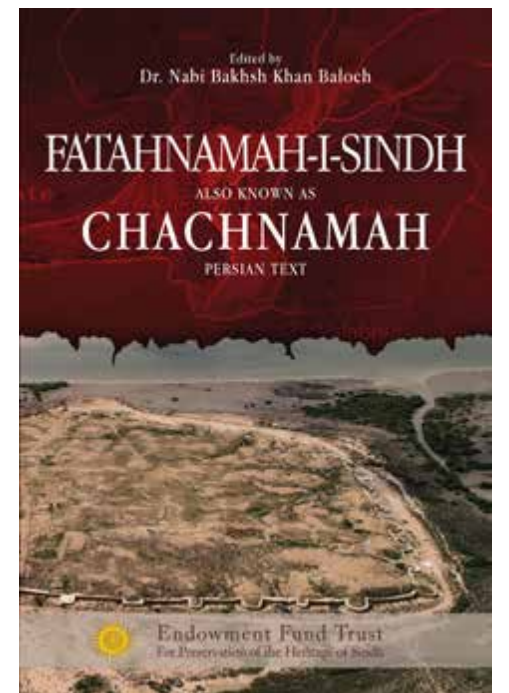


## Fatahnamah-i-Sindh

ED. DR. N. A. BALOCH

The *Fatahnamah-i-Sindh*, also known as the *Chachnama*, has remained a much debated history of Sindh. Being the oldest record available, not much is known about its author. The original Arabic version disappeared and only the Persian translation written by Muhammad Ali Ibn Abu Bakr Kufi, in 1220 AD, remains. Critics have found it to be a romanticised account and believe that it carries statements that may have been interpolated by Ali Kufi. However, it remains the only detailed account of the subjugation of Sindh, and traces the art of warfare along with the social, political, religious and economic condition of Sindh in the early 5th century A.D.

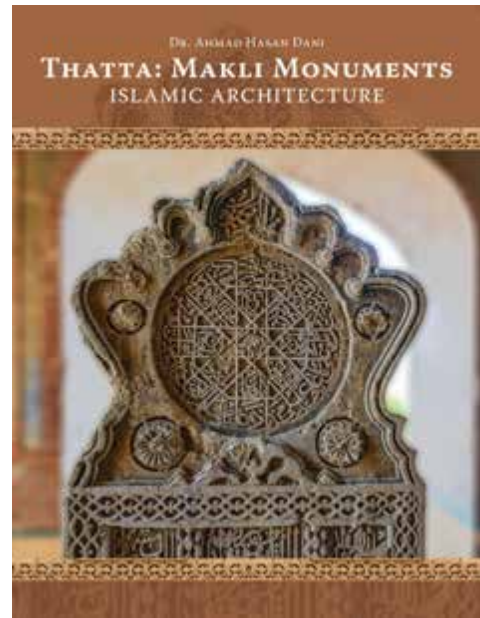
Mirza Kalich Beg's translation in 1900 has been followed by others, Dr. Umar bin Muhammad Daudpota edited the first Persian text in 1939, and Dr. N. A. Baloch worked on the Persian text from 1944 to 1963. This book includes the Persian text, its edited preface, introduction, notes and commentary in English. First published by the Institute of Islamic History, Culture and Civilisation Islamabad in 1982, it was now reprinted on the occasion of Dr. Baloch's centenary birth celebration.





## Thatta: Makli Monuments - Islamic Architecture

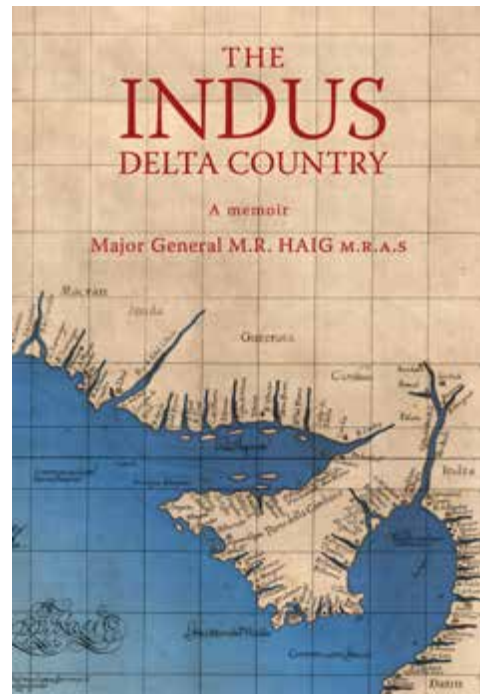
AHMAD HASAN DANI



The second edition of this book was published on the occasion of the 1st International Conference on Makli, held on 13-14 January 2018, with the hope that the new year will motivate custodians of Sindh's endangered heritage sites to pay more attention to their restoration, documentation and maintenance. Very little academically sound research is being conducted in the field of heritage in Sindh. Dr. Dani's book on Thatta, first published in 1988, is a pioneering work, the calibre of which has unfortunately not been matched since. This present edition has been updated with coloured photographs and a new typeset with the hope that it encourages young researchers to pursue the academic study of the rich architectural heritage of the province.

## The Indus Delta Country

MAJ. GEN. M. R. HAIG



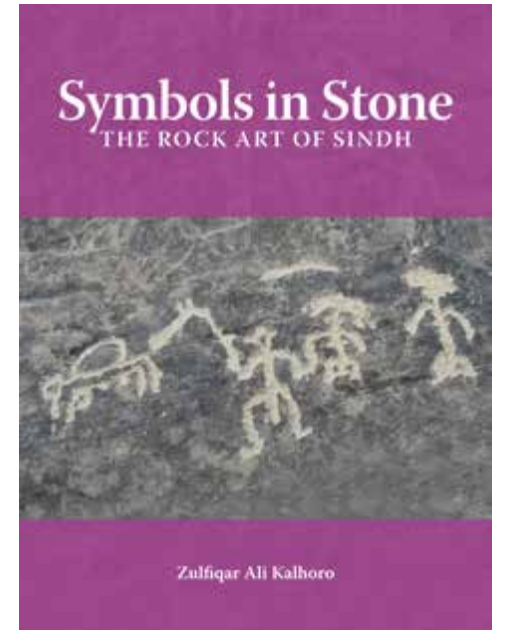
Major General Haig's passionate memoir is an important document on the Indus Delta. Much of the route, contours and designations of the delta and up the mighty river are shrouded in controversy, and the modern-age geographer has not been able to decipher this code. Over centuries of neglect and international disputes, the mighty Indus River is no longer the formidable feature described in maritime trade and travel accounts; Sindh, as the lowest basin on the Indus, has suffered terribly due to this geographic change.

Under the present conditions of climate change and large-scale, international changes to our maritime infrastructure, this reprint is an important testimony to the central role the Indus Delta has played in the history of Sindh, and offers lessons on how this role may be carried forth into an unknown future.

## Symbols in Stones: Rock Art of Sindh

ZULFIQAR ALI KALHORO

*Symbols in Stone: Rock Art of Sindh* is the third book by scholar Zulfikar Kalhoro that has been published by EFT. Kalhoro has a passion for rock art studies and has been conducting detailed field research for many years. Illustrations in the book help further the understanding of rock art and its importance in Pakistan's heritage. EFT expects this book to become a valuable addition to the study of rock art in Sindh.



## Ranikot: The Wall of Sindh

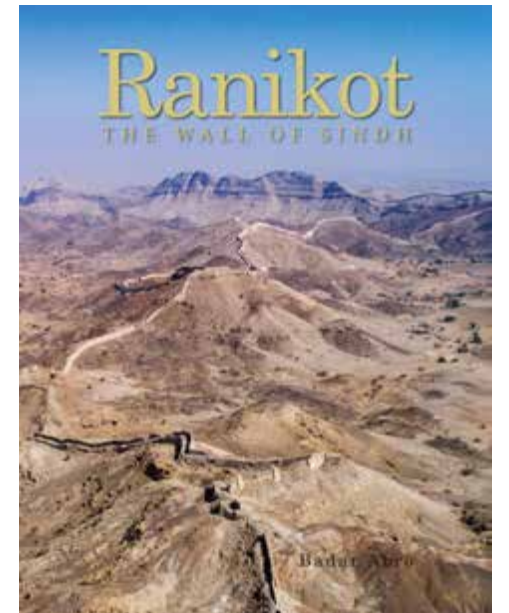
BADAR ABRO

One of the most important publications released by EFT in 2019 was Badar Abro's *Ranikot: The Wall of Sindh*, which situates the fortification structure in the larger context of the military history of Sindh, and examines a range of recently discovered evidence that dates back to the pre-Islamic period.

Ranikot has remained under discussion by many scholars since it was reported by Captain H. W. Preedy (1845), Col. Rashid (1963), M. H. Panhwar, Dr. N. A. Baloch (2004), and other historians of Sindh. Still, the study of Ranikot demands serious investigation, survey and research, as much of the fort is still shrouded in mystery.

Since 2014, EFT has taken a keen interest in the preservation, restoration and research of Ranikot. While every historian has their own theories about the origins of the fort, almost all agree that the last occupants were the Talpur, and the walls visible today were repaired or rebuilt in on orders of Mir Murad Ali Talpur between 1815-1819.

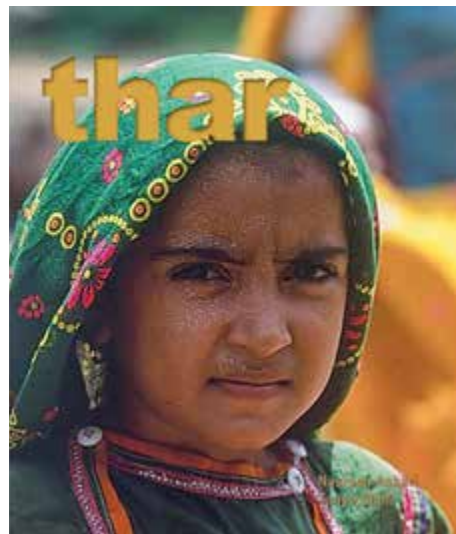
The author, a freelance anthropologist who has been working on the subject for over 30 years, concludes that the fort may have been built during Rai dynasty and rebuilt through the ages at what was Nerunkot, a name erroneously attributed to Hyderabad by historians. In appreciation of the efforts of the author and to enrich the literature and understanding of the visual imaging of the site, EFT published this work on Ranikot in the hope that scholars and historians will pursue the study and generate positive debate.





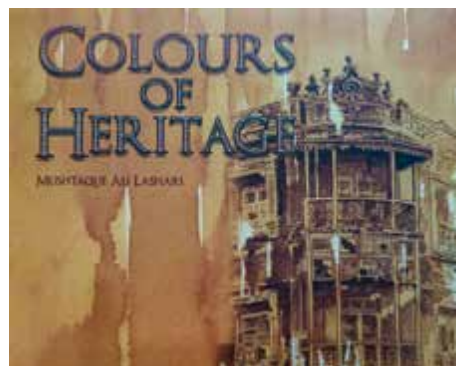
## Thar

NASREEN ASKARI & TANYA SHAFI | ED. ABDUL HAMID AKHUND



In February 2019, EFT collaborated with the Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company (SECMC) on the publication of a book on Thar, as part of the Thar Foundation project dedicated to bettering the lives of the people of the region. The main objective of the foundation is to uplift the communities in Thar in the spheres of health, education, skill development and cultural preservation.

This publication, created in close collaboration with EFT, is one of the first of many initiatives being taken by the Thar Foundation to document the beautiful subtropical desert of Tharparkar, its physical attributes, its history, the indigenous population its unique culture, and above all, to create awareness on the plight of the Tharri communities. Featuring stunning photographs of the people, their textile traditions, the landscape of Thar and its archaeological heritage, the book is interspersed with essays on the history of the region, as well as Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai's poetic odes to Thar.



## Colours of Heritage

MUSHTAQUE ALI LASHARI

This book is a catalogue of 33 paintings that were exhibited by the artist Mushtaque Ali Lashari at Frere Hall on the International Day of Monuments and Sites, 18 April 2016, as his work is a celebration of the built heritage of Karachi. Made with tea and coffee, the paintings capture the nostalgia evoked by the stunning albeit fading colonial buildings, and the publication serves as a call to attention to safeguard and celebrate this built heritage in a city that is constantly expanding.



## Nasab Nama-e-Sindh

ABDUL KAREEM AZAD SAMEJO

*Nasab Nama-e-Sindh*, a Persian manuscript on the genealogy of tribes and clans of Sindh by an unknown author of Kalhora period, has been translated into Sindhi by Abdul Kareem 'Azad' Samejo. Main tribes discussed in the manuscript are Syeds, Qureshis, Makhdooms and Sammas. The book includes additional chapters on communities living in Sindh like Bhatti, Channa, Memon, Jat, Brohi, Qazi, Pathan, Bohri, Khuwaja, Kachhi, Muhana, Brahmin, Soothar, Meghwar, Bheel and other communities also. Printed in 2018 this book is a valuable addition to the heritage of Sindh.



## Dadu (Survey and Documentation)

DR. NILOFER SHAIKH

The Center for Documentation and Conservation of the Heritage of Sindh (CDC) is documenting the vast treasure of the heritage of Sindh belonging to various periods of prehistory and history under the project entitled "Documentation of the heritage of Sindh". The center has completed the documentation of the heritage sites and monuments of the district of Dadu, this data of Dadu with brief historic details, coordinates, photographs, condition report and architectural drawings is under process for publication.

The Center has completed the survey of the district of Badin. The process of the documentation of the sites surveyed of Badin District in which nearly 50 sites/ monuments have been surveyed its documentation details are nearly 70% complete.

The survey of Jamshoro and Hyderabad district, is underway, nearly 50% of the field survey of Jamshoro district is complete and nearly 30% of Hyderabad district. The sites which have been surveyed are being sorted, photographs selected, plans and elevations drawn and prepared alongside other details of the documentation.

In addition to the above, nearly 50% of sites have been surveyed in Khairpur, Shahdadkot and Shikarpur districts and nearly 30% of Sukkur district. The survey has stopped due to Corona pandemic and will be resume once conditions are favourable for field survey. This year survey will continue to be carried out in Jamshoro, Hyderabad and Shahdadkot districts. The Center will also carryout survey in Larkana and Sanghar districts.

### Badin District



Clockwise:

- Kalhora Tombs, Wangu Pattan
- Saeed Khan Mandwano, Agham Kot
- Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur Palace, Badin
- Makhdoom Muhammad Ismail Soomro, Agham Kot
- Mir Lakhi Khan Talpur Palace, Badin
- Shrine of Sultan Dodo Soomro, Badin



## Hyderabad District



Karamchand Viromal Mehboobani, 1940, Hyderabad



Jhamatmal Kimatrai Building, Hyderabad



Mukhi House and Museum, Hyderabad



Qasar-e-Aziz Building, Hyderabad

## Jamshoro District



Jam Chutto Graveyard, Sunn



Arrie King Complex, Toungh



Gobind Ram Darbar, Majhand



Toungh Graveyard of Jam Lohar

# Preservation of Archival record, Institute of Sindhology

Board Approval: 10 April 2010 \ Rs. 10 million

In April 2010, the Board of Trustees approved grant assistance of Rs. 10 million to the Institute of Sindhology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, for the preservation of its archival material and records, which were in a dilapidated condition. These included old books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers and rare manuscripts of the Holy Quran. The official project agreement was signed in March 2017, and the first tranche of Rs. 2 million was released in June 2017.

As per the agreement, in June 2018, the Director of the Institute requested the release of the remaining Rs. 8 million, as orders had been placed for supplies pertaining to the archival and preservation process. This equipment for paper conservation included the repair of the existing fumigation chamber and preservation equipment, as well as the purchase of new accessories, computers, scanners, AROMAL archival tissue, ink fixing crystals, archival nutrack film, etc. The Board agreed to release the funds, provided the EFT logo be marked on all archived material, and that these documents be made accessible to the public.

The archives of the Institute are now completely functional. To date, six years worth of newspapers have been de-acidified and laminated, and 11 books have been completely preserved. Nearly 3500 books have been fumigated. However, the prime institute needs financial support to carry out its objectives.





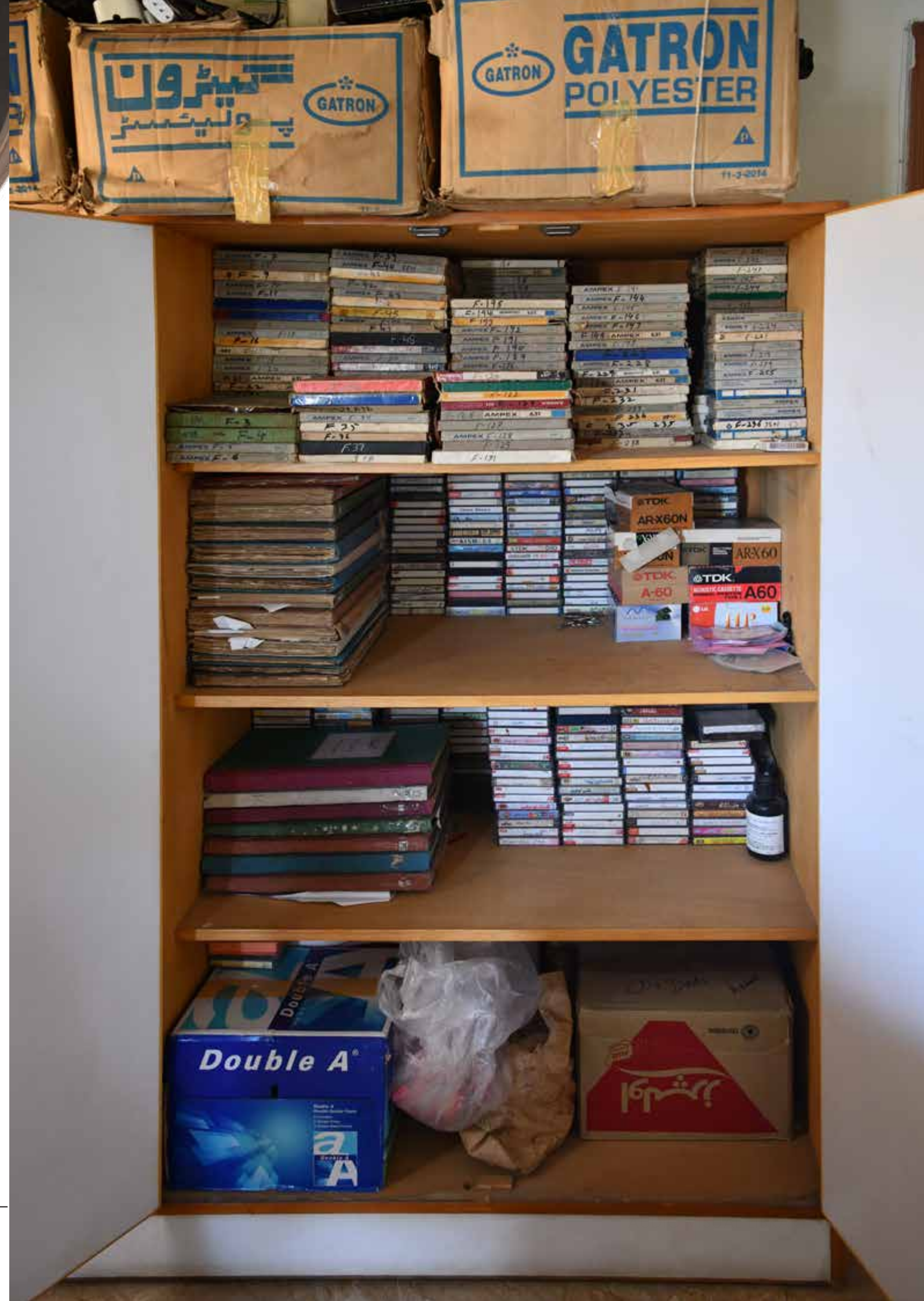
## Audio Visual Library

The EFT has, undertaken systematic efforts towards building a collection of Sindhi music, dramas, mushairas, VVIP's speeches, discussions, talks, seminars, events including audio and video collections held in the archives of various institutions and by individuals besides digitization, storage and preservation of collected audio/video recordings of music and other materials for posterity.

To collect the required data and information, personal visits were made to various institutions besides approaching the individuals to contribute voluntarily.

To date the EFT houses the following collections voluntarily shared by Abdul Hamid Akhund, Naseer Mirza, Nisar Memon and others:

- 379 Cassettes containing rare songs sung by Manzoor Ali Khan, Muhammad Juman, Mai Bhagi, Khamiso Khan, Muhammad Yousuf and Faqir Abdul Ghafoor.
- 500 audio spools 48 CDs and 60 cassettes (each with average duration of 30 minutes) containing music dramas, talks, interviews, documentaries, mushairas, features, events, seminars discussions.
- Over 1600 hours of material containing kafi kalam, composed and sung by our folk, light and classical artists; religious recordings Manqabat, Salam, Noha, Marsia, Maulood Sharif, Hamd, Naat, tribute songs, mushairas, Shah jo Raag and its Urdu Sindhi recitation; dramas; documentaries on people, places, obituaries, speeches.
- Shah Jo Raag recorded in America by Qurban Faqir and others, 1997. Original recording donated to EFT by Ms. Humeria Rehman.







# Establishment of Head Office EFT, Karachi

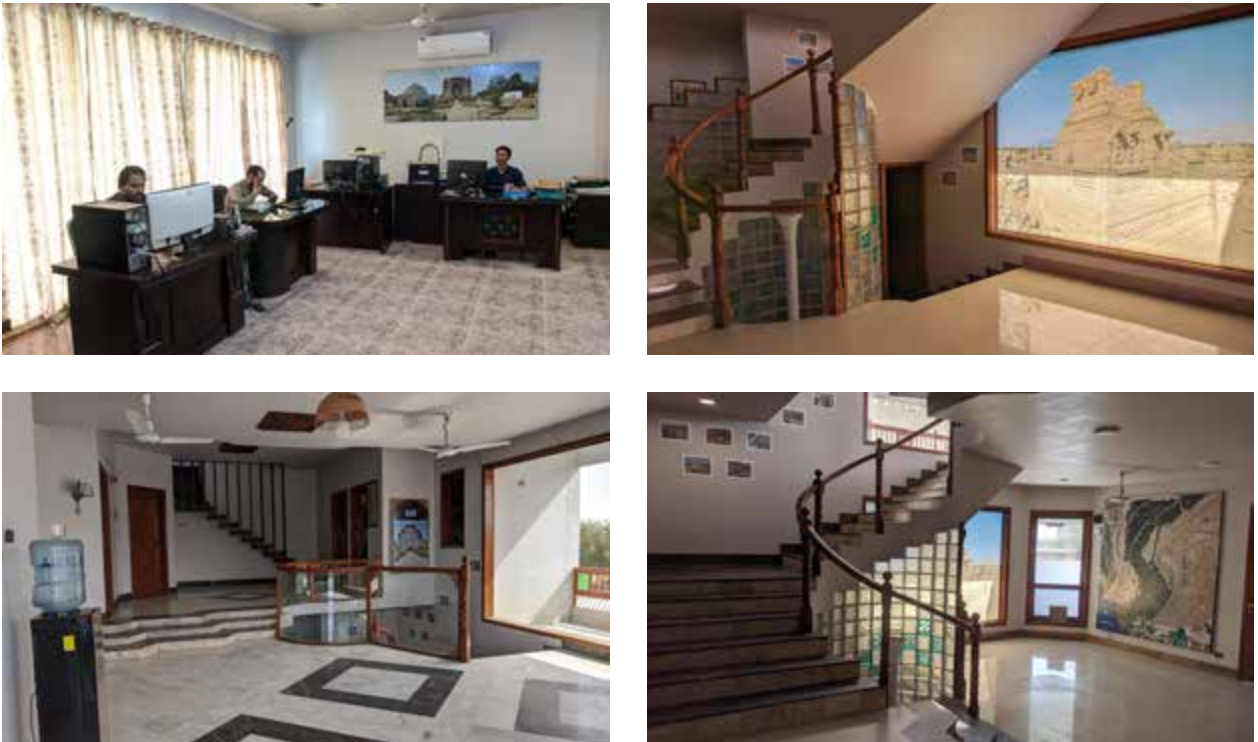
# Regional Office CDC-EFT, Hyderabad

Board Approval: 1 August 2015 \ Rs. 117 million

Board Approval: 24 June 2019 \ Rs. 29.6 million

A new Head Office was established at C-107, Block 2, KDA Scheme 5, Clifton. The 600 sq yard building was purchased by EFT in August 2015, after publication of a notice in Dawn Newspaper on 10 August 2015, for setting up a non-commercial premises for visiting experts, a small unit for data collection on heritage properties and storage of rare books for reference purposes, to be used by scholars and publications. The building was purchased from Ms. Ingrid Eckert-Prinz, and replaced the previous office at F-66/II, Block 5, Clifton.

The Regional Office CDC Hyderabad identified a bungalow A-277, Sindh University Employees Cooperative Housing Society, Jamshoro, with an area of 1100 sq yards, which was purchased on 30 August 2019 from Mr. Shahnawaz alias Amjad Ali.



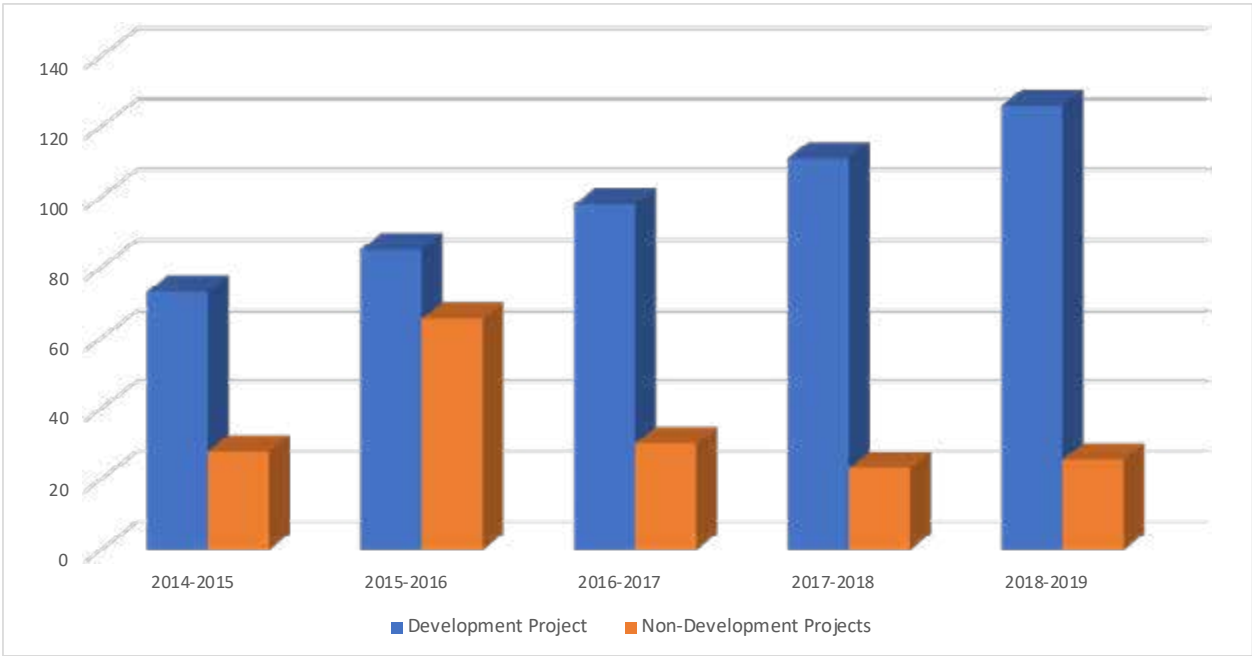


# Six Year Summary

	(Rs. in millions)				
	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Balance Sheet					
Non-current Assets	1,019.16	1,063.41	1,338.63	1,453.46	1,558.11
Current Assets	778.33	717.28	412.88	247.13	98.30
Total Assets	1,797.48	1,780.69	1,751.51	1,700.59	1,656.41
Endowment Fund	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Accumulated Surplus	791.68	776.00	747.02	695.79	653.72
Current Liabilities	5.81	4.69	4.50	4.80	2.69
Total Accumulated Surplus & Liabilities	1,797.48	1,780.69	1,751.51	1,700.59	1,656.41
Profit & Loss Statement					
Investment income	162.72	160.14	176.75	166.68	181.93
Profit on PLS savings account	0.76	0.46	0.99	1.50	1.32
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	23.24	0.48
Other income	3.78	2.55	1.46	1.25	2.51
Total Income	167.26	163.15	179.19	192.67	186.24
Cost of projects	126.06	111.09	97.85	85.11	73.10
Operational expenses	8.22	6.68	6.64	19.65	8.39
Administrative and general expenses	17.31	16.40	23.48	45.85	19.58
Total Expenditure	151.59	134.16	127.96	150.60	101.08
Surplus for the year	15.67	28.99	51.23	42.07	85.16
Key Ratios					
Liquidity Ratios:					
Days cash on hand	989	985	57	1	9
Months of spending	11	11	9	8	7
Operating Ratios:					
Savings indicator	10%	22%	40%	28%	84%
Contributions & grants	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Spending Ratios:					
Program expense ratio	89%	88%	82%	70%	81%
Management expense ratio	11%	12%	18%	30%	19%

# Expenditure on Development and Non Development Projects

S.#	YEAR	DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Rs. in million)	NON-DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Rs. in million)	TOTAL (Rs. in million)
1	2014-2015	73.104	27.973	101.077
2	2015-2016	85.105	65.495	150.600
3	2016-2017	97.846	30.118	127.964
4	2017-2018	111.090	23.072	134.162
5	2018-2019	126.058	25.527	151.858
	TOTAL	493.254	172.185	665.338





# Audit Report 2018-19

Please visit our website for complete audit reports: <https://eftsindh.com>



ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE  
PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH

AUDIT REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

EY Ford Rhodes

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



EY Ford Rhodes  
Chartered Accountants  
Progressive Plaza, Beaumont Road  
P.O. Box 15541, Karachi 75530  
Pakistan

UAN: +9221 111 11 39 37 (EYFR)  
Tel: +9221 3565 0007-11  
Fax: +9221 3568 1965  
ey.khi@pk.ey.com  
ey.com/pk

**DRAFT**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the **Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh (the Trust)** as at 30 June 2019, which comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in accumulated fund and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal controls as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Trustees are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

5. 25

### Chartered Accountants

**Engagement Partner:** Shaikh Ahmed Salman

Date:

**Place:** Karachi

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## Expression of Interest - EOI

## AND THIRD PARTY MONITORING



## ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH

### INVITATION FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

The Trust acknowledges the support of The Chief Minister Sindh and Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh.



The Government of Sindh has established a Trust for the management of an Endowment Fund for the Preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangible and intangible heritage that are endangered and to take necessary steps for its restoration by the Trust.

Cultural heritage eligible for funding includes: Architectural works, sculpture, visual arts, i.e. painting, miniatures etc. structures of an archaeological nature, dwellings, works of humankind, music, documents, books, ethnological movable and immovable assets of outstanding, rare, intrinsic and historical relevance to the cultural heritage of Sindh. The mission of the Trust is to sensitise the public and instill a sense of social responsibility towards preserving Sindh's heritage, to protect, document, restore and conserve the natural, built and living heritage.

The Trust requests expressions of interest and proposals for funding for small and large scale partnership for preservation projects covering all and any aspect that qualifies as under;

i) Significant to the heritage of Sindh.

ii) Accessible to the public.

iii) A defined legal status.

The fund applies to the preservation, restoration, conservation, documentation, safe keep and the public accessibility of heritage properties in Sindh:

- i) Archaeological sites
- ii) Religious or artistic structures relevant to Sindh's cultural heritage.
- iii) Historical structures.
- iv) Ethnological collections, subject to assurances that they will not be used for any purposes other than the purpose of sustainability.
- v) Books, documents, manuscripts and relics.
- vi) Artifacts of outstanding cultural and historical significance.
- vii) Miniatures, paintings, photographs and music of distinctive and exceptional value.
- viii) Publication of monographs relevant to its objectives.
- ix) Any other object that can be identified with the cultural and historical heritage of Sindh subject to the approval of the Technical Committee.

Proposals on the prescribed application form must reach the **Chairman, Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh, F-46/II, Block 5, Clifton, Karachi**  
**Ph: 92-21-36833715-6**  
**Fax: 92-21-36832649**  
**web: www.efsindh.com**

The blank application form are available on:

Online Form: [www.efsindh.com/application-form.php](http://www.efsindh.com/application-form.php)

Download Form: [www.efsindh.com/application-form.pdf](http://www.efsindh.com/application-form.pdf)

**APPLICANTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO APPLY FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST ONLY TO ENSURE THAT THE HERITAGE ARTIFACT IS PRESERVED. ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED WITH STRICT CONFIDENTIALITY.**

## LAST DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS IS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Expression of Interest - EOI dated: July 31, 2012

# EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

**1** Applications for EFT funding for preservation of the Cultural Heritage

**2** Application for pre-qualification for Third Party Monitoring of EFT funded conservation projects.

**Cultural heritage eligible for funding includes:**

- Archaeological sites.
- Religious or artistic structures relevant to Sindh's Cultural Heritage.
- Historical structures.
- Ethnological collections, subject to assurances that they will not be used for any purpose other than of sustainability.
- Books, documents, manuscripts and relics.
- Artifacts of outstanding cultural and historical significance.
- Miniatures, paintings, photographs and music of distinctive and exceptional value.
- Publication of monographs relevant to its objectives.
- Any other object that can be identified with the cultural and historical heritage of Sindh subject to the approval of the Technical Committee.

**Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT)**, established by the Govt. of Sindh in August, 2008 with a capital cost of Rs. 1000 million, is an autonomous non-profit organization. The mission of the Trust is to sensitize the public and instill a sense of social responsibility towards preserving Sindh's heritage, to protect, document, restore and conserve the natural, built and living heritage.

The EFT provides technical and financial assistance for Preservation and Restoration of the Cultural Heritage of Sindh.

The EFT has so far sponsored over 30 projects in the above areas, some major projects relating to conservation of cultural properties are given below:

S. No.	Name of Project	Financial Cost
<b>A Privately owned cultural properties</b>		
1	Hyderabad Mir Monuments	10,000
2	Monuments at Khairpur & KotDiji	10,000
3	Mohatta Palace Museum	10,000
4	19 <sup>th</sup> century Odho Haveli Complex, Jacobabad.	10,000
5	04 Old Mud Houses, Thatta.	1,000
6	120 years old Siral Jumani House	1,300
7	Shah Jo Raag by Asaf Paveen	
<b>B Government owned cultural properties</b>		
1	Rain damaged Nakot fort	5,000
2	Tomb of Dewan Shurha Khan, Makli	7,614
3	Tomb of Bilawal Faqeer Zardari, Benarsabad	6,750
4	Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhora Tomb complex, Benarsabad	4,000
5	Kot Diji Fort Granaries, Khairpur	2,600

**The Trust invites expressions of interest for:**

**1** Proposal on prescribed application form for funding of small and large scale partnership for preservation of heritage projects covering all and any aspect that qualifies as under:

- Significant to the heritage of Sindh,
- Accessible to the public.
- A defined legal status.


**Application forms:** [www.eftsindh.com/applicationform.pdf](http://www.eftsindh.com/applicationform.pdf)

**2** Applications from consulting firms/organizations/public and private sector, universities/institutions/individuals having expertise in architectural conservation of cultural property for third party monitoring of EFT funded conservation projects.

Further details [www.eftsindh.com/thirdpartymonitoring.pdf](http://www.eftsindh.com/thirdpartymonitoring.pdf)

**All applications will be treated with strict confidentiality**

**Proposals on the prescribed application form must reach by the stipulated date to:**



**The Chairman,**  
Endowment Fund Trust,  
F-66/II, Block 5, Clifton, Karachi  
Ph: 92-21-3583 3715-6; Fax: 92-21-3583 2649  
[www.eftsindh.com](http://www.eftsindh.com)

LAST DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS IS JULY 31, 2018

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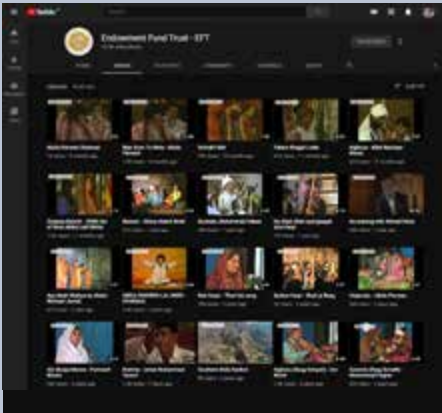
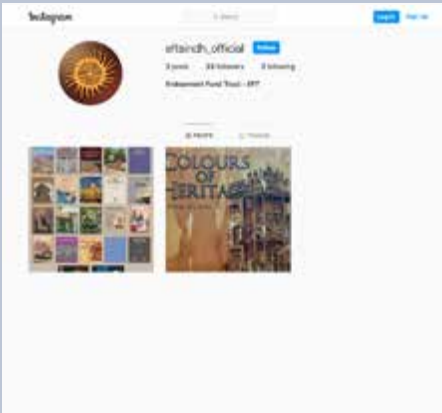
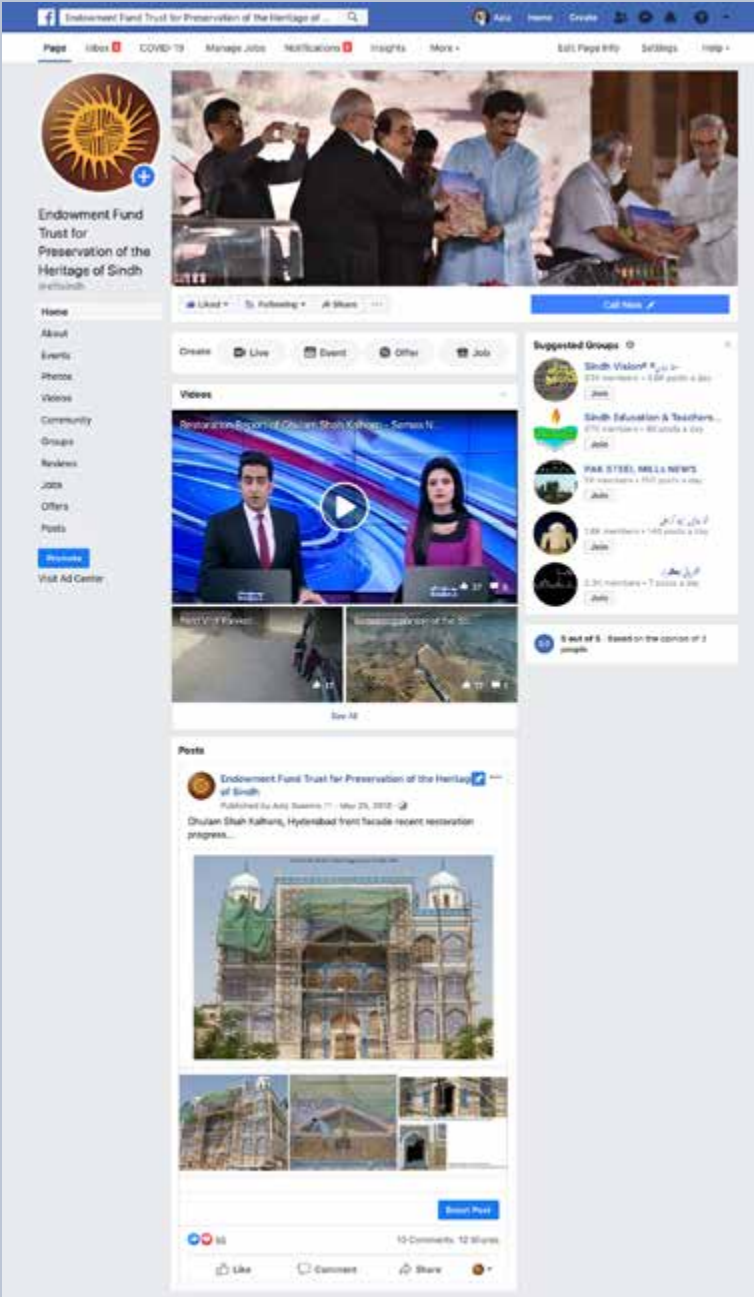






# EFT's website and social media pages

<https://eftsindh.com> | <https://facebook.com/eftsindh> | <https://twitter.com/eftsindh>  
[https://instagram.com/eftsindh\\_official/](https://instagram.com/eftsindh_official/) | <https://youtube.com/c/EndowmentFundTrustEFT>



## EFT PROVIDES FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO PRIVATE OWNERS— PROCEDURE:

Sindh’s built heritage is mostly privately owned and maintained. The stock of privately owned heritage includes substantial ‘country houses’ and smaller-scale residential dwellings on both urban and rural settings besides commercial buildings, palaces, courthouses, bungalows, tombs, graveyards, mosques, imam bargahs, temples, hospitals etc. However, due to financial constraints and lack of trained manpower, the private owners are not able to maintain properly the abundance of historic assets under their care.

Taking into consideration the problems faced by private owners of built heritage assets, the EFT provides financial and technical support for the repair, preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement



John Jacob's clock built in 1847.



of privately owned historic properties. Funding for the grants comes from interest earned on the Endowment Fund, which is a permanent investment fund. It also collaborates with the Sindh Government in restoring Protected Heritage Properties.

The EFT invites EOIs on the prescribed application form from interested property owners through newspapers and website from time to time. However, applications are accepted year- round.

Once the application is received, the EFT technical staff visit the site to:

- Identify heritage value of the property.
- Survey and document current condition and problems of the property.
- Find a use of the property compatible with its heritage value, in case the property is lying abandoned
- Identify the needs of existing or future users and determine the scope and cost of conservation work.
- Determine the conservation approach.
- The ability of the project to improve long term preservation of the property.
- The ability and commitment of the applicant to execute the project.
- The extent to which the proposed project can be successfully accomplished with the grant and other resources available to the applicant.
- The nature and impact of the organization's program and service on the intended audience.
- The benefit of the project to the community.
- The project's potential to serve as a model for other organizations.

The applications duly supported with survey reports and cost estimates are put up to the Board of Trustees during their scheduled quarterly meetings for consideration. Applicants are notified in writing of the Board's decision on their request.

To ensure judicious utilization of the grant, the EFT enters into a Project Agreement with the successful applicants.

The Project Agreement is a sort of SOP defining apart from the purpose, scope, cost and time period of the project, how the approved grant will be released and utilized on the project, who will perform task, who will ensure implementation of procedure and how tasks will be performed. The Project Agreement also binds the grantee for maintenance of the restored property in good condition and that the grantee will neither alter nor demolish the restored property on any account, failing which he will have to reimburse the amount invested by the EFT on its conservation. He will also keep the property open to the interested visitors.

As soon as the conservation project is implemented at the place as per the Project Agreement, the EFT technical staff prepared the Project Completion Report incorporating the experience gathered from the project for submission to all concerned.

# Application Form

Link for blank form:  
https://eftsindh.com/applicationform.doc

Link for filled forms for help:  
http://eftsindh.com/thirdpartymonitoring.php

APPLICATION FOR ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FUNDING

چيئرمن انڊومينٽ فنڊ ٽرسٽ فار ريسٽوريشن آف دي هيريٽيج آف سنڌ جي خدمت ۾ درخواست

Submitted to the Chairman, Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

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Name of Applicant (درخواست گذار جو نالو)

:

Name of Co-Applicant, if applicable

:

شريڪ درخواست گذار (جيڪڏهن آهي ته)

Contact Name (رابطو نمبر)

:

Mailing Address (پوسٽل ائڊريس)

:

Daytime Phone (ڏينهن جي وقت فون نمبر)

:

Email (اي ميل)

:

Name of Proposal (تجويز جو نالو)

:

Address of Proposal (تجويز واري ماڳ جي ائڊريس)

:

Category (circle all that apply): Privately Owned Historic Building Preservation / Government Owned Historic Building Preservation / Preservation of Historic Building-owned privately and maintained by government / Conservation of Groups of Historic Buildings (Rural) / Conservation of Groups of Historic Buildings (Urban) / Survey, Study, Research & Documentation of Tangible Cultural Property / Archaeological Excavation / Preservation of Pictures, Sculptures, Applied Arts, Calligraphic Works, Classical Books, Ancient Documents and other Tangible Cultural Products / Reorganization of Museums on modern lines

ڪيٽيگري:(ان معلومات تي دائرو ڏيو جيڪي لاڳو ٿين ٿيون)نجي تاريخي عمارت کي محفوظ ڪرڻ/ سرڪاري تاريخي عمارت کي محفوظ ڪرڻ/ نجی تاريخي عمارت جنهن جي سار سنڀال سرڪار ڪري ٿي/ سرڪاري عمارتن جي گروپ جي ڪنزرويشن (ٻهراڙيءَ ۾)/ سرڪاري عمارتن جي گروپ جي ڪنزرويشن (شھري)/ثقافتي ملڪيت جي سروي، اڀياس، تحقيق ۽ ڊاڪيومينٽيشن/ قديم آثار جي کوٽائي / تصويرن، مورتنين، اپلائيڊ آرٽس، خوشخطي جو ڪم، ڪلاسيڪل ڪتاب، قديم دستاويز ۽ ٻيو ڪلچرل مواد محفوظ ڪرڻ / عجائب گهرن کي جديد بنيادن تي ٻيهر منظم ڪرڻ.

Funding Requested:  
فنڊن جي درخواست

Total Cost of Proposed Project:  
تجويز ڪيل پروجيڪٽ جو ڪل تخمينو



Project Description: Attach answers to the following questions. Applications will be returned as incomplete if all requested information is not provided. Include supporting materials as necessary.

پروجيڪٽ جو تفصيل: هيٺين سڀني سوالن جا جواب شامل ڪريو جن درخواستن ۾ سڄي گهريل معلومات ڏنل نه هوندي، اهي نامڪمل سمجهي واپس ڪيون وينديون. ضروري مددي مواد شامل ڪريو.

1. Goal: What are the goals of the proposed project?

مقصد: تجويز ڪيل پروجيڪٽ جا مقصد ڇا آهن؟

2. Community Need: Why is this project needed? Does it address needs identified in existing City plans?

ڪميونٽي جي ضرورت: هن پروجيڪٽ جي ڪهڙي ضرورت آهي؟ ڇا اهو هاڻوڪي شهري پلان موجب ضرورتون پوريون ڪري ٿو.

3. Community Support: What is the nature and level of support for this project? Include letters of support and any petitions.

ڪميونٽي مدد: هن پروجيڪٽ لاءِ سهڪار جي حالت ۽ نوعيت ڇا آهي؟ سهڪار جا خط ۽ اهڙيون درخواستون شامل ڪريو

4. Timeline: What is the schedule for project implementations, including a timeline for all critical milestones?

وقت جو تخمينو: پروجيڪٽ تي عمل، ۽ تڪميل جي اهم مرحلن تي لڳندڙ وقت جي ورڇ جو شيڊول ڇا آهي؟

5. Credentials: How will the experience of the applicant contribute to the success of this project?

اهليت جي تصديق: پروجيڪٽ جي ڪاميابيءَ ۾ درخواست گذار جو تجربو ڪهڙي ريت مددگار ٿيندو؟

6. Success Factors: How will the success of this project will be measured? Be as specific as possible.

ڪاميابيءَ جا عنصر: هن پروجيڪٽ جي ڪاميابيءَ جو ڪاٿو ڪيئن ڪبو؟ جيترو ممڪن هجي موضوع تائين محدود رهو.

7. Budget: What is the total budget for the project and how will EFT funds be spent? All items of expenditure must be clearly identified. Distinguish between hard and soft costs and contingencies (NOTE: EFT funds may NOT be used for maintenance.)

بجٽ: پروجيڪٽ جو ڪل بجٽ ڪيترو آهي؟ ۽ اي ايڇ تي جو فنڊ ڪيئن خرچ ڪيو ويندو؟ خرچ جا سڀ اسم لازمي طور صاف ٻڌايا وڃن. گهٽ ۾ گهٽ ۽ وڌ ۾ وڌ خرچ جو تفاوت ۽ اتفاقي خرچ ٻڌايو

8. Other Funding: What additional funding sources are available, committed, or under consideration? Include commitment letters, if available, and describe any other attempts to secure funding for this project.

ٻيا فنڊ: ٻيا ڪهڙا اضافي فنڊ موجود آهن، جن جو واعدو ڪيو ويو آهي يا انهن تي غور ڪيو پيو وڃي؟ اهڙن واعدن جا خط جيڪڏهن موجود آهن ته شامل ڪريو، ۽ هن پروجيڪٽ لاءِ فنڊ حاصل ڪرڻ جي ٻين ڪوششن بابت ڄاڻايو

9. Maintenance: If ongoing maintenance is required for your project, how will it be funded?

سار سنڀال: جيڪڏهن توهان جي پروجيڪٽ لاءِ جاري سار سنڀال جي ضرورت ٿي ته ان جو فنڊ ڪٿان ايندو؟

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Provide the following additional information, as applicable.

اضافي معلومات: هيٺ ڄاڻايل اضافي معلومات، جيئن لاڳو ٿئي ٿي، ڏني وڃي.

10. Documentation that you have control over the site, such as Purchase and Sale Agreement, option, or deed.

اهڙا دستاويز جهڙوڪ خريداري يا وڪري جو معاهدو، يا ڪو دستاويز ته اهو ماڳ توهان جي ڪنٽرول هيٺ آهي،

11. If the proposal is on Government owned cultural property, either the applicant or the co-applicant must be the Department in control of the cultural property.

جيڪڏهن پروجيڪٽ سرڪاري ملڪيت تي آهي، ان صورت ۾ درخواست گذار يا شريڪ درخواست گذار لازمي طور تي واسطيدار کاتو هئڻ گهرجي.

APPLICATION FOR ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FUNDING

1. Project Goals (پروجيڪٽ جا هدف)

A. Historic Importance of Property (ملڪيت جي تاريخي اهميت)

B. Material Construction (تعمير جو مٿيڙيل)

C. Extent of Deterioration (بدحاليءَ جي حد)

D. Main Causes of Decay & Deterioration (بدحالي يا تباهيءَ جو مکيه سبب)

E. Treatment Required for Elimination of the Main Causes of Decay & Deterioration

زوال ۽ تباهيءَ کي روڪڻ لاءِ گهريل ڪم

F. Scope of Restoration Work (to be documented) ((ٻاڪيومينٽ ڪئي ويندي)) (بحاليءَ جي ڪم جي حد)



G. Consultant (ڪنسلٽنٽ/صلاحڪار)

2. Community Need (ڪميونٽي ضرورت)

A. Why this project is needed (هن پروجيڪٽ جي ضرورت ڇو آهي؟)

B. Addressing needs identified in existing city plans (شھري پلان ۾ نشاندهي ٿيل ضرورتن کي حل ڪرڻ)

3. Community Support (ڪميونٽي سھڪار)

4. Timeline (وقت جو تخمينو)

5. Credentials (اهليت جي تصديق)

6. Success Factors (ڪاميابيءَ جا عنصر)

7. Budget (بجٽ)

8. Other Funding (ٻيا فنڊ)

9. Maintenance (سار سنڀال)

10. Documentation (ڊاڪيومينٽيشن)

11. Appropriate Professional Standards (مناسب پيشور معيار)

12. Additional Community Benefits (ڪميونٽي جا اضافي فائدا)

Signature of Applicant

درخواست گذار جي صحيح

Date



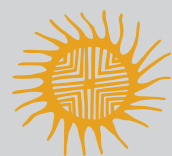
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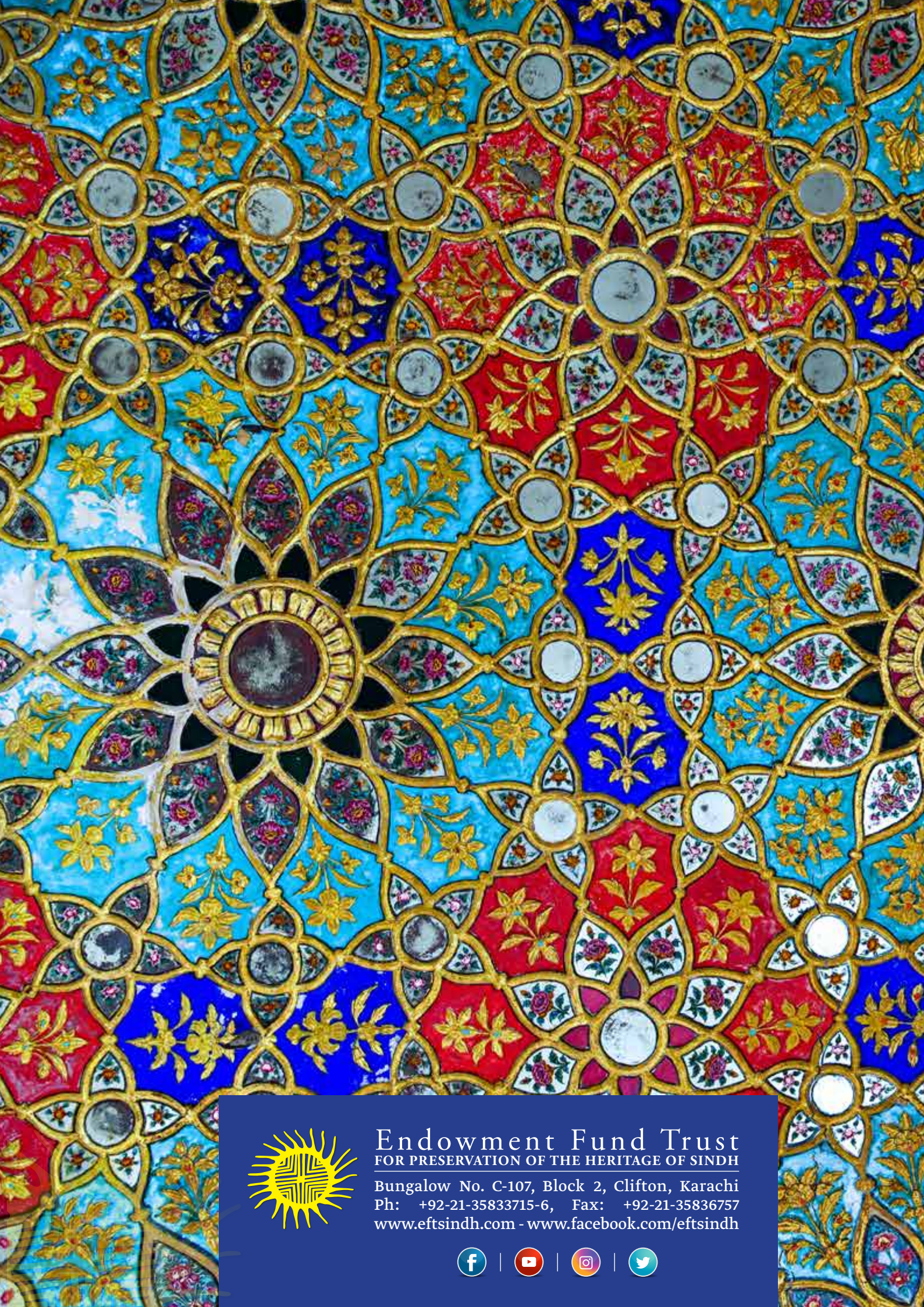


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**Juneja Maari**, Chotiariyoon Dam, Sanghar. A colonial period redbrick structure is located on an island. This three-storied building surrounded by wild growth and deep waters is now roofless since its girders and doors were reused somewhere else. Its custodians remain oblivious of their heritage. How can we make them aware?





## Endowment Fund Trust

FOR PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH

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