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A HISTORICAL STUDY TO ANALYSE THE SIGNIFANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCUTED DURING COLONIAL RULE IN LYALLPUR CITY

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Abstract

British rule started formerly in 1857, however they had started ruling over many parts of India long before formally taking over. One such area where they ruled directly was Punjab. Lyallpur was a city that was built by the British to bring settlers from other parts of the India. This city is of particular interest for the researchers because its structure was specifically of the British mindset. As it was called union jack on India, because of Clock Tower being its center and eight different bazars constructed around it. This study attempts to analyses the colonial mindset behind the construction of various buildings in the city. For study purposes the old building of the Lyallpur are divided into three categories. Firstly the administrative buildings such as municipal committee office, Secondly the architectural monuments like Gumti and Qasiri Darwaza and at the end the educational buildings like agriculture college of Lyallpur. It concludes that the British rule was not merely a rule by the foreigners instead it reshaped the life of those who inhabit this city till date.

The word colony is derived from the Latin word *Colonus* meaning former.¹ Colonialism is a sensitive issue because it involves the domination of people of another culture. The term colonialism is enough to convey power and dominance. The grand buildings constructed during the Colonial rule were mainly reserved for the cultural elite and were only available to local residents after the colonial country's demise.² Pakistan own it rich cultural legacy represented by collection of standing monuments and archaeological sites in different parts. However, among its cities, Lyallpur is particularly famous for being the inheritor and magnificent art of buildings. It is also known for its monuments which flourished here is magnificently superb. Lyallpur enjoys a rich cultural assortment and architectural legacy which evolved within the course of centuries and stands the testimony of each historical period's unparalleled heritage. The types of Architecture British evolved in Lyallpur was both functional and economical. At first, they utilized the existing old tombs and mosques of the Mughal period as office's and residences. But later on beautiful private and public edifices were risen which include libraries, museum, town halls, rail Road stations, and other public amenities. Three Principles of good architecture are: *Firmitas, Utilitas* and *Venustas*.

As regards the major types of Architecture, the three most distinguishable are: Classical architecture, Modern architecture and Contemporary architecture. As regards the British architecture in Punjab. The word ' Punjab ' consists of two Persian words ' Punj ' and ' ab ', " Punj " means ' five ' and ' ab ' means ' rivers '.

In 1947, Punjab was divided into two parts. East Punjab and west Punjab. West Punjab became part of Pakistan and East Punjab became part of India. The British introduced architecture in South Asia. And this architecture can be found in clock houses, museum, Railway Station, educational institutions, and military cantonments. 1848-1858 saw the first developments in Multan by the English. Punjab is notable for verifiable landmarks and structures of compositional importance. Punjab has an abundance of verifiable and strict legacy.

Among the most prominent buildings first one was the Lahore Museum. It has the world's most valuable and rare antiquities. The Lahore Museum houses antiquities from the Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Jain, Buddhist Mughal and Sikh periods. This Museum was built in 1865-66 at the present Tolliton Market. But the new building was built at the current location as a memorial to the Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. The museum located on the Mall Road in Lahore was built by Sir Ganga Ram. It is made of red bricks. The facade of the building has been developed with a strong aesthetically pleasing design. The structured is covered with stone, latticework, abundance of red sand, domes and tiny balconies. The foundation stone of this museum was laid on February 3, 1890 by Prince Albert, grandson of Queen Victoria.³ Lahore Museum is a great source of research for enthusiasts and researchers from all over the world. Lahore Museum is also known as the main museum of the subcontinent. The building of Lahore Museum itself a masterpiece of architecture. Lahore Museum consists of more than 12 galleries. In the center of

the museum are Jain relics. It is decorated with marble, Sculptures, and various wooden works brought from the famous Jain temple of Gujranwala. Indus Gallery, Sikh Gallery, manuscript Gallery, miniature painting gallery, Islamic gallery, Gandhara gallery, cultural heritage gallery, Hindu, Jain and Buddhist Gallery, coins Gallery, Ticket gallery, Arms gallery and Pakistan Movement Gallery are the galleries of Lahore Museum.

Another most distinguishable building was Senate Peter's church Diocese Faisalabad, Church of Pakistan. On January 1, 1913 lieutenant Carnal MW Douglas IACIE Deputy Commissioner, Faisalabad laid the foundation stone of St. Peter's Church. It was built precisely for the worship of British officers. In the entrance gate wall of the church there is also an inscription written on the opening stone: Its foundation stone was laid by Lieutenant Carnal M.W.Douglas I.A.C.I.E deputy commissioner Lyallpur on January 1, 1913. There is also a memorial inside this church. On which this text is written.

"Sacred to the memory of Jessie Josephine Phillips. Q.A.I.M.N.S reserve beloved daughter of Frederick William and Josephine Adele Phillips who lost her life while serving on H.M.H.B Asturius Torpedold March 21, 1917 greater love hath no man than this that he should lay down his life for his brother "4.

The Church was reserved only for the British officers.. In the vestry of the church there were copies of the Bibles published in England and notation books of *Hymns* which remained in the Church until 1982 later disappeared. In 1942, when the Indian subcontinent gained independence from British Rule and the British officers moved from the subcontinent to England, St. Peter's Church was closed. In 1949, the meeting deputy commissioner and obtained the permission to open the Church.

Another distinguishable building significant among those constructed during colonial times was, Clock tower Multan In the British Frontiers period, particularly of the delegate structures, planned in the European style and Indo-Islamic parts. Clock tower is situated at the direction 30.1987676 North and 71.467866 East. Clock tower is arranged in the focal Multan toward the West of old stronghold and North-west of the walled city where various road run along the city.⁵ Its construction was completed from 1884 to 1888 in Indo Saracen style. It was used as the headquarters of the Municipal government under the direction of the British Raj. The structure was intended for official of metropolitan advisory group, sub recorder privileged judges and legal executive. First Floor had huge corridor in which college tests were utilized to be led, later on addresses also were conveyed at various event. The aggregate sum paid for the work during the year was Rs. 8500 including the things of blocks esteemed at Rs. 5250.⁶

British architecture combined the Gothic and Neoclassical styles of the Victorian era with the Muslim tradition of the Raj in India. Hallmarks of this style include a large number of roof, arches, domes, towers as well as the use of local buildings materials such as sandstone and marble. The stairs inside it are made of wood. The minarets here are also built with great beauty. The bricks used in them is different from the present day bricks. This brick is slightly thinner

than the existing brick. Even after more than 130 years, it still exists in its original condition. This building is rectangular shape. The quantity of rooms on the two stories is unique. The vast majority of the rooms are of rectangular shape. The design is in the Quadrangle though the development is U-shape. This building is constructed red blocks with extraordinarily little moldings, shaped blocks framing the moldings, and other embellishing highlights. The structure has been developed to give light, conceal and vaporous condition. Clocks are installed on three sides of the Clock Tower. When this city was built, these clocks were installed to check the time. And an alarm was also installed in this clock tower. This alarm was sounded especially during *Sehri* and *Iftari* in Ramadan. After independence from British Rule in 1947, the present name was changed to Jinnah Hall. But it continued to function as an administrative center. With the passage of time, this hall became inadequate for meetings. It has also been used by the Municipal Corporation. It has also been used by the city district government.

Another relevant building related to it was Clock tower Gujranwala, Gujranwala city is also the birthplace of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Who founded the Sikh Empire. According to Gazette of India, the Gujranwala city was settled by the *Gujjar* tribe who lived in the hilly areas of Kashmir. Who later settled in this area and this area became known as Gujranwala. The historical places considered to be the hallmark of Gujranwala are still standing today. In which *Ghanta* Ghar Gujranwala is the top." This tower is of special importance. This clock tower is considered the beauty of the city. Built in the middle of Gujranwala by Gulab Singh *Khalsa* during the British Rule in 1901. It is also called *Khalsa Ghanta Ghar*.

Another significant building was Multan Garrison Mess, Multan Garrison Mess is one of the oldest building in Multan. This building was built on Turkish architecture and it was built by making mud bricks from river Chenab. It was built in 1880. An English resident allocated 763 acres of land for this purpose. It is also known as service club Multan. And it consists of 13 domes of different sizes. These domes were built from the soil of Chenab River (*Gaachi Miti*). This building was built by Nawab Bahawalpur who had Turkish accent. It is located in a cantonment controlled by the Pakistan Army.⁷ British officers have been using this building as a club. They had made a wooden floor in the main hall. This mess has international resorts that include best in class, hotels and state of the art meeting and conference space. What strikes the eye is the perfect harmony of square white pieces rising upward in a series of these domes. Above the large central dome is a wooden lantern which became an essential feature of domes in southern Punjab and Sindh about 300 years ago. November 1977, when General Salah Uddin Termizi announced the opening of the club.

Another type of Buildings built during the colonial architecture were administrative Monuments built by British Raj in Lyallpur. Among such building the first one was Clock tower of Faisalabad. Where ever Faisalabad is mentioned, one cannot ignore its famous buildings. Faisalabad was not more than a few years old when the foundation of the clock tower was laid by Sir Charles Rivaz on 14 November 1903. Its red bricks bear testimony to the fact that this historical text is written on it. Its foundation stone was laid by his Sir Charles Rivaz lieutenant Governor Punjab on November 14, 1903 ". The journey of construction of the clock tower started on 14 November 1903 and was completed on 13 December 1905. The new financial

commissioner of Punjab, Lewis Tupper in the presence of a large number of Lyallpur, climbed the stairs from the main gate of the clock tower and waved his hand from the balcony to the citizens to wake up for its construction, thank you for bearing the burden of expenses of 40000 rupees.

There is a beautiful square in the middle of the city, with a clock tower in the middle and 8 Bazar around it, which apart from being of the same pattern are spacious and beautiful and the engineer who made the map has built the clock house in such a way that it has four clock but shows the full time in each of *Bhawana* bazar, *Amin pur* Bazar, *Karkhana* Bazar, *Kachari* Bazar, Rail Bazar, *Montgumri* Bazar, and *Chiniot* Bazar. Faisalabad was built in memory of Queen Victoria. The Faisalabad clock tower to be built in memory of Queen Victoria was suggested by the then Deputy Commissioner Jhang captain Baig. The clock tower was founded by Sir Charles Rivaz and it was designed by Poham Young in collaboration with Sir Ganga Ram. Its architect was Gulab Khan. Red colored stone was brought from the hill of *Sangla* Hill to give Mughal style color to the construction of the 100 feet high clock tower. Which was located at a distance of 50km. Its marble was sourced from different parts of Agra. The artisans also came from Agra. These artisans were from the generation of artisans who built the *Taj Mahal*. On the fourth floor of the historical important clock tower, the ancestry *Gharalvi* have a historical background. Which were specially brought from Mumbai. There are four ground floor in this clock tower.

Another magnificent building constructed during the colonial government was *Gumti*. Built during the British era this building has a history in it. When Queen Victoria of great Britain was to visit Lyallpur, the British rulers here had this building specially constructed for the grand reception of the Queen. This colonial eight-door *Gumti* is a short historical building of Faisalabad city. The color of the British Architecture with 16 pillars stands out. A domed roof on pillars is also noticeable. *Gumti* had a long row of 12 stairs. The *Gumti* was built in 1897. It is also one of the oldest buildings, *Gumti* in the middle of which there is a bowl shape building around which this inscription is written. The old name of *Gumti* is *gumbadhi* and the current name is *Gumti*. It is a colonial building outside the Rail Bazar opposite the *Qaiseri* Gate. Earlier *Gumti Chowk* was called VMC (Victoria Memorial *Chowk*). Clock tower and *Qaiseri* Gate are attributed to Queen Victoria while *Gumti* is the only building attributed to the Soil and Culture of Sandal Bar.

Another such monument was *Qaiseri* Gate. Mohan Lal Hindu merchant of Lyallpur founded the new city in 1896 A.D. and in celebration of the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria coronation in 1897. The Gate consist of a central passage and two smaller entrances on the right and left sides. The foundation stone of *Qaiseri* Gate was laid in 1896. This gate was built by Lala Mohan Lal son of Dr Bihari Lal, in the year of foundation of city the Commemorate 1897 Faisalabad (*Chak* No 212). *Qaiseri* Gate was built at the beginning of Rail Bazar in the name of Queen Victoria. On the left side of thus door, this inscription is still there today: "this gate was built by Lala Mohan Lal Khalaf Dr. Bihari Lal in the year of foundation of Lyallpur city in 1897". The entrance itself is made of reinforced concrete and painted pale yellow and light brown to give it a Mughal look. The gate's original markings are still viewable with the name and the date of construction.

Another important building of Lyallpur built during the colonial times was, Chenab club. It was established in 1910. From 1904 to 1910, the number of English officers of finance, Police, Agriculture, Railway, Health, Education, Rail, Post office had become so much that they felt Country and always remain integral part of the British Society.⁸ Popham Young was stationed twice as Colonization officer in the Chenab Canal Colony from 25 October 1892 to 27 June 1893 and from 28 September 1893 to 31 March 1895. After the above period ended, Jhang left and later was posted in Punjab secretariat, Lahore. About 14 years later, in 1909, Popham Young donated Rupees 100 for the construction of Chenab Club. The club was built for off-duty British officers and the cost of construction was paid for by the officers themselves. The individual maximum contributing figure was Rs. 500, the minimum contribution was Rs. 10. Thus a meager amount of Rs. 2591 was collected.

Another important building of Lyallpur was its Railway Station. The railway line to Faisalabad was started in 1895 AD. In 1896 AD it was opened to Faisalabad. In 1898 AD the Railway line was laid from Wazirabad to Faisalabad. Late this Railway line was extended to Shorkot. The railway station of Faisalabad is of British colonial era construction. It was built in the late 19th century. The architecture of the station reflects the influence of the British Raj. The grand entrance to the railway station was designed according to the ancient Greek style with long pillars and smaller ones on either side supporting the building. Its distinctive red brick buildings with Victorian-style elements such as arched windows, high ceiling and the unique design of the clock tower, station make it a prominent landmark in Faisalabad. And it has been recognized as a historical heritage by the government of Pakistan. The total expenditure on this project was 77 lakh 41 thousand rupees. The average cost per mile was 38 thousand 600 rupees. Along with the construction of the railway station, the *Munshi Mohalla* and the circular road were built. From this station, high speed vehicles for Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar etc., are often available. Currently this station is directly connected to Karachi, Multan, Hyderabad, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore and many other cities of the country. All class of cabins are available for the convenience of passengers.

Another significant governmental structure built during the British Raj was Coronation Library. Later after the creation of Pakistan it was renamed as Allama Iqbal library. It is located near District Court and District Council Offices. Earlier it was called Coronation Library. Which is reminiscent of the ceremonial Coronation of George V. It was named People's District Library during the British Rule. But now it has been named Allama Iqbal Library after the late poet Dr. Muhammad Iqbal. The foundation stone of this library was laid on 25 January 1912 by Mr. MW Douglas CIE Deputy Commissioner Faisalabad. This library is made of red bricks and wood. And on December 14, 1914, the library was opened to the public in its small building. Initially, all its expenses were borne by District Board Faisalabad. Later, the Municipal Committee and some philanthropists of the city also participated in this charity. At present, all its expenses are met by District Council Faisalabad. Before the establishment of Pakistan, Mr. Abdul Rahim ICS Deputy Commissioner Faisalabad, who was ex officio the chairman of the Management Committee of the Library added a chapter on its health and administrative affairs in 1944-45 with his personal interest and attention. They arranged full-time librarians. Revised its rules and regulations. The number of books increased considerably. Established a reserve fund and

extended the library building. Other eminent personalities of the city were also persuaded to participate in the development of the library.

Third major category of the building constructed during Colonial times in Lyallpur were the educational institutions. The first one among such building was *Gurdwara Singh Sabah*. This Gurdwara is located at a short distance from the historical *Ghanta Ghar* between Rail Bazar and *kachari* Bazar of Faisalabad. This was the first Gurdwara to be built in Lyallpur. In 1904, when Lyallpur was given the status of Jhang District, the Sikh community living in the city built a grand Gurdwara for their puja pat. This Gurdwara built between 1911 and 1939.

The complex of Gurdwara Singh Sabah consists of main three buildings. First part school, Khalsa Girls Middle School, Second part is the Gurdwara Singh Sabha And the third part is the guest house where 40 rooms were constructed. The height of the Gurdwara is 115 feet. This land consisted of five kanals and seven Marlas. It also has a beautiful hall with a length and elevation of 3320 square meters. The Gurdwara hall now us being used the examination hall for the kids of school. The size of hall is a 3320sq. Ft (40' -0 × 83' -0")⁹ and it is double height with nine entrance. Wooden ceiling and above all the light staining from its glass window panes. There are four corridors in thus building complex. Each corridor decorative elements and varies in its size. Number of stairs is five in this complex. The main stairs is situated in the school building and leads to the domes which is the highest point of the size. This stair are straight L shape and U shape. There are nine niches. Every niches pointed arches on ground floor level. The rooms on each side of hall elevations with different designs windows. The main entrance is beautiful design in almost center of elevations. Ventilators and windows are also the source of natural air and light with in the classrooms.

Another significant structure of the building constructed during the Colonial times was Government College *Dhobi Ghat*. This institution was started by Lala Jwala Das, resident of the city on the occasion of Queen Victoria's diamond. Jubilee in 1898 until September 1905, middle class was taught here. However in 1905 A.D, Mr. Bell issued an order to convert the school into high school. On 14th June 2015 the high school was shifted to present at shape building, the ceremonial inauguration of the new building was held in a grand manner with prominent people of the city including government officials attending the ceremony. The school became intermediate College from 1924 with Rana Abdul Hamid as its first principal. Principal Armstrong were many changes By January 1925, science laboratories started functioning. An additional pot of 19.5 acres was acquired on side of the road owned by the Municipal Committee of Faisalabad for the purpose of sports, in exchange for which the college had given up the law-lying land on the North side. At the time of construction of the present building, that land was owned by the Government College. The government had also given Rs 1400 to the Municipal Committee along with this land to acquire the track site. The piece land had been withdrawn. In June 1926, a new hostel was constructed at a cost of rupees 4000 post matric and clerical and commercial classes will start in college on 1926. In 1928, to more rooms were added to the existing building. In January 1932, the district board also urged government to speed up establishment of a degree college. The trustees of the *Qila* fund promised to give Rs 5000, Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 for the establishment of this Degree College.

Another such educational institution built during the Colonial raj was *Khalsa* College. The piece of land for the *Khalsa* High School Lyallpur is the gift of Sardar Jawand Singh of *Chak* No 213. It area was 119 canals. Thus area was along the canal and was a very fertile place. " The foundation stone of the *Khalsa* High School Lyallpur Laid by Sant Bhai Attar Singh Gurmukh Piyara December 25, 1908."¹⁰ It was used red and white bricks with its construction. The flag is flying in the main entrance in the college. All the rooms are spacious in this college. The college hall is very large and it was used to conduct the exams of the students. The first headmaster of this school was Master Tara Singh. Later in 1928, the school was transferred to a college. After becoming Pakistan, this college became part of Pakistan. A refugee camp was built in it. Pakistan first telephone factory was also built in this college. And now that factory is in Hazara. In a meeting held on December 13, 1957 the Municipal Committee Faisalabad passed a resolution to establish the Government Municipal Degree College to meet the further educational needs of the city and on September 1958 the college launched classes up to intermediate. From 1969-70 the affiliation of the college was transferred from Punjab University to Guru Nanak Dev University. It was nationalized during the reign of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. This college is one of the leading colleges in Punjab for Biotechnology, physiotherapy and computer education.

Another main institution was Agriculture University Faisalabad. In 1906, the foundation stone of the first college in the region was laid under the name of Punjab Agriculture College and research institute Lyallpur. It was the first university established in the British Empire. Its foundation stone was laid by Sir Louis Deane, lieutenant and Governor of the Punjab. And this college was opened in 1909. From 1923 to 1931, the Principal of this university was Thomas Brownlee. The magnificent old campus spread over a vast area was designed according to Islami architecture. The domes and arches of the building add seriousness to the practical environment of the University. The freshness of thought with its marble lattices inspires students to remain inquisitive. A prominent feature of this building is its long corridors. On both side of this corridor are various academic, books, lecture rooms and research laboratories. While at many places along the way, green lawns and the bluenose of the open sky add to its beauty. In the early years of its establishment, its area was 50 acres which increased over time. Today the University covers an area of two thousand one hundred seventy four acres.¹¹ Apart from teaching building, it also includes a spacious Ayub Research Institute and several agricultural farms, livestock farms and orchards. The newly constructed Iqbal Auditorium building in the new campus is the center of all social activities and events of the University. It start with the three year course in science of agriculture covering physics, zoology, Agriculture, Elementary, chemistry, Elementary botany, mathematics and practical classes.

The study's purpose is to record the Old Central Hub's demonstrate built heritage. Faisalabad is an industrial city in Pakistan with individual past and important historical buildings. Due to neglect and ownership many buildings and structures continue to be extent in all of their magnificence but lack the essential qualities of attractive pleasing architecture. Architecture documentation work for as the primary means of information put down while the archive data was reinforced and gathered with cohesion data to create the inventory.

The foundation of statement of significance would accentuate the future restoration methodologies. This first step would guide to the formulation of the reconstruction strategy with the series of emphasize of restoration actions. The present era of climate change and DE carbonization demands the conservation of resources which can be best achieved through reconstruction strategy for the built structures like in old central hub Faisalabad. Heritage is the legacy we withdraw from behind for future generations to convey with them from the past to the present. Although there are many buildings and other structures in Faisalabad's historic built environment that date back to many historical periods, the British rulers built legacy is the most noteworthy. As the guardians of these historic buildings, we must address the current state of disrepair. The majority of the constructed heritage is still in use by the public and government. But there is currently no architectural documentation for these buildings and constructions. It is vital to have architectural documentation in order to educate the populace about their city's constructed heritage. The purpose of this research and documentation is to offer baseline information for future restoration techniques for these structures. Understanding and establishing the significance is one of the preliminary steps which formulation the restoration strategies. Significance of heritage site is based on the associated values to these heritage assets from architectural, aesthetic, historical, scientific and social etc.

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