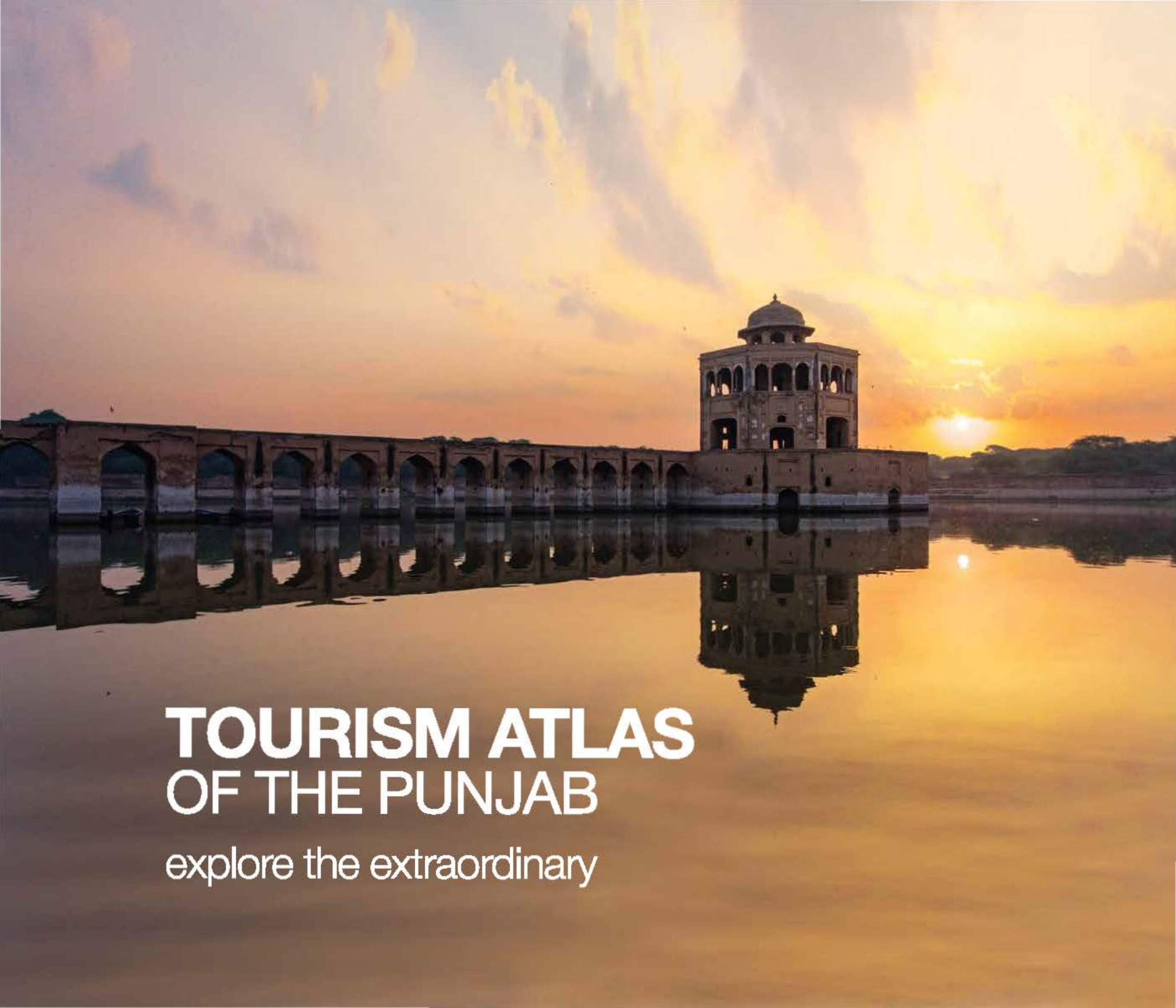
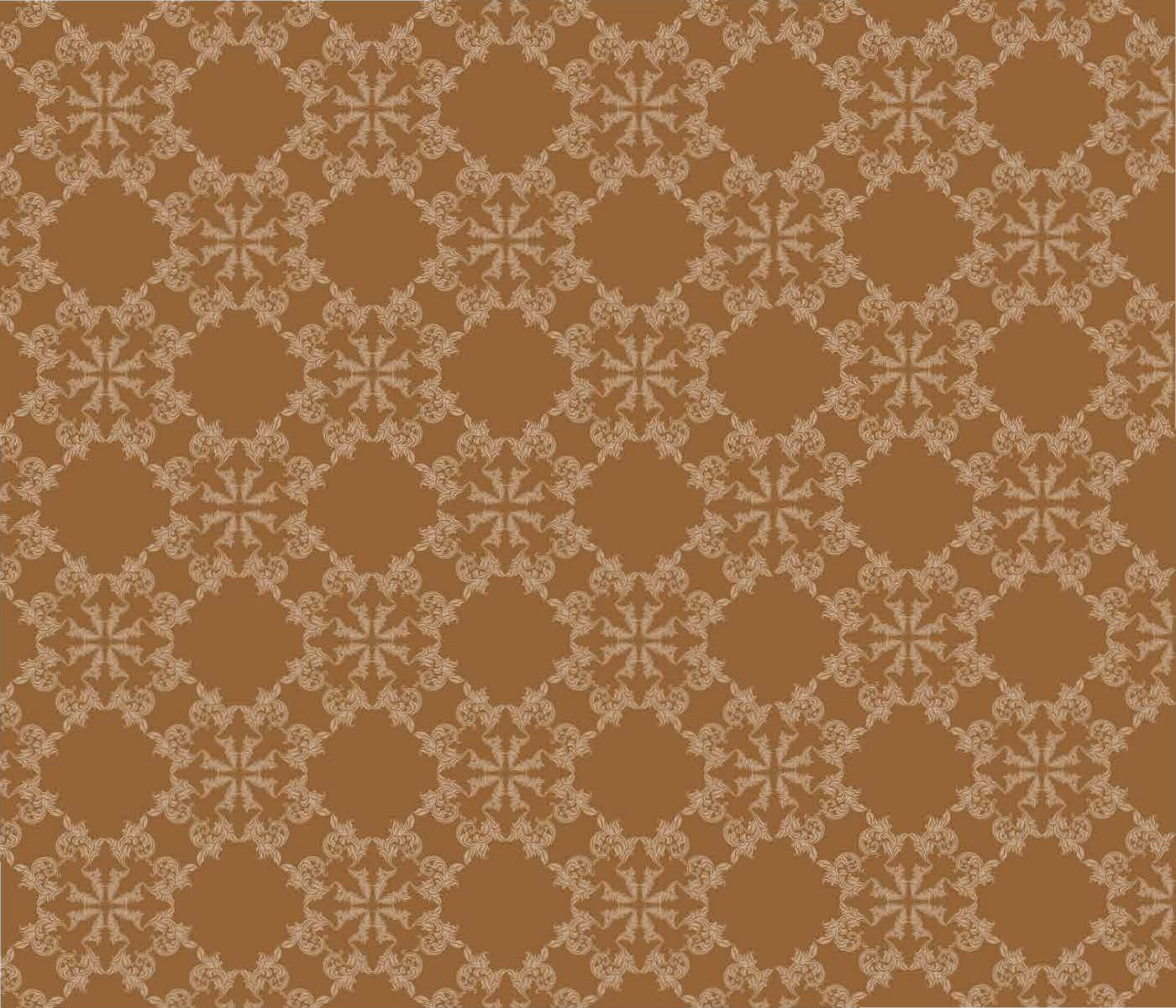
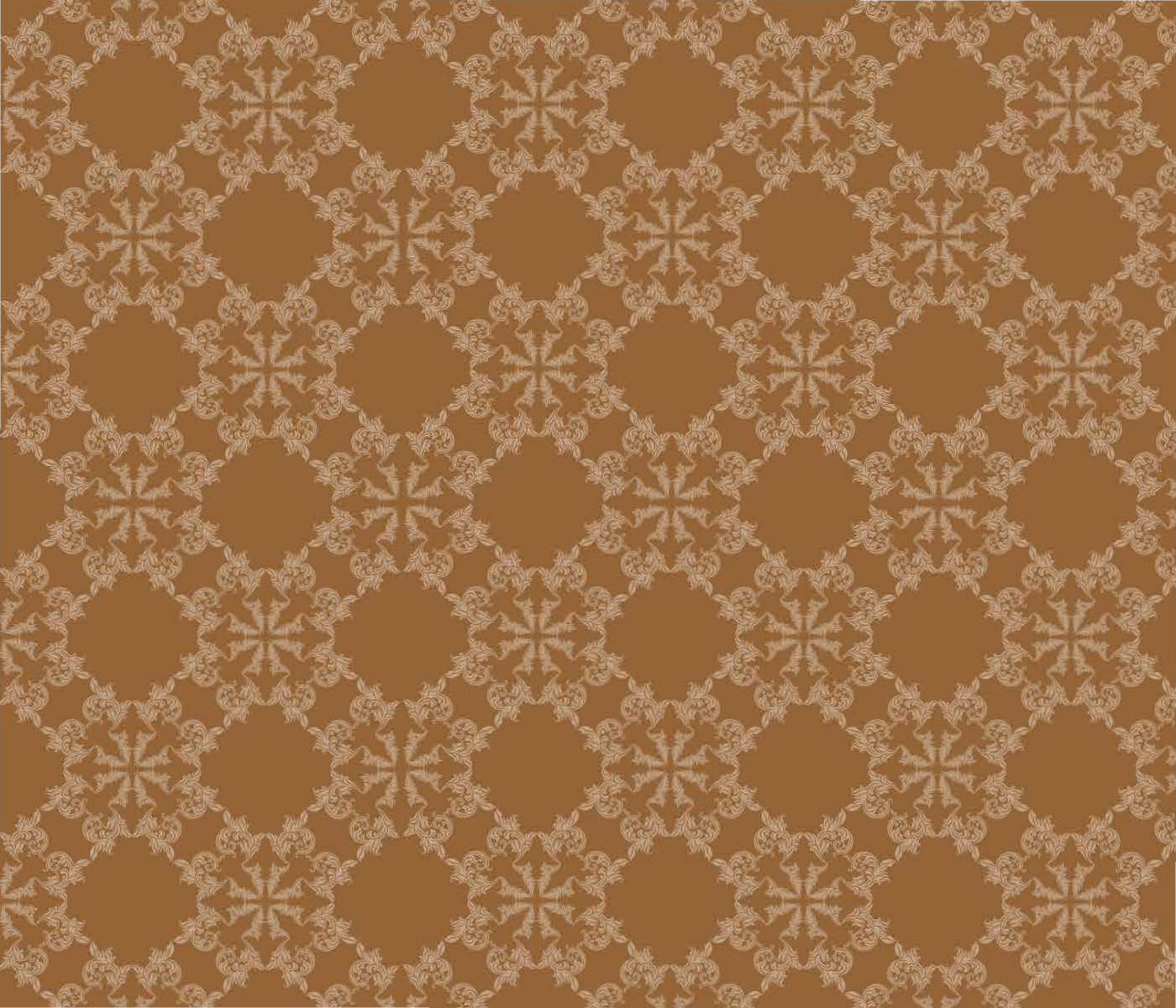


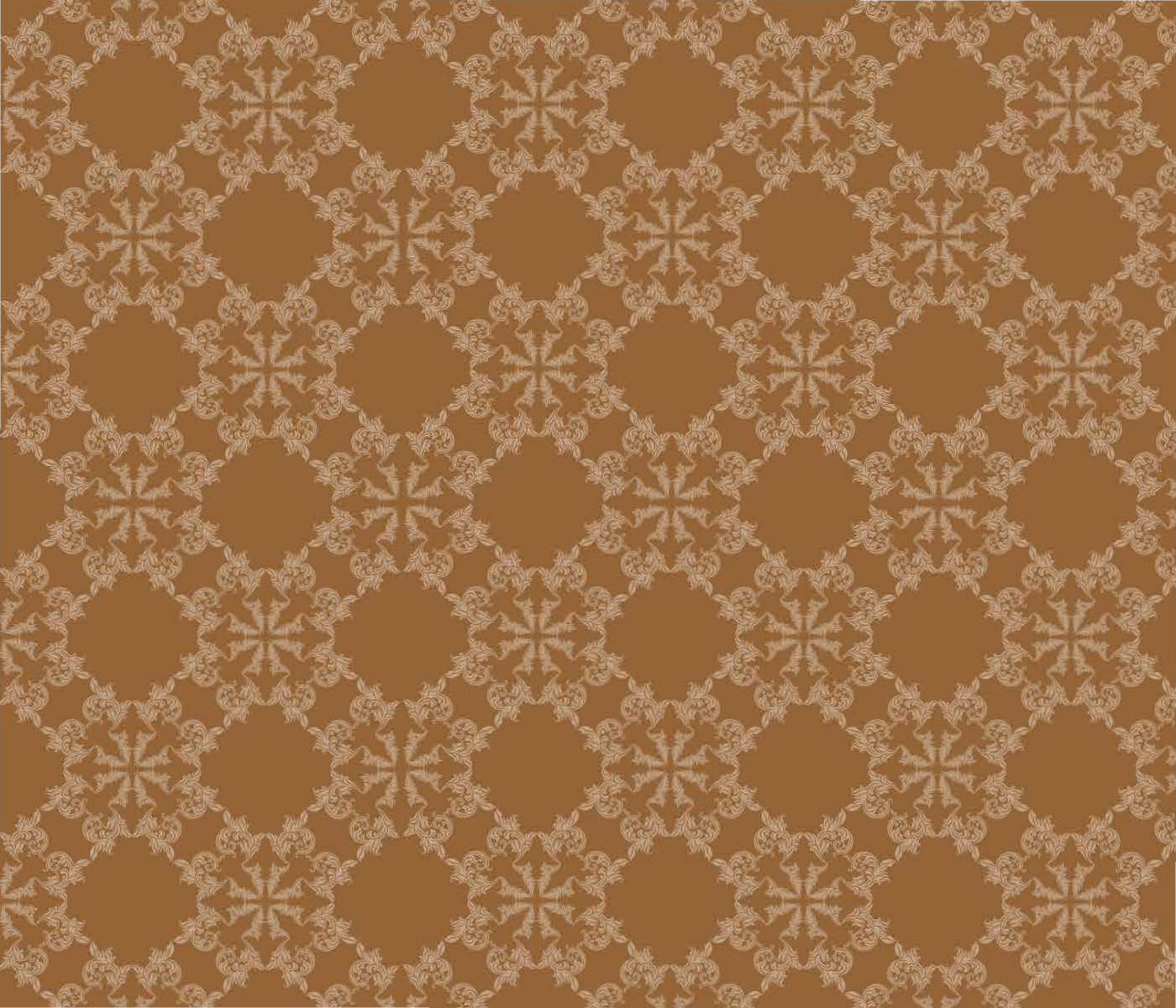


TOURISM ATLAS OF THE PUNJAB

explore the extraordinary









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explore the extraordinary



TOURISM, ARCHAEOLOGY
& MUSEUMS DEPARTMENT
Government of the Punjab



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tourism Atlas of the Punjab is a celebration of the land of five rivers, the most fertile and populous province-with 10 divisions and 41 districts. Published under the vision of Chief Minister Punjab Maryam Nawaz Sharif, this book brings together 150 remarkable historical, cultural, and spiritual sites that define the identity of Punjab.

Punjab - the home to several historical sites, boasts tourism landmarks including the Shalimar Gardens, the Lahore Fort, the Badshahi Mosque, the Rohtas Fort and the ruins of the ancient city of Harappa. The Anarkali Market and Jahangir's Tomb, the ancient city of Taxila in the northwest, Sikh shrines including the birthplace of Guru Nanak, and famous hill stations, including Murree, Patriata and Fort Munro, are a few to name that add to attractions of this Atlas.

From travel in the ancient and classical world to the growth of ECO-TOURISM in Punjab and the influence of the innovations on regional tourism, this Atlas is a new departure from conventional texts, providing a unique overview of the probable growth of the tourism industry.

It is more than a compilation of places; it is a journey across civilizations. From ancient archaeological landscapes to Mughal grandeur, from Sikh heritage to vibrant cultural quarters, each page captures the essence of a region shaped by countless eras, beliefs, and traditions. The Tourism Atlas of the Punjab highlights the evolving vision for a vibrant tourism landscape, revitalized museums, restored sacred spaces, reimagined nature destinations, and thoughtfully curated visitors' experiences.

With rich photography and concise narratives, it offers readers an immersive window into a province that has welcomed travelers, scholars, and information seekers for centuries. It stands as a tribute to Punjab's living history and an invitation to the world to rediscover its beauty, diversity, and cultural magnificence.



“

MARYAM NAWAZ SHARIF

Chief Minister, Punjab

Punjab one of the world's most historically rich and culturally diverse regions, offers exceptional opportunities for tourism, learning, and cultural exploration. With its centuries old archaeological landscapes, magnificent Mughal and Sikh monuments, sacred religious sites, and vibrant living traditions, Punjab presents a remarkable tapestry where history and heritage remain ever alive. It welcomes travelers with warmth, hospitality, and timeless charm, positioning the province as an inspiring destination for both local and international visitors.

This Atlas has been developed to present Punjab, not only as a region of extraordinary natural and cultural beauty, but also as a thriving centre of tourism, heritage, and civilizational continuity. Each of the featured sites represents a distinct chapter of our shared story - from ancient archaeological marvels to Mughal and Sikh legacies, from gurdwaras, mosques, and churches to bustling cultural quarters and serene nature reserves.

Tourism in Punjab is entering a dynamic new era of opportunity and growth. The government is committed to restoring historic sites, elevating museum experiences, revitalizing cultural districts, and building world class tourism infrastructure. These initiatives aim to strengthen Punjab's role as a welcoming, enriching destination for visitors from across Pakistan and around the world.

The Magnificent Punjab Atlas reflects this forward looking vision. Through compelling photography, concise narratives, and thoughtfully curated selections, it offers readers an immersive window into Punjab's living history and its evolving cultural landscape.

I hope this Atlas inspires students, researchers, travelers, and global audiences to rediscover Punjab's beauty, celebrate its diversity, and join our collective effort to safeguard and promote this extraordinary heritage for generations to come.



“

MARRIYUM AURANGZEB

Senior Minister, Punjab

The Tourism Atlas of the Punjab, a compilation that curates places and stories around some of Punjab's most wonderful, enchanting yet unseen locations, is developed under the project 'Magnificent Punjab.' Through the pages of this Atlas, Punjab invites you to explore its timeless charm history, culture, traditions and the marvelous architecture telling tales of times bygone. From majestic forts and spiritual shrines to lush valleys and vibrant parks, the Atlas focuses on exploration and adventure and aims to boost locations and attractions from around the province ensuring the inclusion of the ones often overlooked by day-to-day tourists.

The content and aesthetics of the Atlas, with its fresh and youthful design, is a nod to Punjab's ancient cultural heritage as well as its religious diversity. It features places and locations that are very much off the beaten track and strives to change some of the misconceptions around some of the province's forgotten towns, villages and locations.

The Atlas weaves its plot around numerous religions and civilizations-Indus Valley, Gandhara and several other civilizations such as Greeks, Central Asians, and Persians leaving a number of sites which still exist today. It also showcases the strong Mughal heritage in Punjab with a large number of forts, tombs and monuments still intact today along with Sikh dominance era till partition days. Historical value of such attractions do tempt the visitors to learn and explore Punjab's magnificent past and glorious present.

The existing landscape and biodiversity of the Punjab has been managed as a point of interest in terms of tourism destination. Through this Atlas, we are making the much-needed effort to disseminate, and to promote tourism information in order to globally promote the tourist paradise Magnificent Punjab. Along with its mobile App, tourism maps, and this landmark book, we not only expect to encourage visitors, both domestic and international, but also foresee improved local and national income boosting the tourism sector in Pakistan.



“

ZAHID AKHTAR ZAMAN

Chief Secretary, Punjab

Punjab stands at the crossroads of rich history, vibrant culture, and breathtaking landscapes an untapped opportunity to drive sustainable economic growth through tourism. Under the Magnificent Punjab Initiative, the Tourism Atlas of Punjab serves as an important step towards identifying, documenting, and promoting the province's diverse tourism assets. By highlighting heritage sites, natural landscapes, cultural experiences, and improved connectivity, this initiative aims to unlock Punjab's immense tourism potential. A well-planned tourism ecosystem not only showcases the province's identity but also encourages investment, strengthens infrastructure, and creates employment opportunities across multiple sectors.

Through this Tourism Atlas, Punjab opens its doors to national and international visitors, inviting them to discover the province's unique heritage and scenic beauty. As Punjab welcomes travellers from across the country and around the world, tourism will act as a catalyst for economic activity and inclusive development. Increased tourist inflow stimulates local businesses, supports the hospitality and transport sectors, empowers local communities, and generates new livelihoods while preserving cultural and natural heritage. This initiative will help position Punjab as a vibrant destination on the global tourism map while translating its tourism potential into sustained economic growth for the province.



“

SOCRAT AMAN RANA

**Secretary Tourism, Archaeology and Museums
Department, Punjab**

Punjab is a land of vibrant culture, rich heritage, and breathtaking landscapes. This Tourism Atlas has been developed to showcase the beauty, diversity, and historical significance of our province, highlighting our remarkable sites in a manner that inspires curiosity and exploration. From majestic monuments and sacred shrines to astonishing landscapes and vibrant cultural centers, every page of this Tourism Atlas reflects the spirit and identity of Punjab.

With the help of well-chosen visuals and information, this Atlas hopes to present our destinations in a manner that captures the imagination of our visitors and inspires them to experience Punjab in person.



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TDCP RESORT PATRIATA



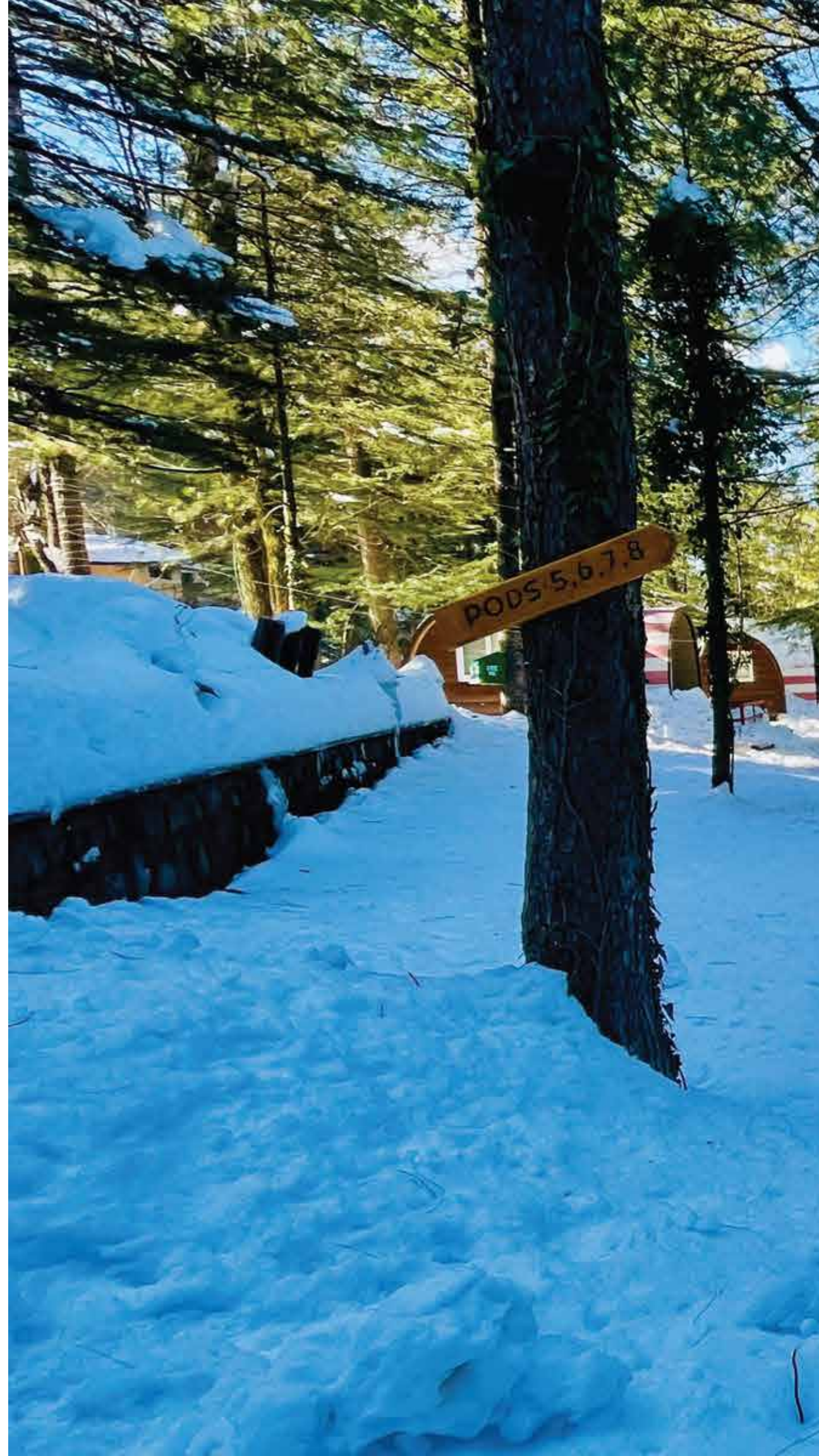
ECO-TOURISM



DISTRICT MURREE

The Perfect **Hilltop Escape**

The TDCP Patriata Resort-located in the scenic hill station of Patriata (New Murree) at an elevation of about 7,500 feet, is a popular tourist destination known for its lush greenery, cool climate, and panoramic mountain views. The resort is best known for its iconic chairlift and cable car system that offers breathtaking aerial views of the Murree Hills. While the resort itself holds no major historical significance, the broader region draws interest due to Murree's legacy as a colonial-era summer retreat. The resort features modern amenities, including a restaurant, playland, glamping pods, luxury chalets, and recent attractions like the Umbrella Park and a Tree House.





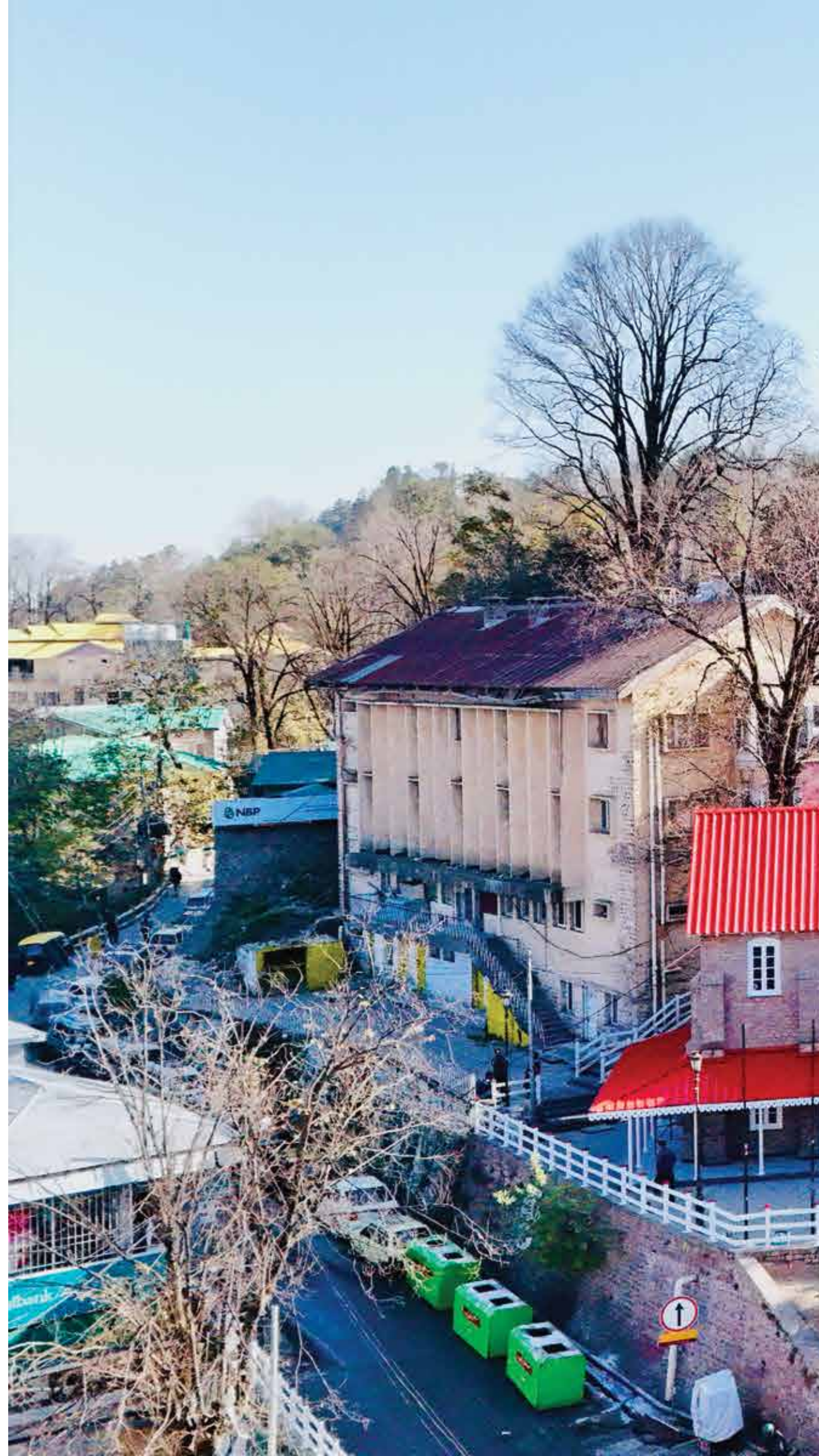
GPO MURREE

ECO-TOURISM | DISTRICT MURREE | 19th CENTURY

A Victorian Legacy **in Hills**

GPO Murree was established during the British colonial period to facilitate postal services for the British Army stationed in the hill station of Murree. The building reflects classic Victorian-era architecture, characterized by its historic design and scenic setting against the backdrop of snow-covered hills. Today, beyond its administrative function, the site holds strong tourism potential as a heritage landmark, offering visitors a glimpse into colonial history.

03-04







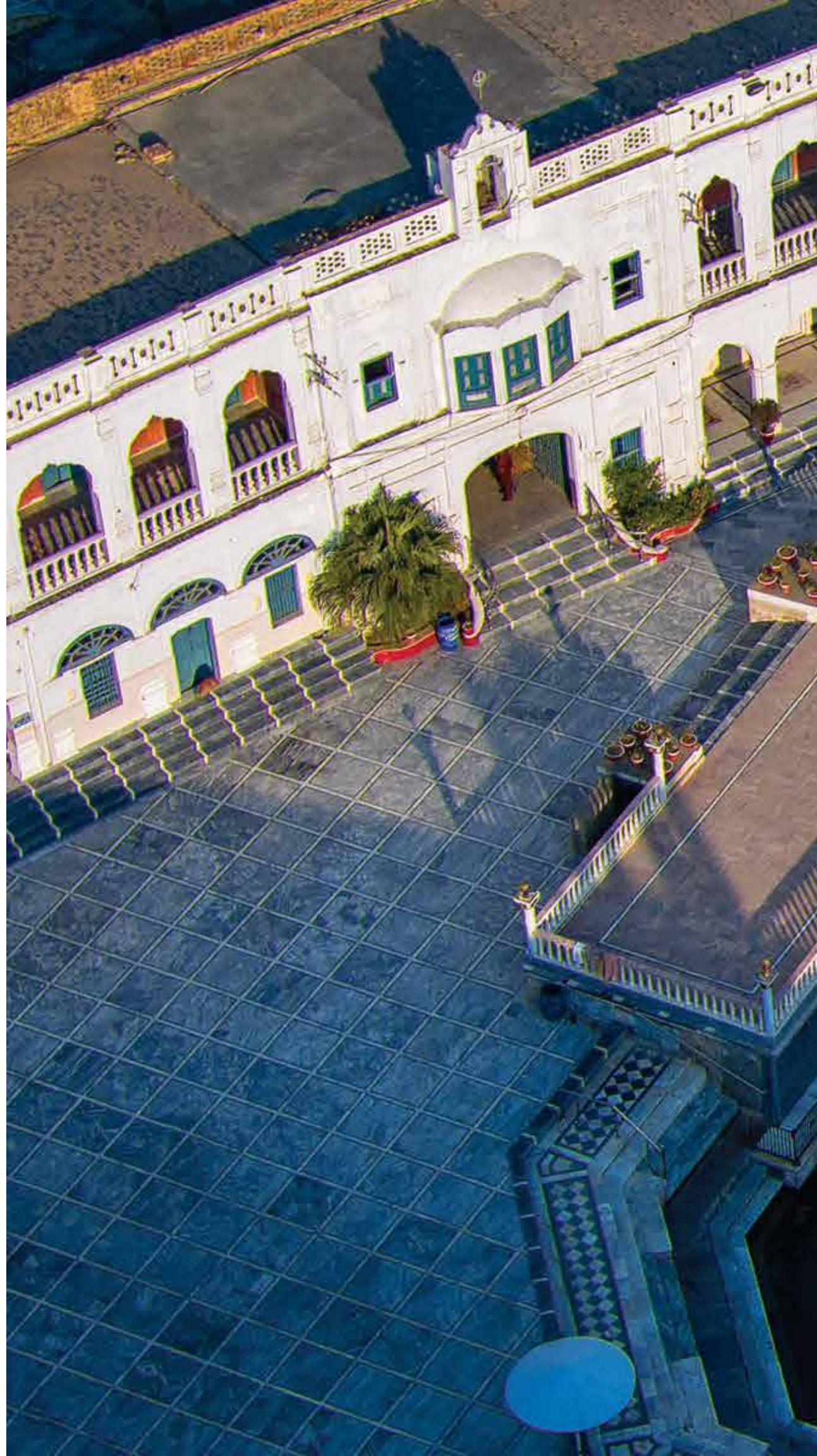
GURDWARA PANJA SAHIB

 RELIGIOUS |  DISTRICT ATTOCK |  20th CENTURY

The **Sacred Handprint**

Gurdwara Panja Sahib in Hassan Abdal, is one of Sikhism's most sacred sites. It marks the place where Guru Nanak left his handprint on a rock after a miraculous event. Named by Sikh General Hari Singh Nalwa, it serves as a major pilgrimage destination and symbolizes Guru Nanak's teachings and journey. The gurdwara features Mughal-influenced architecture attributed to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, a historic structure, and a large sacred pool formed by a natural spring, creating a serene environment for reflection.

05-06





PANJPEER ROCKS



ECO-TOURISM



DISTRICT RAWALPINDI

The Hidden **Wonderland**

Panjpeer Rocks, located in Kotli Sattian near Islamabad, are historic rock formations named after five saints (Panjpeers) who are believed to have meditated there. Nestled among pine-covered hills with panoramic mountain views, the area's pleasant and cool climate makes it a popular destination for tourists. The site offers significant tourism and eco-tourism potential, including hiking, trekking, adventure activities, and cultural events. There is an influx of tourists on weekends, as youth and families visit the scenic area for camping and trekking.

07-08



CHEWRA HILL TOP

ECO-TOURISM | DISTRICT RAWALPINDI

A New Destination in the Offing

Chewra Hill Top, located in Kotli Sattian near Murree, is a scenic viewpoint renowned for its panoramic vistas and lush greenery. It plays a key role in Murree's eco-tourism, offering a peaceful natural environment away from crowded spots. The area is ideal for trekking, photography, picnics, and potential camping.





DHARMARAJIKA STUPA & JAULIAN REMAINS

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT RAWALPINDI |  3rd CENTURY

The Scarred **Hill**

The Dharmarajika Stupa and Jaulian Monastery in Taxila, part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site, are among Pakistan's most important Buddhist archaeological remains. The Dharmarajika Stupa, built by Emperor over the relics of the Buddha, is one of the earliest and most significant stupas in the region, while the nearby Jaulian Monastery offers insight into ancient Buddhist monastic life and learning. These sites highlight the historical spread of Buddhism and hold strong tourism potential. The Dharmarajika Stupa has been a pilgrimage site for centuries. The stupa is also a symbol of peace and harmony, as it was built by Emperor Ashoka in an effort to spread Buddhism throughout India.



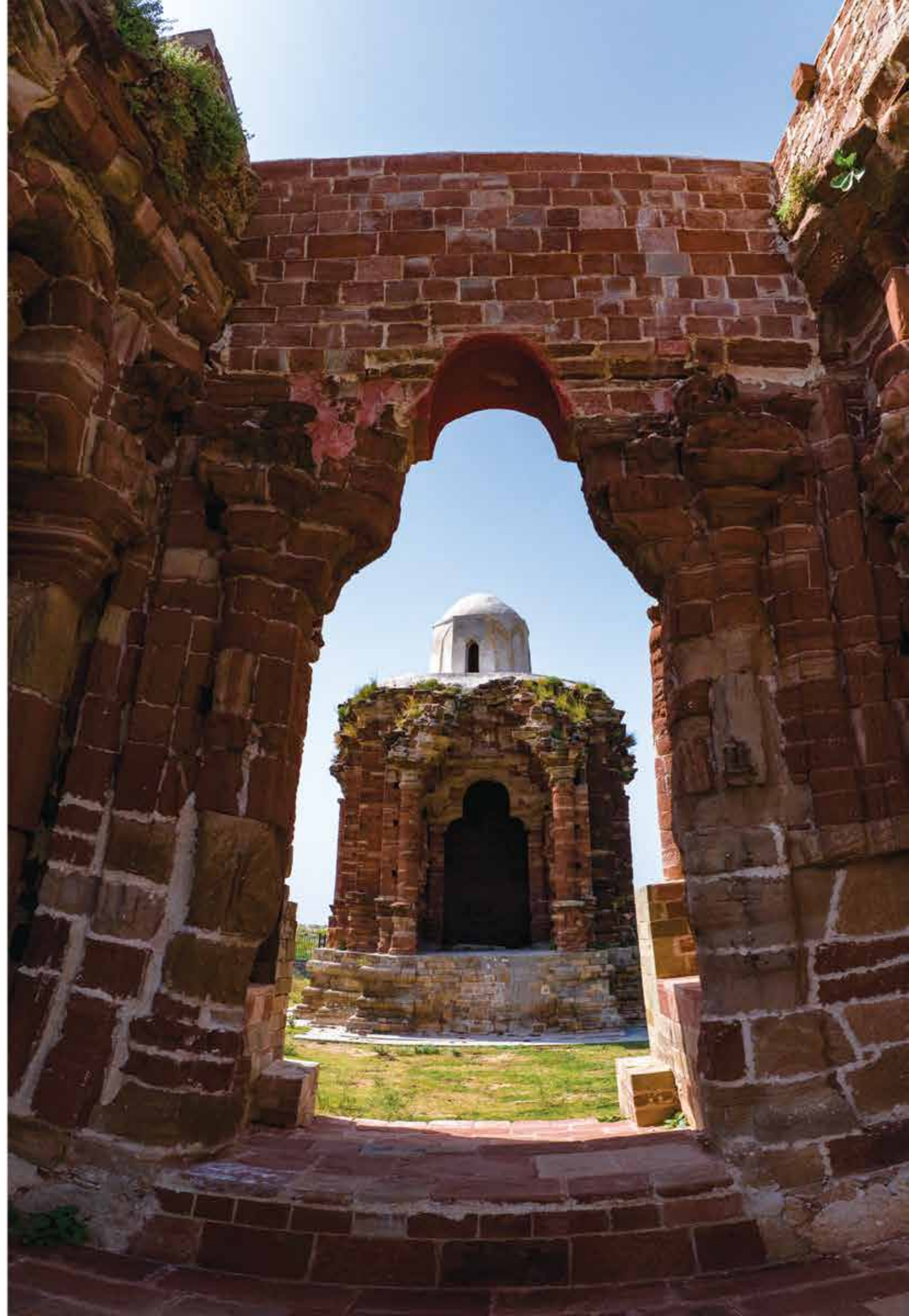
MALOT FORT

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT CHAKWAL

 10th CENTURY

Fortress of **Civilizational Legacy**

Malot Fort is a temple fortress located in the Salt Range near Kallar Kahar, attributed to the Janjua ruler Raja Mal Khan. The fort reflects a refined fusion of Kashmiri and classical architectural traditions and is renowned for its rare red sandstone temple and gateway. It was later reinforced with fortification walls during the Lodhi period and, although much of the complex now survives in a deteriorated state, it is included in Pakistan's UNESCO Tentative List for its outstanding cultural significance.

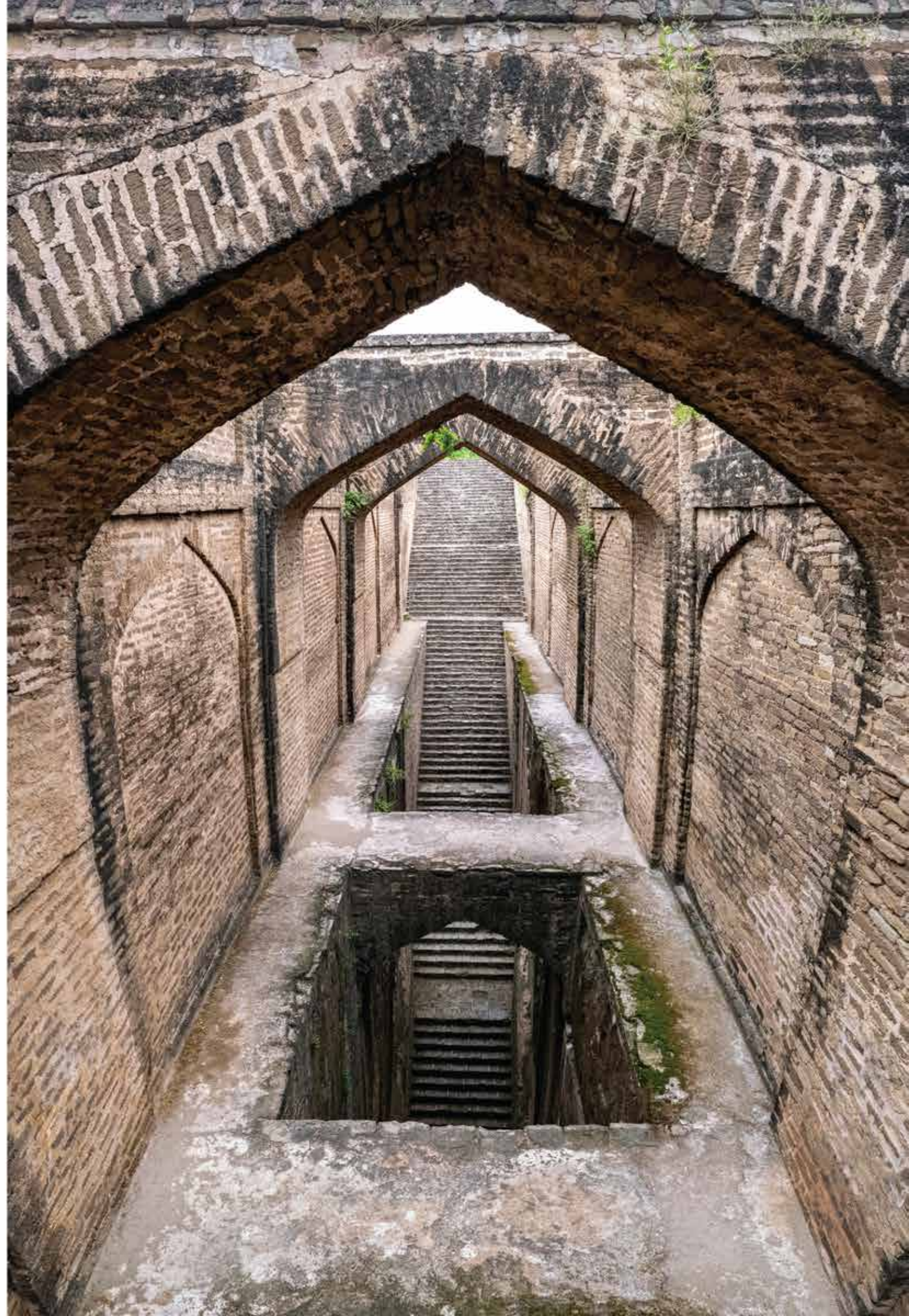


BAOLI OF ROHTAS FORT

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT JHELUM |  16th CENTURY

Stepwells **with A Purpose**

The magnificent Rohtas Fort, a military fortress was built by Sher Shah Suri in Jhelum to control the strategic route between Afghanistan and India. It features remarkable baolis deep step wells constructed by carving staircases into the earth. The fort houses two major baolis: one near the Kabuli Gate and another near the Tulla Mori Gate.



DHARABI LAKE

ECO-TOURISM | DISTRICT CHAKWAL | 2012

The Undiscovered Delight

Located in Chakwal, it is one of the largest man-made lakes in the Potohar region, created under the Dharabi Dam project to irrigate 6,400 acres. Known for its scenic beauty, calm waters, and rich wildlife, including visiting Siberian birds, the lake offers boating, fishing, picnicking, and cultural activities. Surrounded by historical sites such as Malot Fort, Takht-e-Babri, and Katas Raj Temple, it is fast emerging as a popular tourist destination.







KATAS RAJ TEMPLES

RELIGIOUS | DISTRICT CHAKWAL | 7th-10th CENTURY

Pilgrimage of Myths and Miracles

The Katas Raj Temples near Chakwal, dating from the 7th-10th centuries CE, are dedicated to Lord Shiva and remain one of Pakistan's most important Hindu pilgrimage sites. The complex is linked to the Pandava brothers of the Mahabharata, who are said to have lived here during their exile. According to legend, Shiva's grief over the death of his wife Sati created the sacred pools at the site. Today, Hindu devotees continue to visit from Pakistan and abroad, keeping the centuries-old traditions and religious significance alive.





TDCP RESORT, KALLAR KAHAR

 ECO-TOURISM |  DISTRICT CHAKWAL

The Peacock Resort & Takht-e-Babri

The TDCP Resort in Kallar Kahar, Chakwal, is a popular tourist spot near Kallar Kahar Lake, about 25 km from Chakwal and 125 km from Islamabad. Established by the Tourism Development Corporation of Punjab, it promotes tourism and eco-tourism in the region offering modern accommodation, dining, gardens, a peacock sanctuary, and recreational activities like boating, fishing, and outdoor games. The area is famous for its natural gardens and is a habitat for various bird species, especially wild peacocks. Its proximity to historical attractions such as the "Takht-e-Babri" (a stone throne where Mughal Emperor Babur once encamped) and the ancient Katas Raj Temples, adds to its significance.





ROHTAS FORT

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT JHELUM |  16th CENTURY

Outliving History

Rohtas Fort, located near Dina in Jhelum, is a fortress built by Afghan King Sher Shah Suri to control the region and suppress the Gakhar tribes. Supervised by Raja Todar Mal, it is one of the largest and most formidable forts in the Punjab, showcasing exceptional Muslim military architecture. The fort's massive walls, impressive gateways, and strategic design highlight the power of the Suri Empire and its historical significance. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997, Rohtas Fort remains remarkably intact, with parts of it still inhabited by the village of Rohtas, making it one of the few living forts in the world.









HAVELI MAAN SINGH

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT JHELUM |  17th CENTURY

A Cross **Cultural Heritage Delight**

Haveli Maan Singh, located within the citadel of Rohtas Fort, is a prominent 17th century Mughal-era structure attributed to Maan Singh (I), one of the most trusted generals of Akbar. Constructed in brick and neatly plastered, the original double-storey haveli comprised of four rooms, of which only one survives today. It is distinguished by a domed chamber, a lotus-shaped finial, and finely detailed balconies reflecting Hindu architectural influences.





KHEWRA SALT MINES

ECO-TOURISM | DISTRICT JHELMUM | 19th CENTURY

Tourism with A **Pinch of Salt**

The Khewra Salt Mines also known as the Mayo Salt Mine, are among the oldest and largest salt mines in the world, operational for over a millennium. Discovered by Alexander the Great's troops in 326 BC and commercially active since the Mughal era, it remains Pakistan's largest salt source, producing over 350,000 tons of nearly 99% pure halite annually. Renowned for its distinctive pink salt, marketed as Himalayan salt, the mine also produces decorative items for export worldwide. It attracts around 250,000 visitors each year.





UCHHALI LAKE

 ECO-TOURISM |  DISTRICT KHUSHAB

A Sanctuary for Migratory Birds

Uchhali Lake, in the Soon Sakaser Valley of Punjab's Southern Salt Range, is a striking natural attraction known for its clear saline waters and scenic surroundings. Nestled beneath Sakaser, the highest peak in the Salt Range, the lake is formed due to drainage absence in the area. It is part of the Uchhali Complex, which also includes Khabeki and Jahlar Lakes. This complex was designated as Ramsar site in 1996. The lake offers strong potential for eco-tourism and nature walks, attracting visitors with its tranquil and picturesque landscape. Uchhali Lake has stunning views; boating enthusiasts have many facilities and it is a haven for birdwatchers. The lake is home to hundreds of various species of migratory birds who use it as a sanctuary each year.



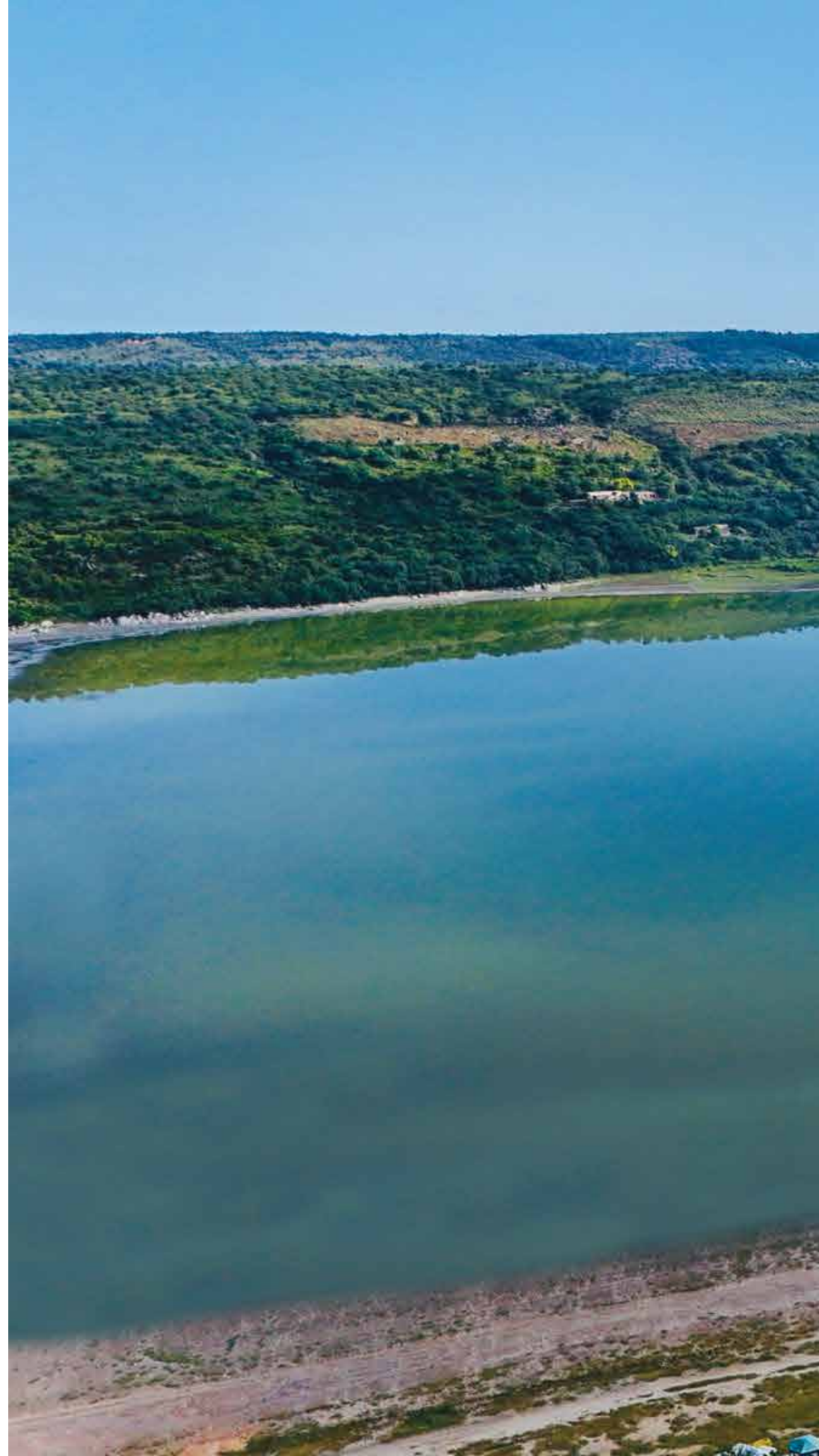


KHABEKI LAKE

 ECO-TOURISM |  DISTRICT KHUSHAB

A Tapestry of **Ecological Wonders**

Khabeki Lake, a natural saltwater lake in Punjab's Salt Range, lies in the Soon Sakaser Valley of Khushab District. Part of the Uchhali Wetlands and a Ramsar site, it spans two kilometers in length and one kilometer at its widest, with scenic rocky surroundings. The nearby village of Khabeki offers accommodation, boating, and a recreational resort, making it a popular spot for nature lovers and eco-tourism.





GURDWARA BAIR SAHIB

🕌 RELIGIOUS | 📍 DISTRICT SIALKOT | 📅 20th CENTURY

Under the **Berry Tree**

Gurdwara Bair Sahib, also called Baba Beri or Baba Bair, is a historic Sikh shrine in Sialkot marking the place where Baba Guru Nanak stayed and met Hazrat Hamza Ghaus, and where the sacred berry tree he sat under still survives. It was built by Sardar Natha Singh. The gurdwara includes a garden, a pool, a large well once operated by Persian wheels, and some residential rooms. Although the structure was damaged during the Babri Masjid unrest, it was renovated in the 2010s.





KARTARPUR CORRIDOR

☪ RELIGIOUS | 🗺 DISTRICT NAROWAL | 📅 2019

The Corridor to **Interfaith Harmony**

Baba Guru Nanak Dev-the founder of Sikhism, spent the last 18 years of his life in Kartarpur near Narowal. Due to differing rituals, both Hindus and Muslims honored him with both a Samadhi and a Mazaar after his death. The original Gurdwara built by Guru Nanak in 1515 was destroyed by floods, and the present structure was later rebuilt by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the 19th century.

Post-partition, the site was abandoned with Sikhs worldwide longing to visit this holy place. The Kartarpur Corridor was operating under an agreement between Pakistan and India allowing 5,000 Yatris daily from the Indian side to visit Gurdwara Darbar Sahib. But after the recent border conflict, there is no such movement taking place.

Rich in historical, spiritual, and cultural significance, Kartarpur is deeply revered as the place where Sikhism's foundations were laid and Guru Nanak's teachings of equality, compassion, and service flourished.



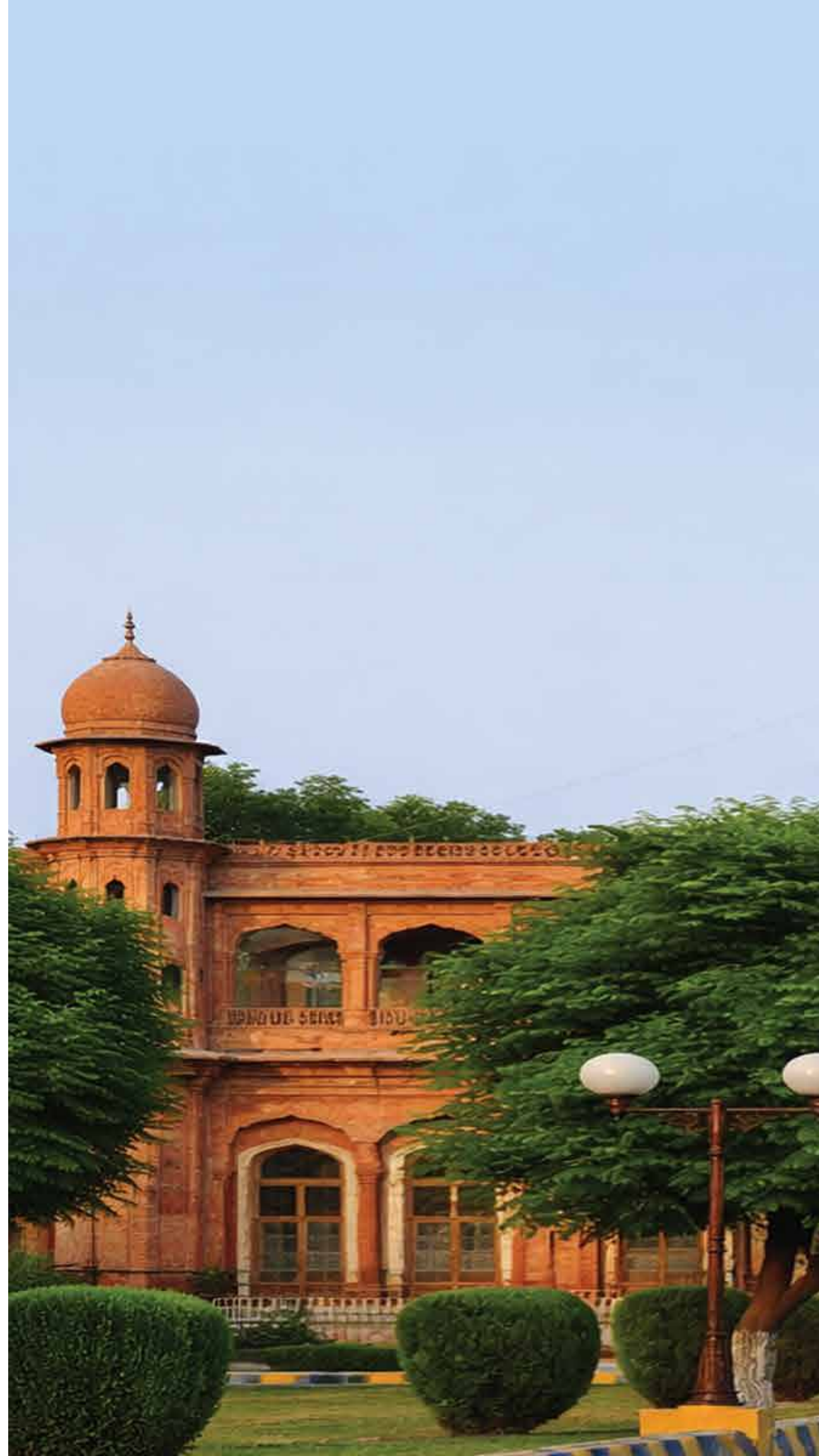


GURDWARA ROHRI SAHIB

🕌 RELIGIOUS | 📍 DISTRICT GUJRANWALA | 📅 19th CENTURY

Recalling the **Bygone Glory**

Gurdwara Rohri Sahib, located in Eminabad Gujranwala, marks the place where Guru Nanak meditated. Built during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, it still holds deep spiritual significance. The gurdwara features red-brick architecture with domes and columns. Once surrounded by a large estate hosting week-long Vaisakhi gatherings, it now remains a key Sikh pilgrimage site.





HAVELI OF MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT GUJRANWALA |  18th CENTURY

Of Legacy and Ruins

The Haveli of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in Gujranwala, is the birthplace of the Sikh Empire's founder. It is quite significant historically and culturally reflecting Sikh, Mughal, and Rajput architectural styles. Though deteriorated currently, it remains vital for understanding Maharaja Ranjit Singh's early life and Sikh heritage. Located in a narrow street, it holds strong potential as a heritage tourism destination.



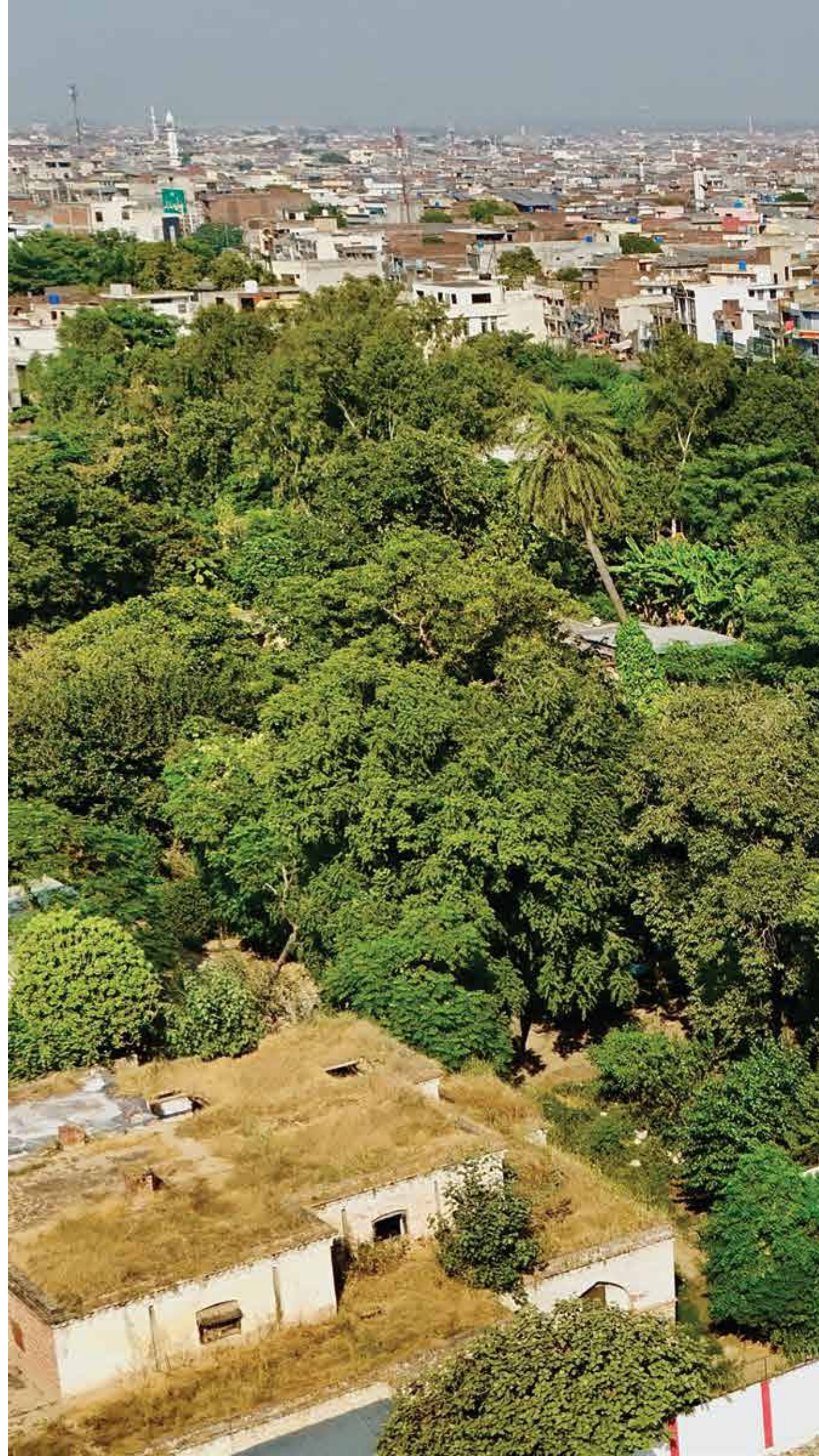


ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

 RELIGIOUS |  DISTRICT GUJRANWALA |  2010

Uniting in **Faith**

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church has grown from a small faithful congregation into a prominent spiritual and community centre. Founded under Rev. William John and completed under Rev. Eric John Saroya, the church was dedicated in 2007, with regular services beginning in 2010. Under Rev. Sabir Gul, since 2013, it has expanded its facilities, including towers, Martyn Hall, parking, solar panels, and has become an iconic landmark.





SAMADHI OF ACHARYA ATMA RAM

🕉 RELIGIOUS | 📍 DISTRICT GUJRANWALA | 📅 19th CENTURY

A Beacon of **Jain Philosophy**

Located on Jernaili Road in Gujranwala, it honors Acharya Atmaram Vijayanand Surishwar, a Jain scholar and spiritual leader. Born in 1837 in Lehra village, Ferozpur District, he became a Sthanakwasi Jain Sadhu at 17 in Malerkotla and dedicated his life to promoting Jain philosophy, education, and reforms across Punjab and Gujrat.





GURDWARA SACHA SAUDA

☪ RELIGIOUS | 🗺 DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA | 📅 1920

Camp of the **True Deal**

Gurdwara Sacha Sauda in Farooqabad, Sheikhupura, is one of the most revered Sikh religious sites, closely associated with Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism. It marks the historic event of “Sacha Sauda,” where Guru Nanak is believed to have traded goods for food to feed the needy, symbolizing honesty, compassion, and selfless service. As a major pilgrimage destination, especially during Gurpurab, the gurdwara holds deep spiritual and cultural significance for Sikhs worldwide and continues to grow as an important center for religious tourism and heritage exploration.





HIRAN MINAR

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA |  1606

The Deer **Departed**

An early 17th century Mughal-era complex in Sheikhpura, Hiran Minar was built in honor of Mughal Emperor Jahangir's beloved antelope, Mansraj at the gaming site. Heartbroken by his loss, Jahangir constructed this 100 ft tall Hiran Minar to honor his pet. The Hiran Minar engraved on the Provisional list of UNESCO World Heritage was used as a park where visitors could enjoy the sport of hunting. There is a eulogy inscribed on minar's sides with 210 square holes on the outer surface, arranged at regular intervals in 14 rows. A spiral staircase with 108 steps, lime plastered exterior and interior of the tower with floral fresco paintings, make it worth a visit.

Besides being a tourist destination, the complex has a distinctive water collection system. At each corner, there is a small square building and a subsurface water collection system which supplied the water tank; only one of these water systems is extensively exposed today.











MARIAMABAD CHURCH

🏠 RELIGIOUS | 🗺️ DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA | 📅 1892

Spirituality with **Marian Grotto**

Mariamabad Church in Sheikhupura, home to the Church of Saint Mary and Saint Joseph (established in 1898), is one of Pakistan's most significant Christian landmarks. As the National Marian Shrine, it hosts the country's largest annual Catholic pilgrimage every year on September 8th, drawing more than a million worshippers. Renowned for its Marian Grotto and profound spiritual importance, it stands as a powerful symbol of Christian faith and heritage in Pakistan.

53-54





JALLO PARK



ECO-TOURISM



DISTRICT LAHORE



1987

The **People's Park**

On Lahore's eastern outskirts, the famous Jallo Park spans over 461 acres, combining wildlife conservation with recreation. It features a lake, botanical garden, butterfly house, and a Wildlife Breeding Center for deer, pheasants, and parrots. Recreational facilities include sports grounds, a swimming pool, picnic areas, restaurants, and boating. The park is not historically significant yet it is vital for preserving green spaces and biodiversity.









LAHORE SAFARI PARK

ECO-TOURISM | DISTRICT LAHORE | 20th CENTURY

The Wildlife Sanctuary

Lahore Safari Park, located near Raiwind Road on Lahore city's outskirts, offers an exciting getaway for wildlife enthusiasts. Spread across expansive green landscapes, it provides a semi-natural habitat for species such as Bengal tigers, lions, Indian peafowl, emus, nilgai, ostriches, mute swans, and various pheasants. Visitors are welcomed by a vibrant bird enclosure where peacocks, ducks, and wild birds roam freely, followed by children's play areas, deer zones, a scenic pond, boating and fishing facilities.







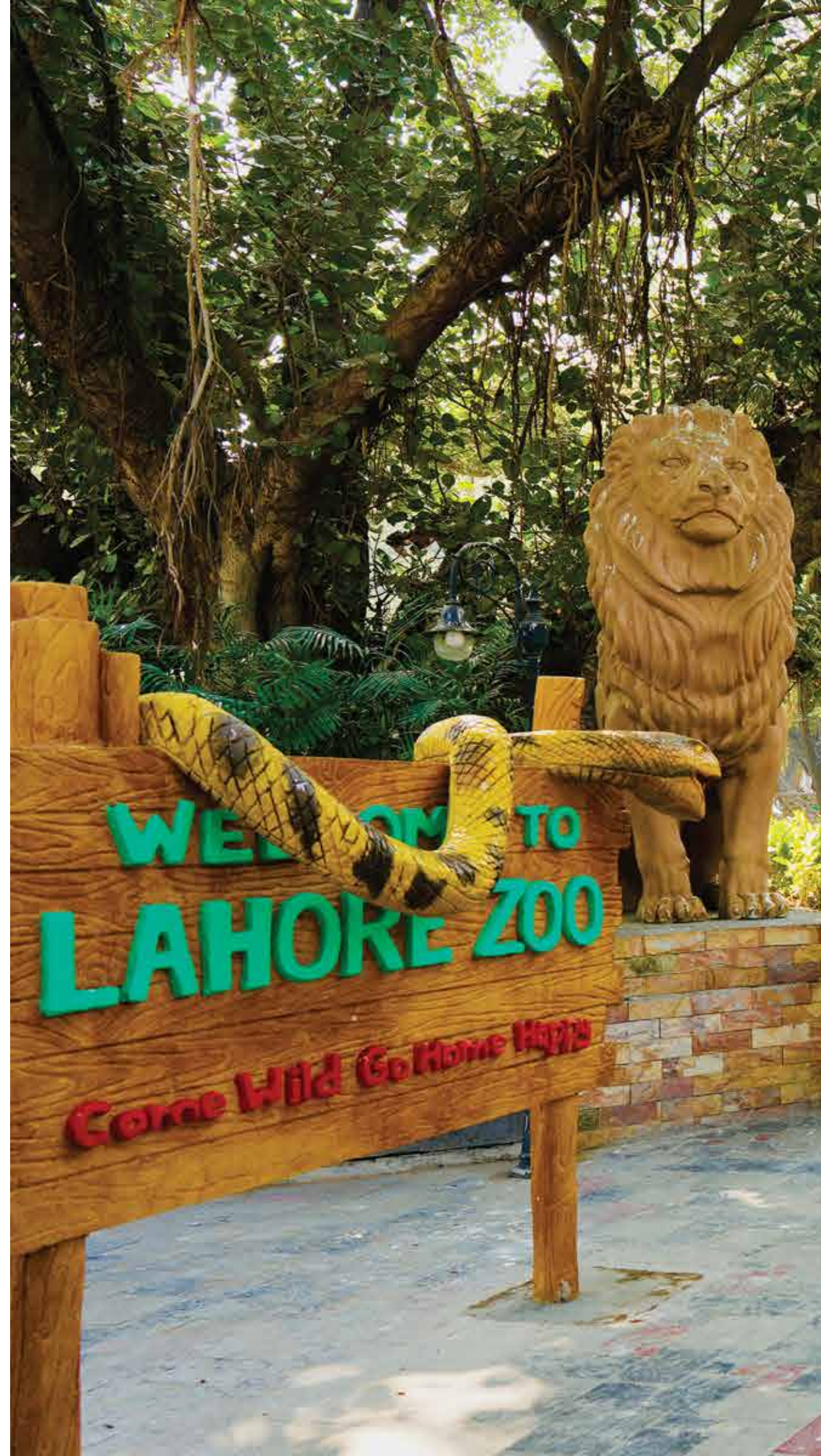


LAHORE ZOO

 ECO-TOURISM |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1872

Up, Close and Personal with Wildlife

Lahore Zoo, founded in 1872, is one of the world's oldest zoos. Managed by the Zoo Management Committee (ZMC), it has undergone major improvements in animal care and facilities. Being centrally located and easily accessible, the zoo receives nearly 4.5 million visitors annually. Today, Lahore Zoo houses around 1200 animals belonging to 120 species, including big cats, primates, deer, antelope, reptiles, birds, and ratites. It also offers visitor facilities such as seating areas, cafes, and educational displays.









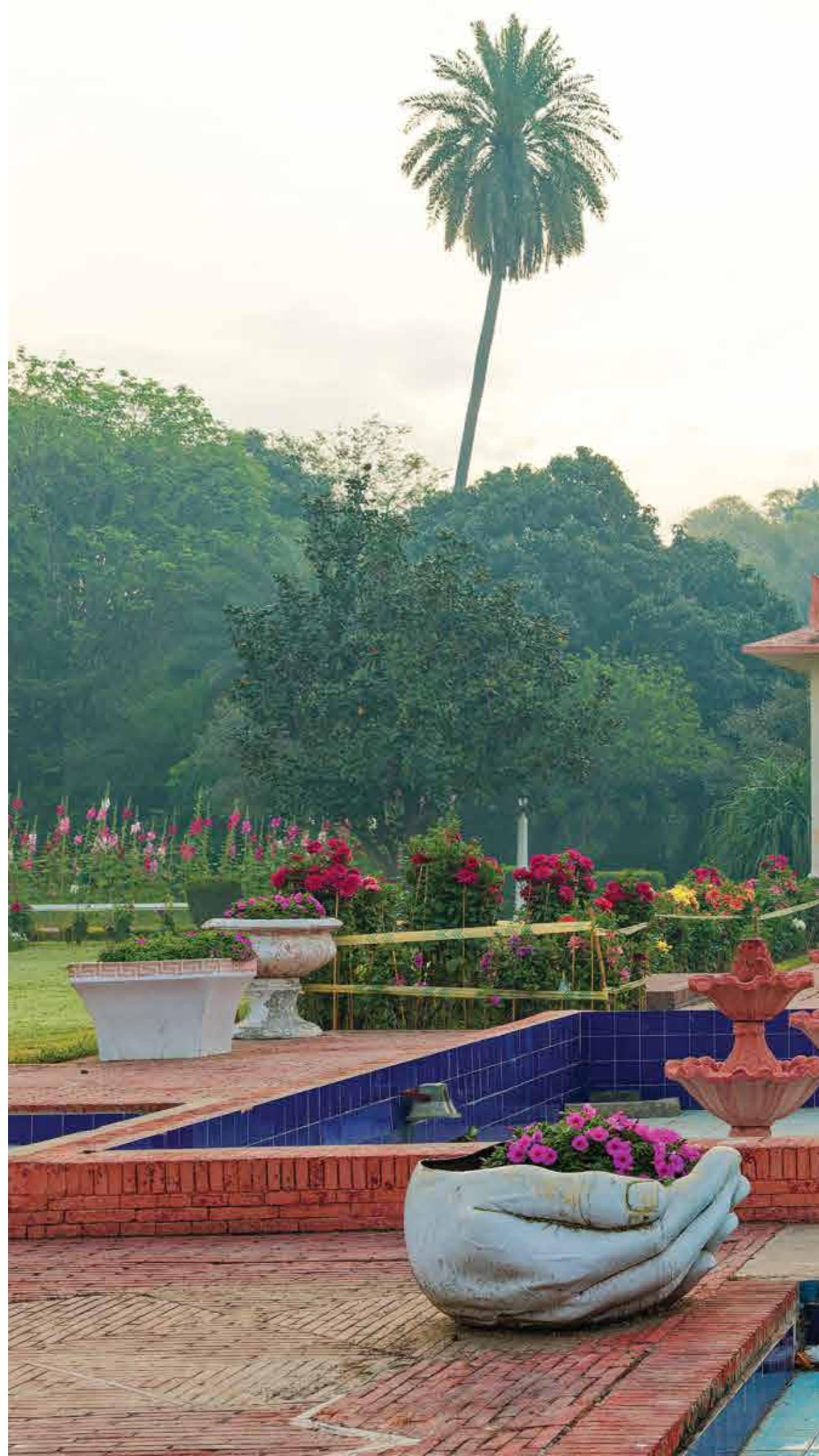
BAGH-E-JINNAH

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1860

The Beloved **Gardens of Lawrence**

Established during the British colonial era, named after Sir John Lawrence, this iconic park in Lahore was originally designed as a botanical garden. It includes the prestigious Quaid-e-Azam Library (Montgomery Hall, 1866). It has long served as a hub of cultural, literary, and recreational activity. The cricket ground built in the Gardens is Lahore's link to the bygone eras.

With its historic architecture, landscaped gardens, walking trails, and open spaces, the park remains a popular destination for visitors seeking nature, heritage, and outdoor leisure. It still maintains a delightful botanical garden replete with a greenhouse and experimental fields. London's Kew Gardens are believed to be the inspiration for the Lawrence Gardens historical records suggesting that a leading gardener from London was brought to Lahore for the project.









LAHORE MUSEUM

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1865

The Wonder House

The Lahore Museum constructed in the Indo-Saracenic style, blending Mughal and British architectural elements, is located on Mall Road Lahore, famously referred to as the "Wonder House" or *Ajaib Ghar* in Rudyard Kipling's novel Kim.

The museum has a vast collection of Gandharan sculptures, Islamic art, miniature paintings, ancient manuscripts, coins, and Mughal artifacts. Masterpieces such as the Fasting Buddha of Gandhara and rare textiles reflect the depth of South Asian history and culture preserved here. A premier attraction for tourists, students, and researchers, it offers guided tours (ranging from PKR 300–12,000), informative signage, rest areas, and a restaurant for visitors.





GENERAL POST OFFICE



HISTORICAL



DISTRICT LAHORE



1887

Magnificence in **Letter & Spirit**

The General Post Office (GPO) in Lahore, a magnificent colonial-era building, is both a historic landmark and a bustling post office. With the British architectural influence on the city's infrastructure, it continues to be a vital part of Lahore's urban landscape. It handles more than 20,000 pieces of mail per day on an average. A popular landmark, the GPO offers guided tours and historical exhibitions.





CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION

🏛️ RELIGIOUS | 📍 DISTRICT LAHORE | 📅 1887

Lahore's Neo-Gothic Sacred Landmark

The Cathedral Church of the Resurrection, or Lahore Cathedral, is a Neo-Gothic landmark on the Mall Road. Serving as the seat of the Diocese of Lahore, it symbolizes the city's Christian heritage and colonial past. The cathedral features stained glass windows, the ancient Saint Thomas Cross, a historic clock, six change-ringing bells, and a massive pipe organ. Though its 1898 steeples were removed after the 1911 earthquake, it remains an important architectural and cultural landmark in Lahore.



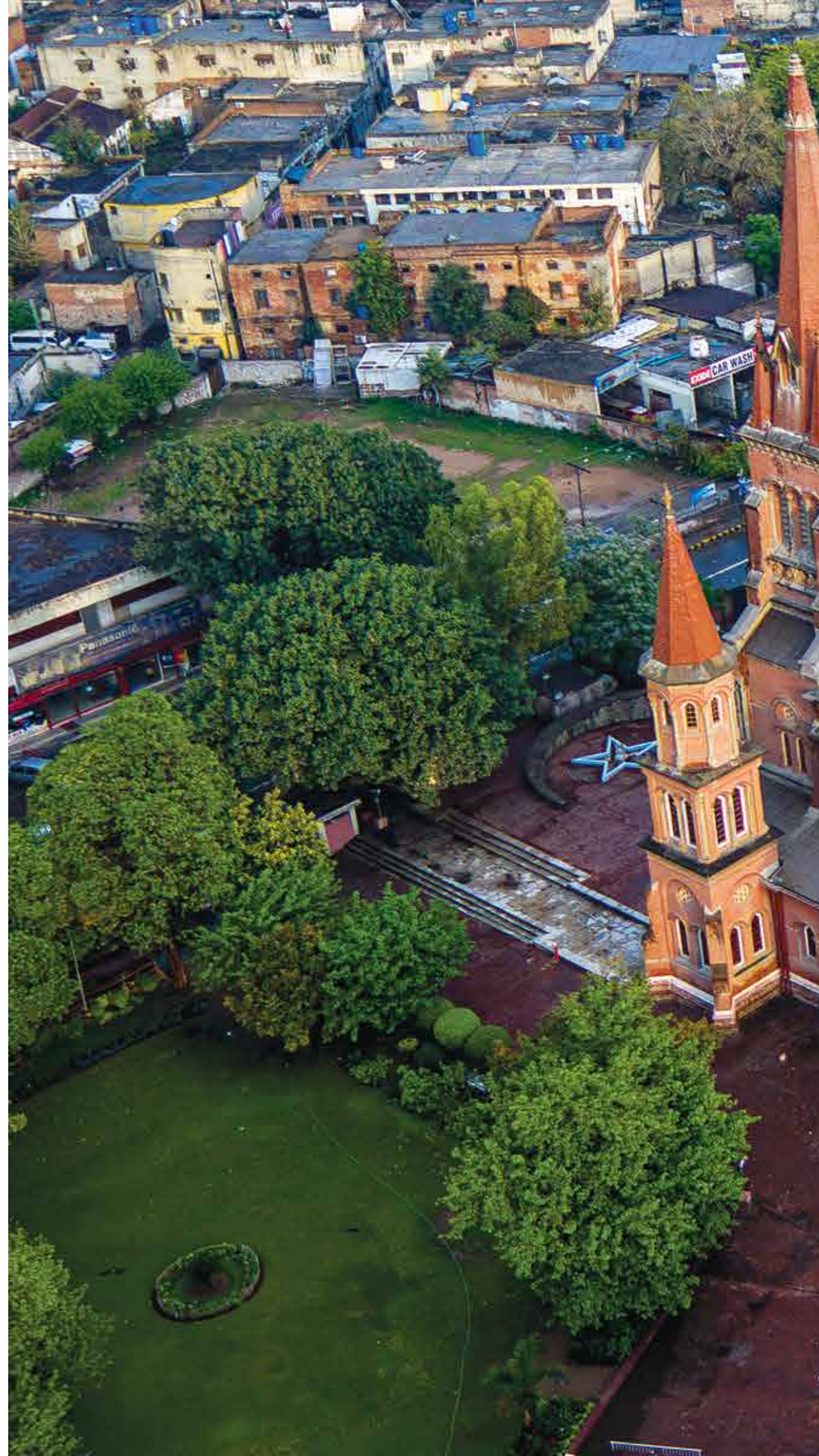


SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL

🏛️ RELIGIOUS | 📍 DISTRICT LAHORE | 📅 1907

The Cathedral of the **Sacred Heart**

The Sacred Heart Cathedral in Lahore, established in the British colonial period, is among the city's oldest and most prominent Catholic churches. As the seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Lahore, it showcases striking neo-Gothic architecture, vibrant stained-glass windows, and refined interior craftsmanship that blend European design with local artistic traditions. Its cultural and historical value was recognized internationally when it received the Belgian Heritage Abroad Prize in 2015.





SHADI LAL BUILDING

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1909

A Heritage **Landmark**

Shadi Lal Building, built by Sir Shadi Lal, former Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, is located on Lytton Road near Jain Mandir, Lahore. The estate spans some 31 kanal, 19 marla, and 125 sq. ft., featuring a mix of Mughal, Sikh, and colonial architecture with domes, frescoes, courtyards, and arched verandas. It later housed Fateh Chand College for Women, and is now overseen by TEVTA. The building also hosted the historic trial of Ghazi Ilm ud Din Shaheed.





BHAGAT SINGH GALLERY

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  2024

Bhagat Singh's Legacy Finds Home

In a significant move to honor the legacy of Bhagat Singh, the Pakistan government has dedicated a gallery to the legendary freedom fighter at historic Poonch House in Lahore. The Poonch House is associated with the princely state of Poonch, part of the Jammu & Kashmir region during British rule. The gallery is a poignant tribute to Bhagat Singh, showcasing captivating photographs of him, his family, and his belongings. It also houses a collection of letters, newspaper clippings, and a replica of the courtroom where Bhagat Singh's trial took place.







BARKAT ALI ISLAMIA HALL

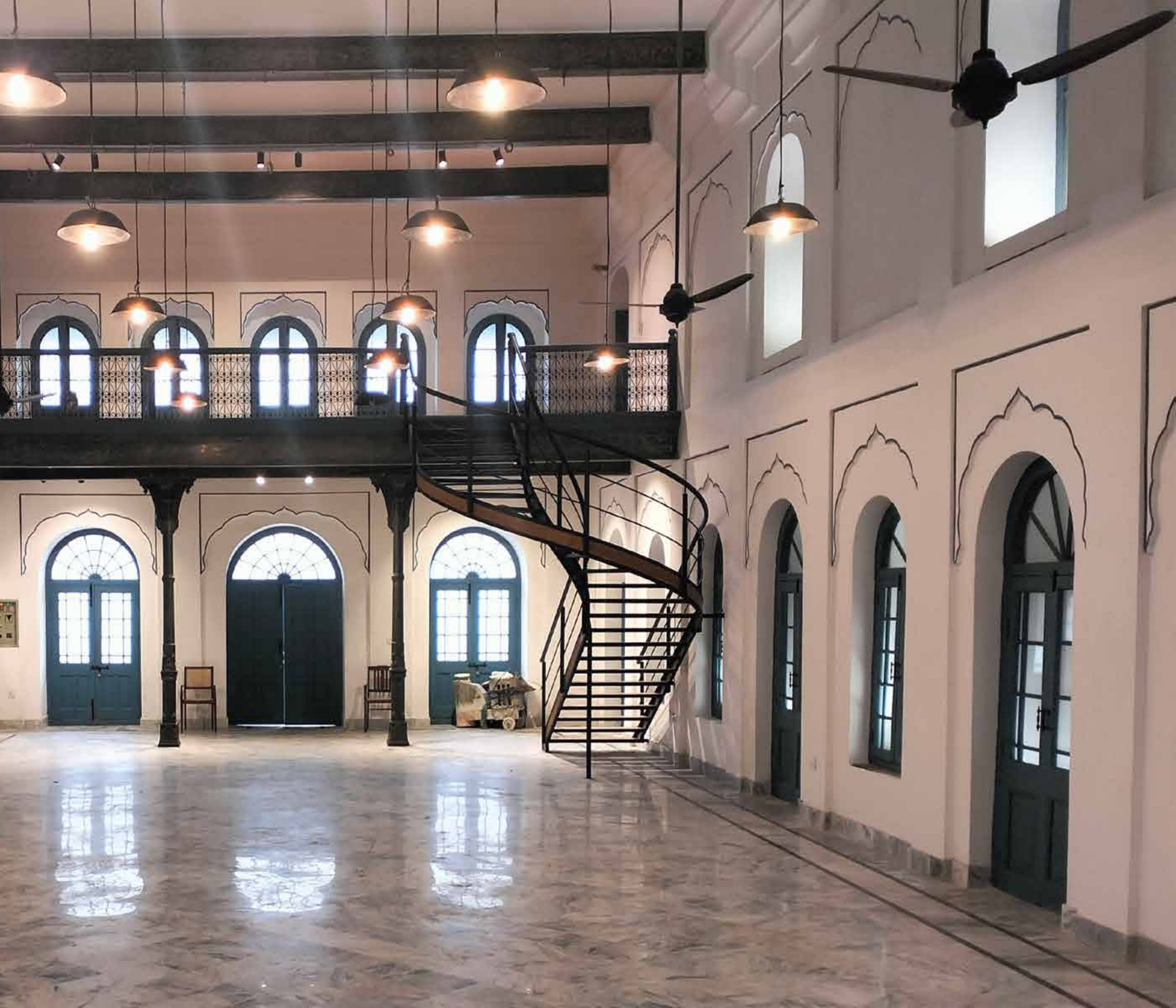
 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1888

The **Mohammedan Hall**

Originally known as Mohammedan Hall, Barkat Ali Islamia Hall is a historic landmark on Circular Road near Mochi Gate in Lahore. Built by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan to promote Islamic values and community activities, it later emerged as a key political venue, notably hosting Muslim League gatherings linked to the Lahore Resolution of 1940. Over the years, the hall has been a hub for cultural, educational, and religious events, reflecting late 19th and early 20th century Islamic architectural influences.

83-84



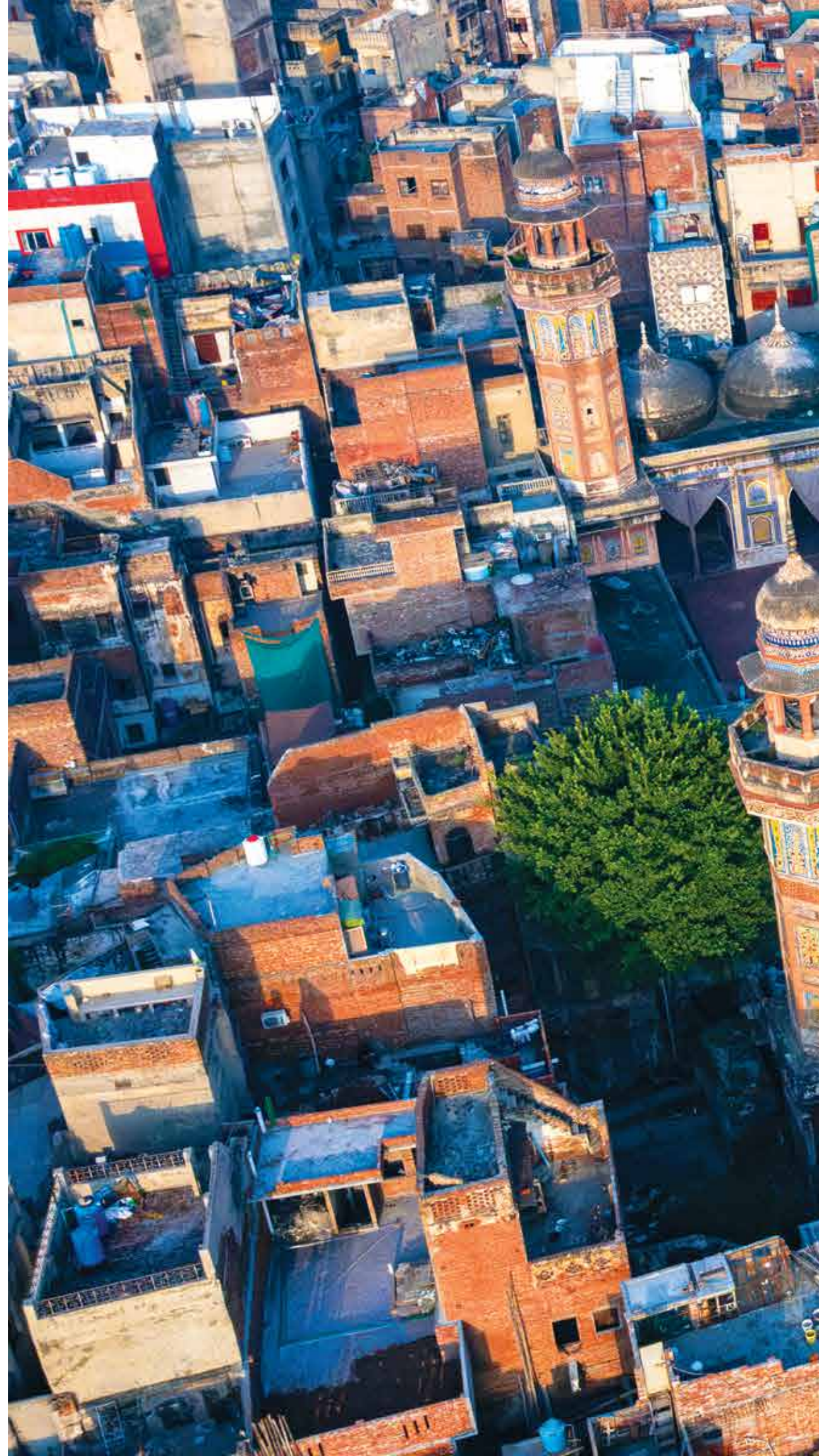


WAZIR KHAN MOSQUE

 RELIGIOUS |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1641

Converging **Faith, Art & Beauty**

The Wazir Khan Mosque is a 17th century Mughal Mosque in Lahore, built during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan and commissioned by Ilam-ud-din Ansari (Wazir Khan). Renowned for its exceptional Kashi-kari tile work and extensive Mughal frescoes, it was constructed to enclose the tomb of the Sufi Saint Miran Badshah. The mosque stands on an elevated plinth opening onto Wazir Khan Chowk and once formed part of a larger complex that included shops for calligraphers and bookbinders. Listed as a Protected Heritage Monument, the mosque has been on UNESCO's tentative World Heritage list since 1993.





CHARING CROSS

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  19th CENTURY

The Crossroads of **Past and Present**

Charing Cross, now Faisal Chowk links major roads in the heart of Lahore, namely Queens', Montgomery, and Mall Road. In 1901, a white marble pavilion designed by Bhai Ram Singh was built to commemorate Queen Victoria's jubilee. Her statue was installed there in 1904, but in 1951 it was replaced with a model of the Quran. Renamed Faisal Chowk in 1981 on the visit of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, it remains a historical landmark and hub for public demonstrations. Surrounding structures include the Shahdin Building, old Masonic Temple, and Punjab Assembly, with modern replacements like Avari Hotel and Wapda House replacing older sites.



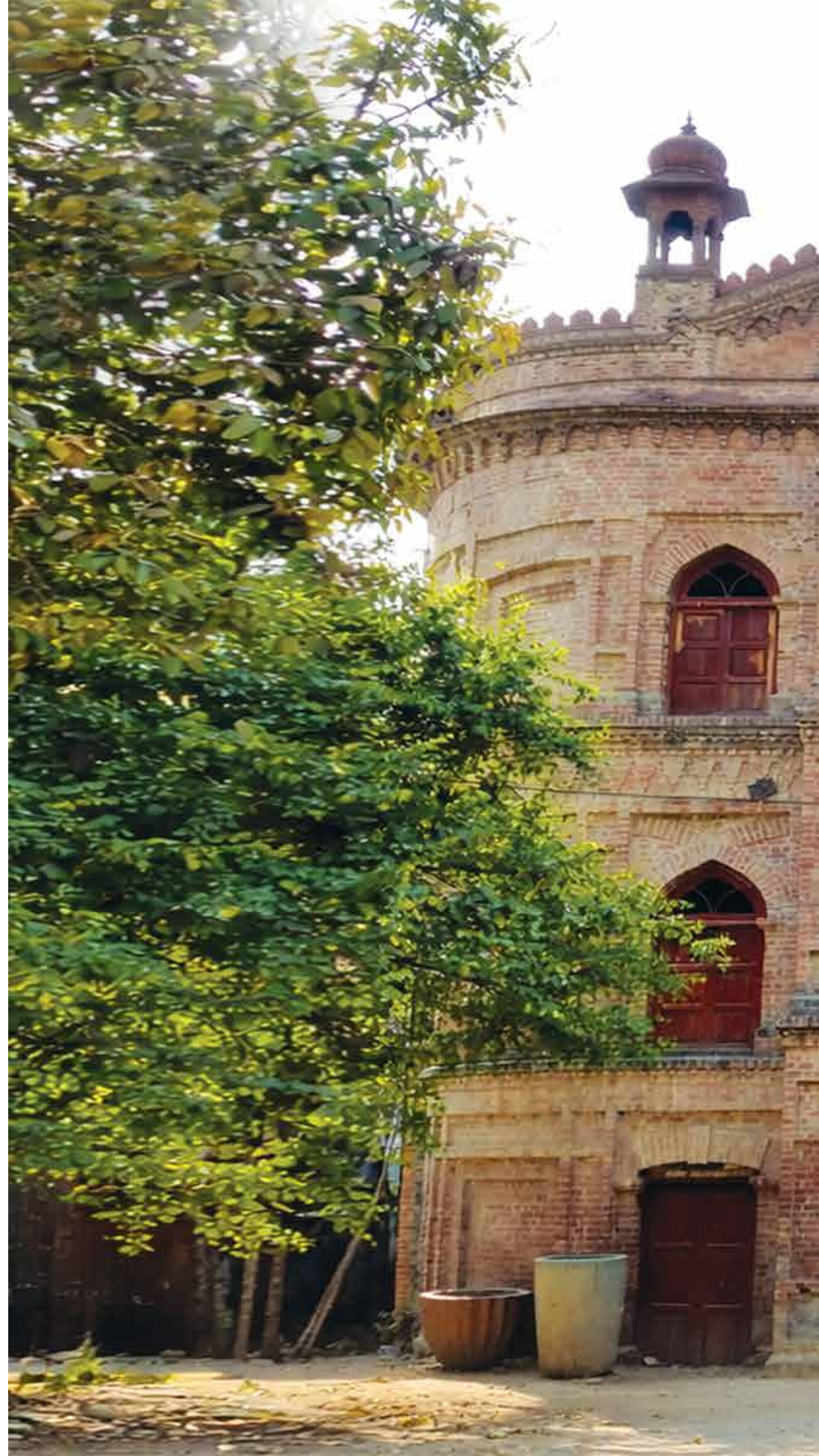


BRADLAUGH HALL

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  19th CENTURY

From Ruins to **Restoration**

Bradlaugh Hall located on Lahore's Rattigan Road, named after British MP Charles Bradlaugh, was a key venue for Indian National Congress meetings and speeches by leaders like Allama Iqbal, and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan. Bradlaugh Hall was built through fundraising by the Indian National Congress in the late 19th century. After years of decline, the Walled City Lahore Authority began restoring it in 2023–24, repairing the structure, replacing the roof, improving drainage, and removing encroachments to revive this historic landmark.



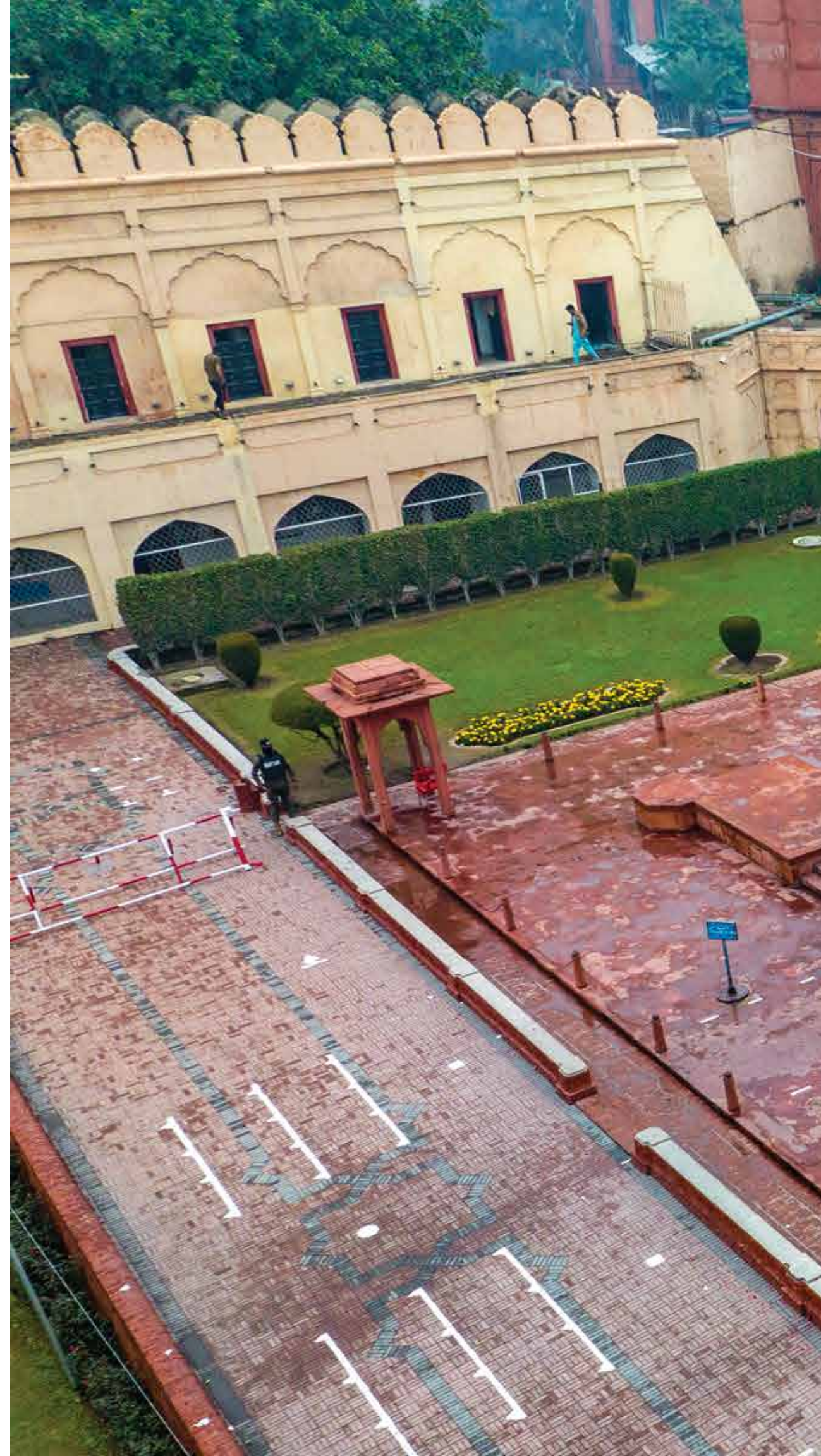


TOMB OF ALLAMA IQBAL

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1951

The Octagonal **Resting Abode**

The Tomb of Allama Iqbal in Lahore is the final resting place of Pakistan's esteemed philosopher, poet, and visionary, revered as the "Spiritual Father of Pakistan." Constructed primarily in the Mughal architectural style using red sandstone from Jaipur and marble from Makrana, the mausoleum features intricate craftsmanship and poetic symbolism, including six couplets from Iqbal's *Zabur-e-Ajam* carved inside. Designed by Nawab Zain Yar Jang Bahadur, the tomb took 13 years to complete and is set within a serene garden, offering a space for reflection and reverence.





GURDWARA GANJ SINGH SINGHANIA

🕌 RELIGIOUS | 🗺️ DISTRICT LAHORE | 📅 18th CENTURY

Of Sikh Enlightenment

The Gurdwara Ganj Singh Singhania in Lahore is an important Sikh religious and historical site, built to honor the Sikh martyrs who were executed for resisting oppression during Mughal rule. Serving as a place of remembrance, it reflects the courage and resilience of the Sikh community and stands as a symbol of their faith and sacrifice. The Gurdwara attracts pilgrims and holds deep spiritual and cultural significance, with potential for further development through educational programs highlighting its history.







SHAHI HAMMAM

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1635

A Relic of the Past

Shahi Hammam is a Mughal public bathhouse located in Delhi Gate at Lahore's Walled City. Commissioned by Ilam-ud-Din Ansari (Wazir Khan) as a waqf for the nearby Wazir Khan Mosque, it followed Turkish-Persian bath traditions and served both travelers and locals. Covering over 1,000 m², it originally featured hot, warm, and cold baths, steam rooms, and small prayer spaces. Noted for its vaulted chambers, frescoes, calligraphy, and geometric and floral decoration, it is the only intact Mughal bathhouse remaining in South Asia.

95-96





SUNEHRI MOSQUE



RELIGIOUS



DISTRICT LAHORE



1753

The Golden Dome with A **Colourful Past**

The Sunehri Mosque Located in Lahore's Walled City built by Nawab Bukhari Khan, is a late Mughal monument. It blends Mughal and Sikh architectural influences beautifully. Elevated above the bazaar, it features a 16 steps staircase, a compact courtyard with an ablution tank, marble-domed prayer chambers, and four 177-foot minarets. Shops beneath historically funded its upkeep. The mosque remains a key symbol of Lahore's architectural and cultural heritage.







HAVELI OF NAU NIHAL SINGH

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  19th CENTURY

The Royal Mansion **turned Alma Mater**

The Haveli of Nau Nihal Singh, now Government Victoria Girls' High School, is a mid 19th century Sikh-era mansion in the Walled City of Lahore near Mori Gate. Built for Kanwar Nau Nihal Singh, grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, it is one of the finest and only surviving havelis of the Sikh period that still preserves its original ornamentation. The four-story structure, blending Sikh and Mughal architectural elements, features vivid Kangra-style frescoes, intricate woodwork, and the iconic Jharoka-e-Darshan with sculpted brickwork and floral motifs.

99-100





SAMADHI OF MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH

🕌 RELIGIOUS | 🗺️ DISTRICT LAHORE | 📅 19th CENTURY

An Indigenous **Art Piece**

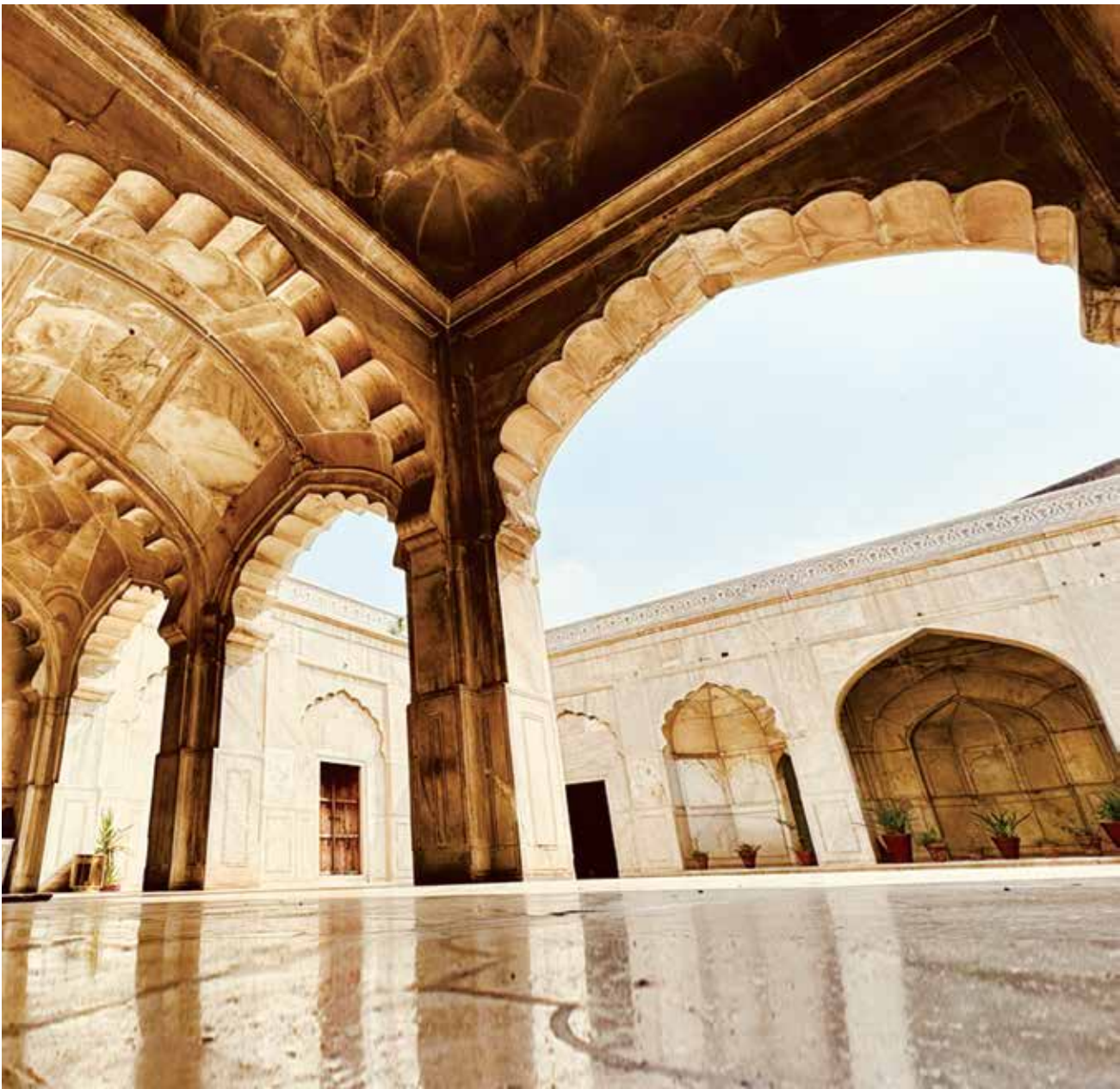
The Samadhi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, located near the Lahore Fort and Badshahi Mosque, is a 19th century mausoleum completed in 1848 that houses the ashes of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Showcasing a blend of Sikh, Hindu, and Mughal architecture, it features a marble lotus urn at its center, surrounded by smaller urns of his wives and concubines, reflecting the cultural richness of the Sikh Empire.











MOTI MASJID

 RELIGIOUS |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  17th CENTURY

The First Ever **Pearl Mosque**

Moti Masjid, or the “Pearl Mosque,” is a 17th century masterpiece located within Lahore Fort in Punjab, Pakistan. Built during the reign of Emperor Jahangir and later refined under Shah Jahan, it served as a private royal mosque. Constructed entirely from Makrana white marble, it showcases the Mughal command of symmetry and elegance through its five arched façade, three domes, and finely carved details. As part of the UNESCO listed Lahore Fort complex, Moti Masjid remains a well preserved and accessible heritage site.

105-106





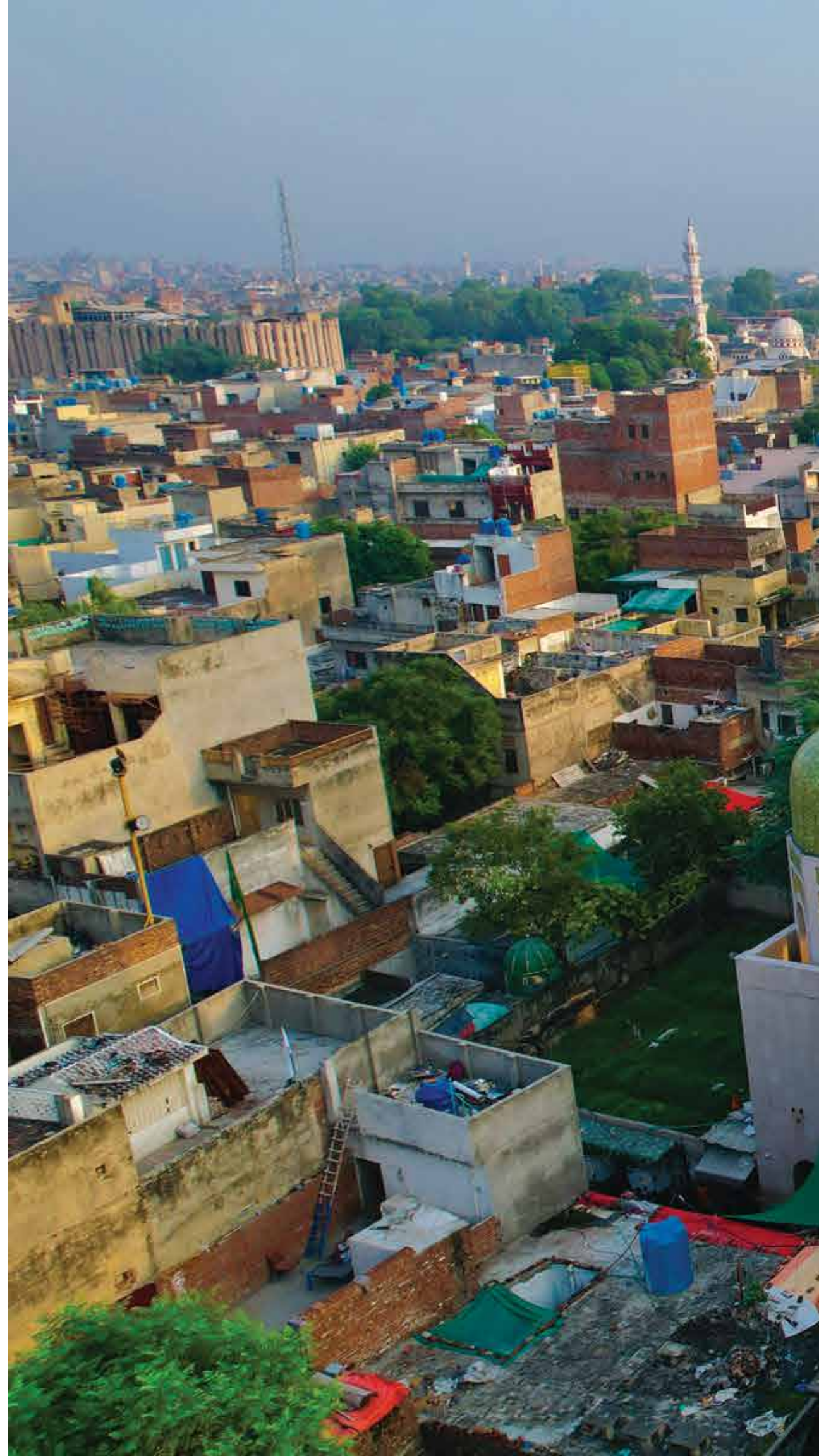
BIBI PAK DAMAN

 RELIGIOUS |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  11th CENTURY

Of Devotees & Faith

Bibi Pak Daman is a historic and revered shrine in Lahore, traditionally associated with Ruqayya bint Ali, daughter of Ali ibn Abi Talib (RA) and wife of Muslim ibn Aqil. According to local tradition, she and five other noble women arrived in Lahore after the tragedy of Karbala in 680 CE, and the shrine meaning “the chaste lady” collectively honors these six women, though it is most commonly linked to Ruqayya bint Ali. Deeply venerated in Sufi traditions, the site symbolizes spiritual devotion and sacrifice, attracting countless visitors who come to seek blessings, offer prayers, and connect with its sacred legacy.

107-108





LAHORE FORT

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  16th CENTURY

The Gigantic Royal Seat

With an obscure origin, the grand Lahore Fort is a historic citadel located in the centre of ever vibrant and thriving Lahore. The foundation of Lahore and this Fort is attributed to “LOH” son of Rama Chandra in 200-80 BC, however, later archaeological excavations confirm that habitation here existed long before the advent of the Muslims in Lahore – eventually rebuilt and expanded by successive rulers, especially Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1566.

The Fort, girdled around by a formidable fortification wall strengthened with semi-circular bastions, fixed by three gates – houses iconic Sheesh Mahal, Naulakha Pavilion, Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas, Moti Masjid, Jahangir’s Quadrangle, Alamgiri Gate, Picture Wall and royal gardens, along with museums and galleries displaying centuries old heritage. As a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it stands as a major tourist attraction, preserved through ongoing conservation efforts.









TOMB OF ASIF KHAN



HISTORICAL



DISTRICT LAHORE



17TH CENTURY

Boasting **Architectural Finesse**

The Tomb of Asif Khan in Shahdara Bagh, Lahore, is a Mughal mausoleum built for Asif Khan, brother of Noor Jahan and a prominent court noble. Situated near the tombs of Jahangir and Noor Jahan, it forms part of a historically significant funerary complex. The octagonal structure, elevated on a podium within a Persian style Charbagh garden, originally featured red sandstone, marble inlay, and Sang-e-Abri, with large gateways and an eastern mosque enhancing its layout. Its symmetry, proportions, and decorative elements reflect Mughal architectural finesse.





BADSHAHI MOSQUE

 RELIGIOUS |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1673

The **Resplendent Masterpiece**

Badshahi Mosque, Lahore, constructed in 1673 by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir, was built as a grand congregational mosque to symbolize imperial authority and Islamic devotion. With a capacity of approximately 100,000 worshippers, it remains one of the largest historic mosques in the world. Beautifully conserved, the site functions as an active place of worship as well as a major cultural, heritage, and tourism landmark of Pakistan.

115-116













MINAR-E-PAKISTAN

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1968

The **Tower of Independence**

Located in Iqbal Park, Lahore, Minar-e-Pakistan is a key national monument built to commemorate the historic Lahore Resolution of 1940. Designed by architect Nasreddin Murat Khan, it blends Mughal, Islamic, and modern architectural styles. Its flower shaped base, with eight unfolding petals, symbolizes purity, prosperity, and the spirit behind the creation of Pakistan. Often called the “Liberty Tower of Pakistan,” the Minar draws thousands of visitors, especially on national days. Set within the vast greenery of Iqbal Park, it offers a welcoming space for recreation, picnics, park’s fountains and scenic views.





HAVELI BAROOD KHANA

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  18th CENTURY

Of Guns & the Heritage

Haveli Barood Khana is Sikh era mansion in Lahore's Walled City, originally built by a Sikh army general as a residence and ammunition depot. Later owned by Mian Karim Buksh and home to figures like Mian Amiruddin, it evolved into a prominent social and cultural hub. Now maintained by Yousuf Salahuddin, it hosts musical evenings, artistic gatherings, and heritage events. The haveli features Mughal Sikh architectural elements, including high ceilings, wooden roofs, separate *Zanan* and *Mardan* Khana quarters, a glass adorned Sheesh Mahal, murals, and a Sikh era prayer room.

123-124









SHRINE OF MADHU LAL HUSSAIN

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  16th CENTURY

Sufi Spirit and the **Dervish King**

Shah Hussain, a renowned Punjabi Sufi poet and pioneer of the "Kafi" form, lived during the reigns of Akbar and Jahangir. The Shrine of Madhu Lal Hussain in Baghbanpura near the historic Shalimar Gardens, is dedicated to him and his disciple Madhu Lal reflecting his message of mystical poetry, love, and interfaith harmony. Known as the "Dervish King," the saint is commemorated each year through the vibrant Mela Chiraghan, drawing devotees and visitors from across the region.





MUBARAK HAVELI

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1963

A Glorious Past of **Hundred Years**

Mubarak Haveli, located inside Bhatti Gate in the Walled City of Lahore, is a historic mansion built by Nawab Ali Raza. Representing traditional Mughal era courtyard style architecture, it features grand façades, intricate woodwork, ornate frescoes, carved balconies, and spacious courtyards that reflect the refined lifestyle of the Mughal elite. Today, the haveli functions as both a heritage monument and a vibrant cultural space, housing the Naqsh School of Art, where traditional South Asian crafts continue to be practiced.

129-130





CHAUBURJI

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1646

The **Four Minarets** Marvel

The “Four Towers” Mughal era monument, Chauburji was built during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan. It is the only surviving structure of a Mughal garden attributed to Princess Zeb-un-Nisa or Jahanara Begum. The monument blends Mughal, Timurid, and Perso-Arabic architectural styles, featuring distinctive flared minarets, arched facades with alcoves, Persian-inspired muqarnas, and surfaces once adorned with kashi kari tiles. Constructed in red brick, it still bears the inscription of Ayat-ul-Kursi in blue porcelain script at the top.





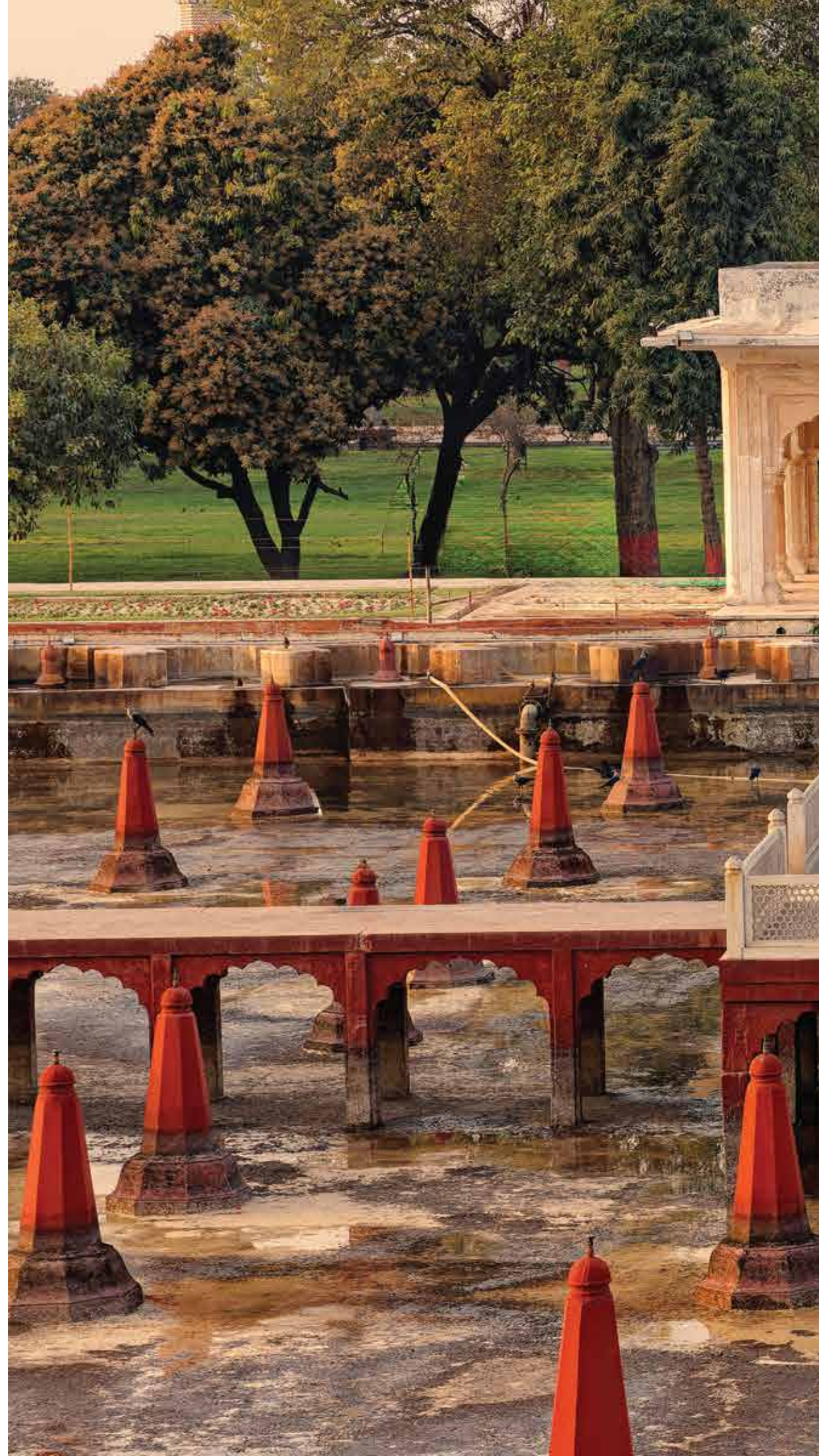
SHALIMAR GARDENS

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  17th CENTURY

A Serene Retreat

The Shalimar Gardens in Lahore, commissioned by Emperor Shah Jahan exemplify Mughal grandeur and Persian style garden design. Spread over 80 acres along the Ravi River, the gardens feature three terraced levels; Farah Bakhsh, Faiz Bakhsh, and Hayat Bakhsh symbolizing harmony and balance, with distinct areas for royalty, courtiers, and the public. A network of 410 fountains, marble pools, and canals, powered by an advanced hydraulic system, complements pavilions, marble halls, and decorative fretwork. Recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1981, Shalimar Gardens remain a serene and iconic attraction, offering a glimpse into the opulence and artistry of Mughal culture.

133-134





SHRINE OF HAZRAT SYED ALI HAJVERI

🕌 RELIGIOUS | 🗺️ DISTRICT LAHORE | 📅 11th CENTURY

A Beacon of **Spiritual Solace**

Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh was an 11th century Persian Sufi saint who played a major role in spreading Islam and Sufi teachings across South Asia. His shrine in Lahore namely Data Darbar, attracts millions of devotees each year seeking spiritual blessings. A cornerstone of Lahore's cultural and religious landscape on the junction of Lower Mall and Circular Road, it is often the first place visited by newcomers to the city as a gesture of respect.

The complex includes a grand mosque, the tomb of Hazrat Ali Hajveri, and a large langar (community kitchen) that has been offering free meals to visitors for centuries.

The atmosphere around the shrine is vibrant and spiritual, filled with the sounds of prayers, qawwalis, and the presence of Sufi devotees.

135-136









GURDWARA CHHEVIN PATSHAHI

🕌 RELIGIOUS | 🗺️ DISTRICT LAHORE | 📅 1926

Carrying the **Sikh Legacy**

Gurdwara Chhevin Patshahi is a historic Sikh site in Mozang, Lahore, commemorating Guru Hargobind, the sixth Sikh Guru. The name “Chhevin Patshahi” means “Sixth King,” reflecting its spiritual significance. Its history traces back to Guru Hargobind Ji’s visit to Padhana from Dhilvan, where he engaged with local villagers and Jalhan Jat, a prominent landlord, sharing the teachings of Sat Gur Ji. The architecture combines traditional Sikh and Mughal styles, symbolizing faith, resilience, and cultural harmony. Today, it remains a serene destination for Sikh pilgrims.





TOMB OF JAHANGIR

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  17th CENTURY

The **Red Sandstone** Marvel

The Tomb of Emperor Jahangir in Shahdara, Lahore, stands in the centre of a vast Chahar Bagh style garden along the River Ravi. The complex is enclosed by high walls and entered through an ornate western gateway linked to the Akbari Sarai. The square, a single-storey tomb, 267 feet on each side sits on a raised platform and features an arcaded verandah leading to the central burial chamber. Jahangir's marble sarcophagus is richly inlaid with semi precious stones, floral designs, and the ninety nine names of Allah while the interior is adorned with frescoes, mosaic tiles, and intricate stonework.









WAZIR KHAN BARADARI

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1635

From Baradari to **Reading Room**

The Wazir Khan Baradari is a historic two-storey pavilion in Anarkali, Lahore, built by Wazir Khan as a summer pavilion in Nakhla Garden. Over time, it served as a Sikh Cantonment, British Settlement and Telegraph Office, and a museum before becoming the reading room of the Punjab Public Library in 1885. Architecturally, it features 12 arches, a central hall, surrounding galleries, and corner *chhatris*. A federally protected site under The Antiquity Act 1975, it has been under conservation by the Walled City of Lahore Authority since 2024.

145-146





TOMB OF NOOR JAHAN

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  17th CENTURY

Let There be Neither **Lamp Nor Rose**

Noor Jahan (1577–1645), born Mehr-un-Nissa, was the influential chief consort of Emperor Jahangir, celebrated for her intelligence, political influence, and cultural patronage. Her tomb in Shahdara Bagh, Lahore, exemplifies refined Mughal architecture with its square red sandstone structure, intricate inlay work, floral mosaics, and decorative paneling.

147-148





DAI ANGA'S TOMB

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1671

The Emperor's **Influential Nurse**

Located inside the picturesque Gulabi Bagh in Lahore, Dai Anga's Tomb is a remarkable Mughal monument, built in honor of Dai Anga, the wet nurse of Emperor Shah Jahan. The interior displays elegant frescoes, carved Quranic inscriptions, and artwork created by renowned calligrapher Muhammad Saleh. The mausoleum is rectangular, set on a raised plinth, with eight rooms surrounding a central chamber.

149-150





MIRZA KAMRAN BARADARI

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT LAHORE |  1540

The **12 Door Mughal Marvel**

Mirza Kamran's Baradari, built by Kamran Mirza, son of Emperor Babur, is one of Lahore's earliest Mughal structures. Originally on the Ravi's western bank, it now stands on an island due to the river's shift. Designed as a royal leisure pavilion, it suffered flood damage over centuries and was partly restored in 1989. Some architectural elements suggest later Mughal additions, yet it remains a rare example of early Mughal architecture and a significant heritage tourism site.

151-152





CHANGA MANGA FOREST

 ECO-TOURISM |  DISTRICT KASUR |  1866

The **Man-made Haven**

Changa Manga, a man-made forest falling in Kasur and Lahore districts, was established during the British colonial era to counter deforestation and provide timber for the North-Western Railway. Today, it serves as an important wildlife reserve, home to a wide range of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and insects, and plays a vital role in biodiversity conservation, soil protection, and ecosystem support. The forest also offers strong eco-tourism and adventure tourism opportunities, including forest trails, wildlife viewing, boating, and nature walks.









CLOCK TOWER

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT FAISALABAD |  1905

The Local **Ghanta Ghar**

The Clock Tower, located in the heart of Faisalabad, is a colonial era structure serving as a symbol of the city's architectural heritage and a reminder of its historical evolution. It is placed at the center of the eight markets laid out in the pattern of the Union Jack flag of the United Kingdom. Each of the eight bazaars specializes in different types of goods, and together they radiate outward like the spokes of a wheel.

157-158





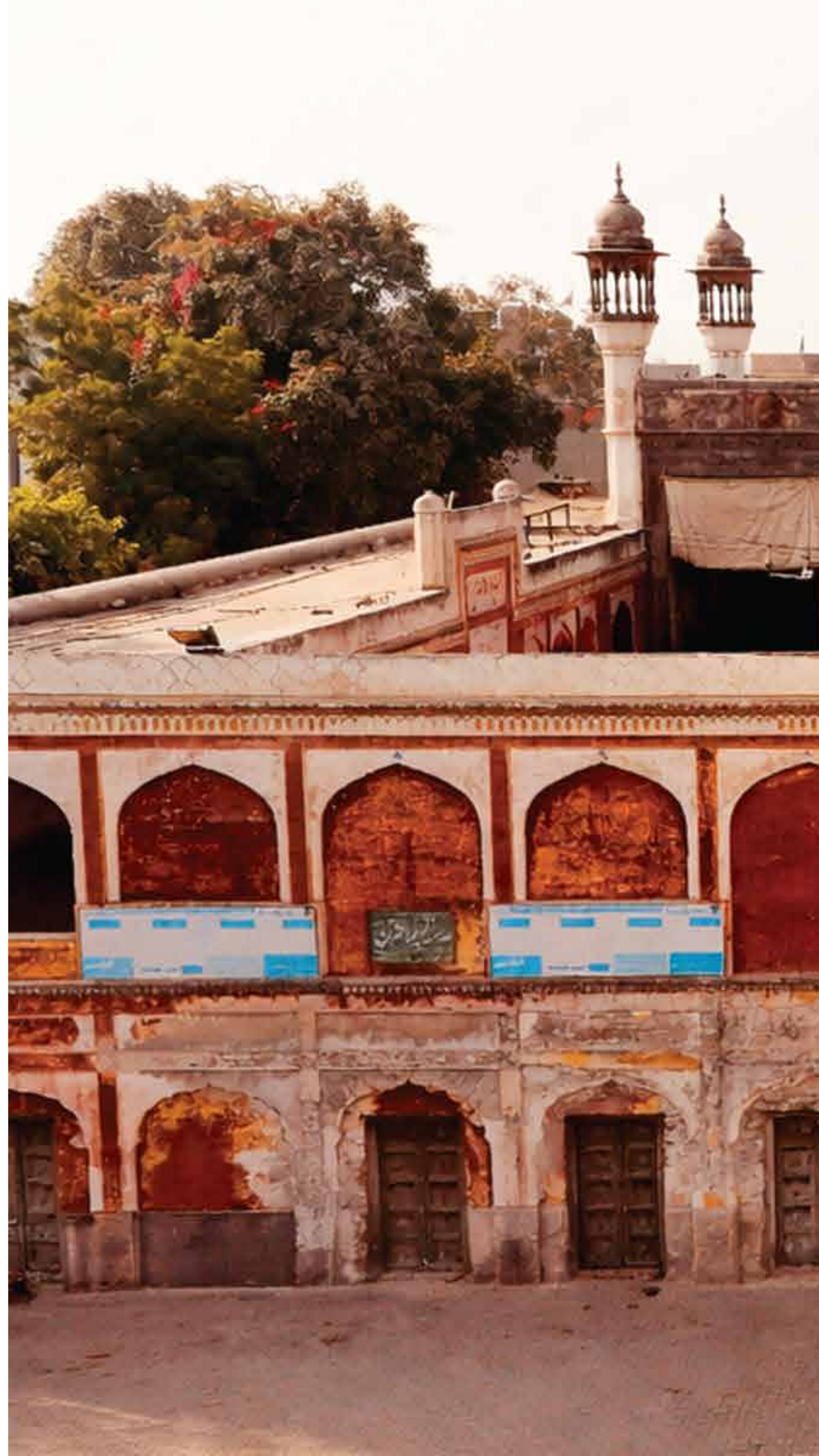
SHAHI MOSQUE

 RELIGIOUS |  DISTRICT CHINIOT |  1655

The **Jewel of Chiniot**

Shahi Mosque, a historic mosque located in Chiniot, was constructed under the supervision of Mughal Grand Vizier Saadullah Khan at the site of his education. Built with local dark grey Chinioti stone and designed by local architects, the mosque features three domes, four minarets, and a central ablution tank in its courtyard. Situated in the heart of Chiniot, it is flanked by Islamia High School to the south and Shahi Bazar to the north. The mosque was beautifully decorated with fresco paintings in floral design on a red background. The main entrance is distinguished by a projected gateway approached by a flight of steps. Architecturally, it closely resembles Jamia Masjid Delhi.

159-160





SHRINE OF HAZRAT BAHAUDDIN ZAKARIYA

 RELIGIOUS |  DISTRICT MULTAN |  1262

A Spiritual Territory

The Shrine of Hazrat Bahauddin Zakariya in Multan, Punjab, is a 13th century Sufi mausoleum dedicated to the Suhrawardiyya saint. It features a square base, octagonal upper tier, and white dome adorned with iconic blue glazed tiles, setting a prototype for Multan's architectural style. Surrounded by a large courtyard and graves of devotees, the shrine is a major spiritual center with rituals like thread-tying and nightly qawwali, attracting pilgrims and history enthusiasts alike.





SHRINE OF SHAH RUKN-E-ALAM

 RELIGIOUS |  DISTRICT MULTAN |  1324

Pillar of the World

The Shrine of Hazrat Shah Rukn-e-Alam in Multan, built by the Tughluq ruler Ghiyas-ud-din, is a major Sufi landmark and masterpiece of early Indo-Islamic architecture. Originally intended as a royal tomb, it was given to the family of the celebrated Sufi saint after his death. The 35 metre high, three tiered octagonal structure is made of red brick with sheesham wood beams and is crowned by a 15 metre wide dome. Its exterior features carved brick, woodwork, and blue and white faience tile mosaics with geometric, floral, and calligraphic designs. The shrine remains structurally sound, attracting over 100,000 pilgrims annually while representing Multan's rich Sufi heritage.

163-164





CATHEDRAL OF SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN

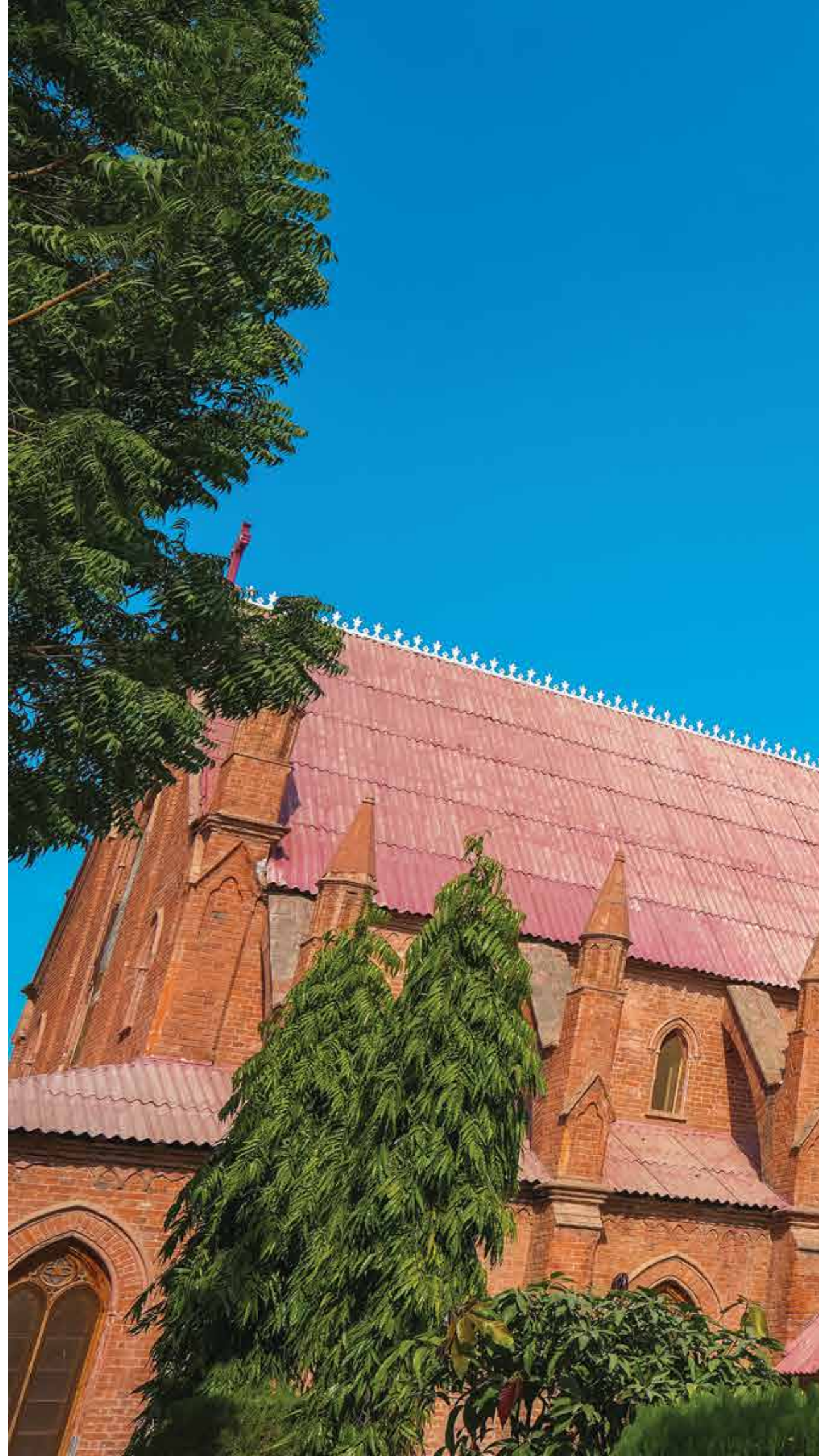
🏛️ RELIGIOUS | 📍 DISTRICT MULTAN | 📅 19th CENTURY

The **165 Year** Old Legacy

Cathedral of Saint Mary the Virgin was built to serve the spiritual needs of British Army personnel stationed in the region. Today, Saint Mary's Cathedral stands as an important heritage landmark, reflecting Gothic-inspired colonial architecture and a serene, historic ambiance.

Over time, the cathedral's structure deteriorated significantly, prompting a major restoration effort led jointly by the Pakistan Army, Cantonment Board Multan, and local civil society. The cathedral also houses the office of the Bishop of Multan, marking its continued role in the Christian community.

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FORT MUNRO

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT DERA GHAZI KHAN |  19th CENTURY

The Site Sans Fort

Fort Munro is a British-era hill station in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, developed as a military post and summer retreat due to its cool climate and high altitude. Known for its scenic landscapes, winding roads, and pleasant weather, it attracts visitors for hiking, picnic, and relaxation, with landmarks such as the Fort Munro Steel Bridge and Annari Hill. Although its natural surroundings are well preserved, improved infrastructure and modern tourist facilities are needed to enhance its tourism value.









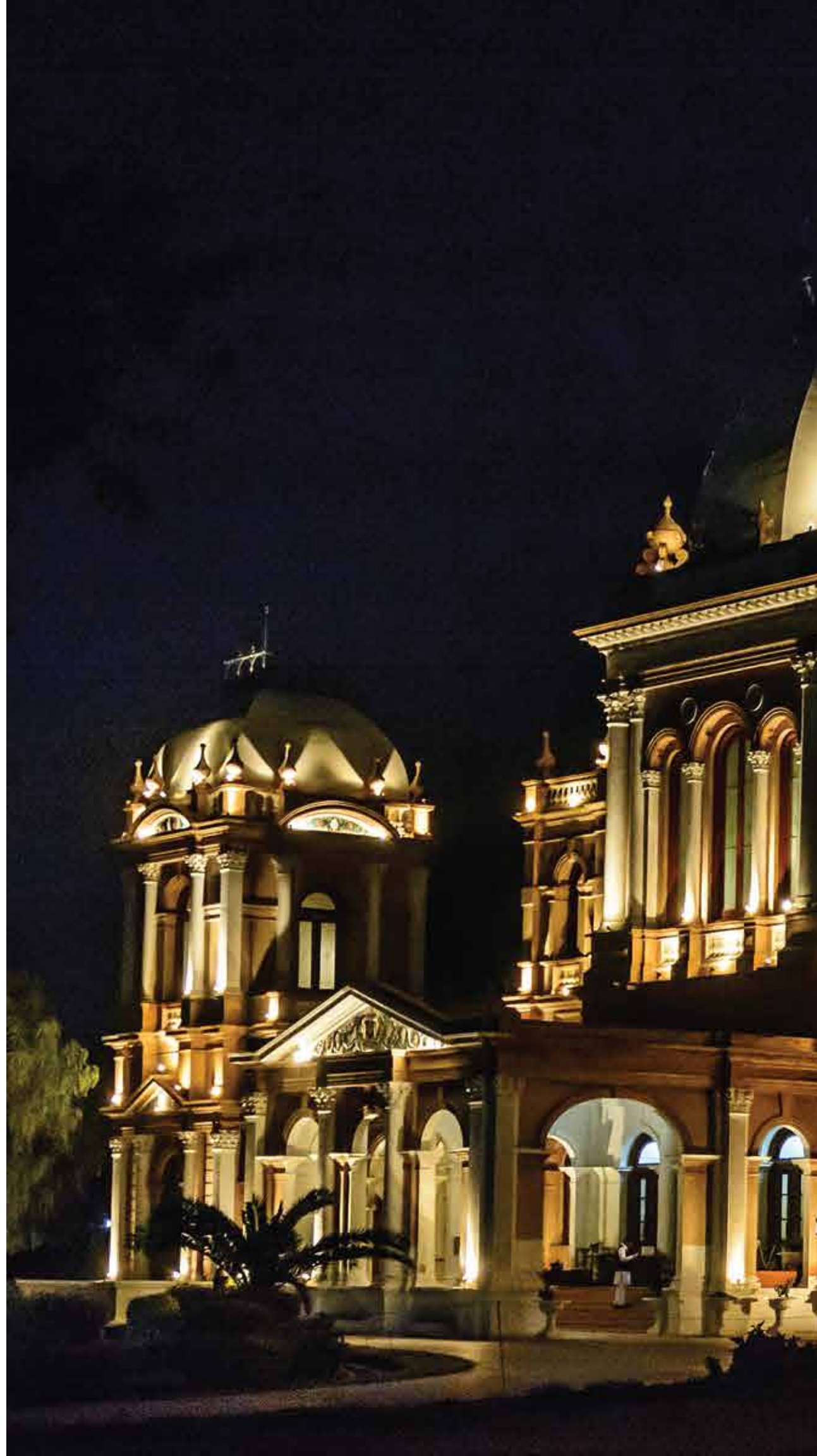
NOOR MAHAL

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR |  1875

The Palace of Light

Noor Mahal, the crown jewel of Bahawalpur, was built by Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan IV for his wife Noor, blending Italian Renaissance and Mughal architectural elements on neoclassical lines across 44,600 sq. ft. The palace stands as a symbol of the Nawabs' opulence, featuring grand chandeliers, gilded furniture, a baby piano, mosaic floors, and historic dungeons. Declared a national monument, it was restored by the Pakistan Army and now functions as both an army mess and a tourist attraction.

171-172





SADIQ GARH PALACE

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR |  1895

The **Princely Complex**

Sadiq Garh Palace, located in Dera Nawab Sahib Bahawalpur, is a royal residence built by Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan IV. Spanning 125 acres and once among the largest private estates in South Asia, the palace showcases a blend of European and Mughal architectural styles, with a symmetrical white façade, a central ribbed dome, four smaller cupolas, and about 120 elaborately decorated rooms reflecting the arts of different countries.

Sadiq Garh Palace remains a symbol of Bahawalpur's royal heritage and holds significant potential for heritage tourism, offering visitors a glimpse into the opulence and cultural life of the former princely state.

173-174





LAL SUHANRA NATIONAL PARK



ECO-TOURISM

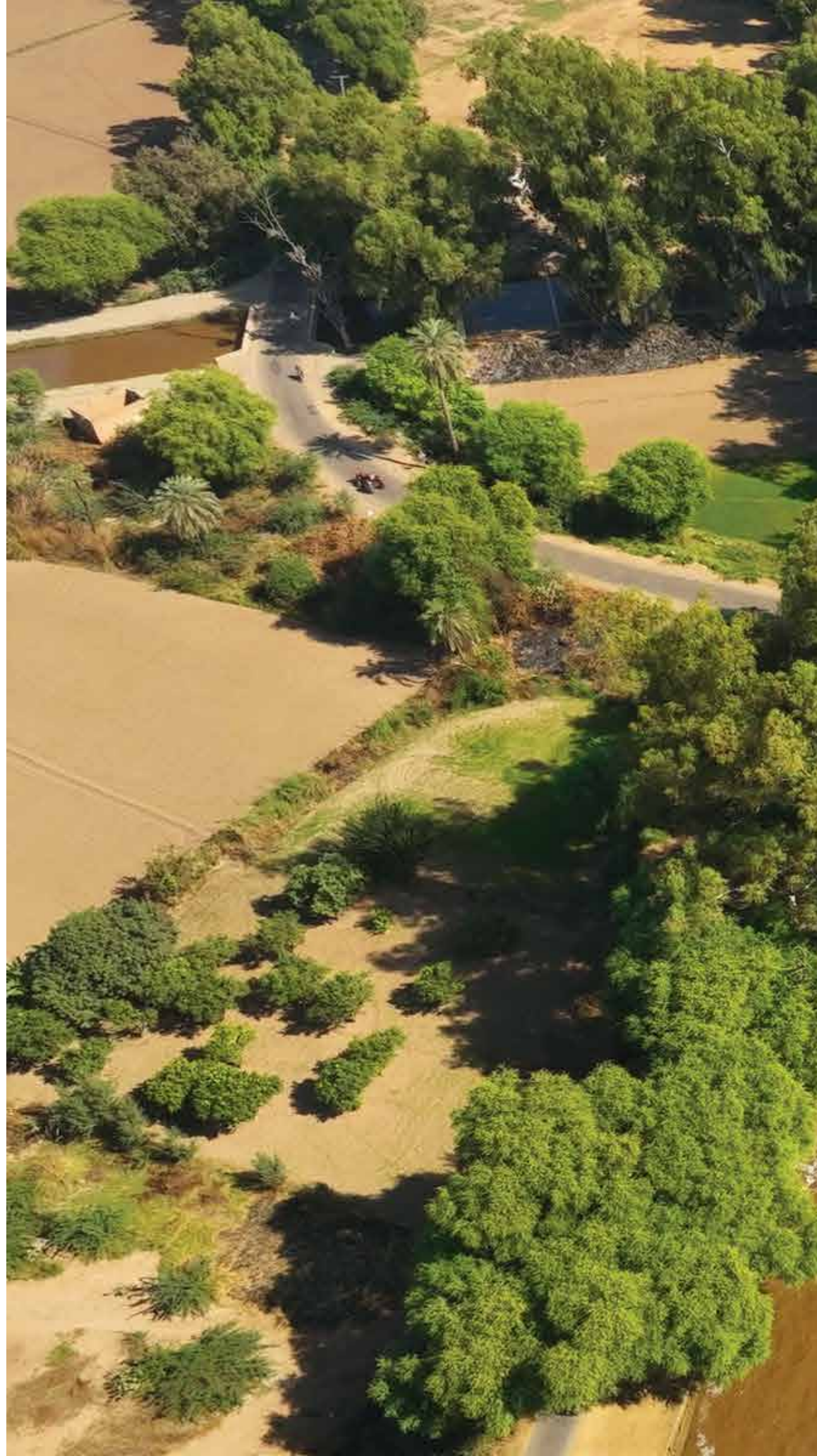


DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR

Punjab's Own **Serengeti**

Lal Suhanra National Park in Bahawalpur, is one of the largest parks in South Asia. Spread over 162,568 acres, it is notable for the diversity of its landscape including desert, forest and wetland. It is a UNESCO declared Biosphere Reserve.

With an objective of conservation of native fauna & flora species of Cholistan e.g. Chinkara, Blackbuck, Blue bull and others, the park ensures a sustained wildlife management of threatened wildlife species. These include Asiatic wildcats, rabbits, bustards, and deer while reptiles like monitor lizard, Russell's viper, Indian cobra, saw-scaled viper, wolf snake, John's sand boa, and spiny-tailed lizard can also be seen. More than 160 species of birds are also present, including the houbara bustard, griffon vulture, crested honey buzzard, marsh harrier, hen harrier, laggard falcon, peregrine falcon, kestrel, Eurasian sparrowhawk, Egyptian vulture, lark, shrike, wheatear, and barn owl. Lake Patisar, a large body of water in the center of the park, is ideal for bird watching.









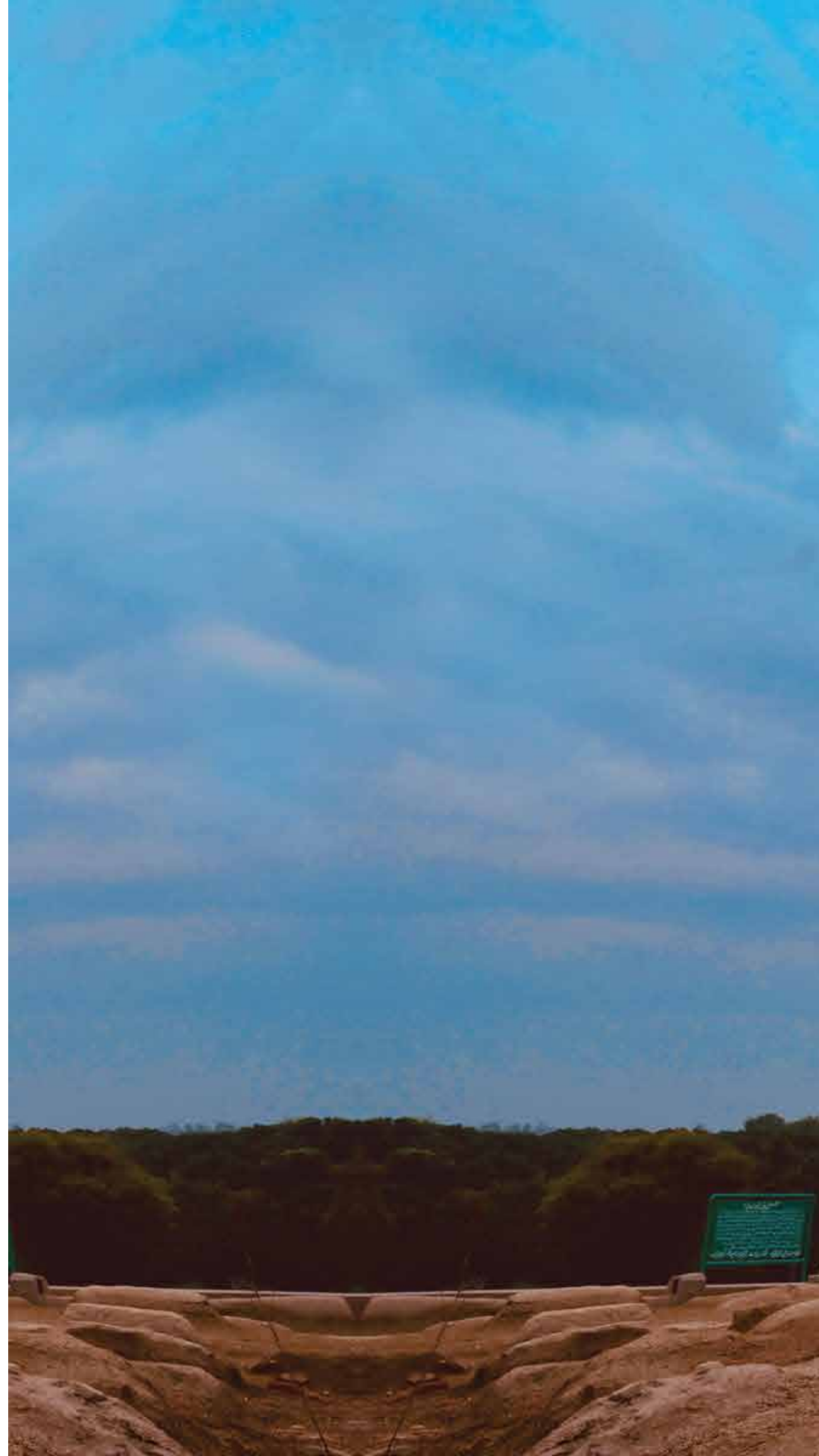
UCH SHARIF

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR |  16th CENTURY

The Cradle of **Sufism**

Uch Sharif is an ancient town founded by Alexander the Great in 325 BC. It became a center of learning and Sufi spirituality, attracting scholars and saints. The city features remarkable monuments like the Tomb of Bibi Jawindi, Tomb of Bahawal al Haleem, and the Shrine of Hazrat Jalaluddin Bukhari, blending local, Persian, and Mughal architecture. Known as the cradle of Sufism, Uch Sharif draws pilgrims and tourists alike, showcasing rich cultural heritage through its festivals, music, and craftsmanship.

179-180









MIR GARH FORT

 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT BAHAWALNAGAR |  18th CENTURY

An Unsung **Citadel of Sand**

Mir Garh Fort is an 18th century desert fortress in the Cholistan Desert, Bahawalnagar District, Punjab, Pakistan. Built between 1799–1803 by Nūr Muḥammad Khan of the Abbasi Daudpotra clan, it was part of a network of forts protecting caravan routes along the Hakra River. Constructed of mud and burnt brick, the square fort features corner bastions, a two-stage eastern gateway, a central courtyard, and formerly housed domestic quarters and wells.

183-184





DERAWAR FORT

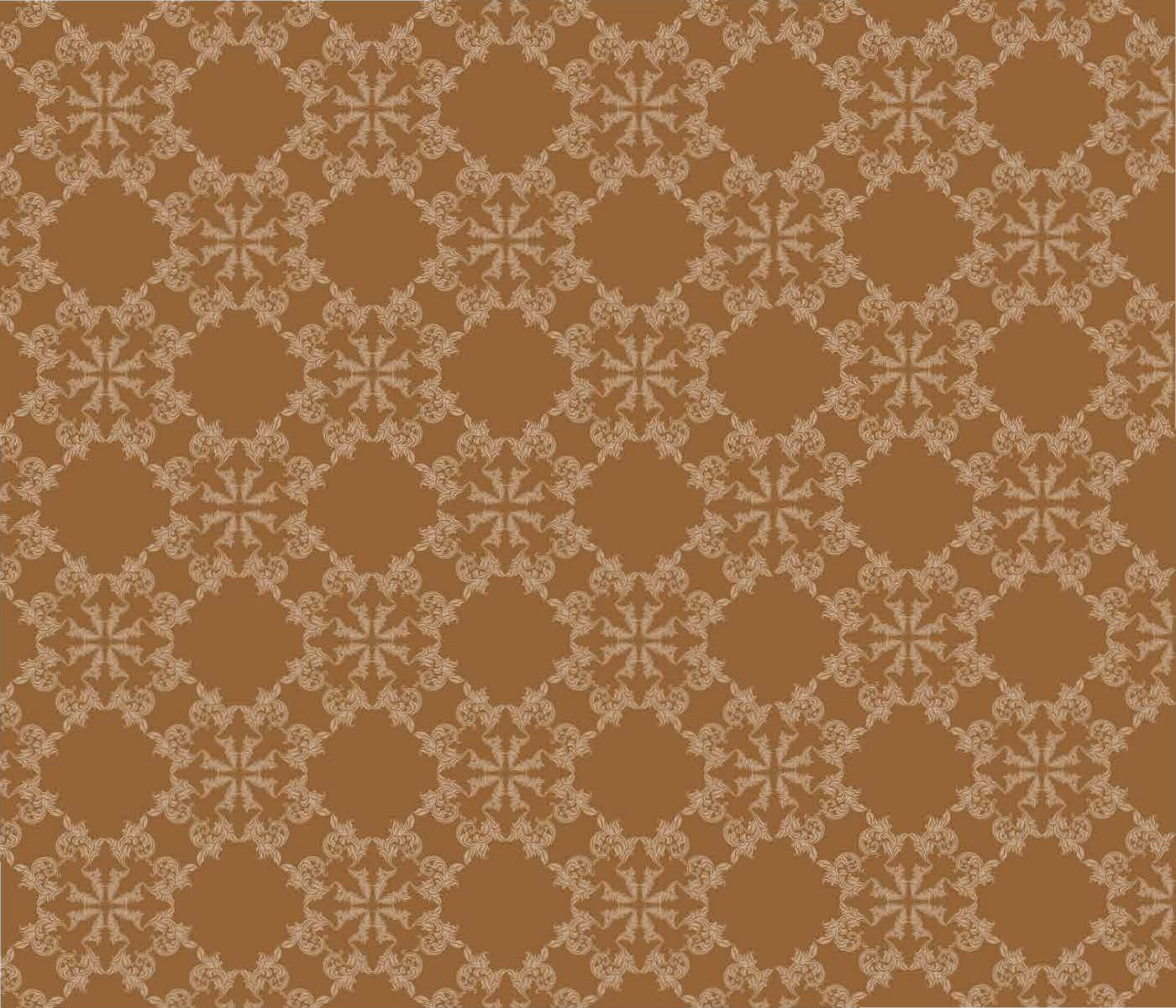
 HISTORICAL |  DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR |  9th CENTURY

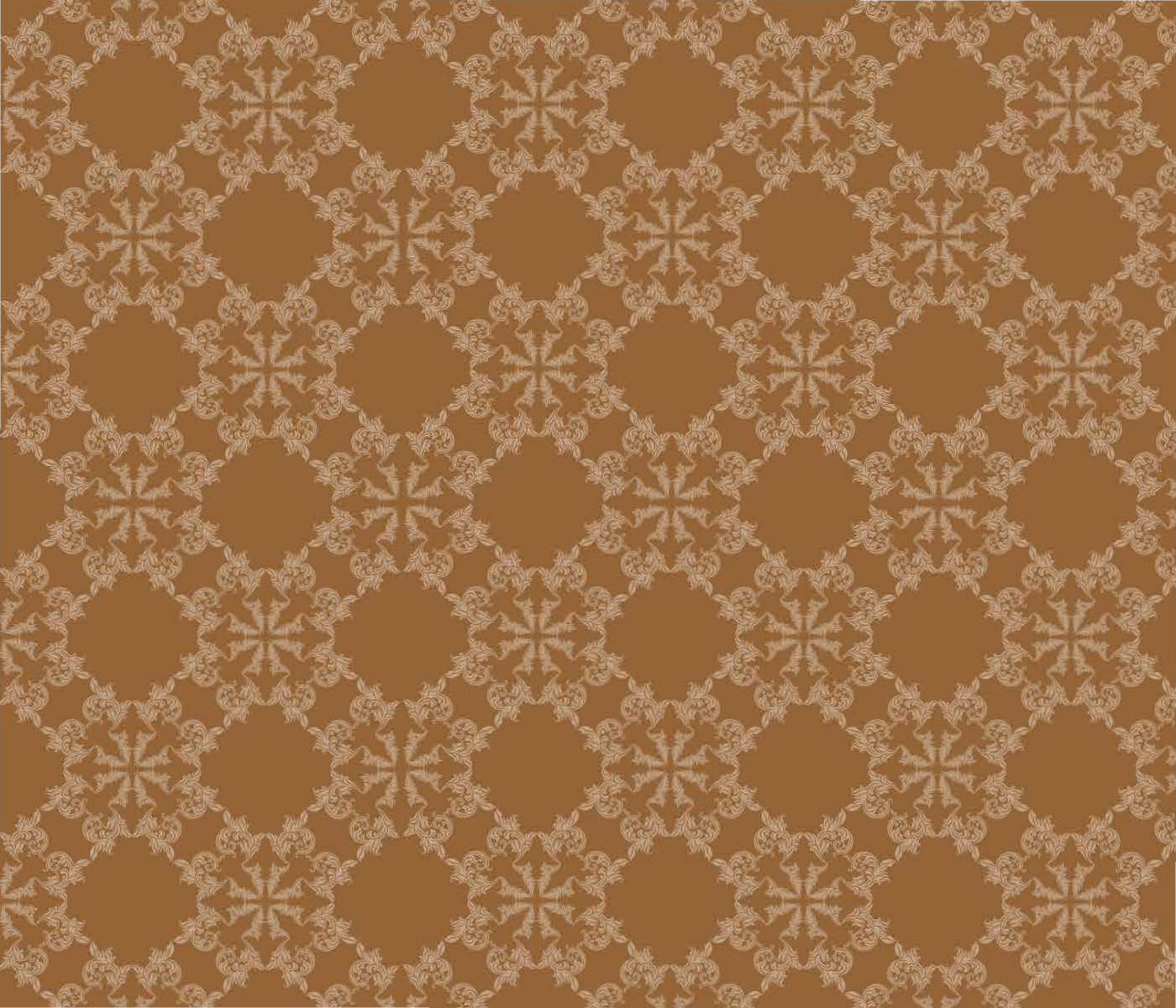
Of **40 Bastions**

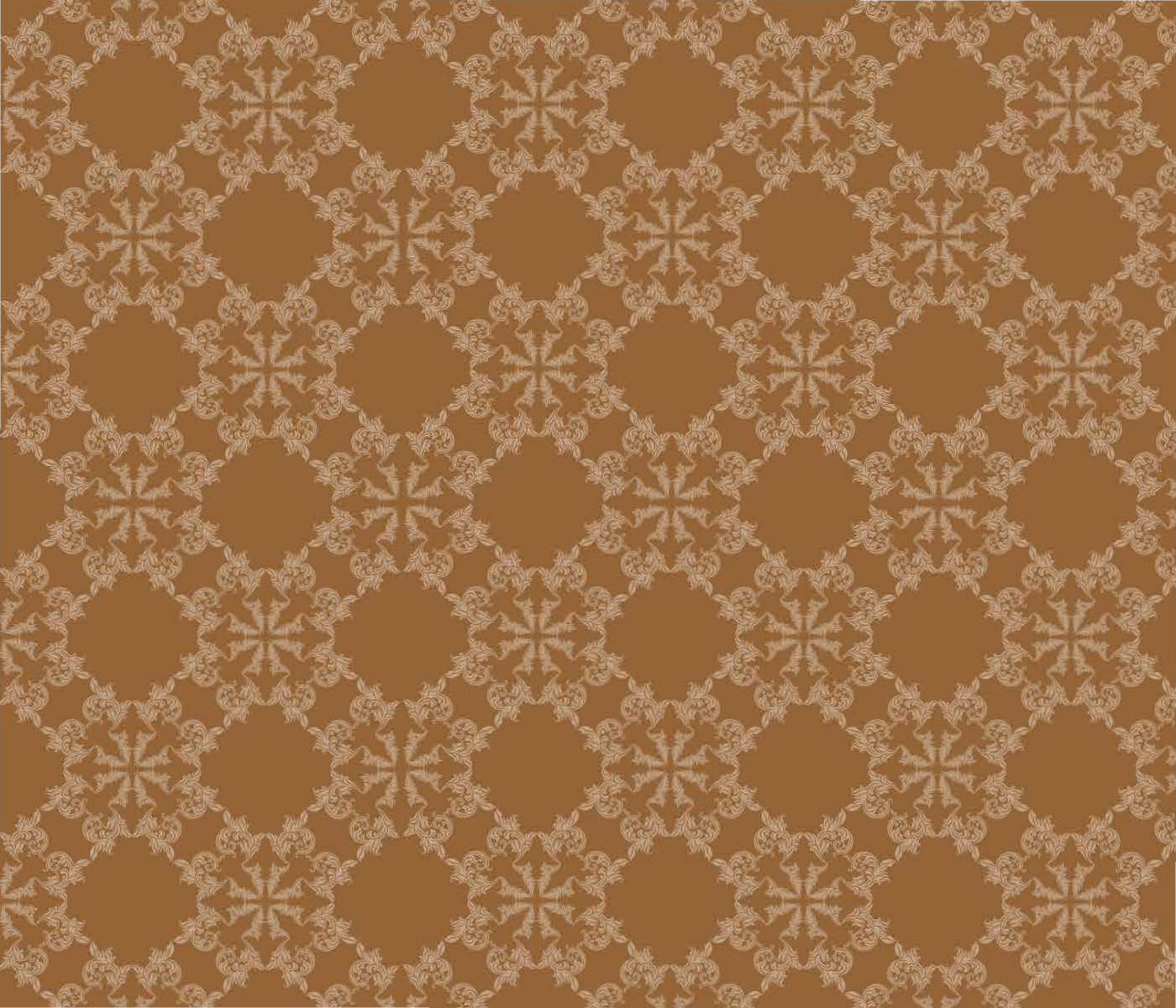
Located in the Cholistan Desert near Bahawalpur, Derawar Fort is a majestic fortress originally constructed in the 9th century by Rai Jajja Bhatti and later reconstructed in 1733 AD by the Nawabs of Bahawalpur. It has served as a symbol of power for successive dynasties, from the Rajputs to the Nawabs, and is known for its massive bastions and blend of Islamic and Rajput architectural styles. The fort holds deep historical and cultural significance as a key defensive stronghold and an enduring emblem of regional heritage. Today, it attracts history enthusiasts, photographers, and adventure seekers, offering guided tours, camel rides, and cultural festivals that highlight its tourism potential.













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