



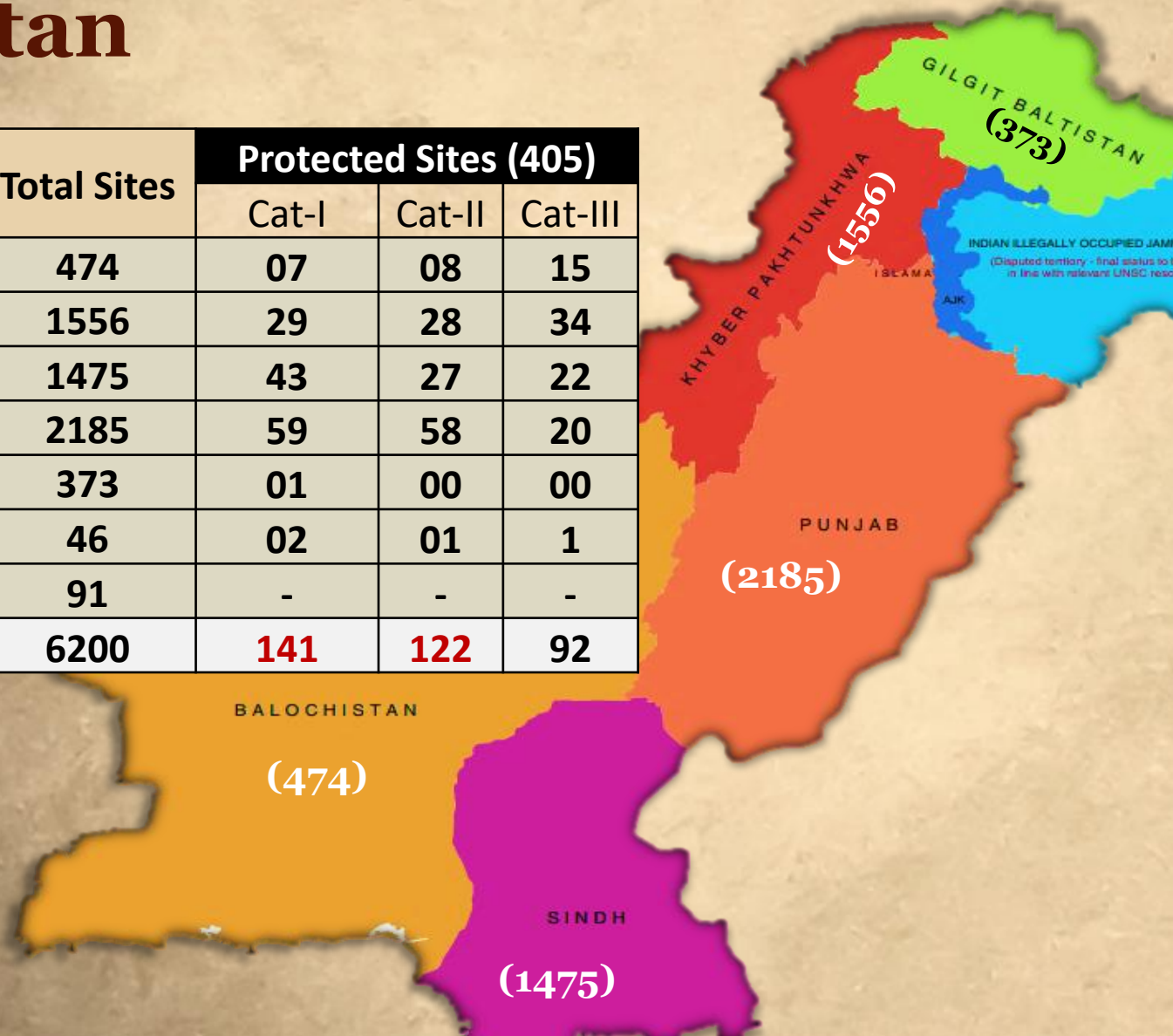
Mapping of Archaeological Heritage Sites of Pakistan



**GREEN
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PAKISTAN**

Archaeological Heritage Sites of Pakistan

Province	Total Sites	Protected Sites (405)		
		Cat-I	Cat-II	Cat-III
Balochistan	474	07	08	15
KP	1556	29	28	34
Sindh	1475	43	27	22
Punjab	2185	59	58	20
GB	373	01	00	00
Islamabad	46	02	01	1
AJK	91	-	-	-
Total Sites	6200	141	122	92



Category-I (141 Sites)

Those monuments which from their present condition or historical or **archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair**

Category-II (122 Sites)

Those monuments which it is **now only possible or desirable to save from further decay** by such measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like

Category-III (92 Sites)

Those monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, **it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve**

Remaining Sites (5845 Sites)

These monuments are not protected under the Antiquities Act 1975 and are **located on private land**

UNESCO Declared Archeology Sites



Takht-i-Bahi (1980)
Mardan, KP

A Monastic complex from the 1st century, showcasing the early Buddhist civilization



Archaeological Complex (1980),
Taxila, Punjab

An ancient city that was hub of learning & culture in the 1st to 5th centuries



Mohenjo-Daro (1980),
Larkana, Sindh

One of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, dating back to 2500 BCE



Fort & Shalamar Gardens
(1981), Lahore, Punjab

A stunning example of Mughal architecture, featuring grand forts and serene gardens



Monuments of Makli (1981),
Thatta, Sindh

One of the world's largest Necropolises, representing the Sindhi civilization



Rohtas Fort (1997),
Jhelum, Punjab

A formidable 16th-century fortress built by the Afghan King Sher Shah Suri

UNESCO Tentative List of Archeology Sites

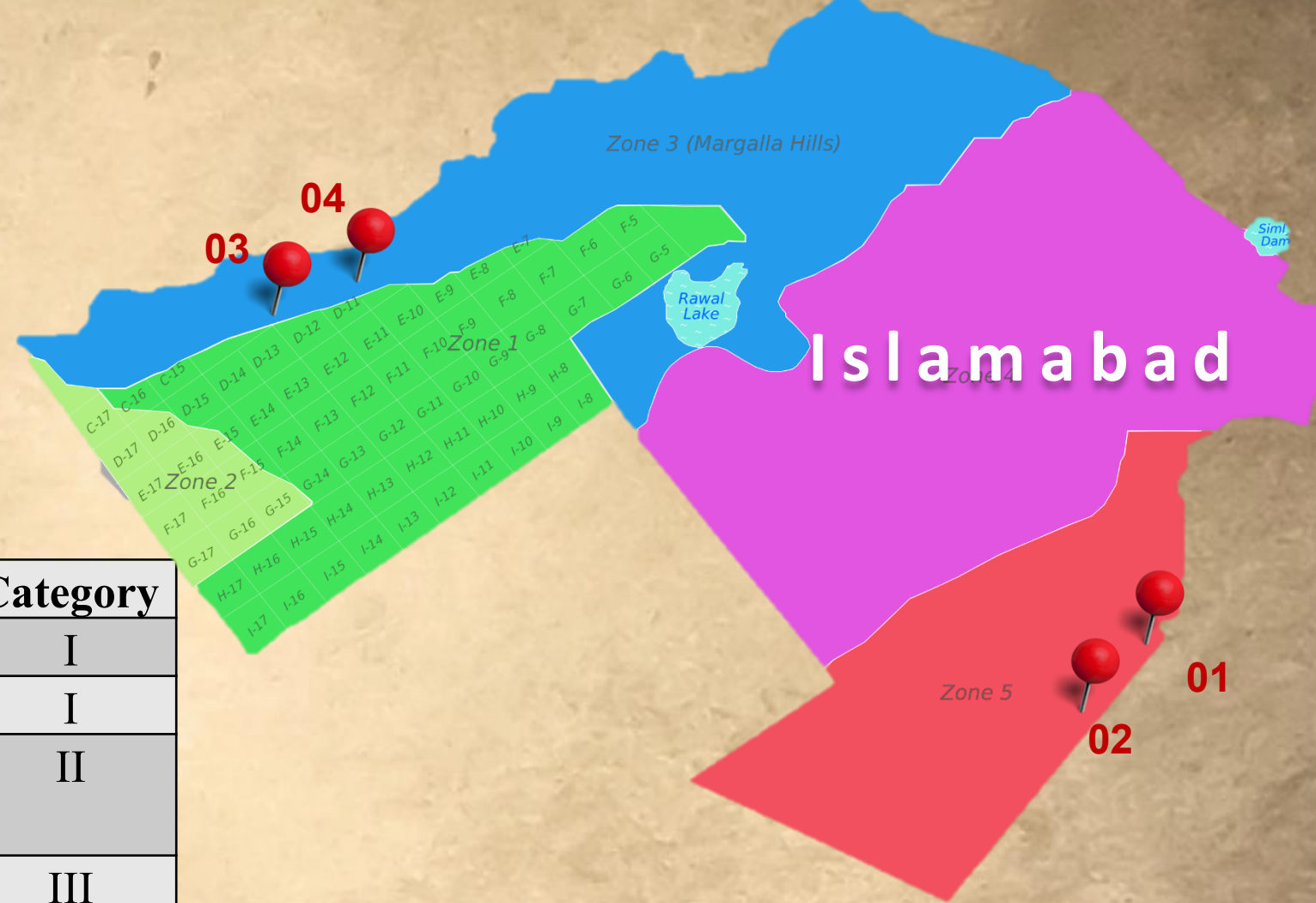
From 1993-2016

1. **Derawar and the Desert Forts of Cholistan 2016**
2. **Hingol Cultural Landscape 2016**
3. **Karez System Cultural Landscape 2016**
4. **Nagarparkar Cultural Landscape 2016**
5. **Central Karakorum National Park 2016**
6. **Deosai National Park 2016**
7. **Ziarat Juniper Forest 2016**
8. **The Salt Range and Khewra Salt Mine 2016**
9. **Archaeological Site of Mehrgarh 2004**
10. **Archaeological Site of Rehman Dheri 2004**
11. **Archaeological Site of Harappa 2004**
12. **Archaeological Site of Ranigat 2004**
13. **Shahbazgarhi Rock Edicts 2004**
14. **Mansehra Rock Edicts 2004**

15. **Baltit Fort 2004**
16. **Tomb of Bibi Jawindi, Baha'al-Halim and Ustead and the Tomb and Mosque of Jalaluddin Bukhari 2004**
17. **Tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam 2004**
18. **Port of Banbhore 2004**
19. **Badshahi Mosque, Lahore 1993**
20. **Wazir Khan's Mosque, Lahore 1993**
21. **Tombs of Jahangir, Asif Khan and Akbari Sarai, Lahore 1993**
22. **Hiran Minar and Tank, Sheikhpura 1993**
23. **Rani Kot Fort, Dadu 1993**
24. **Shah Jahan Mosque, Thatta 1993**
25. **Chaukhandi Tombs, Karachi 1993**

Islamabad

Category: I, II, III
Sites (4)



Sr	Site Location	Monuments	Category
1	Islamabad	Pharwala Fort	I
2	Village Rewat	Rawat Fort	I
3	Village Shah Allah Ditta	Buddhist Stupa Ban Faqiran	II
4	Village Shah Allah Ditta	Shah Allah Ditta caves	III
Total Sites			04

1. Pharwala Fort

Category: I

UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The fort of Pharwala (Par Wala) was constructed during the year 1008-1015 CE by Sultan Kai Gohar (the founder of Gakhar Dynasty) in the Sub-continent. The fort has six gateways namely Hathi Gate, Fort Gate, Lashkari Gate, Ziarat Gate, Bagh Gate and Begum Gate. The area of the fort is about 54 sq.km.

District: Islamabad | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th - 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected

2. Rawat Fort

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Rawat, a corruption of an Arabic word Rebat meaning Sarai seems originally to be an ancient Sarai situated about 18 km from Rawalpindi towards Jhelum close to the G.T. Road. The present small fortress-Sarai appears to have been built during the Sultanate period in early 15th Century CE.

District: Islamabad | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th - 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected

3. Buddhist Stupa Ban Faqiran

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



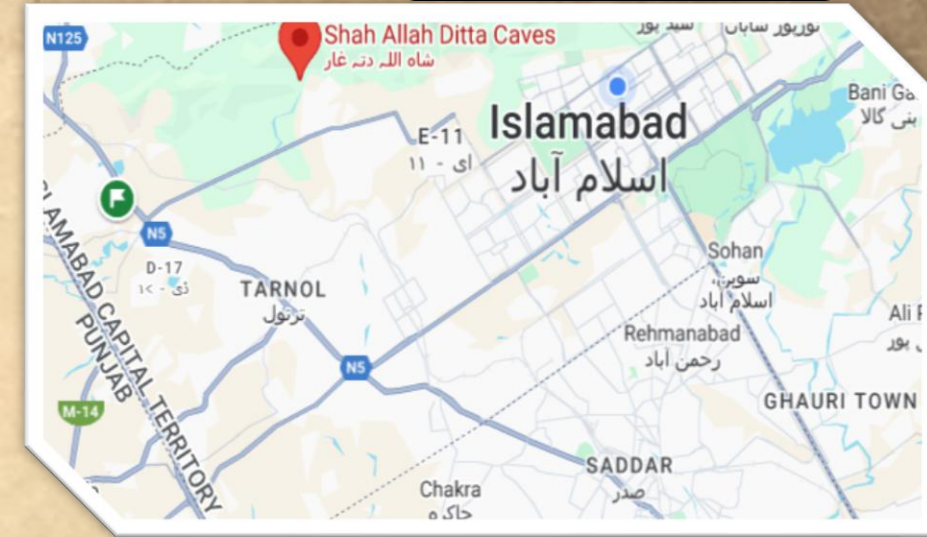
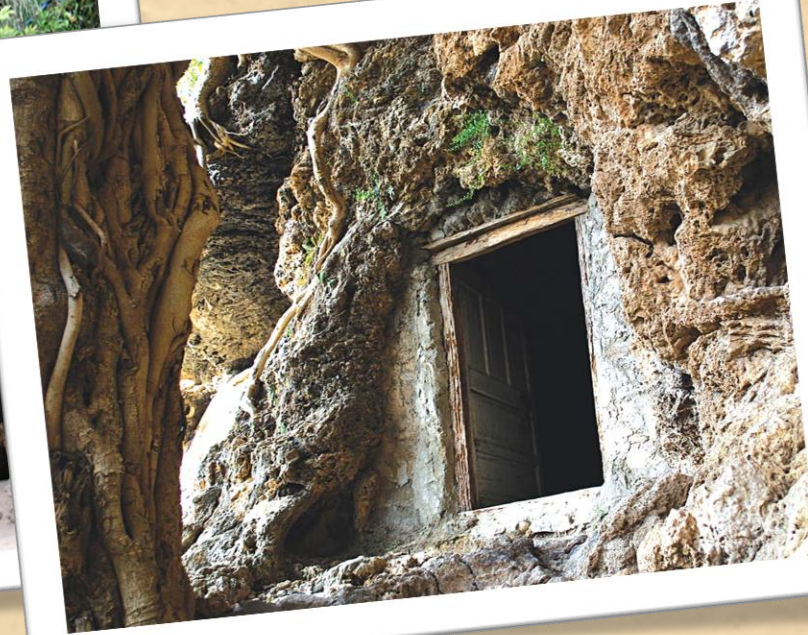
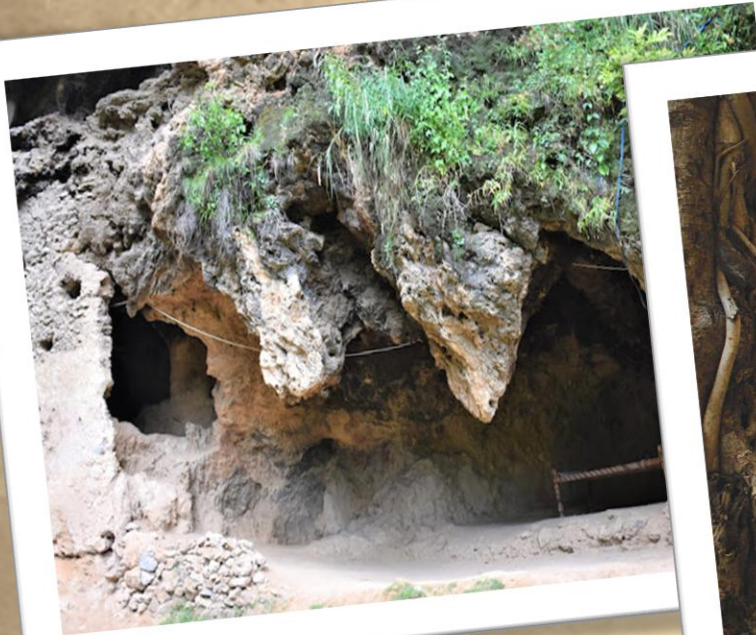
Description: An archaeological site comprised of a stupa measuring 8.3m x 8.3m, square in plan. It is constructed in diaper masonry with moldings in kanjur stone and covered with lime plaster, traces of which are still visible on the walls. Upper structure of the stupa is missing. There is a deep cut in the center of the stupa.

District: Islamabad | **Relative Chronology:** 1st - 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected



4. Shah Allah Ditta Caves

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Shah Allah Ditta Caves are situated on the southern side of Margalla hills in a small picturesque valley, only 14 km north-west of the capital Islamabad, measuring 40m in length, 60m in width and 08m in height. The caves consist of two natural kanjur rock shelters situated on either side of the natural spring.

District: Islamabad | **Ownership:** Evacuee Trust | **Legal Status:** Protected



Balochistan

Category: I
Sites (7)

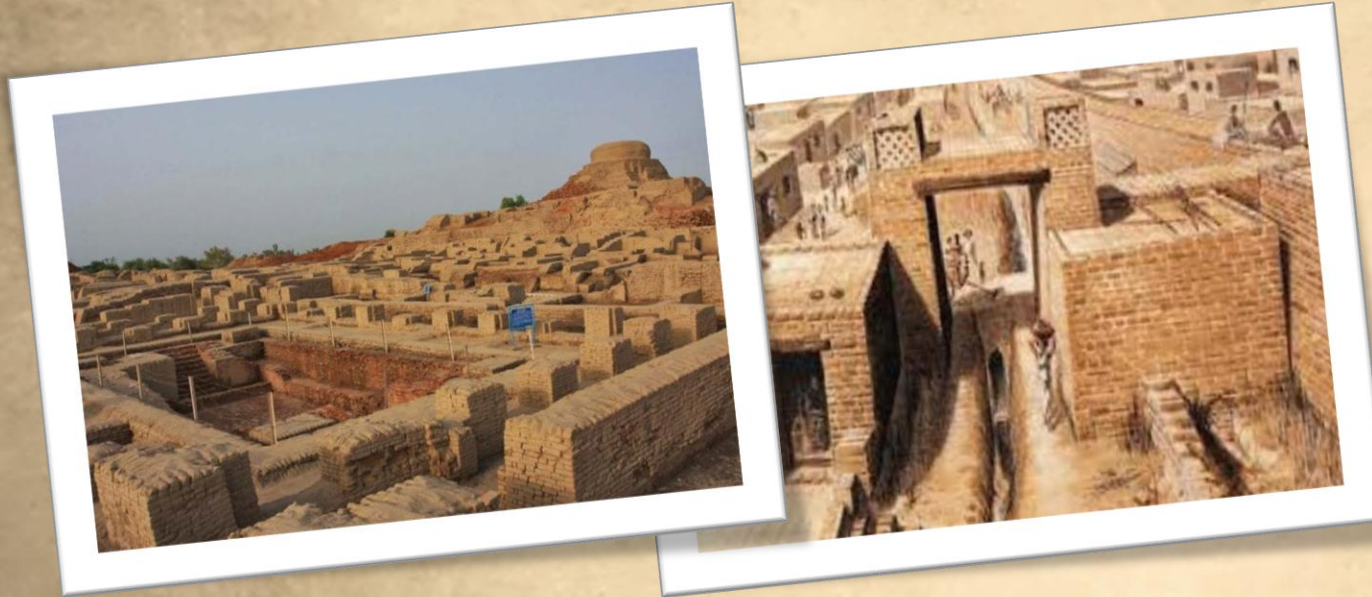


Sr#	Site Locations	Monuments
1	Mehargarh Naushahra, Kachhi	Archaeological Site Mehargarh Naushahra
2	Kharan Jhalawar	Ancient Tomb
3	Kharan Town	Fort of Azad Khan (Kharan Fort)
4	Kharan Nauroze, Kalat	Nauroz Fort
5	Lasbela, Bela Town	Tomb of General Muhammad Ibn-e-Haroon
6	Lasbela Pir Mubarak	Tomb Hinidan
7	Sibi, Ziarat	Quaid e Azam Residency Building at Ziarat

1. Archaeology Site Mehargarh

Balochistan

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



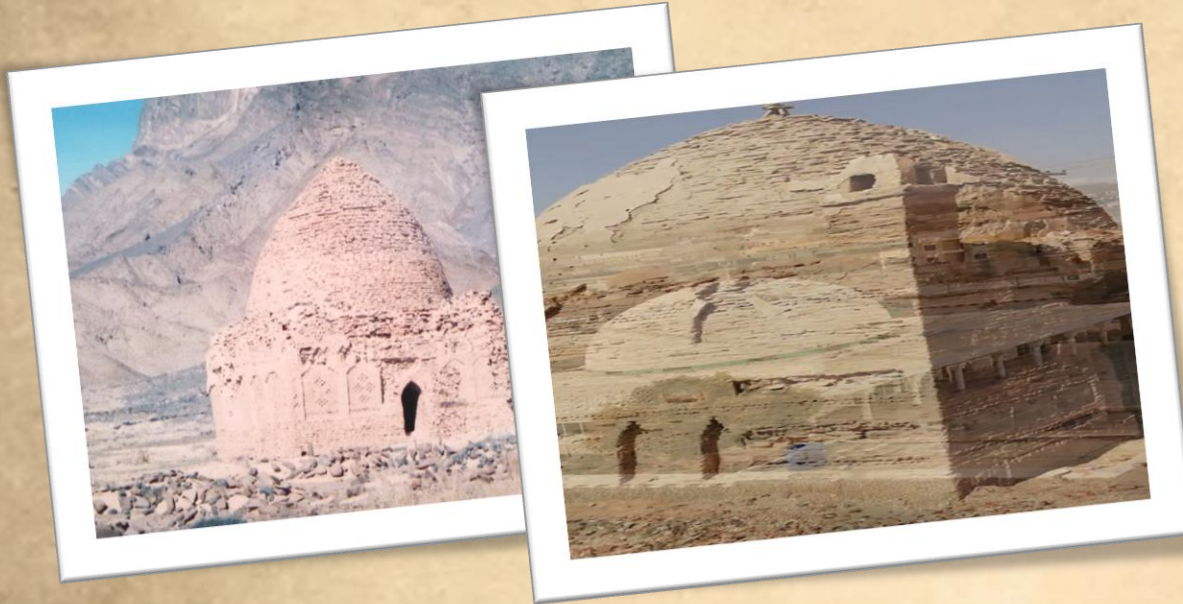
Description: The site is located in Kott Kai village, in the Bolan plain. The world known Archaeological site of Mehrgarh is located in the Kachhi plain at the foot of the Bolan Pass. It was discovered by J.M. Casals in 1968.

District: Kachhi | **Relative Chronology:** 8000 BCE – 5600 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

2. Ancient Tomb (Kharan Jhalawar)

Balochistan

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An ancient burnt bricks-built tomb is situated at a distance of about 1.5 km north of the fort wall in Jhalawar Pass across the Jhalawar stream. Square in shape its each direction is 8.5 m long. Its lower portion is 3.6 m high which is surmounted with a dome of about 4.5 m height making its total height about 8.5 m. The outer face of the tomb is decorated with different symbols in cut and engraved bricks, such as swastika.

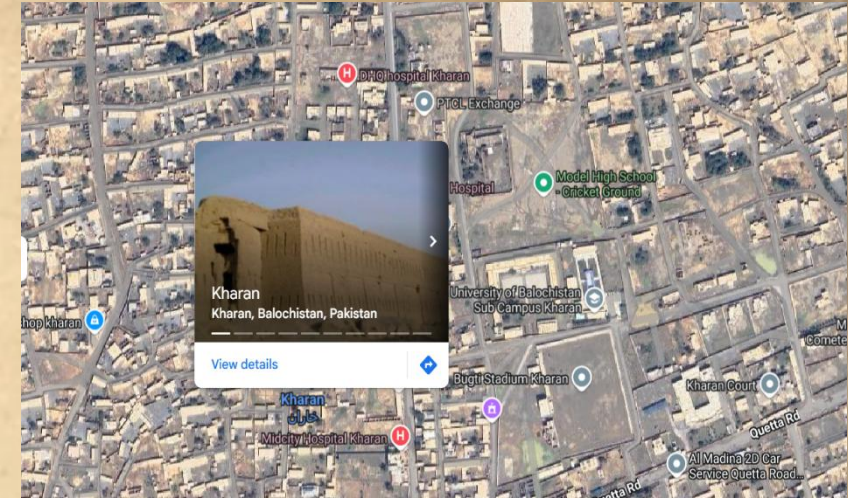
District: Kharan | **Relative Chronology:** 18th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government



3. Fort of Azad Khan Kharan

Balochistan

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This fort was built by Mir Azad Khan during the 18th century CE on rectangular plan. It is located in the heart of Kharan city and measures 83.14 x 52.66 m with a height of 12 m and the size of the bricks used in construction are 22 x 3.5 cm. The entrances had wooden door frames as suggested by the holes of door frames still visible. Outside the fortification wall were vaulted rooms for guards and reception. The fort is in very bad state of preservation.

District: Kharan | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 19th Century CE

4. Nauroze Fort

Balochistan

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



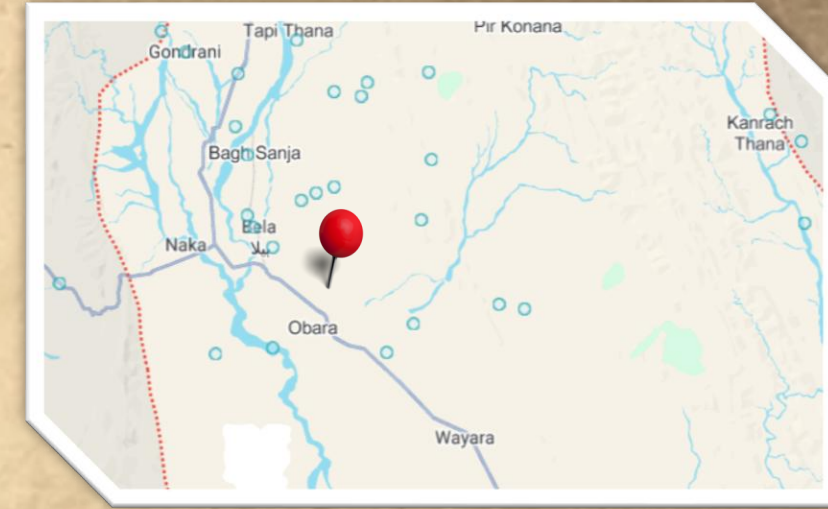
Description: Nauroze fort is situated at a distance of about 32 km north-east of Kharan town. Nushki Kharan road passes at a distance of about 1.5 km west of the fort across the Buddo stream. Built by Sardar Nawab Sir Nauroze Khan Noshervani son of Sardar Mir Azad Khan over hundred years ago the impressive fort stands on the left bank of Buddo stream.

District: Kalat | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 19th Century CE

5. Tomb of Muhammad Ibn-e-Haroon

Balochistan

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The tomb of Mohammed bin Haroon, a Muslim General of the 8th century, is situated in a graveyard of Bela town. It was built sometimes around 11th century. He made his marks on the Makran Coast and then proceeded along with Mohammad bin Qasim who was sent by Governor Hajjaj bin Yousuf.

District: Lasbela | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 11th Century CE



6. Tomb of Hanidan

Balochistan

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Hinidan is located about 21 km north-west of Karachi on the right bank of Habb river. From Habib Chauki, Doorejee road, which through un-metaleed, but quite motor able loads to Hinidan through the hill torrents and the Habb river, which is still without a bridge. At a distance of about 17 the Shrine of Pir Hassan or Hassan Pir, in the mast of a graveyard in Chaukhandi style.

District: Lasbela | **Ownership: Private** | **Legal Status: Protected** | **Relative Chronology: 11th Century CE**

7. Quaid e Azam Residency

Balochistan

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Ziarat Residency, the last resting abode of the Father of the Nation, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was constructed during the British period. It is situated some 105 km from Quetta in the newly formed district of Ziarat in per-partition days, the then Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan used to take rest here during the summer season and till recently was used as governor Home.

District: Ziarat | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 20th Century CE

Balochistan

Category: II
Sites (8)



Sr#	Site Locations	Monuments
1	Kachhi, Village Kolachi	Pirak Mound
2	Kalat , Ornach Valley, Tehsil Wadh	Nindo Damb
3	Kharan, Garuk	Har-o-Goke / Garuk Mound
4	Kharan, Jhalawar	Fort Wall of Jhalawar Pass
5	Kharan, Washbohi	Pally Kalat
6	Lasbela, Babrs	Ancestral Graveyard of Jam of Lasbella
7	Nasirabad, Deh Jodher No.2 between Jhatpat and Dera Murad Jamali.	Damb Jhoder or Jheder Jodaro
8	Sibi, Chakar Qila.	Chakar Qila

1. Pirak Mound

Balochistan

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The site is located in Kolachi Village of tehsil Sibi. The excavators assigned three cultural periods to this site (Jarrige et al 1995:557). Mud brick buildings were found at the site with paved platforms. Fireplaces and kilns were also recorded associated with workshops. Handmade and wheel made pottery both decorated and undecorated were found.

District: Kachhi | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE – 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

2. Nindo Damb

Balochistan

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The Chalcolithic site of Nindo-Damb in the vicinity of the Nindowari village is situated on the right bank of the river kud in wadh tehsil of Kalat district in south Baluchistan. It lies at a distance of about 395 km from Karachi at an altitude of 915 m and measures about 915 m x 366 m. As a result of archaeological excavations from 1962 to 1965 interesting results were achieved.

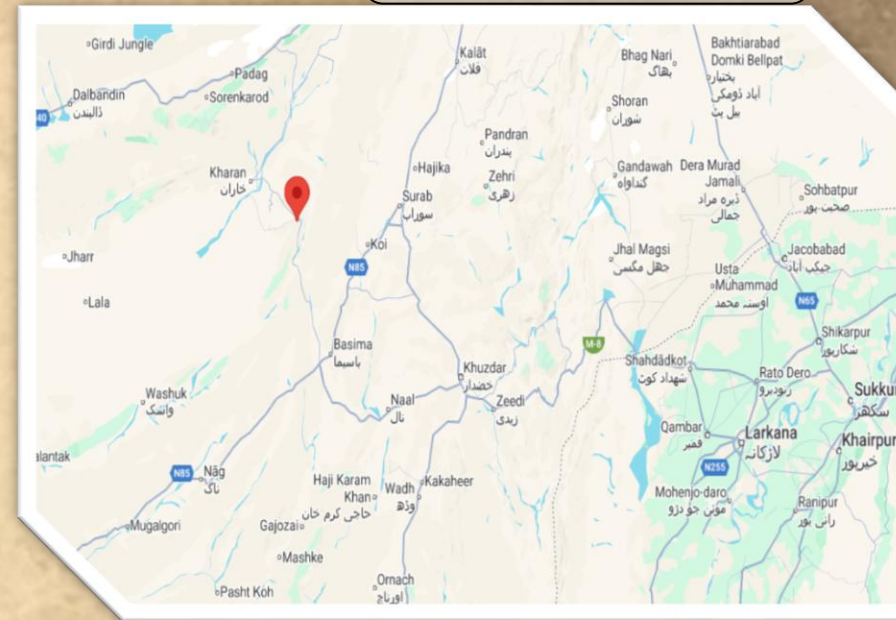
District: Khuzdar | **Relative Chronology:** 5600 BCE – 3500 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



3. Garuk Mound/Har-o-Goke

Balochistan

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The mound measures 500 x 300 m with maximum height of 5m and is located in west of Salemabad village with Garuki Laur in its northern side. The site yielded large number of potshards, animal and human figurines. Potshards included light red ware, grey ware, and buff ware. Fragments of dishes, miniature pots, and black on red were also found.

District: Kharan | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE – 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

4. Fort wall of Jhalawar

Balochistan

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



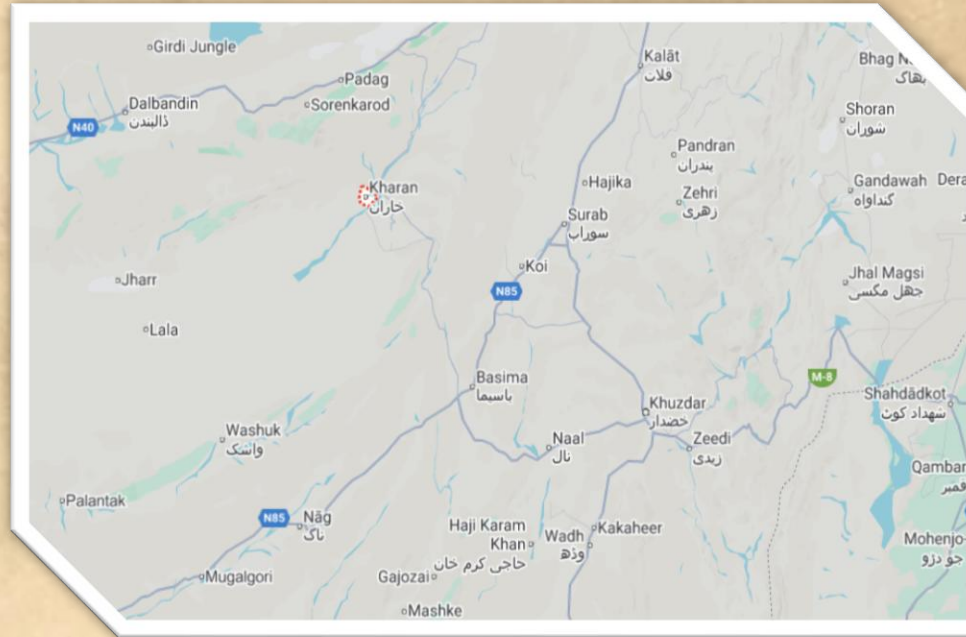
Description: The ancient remains at Jhalawar Pass are situated at a distance of about 80 km south-west of Kharan town. A Kachha track of poor condition leads up to Jhalawar, which is actually a mountain pass. At the mouth of the pass a small fort of burnt bricks was built by Sardar Amir Azad Khan about 100 years ago. It is actually a fortification wall of about 83 m length running in north-south direction.

District: Kharan | **Relative Chronology:** 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

5. Pally Kalat

Balochistan

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The site consisting a tomb is situated in south-eastern side of Palli Kalat village and measures 200 x 160 m with surviving height of up to 7 m. Potshards of thick texture of light red ware and glazed pottery of blue and deep pale color were collected from the site. On the basis of surface collection, the site can be dated to 13th-14th centuries CE.

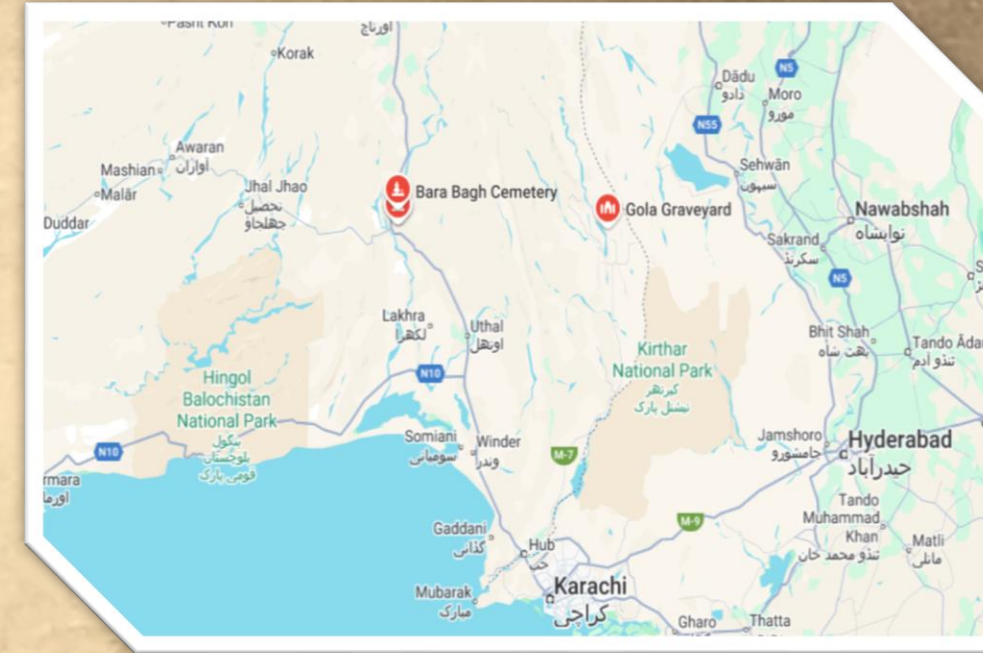
District: Kharan | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 - 1526 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



6. Ancestral Graveyard of Jam of Lasbela

Balochistan

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



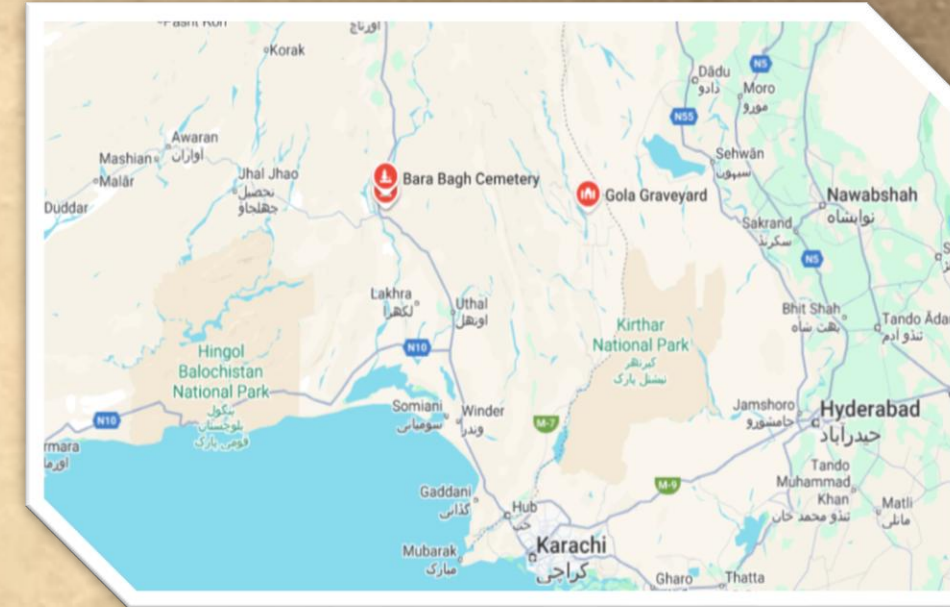
Description: The ancestral graveyard of Jam of Lasbela, the Chief Minister of Baluchistan is situated about 6.5 km to the North of Bela Town. The place is locally known as Tharle (Large Garden). It is spread over an area of about 4000 sq. m. The graveyard contains a tomb constructed with burnt bricks, a group of four graves in paramedical form and a pillared canopy constructed in buff sand stone in Chaukhadi type.

District: Lasbela | **Relative Chronology:** 17th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

7. Damb Jodher or Jheder Jodharo

Balochistan

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



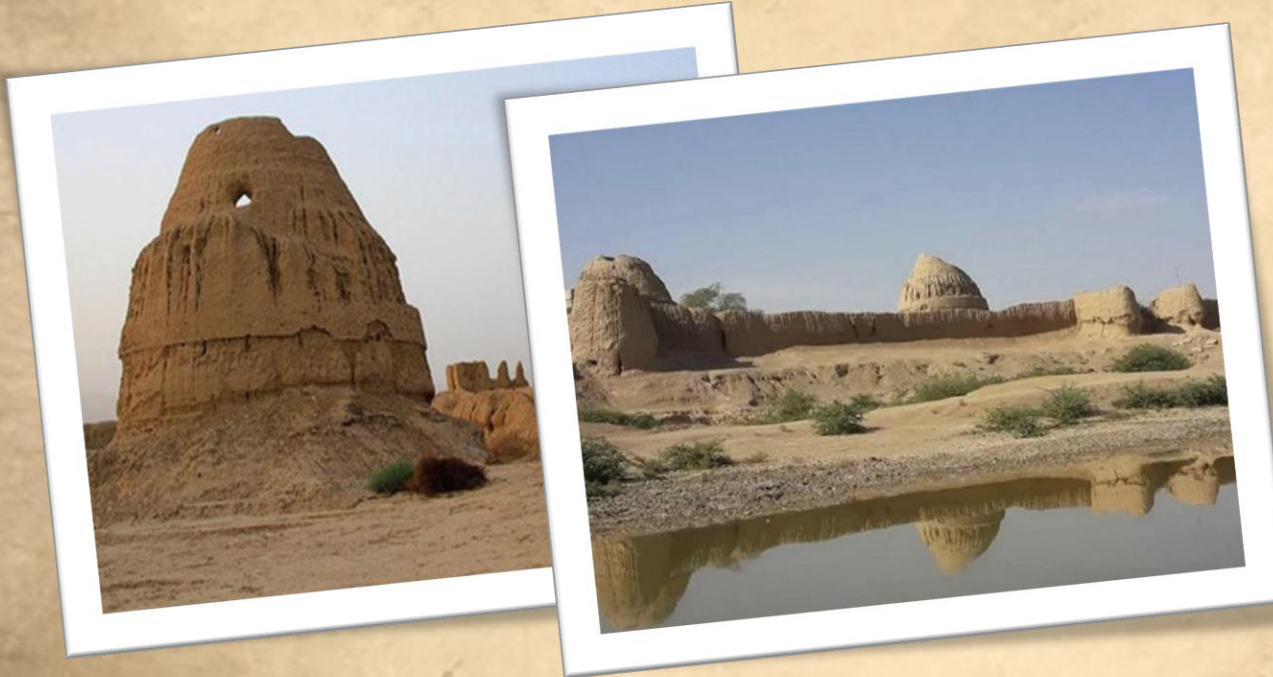
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District: Lasbela | **Relative Chronology:** 17th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

8. Chakar Qilla

Balochistan

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A fort, built by Mir Chakar Khan, in the northern skirt of the town, known as Chakar Fort. The historical annals revealed that a mud fort was erected by Hindu tribe Sewis in 650 CE, which has witnessed a number of events. This fort was burnt and destroyed during tribal wars from time to time. It is rectangular in shape and measures 216 x 192 m.

District: Sibi | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

Balochistan

Category: III
Sites (15)



Sr	Site Locations	Monuments
1	Lasbela, Bhawani Sarai 5 miles form Hub	Greek (Rommis) grave
2	Loralai, Dabarkot	Mound
3	Loralai, Harian, Haider Zai.	Pre-historic Mound
4	Loralai, Tordheri	Tordheri Site
5	Quetta, Ahmed Khan Zai.	Mound No.5
6	Quetta, Demb Sadat 14 miles	Mound No.3
7	Quetta, Kachlak	Mound No.7
8	Quetta, Kechi Beg	Mound No.4
9	Quetta, Shahi Khan, near Pir Ballo	Mound No.6
10	Quetta, Village Mehtar Zai	Mound No.9
11	Quetta, Village Kotwal	Mound No.1
12	Quetta, Village Nauhisar	Mound No.11
13	Quetta, Village Samall	Mound No.8
14	Quetta, Village Samangali	Mound No.2
15	Quetta, Village Shaikh Manda	Mound No.10

1. Greek (Rommis) Grave

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



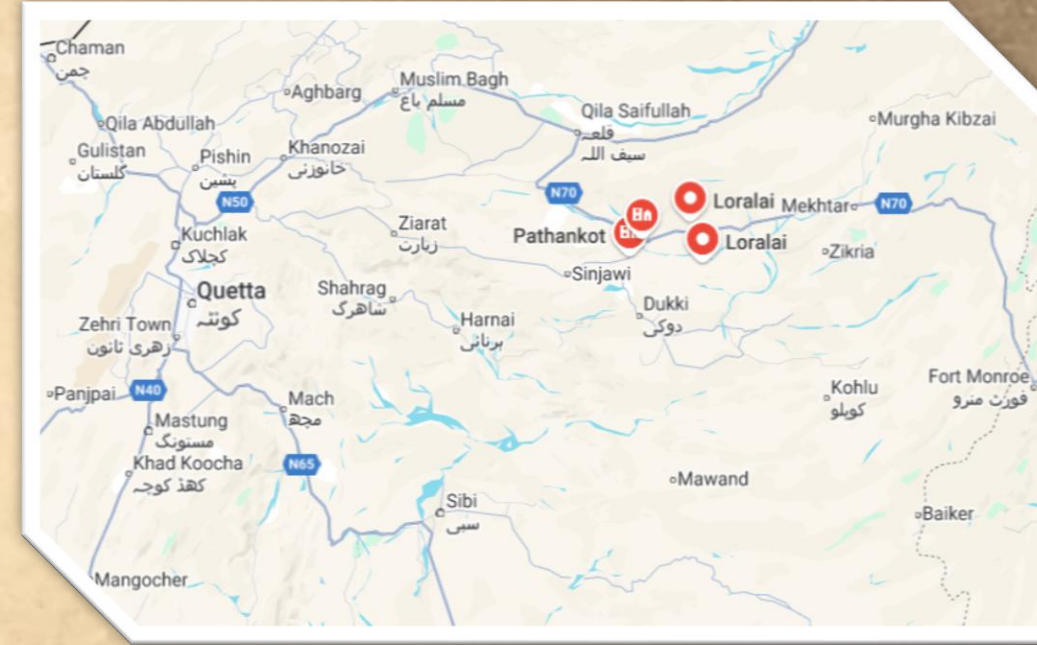
Description: Chaukhandi type of necropolis of pyramidal shape are mostly reported in Baluchistan and Sind. In Baluchistan, the groups of such type of graves are reported at Hindian, Ras Malan, Agore (Hingol River) and Kandiwari in Lasbela. In Sindh, the groups near Karachi are commonly known as Chaukhandi and Baluch tombs.

District: Lasbela | **Relative Chronology:** 6th Century BCE – 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

2. Daberkot Mound

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

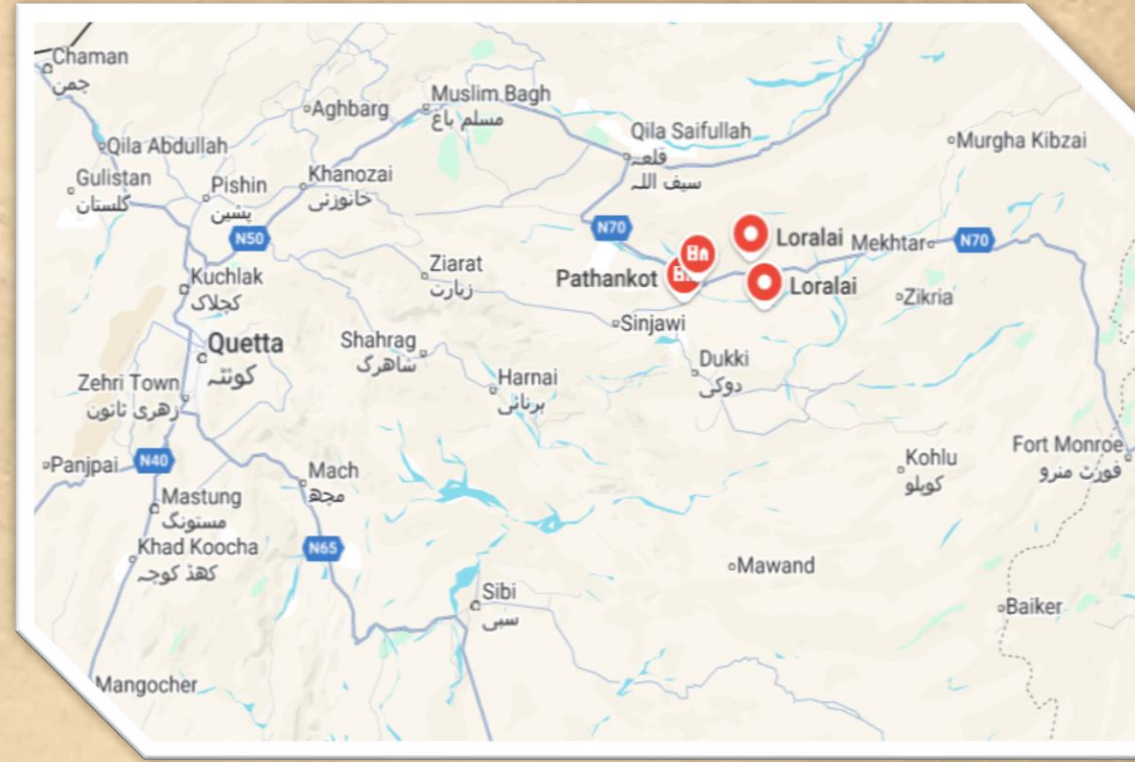


Description: The great mound of Daber Kot is located four km away towards south of historical site of Thore Dheri in Duki on the Thal plain of Loralai district is spread over a large area comprising over about 46000 sq.m and 35 m high. It was first recognized as an archaeological site in 1898 by Dr. Fritz Noetling, a paleontologist, but he had no idea of the age of this site.

District: Loralai | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE – 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

3. Pre-Historic Mound (Harian)

Balochistan



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

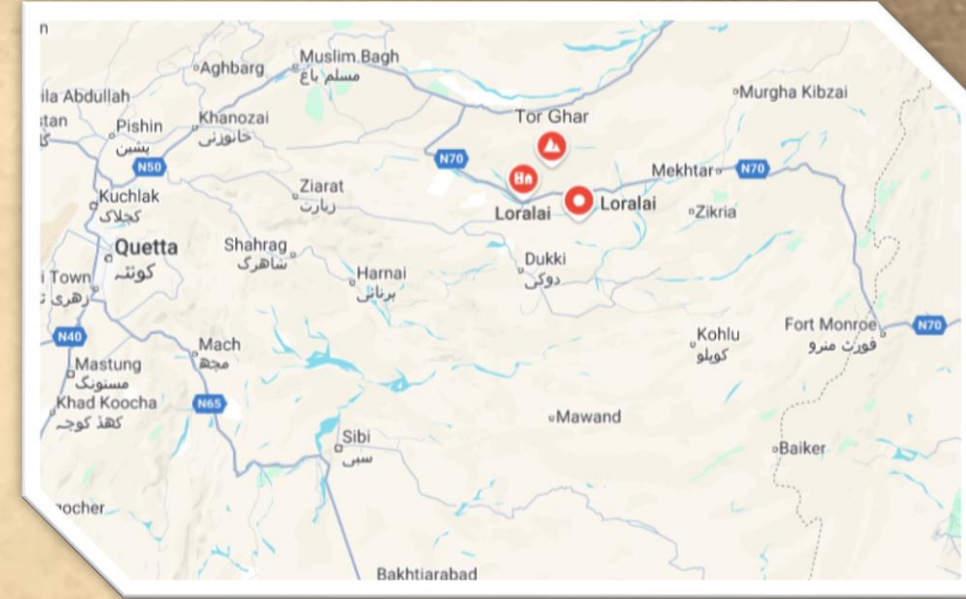
Description: A pre-historic mound lies near Harian Haider Zai in Loralai district. The mound is 200 m broad and 4.5 m high. It is covered with plentiful painted pottery which seemed to be belonging to the date pre-historic period but close by to the south small fragments of decorated pottery bearing a distinctly Chalcolithic appearance as well as some rudely worked flints were also noticed.

District: Loralai | **Relative Chronology:** 5600 BCE – 3500 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

4. Tor Dheri Site

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



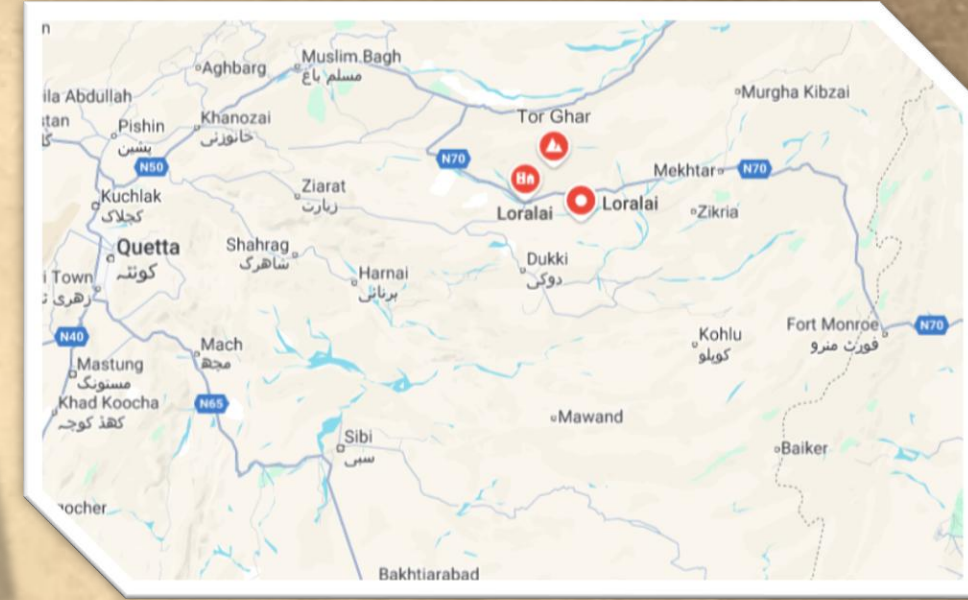
Description: The mound of Tor Dheri is situated about 3.5 km north of Dabarakot in Loralai district. It stretches across from the Anambar Valley in the east towards the curiously shaped mass of hills known as Dabar and divides the Thal Plan from the Duki bastion. The mound rises with its top to a height of about 24 m above the canals which carry water past Dabarkot to the principal village of Thall.

District: Loralai | **Relative Chronology:** 1st–5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

5. Ahmed Khan Zai, Mound 5

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



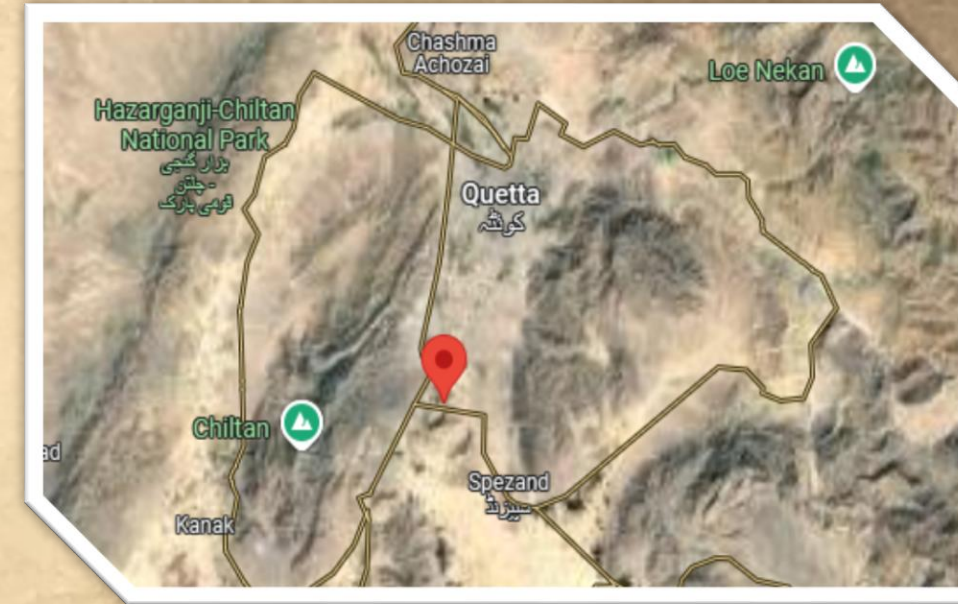
Description: The mound of Tor Dheri is situated about 3.5 km north of Dabarakot in Loralai district. It stretches across from the Anambar Valley in the east towards the curiously shaped mass of hills known as Dabar and divides the Thal Plan from the Duki bastion. The mound rises with its top to a height of about 24 m above the canals which carry water past Dabarkot to the principal village of Thall.

District: Loralai | **Relative Chronology:** 1st–5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

6. Quetta, Damb Sadat 14 miles from Quetta

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This site lies 12 km southwards of Quetta city on National High Way leading from Quetta to Khuzdar near Mian Ghundai Levy Post. The site is oval in shape with 73 m circumference and elevation of 15.2 m from the surroundings. Stein had visited it in 1903 and again in 1927 along with Hargreaves and laid a small test pit. Stuart Piggott and Ross also visited in 1946 and 1947.

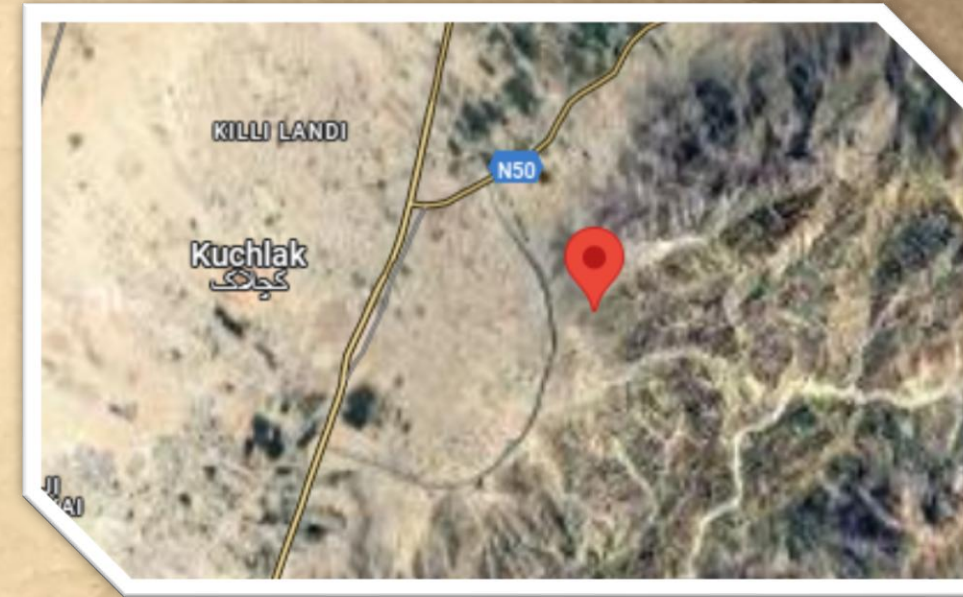
District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 4th millennium BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



7. Quetta, Kachlak (Chaman Road)

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The pre-historic mound No. 7 is lying at a distance of about 24 km from Quetta City north east of Quetta Chaman Road close to Kachlak Police Station. The site is approximately 95 m long 65 m wide and 4 m high. Some pot-shards are found lying on the site. Some indication of digging by villages for re-moving earth from the site is visible.

District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 56,00 BCE - 3500 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

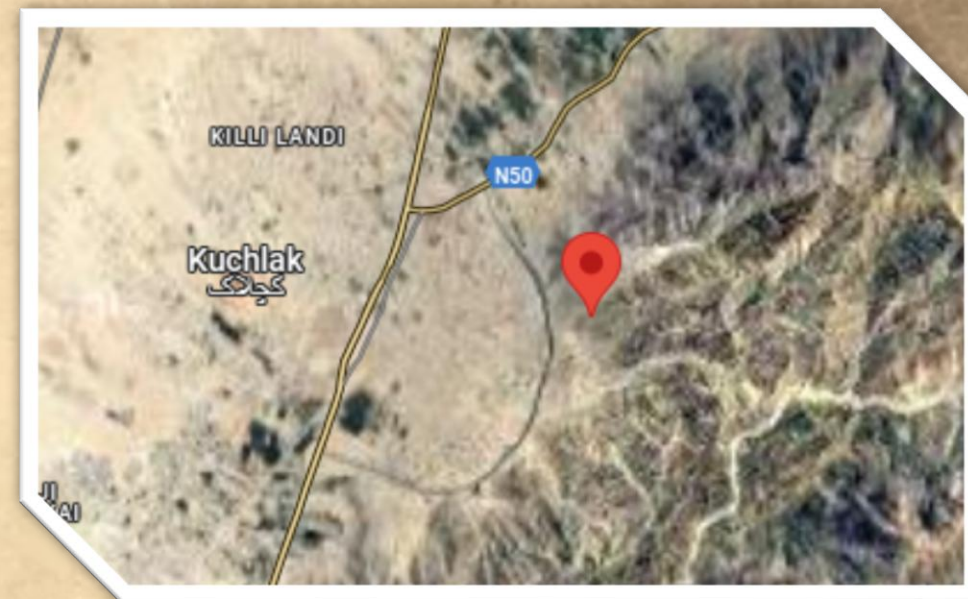


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8. Quetta, Kechi Beg

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



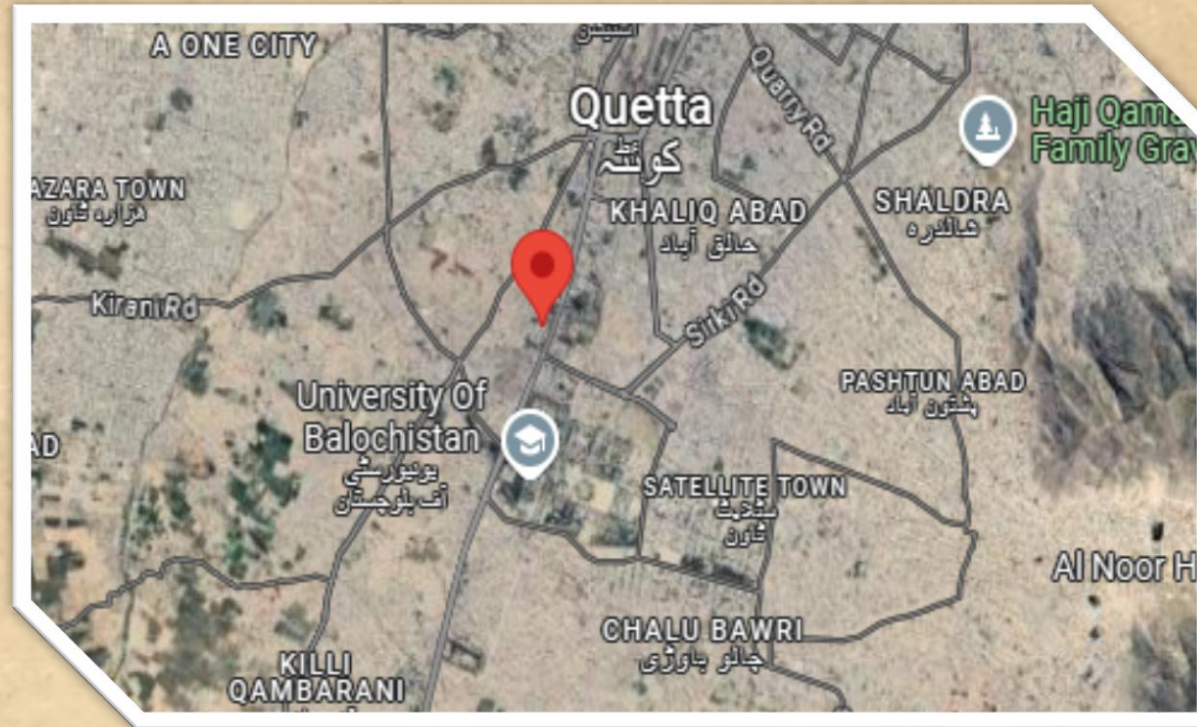
Description: The ancient mound of Kechi Beg is located 8 km away towards south of Quetta city at about 12; km westward of Saryab Road. The site is roughly circular in shape and is surrounded by residential and commercial buildings. The site is measuring 52 m in diameter, whereas its maximum height from ground level is 3.6 m. It was first surveyed by Stain in 1903-04 and again I 1927.

District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 4th millennium BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

9. Quetta, Shahi Khan, near Pir Ballo

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The pre-historic mound No.6 is lying near Pir Ballo village south of Quetta Sariat Road at a distance of about 3.2 km from Quetta City. The site is about 70 m long and 55 m wide being about 3.5 m high. Some potshards are noticed lying on the site which are painted as well as plain. Some graves are lying on the south-eastern portion on the site.

District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 4th millennium BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



10. Quetta, Village Mehtar Zai

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The pre-historic mound No.6 is lying near Pir Ballo village south of Quetta Sariat Road at a distance of about 3.2 km from Quetta City. The site is about 70 m long and 55 m wide being about 3.5 m high. Some potshards are noticed lying on the site which are painted as well as plain. Some graves are lying on the south-eastern portion on the site.

District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 4th millennium BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

11. Quetta, Village Kotwal Killi Gul Muhammad

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Mound number 1 is lying south of Quetta Chaman Road at a distance of about 6.5 km from Quetta city. Village Killi Gul Muhammad is situated about a kilometer south west of the site. It is approximately 100 m long (north-west to south-east) by 55 m wide. The site is about 7 m high. It is covered with modern graves all over except the south side.

District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 56,00 BCE - 3500 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

12. Quetta, Village Nauhisar

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The pre-historic mound No.11 is situated close to village Nauhisar at a distance of about 15 km from Quetta city north east of Quetta Chaman Road. The site is about 9 m diameter and 5.5 m high, plain as well as painted pot-shreds found lying on the mound.

District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 56,00 BCE - 3500 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



13. Quetta, Village Samali (Dosak-I-Khasyan)

Balochistan



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

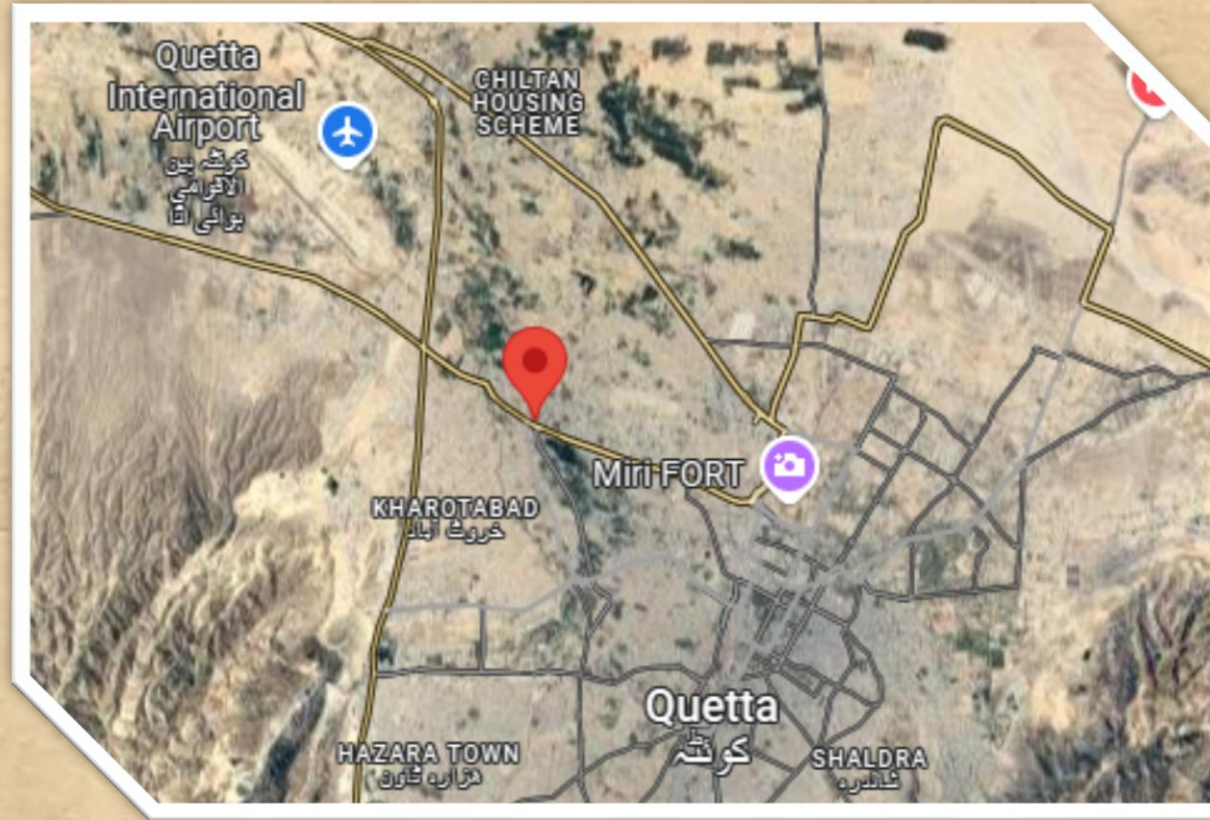
Description: The pre-historic mound No.8 closed to village Samali is rounded in shape with flattened top. The mound is about 55 m in base diameter and about 21 m high.

District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 56,00 BCE - 3500 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



14. Quetta, Village Samungli West of Airport.

Balochistan



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

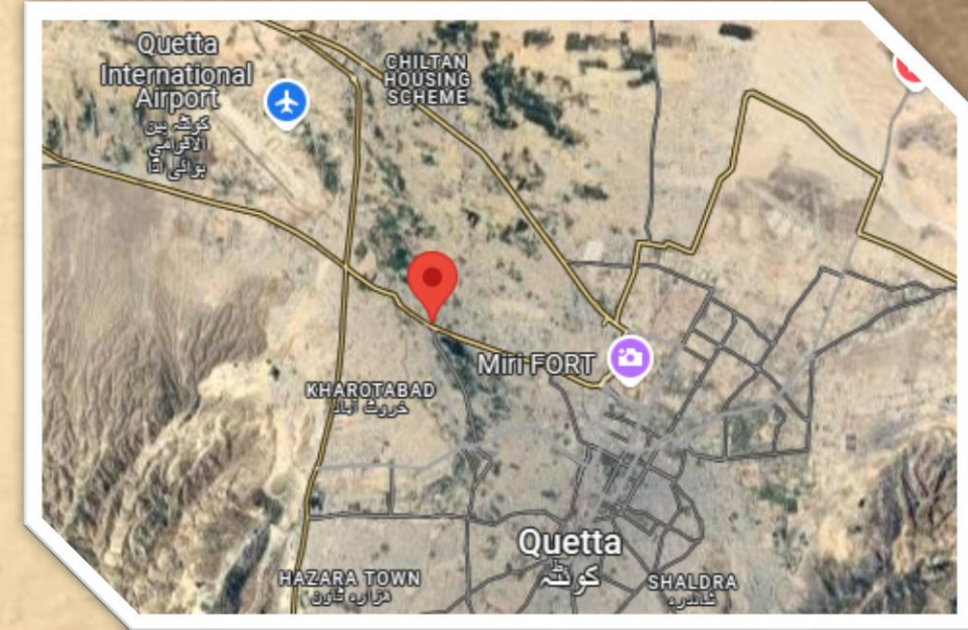
Description: A low mound measuring about 55 m long, 40 m wide and 2.8 m high is lying in north side of Samungli close to village Samungli in the vicinity of Quetta city.

District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 56,00 BCE - 3500 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

15. Quetta, Village Shbaikh Manda (Chaman Road)

Balochistan

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

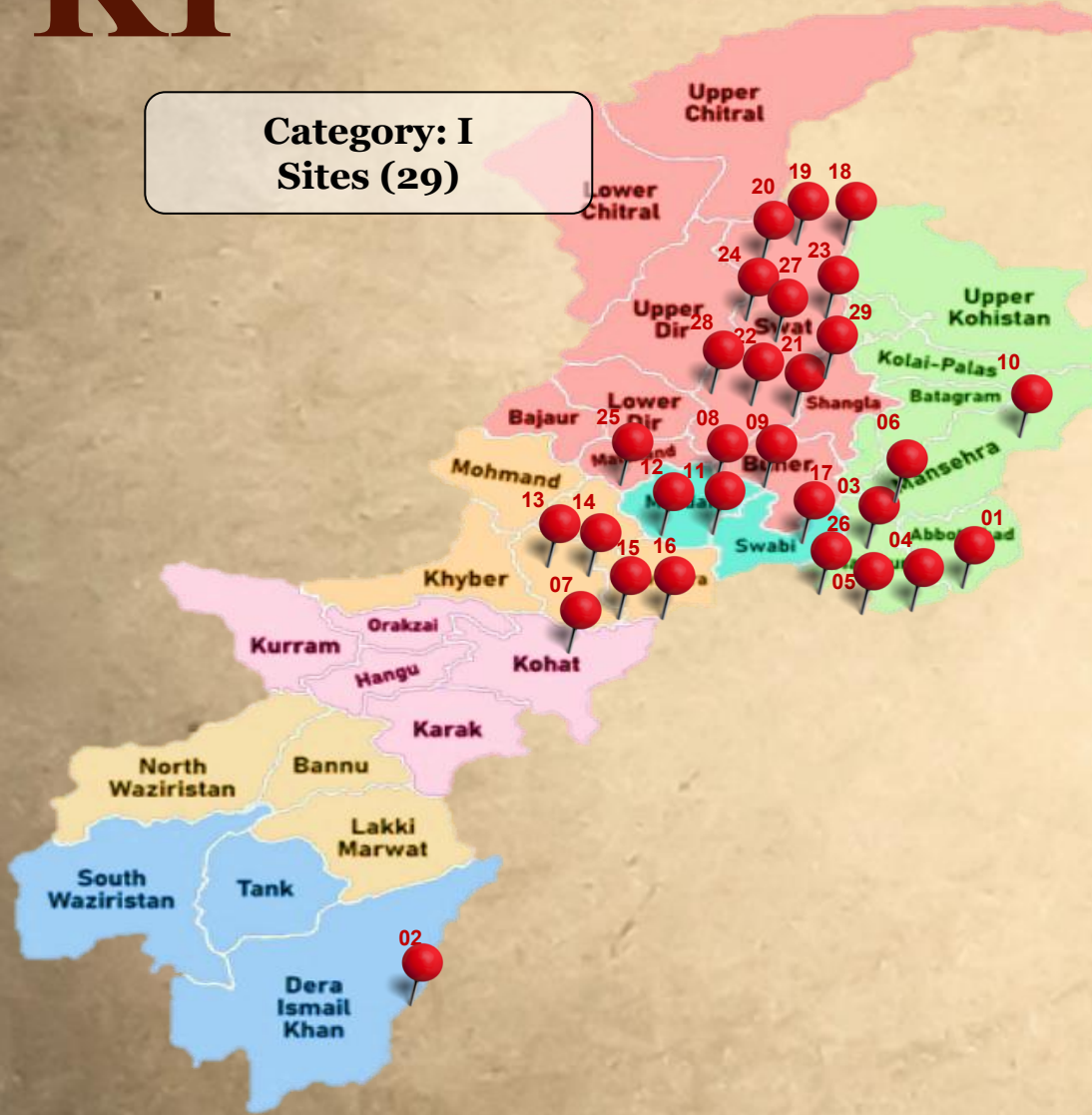


Description: The mound No.10 is lying just south west of Sheikh Manda village east of the metalled road leading from Quetta City to Quetta Airport. The mound is situated about 1.5 km south of Quetta airport. It is 365 m long 30 m wide and 5 m high. The mound is littered with potshards and brick-bats.

District: Quetta | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

KP

Category: I Sites (29)

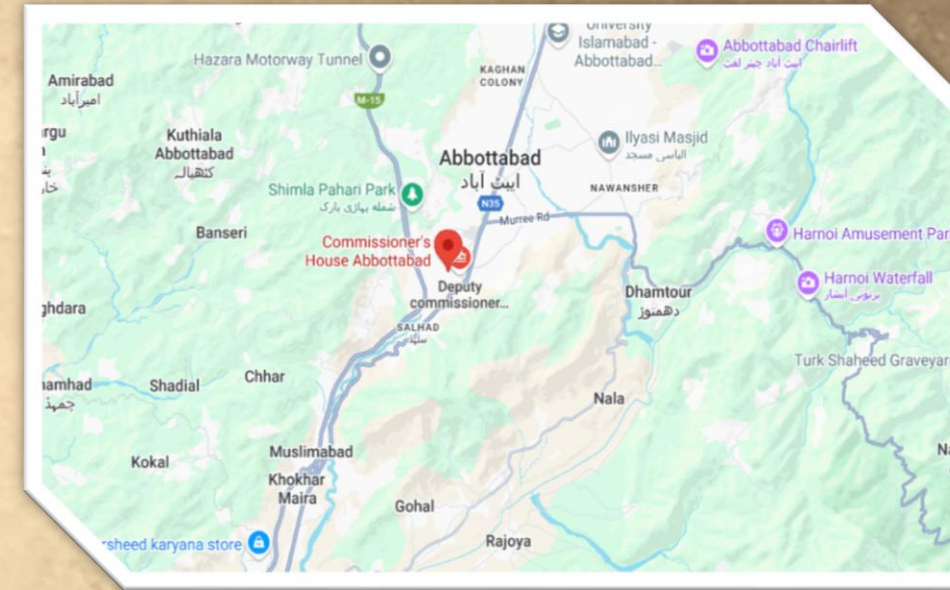


Sr	Site Locations	Monuments
1	Abbotabad	Commissioner's Residence, Abbottabad
2	D.I. Khan, Hisam	Rehman Dheri
3	Haripur, Jaulian	Jaulian Site
4	Haripur, Jaulian	Piplan Site
5	Haripur, Marchabad	Marchabad Sir Sukh city Site of Kushan period
6	Haripur, Tafikian	Jandial A,B,C,D, excavated remains
7	Kohat	Kohat Fort
8	Mardan, Shahbaz Garhi	Fourteen Rock Edicts of Asoka inscribed on 2 rocks
9	Mardan Takht-e-Bahi	Buddhists Ruins
10	Mansehra, Mansehra	Fourteen Rock edicts of Asoka inscription
11	Mardan, Totalai	Ranighat
12	Mardan. Jamal Garhi	Buddhist Ruins.
13	Peshawar, Head Bust Chak Razar	Mirchi Ki Dheri.
14	Peshawar, Kotla Mohsin Khan	Gateway of Kotla Mohsin Khan
15	Peshawar, Peshawar	Gor Khatree
16	Peshawar, Pilosi Piran	Tomb and Mosque of Sheikh Immamuddin
17	Swabi, Asota	Stone Circles
18	Swat Saidu Sharif	Saidu Stupa
19	Swat Village Gumkot	Nimogram Site
20	Swat, Amlukdara Serai	Amlukdara Stupa
21	Swat, Barikot	Barikot Ghundai, Stronghold of Barikot
22	Swat, Gulkada Babozai	Butkara-III at Gulkada Babozai
23	Swat, Mingora	Butkara-I
24	Swat, Shingardara	Shingardara Stupa
25	Mardan, Shahbaz Garhi	Fourteen Rock Edicts of Asoka inscribed on 2 rocks
26	Haripur, Marchabad	Marchabad Sir Sukh city Site of Kushan period
27	Swat, Gulkada Babozai	Butkara-III at Gulkada Babozai
28	Swat, Shingardara	Shingardara Stupa
29	Swat, Mingora	Butkara-I

1. Commissioner's Residence

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



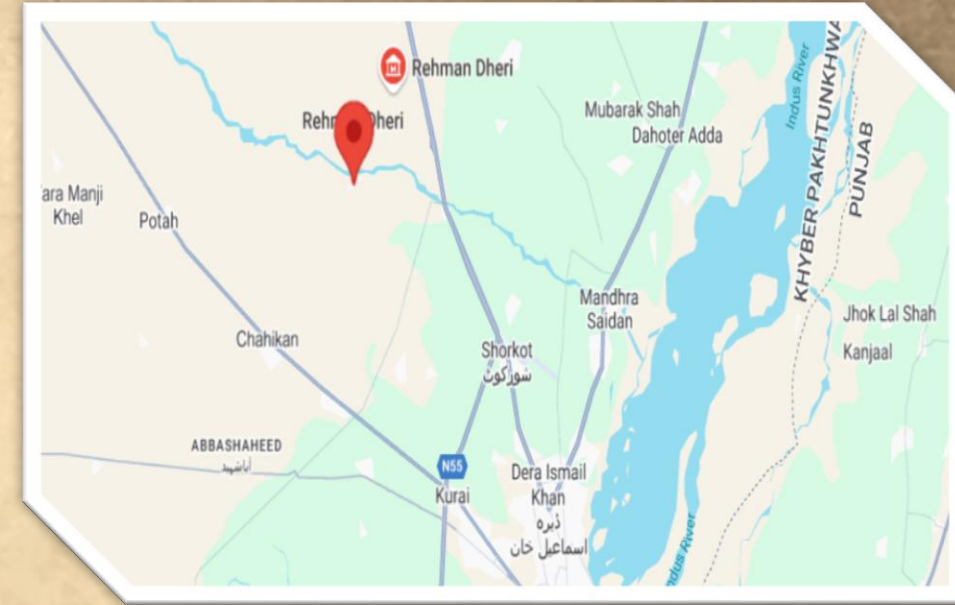
Description: The "Commissioner's Residence" in Abbottabad is a significant archaeological and historical site. The building, constructed during the British colonial period, served as a residence for high-ranking British officials. It represents the architectural style of that era, with influences from British colonial architecture blended with local design elements. Abbottabad itself was founded in 1853 during British rule, and the Commissioner's Residence reflects the region's colonial past.

District: Abbottabad | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1900s CE

2. Rehman Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, associated with Bronze Age, is measuring 600m x 450m with surviving height of 7.00m. It is the largest Bronze Age site in Gomal plains and in a good state of preservation. Bangles, stone tools, Quetta Wet Ware, animal and human figurines are visible over the surface.

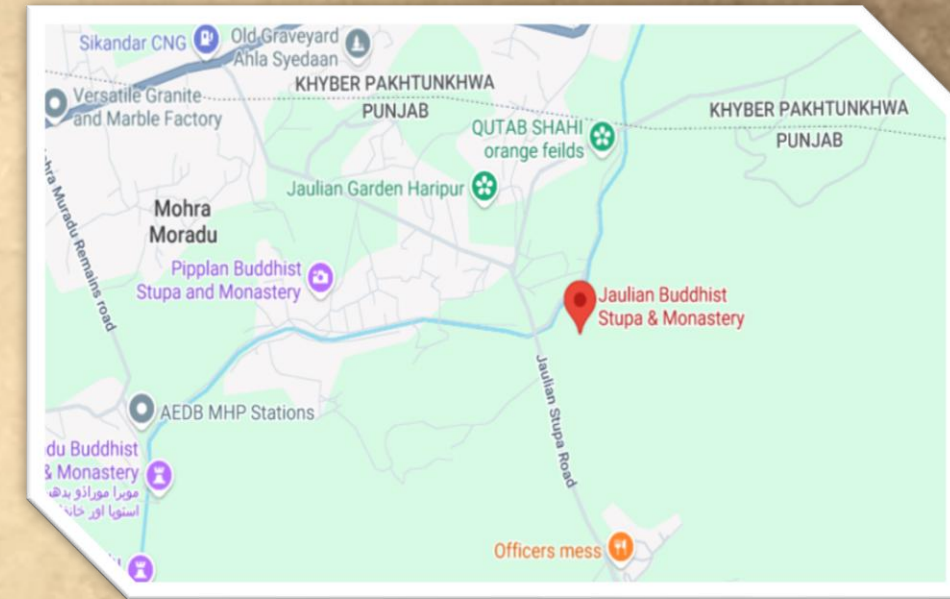
District: DI Khan | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE – 1800 BCE



3. Julian Buddhist Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The complex of Julian comprise a monastery of moderate dimensions and by its side two stupa courts on different levels i.e. the upper to the south and the lower court to the north, while there is a third and a smaller court adjacent to them on the west. The main stupa stands in the upper court, with a number of smaller stupas closely arrayed on its four sides.

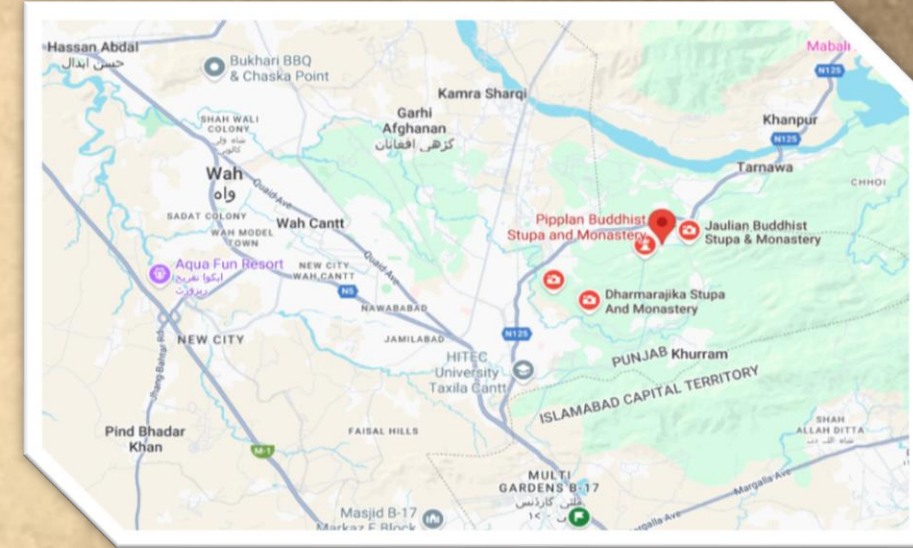
District: Haripur | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 15th Century



4. Piplan Buddhist Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This Buddhist site is located on Jaulian Road on the south on Piplan Road, surrounded by Piplan Hills on south, south-west and by agricultural fields on north and south. There is a courtyard to the east of a monastery comprising an open quadrangle in the centre with ranges of cells on its four sides.

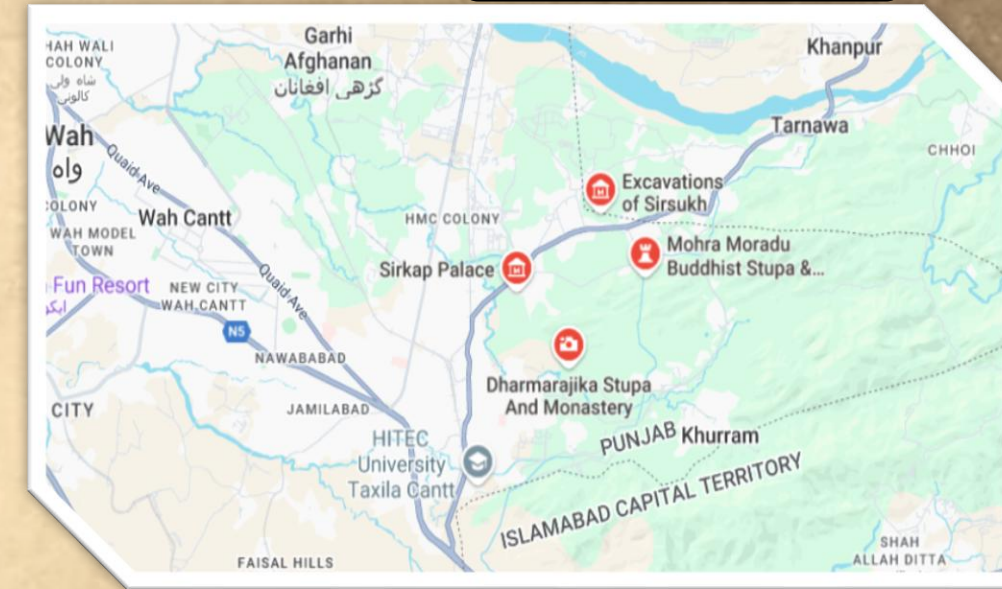
District: Haripur | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 15th Century



5. Sir Sukh Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



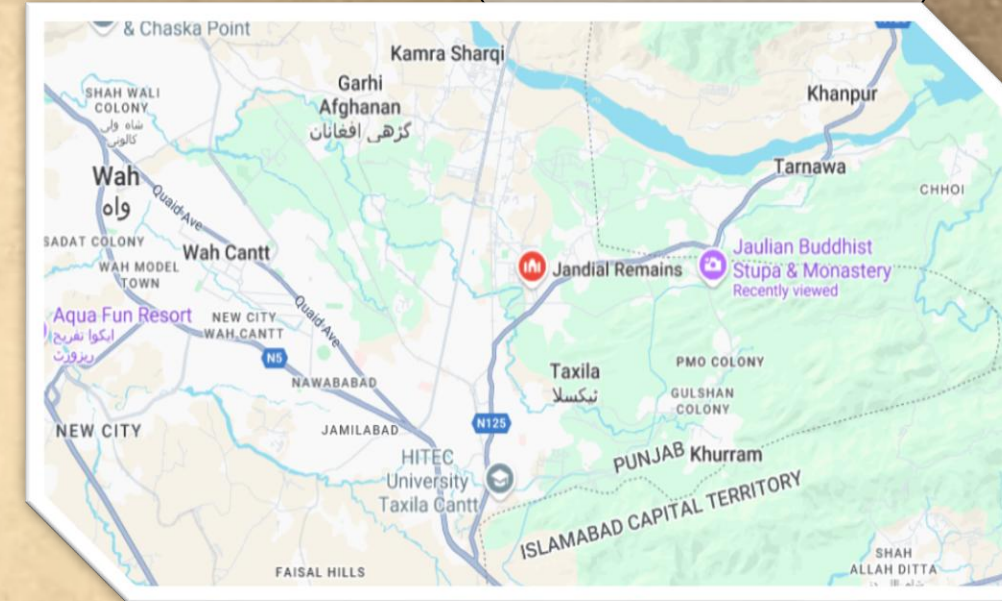
Description: The city site of Sirsukh is located about 4 ½ km from Taxila Museum towards northwest off Taxila Road near Marchabad village. It is located more than 1 ½ km north-northeast from Sirkap. According to Sir John Marshall, Sirsukh is a slightly irregular rectangle, measuring nearly 1372 m along its northern and southern sides and 920 m along its eastern and western.

District: Haripur | Ownership: Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 15th Century

6. Jandial Excavate Remains

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This site is located hardly $\frac{1}{2}$ km from the site of Sirkap, near Jandial Village on Jandial Temple Road and $2\frac{1}{2}$ km from Taxila Museum off Taxila-Khanpur Road. The temple of Jandial is considered to be one of the most interesting monuments unearthed at Taxila occupying a commanding position on an artificial mound about little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ km north of the north gateway of the Sirkap city.

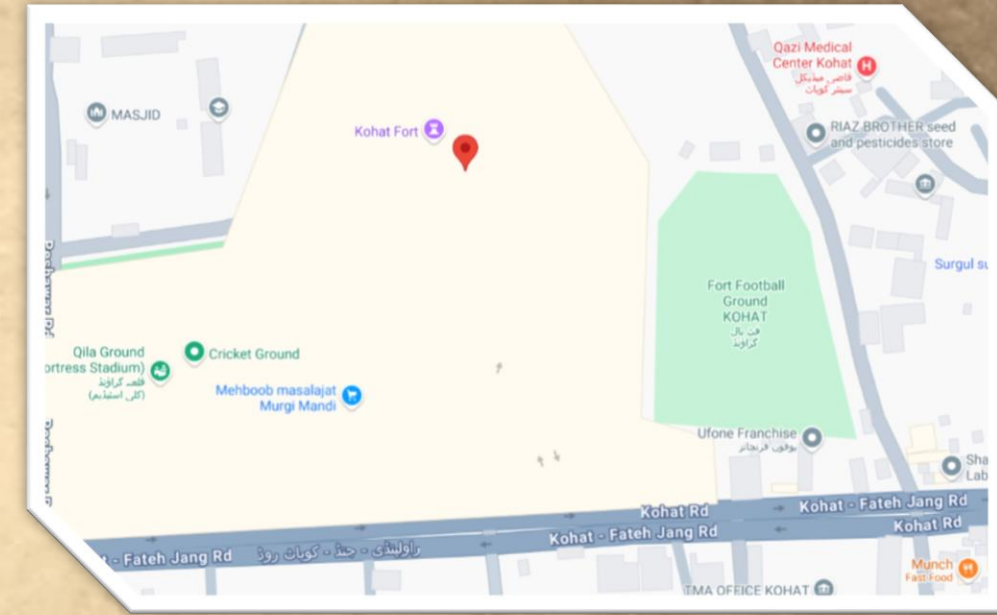
District: Haripur | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 2nd- 1st Century BCE



7. Kohat Fort

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The fort was built in the British colonial era by the British Army. The fort is named after the Frontier constabulary combatant, Eric Charles Handy side, who was killed fighting the rebels in 1926. The fort was believed to have been built on the hilltop where Alexander the Great camped with his army before marching towards north. The fort now serves as the headquarters of the IXth division of the Pakistan Army.

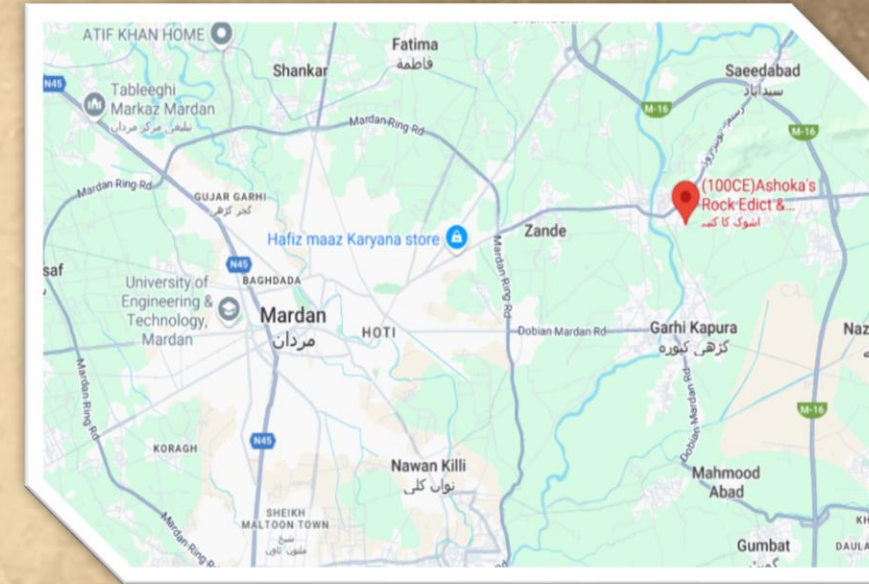
District: Kohat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1900s



8. Ashoka Rock Edicts (Mardan)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



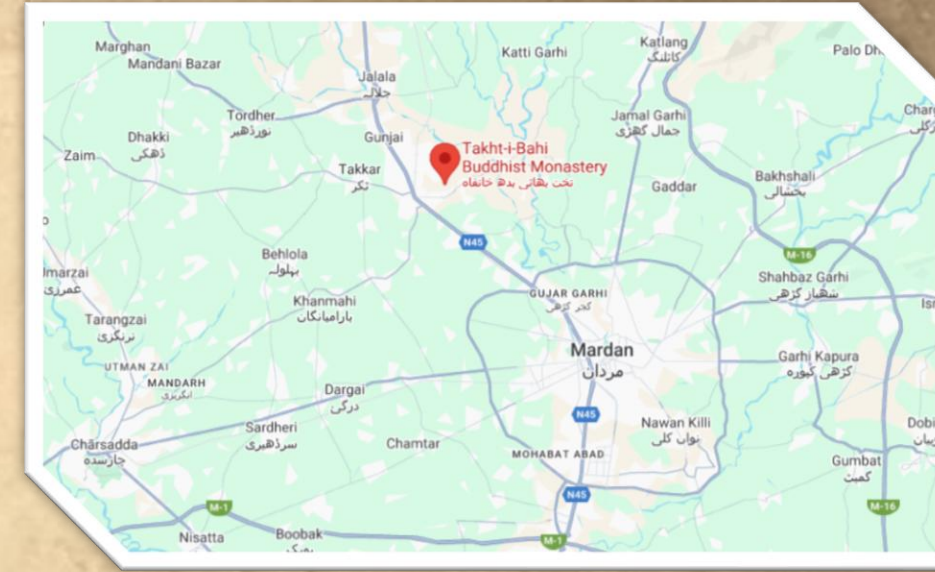
Description: The ancient inscriptions are cut into two large rock boulders and written in the Kharoshthi script. They retain immense historical importance, as they appear to be the first examples of writing in South Asia. They were inscribed during the 3rd Century BCE (272-231 BC), during the reign of Ashoka, the famous Mauryan emperor.

District: Mardan | **Ownership:** Federal Govt | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 3rd Century BCE

9. Buddhist Ruins (Takht I Bahi)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: One of the most impressive Buddhist sites of Gandhara region is Thareli, situated about 5 km north-west of Jamalgarhi in the district of Mardan. This Buddhist settlement derives its name from a nearby perennial spring. Though known to the archaeologists since 19th century, excavations at Thareli were started by the Japanese Archaeological Mission in close collaboration with the department of archaeology.

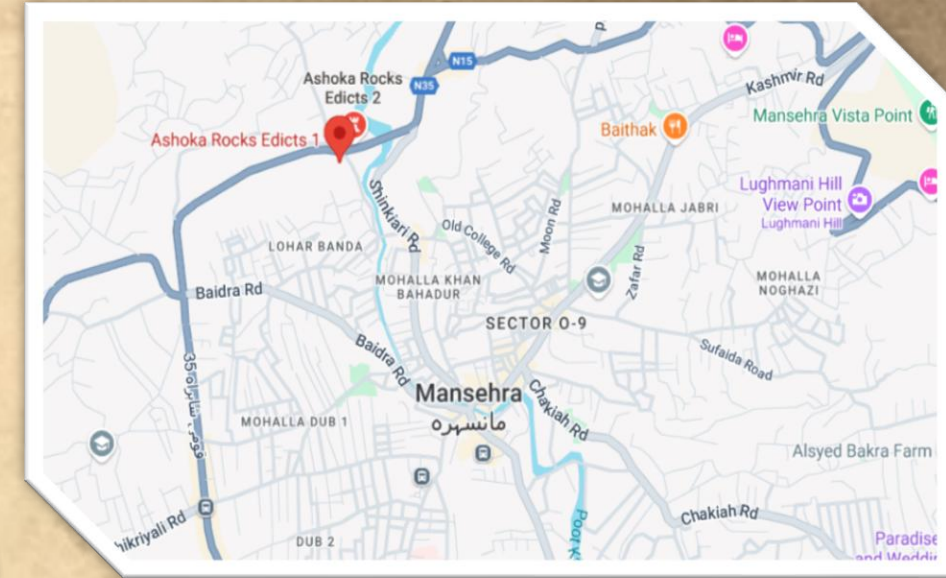
District: Mardan | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1900s



10. Ashoka Rock Edicts (Mansehra)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The Mansehra rock edicts are cut into the surface of three large boulders on the side of a rocky outcrop close to the city of Mansehra. They record fourteen edicts of the Mauryan emperor, Asoka (r. c. 272-235 BCE) and represent the earliest irrefutable evidence of writing in South Asia. Dating to middle of 3rd Century BCE, they are written from right to left in the Kharosthi script.

District: Mansehra | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 4th – 2nd Century BCE



11. Ranighat (Mardan)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A Buddhist site of Ranighat is spread over an area of 4 square kilometers, dated to Buddhist period. Ranighat remained the center of Buddhist art and culture for centuries. The site is located on top of a hill, accessible by climbing the stairs constructed by the Japanese Archaeological Mission in Pakistan. The main attractions include Stupas, a big rock erected by the ancient people at some distance that they probably used to worship.

District: Buner | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century CE

12. Buddhist Ruins (Mardan)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is one of the most important and best-preserved Buddhist monastic complexes in Peshawar Valley. Takht i Bahi was first excavated in 1878 by Sergeant Wilcher, while proper excavations were conducted here by D.B. Spooner during 1907 to 1909 and by H. Hargreaves during 1910-11. Later on, large scale excavations were also conducted by Abdul Azeem (Department of Archaeology and Museums) from 2002-2005.

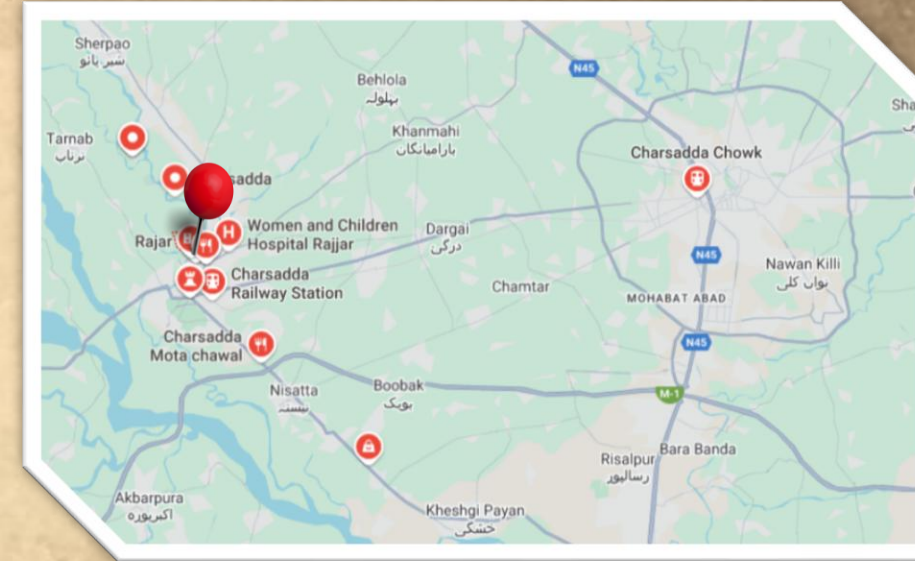
District: Mardan | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st-5th Century CE



13. Mirchi ki Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It lies in proper Charsadda, about 3 km west of the Rajar Chowk and measures about 150x200 m. The surface of the mound is covered with potshards along with brickbats and burnt bricks tiles of 25.4 x25.4 cm. Mirchi-ki-Dheri appears to conceal remains of Buddhist period. It is reported that 6-7 years ago some gold coins along with stone sculptures were discovered by the treasure hunters. The site is disturbed and covered with houses of the local inhabitants.

District: Charsadda | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century CE

14. Kotla Mohsin Khan

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A historic gate of a fort that has survived. Kotla means a small fortified residence. According to one legend, it was founded over a high mound in 2nd half of 16th century by the noted Mughal Mansabdar Arbab Mustahab Khan Mohmand in the presence of two renowned spiritual figures Hazrat Kaka Sahib Rahmkar and Akhund Dirwaiza Baba.

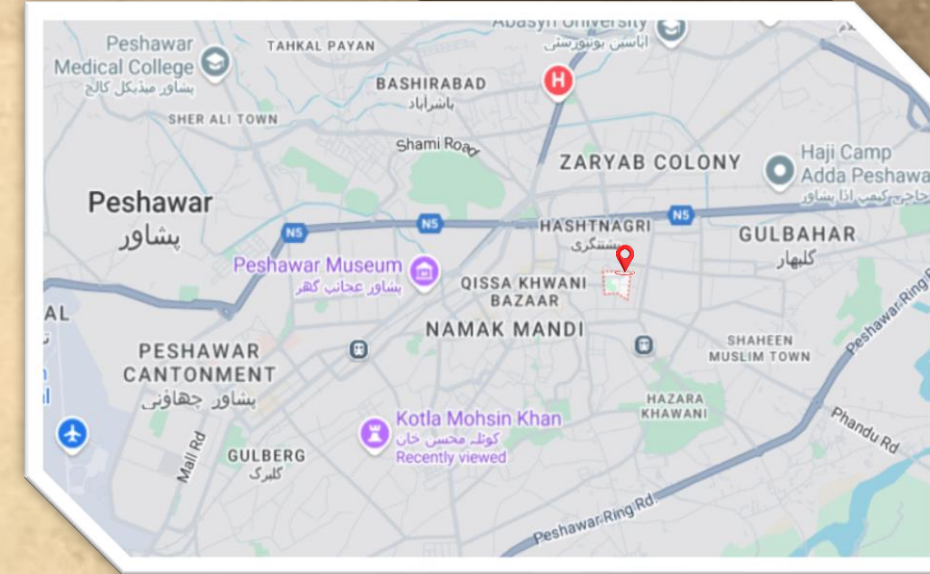
District: Peshawar | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 CE



15. Gor Khatree

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Gorkhattree is an important monument in the old city of Peshawar. The monument can be reached either from the side of Chowk-Yadgar via Ganta-ghar or from Lahori Gate. It is situated on a high spot towards the eastern fringe of the city and has a chequered history. The earliest account of Gorkhattree is given by the Mughal emperor Babar. Both Akbar and Jahangir are said to have visited this spot.

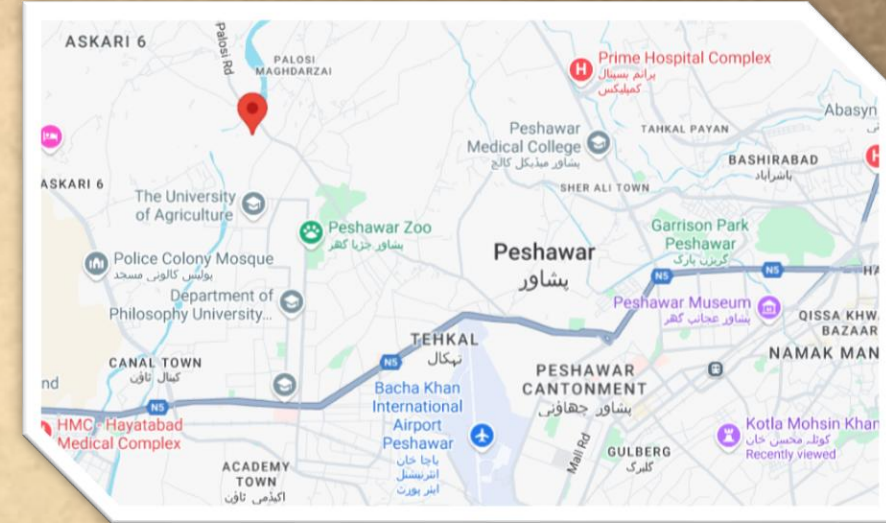
District: Peshawar | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 CE



16. Tomb of Sheikh Imam Uddin

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A Mughal period tomb of Shaikh Imam-ud-Din, with an adjoining mosque are in Palosai village, in a bad state of preservation. Shaikh Imamuddin was born in the Budhni village of Peshawar in 1611 CE. The tomb had been built from small burnt bricks set in lime mortar and finished off with a thick coat of yellowish plaster on the outside, remnants, can still be seen on facade. The grave chamber can be accessed through a gateway, opens onto the south side of the structure into a vaulted passage.

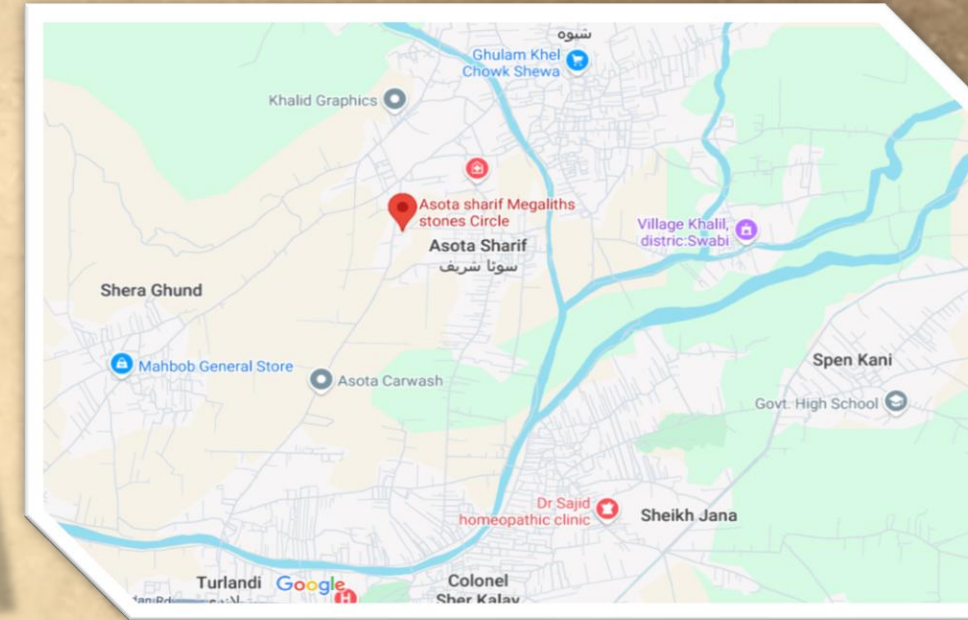
District: Peshawar | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 CE



17. Stone Circles (Swabi)

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Description: Megaliths are ancient stone structures which are found throughout the world. The cultures who built these monuments were usually at an earlier state of civilization and so they tend to be associated with the Neolithic and early Bronze Age. They are amongst some of the earliest examples of large-scale architecture. As not much is known about these structures, they lend themselves to more unorthodox explanations including the supernatural, lost knowledge and other fringe theories.

District: Swabi | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 400 BCE



18. Saidu Stupa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A large Buddhist complex, with a main stupa surrounded by several stupas of medium size. The main stupa is provided with stairways, oriented in different directions. It is built in ashlar masonry. The plinth of the stupa is rectangular, while the immediate part above the plinth is circular in plan. The monastery is located on the eastern side of the main stupa. Monk cells are aligned with the courtyard and a water tank located in the center.

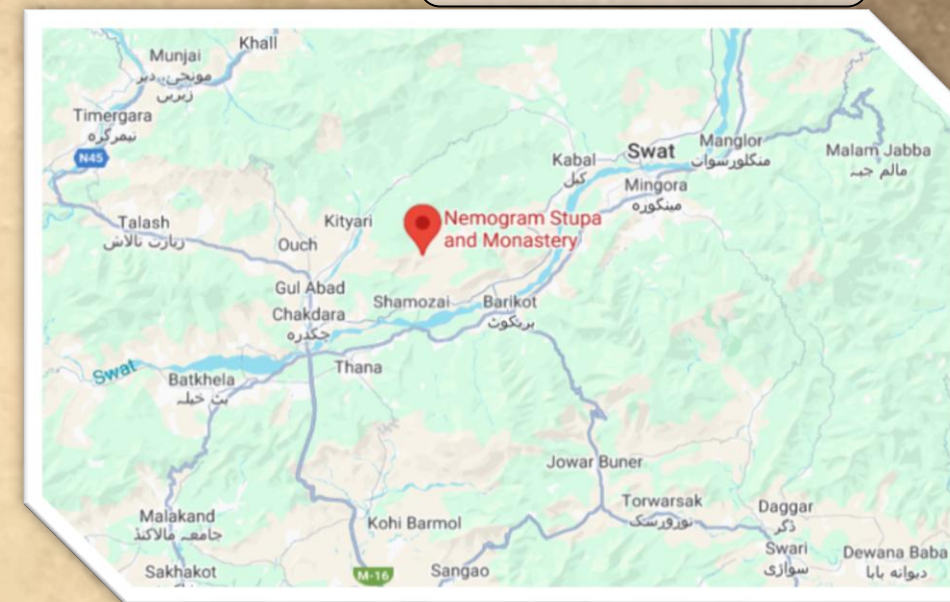
District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century CE



19. Nimogram Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is an important Buddhist archaeological site, housing a monastery and three main stupas in a row surrounded by 56 votive stupas. The monastery covers an area of 29m x 23m, consisting of two halls situated on its north-eastern and north-western corners.

District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century CE



20. Amlukdara Stupa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



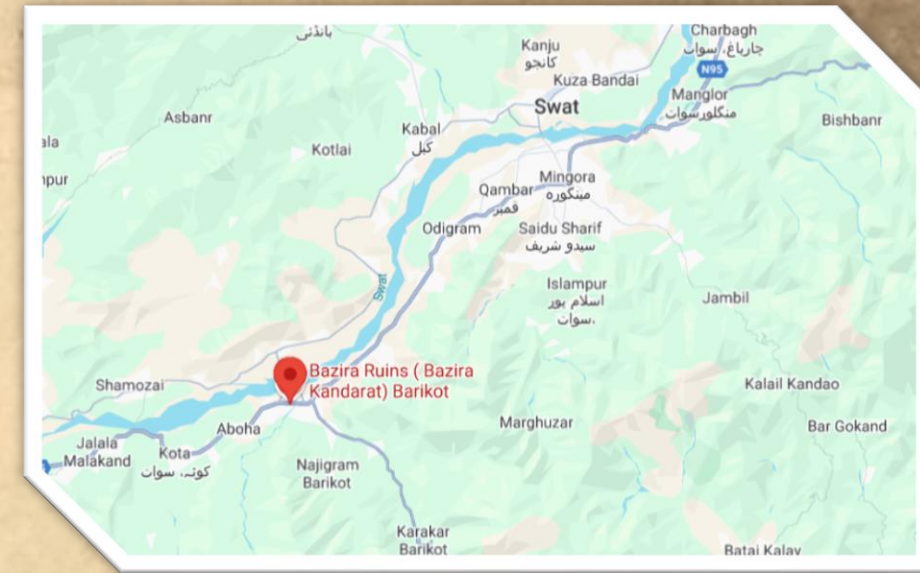
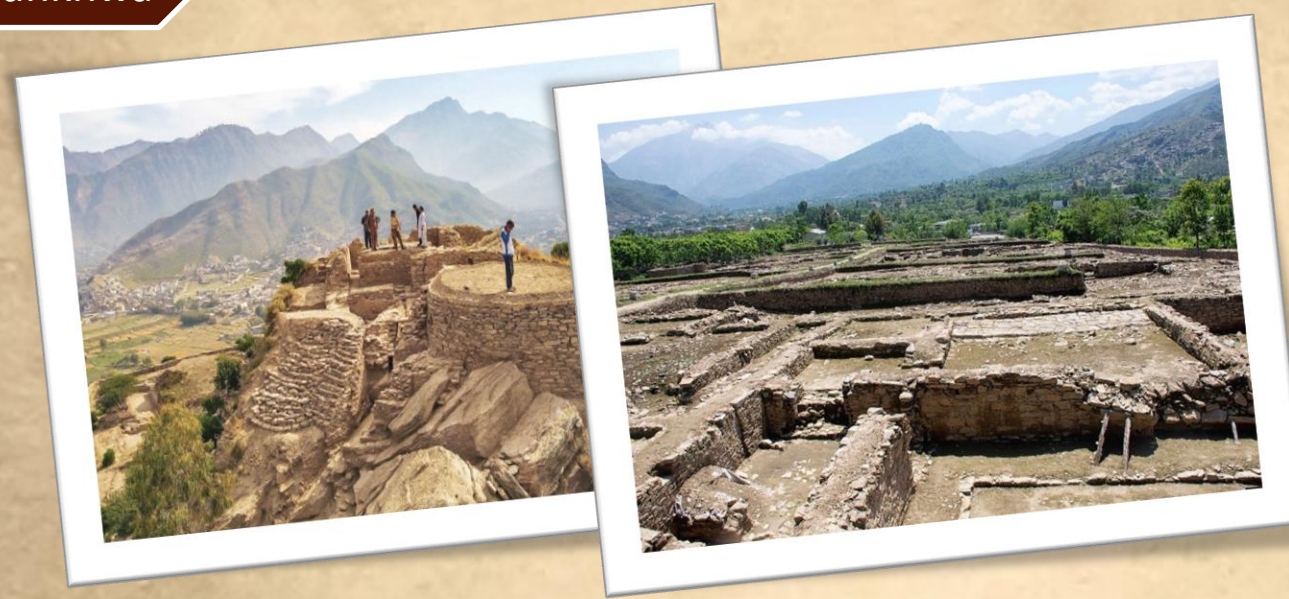
Description: This is an important Buddhist archaeological site, housing a monastery and three main stupas in a row surrounded by 56 votive stupas. The monastery covers an area of 29m x 23m, consisting of two halls situated on its north-eastern and north-western corners.

District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century CE

21. Ancient Bazira (Swat)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A Hindu temple, believed to have been constructed 1,300 years ago, has been discovered by Pakistani and Italian archaeological experts at a mountain in northwest Pakistan's Swat district. The Temple discovered seems to be dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The Hindu Shahis or Kabul Shahis (850-1026 CE) was a **Hindu** dynasty that ruled the **Kabul Valley (eastern Afghanistan)**, **Gandhara (modern-day Pakistan)**, and present-day northwestern India.

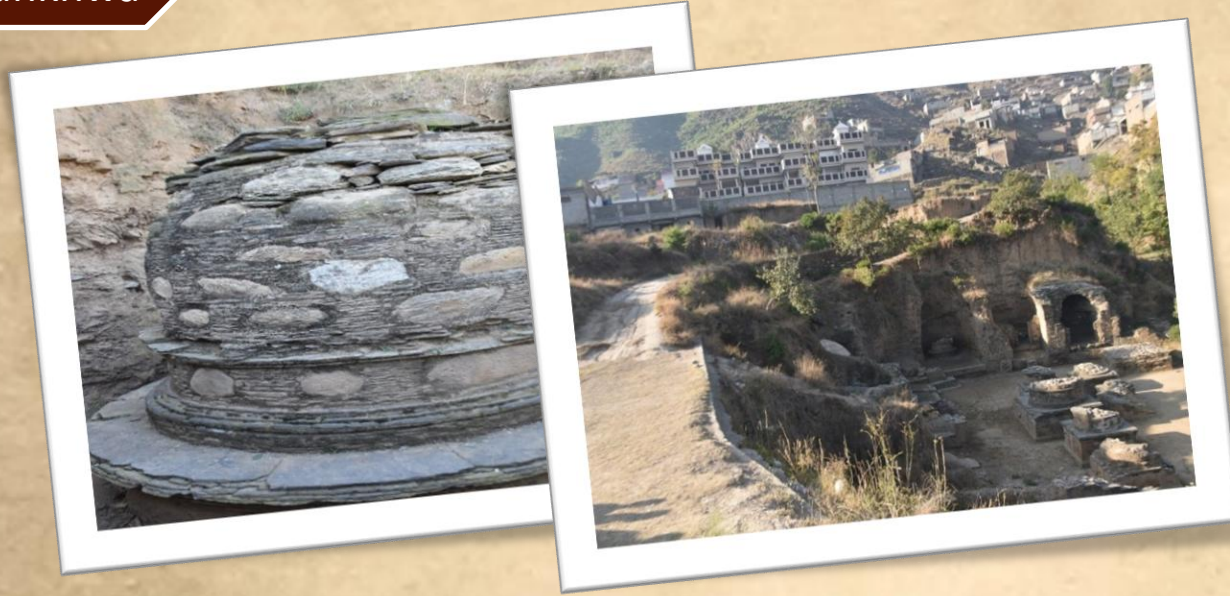
District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1850 – 1026 Century CE



22. Butkara-III (Babozai)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



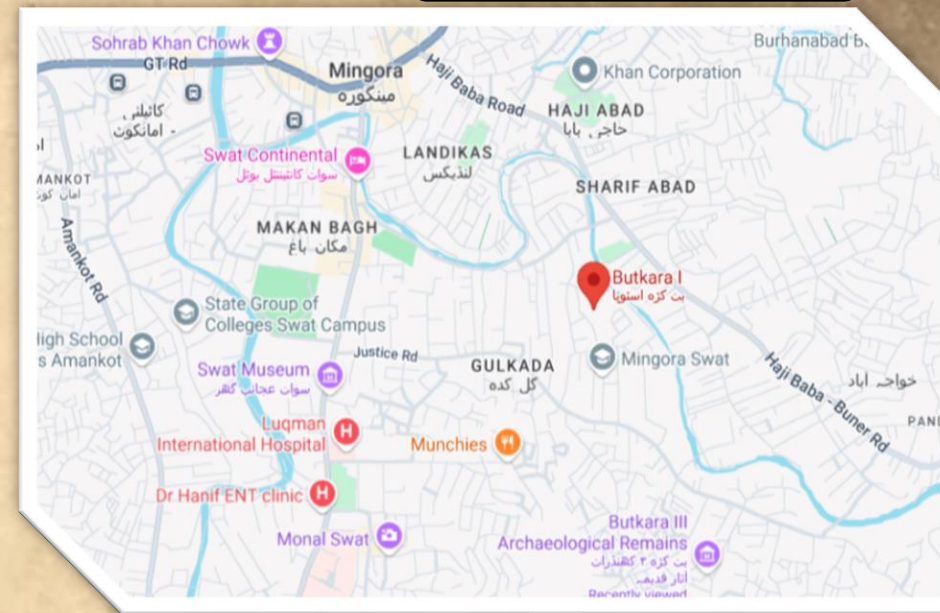
Description: An archaeological site, divided into two A and B, areas. Area A, consists of open stupa court, underground chambers and shrines. Area B, consists of houses, 6 rooms in a row. A large number of stone sculptures, garland bearers, panels showing Jatakas had been found during excavations by Prof. Dr. Abdur Rahman, Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar. The sculptures are now housed in Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Museum of Peshawar University.

District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 15th Century CE

23. Butkara I (Swat)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This site is one of the most ancient Buddhist sites in the region, excavated by eminent archaeologists from Italy for many years. It's great stupa is standing in the middle surrounded by votive stupas, viharas and columns. The floor is paved with schist slabs. On it's eastern side, there is a large rectangular water tank. A large number of sculptures were found from this site and now are housed in Swat Museum.

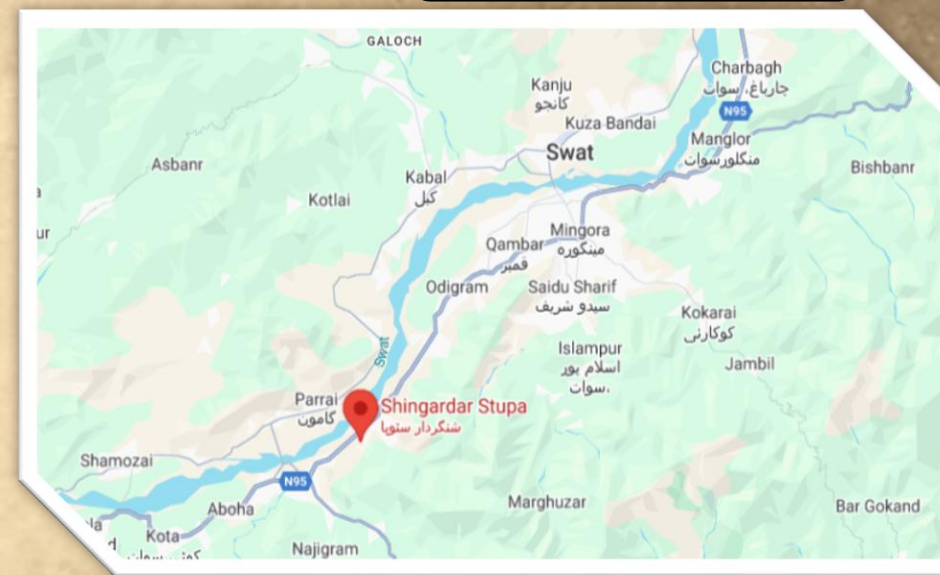
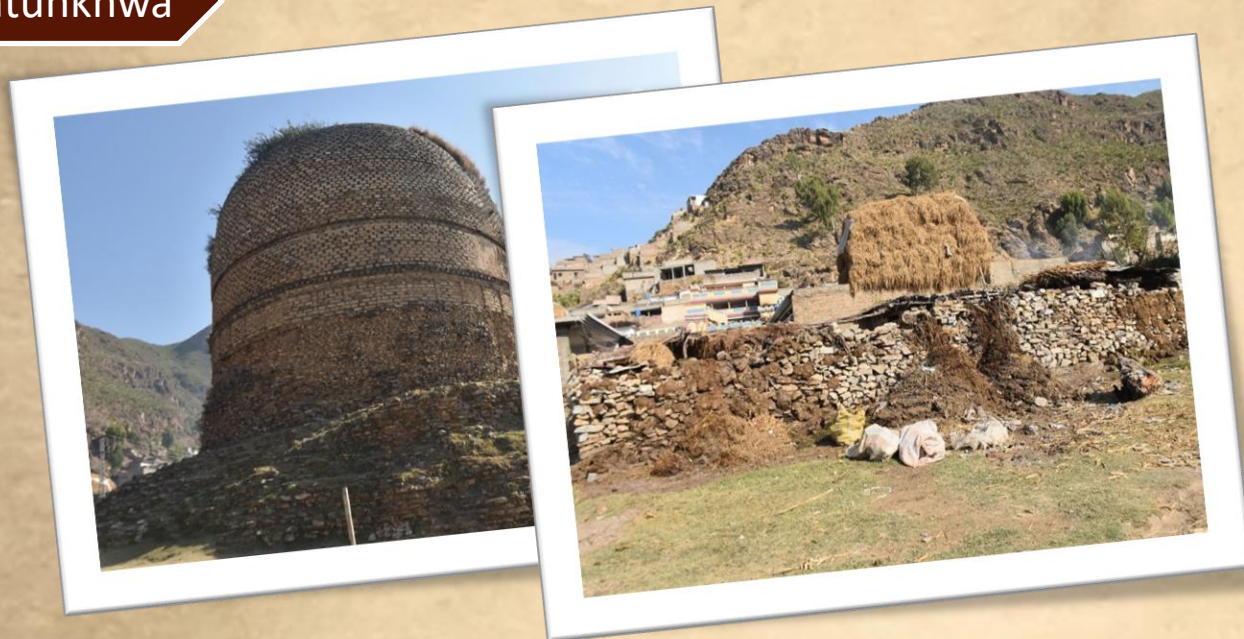
District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century CE



24. Shingardara Stupa (Swat)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, is located on the Mingora-Barikit road on the left side while coming from Mingora. The stupa is depicted as having a cylindrical shape, decorated with superimposed rows of arches. The stupa is raised over a square plinth. The stupa has five stories, the lowest story is quadrangle in shape and badly deteriorated.

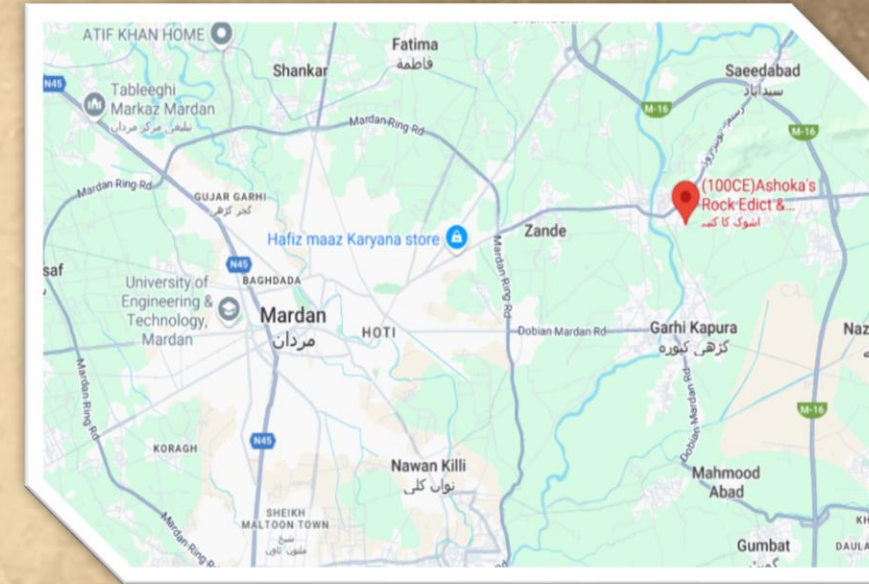
District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century CE



25. Ashoka Rock Edicts (Mardan)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



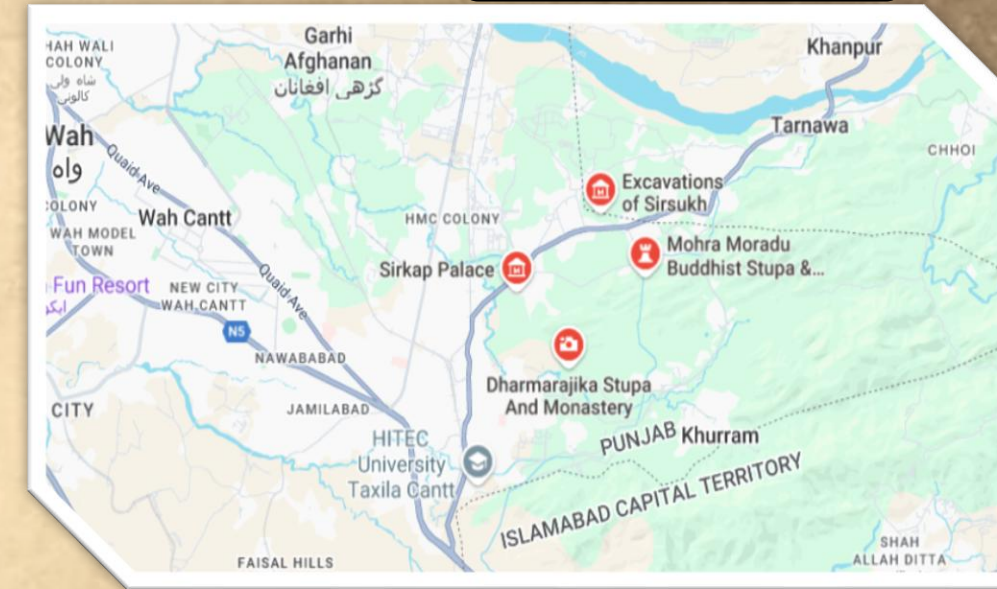
Description: The ancient inscriptions are cut into two large rock boulders and written in the Kharoshthi script. They retain immense historical importance, as they appear to be the first examples of writing in South Asia. They were inscribed during the 3rd Century BCE (272-231 BC), during the reign of Ashoka, the famous Mauryan emperor.

District: Mardan | **Ownership:** Federal Govt | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 3rd Century BCE

26. Sir Sukh Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The city site of Sirsukh is located about 4 ½ km from Taxila Museum towards northwest off Taxila Road near Marchabad village. It is located more than 1 ½ km north-northeast from Sirkap. According to Sir John Marshall, Sirsukh is a slightly irregular rectangle, measuring nearly 1372 m along its northern and southern sides and 920 m along its eastern and western.

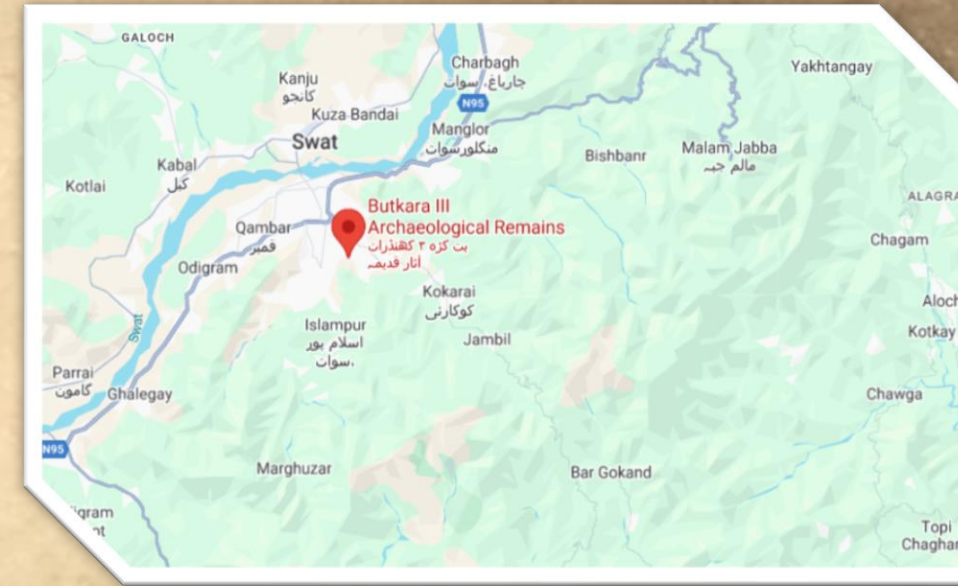
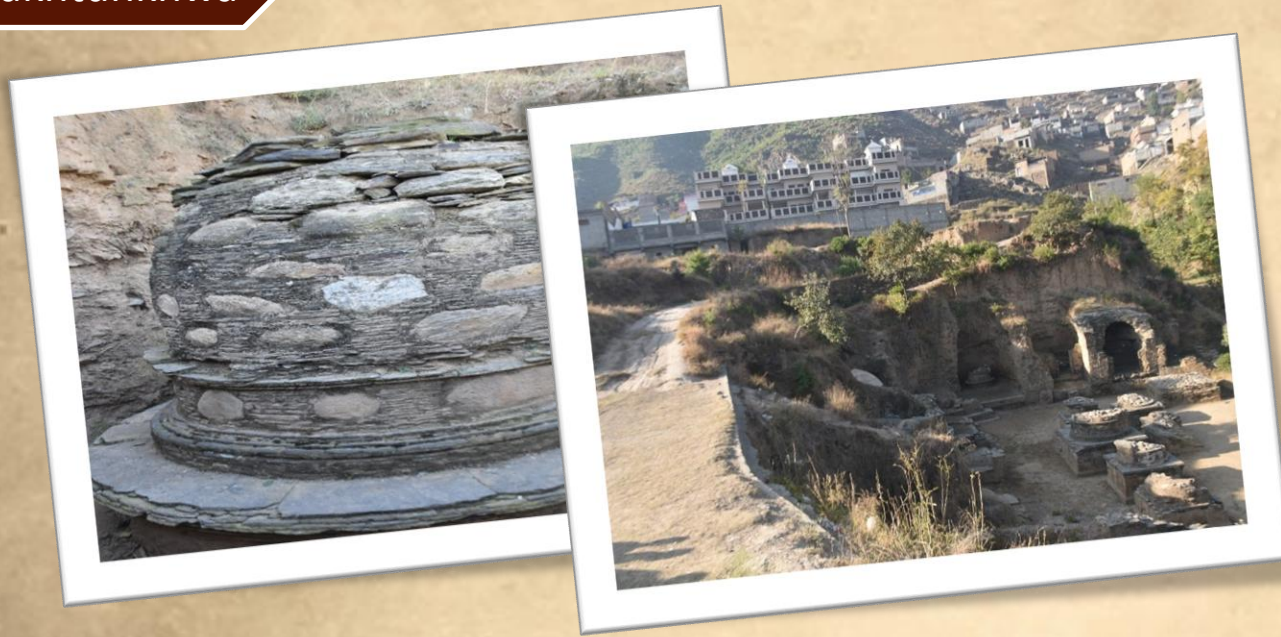
District: Haripur | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 15th Century



27. Butkara-III (Babozai)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



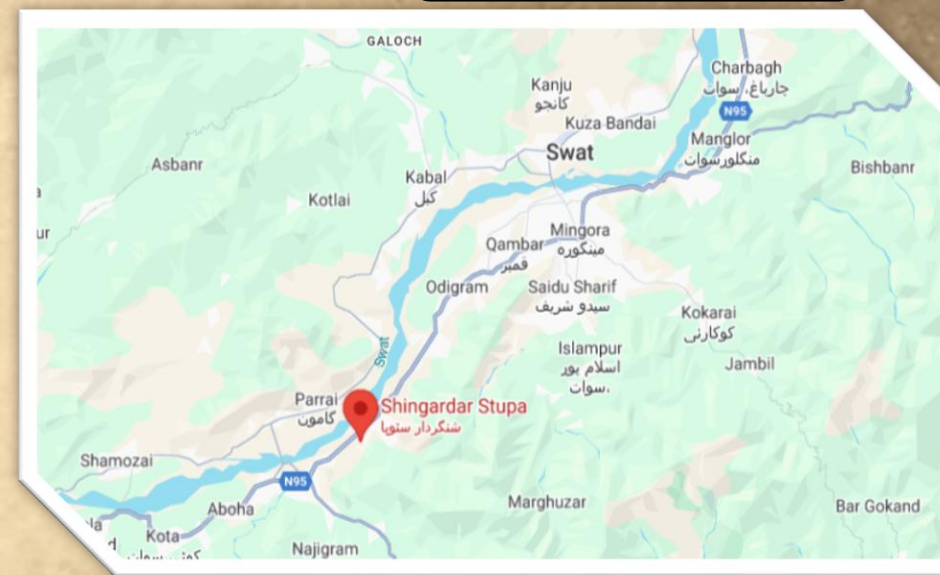
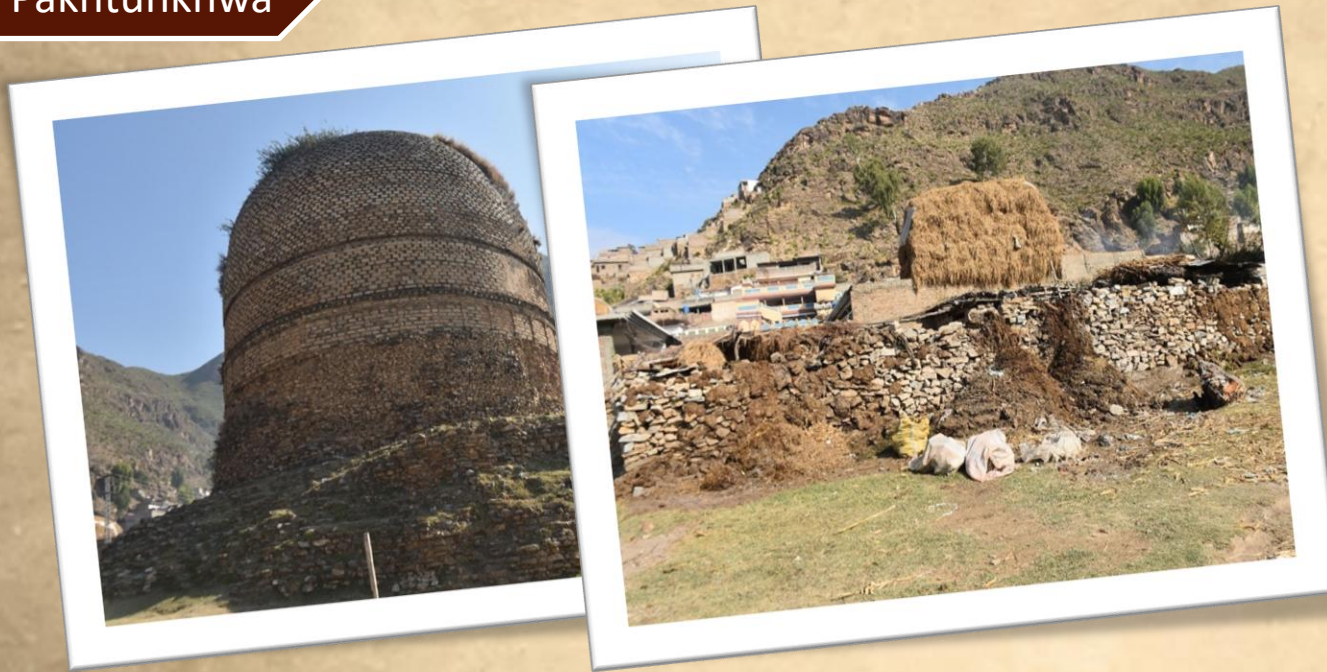
Description: An archaeological site, divided into two A and B, areas. Area A, consists of open stupa court, underground chambers and shrines. Area B, consists of houses, 6 rooms in a row. A large number of stone sculptures, garland bearers, panels showing Jatakas had been found during excavations by Prof. Dr. Abdur Rahman, Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar. The sculptures are now housed in Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Museum of Peshawar University.

District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 15th Century CE

28. Shingardara Stupa (Swat)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, is located on the Mingora-Barikit road on the left side while coming from Mingora. The stupa is depicted as having a cylindrical shape, decorated with superimposed rows of arches. The stupa is raised over a square plinth. The stupa has five stories, the lowest story is quadrangle in shape and badly deteriorated.

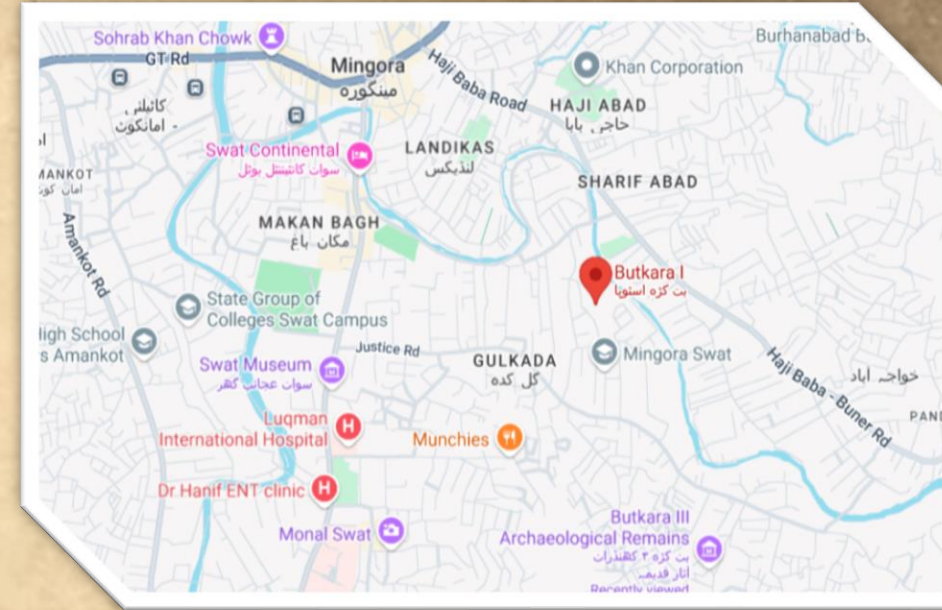
District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century CE



29. Butkara I (Swat)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This site is one of the most ancient Buddhist sites in the region, excavated by eminent archaeologists from Italy for many years. It's great stupa is standing in the middle surrounded by votive stupas, viharas and columns. The floor is paved with schist slabs. On it's eastern side, there is a large rectangular water tank. A large number of sculptures were found from this site and now are housed in Swat Museum.

District: Swat | **Ownership:** Government of KPK | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century CE



KP

Category: II Sites (28)

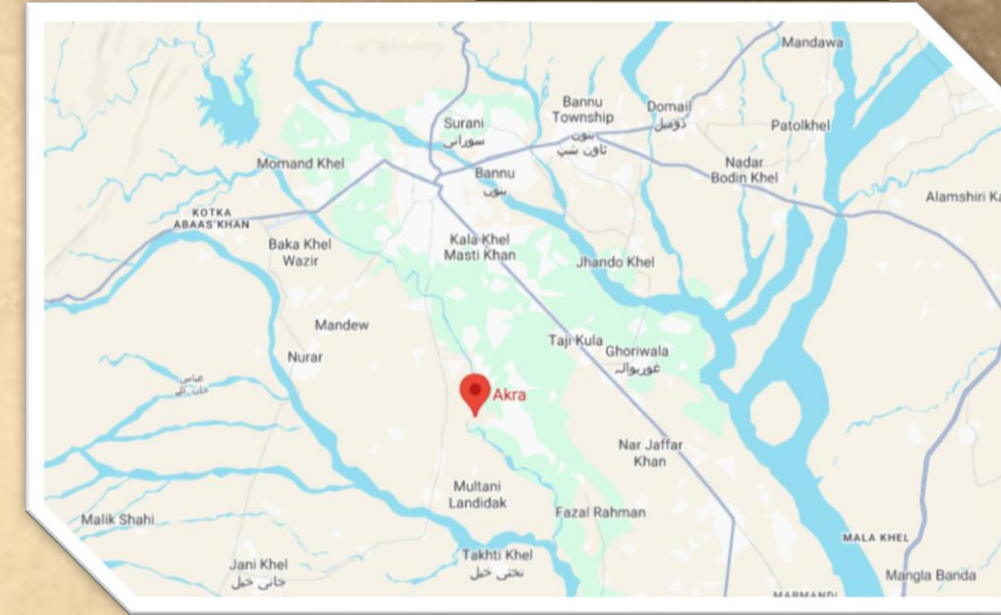


Sr	Site Locations	Monuments
1	Bannu, Akra	Mound at Akra (A)
2	Charsada	Bala Hisar Mound
3	D.I. Khan, Hisam	Hisam Dheri.
4	D.I.Khan, Umer Khel	Northern Kafir Kot, ancient Fort & Temple
5	Haripur, Badalpur	Badalpur Stupa and Monastery
6	Haripur, Bhamala	Ancient Site
7	Haripur, Garhian	Garhian (Lal Chak) Stupa Monastery
8	Kohat	Durrani Monuments
9	Kohistan Tehsil Dasuu	Rock Carving
10	Mansehra, Bala Kot	Tomb of Shah Ismail Shaheed
11	Mansehra	Buddhist inscribed rock at Shahdaur.
12	Mardan, Babuzai	Kashmir Samast
13	Mardan, Sahri Bahlol	Sahri, Bahlol Remains
14	Mardan	Thareli Buddhist Remains
15	Peshawar Chak Razar	Sheikhan Dheri
16	Peshawar, Sethian	Sethian House Complex
17	Swat, Aligrama	Aligrama Site
18	Swat, Barikot	Ghalegay Cave
19	Swat, Batura	Shina shah Stupa
20	Swat, Dangram	Dangram Stupa
21	Swat, Gogdara	Gogdara Rock Carvings.
22	Swat, Loebanr	Loebne Stupa
23	Swat, Manglawar	Manglawar Stupa
24	Swat, Mingora	Barama, Site
25	Swat, Najigram	Najigram Site
26	Swat, Nawagai	Nawagai (Gumbatona)
27	Swat, Panr	Panr Site
28	Swat, Udegram	Udegram Castle

1. Mound at Akra

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: There are four numbers of ancient mounds at Akra, lying at a distance of about 17 km south-west of Bannu between the Kachkot canal and the Lohra Nullah in the lands of the village of Bharat. Out of the four mounds the main and the central mound is called Akra. Potshards, terracotta figurines and small pieces of relieve-sculptures are visible on the top and sides of the main mound.

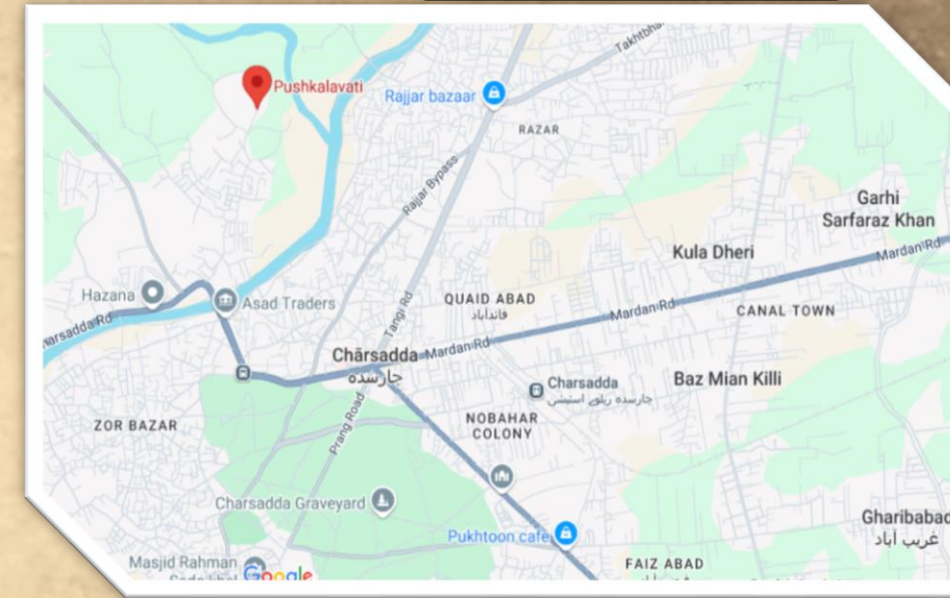
District: Bannu | **Relative Chronology:** 6th – 4th Century BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government



2. Bala Hisar Mound

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A huge mound in Charsadda has been identified with the ancient city of Pushkalavati or the Lotus city and a one time capital of Gandhara. This city with a long and chequered history begins its historical period in the 6th century B.C. when the Archaemenians held their sway over the Gandhara region. This ancient capital city was called Pushkalavati, which came into prominence when in 327 B.C.

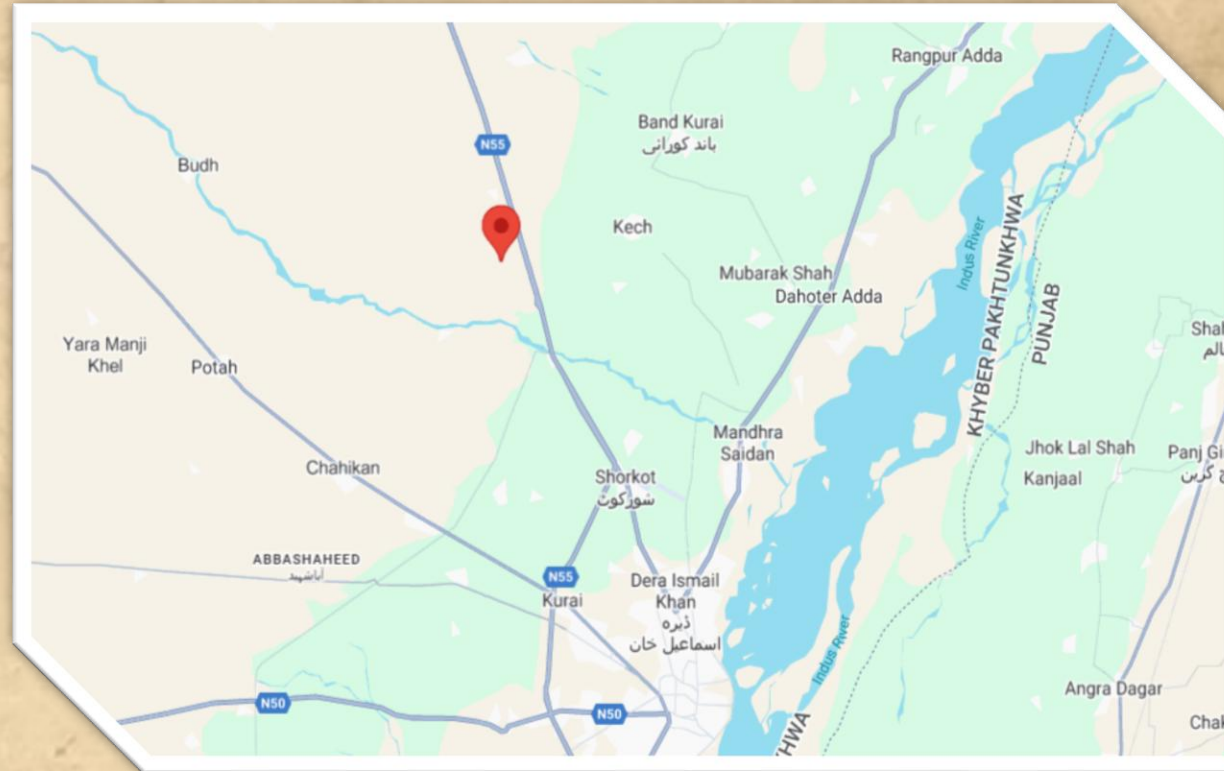
District: Charsadda | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of KPK



3. Hisam Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An Indus site, measures 15m x 15m with a maximum surviving height of 1.5m. It has been completely destroyed for cultivation. Pottery and terracotta cakes are visible on the surface of the site.

District: DI Khan | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 – 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

4. Kafir Kot Temple (Northern)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A group of five temples, measuring 450x300m, comprised of massive surrounding wall, built of dressed stones. Some of the temples are damaged while some are in good state of preservation. Pottery and Kanjur blocks are visible on the surface.

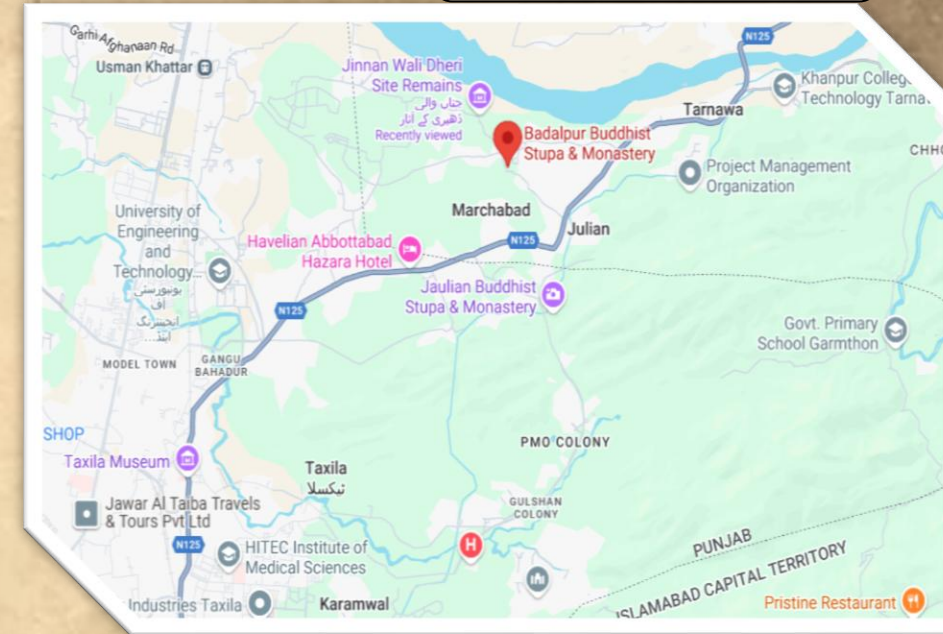
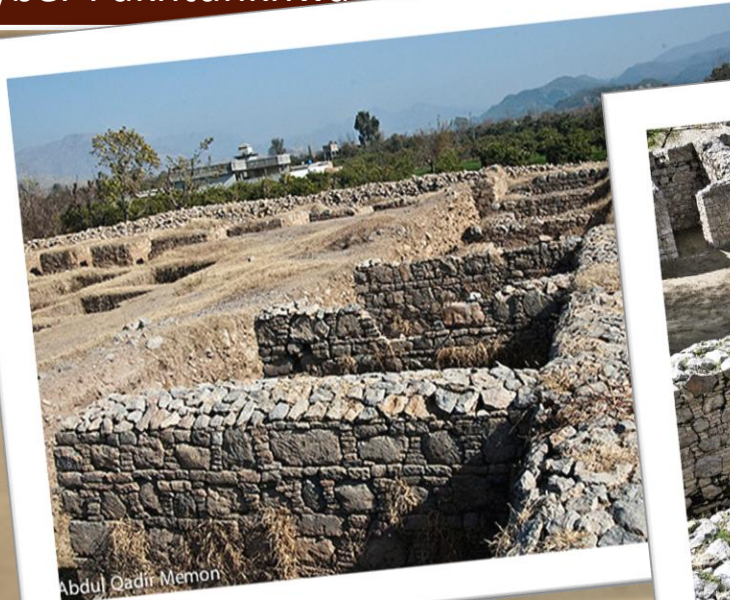
District: DI Khan | **Relative Chronology:** 7th – 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government



5. Badalpur Stupa & Monastery

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



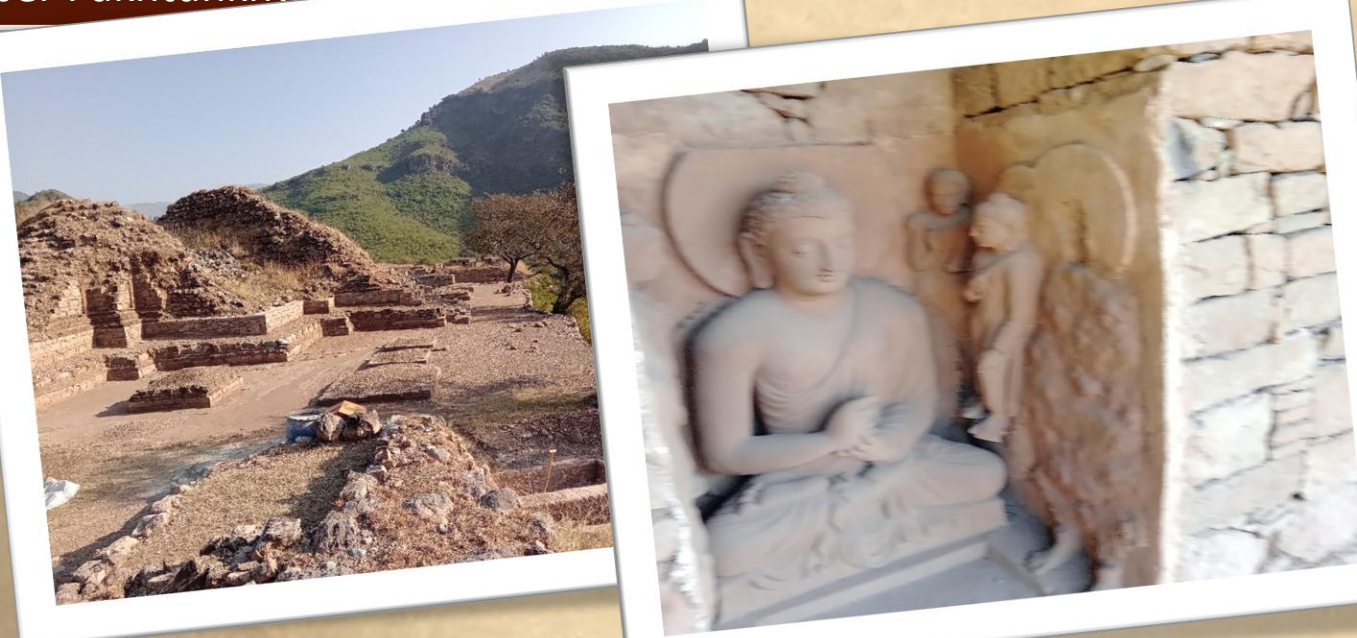
Description: An archaeological site, measuring 80mx60m. Walled structures are exposed. Potshards are scattered on its surface.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

6. Bhamala Ancient Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



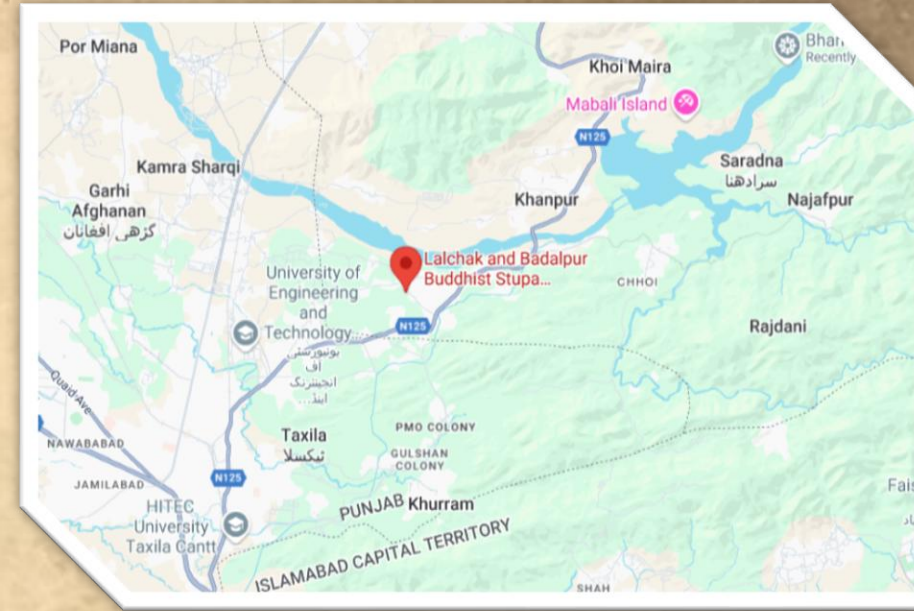
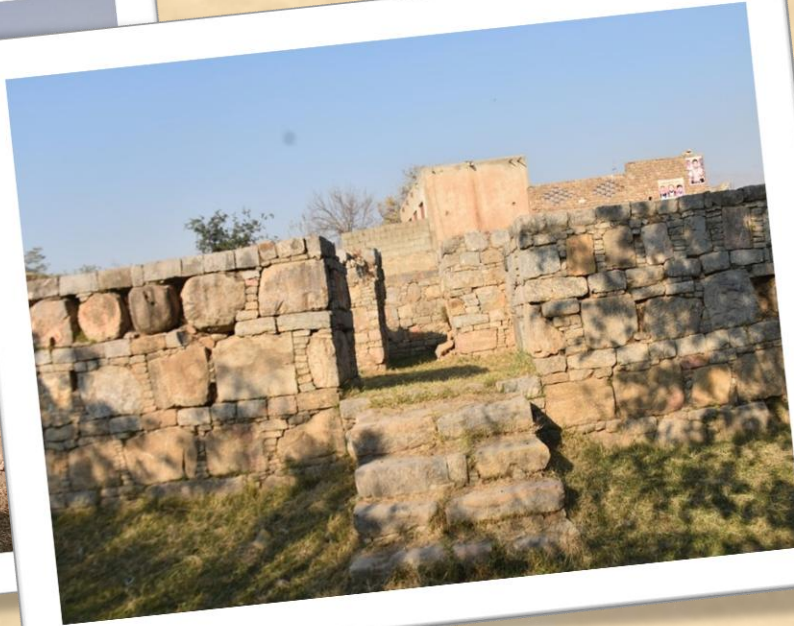
Description: The important Buddhist is located near Bhamala Village on the bank of Khanpur Dam in Tehsil Khanpur off Taxila-Haripur Road not far from Khanpur town about 25 km from Taxila Museum. The huge Buddhist complex of Bhamala is surrounded on all sides by Bhamala hills and the only opening is towards northeast i.e. Khanpur Dam.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of KPK

7. Garhian (Lal Chak Stupa)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



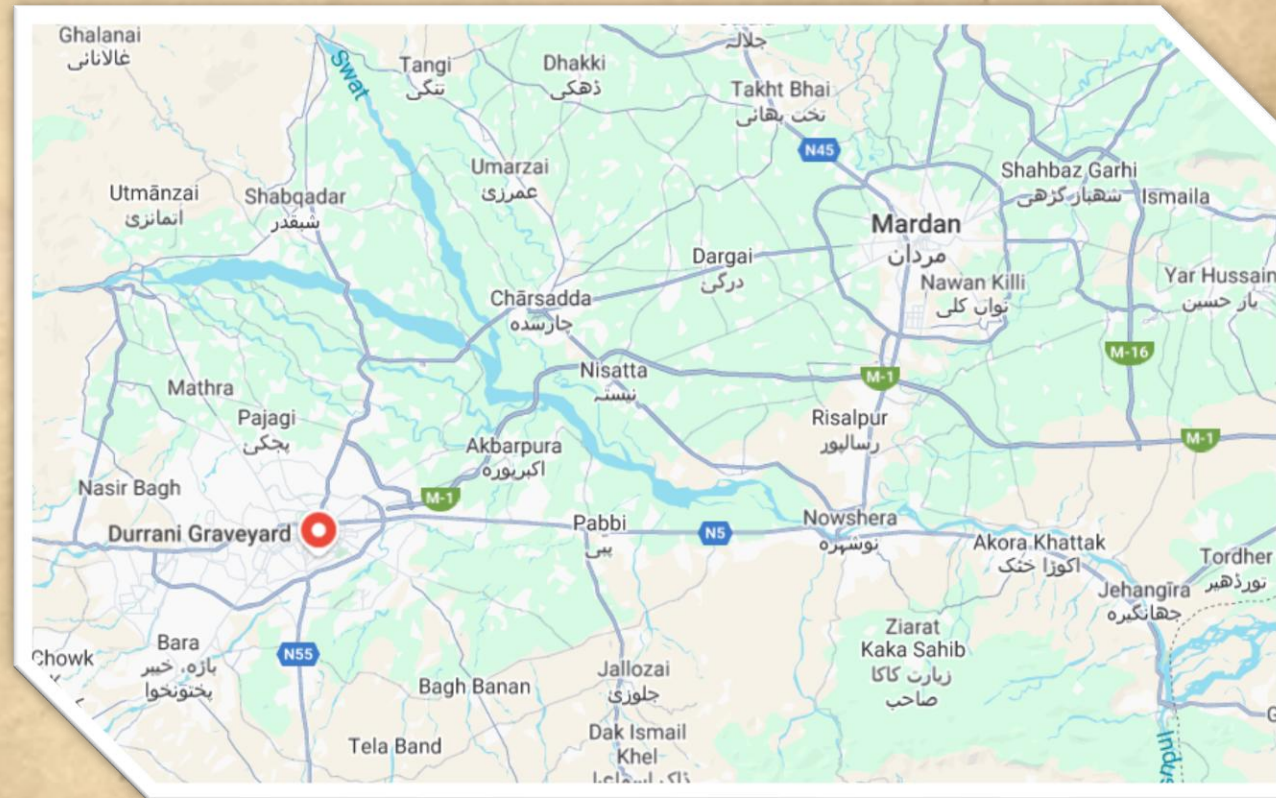
Description: Lal Chak is the local name given to a group of four small mounds, situated close to Sirsukh site in the north-east corner. These four mounds covered the remains of a small and unimportant Buddhist settlement comprising stupas, shrines and monasteries dating from 3rd or 4th century CE. the best preserved among them is a little monastery in the northern part of the site.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of KPK

8. Durrani Monuments

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



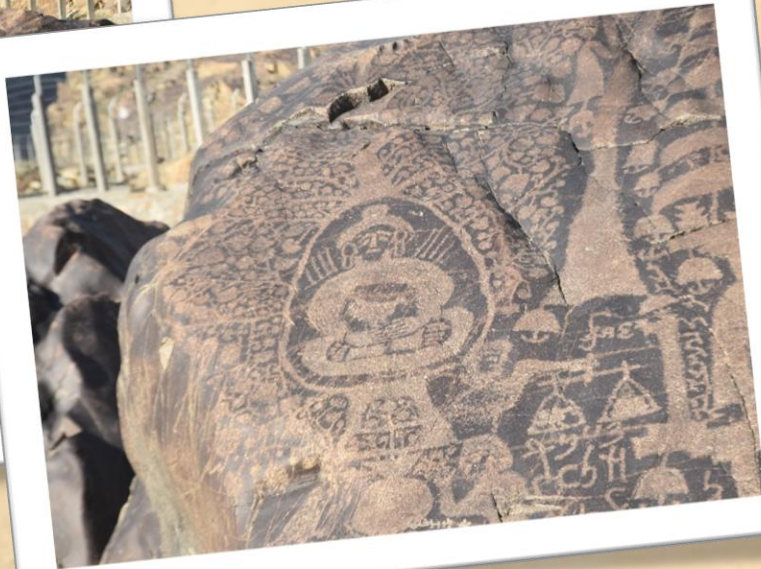
Description: There are three tombs of Durrani period along with a tower and a mosque in relatively good state of preservation.

District: Kohat | **Relative Chronology:** 18th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

9. Rock Carving (Dassu)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



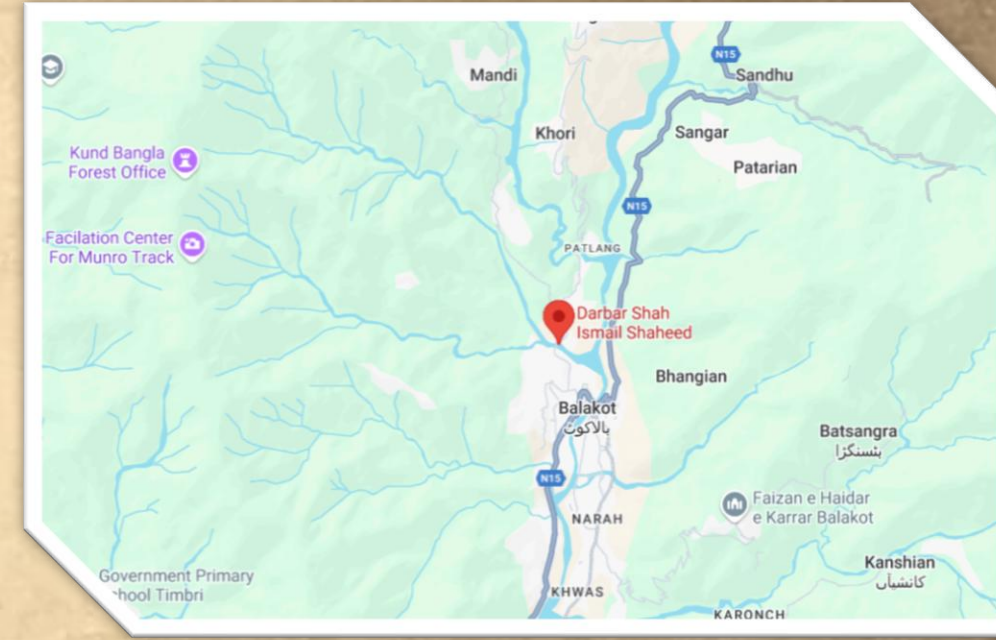
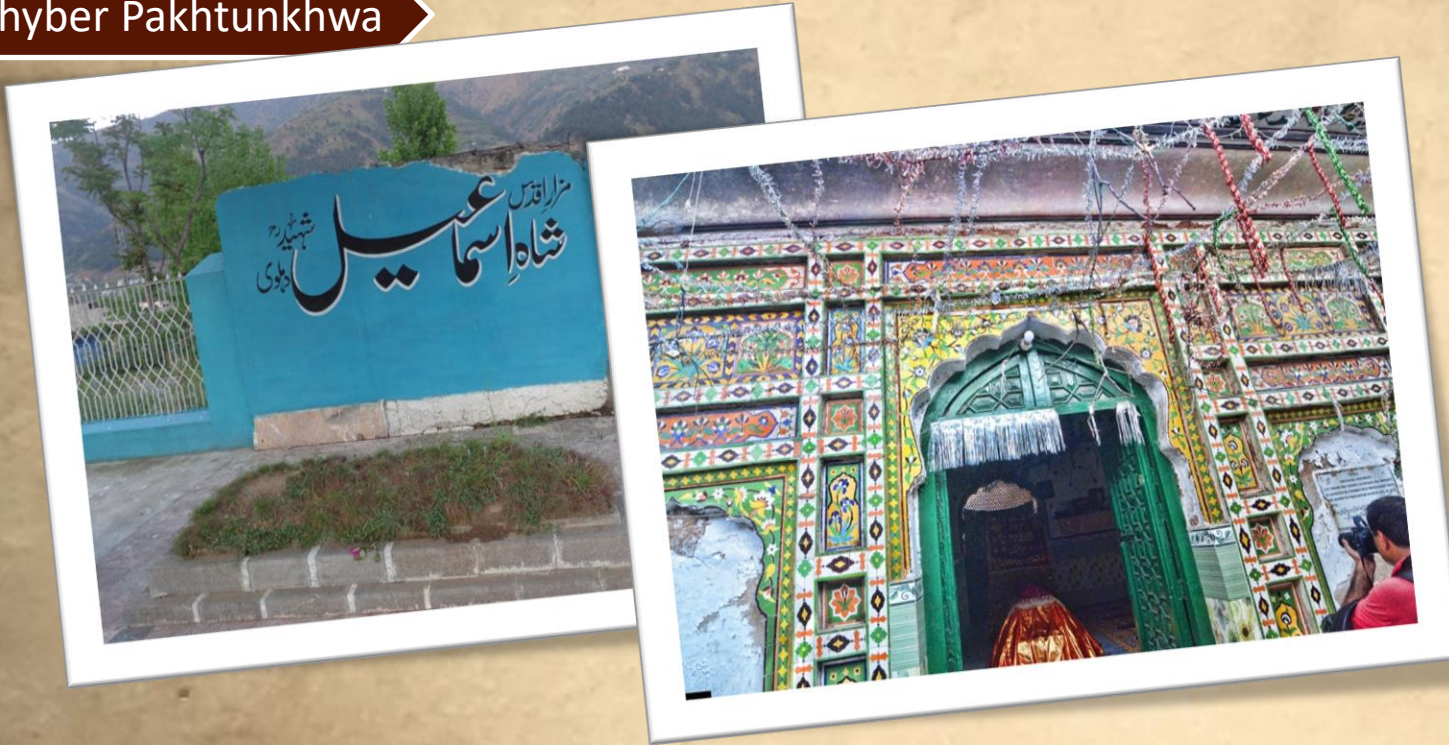
Description: Shatial Bridge is located 60 kilometers west of Chilas in the upper Indus Valley beside the Indus River in Gilgit-Baltistan. Historically it acted as a junction of old routes and by ways connecting Swat Valley, Gilgit, Chilas, and Chitral. As a historical crossroads, many traders, Buddhist missionaries, Sogdian merchants, and pilgrims passed through Shatial leaving behind graffiti and inscriptions on the rocks.

District: Diamir | **Relative Chronology:** 6th – 4th Century BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

10. Tomb of Shah Ismail Shaheed

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



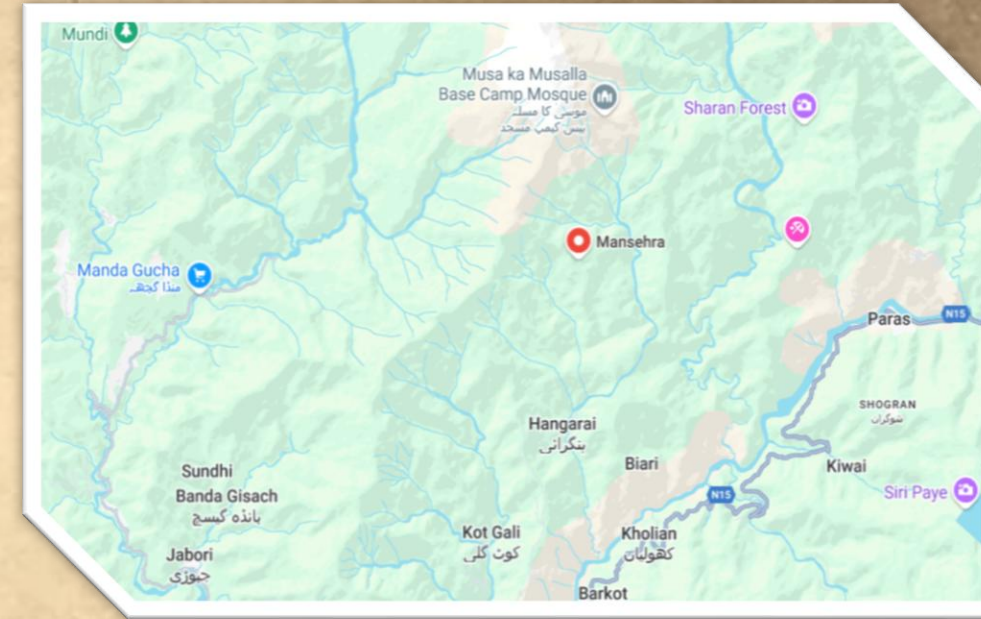
Description: A Mazar or shrine is situated inside the Brelvi bazaar in Balakot town. The Mazar along with a number of other graves is located in an enclosure. There are two entrances to the enclosure from west and south, while the western entrance is a false one the real entrance from the south is provided with wooden door. The grave of the Shaheed is modern one cement plastered and white washed.

District: Mansehra | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th - 1857 Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

11. Buddhist Inscribed rock at Shahdaur

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



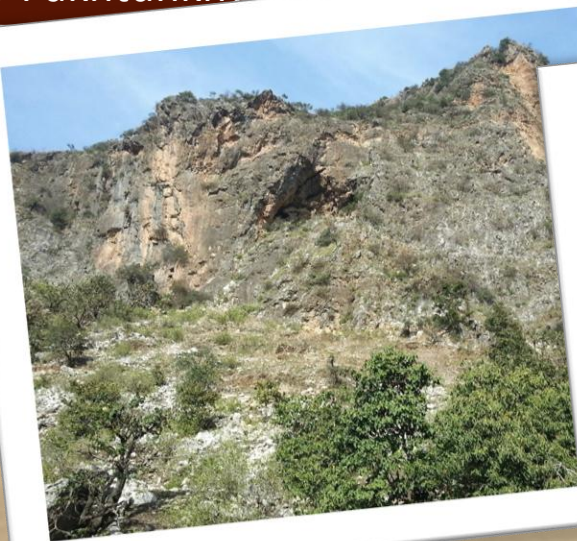
Description: An inscribed rock, containing two Kharoshthi inscriptions in the Agrore valley of Hazara District about a mile from the village of shahdaur. Both inscriptions are on a large boulder. The greatest length of the exposed surface of the rock is 5.1 m and its greatest width is 3.9 m. The rock tapers somewhat towards its southern end.

District: Mansehra | **Relative Chronology:** 1st Century BCE – 1st Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

12. Kashmir Smast

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



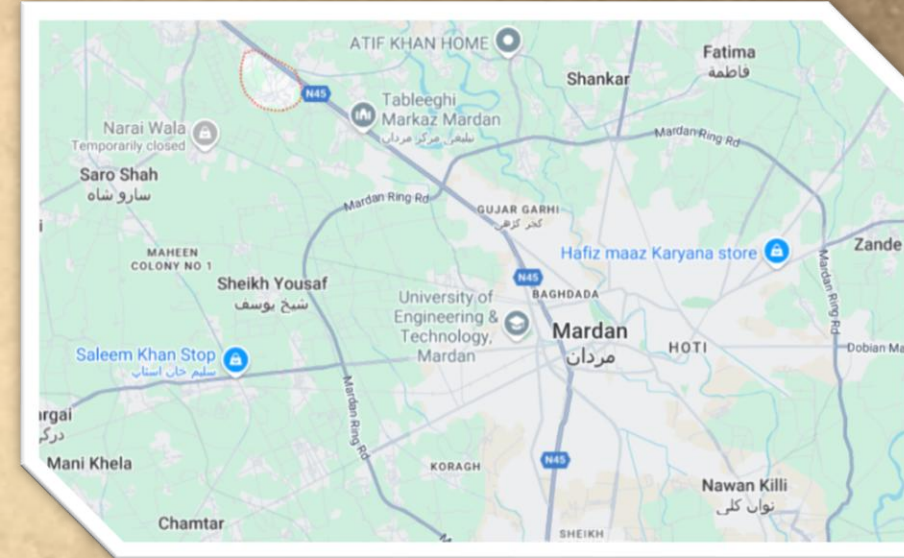
Description: It is the largest cave monuments in the Mardan District located on the crest of the Paja mountain, towers 2067 m over the Sadam valley to the north-east of Katlang. Its etymology is based on the popular legend that one of the tunnels with the cave leads ultimately to Kashmir. The cave is exceedingly lofty and spacious with two turns in its long corridor.

District: Mardan | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

13. Sahri Bahlol Remains

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



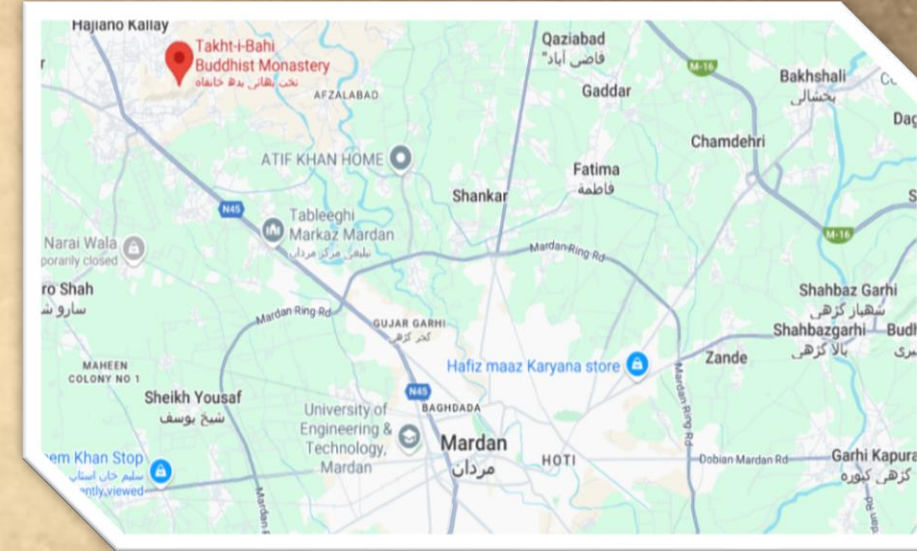
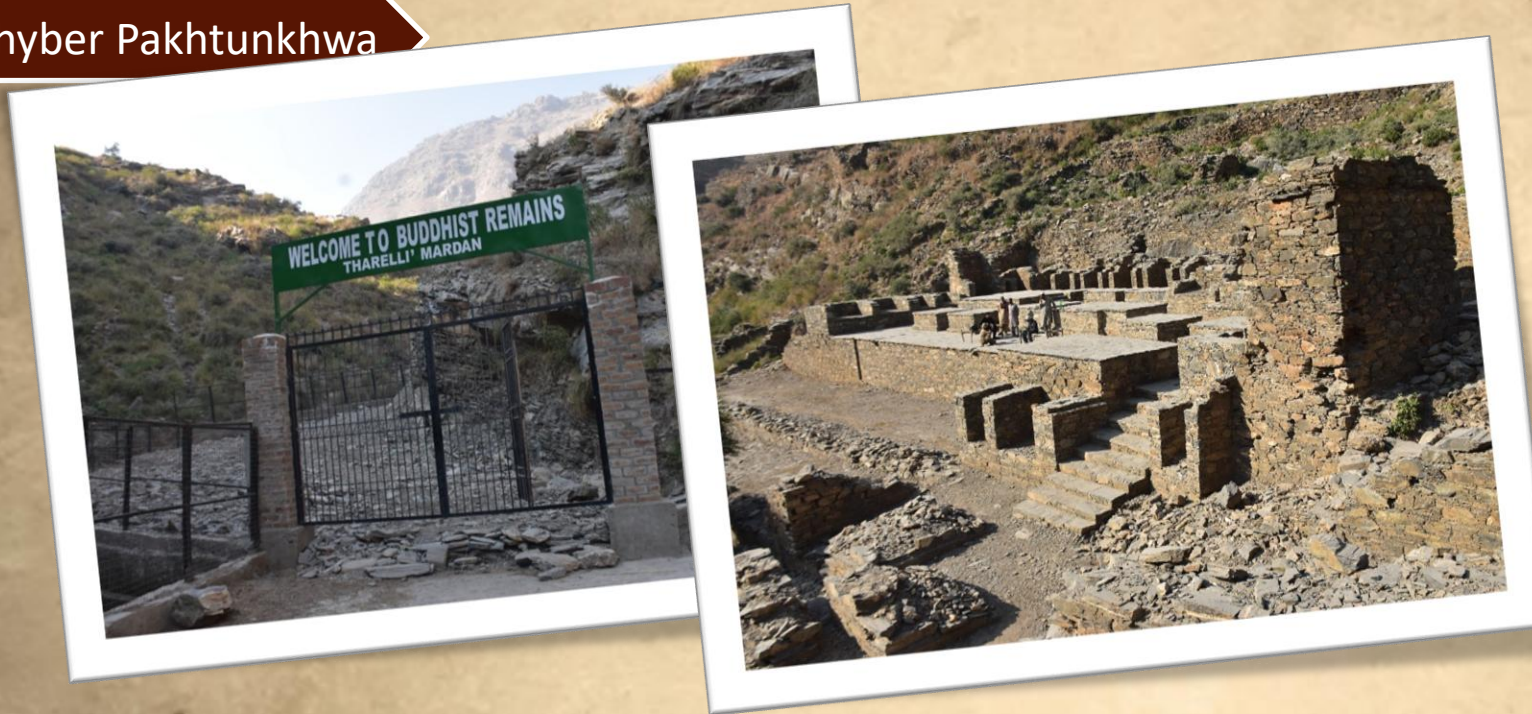
Description: The ancient Buddhist settlement and religious site of Sehri Behlol now completely buried under the modern village of the same name and surrounded by agricultural land is located about 3 1/2 km off Malakand-Mardan Road towards northeast after crossing Dagai Nihir. The site is completely covered by modern buildings and only surviving in name. Some structures are however, still visible at the foundation levels of modern buildings. The site does not exist on the ground.

District: Mardan | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

14. Thareli Buddhist Remains

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



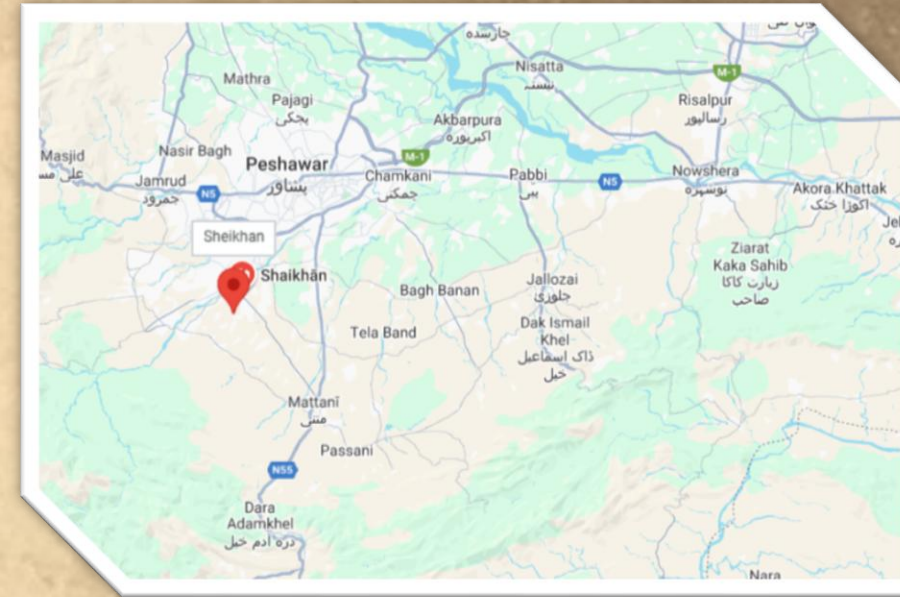
Description: One of the most impressive Buddhist sites of Gandhara region is Thareli, situated about 5 km north-west of Jamalgarhi in the district of Mardan. This Buddhist settlement derives its name from a nearby perennial spring. Though known to the archaeologists since 19th century, excavations at Thareli were started by the Japanese Archaeological Mission in close collaboration with the department of archaeology.

District: Mardan | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

15. Sheikhan Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



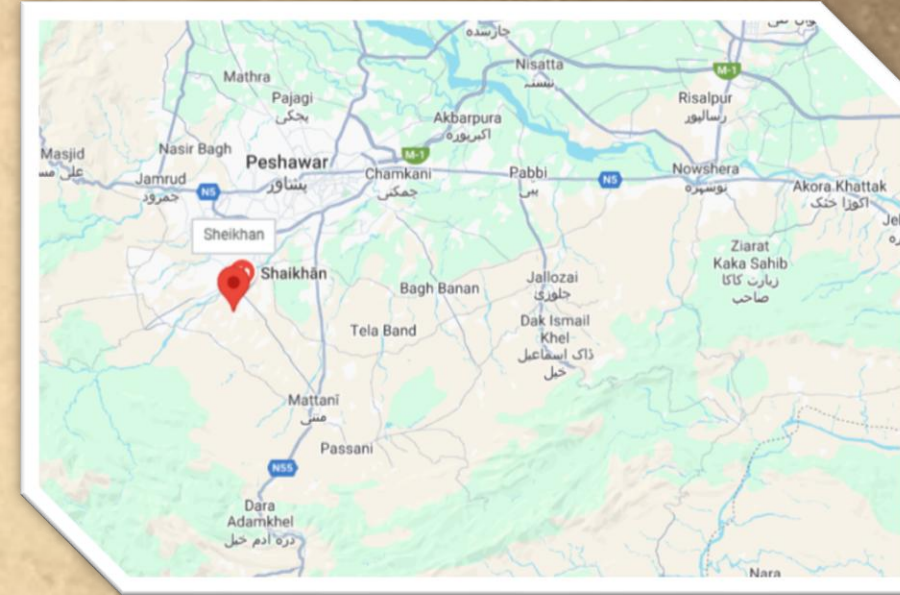
Description: The ancient site of Shaikhan Dheri is situated in the vicinity of Charsadda about 32 km north of Peshawar. Excavations at the site of Shaikhan Dheri revealed three main phases in life of the city including those of the Greeks at the bottom, Scytho-Parthian in the middle and the Kushan on top. The exposed ruins of Shaikhan Dheri could be well compared with the Sirkap ruins of Taxila.

District: Charsadda | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

16. Sethian Complex

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



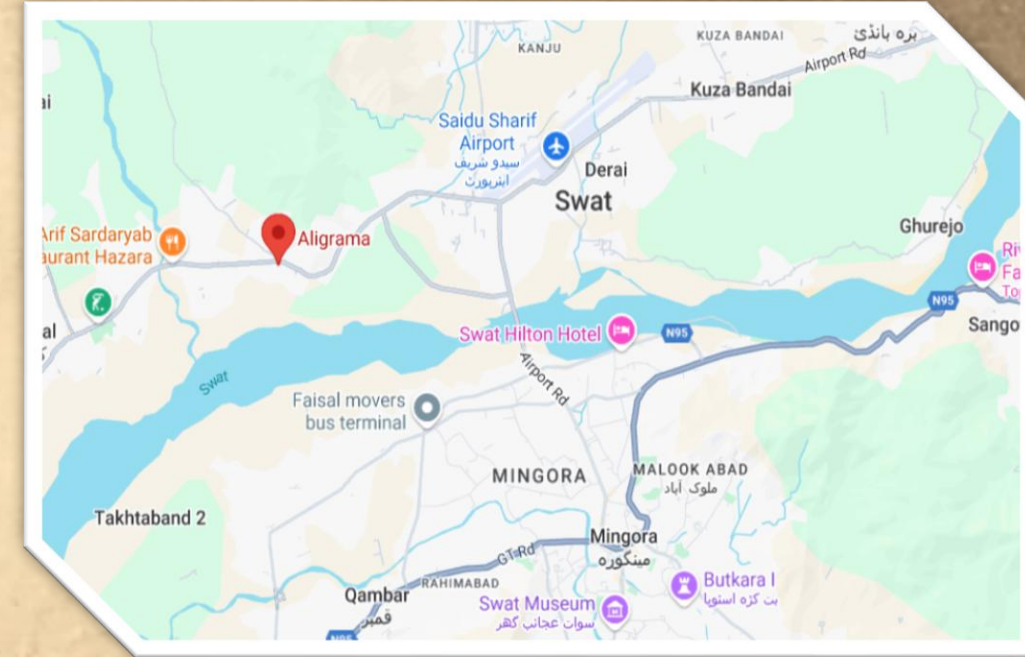
Description: The ancient site of Shaikhan Dheri is situated in the vicinity of Charsadda about 32 km north of Peshawar. Excavations at the site of Shaikhan Dheri revealed three main phases in life of the city including those of the Greeks at the bottom, Scytho-Parthian in the middle and the Kushan on top. The exposed ruins of Shaikhan Dheri could be well compared with the Sirkap ruins of Taxila.

District: Charsadda | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

17. Ali grama Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, measuring 200m x 195m, fortified by defensive walls. Remains of buildings are visible with scattered potshards all over the surface.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

18. Ghalegai Cave

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A colossal Buddha image has been carved on a boulder measuring 6.80m x3.20 with a depth of 0.85m. The Buddha is in dhyani mudra style. Due to vagaries of time, the rock has been slightly eroded.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



19. Shina shah Stupa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is an important Buddhist archaeological site, was excavated by the Federal Department of Archaeology and subsequently by the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar. The main stupa at the site is square in plan, measuring 22m x 22m with a height of 17m, portraying three storeys including the plinth and the top third storey surmounted by a drum of the composite dome.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of KPK

20. Dangram Stupa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A Buddhist period archaeological site, in a bad state of preservation. The stupa is rectangular in plan, having a stairway facing towards west. The first storey of the stupa is quadrangular in plan, while the second, third and fourth storeys are circular in plan, topped by raised dome.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



21. Gogdara Rock Carving

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This specimen of rock art was discovered in 1955 by Prof. G. Tucci, has more than one hundred carvings on a rocky cliff at the foot of the hill, the rock face presents some 118 figures incised or executed as graffiti on the cliff surface, some 71 animal figures have been identified. On another rock there are four seated human figures including a defaced Maitreya in lalitasana on the extreme right. He holds a water pot. Then there is a defaced Avalokitesvara in lalitasana in pensive mood. The figures are not in good state of preservation.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 2 Million Years BP – 18,000 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

22. Loebnr Stupa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



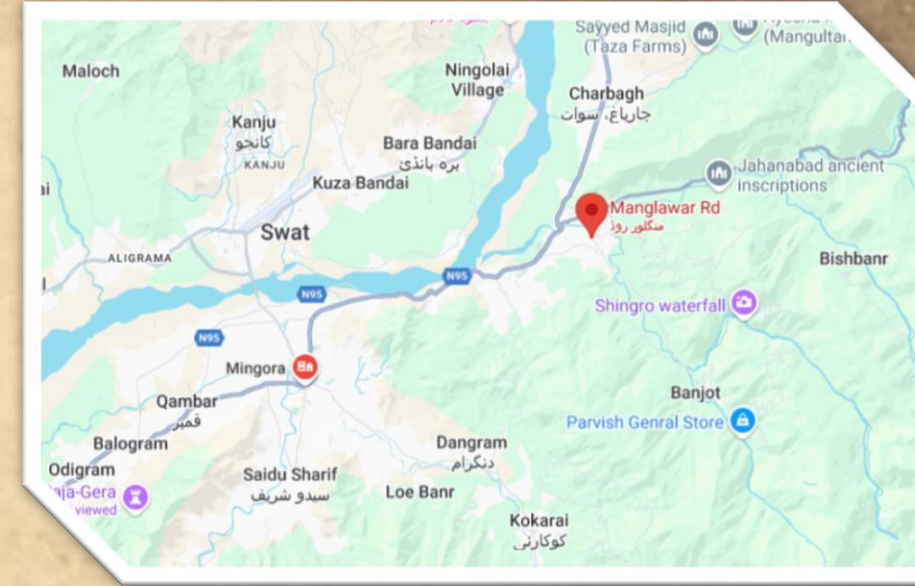
Description: An archaeological stupa site, is standing on a double platform. The first storey is quadrangular in plan, having two progressively receding circular storeys, the second of which forms the drum, decorated with pilasters. The stairway is aligned on an east access, provided with a projection, on the first and second storeys.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

23. Manglwar Stupa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



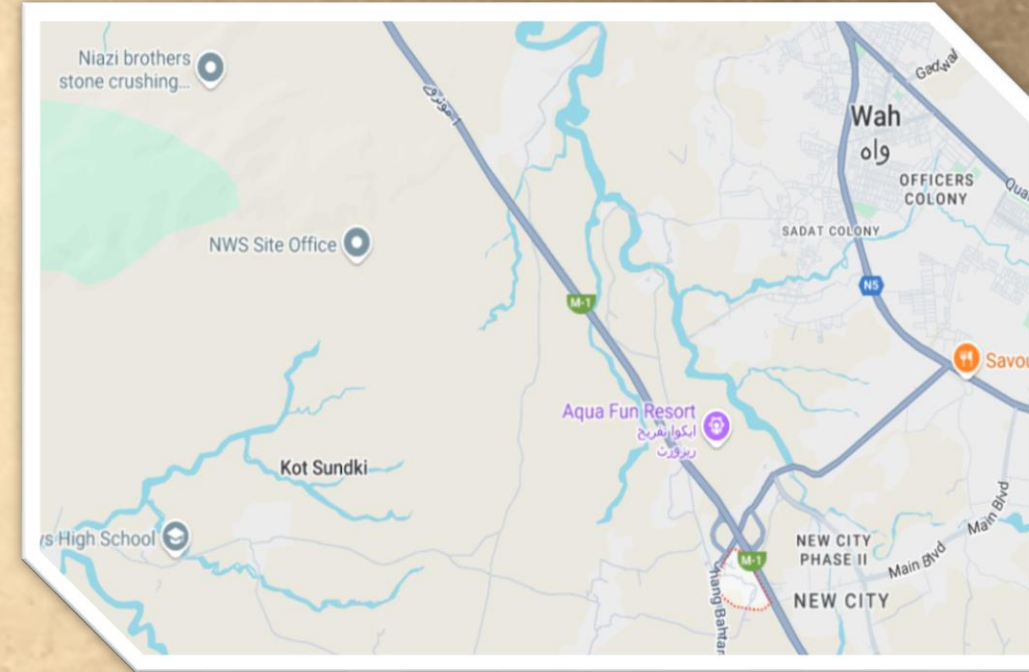
Description: An archaeological site, comprised of hundreds of graves with irregular shape. Remnants of pottery and stones are evident.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1800 – 600 Century BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

24. Barama Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, comprised of hundreds of graves with irregular shape. Remnants of pottery and stones are evident.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1800 – 600 Century BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

25. Najigram Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



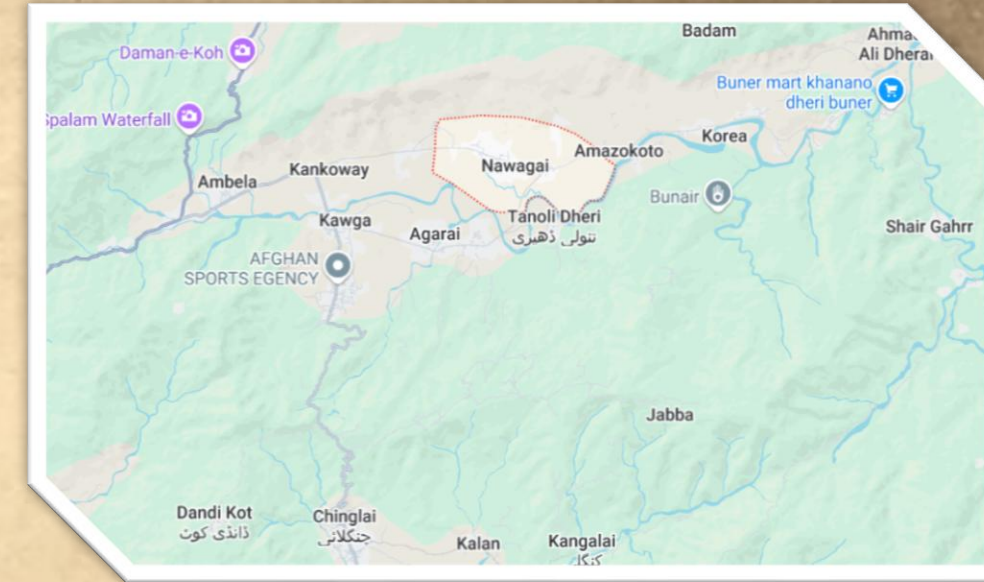
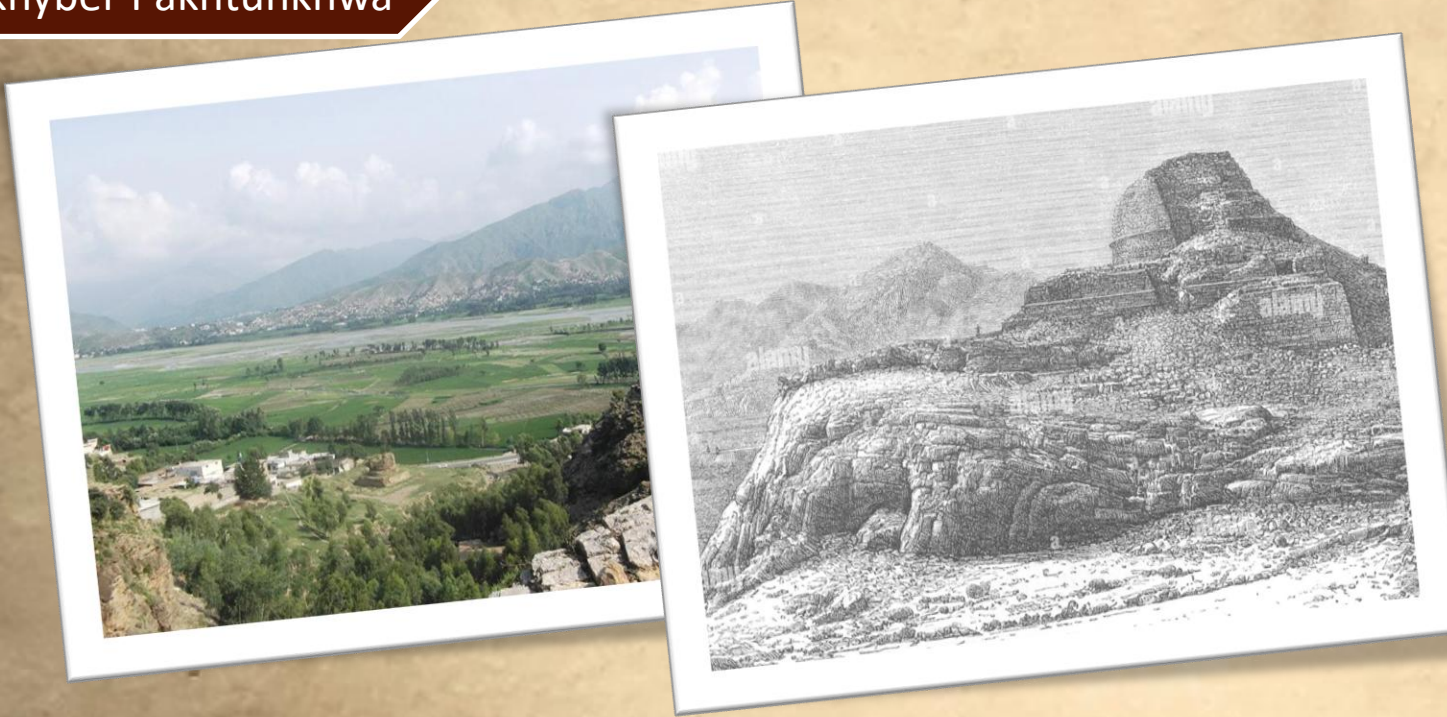
Description: A Buddhist monastery with a main stupa. The main stupa is composed of five storeys. The 1st storey is quadrangular in plan, while the remaining storeys are circular in plan. It is an impressive stupa with massive construction. The stairway to the plinth is facing towards west. The main stupa is surrounded by votive stupas of various shapes and sizes. The monastery is located on the south of the main stupa.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of KPK

26. Nawagai (Gumbatona)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



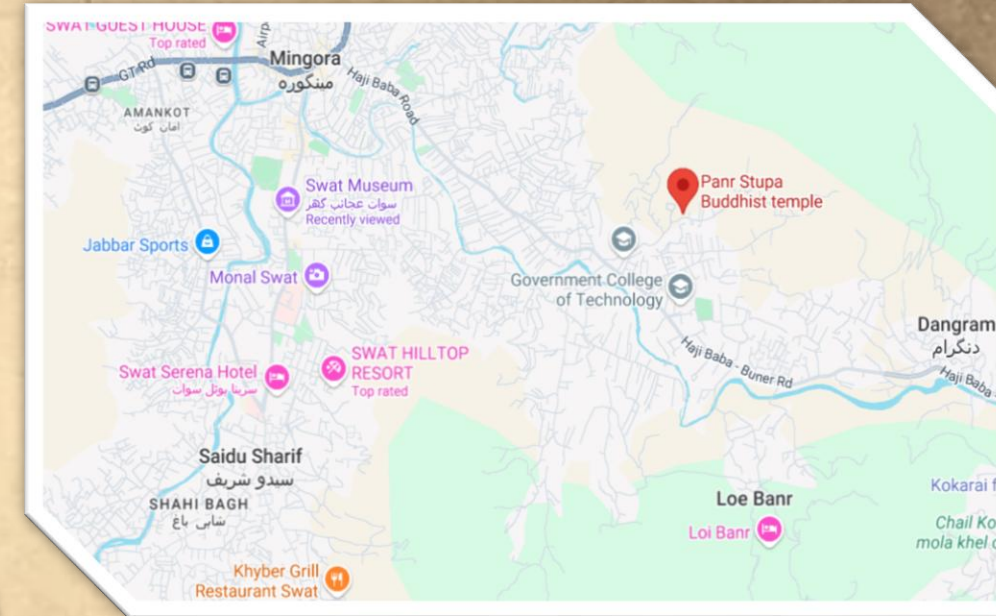
Description: Rock carvings depicting horse riders and a sacred shrine located in Nawagai area near Bajaur-Peshawar main high way. These carvings are associated to 5th-6th century CE.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of KPK

27. Panr Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, with a monastery court and a stupa court. The main stupa is surrounded by votive stupas. The buildings are built with soapstone. Sculptures and architectural elements of pale green schist stone were found from the site.

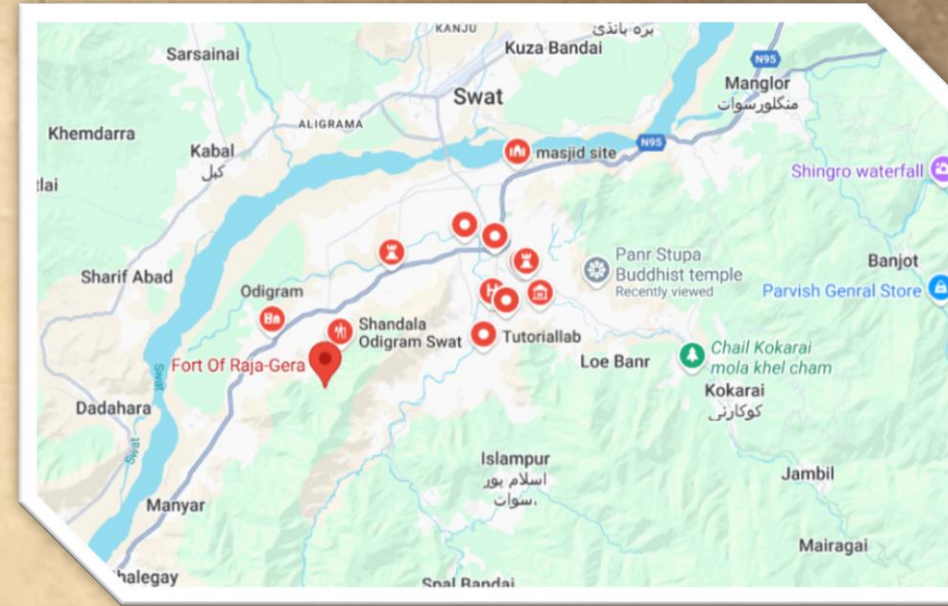
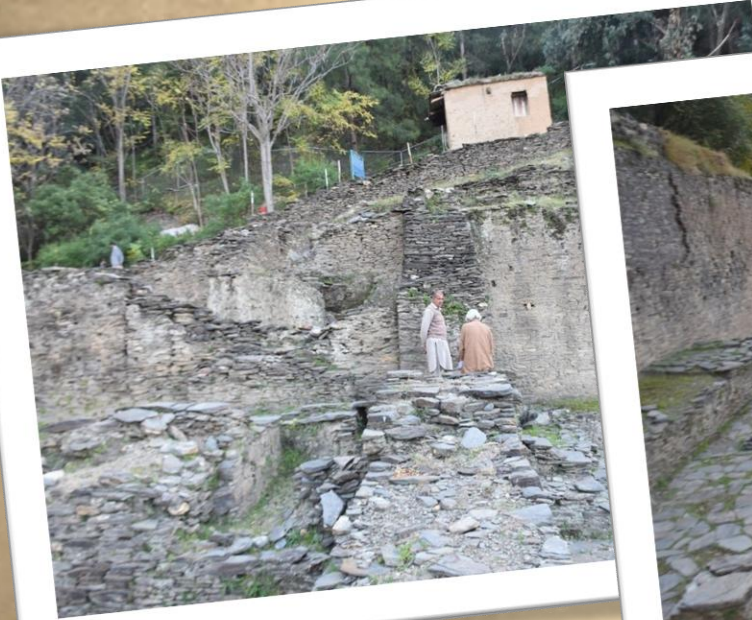
District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government



28. Udegram Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil

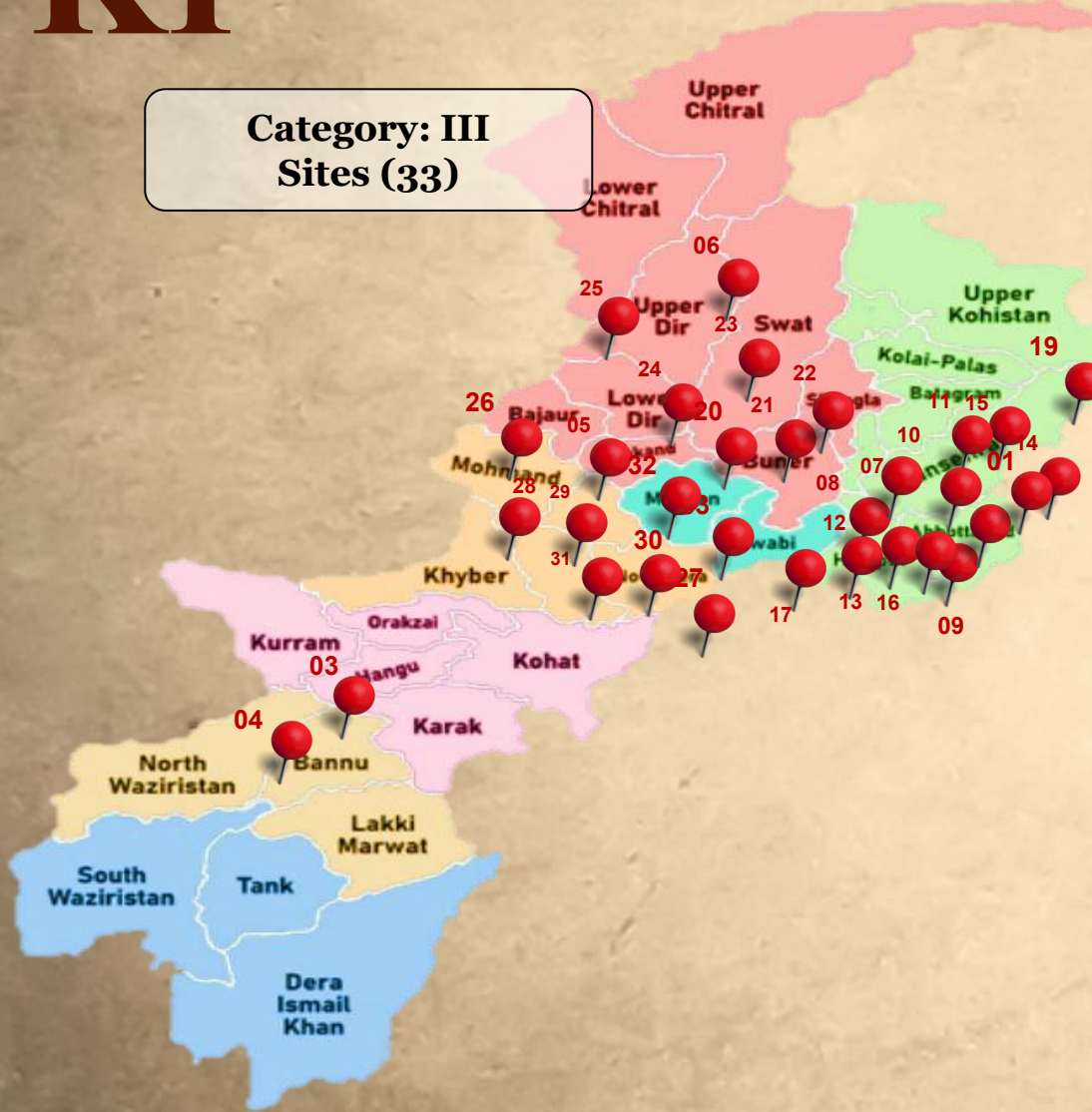


Description: A castle, associated with Greek period. On its northern end the fortified portion of the crest was protected by a strong redoubt, defended by massive buttressed walls. The ancient wall runs for 800yards along the crest.

District: Swat | **Relative Chronology:** 4th – 2nd Century BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of KPK

KP

**Category: III
Sites (33)**

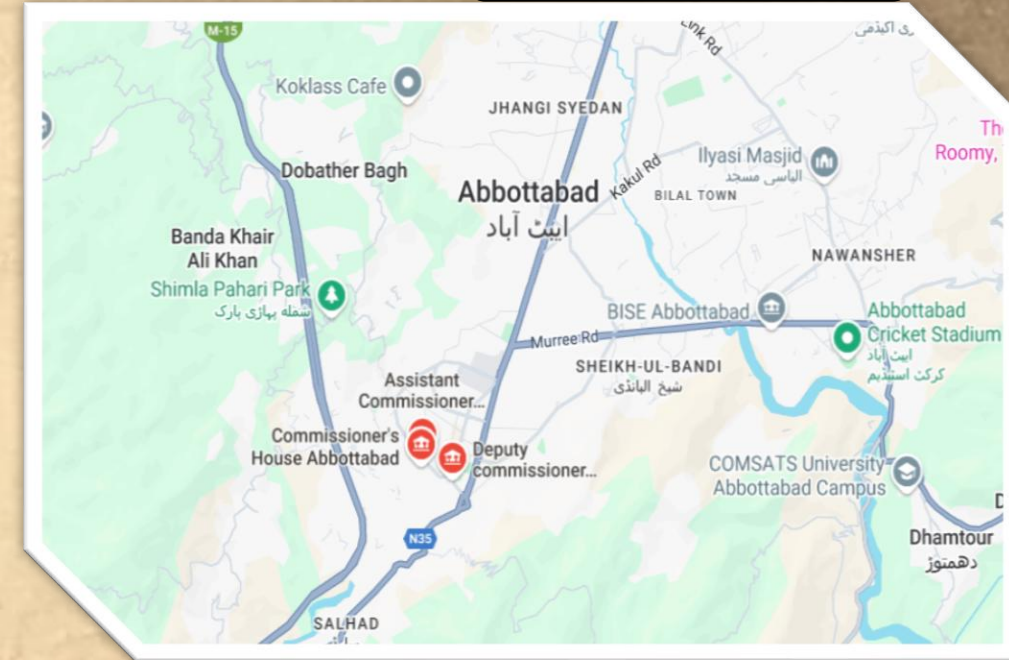


Sr	Site Locations	Monuments
01	Abbotabad	Commissioner's Residence, Abbottabad
02	Abbotabad	Bharj or Tuma Site
03	Bannu	Ghundai
04	Bannu	Sheri Khan Tarakai
05	Charsadda	Kaniza ki Dheri
06	Lower Dir	Bukhara (Mound)
07	Haripur, Chitti	Chitti Site
08	Haripur, Dobandi	Dobandi Site
09	Haripur, Jaulian	Tope Site (Mound)
10	Haripur, Kamalpur	Tope Site
11	Haripur, Kutehra	Bhari Dheri
12	Haripur, Kutehra	Dana Wali
13	Haripur, Mirpur	Mirpur Mound
14	Haripur, Pind Ghakran	Mound Pind Ghakhran
15	Haripur, Tarnawa	Tarnawa Chitti Site, A & B
16	Haripur, Tofikian	Three Bajran Site, B,C,D,
17	Haripur, Tofikian	Tofikian Mound
18	Mansehra	Government High School,
19	Mansehra	Zaro Dheri
20	Mardan, Chak No.2.	Turlandi Ghundai (Mound)
21	Mardan	Chargul Dheri
22	Mardan, Jamal Garhi	Chichar Dheri
23	Mardan, Near Gariala	Adina Dheri
24	Mardan	Maida Ghundai or Maida Dheri.
25	Mardan	Hannual Dheri
26	Mardan	Takhta (Takhta Band)
27	Nowshera, Mondery	Black Rock on right bank of Indus.
28	Peshawar	Rattappan Mound
29	Peshawar Cantt	Capital Cinema
30	Peshawar Cantt	Falk Ser Cinema
31	Peshawar	Hamza Garhi Mound
32	Peshawar, Mera Prand	Dharam Sal ki Dheri
33	Peshawar, Razar	Chan Dheri

1. Commissioner's Residence Abbottabad

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



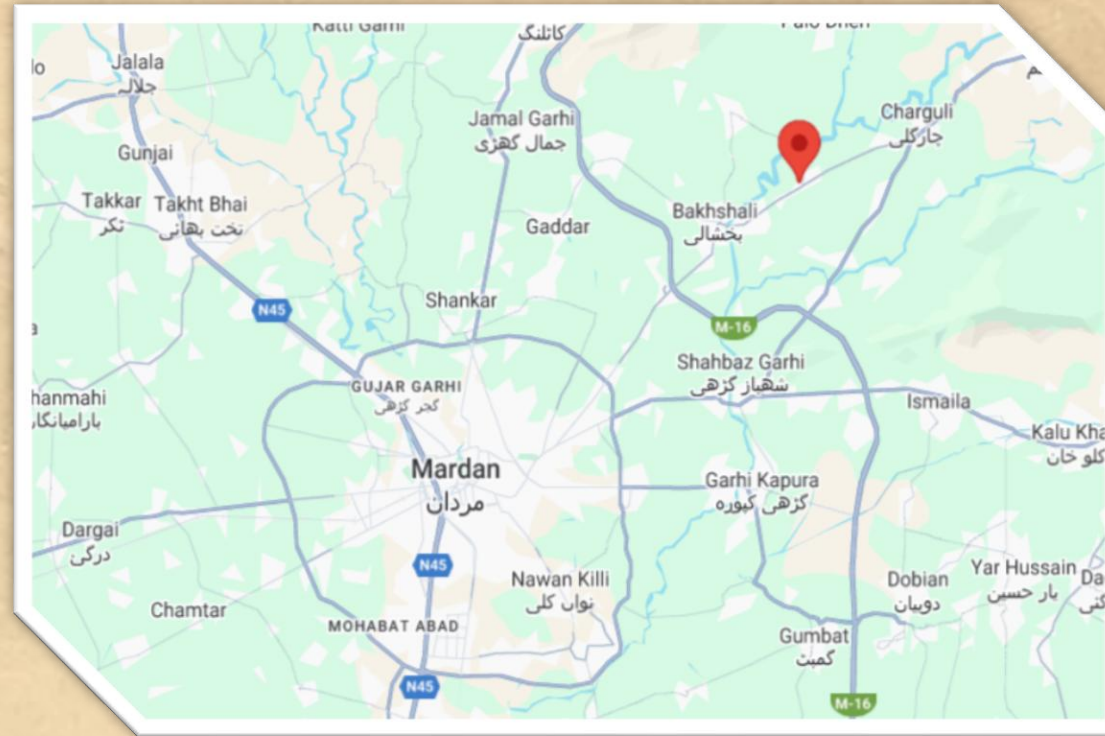
Description: Abbottabad town in Hazara, NWFP/KPK, Pakistan, is a historical town dating from British colonial days. It was founded in January 1853 by Major James Abbott (born 1807-died 1896) who was first British Deputy Commissioner of the region. Today, Abbottabad is a big and flourishing town, with many benefits and problems, at the same time.

District: Abbottabad | **Relative Chronology:** 1853 - 1947 | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of KPK

2. Bharj or Tuma Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Bharj or Tumma are lesser-known areas in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) region of Pakistan. These areas are often associated with the local geography and may include historical, cultural, or natural significance depending on their specific location.

District: Abbottabad | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE – 1800 CE | **Legal Status:** | **Ownership:** KPK Government

3. Ghundai

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



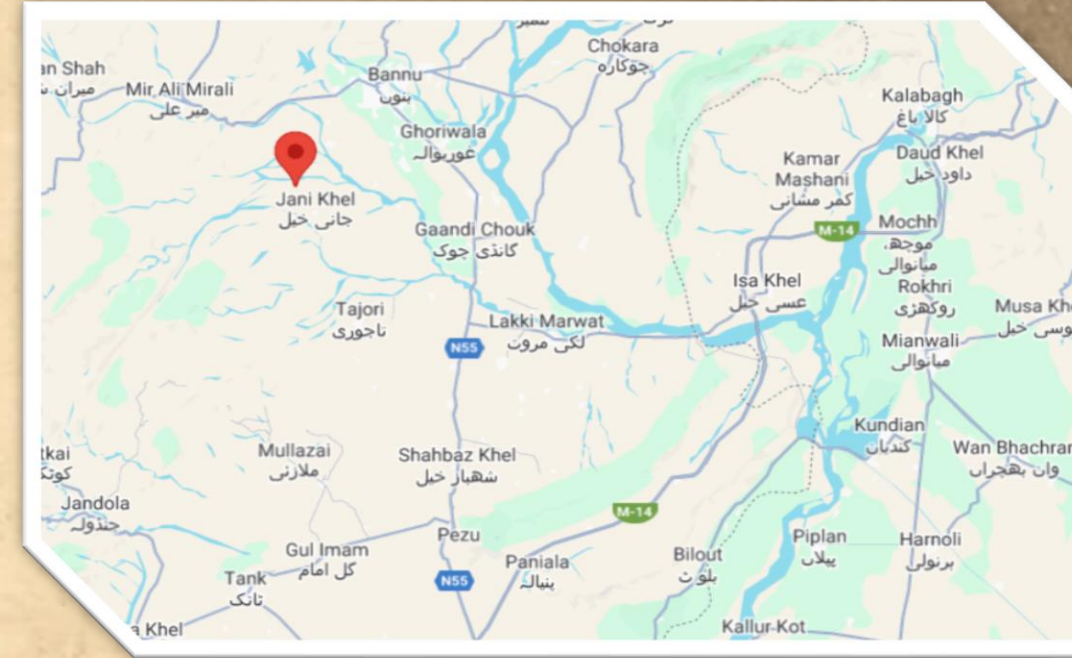
Description: The historical mound of Periano Ghundai is located near Fort Sandeman and very close to the town of Zhobe. It is badly devastated by natural hazard and human vandalism. It measures 240 x 200 m with a height of 16 m. It is a very potential site, which overlaps all known civilizations lingering from pre-historic to the Sassanian period.

District: Zhob | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

4. Sheri Khan Tarakai

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

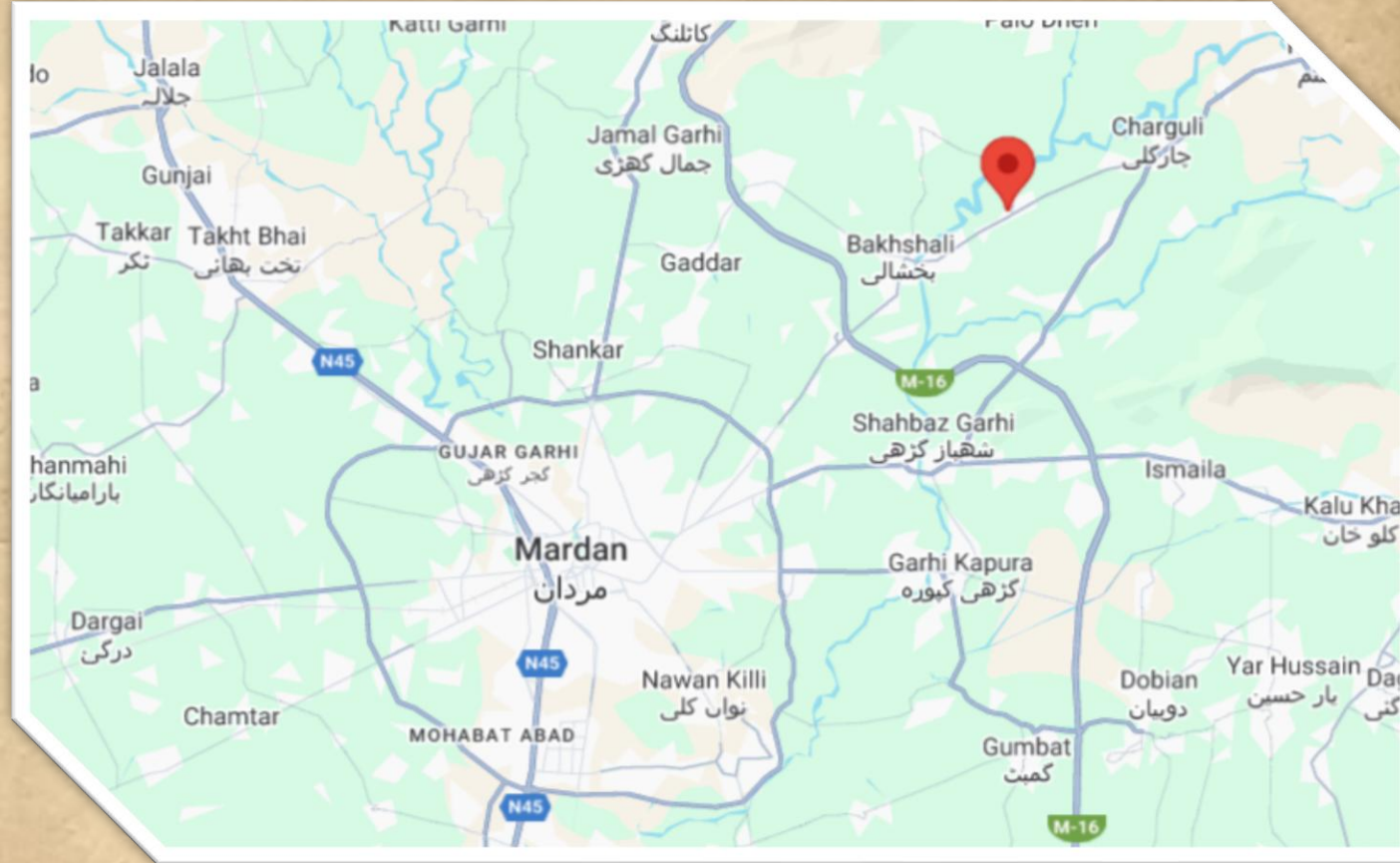


Description: An archaeological site, situated in the east, while F.R. area in Bannu District 10 km north west of Jani-Kheil. It is the earliest site discovered in the area. The site has already been excavated by a joint team of the Institute of Archaeology London University and British Museum in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology, Peshawar University.

District: Bannu | **Relative Chronology:** 5600 BCE – 3500 BE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

5. Kaniza Ki Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

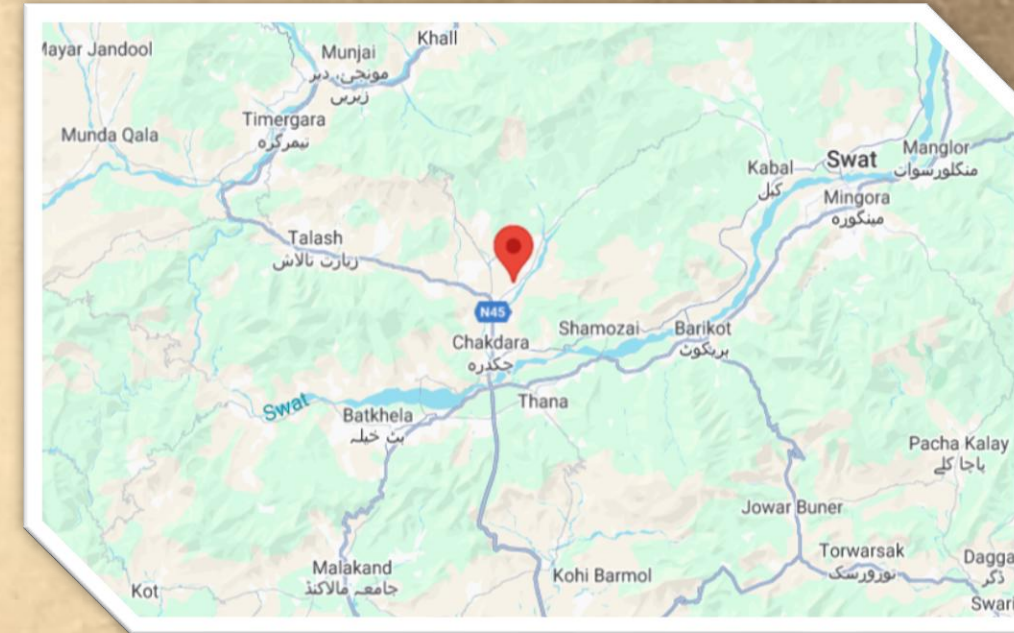
Description: A Buddhist site, spread over an area of 4000 sq.m and associated with Kushan period.

District: Mardan | **Relative Chronology:** 1st Century – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

6. Bukhara Mound

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, comprising of a small mound, measuring 10m x 10m x 2m, having exposed wall structures and ruined foundations of rooms.

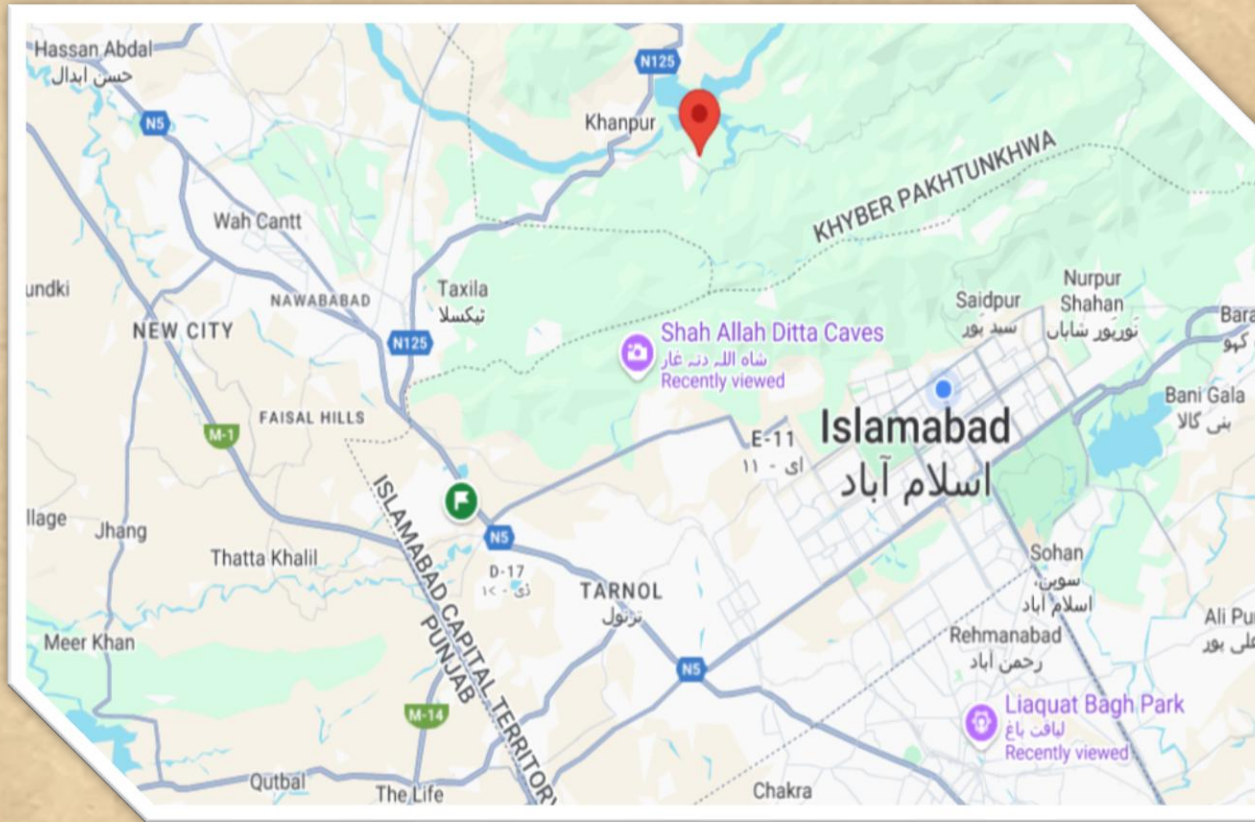
District: Lower Dir | **Relative Chronology:** 6th Century BCE – 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



7. Chitti Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



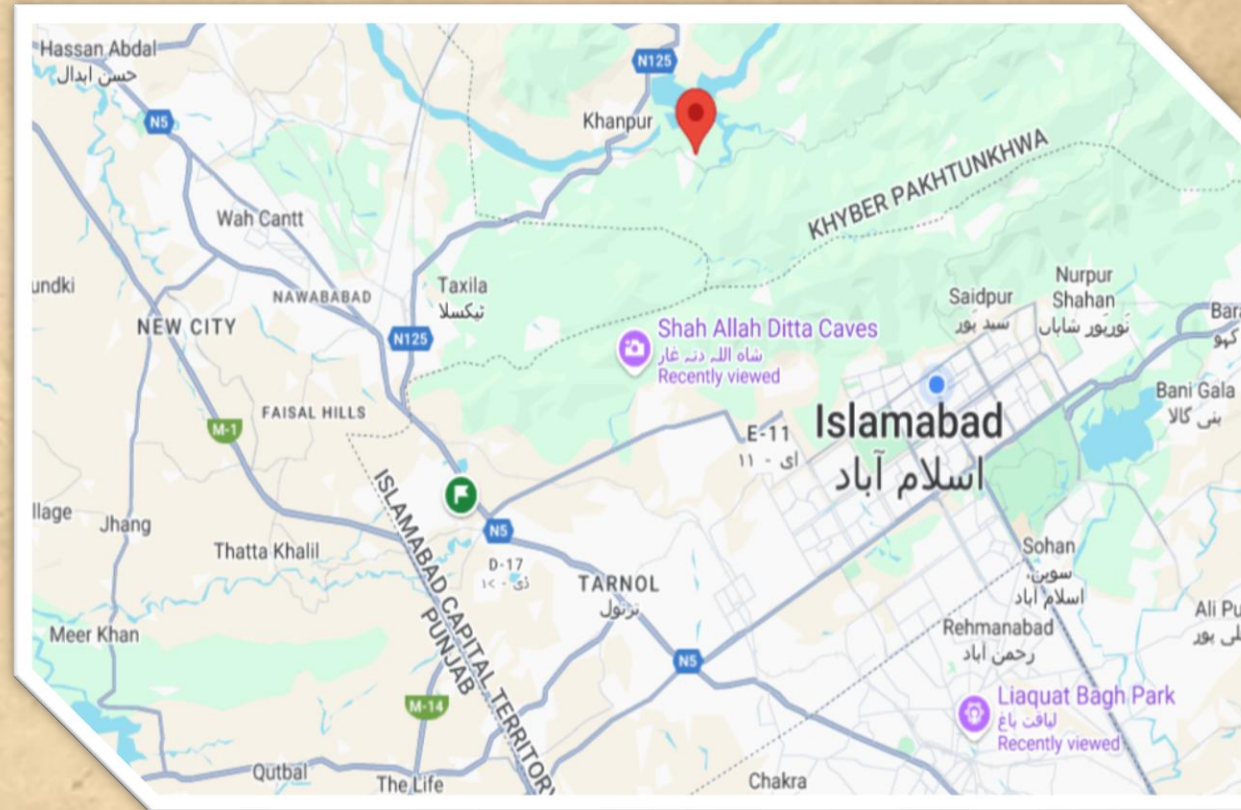
Description: An archaeological site, measuring 110x25x3m. Structures are visible on the surface with scattered potshards on its surface.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

8. Dobandi Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



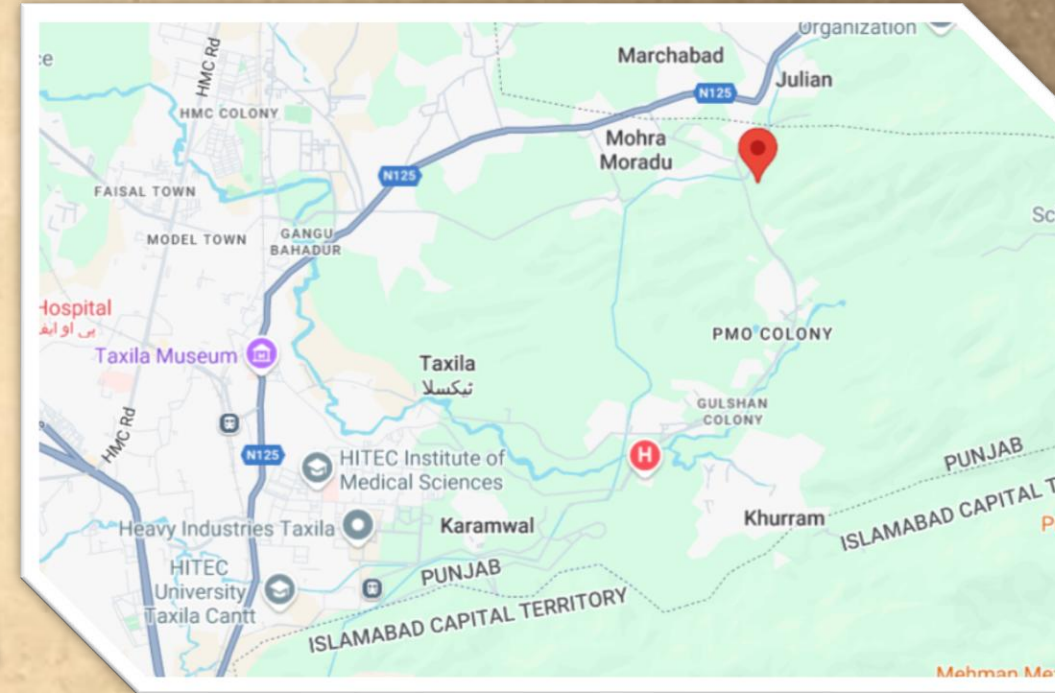
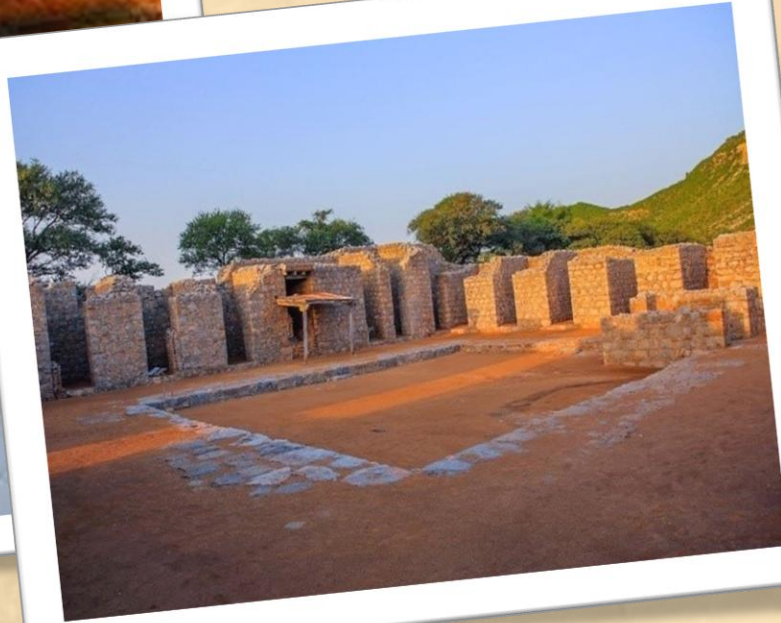
Description: Dobandi site represents remains of small stupas, badly disturbed by the villagers to level the land for agricultural purposes for the last 20 years. A part of the mound is locally known as Chitti-Dobandi. Total area of the mound is about 1000 square meters.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

9. Top Site (Julian)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This Buddhist site, consists of a stupa and a monastic complex, built in diaper masonry. The courtyard measures 30.20x30.10m, while diameter of stupa is 10.30m.

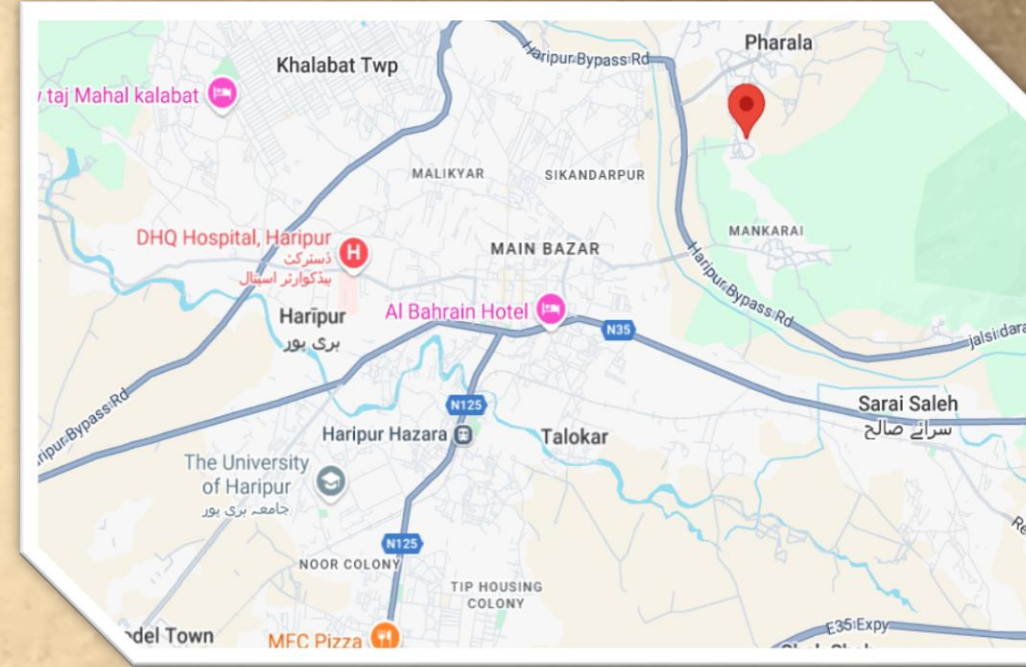
District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



10. Top Site (Kamalpur)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



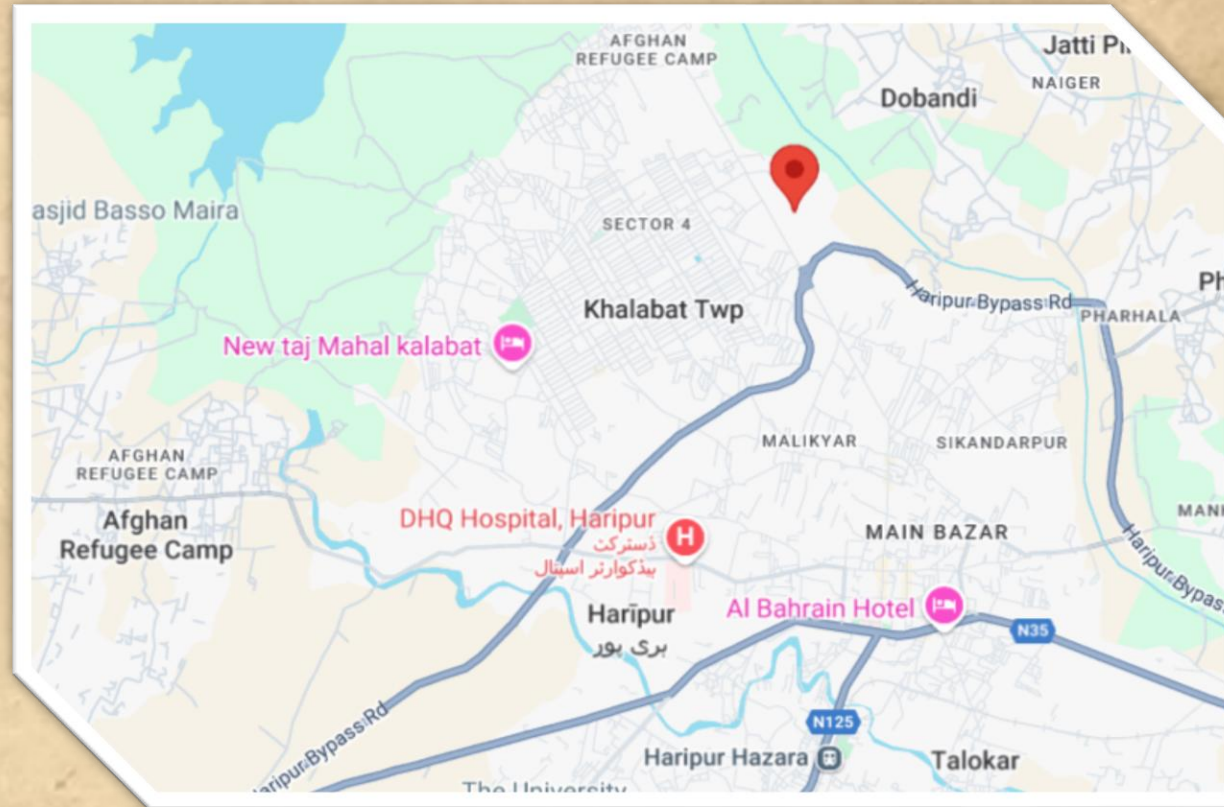
Description: An archaeological site represents disturbed remains of a settlement. The pottery on the surface indicates Buddhist period. Total area of the site is about 10117 square meters.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

11. Bhari Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

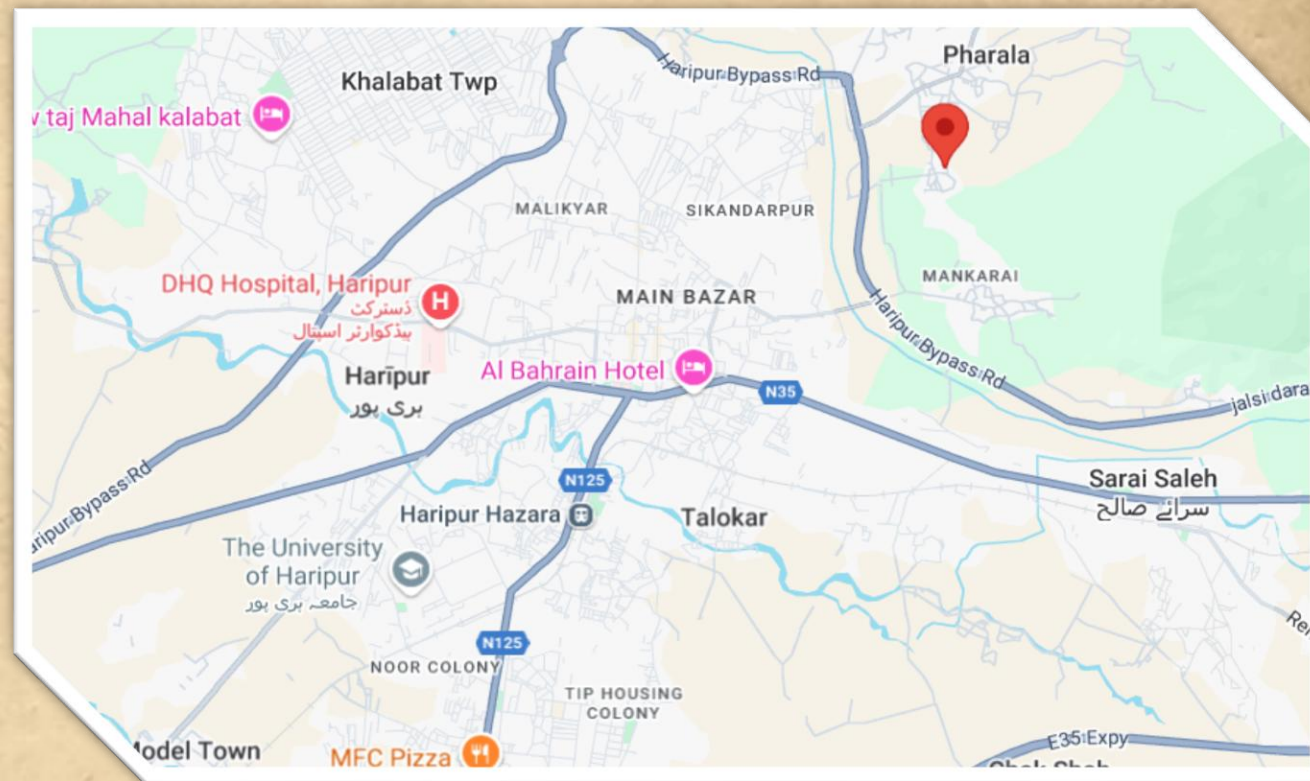


Description: An archaeological site, measuring 33x21x8m. The potshards are scattered on its surface.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

12. Dona wali Site (Kotehra)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

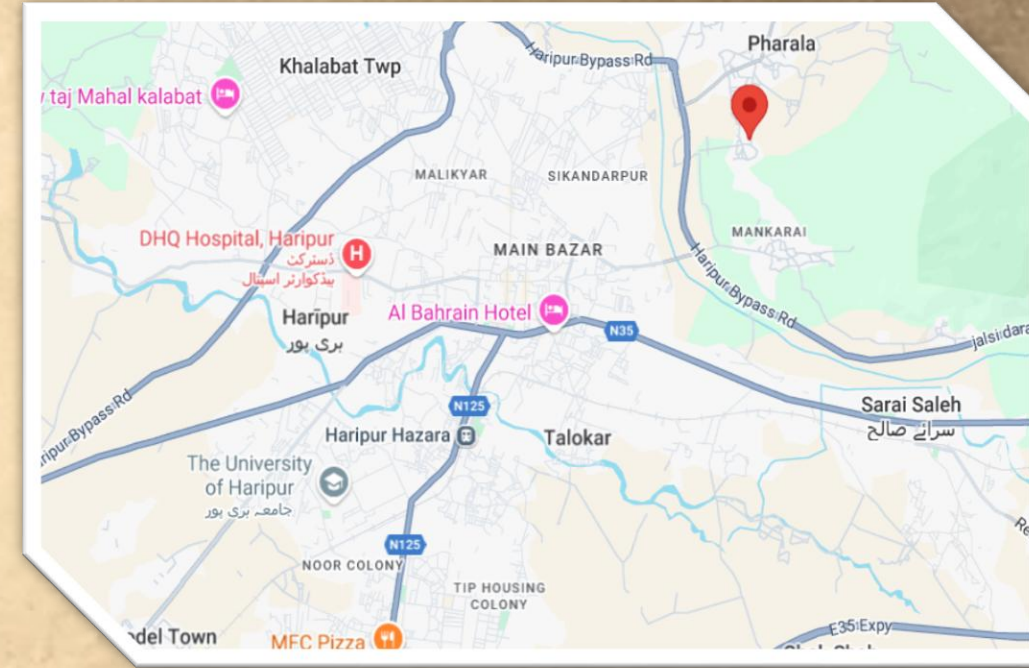
Description: Dona-wali site represents extensive remains of stone walls with 1 meter width built on the top of a hill near Village Kotehra. The traces of small rooms are visible in a large area. Total area of the site is about 20234 square meter.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

13. Mirpur Site

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

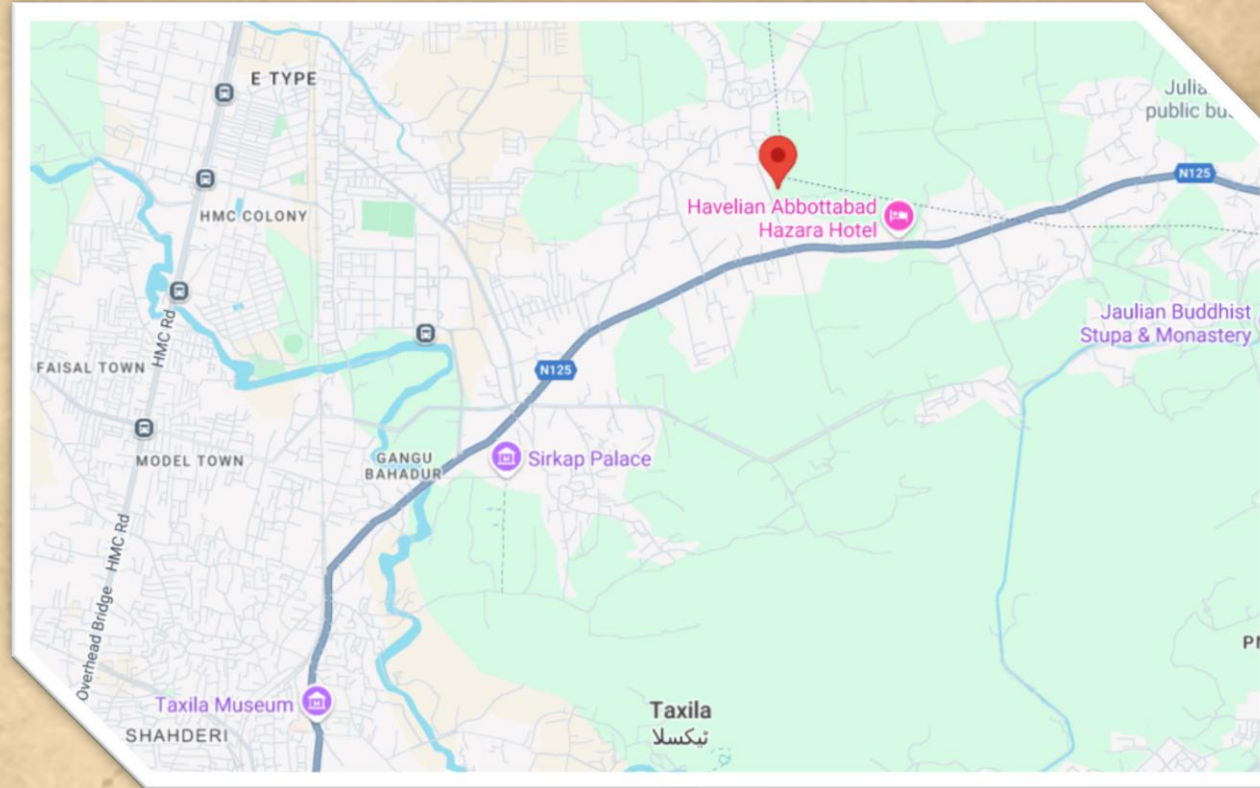


Description: An archaeological site, in ruined condition measuring 272x208m. Remnants of stone masonry wall are visible. The potshards are also found scattered on its surface.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

14. Mound Pind Ghakran

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



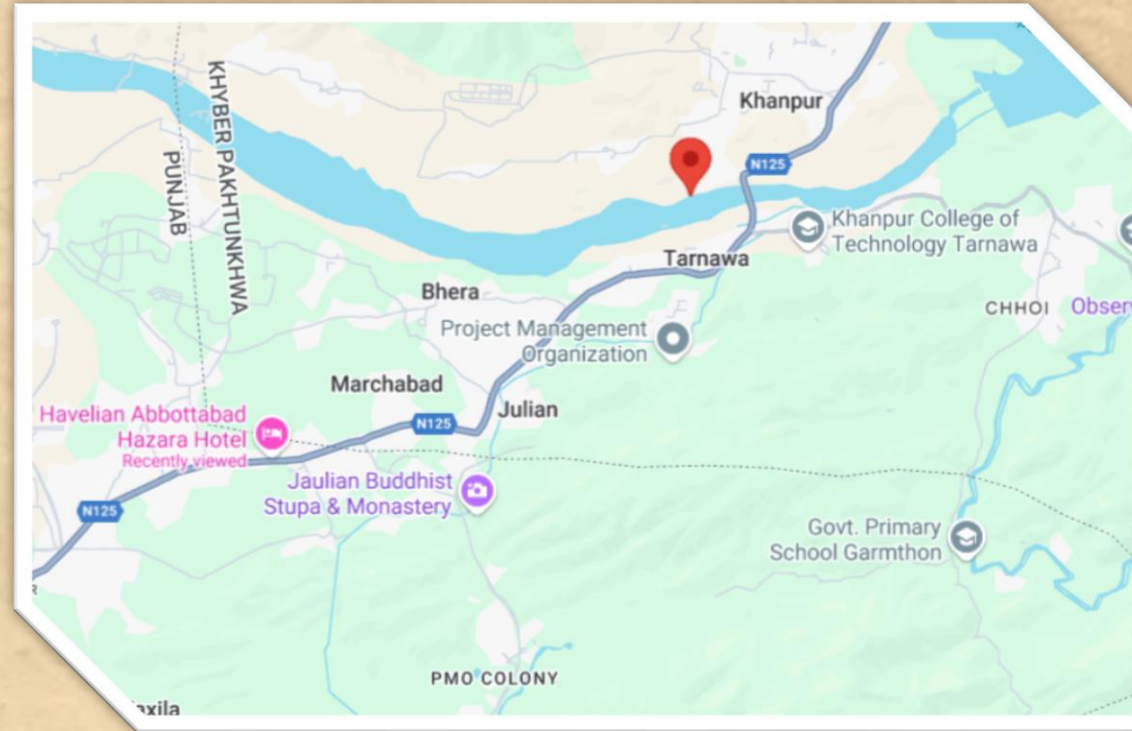
Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: The ancient mound at Pind Ghakharn represents disturbed Buddhist remains. Traces of structural remains are also visible at the site.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

15. Tarnawa Chitti Site A & B

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

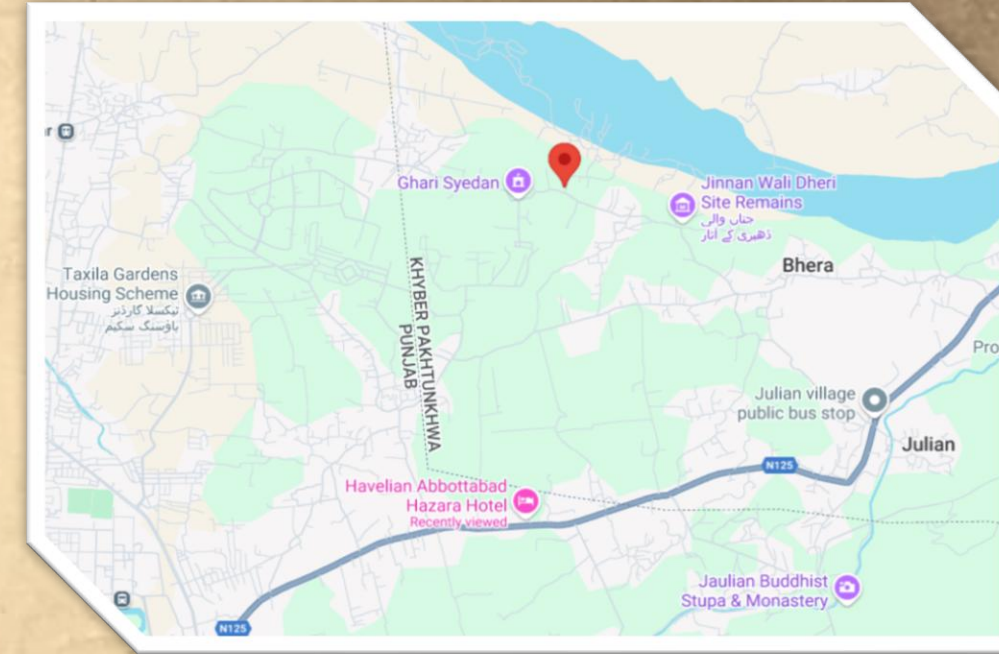
Description: Tarnawa is a small village on the left Bank of Haro River about 5 km to the South-west of Khanpur and about 365m to the west of the village, there are the remains of a large stupa on the plain, about 14m in diameter and 7m high. On the east, there are the ruins of a large monastery about 19 square meter and about 01 km to the south, there is a steep hill about 150 or 180 m in height on which there are three stupas which are supposed to be still intact.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

16. Three Bajran Site A, B & C

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



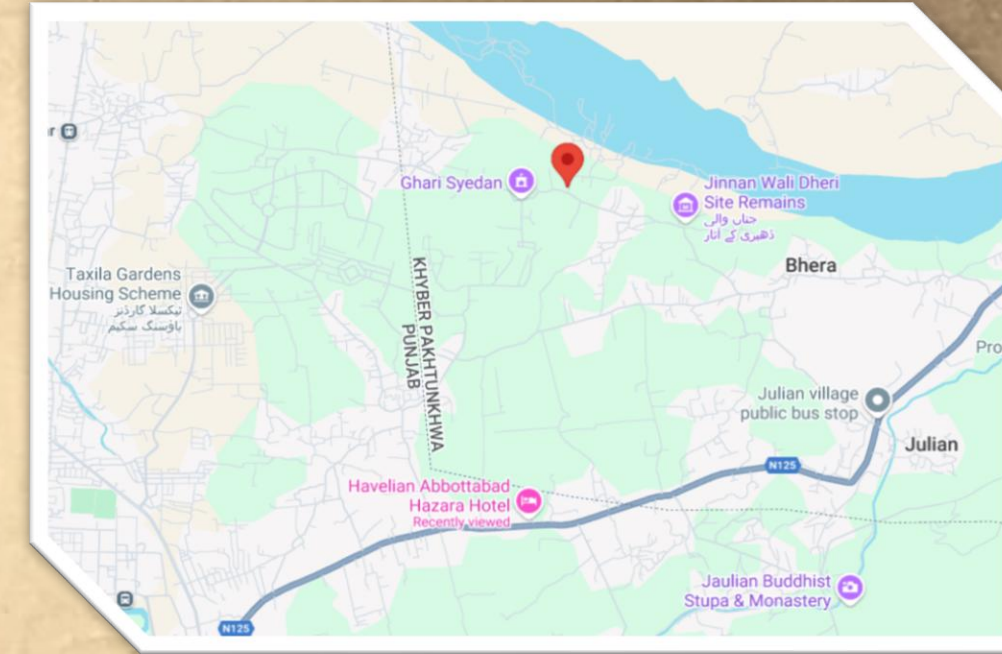
Description: Located on Tofkian Road in village Tofkian off Taxila-Haripur Road fully encroached by modern graveyard and houses. Some portions of the sites have come under cultivation.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

17. Three Bajran Site A, B & C

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Located on Tofkian Road in village Tofkian off Taxila-Haripur Road fully encroached by modern graveyard and houses. Some portions of the sites have come under cultivation.

District: Haripur | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

18. Government High School

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



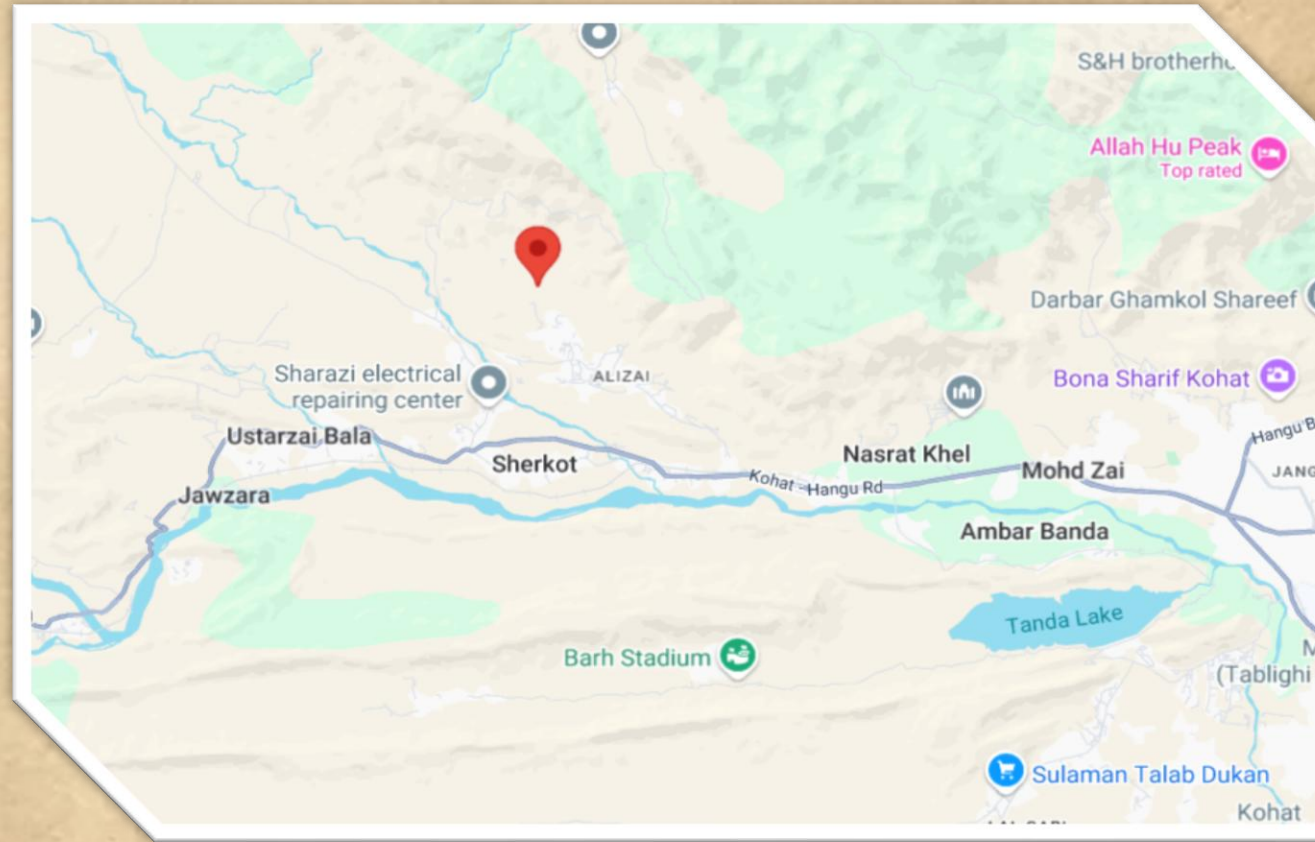
Description: A British period school building of an architectural value and in a good state of preservation.

District: Mansehra | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 – 1947 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



19. Zaro Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: A Buddhist period archaeological site, measuring 40x30m. Gold coins have been reported from the surface of the site.

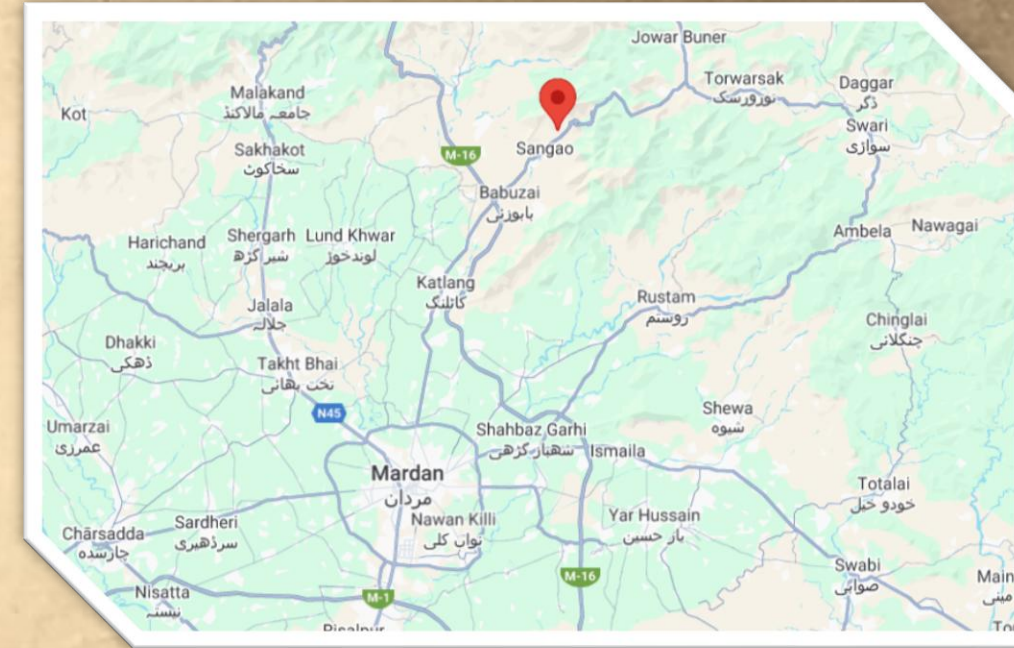
District: Mansehra | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



20. Turlandi Ghundai (Mound)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, in ruined condition, and spread over an area of 29000 sq.m. This site is associated with Scythian to Kushan periods and it has been plundered. Sculptures and coins were reported from the site.

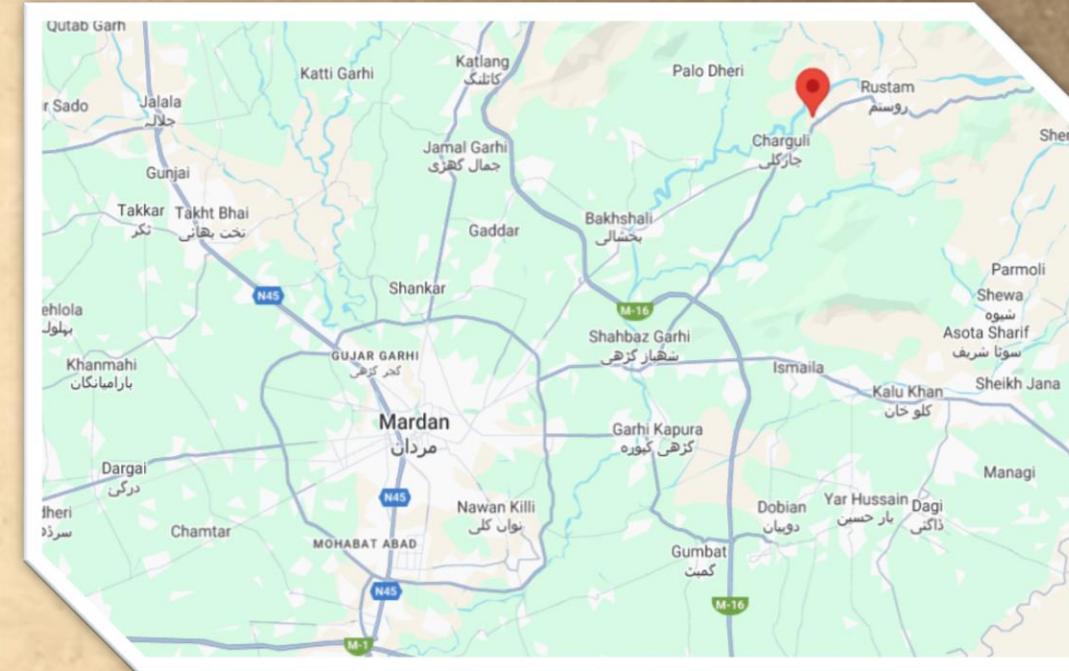
District: Mardan | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



21. Chargul Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, situated in the District of Mardan and about 10 km west of Shahbaz Garhi on Swabi-Mardan Road. It is almost square in shape, measuring 60.96x76.2 m, with a maximum height of 30.48 m. above the surrounding ground level. The surface of the mound is covered with potshards and broken pieces of steatite stone.

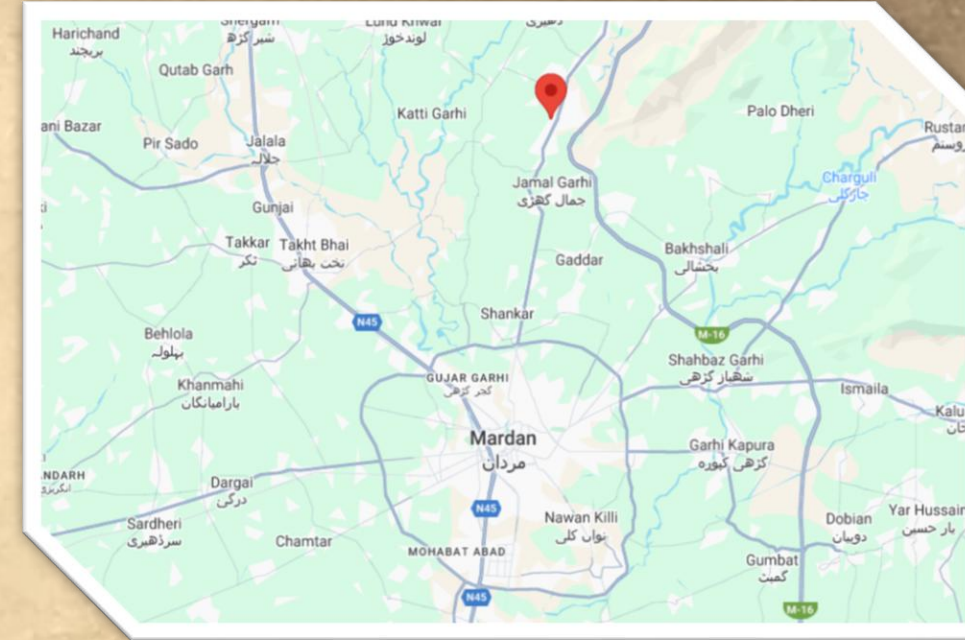
District: Mardan | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private



22. Chichar Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The whole neighborhood of Jamalgarhi is marked by monumental remains of Kushan period. On the north side of the Jamalgarhi hill, are the distinct traces of a former path, which leads to the foot of the hill through a perennial stream, flows by a small village of Chichar about 1.5 km north- north-west of Jamalgarhi, where the structures of Chichar Dheri mark ancient site.

District: Mardan | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private



23. Adina Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



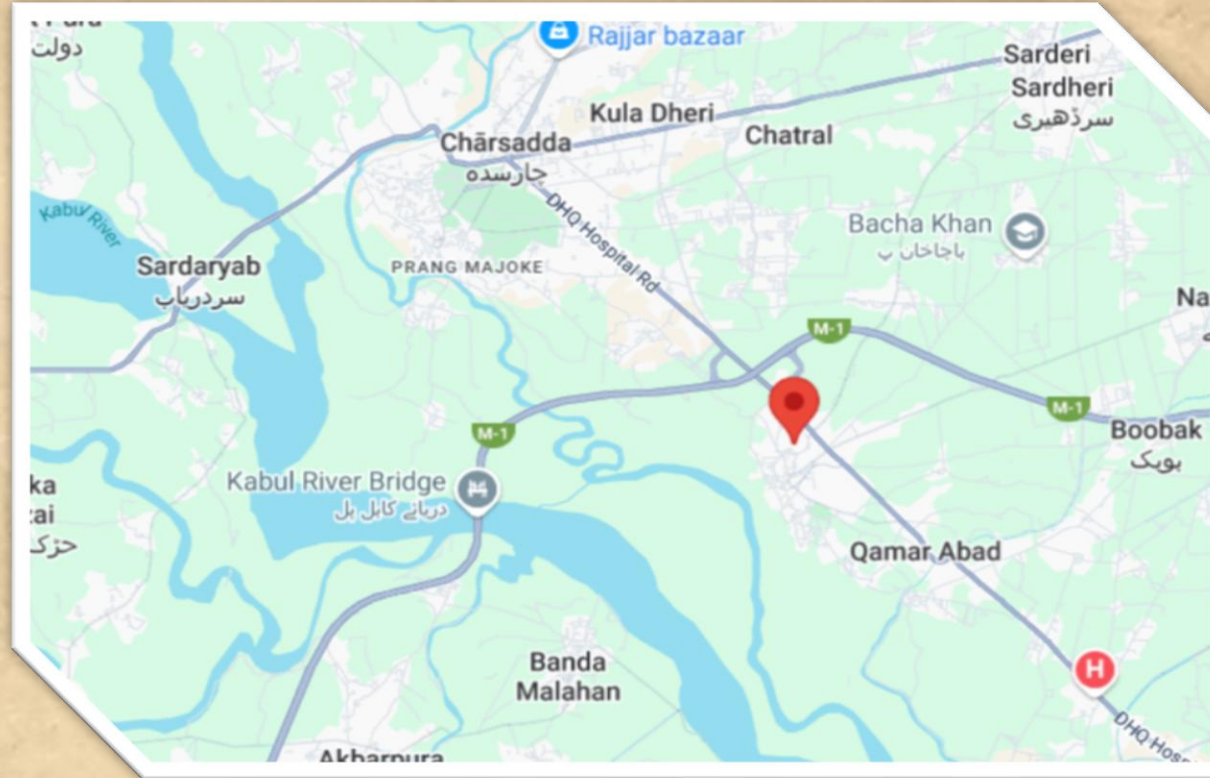
Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: An archaeological site, in ruined condition, located about 2.5 km north of Garijala in District Mardan. It measures 182 x 364 m, and approximately 73.1 m high from the existing ground level. Foundations of different structures (possibly a settlement), stucco objects, stone blocks, and potshards are visible on the surface.

District: Swabi | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

24. Maida Ghundai

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: An archaeological site is situated about 2.5 km north west of Nisata village near Charsadda. It is a large mound measuring about 1200m square and approximately 80m high from the existing ground level. The surface of the mound is covered with wild growth, while potshards and brickbats were also noticed on the surface. Northern side of the mound is occupied with few modern graves.

District: Charsadda | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

25. Hannual Dheri Data N/A

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

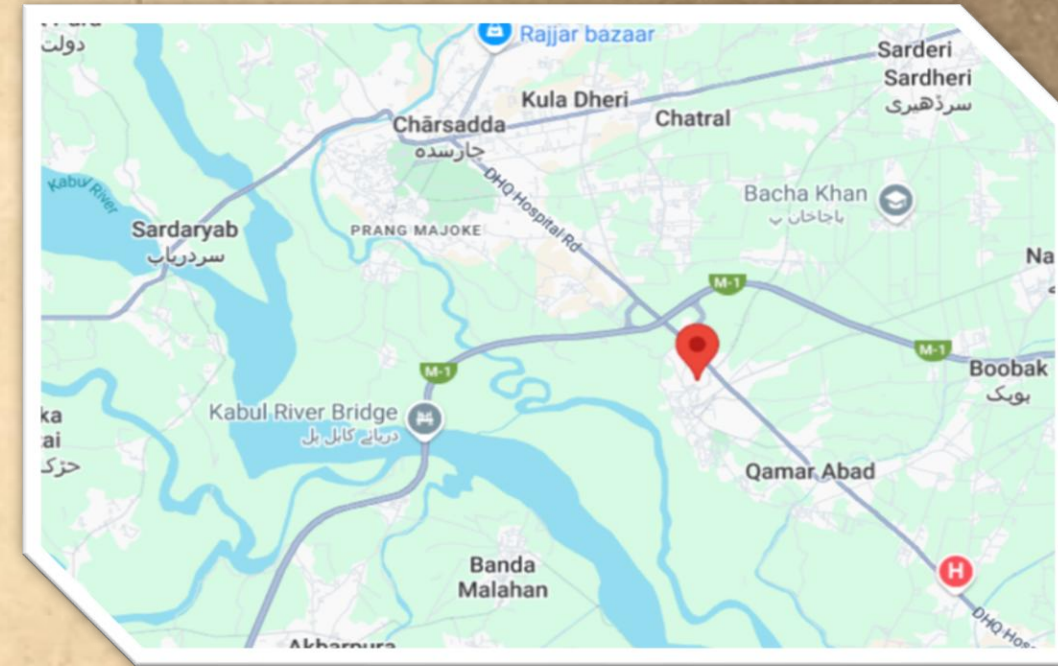
Description: Information currently N/A

District: Mardan

26. Takhta Band

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site, measuring 80m x 15m, badly disturbed. Stone blocks and potshards are scattered on the surface.

District: Swabi | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

27. Black Rock on right Bank of Indus

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: Information currently N/A

District: Nowshera

28. Rattapan Mound

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

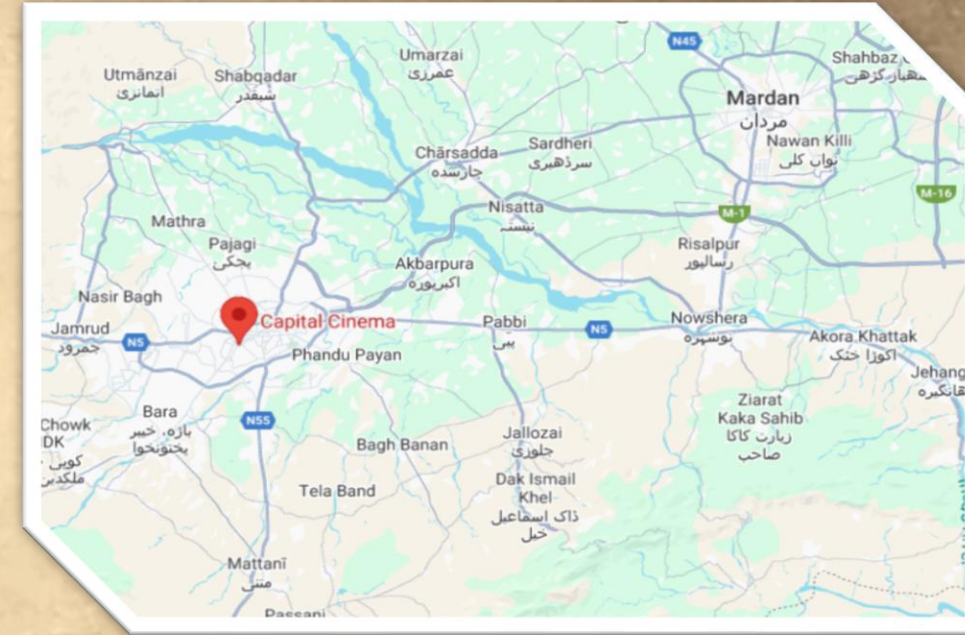
Description: Information currently N/A

District: Peshawar

29. Capital Cinema

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Capital Cinema stood on two kanals at the corner of Bank Road and the Cantonment Police Station Road. The building was constructed in 1919 by Roshan Lal and was part of a chain of cinema houses spread across northern parts of the Indian subcontinent, including Rawalpindi, Lahore and Peshawar.

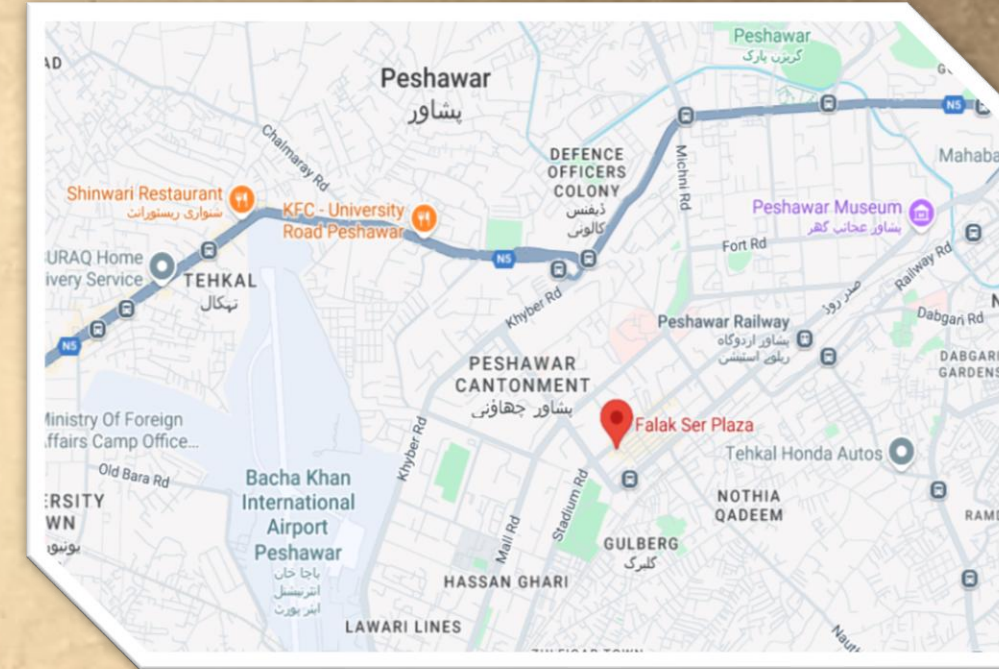
District: Peshawar | **Relative Chronology:** 1919 – 1984 Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



30. Falak Sher Cinema

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

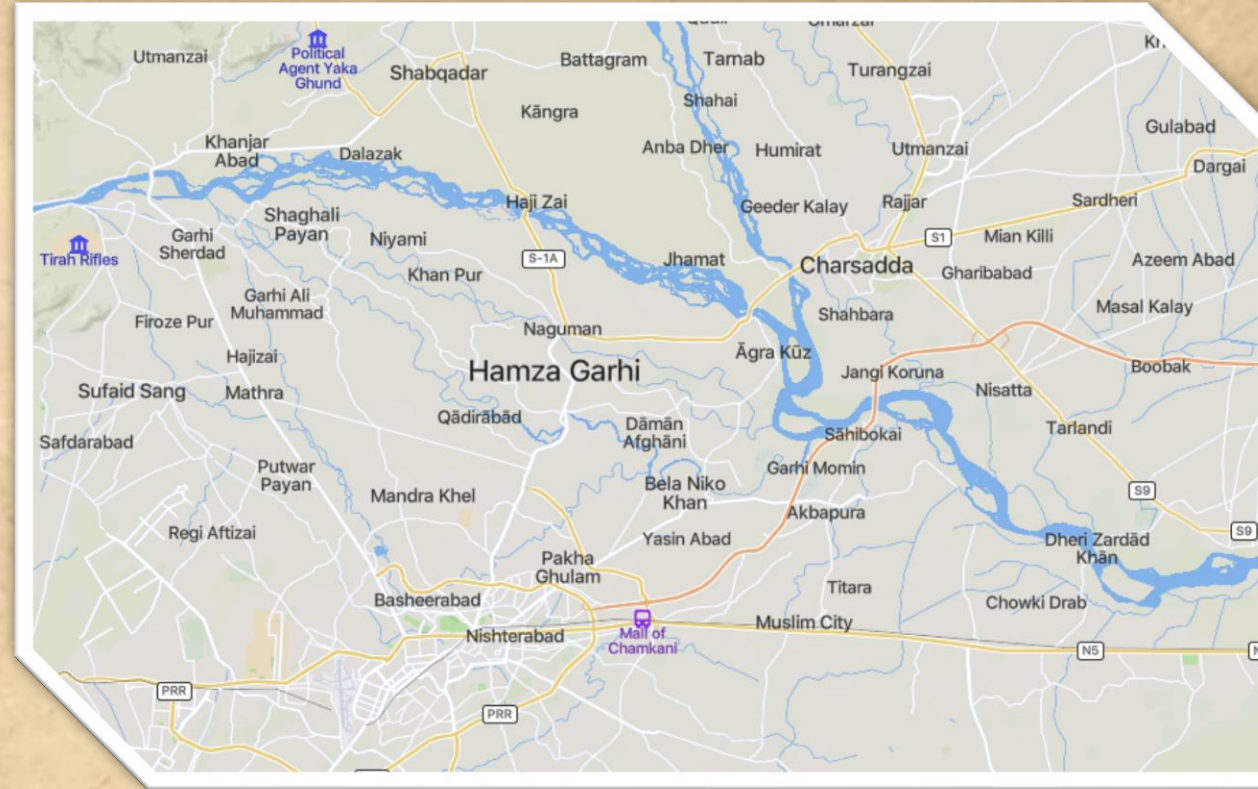


Description: Falak Sher Cinema was once an iconic entertainment venue in Peshawar, Pakistan, serving as a cultural hub for cinema enthusiasts. Opened in the mid-20th century, it became famous for screening popular Pakistani, Indian, and Western films, particularly during the Golden Age of Pakistani cinema in the 1960s and 1970s.

District: Peshawar | **Relative Chronology:** 19th – 20th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

31. Hamza Garhi Mound

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: Hamza Garhi, an ancient mound in Peshawar, is a notable archaeological site with historical roots extending back to the Gandhara civilization. Located near Peshawar, this mound reflects the area's deep cultural and historical significance, as Peshawar was a major center for Buddhist art and culture, especially between the 1st and 5th centuries CE.

District: Peshawar | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

32. Dharamshala ki Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A British period Hindu temple, measuring 30x15x7m, with an arched entrance and Devanagiri inscription.

District: Abbottabad | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 – 1947 Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



33. Chan Dheri

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: An archaeological site, in ruined condition, measuring 45x12x1m. Remnants of 12 rooms are clearly visible at the site.

District: Abbottabad | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



Sindh

Category: I
Sites (43)

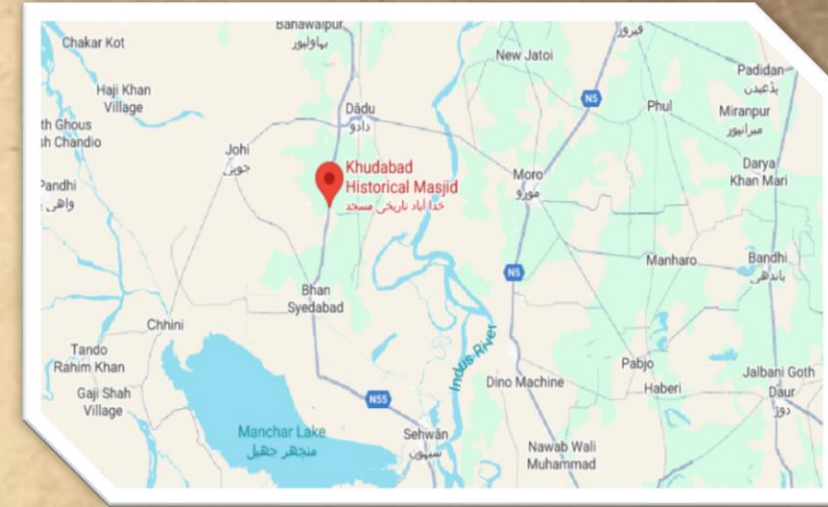
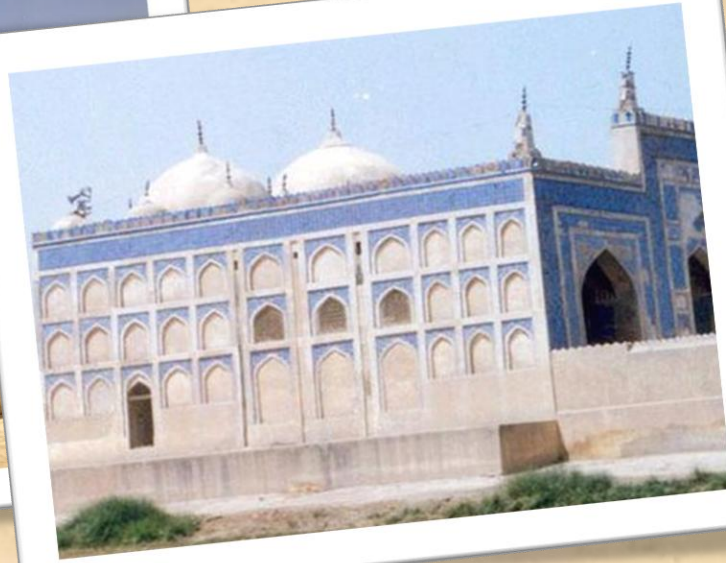


Sr	Site Location	Monument
31	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Tomb of Jan Nizamuddin
32	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Baradari
33	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Tomb of Tughral Baig
34	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Tomb of Mirza Jani & Mirza Ghazi
35	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Tomb oif Mirza Baqi Tarkhan
36	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Tomb of Isa Tarkhan
37	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Jamia Masji Hamad Jamali
38	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Saunda Graveyard
39	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	UmerKot Fort
40	Thatta, Makli Hill	Jamia Masjid
40	Thatta, Mirpur Sakro	Sasian-Jo-Takar (Banbhore)
41	Hyderabad, Hyderabad Fort	Tajar (Treasury) of Mirs
42	Karachi,	Frere Hall
43	Karachi between Landhi & Sakro	Chaukandi Tombs
14	Karachi,	Frere Hall
15	Karachi, New Naham Road	Quaid-i-Azam Birth place
16	Karachi, M.A. Jinnah Road.	Khaliq Dina Hall and Library
17	Deh Ghaunro near Kot Diji Fort.	Diji ki Takri mound, remains
18	Khairpur, Kot Diji	Fort at Kot Diji
19	Larkana, Larkana	Tomb of Shah Baharo
20	Larkana, Mohenjo-Daro	Buddhist Stupa and prehistoric remains
21	Nawabshah	Tomb of Nur Muhammad
22	Nawabshah, Village Mir Rukah	Buddhist Stupa
23	Sanghar, Near Shahpur Chakar	Qubba Mir Shahdad
24	Sukkur (Rohri) Bundar Road	O.M.Kanhiya Lal Cottage
25	Sukkur, Rohri Hill range	Stone Tool Factory
26	Sukkur,	Mir Masum's Minar and Tomb
27	Thatta,	Dabgir Masjid
28	Thatta, Mirpur Sakro	Sasian-Jo-Takar (Banbhore)
29	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Tomb of Mubarak Khan
30	Thatta, Thatta Makli Hill	Tomb of Sultan Ibrahim

01. Jamia Masjid, Dadu, Khudabad

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Khudabad is an old ruined fortified city between Sehwan and Dadu about seven miles south of the latter place. It was for some time the capital of Kalhoras before they finally settled down at Hyderabad. In the midst of the ruins of the old town stands the great massive jamia Masjid. It has been lavishly adorned with enameled tiles. On either side of the entrance of the mosque is a beautiful panel which is a quite the best thing in tiles to be found in Sindh.

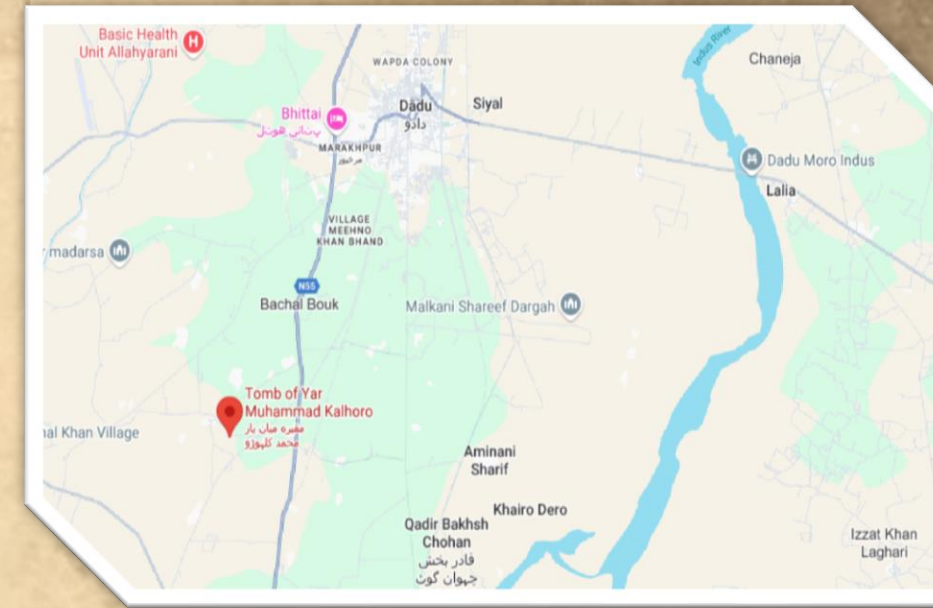
District: Dadu | **Ownership:** Government of Sindh | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 17th Century



02. Tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhoro

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is located Khudabad, district Dadu. The mausoleum of Mian Yar Muhammad, one of the early monuments of Kalhora dynasty in Sind, is believed to have been built by him. However, some of the scholars believe that the mausoleum was constructed by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora. According to the local tradition, the construction of the mausoleum was started by Yar Muhammad himself and completed by his son and successor Mian Noor Muhammad.

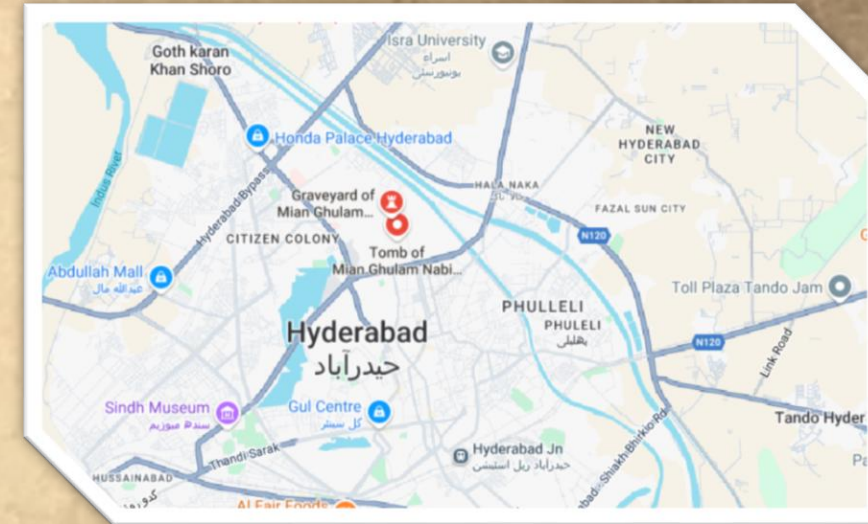
District: Dadu | **Ownership:** Govt. of Sindh | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 17th Century



03. Tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhoro

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



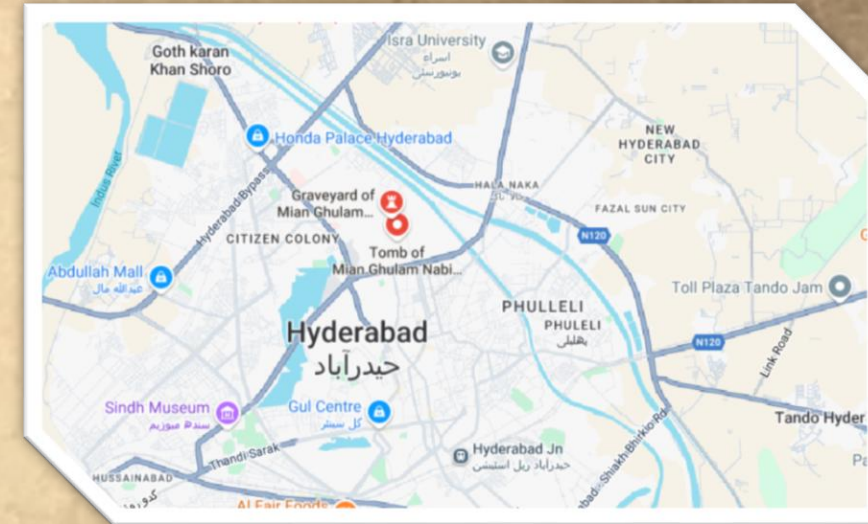
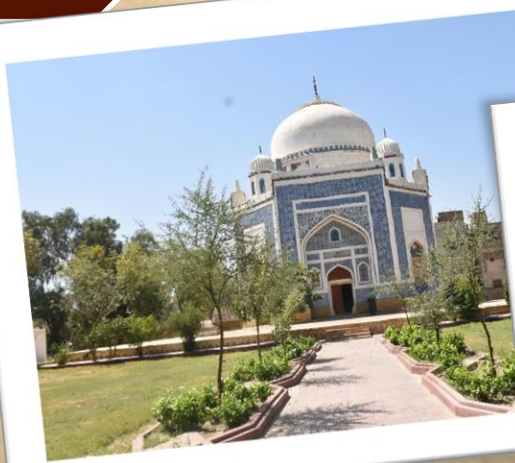
Description: This is the Kalhora Period tomb of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro and his nephew Mian Fazal-e-Ali son of Sarfaraz Khan Abbasi Kalhoro. It is a burnt brick structure plastered with lime. It is built on a raised platform. It has four minarets and a large dome on top. It has niches inside with arches and decorated with frescos. On the exterior can be seen arches and decoration of Hala tiles.

District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Govt. of Sindh | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th Century

04. Tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhoro

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: There are three graves inside the Kalhora Period tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhoro of which one is that of Ghulam Nabi and the remaining two are that of his children. It is a stone tomb adorned with Hala tiles constructed on top of a platform. It has a large dome, squinches and frescos inside while there are niches and arches on its exterior walls.

District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Govt. of Sindh | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th Century

05. Tomb of Sarfaraz Khan Kalhoro

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



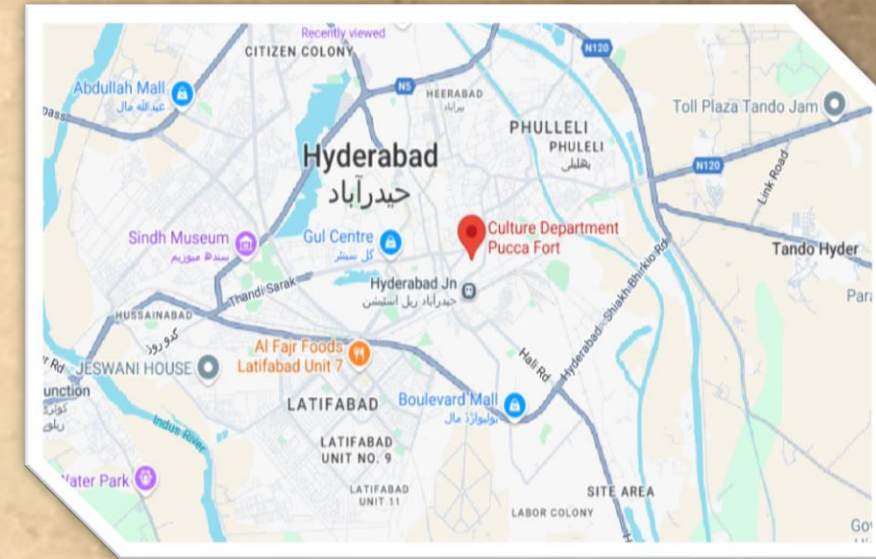
Description: This is a very plain building with no architectural importance. The monument belongs to Kalhora period of Historic Sindh.

District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th CE Century

06. Boundary Wall of Pucca Fort

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



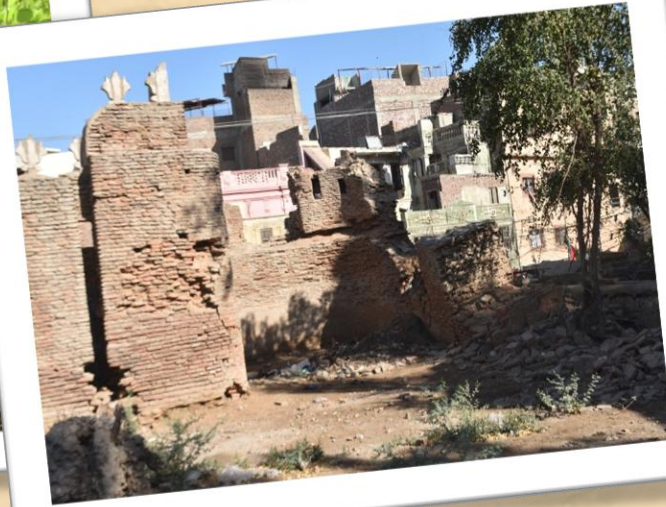
Description: The crest of the fortification wall of Talpur period is decorated with ornamental Kanguras or merlons of very curious shape. In one corner of the Fort, there is a memorial to the native of soldiers who had bravely faced the British attack on the fort in 1843 CE. The monument belongs to Kalhora/Talpur period of Historic Sindh.

District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th to 19th CE Century

07. Old office of Mirs

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is a complex of five spacious chambers located on the east of the Harem of the Talpur Mirs in Pucca Fort of Talpur period. The hall was originally meant for the offices of the Mirs and their treasury. Each hall covers an area of about 12 x 6 m. It was used as Land Record Office during the British period. It was repeatedly renovated and mosaic flooring has recently been provided and all the chambers are white washed. Presently a museum has been established in these halls to accommodate Muslim period artifacts from Bambhore, Mansurah, Alor, Hyderabad, etc.

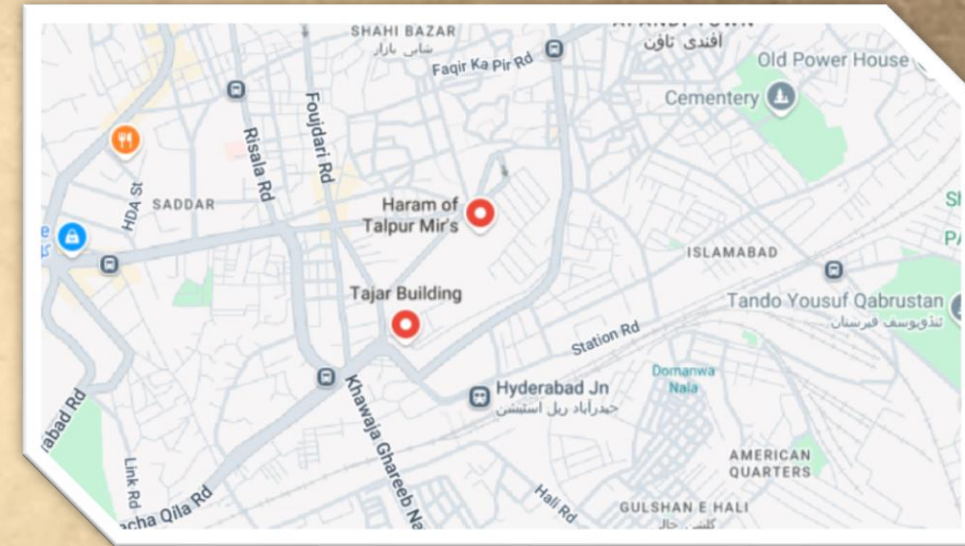
District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th to 19th CE Century



o8. Tajar treasury of Mirs

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is situated on the north-east side of the Pucca Fort. It has a vaulted roof constructed with lime bricks. The Tajar is within the boundary. At a time, the grave of Gaffe-wale-Baba was interred within. He was the follower of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar. It is also said that this was the treasury of the Mirs at a later period.

District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th to 19th CE Century

09. Haram of Talpur Mirs

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This simple but impressive building inside the Pucca Fort of Talpur period, was built in 1784 during the reign of Mir Fateh Ali Talpur, it consists of a rectangular room with verandah facing south. The room is situated on the first floor and its interior is adorned with floral, geometrical fresco and life scenes, also known as Painted Chamber. The ceiling consists of wooden girders and lacquer work. The exterior of the chamber and the platform bear traces of fresco treatment.

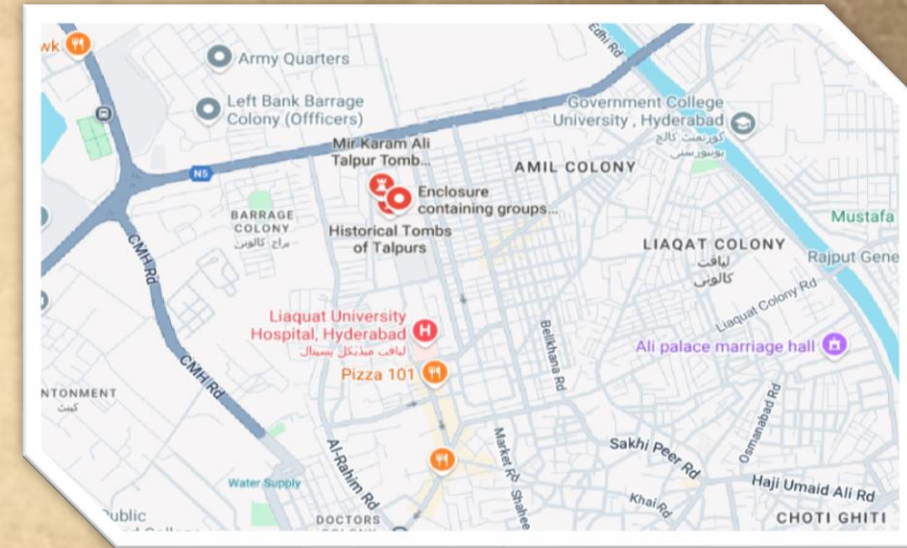
District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th to 19th CE Century



10. Talpur Tomb's Enclosure

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



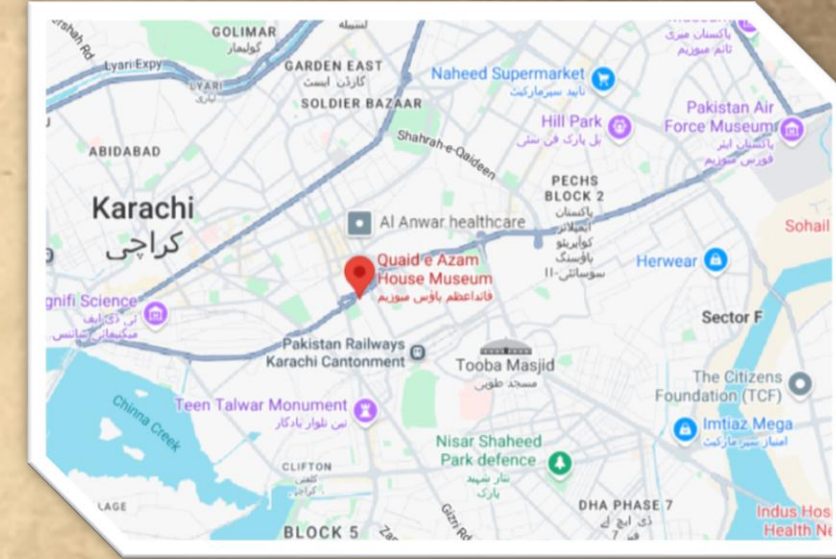
Description: The tombs of Talpur Mirs have been built during the British conquest. They are inferior to those of Kalhora monuments. The oldest tomb is that of Mir Karam Ali Talpur stated to have been built about 1812. Some of the tombs were erected in 1847 CE.

District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 19th CE Century

11. Quaid e Azam House Museum

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This house previously known as Flag Staff House is built in lime stone with wooden trusses supporting the roofs. Red eremic Manglore tiles are used at the top to cover the roof. The staircase is all of wood in dark brown colour. It was the personal property of Father of the Nation which was acquired by the Government of Pakistan in 1983 and was converted to a House Museum after exhaustive restoration and renovation works.

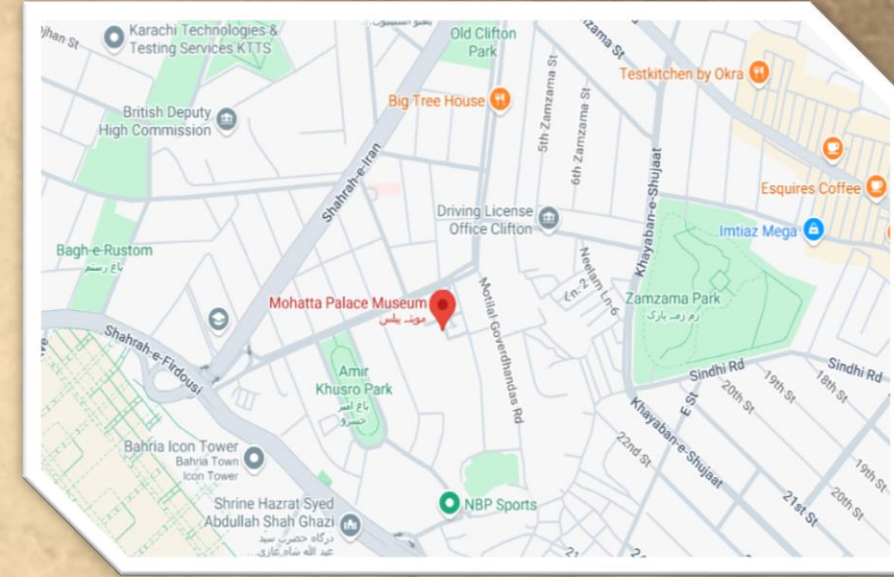
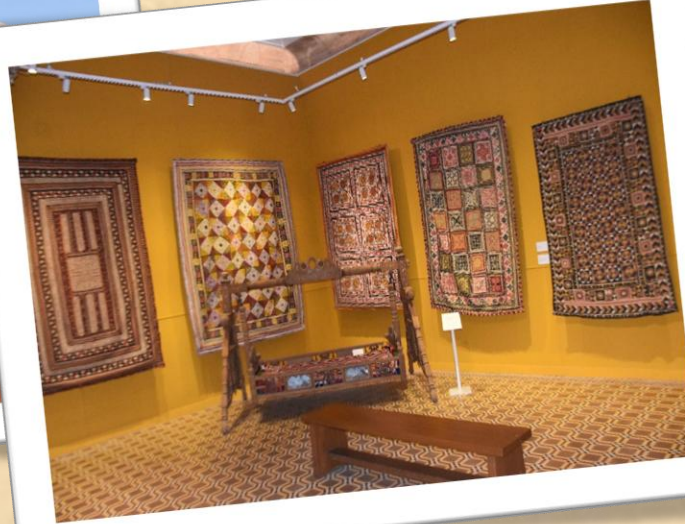
District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 20th CE Century



12. Mohatta Palace (Qasr e Fatima)

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



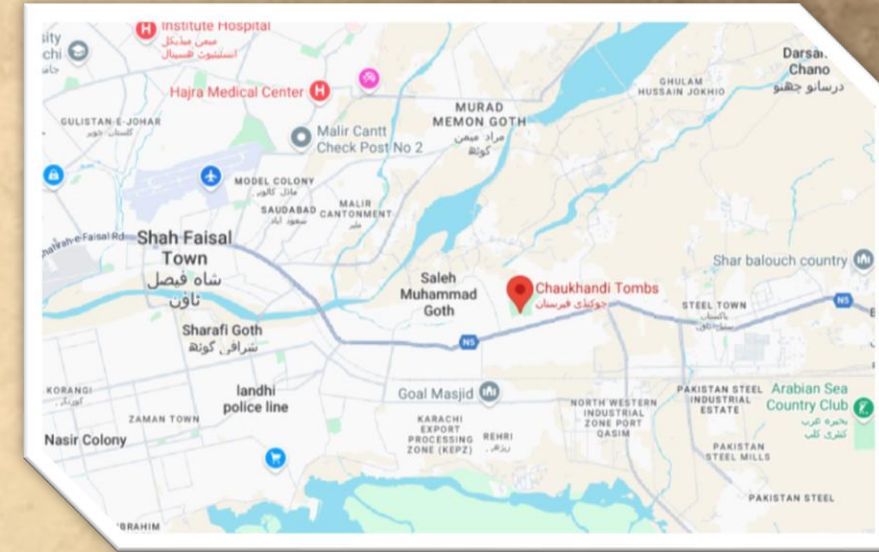
Description: This is an imposing building now known as Qasr-e-Fatima that once belonged to a rich businessman of Karachi, Rai Bahadur Seth Shivratn Mohatta and was thus known as Mohatta Palace. It was built in the late 1920s.

District: Karachi | **Ownership:** Government of Sindh | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 20th CE Century

13. Chaukandi Tombs

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: These are pyramidal type tomb of Baloch warriors and their families, who had settled here in 17th and 18th centuries. The graves are decorated with stone slabs chiseled out in human, figural and other conventional designs. The most conspicuous features of the graves are the devices signifying the gentle and the sterner sex.

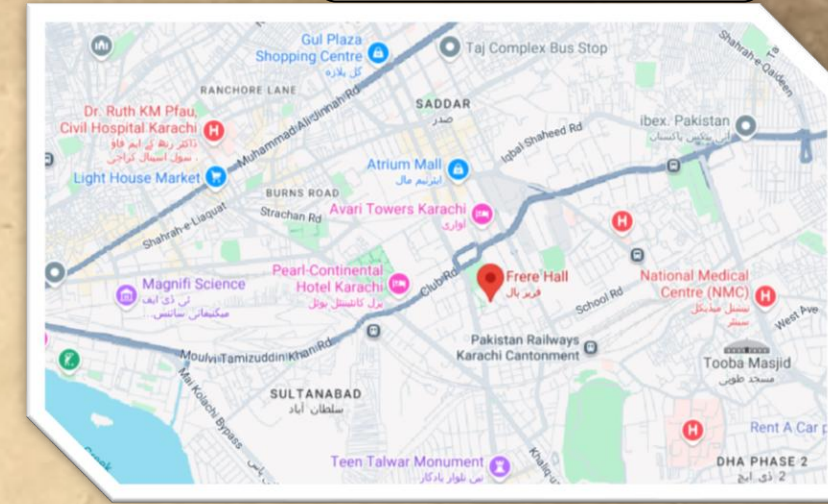
District: Karachi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 17th to 18th CE Century



14. Frere Hall

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil

Sindh



Description: It is one of the most notable buildings of Karachi. It was constructed in 1863 to commemorate the long and brilliant administration of Sir Bartle Frere when he was called back to the Viceroy`s Council in 1859. The Hall is in the Venetian Gothic style with an octagonal tower crowned with iron cage. It is built with yellowish limestone of Jungshahi. The columns and arches of the wide verandahs are exceedingly graceful and the whole details are pleasing.

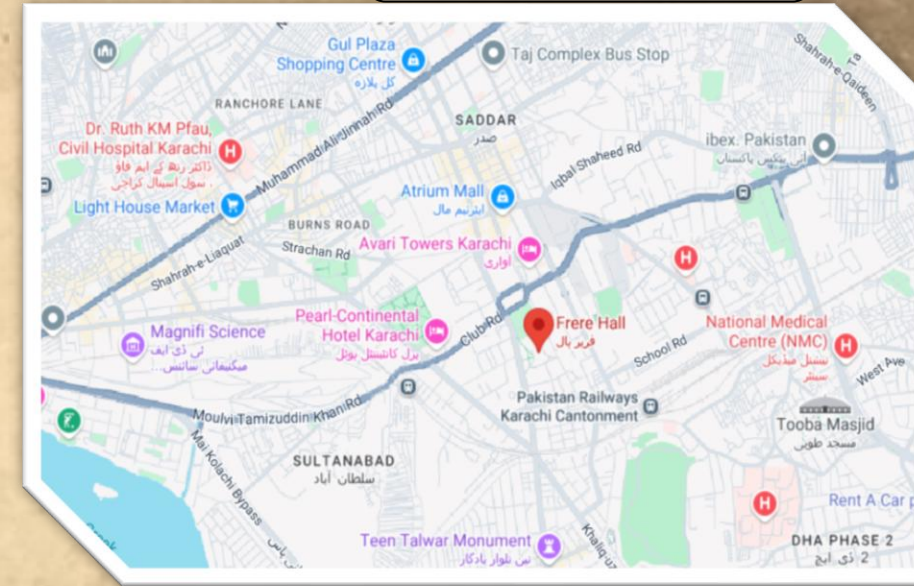
District: Karachi | **Ownership:** Federal Government| **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 to 1947 CE



15. Quaid e Azam Birth Place

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is the birth place of Quaid-i-Azam, which was built during 1860 to 1870 with stone masonry, lime and jute. The building has arched openings with wooden doors and windows, that open into a continuous projected balcony that runs from the north-east facade to the south-west facade. It was later reconstructed and strengthened with cement.

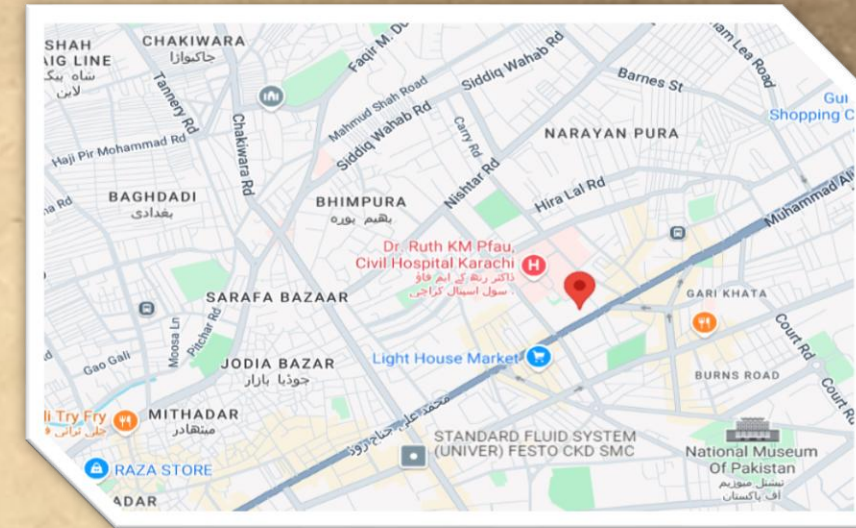
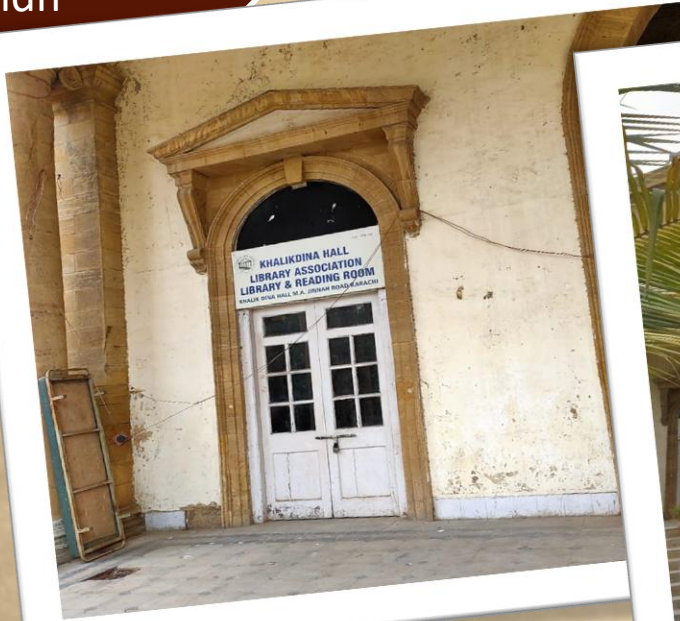
District: Karachi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 to 1947 CE



16. Khaliq Dina Hall & Library

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It was constructed in 1906 with a spacious hall for public meetings and additional rooms. A public library was established in this hall. It is constructed with ashlar masonry with a wooden roof.

District: Karachi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 to 1947 CE

17. Diji ki Takri Mounds

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



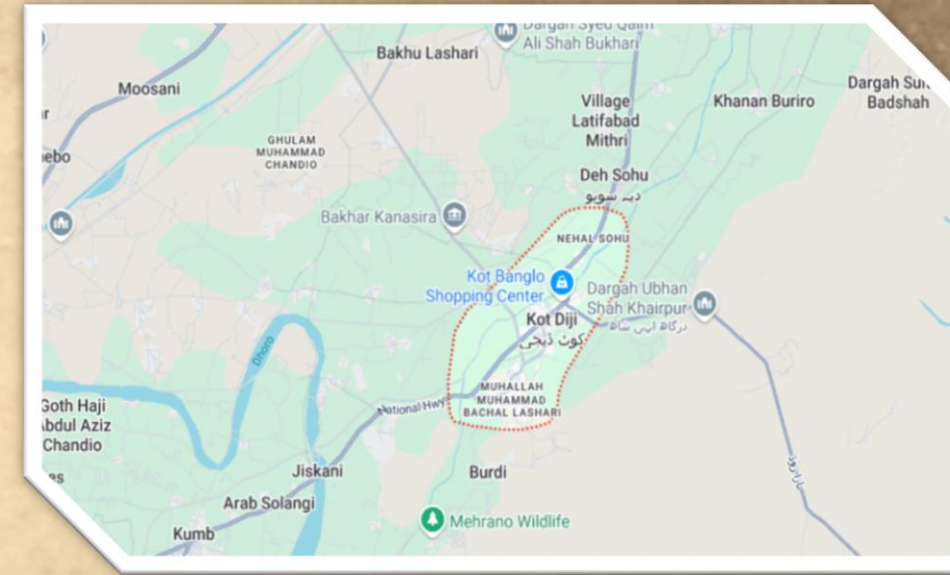
Description: This is an old settlement site representing Chalcolithic Period. It was excavated by Dr. F.A. Khan where he revealed the pre-Harappan culture.

District: Khairpur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 5600 BCE – 3500 BCE

18. Fort at Kot Diji

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: In the last quarter of the 18th century Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur shifted his capital from Khudabad to Hyderabad and divided his kingdom into seven states. Major part of Khairpur division fell to the share of Mir Suhrab Khan the great grandfather of Mirs of Khairpur. He established his headquarter at Kot Diji and built this fort.

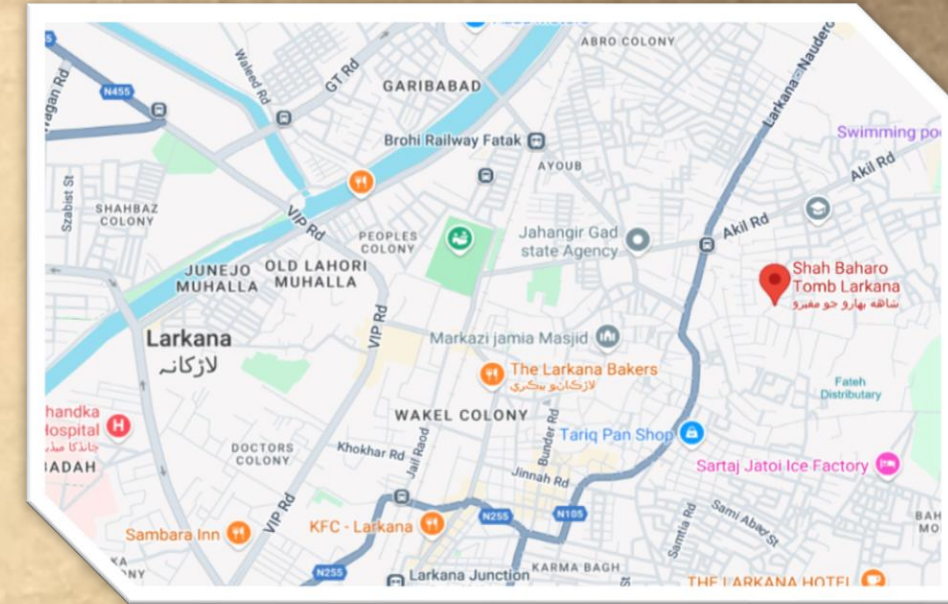
District: Khairpur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 5600 BCE – 3500 BCE



19. Tomb of Shah Baharo

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The Tomb of Shah Baharo is located 320 m east of Naudero Chowk within Larkana city. The tomb of Shah Baharo is constructed on a high square platform with semi-circular steps for access. The tomb is square in shape, it is constructed with two sizes of burnt bricks with mud mortar; cheroli and lime mixed with jute were used in plaster of arches drum and dome.

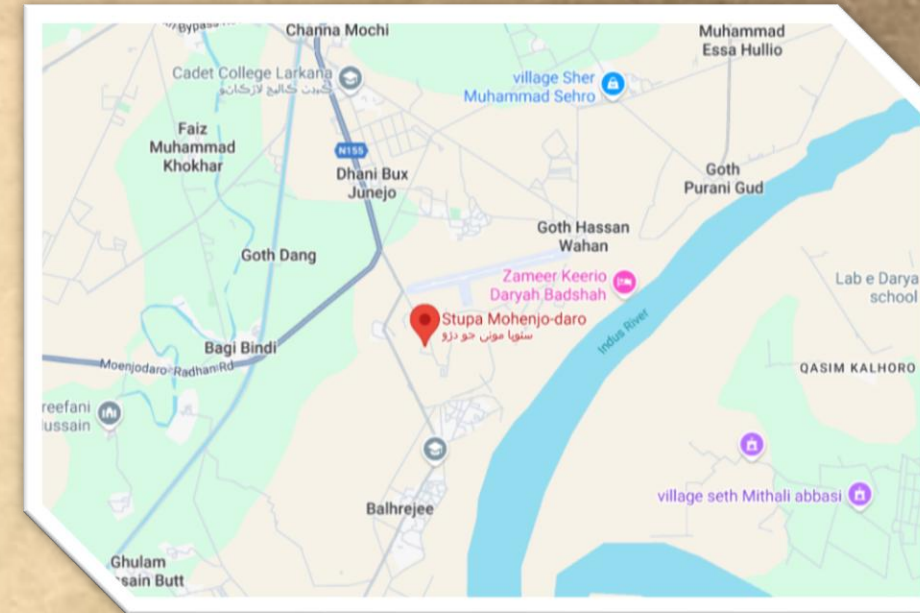
District: Larkana | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 16th to 17th Century



20. Buddhist Stupa (Kahuojodaro)

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is a great heap of ruins locally known as Kahujodaro. During excavations by Cousen in 1909 some ornamental bricks and two remarkable figures discovered were pronounced that of Sikhi, the second Buddha and dated to the first half of the sixth century CE. According to H. Cousen, towards the north end of the ruined stump is sundried bricks of an old stupa, which must be the site of monastic establishment.

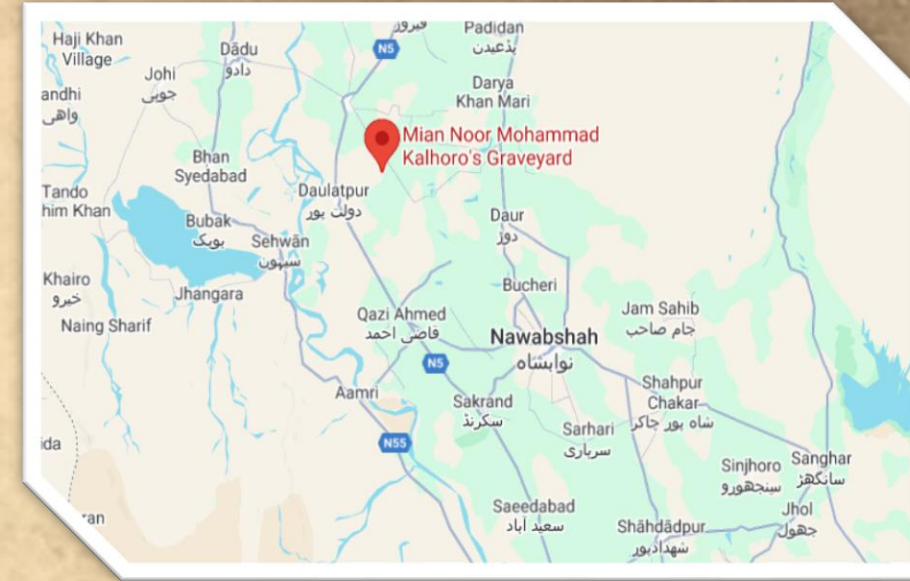
District: Mirpur Khas | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 5th – 6th Century



21. Noor Muhammad Kalhora Tomb

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This tomb is located in Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhora graveyard, Nawab Shah. It is square in plan and measures 14.45x14.45x18m. It is made up of burnt bricks, mud mortar, lime mortar, glazed tiles, cheroli, stone carved tiles and lime pilaster. There is a pseudo arched wooden doorway with Quranic verses and floral patterns. The dome is crowned with inverted lotus mahapadma and a finial.

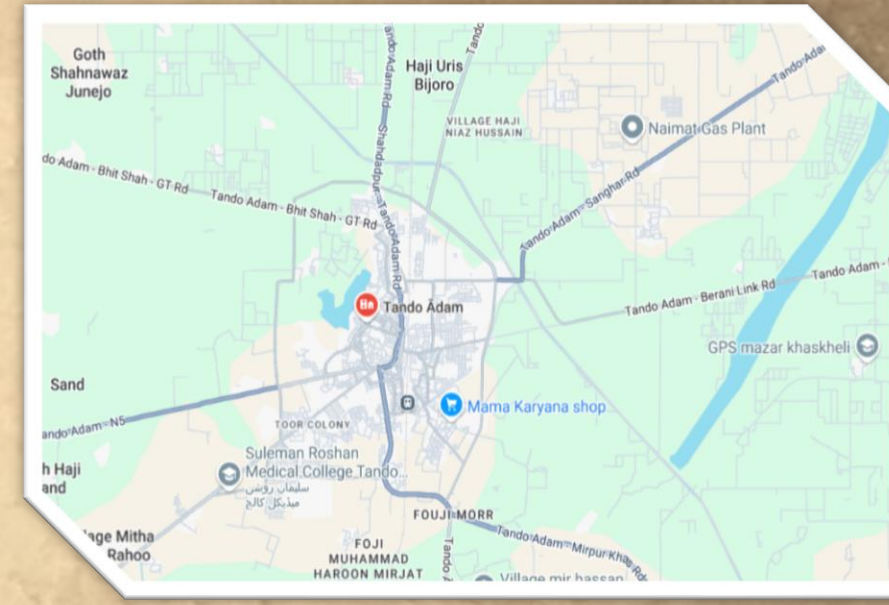
District: Benazir Abad | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th Century



22. Buddhist Stupa

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The stupa lies on the eastern outskirts of the remains of town of considerable size littered with potshards and brick-bats. On the top of the center rises a conical structure of bricks. The stupa is enclosed by a modern boundary wall built of old bricks collected from the site.

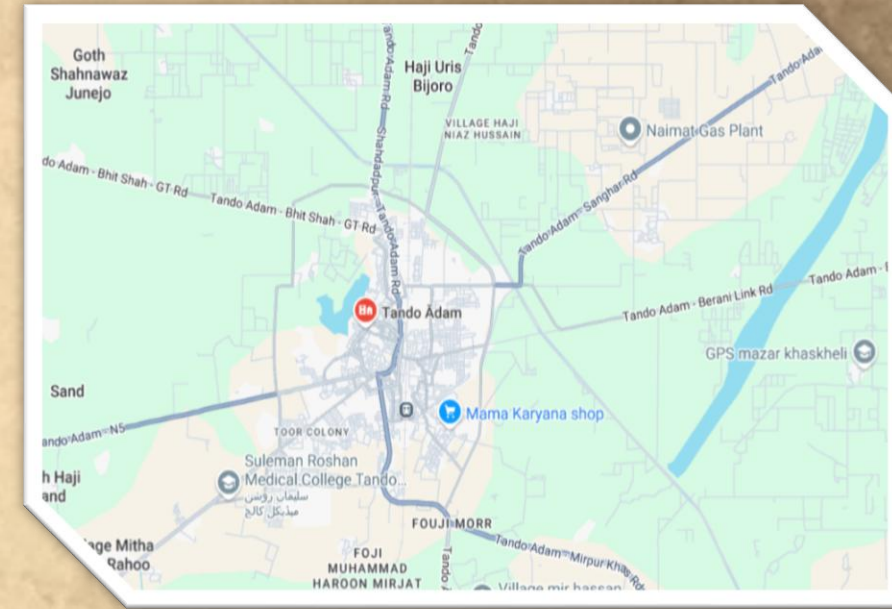
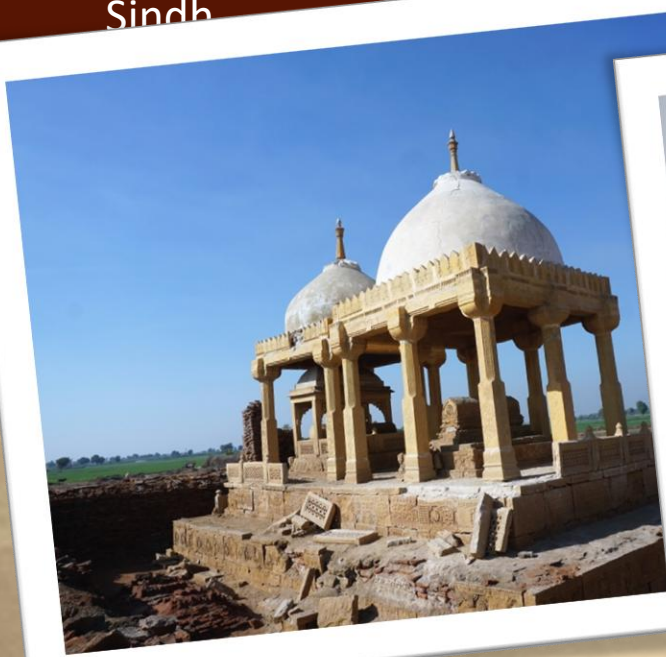
District: Tando Adam Khan | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century



23. Quba Mir Shahdad

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is a Kalhorro period (18th Century CE) graveyard containing many tombs and graves including the tombs of Abdullah Shah Syed constructed with stones. The tomb of Satyon is constructed with burnt bricks. Both the tombs are domed. Both the tombs are badly damaged.

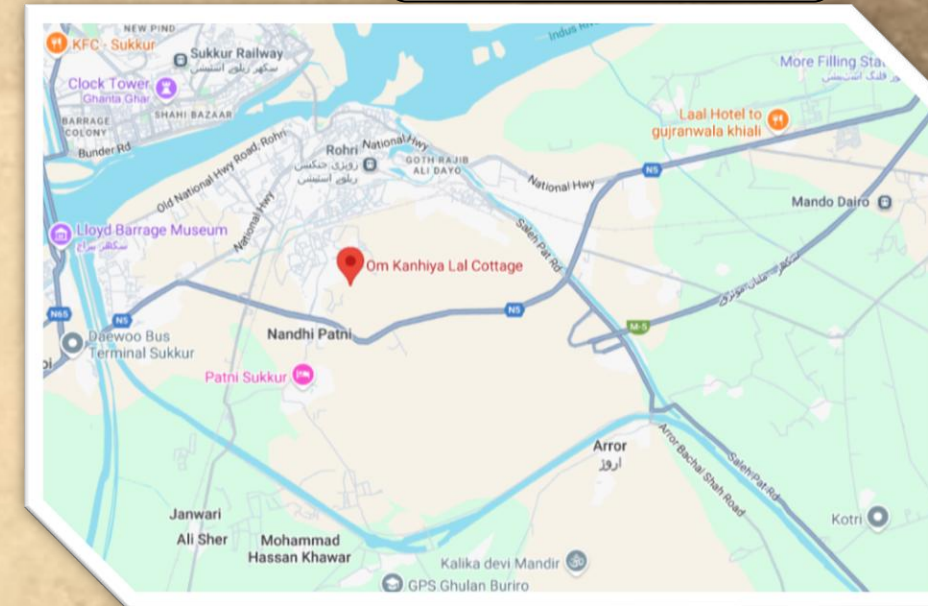
District: Sanghar | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st to 5th Century



24. OM Kanhaiya Lal Cottage

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This beautiful building was constructed by Om Kanhiya Lal in 1934 and vacated this building in 1947 at the time of migration to India. Currently six families who had migrated from India to Pakistan are occupying this building. It is in good state of preservation.

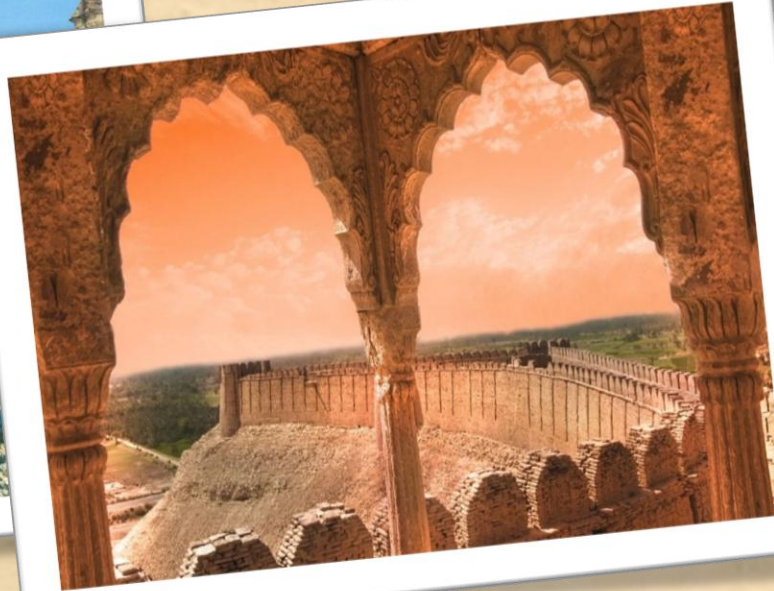
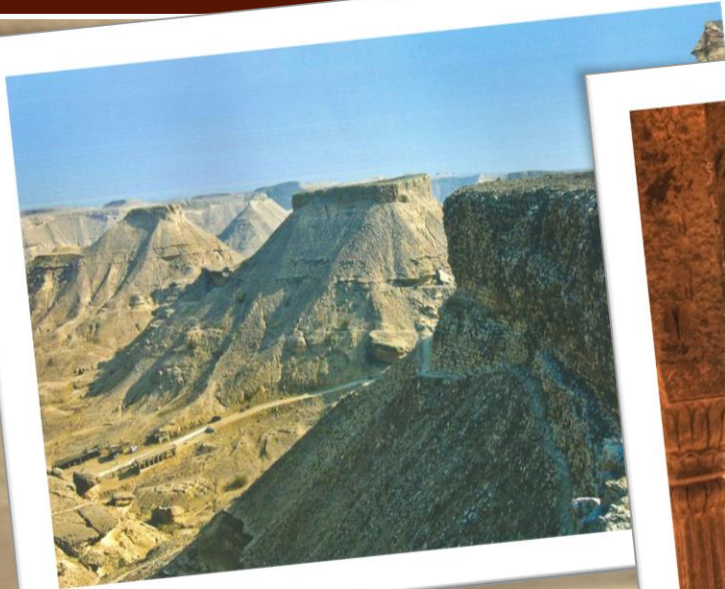
District: Sukkur | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 - 1947 CE



25. Stone Tool Factory

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



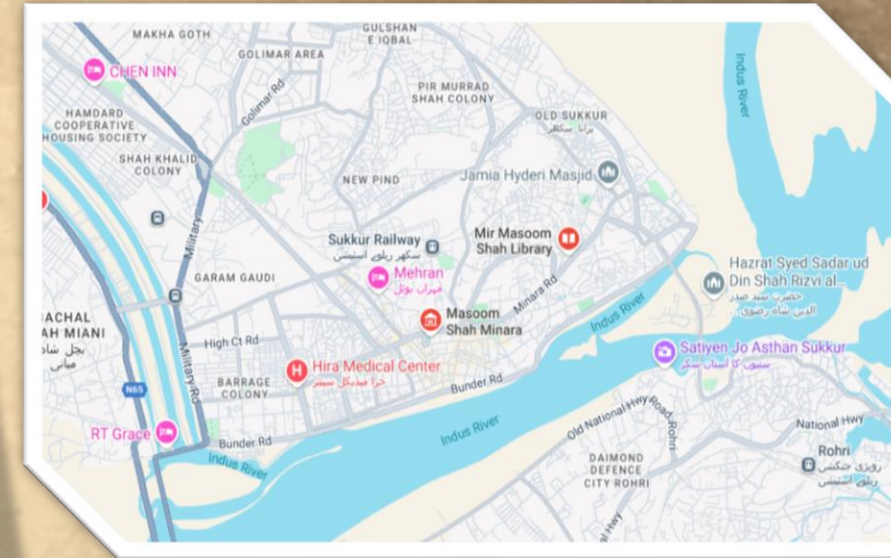
Description: The largest group of factory sites is in the Rohri Hills in upper Sindh. The Rohri Hills would be better described as a dissected limestone plateau than a hill range. Situated in the intensely arid region of upper Sindh they cover an area measuring some 40 km from north to south and 16 km from east to west.

District: Rohri | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 - 1947 CE



26. Mir Masum's Minar & Tomb

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



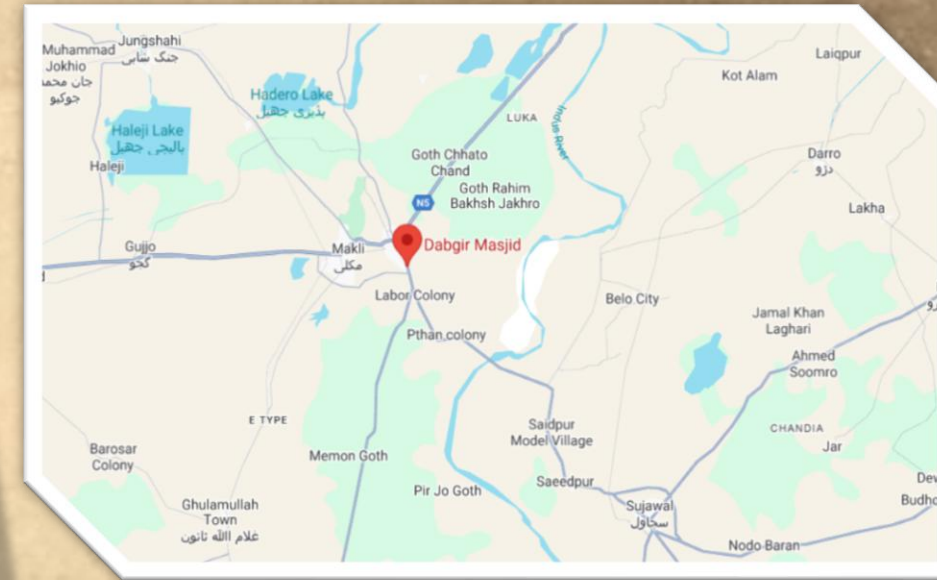
Description: The most outstanding monument built at Sukkur during the Mughal period, is the high minaret of Mir Masum. Its construction started in 1595 CE. Masum Shah was a famous scholar, poet, historian and a brave soldier who compiled his Tarikh-e-Masumi in 1600 CE. In recognition of his bravery, Emperor Akbar awarded him large jagirs in the surrounding of Sukkar and was bestowed with the title of Amin-ul-Mulk in 1606 CE.

District: Sukkur | **Ownership:** Govt of Sindh | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857

27. Dabgir Masjid

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This mosque is situated in the outskirts of Thatta city, this old brick mosque is also known as Amir Khusro Khan's Mosque after the name of its builder, Amir Khusro Khan Charkas. It was completed in 1688 CE. It measures 30 x 13.1 m and has three bays surmounted by one large and two small domes. Despite very bad state of preservation, it still retains some very fine coloured tile work. Its Mehrab is built with stone with most delicate tracery, a superb piece of work.

District: Sukkur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 17th Century



28. Banbhore (Sasyunjo Takkar)

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Bambhore is situated on the northern bank of the Gharo Creek. Excavations here exposed the earliest Muslim settlement of the subcontinent. The remains of a fortified city with cultural material of three distinct periods i.e., Scytho-Parthian, Hindu-Buddhist and the Islamic datable from the 1st century BCE to the 13th century CE were exposed.

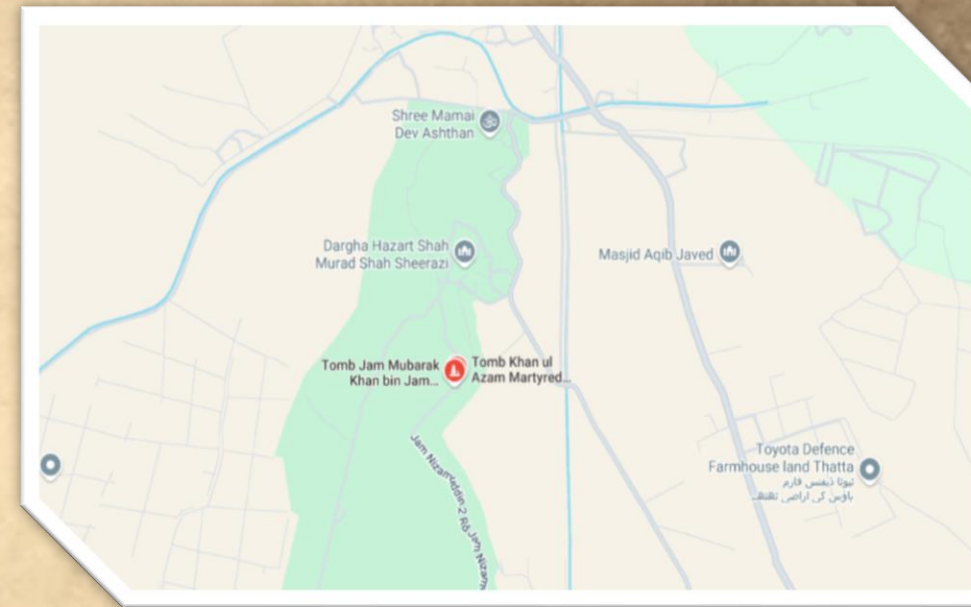
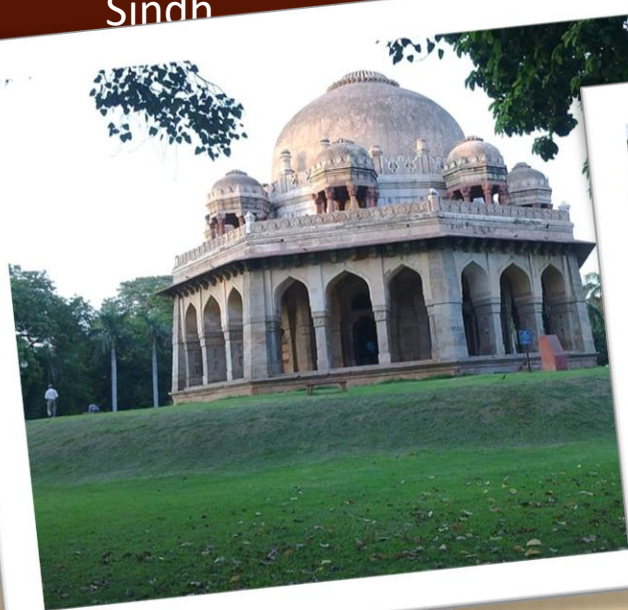
District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 8th to 11th Century



29. Tomb of Mubarak Khan

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



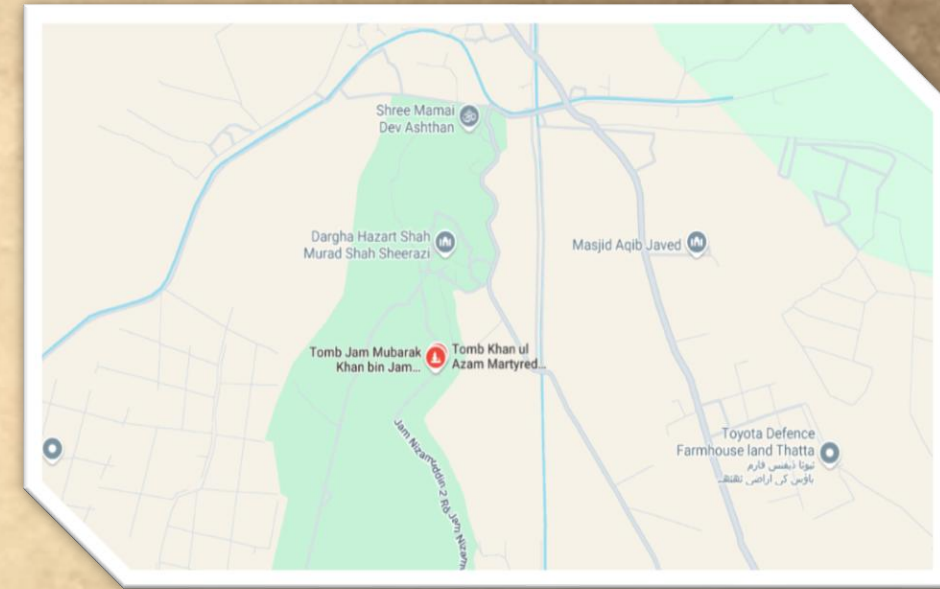
Description: A tomb, located in Warah Taluka and associated to Kalhora Dynasty period of Sindh.

District: Larkana | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th Century

30. Tomb of Sultan Ibrahim

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is located in the Makli necropolis of Thatta. Tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Khan Tarkhan is located to the south of As'habi Baba's tomb. This monumental tomb is octagonal in plan and located on a 20 cm raised platform. The eight sides are provided with identical shape pointed arches. However, the cordinal arches are slightly larger in size as compare to those four provided on the angles.

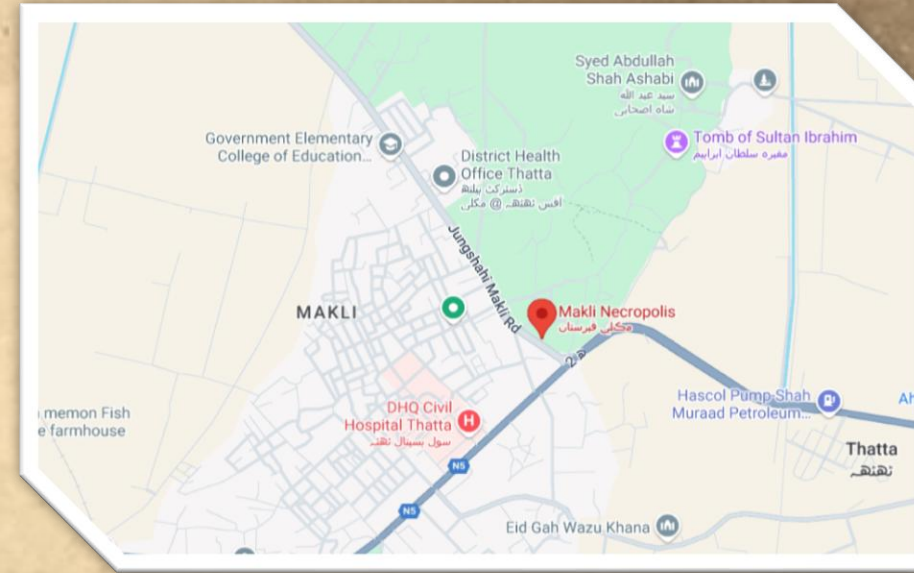
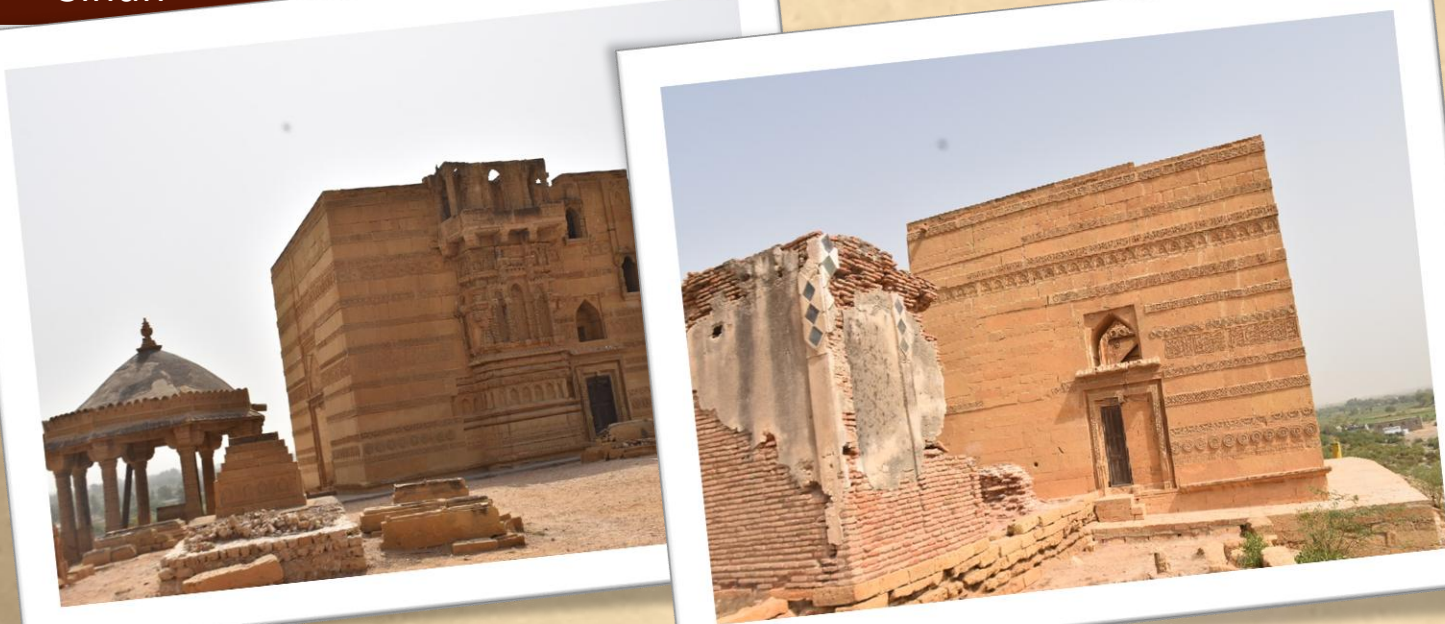
District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 16th Century CE



31. Tomb of Jam Nizamuddin

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is located inside the Makli Hill necropolis near the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin. The tomb of Jam Nizam-ud-Din Nindo is an impressive stone structure with fine ornamental carving similar to the 15th-century Gujrat style. It has been restored but suffers from cracks and wall distortions caused by rough weathering and erosion of the slope on which it stands.

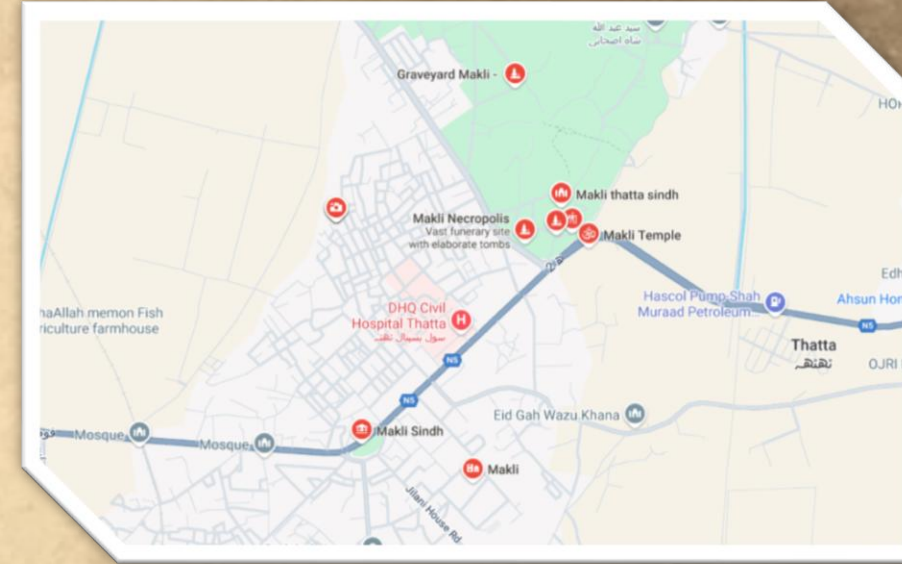
District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 14th – 16th Century CE



32. Baradari

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



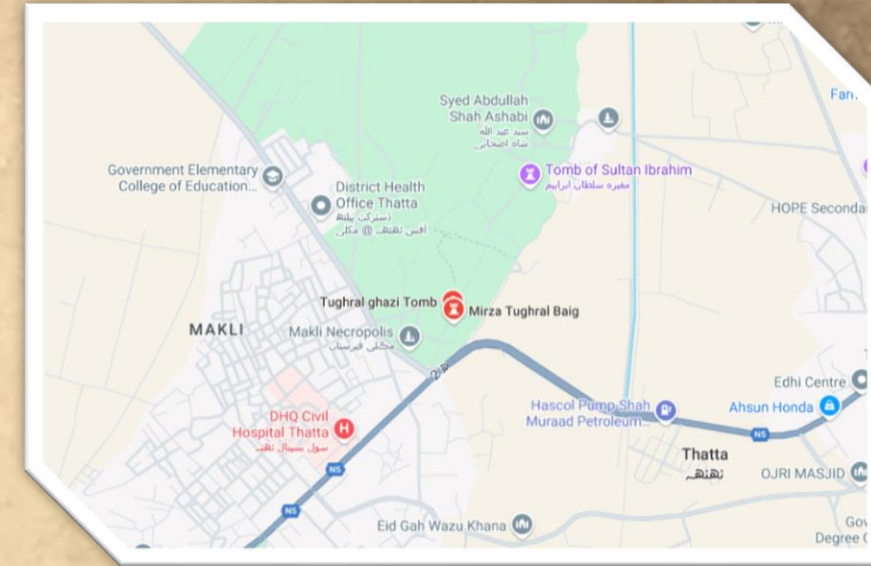
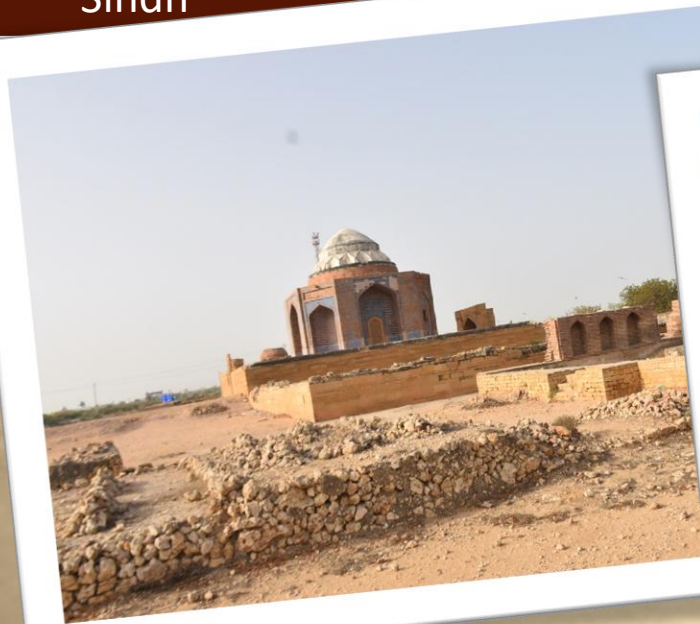
Description: Although Baradari could not be established with certainty, but reference to its close proximity to the tomb of Tughral Beg (d. 1679 CE) leads to this structure. Most of the brick masonry lancet arch alcoves have collapsed and only south wall is extant.

District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 17th Century CE

33. Tomb of Tughral Baig

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



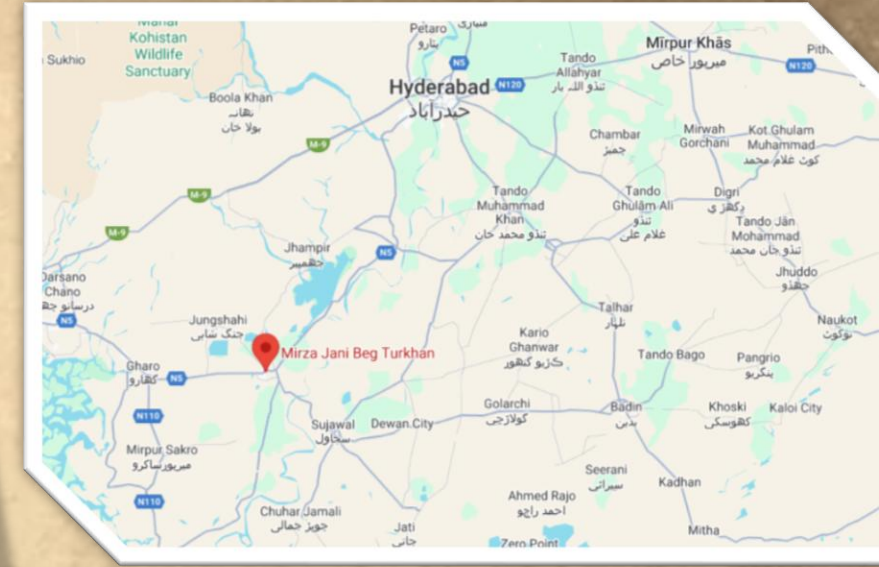
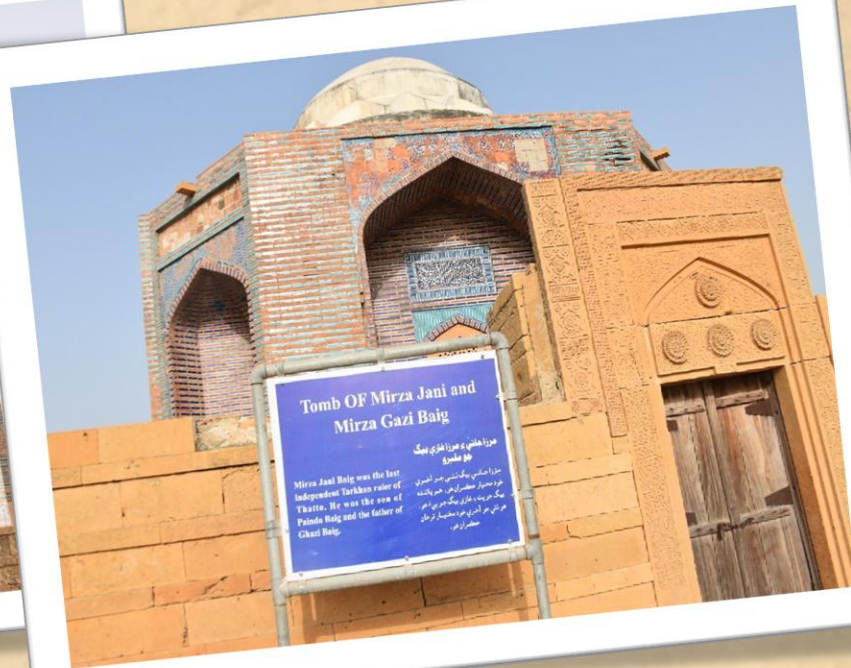
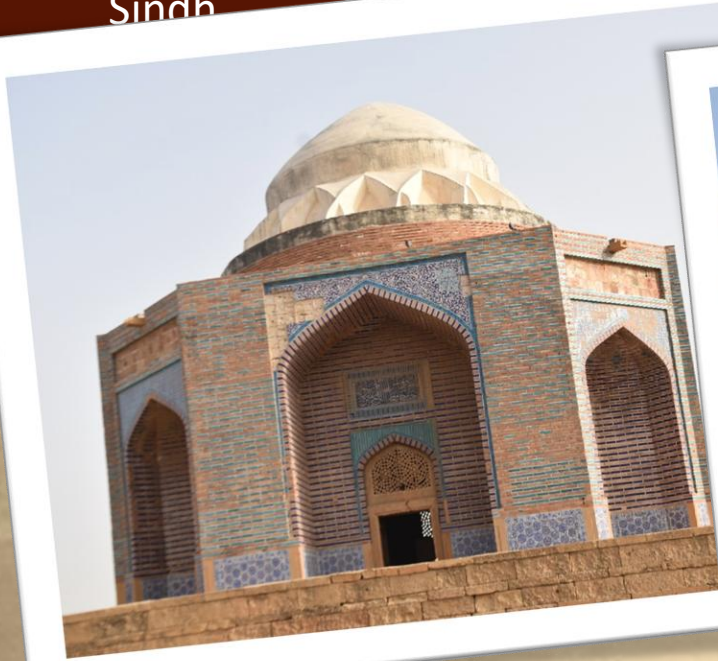
Description: It is located inside the Makli Hills necropolis of Thatta, to the south of Jani Beg Tarkhan and to the north of Baqi Beg Uzbek tomb enclosures. This grave is located on a raised platform with a height of 1.10m. It is square in plan, measuring 8.22x8.28m. This plinth is provided with steps on its three sides. The eastern side flight of steps is slightly larger in size as compare to those on the north and south sides.

District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 17th Century CE

34. Tomb of Mirza Jani & Mirza Ghazi

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is an octagonal tomb inhabiting the cenotaphs of Mirza Jani Beg and Mirza Ghazi Beg, which stand on a high platform built with dressed stone masonry. Pointed cusped arches form lofty portals with a doorway on the east and a mihrab on the west. The unusual cupula carries pierced openings. Extensive use of Thatta blue tiles in different forms has been noted.

District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 17th Century CE

35. Tomb of Mirza Baqi Tarkhan

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: At a little distance to the north of Habshad Bai tomb, on the side of the dried up river is built an extensive walled courtyard which contains four separate enclosed apartments, each comprising a group of graves of the Tarkhan family. The central apartment of this series has five tombs of important personnel with name and date inscribed on them.

District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 16th Century CE



36. Tomb of Isa Tarkhan

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The tomb of Isa Khan Tarkhan, the first Tarkhan ruler of Thatta lies in a large quadrangular stone enclosure placed on a 1m high platform. The entrance punctuates the eastern wall opposite the semi-octagonal mihrab. The cluster incorporates several smaller enclosures, platforms and a canopy. It has an elegantly designed central enclosure with courses of carved bands and lattice window screens inset as panels. Graves have Quranic verses on them.

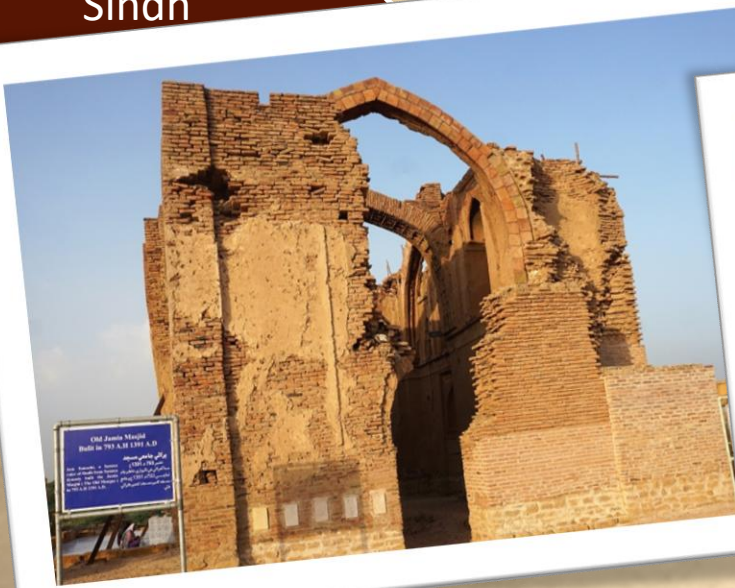
District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 16th Century CE



37. Jamia Masjid Hammad Jamali

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This large brick masonry building is notable not only because it is the largest structure of the Samma period, but also because it is the first known mosque built at Makli necropolis. It was constructed by the Samma ruler Jam Tamachi as a token of gratitude to the Sufi saint Shaikh Hammad Jamali in close proximity to his Khanqah (hermitage).

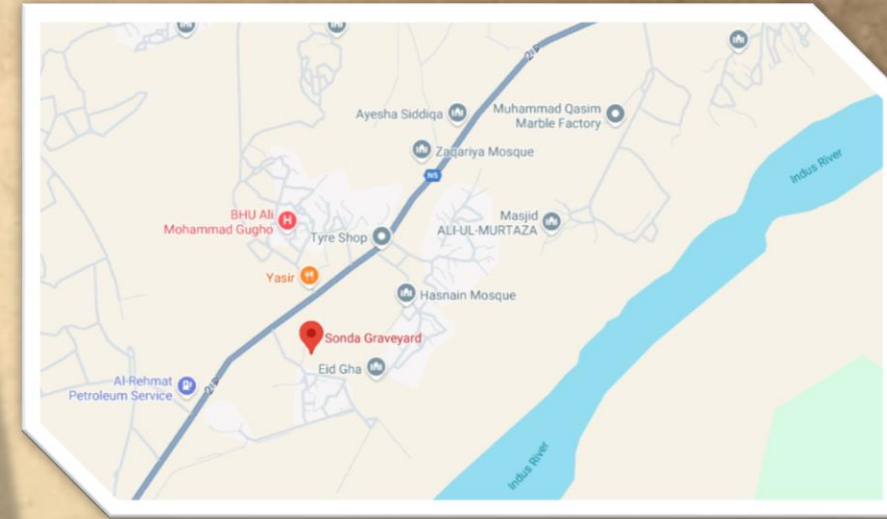
District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Sindh Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 14th to 16th Century CE



38. Sonda Graveyard

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Sonda was founded by the Samma ruler Jam Tamachi in the 3rd quarter of the fourteenth century and was revered by the Muslims of the area due to the noble family of saints, the Makhdums. It is here in this graveyard that the saintly personages are buried. Most of the yellowish stone tombs were once embellished with Quranic verses, floral and geometrical patterns and human representations; however, little has survived of these splendid graves.

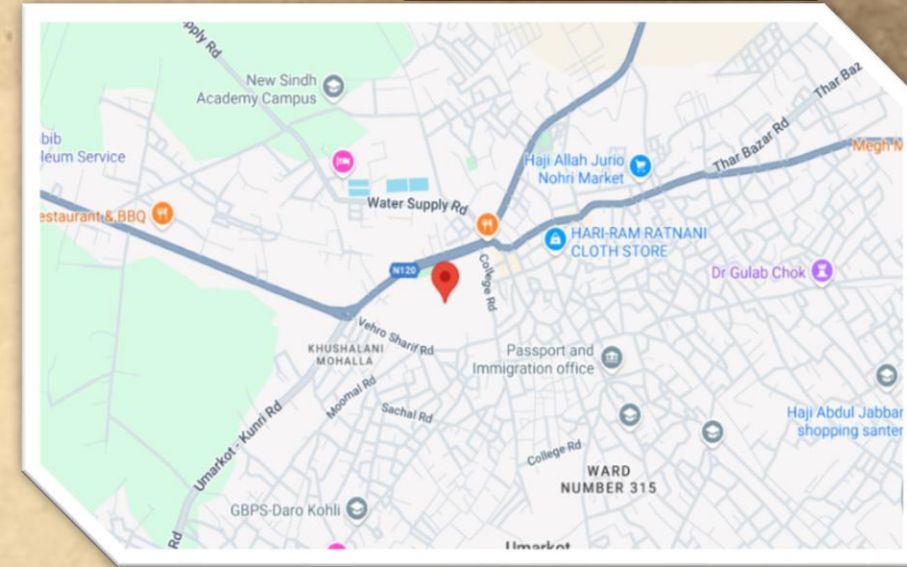
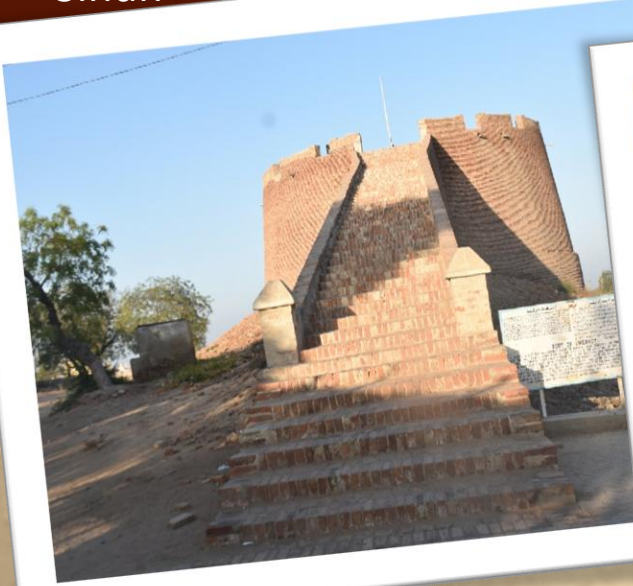
District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 14th to 16th Century CE



39. Umerkot Fort

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This fort was founded by the first Soomra ruler of the Soomra Dynasty of Umerkot, Umer Soomra (1356-1390). This fort saw ups and downs in its chequered history. After the Soomras, this fort was occupied by the Sodha Rajput clan. It is said that Rana Perhed of the Sodha dynasty was host of Humayun and his contingent on his way to Persia after defeat by Sher Shah Suri. Kalhoras took possession of Umerkot but it was sold to the Raja of Jodhpur.

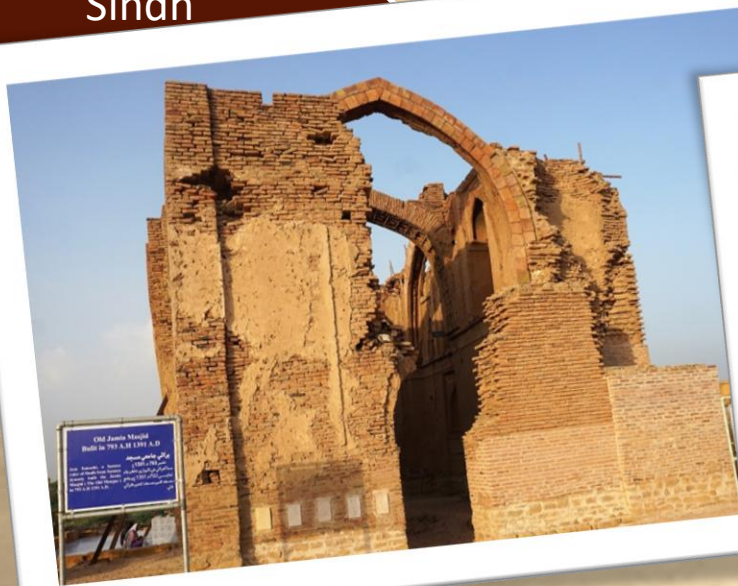
District: Umerkot | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 14th to 15th Century CE



40. Jamia Masjid Hammad Jamali

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This large brick masonry building is notable not only because it is the largest structure of the Samma period, but also because it is the first known mosque built at Makli necropolis. It was constructed by the Samma ruler Jam Tamachi as a token of gratitude to the Sufi saint Shaikh Hammad Jamali in close proximity to his Khanqah (hermitage).

District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Sindh Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 14th to 16th Century CE



41. Banbhore (Sasyunjo Takkar)

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Bambhore is situated on the northern bank of the Gharo Creek. Excavations here exposed the earliest Muslim settlement of the subcontinent. The remains of a fortified city with cultural material of three distinct periods i.e., Scytho-Parthian, Hindu-Buddhist and the Islamic datable from the 1st century BCE to the 13th century CE were exposed.

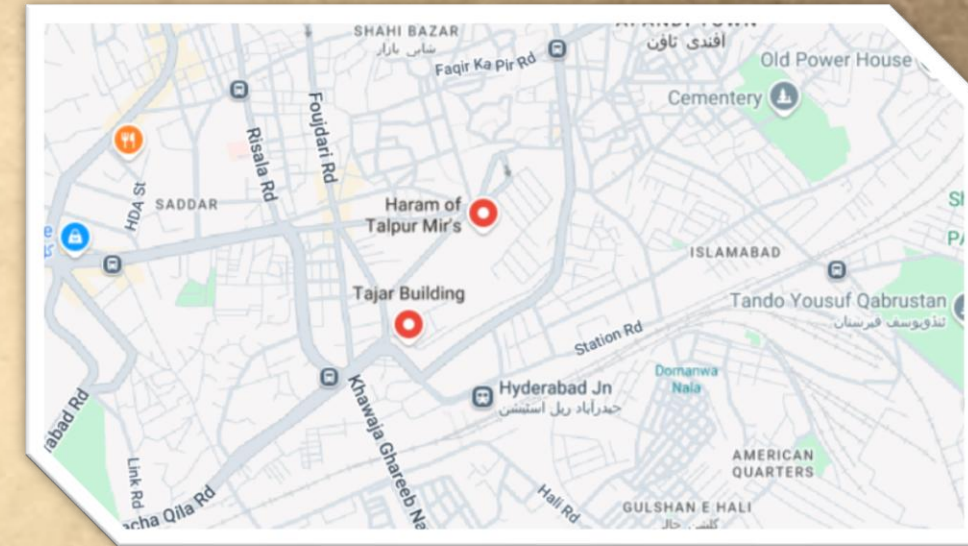
District: Thatta | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 8th to 11th Century



42. Tajar treasury of Mirs

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



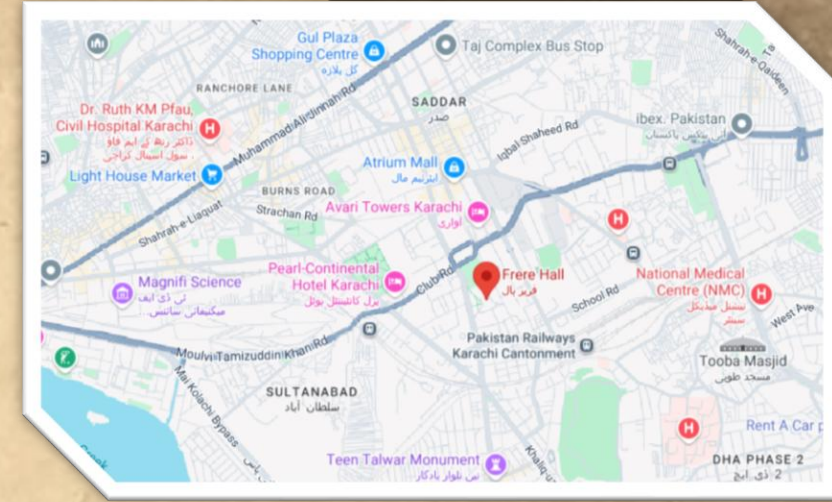
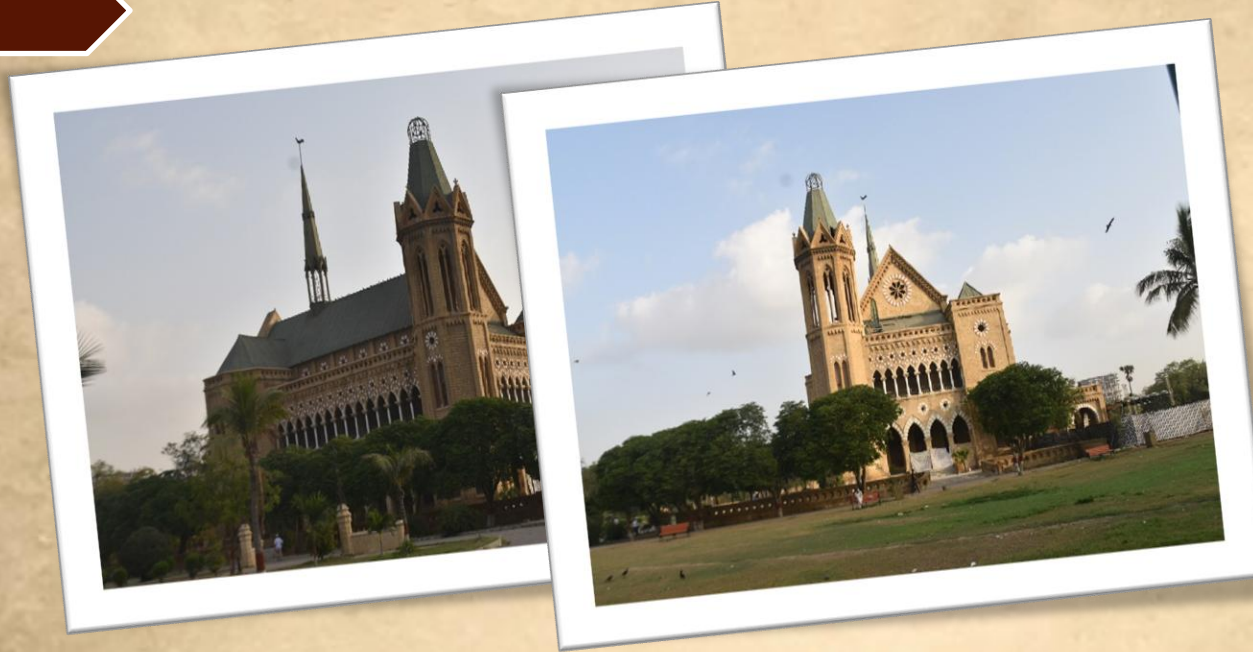
Description: This is situated on the north-east side of the Pucca Fort. It has a vaulted roof constructed with lime bricks. The Tajar is within the boundary. At a time, the grave of Gaffe-wale-Baba was interred within. He was the follower of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar. It is also said that this was the treasury of the Mirs at a later period.

District: Hyderabad | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 18th to 19th CE Century

43. Frere Hall

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is one of the most notable buildings of Karachi. It was constructed in 1863 to commemorate the long and brilliant administration of Sir Bartle Frere when he was called back to the Viceroy`s Council in 1859. The Hall is in the Venetian Gothic style with an octagonal tower crowned with iron cage. It is built with yellowish limestone of Jungshahi. The columns and arches of the wide verandahs are exceedingly graceful and the whole details are pleasing.

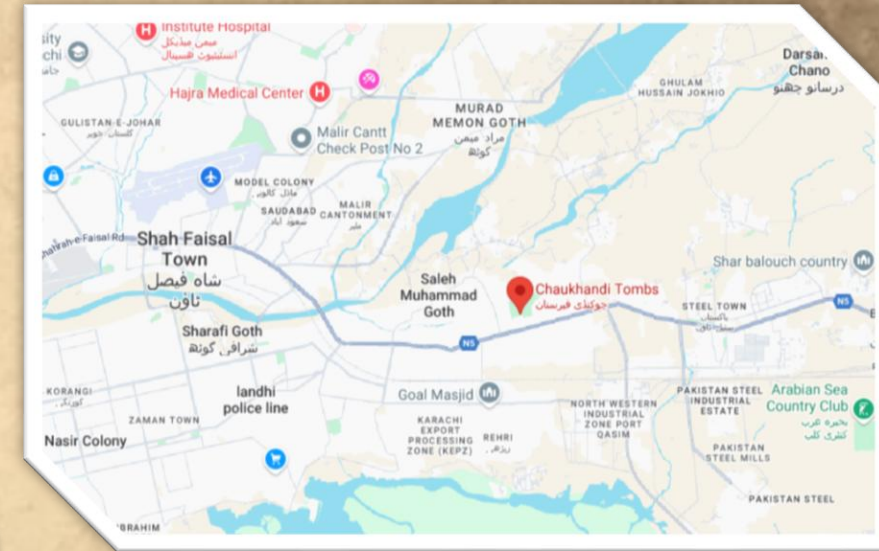
District: Karachi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 to 1947 CE



44. Chaukandi Tombs

Sindh

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: These are pyramidal type tomb of Baloch warriors and their families, who had settled here in 17th and 18th centuries. The graves are decorated with stone slabs chiseled out in human, figural and other conventional designs. The most conspicuous features of the graves are the devices signifying the gentle and the sterner sex.

District: Karachi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 17th to 18th CE Century



Sindh

**Category: II
Sites (27)**



Sr	Site Location	Monument
1	Hyderabad	Mosque of Mirs
2	Hyderabad, Tando Fazal	Two Mosque and Tomb
3	Jamshoro, Village Amri	Mounds
4	Karachi, Kharkharo	Lakho Shaikh (Baloch) Graveyard.
5	Larkana, Mithadaro	Jhukar Mound
6	Larkana, Moenjodaro	Buddhist Monastery prehistoric remains around
7	Larkana, near Dhamrao	Square Tower
8	Matiari, Misri Shah Mohallah	Nasar Ji Mosque
9	Matiari, Misri Shah Mohallah	Kirarh –ji- Masjid
10	Matiari, Misri Shah Mohallah	Mai Khairiji Masjid
11	Mirpurkhas	Tomb North West of No. 80 above (name not known)
12	Mirpurkhas	Tomb of Mir Khan S/o Karam Khan Talpur
13	Mirpurkhas	Brick Tomb of Arzi Khan Khokhar
14	Mirpurkhas	Tomb of Mir Jado
15	Mirpurkhas	Tomb known as Mir Murad Khan
16	Mirpurkhas	Tomb of Musa Khan
17	Mirpurkhas	Tomb of Mir Rajo
18	Mirpurkhas	Brick tomb known as of Shaheed Kapri Baloch
19	Nawabshah	Bhiro Bham Mound
20	Sanghar	Graveyard
21	Sanghar	Ancient city remains of Brahmanabad
22	Sukkur	Bakhar Fort
23	Sukkur, Rohri	Shrine known as Satyan-jo-than.
24	Sukkur	Lakhian-Jo-Daro
25	Tharparkar	A stone mosque with white marble pillars
26	Tharparkar	Temple-I, Bhodesar
27	Tharparkar, Village Gori,	Gori Temple

01. Mosque of Mirs

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



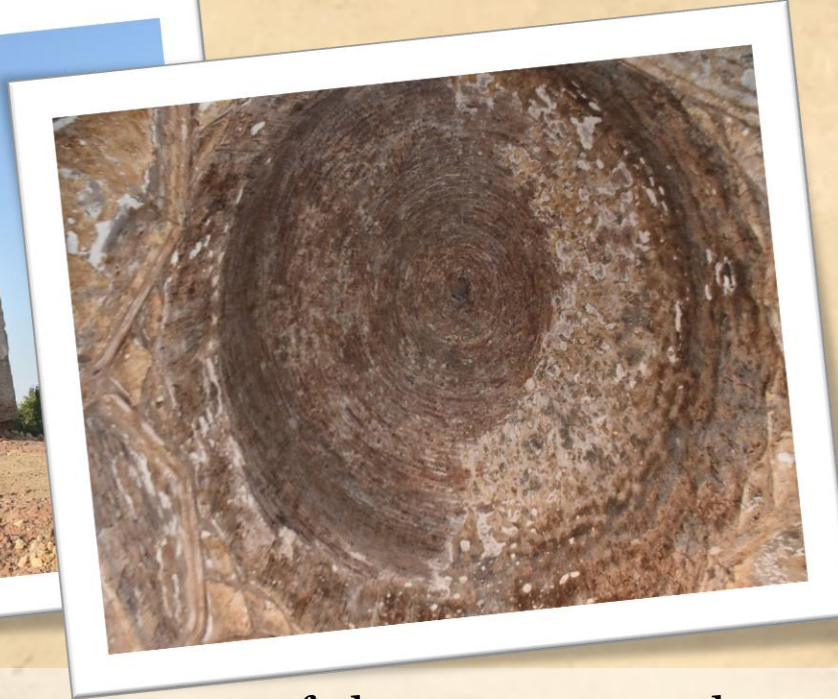
Description: This mosque was built by the Mirs of Talpur dynasty. The mosque of that period had collapsed and its remains are not visible at present. It was square in plan measuring approximately 11 x11 m. Instead, a new mosque was built with three domes, the central dome being larger than the other two. It has central open courtyard. The monument belongs to Talpur period of Historic Sindh.

District: Hyderabad | **Relative Chronology:** 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

02. Two Mosque & Tomb

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The site covers an area of about one square km, where a number of significant buildings exist. A Grand Mosque built of bricks and plastered with lime. It contains a large prayer chamber surmounted by three domes, the interior of which is ornamented with floral designs. The central dome is comparatively bigger. There are three arches in the western wall near the mimber.

District: Hyderabad | **Relative Chronology:** 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

03. Mound Amri

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



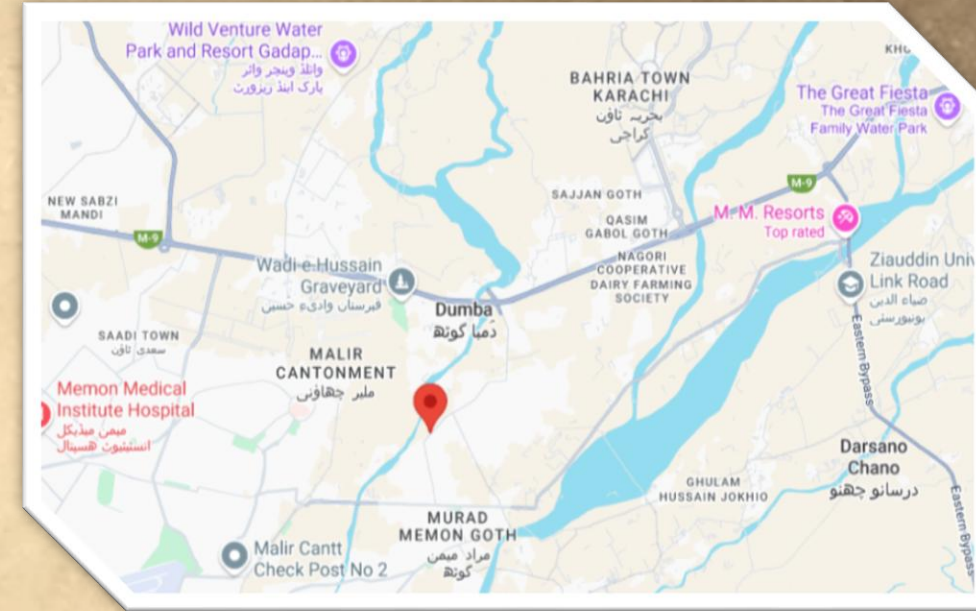
Description: The Amri remains belong to the Chalcolithic period. Three occupational levels were detected here. On the top came the Muslim occupation. Below the Muslim settlements were found the remains of the Harappan Period. From the layer below the Indus Valley Civilization were found typical Amri pottery whose parallels can be traced in Baluchistan.

District: Jamshoro | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

04. Lakho Shaikh (Graveyard)

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



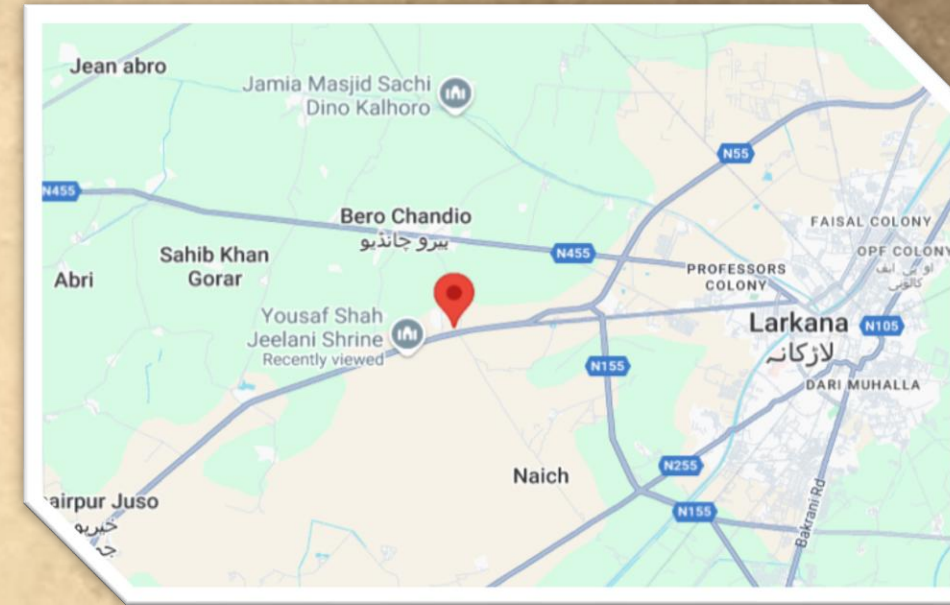
Description: The graveyard is spread over an extensive area and contains tombs of certain warriors and other notables who had settled in this area somewhere during 16th and 17th centuries. Similar tombs are also found at other places all around Karachi, Lasbela and southern Baluchistan.

District: Larrkana | **Relative Chronology:** 16th – 17th CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

05. Jhukar Mound

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This site was visited in 1928 by late Mr. N.G. Majumdar who also investigated two mounds. The preliminary investigation yielded pottery and other objects belonging to several cultures. In the lower remains are characteristics of the Harappan Period up to the late Jhukar period. A third culture was noticed was that of the Indo-Sassanians.

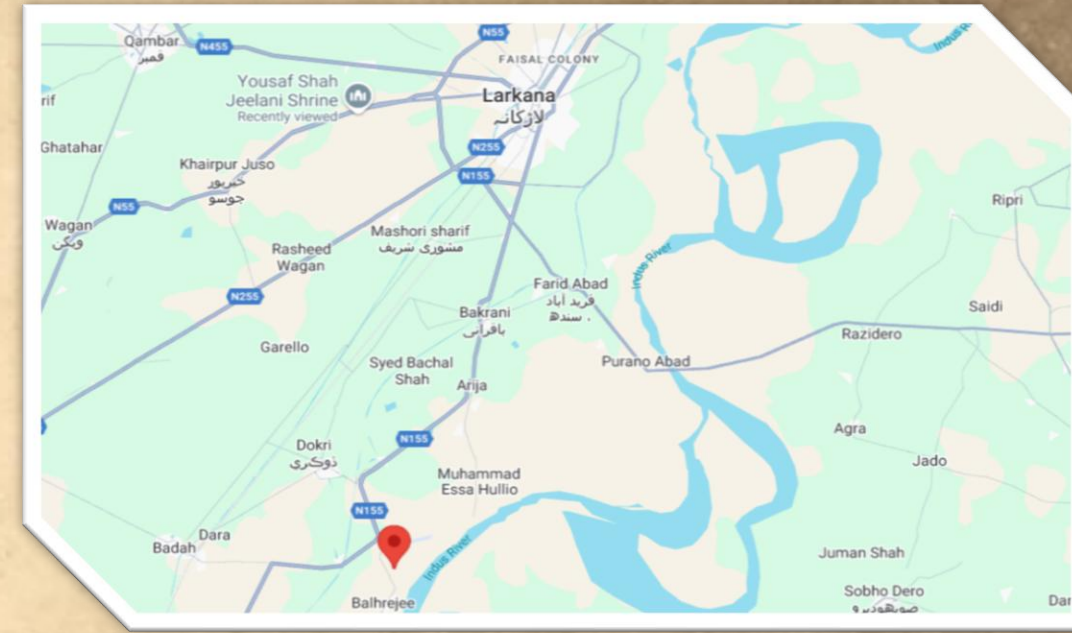
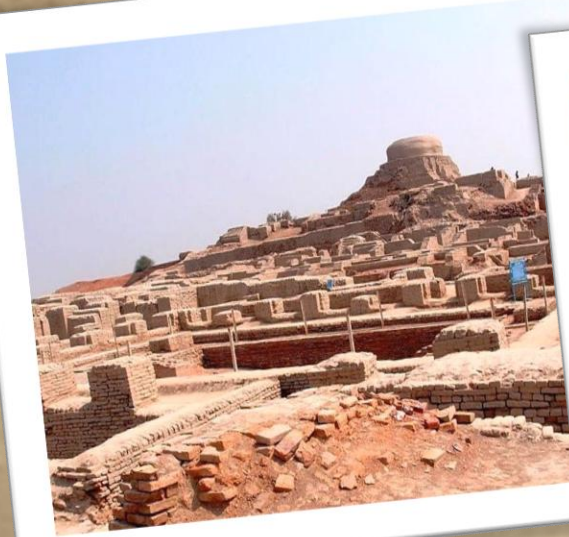
District: Larkana | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 – 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government



o6. Mohenjodaro Monastery

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This Buddhist monastery is located in Protohistoric complex of Mohenjo Daro. Around the main stupa, a spacious courtyard consisting of a monastery, on all four sides of the courtyard. It is made up of burnt bricks. One hall measuring 1.2 x 8 m is in the east of monastery.

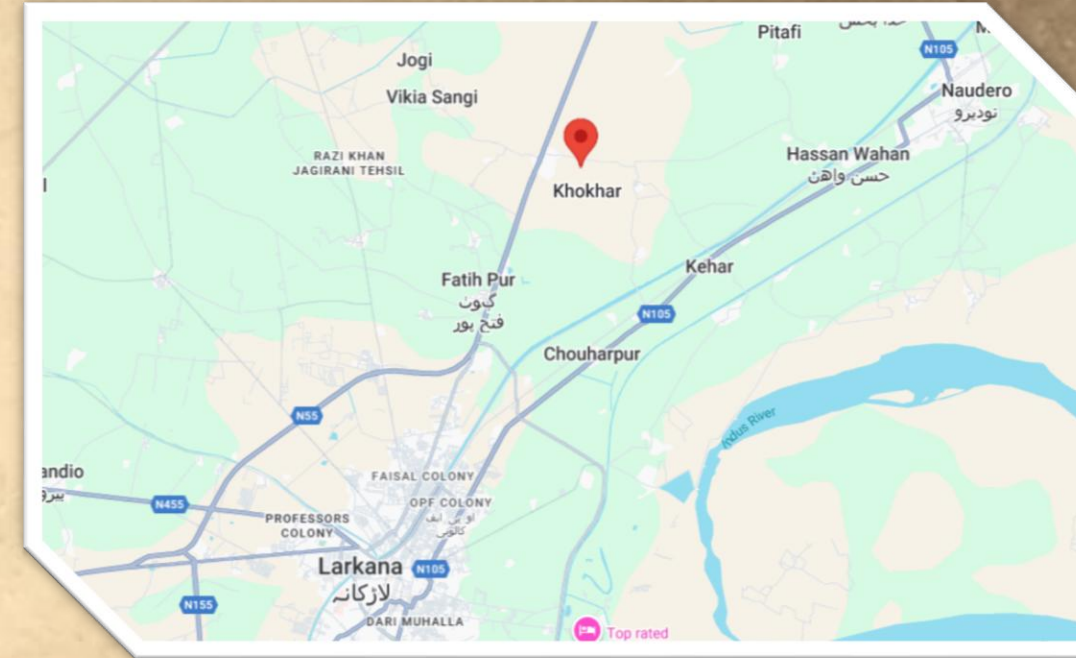
District: Larkana | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government



07. Square Tower

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



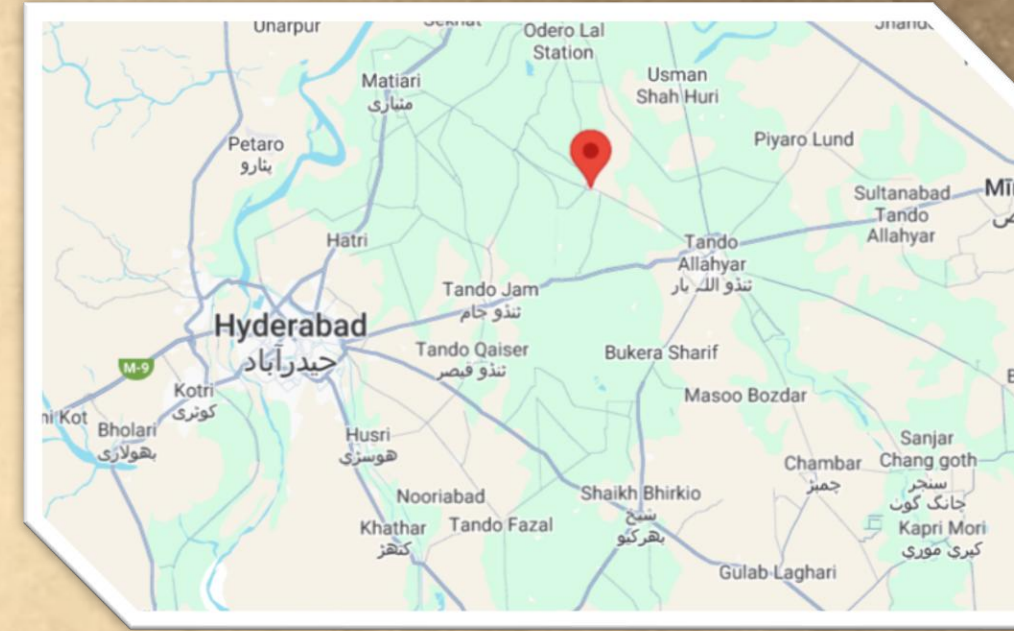
Description: This square tower is locally known as Nirano tower made of burnt of brick. A staircase leads up to the tower.

District: Larkana | **Relative Chronology:** 20th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

o8. Nasir Ji Mosque

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This mosque is locally known as the Shah Jahan Masjid, which was built by Muhammad Bin Nasar Bin Kholai (al-Khuzai). It is burnt brick building plastered with lime.

District: Tando Allah Yar | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th – 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

09. Kirarh Ji Masjid

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is living mosque and rectangular in plan with an open courtyard in front. Of the three domes only, the octagonal drums are left now which are decorated with local made kashi tiles. The drum is supported on four corner squinches finished with Ghulab kari work. The mosque has been painted afresh. According to local belief, it was constructed during the Kalhora period.

District: Tando Allah Yar | **Relative Chronology:** Early 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

10. Mai Khair Ji

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is a small Mosque situated on the northern outskirts of the Nasarpur town. The structure is simple in plan and measures 7.3 x 6.7 m. The courtyard measures 13.1 x 6.7 m. It is constructed with the country brick tiles; laid in mud mortar. The entrance to the mosque is from east as usual. Its enclosure wall appears to have been repaired recently with sun dried bricks.

District: Hyderabad | **Relative Chronology:** Early 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



11. Tomb of North West (No. 80)

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



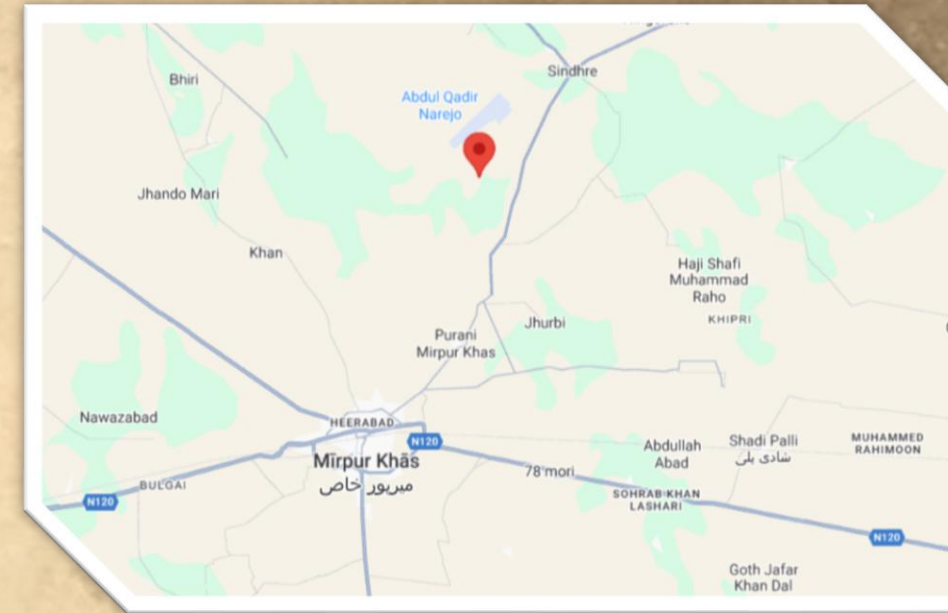
Description: The lower square stone plinth of this tomb is 10.2 m; the upper one is 7.3 m; and the tomb building is 1.6 sq.m. It is constructed of yellow sand stone, and is decorated with architectural details of same patterns as we see in other tombs at Chitori. The dome has collapsed, and the two graves built on stone platform bear no epigraphically records so throw any light on the royal personages who are buried in them.

District: Tharparkar | **Relative Chronology:** 8th Century – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

12. Tomb of Mir Khan Talpur

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



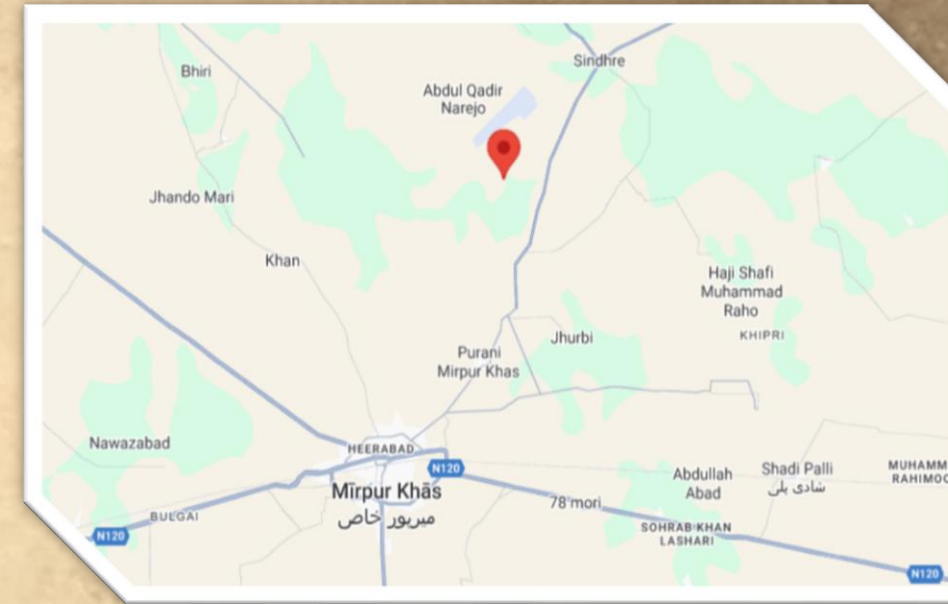
Description: This is the stone tomb of Mir Khan Talpur who died in 1173. It is built on a raised platform with a dome on top. The grave inside is 3m long. There are two arches and three pillars adorned with intricate carving on its all four sides. The dome is considerably damaged.

District: Mirpurkhas | **Relative Chronology:** 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

13. Brick Tomb of Arzi Khan

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



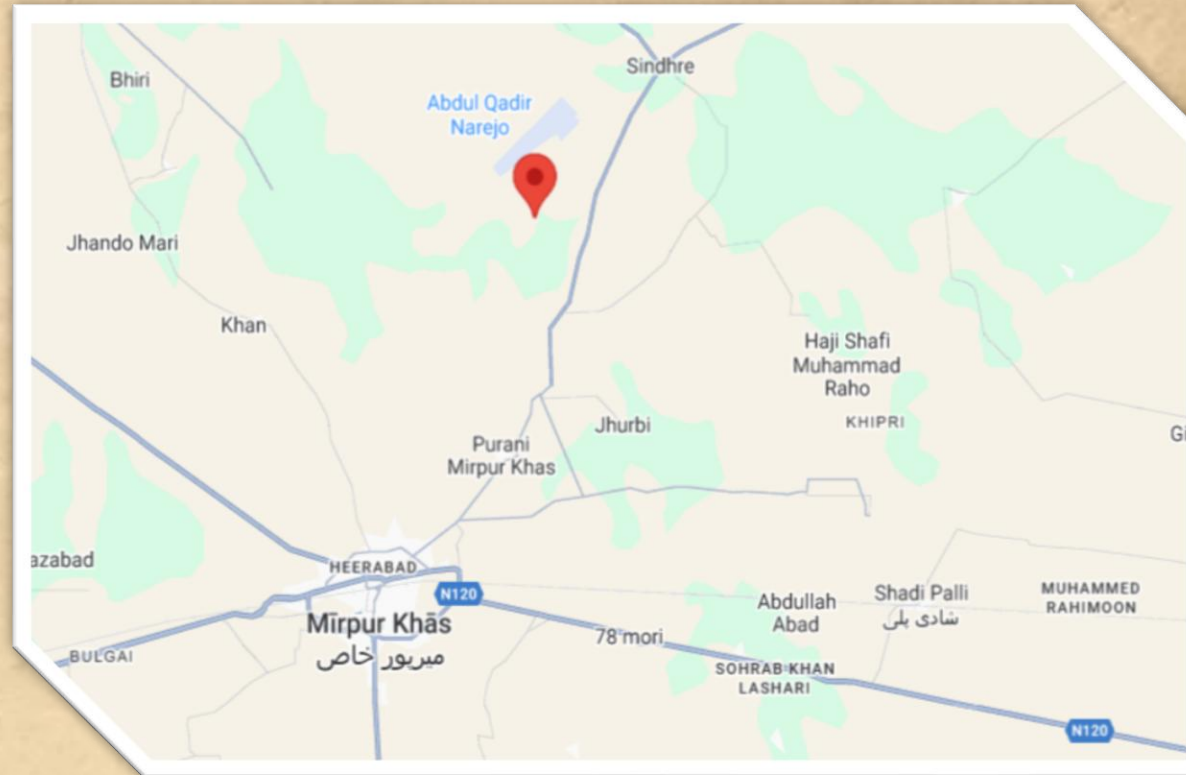
Description: The two graves in this tomb belong to Arzi Khan Khokhar and Bero Khan, generals of Mir Fateh Khan Talpur. The tomb is in bad state of preservation.

District: Mirpurkhas | **Relative Chronology:** 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

14. Tomb of Mir Jado

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Mir Jado Khan Talpur was son of Mian Allahyar Talpur. This is a square shaped stone tomb built on a platform. There are two arches with three pillars on each side of the tomb adorned with intricate stone carving. The tomb is in a poor condition. The dome has developed cracks and the platform is damaged.

District: Mirpurkhas | **Relative Chronology:** 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

15. Tomb of Mir Murad Khan

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is the tomb of Mir Ali Murad Khan who reigned from 1787-1837. The original structure collapsed, which has been replaced by a new "Reinforced Cement Concrete" construction in 2001.

District: Mirpurkhas | **Relative Chronology:** 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

16. Tomb of Musa Khan

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is the tomb of Mir Musa Khan who had built the Chittori graveyard. He was the son of Mir Allahyar Khan Talpur the founder of Tando Allahyar. It is a stone tomb with lattice work. It is built on a platform and surmounted by a dome with an entrance from the south. The site is associated with Talpur Dynasty of Sindh (18th-19th Century CE).

District: Mirpurkhas | **Relative Chronology:** 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

17. Tomb of Mir Rajo

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is the tomb of Mir Rajo Khan Talpur who was son of Mir Allahyar Khan Talpur. It is a stone tomb built on top of a platform with lattice work and carvings on the graves. It has an entrance on the south.

District: Mirpurkhas | **Relative Chronology:** 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



18. Tomb of Shaheed Kapri Baloch

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



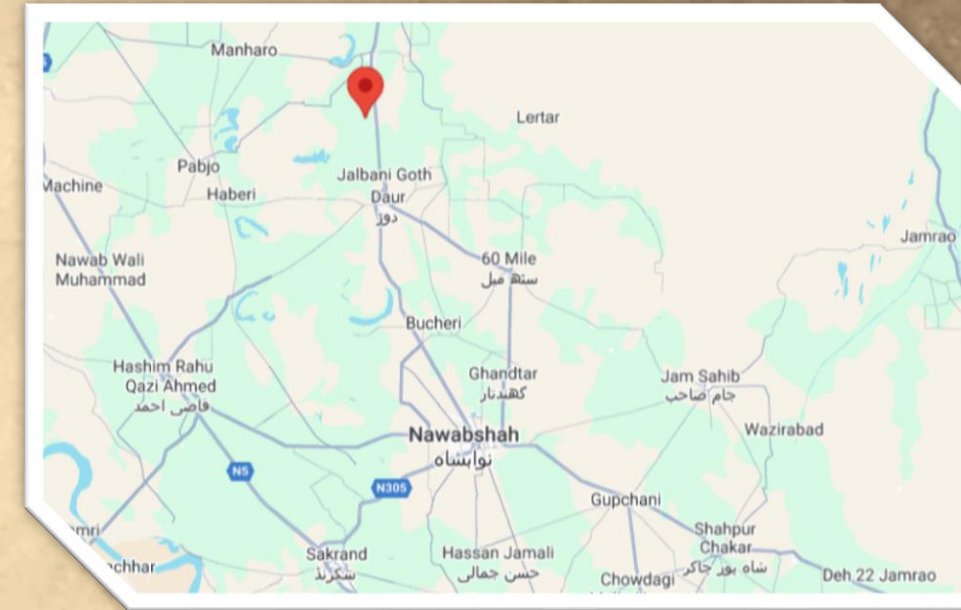
Description: This is the tom of Shaheed Kapri Baloch (Shadman Baloch), a general of Mir Fateh Khan Talpur. It is a square shaped brick tomb with a dome on top plastered with lime. There are small arches inside the tomb and an entrance on the east.

District: Mirpurkhas | **Relative Chronology:** 18th – 19th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

19. Bhiro Bham Mound

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



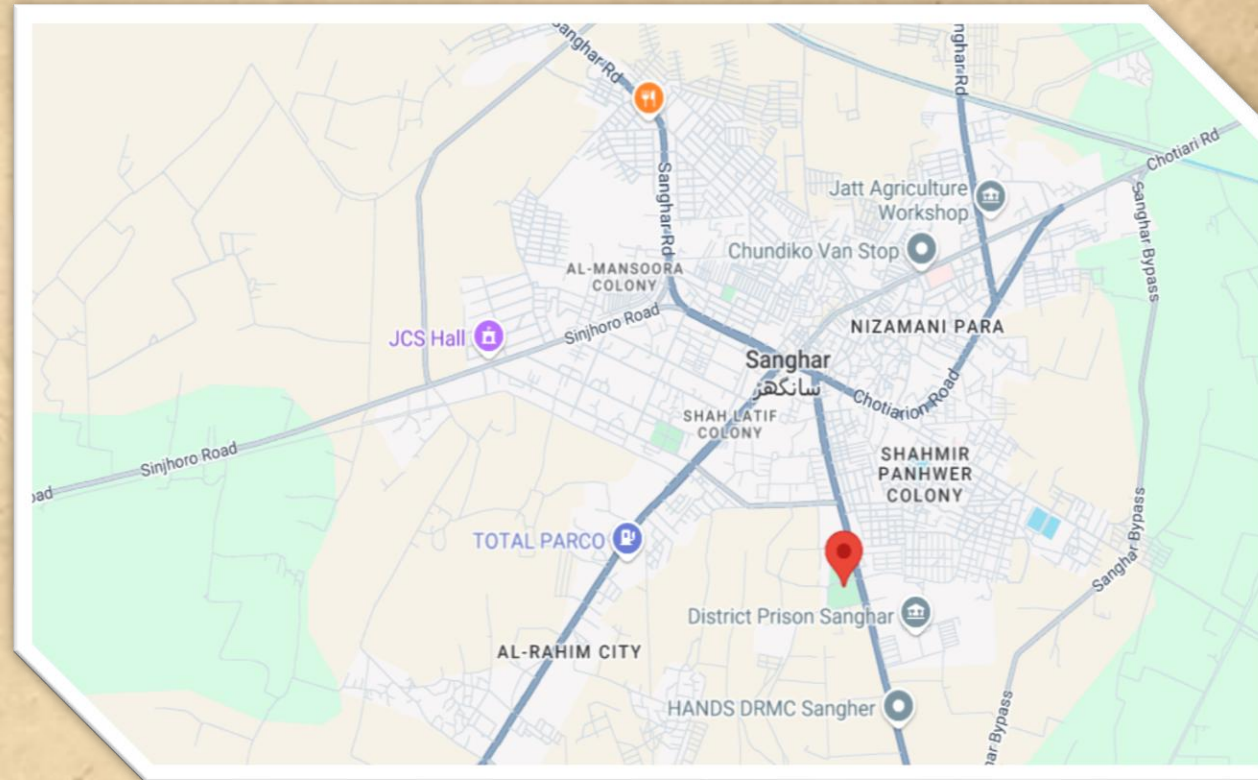
Description: The huge mound consisting of two parts covers an area of about 16000 sq.m with surviving height ranging between 3 to 4.5 m. The entire surface of the mound is covered with potshards and brick-bats. Structures are also visible at some places. The mound has clear indication of fortifications. Plain pottery dominates the surface, while painted pottery is also not uncommon.

District: Shaheed Benazir Abad | **Relative Chronology:** 8th – 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

20. Sanghar Graveyard

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



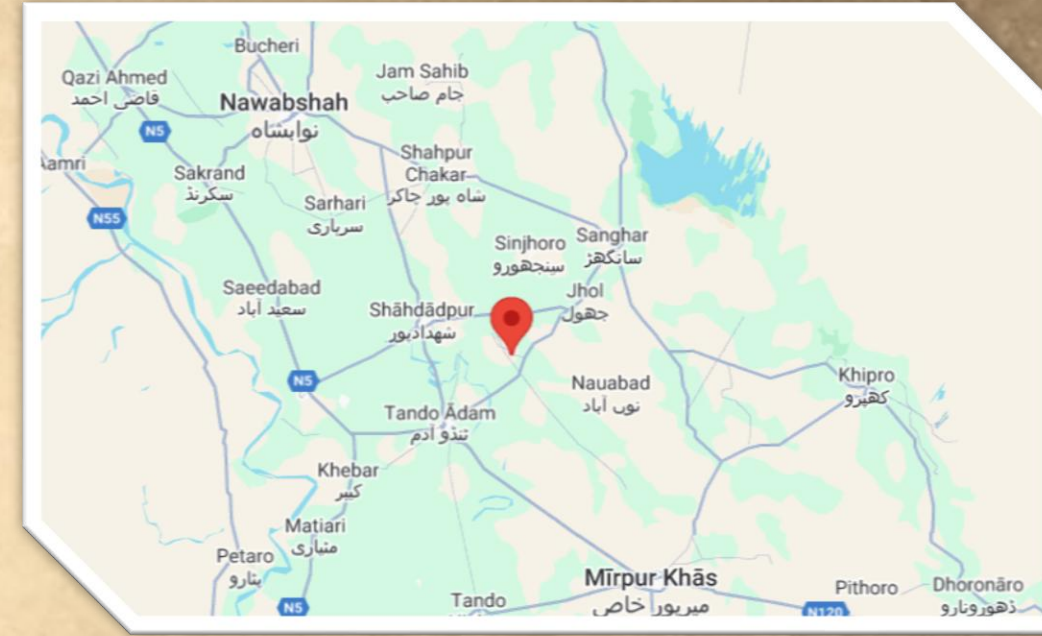
Description: This graveyard is enclosed by a boundary wall with two entrances on its north and south on its eastern flank.

District: Sanghar | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 – 1947 | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of Sindh

21. Ancient City Remains of Brahmanabad

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



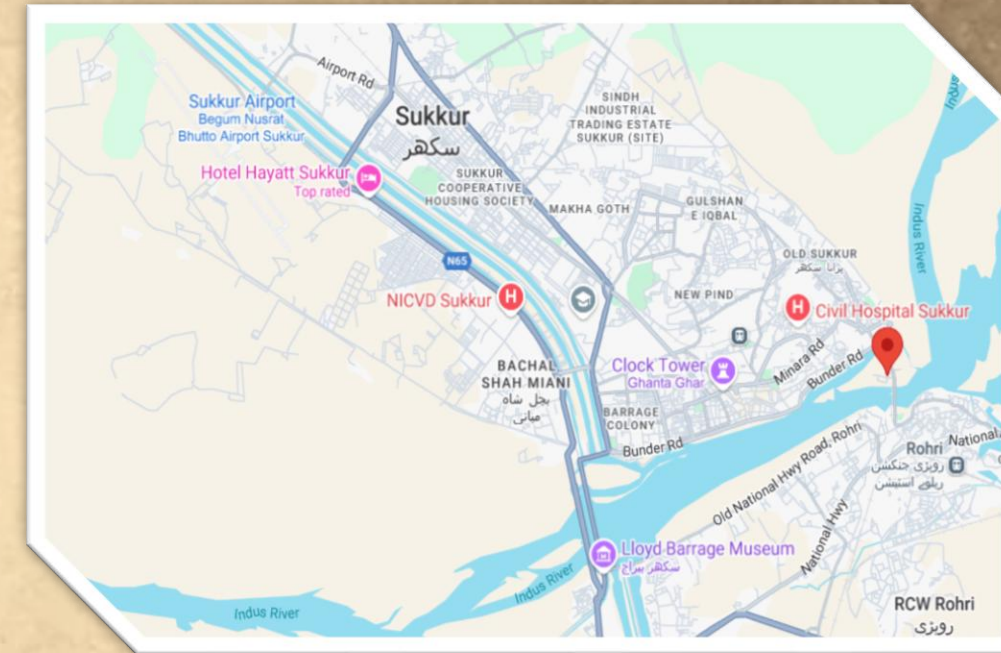
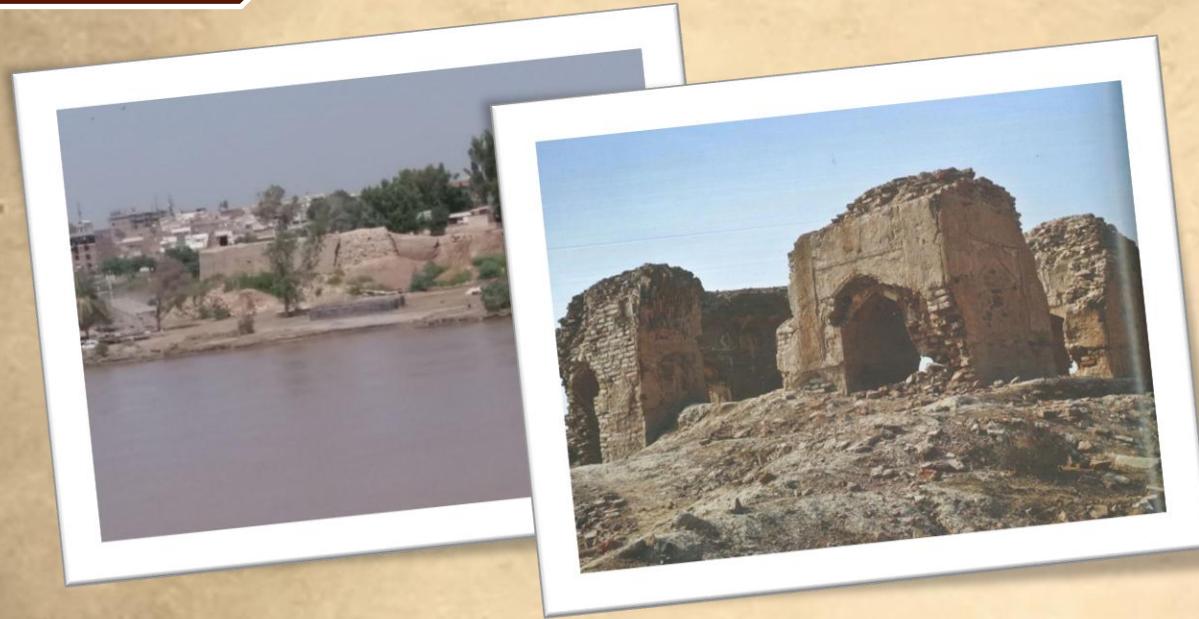
Description: Mansurah served as the first important stronghold of Muslims in the sub-continent, founded in the first half of the 8th century CE that flourished up to 13th century before its sad demise. The remains are spread over an extensive area of 4 sq.km. It was a fortified city and the fortification wall as it stands today is 6-7.5 m in height from the surrounding ground.

District: Sanghar | **Relative Chronology:** 8th – 11th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

22. Bakhar Fort

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



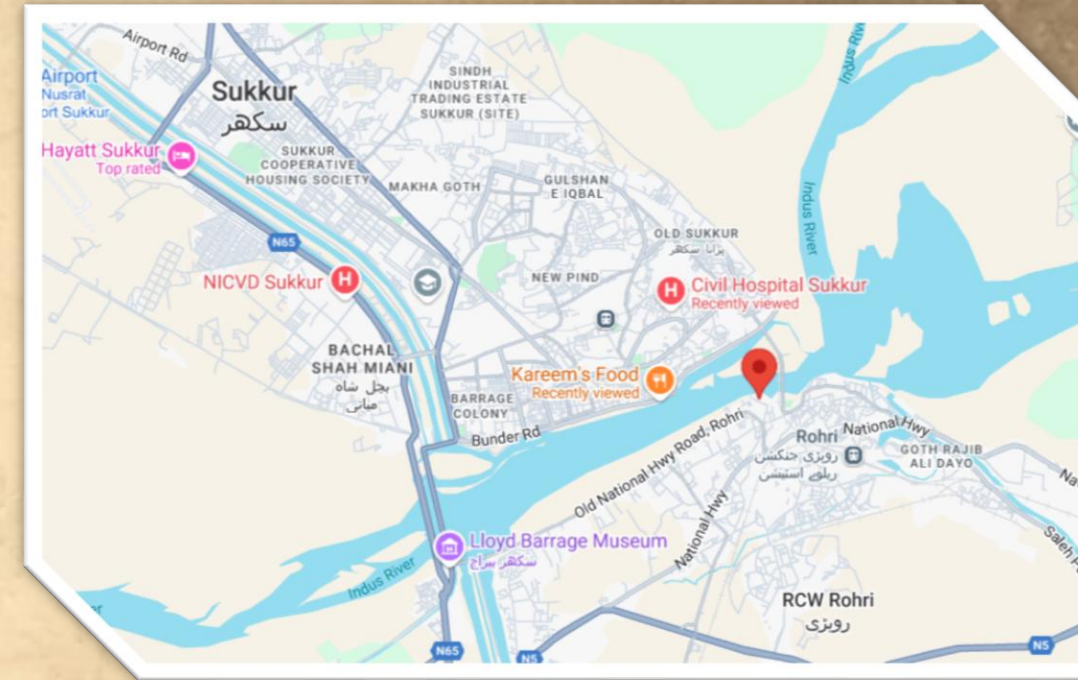
Description: It is a small irregular shaped island between the towns of Sukkar and Rohri. The entire land falls within the Fort as the fortification wall runs on the outer periphery of the island touching the Indus water around. The whole area is littered with brick-bats, potshards and heaps of earth. A number of bastions or semi-circular and elliptical shaped structures are still standing at many places.

District: Sukkur | **Relative Chronology:** 8th – 11th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

23. Satiyun jo Than

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



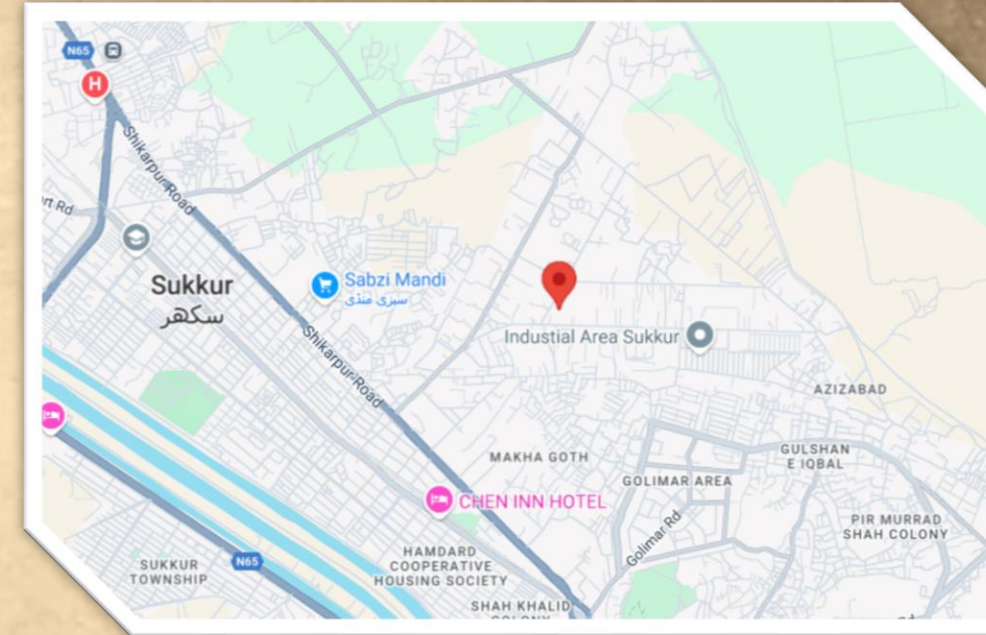
Description: The graves are located on a hill that rises out of the River Bank on the Indus. On south there is a platform on which are many carved grave-stones like those of Makli Hills at Thatta, with chain ornament and panels of Arabic verses from the Holy Quran. Enameled tiles are used on these tombs, most of which are dated to 1609 and 1883 CE.

District: Sukkur | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

24. Lakhian Jo Daro

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A settlement site contains remains of Bronze Age.

District: Sukkur | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE – 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

25. Stone Mosque with White Marble Pillars, Bhodesar

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: About 7 km north-west of Nagarparkar and close to the foot of rocky hills which encircles the Parkar peninsula for 40 km in circumference is a small 3 domed mosque known as Bhudesar Mosque which was built by Allauddin in CE 1449 under the order of Muhammad Shah. The mosque having two inscriptions is considered as one of the earliest mosques of Pakistan.

District: Tharparkar | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 – 1526 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

26. Temple, Bhodesar

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This Jain temple consists of an open hall called Mandapa with an intermediate chamber (Arthi Mandapa) connected with a cell like corridor. The most sacred place in the Jain Temple is the main chamber where the Icon is placed. Such chamber is usually covered with a cruciform shikara (tower).

District: Tharparkar | **Relative Chronology:** 12th – 13th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

27. Gori Temple

Sindh

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The temple is situated 23 km north-west of Virawah and closely resembles the temples at Bodhesar. The effects of fire and gun power used by Col. Tyrwhitt are still quite marked but still one of the best-preserved surviving temples. It is built of local stone with pillars and details of marble from Rajputana. It consists of three parts i.e., an outer stone Mandapa or pavilion with marble pillars .

District: Tharparkar | **Relative Chronology:** 14th – 15th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

Sindh

**Category: III
Sites (22)**

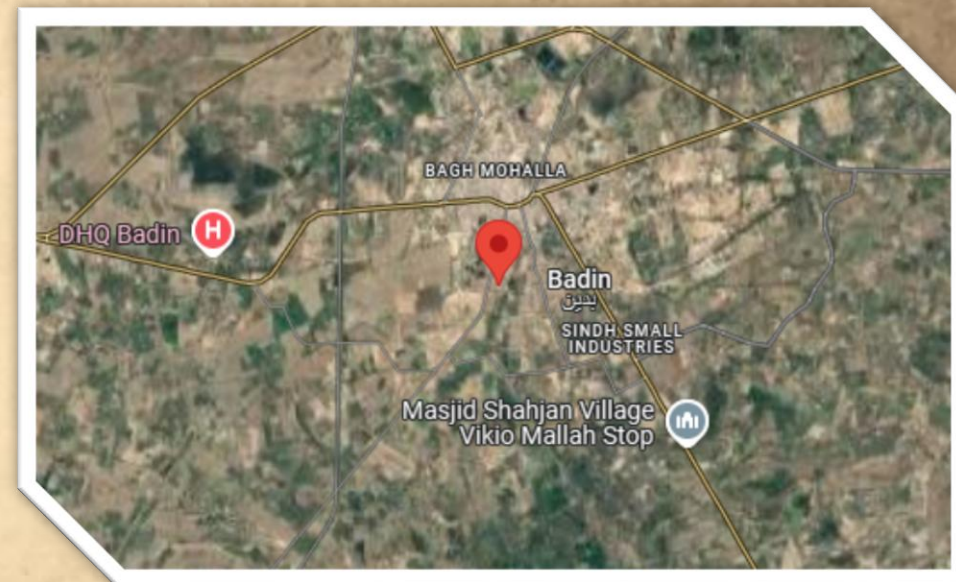


Sr	Site Location	Monument
1	Badin, Badin	Ruins of Old City at Badin
2	Dadu, Deh Bahlil Shah Johi	Ali Murad-village Mounds S.No.407/11-31
3	Dadu, Deh Wahi Johi	Pandhi Wahi village mounds S.No.3641/1-25
4	Dadu, Deh Wahi, Pandhi Johi	S.No.365/5-38 (Ancient Mound)
5	Dadu, Deh Wahi, Pandhi Johi	S.No.369/6-14 (Ancient Mound)
6	Dadu	Lohamjodaro Na-class block Nos.299/2-3
7	Dadu, In Deh Shouk near Pir Gaji Shah Johi.	Piyaroli Mari S.No.523/B-11.
8	Ghotkai, Taluka Ghotki Deh Mathelo	Mound Mumalji Mari
9	Hyderabad, Hyderabad Fort	Tower (now used as water tank)
10	Jamshoro Taluka Sehwan	Sehwan Fort
11	Jamshoro, Deh Karchat Mahal	Masumji Buthi-un surveyed land in Kohistan
12	Jamshoro, In Deh Karchat Taluka	Othamjo, Buthi un-surveyed in Kohistor
13	Jamshoro, In Deh Karcha	Kohtraas Bhuti-un surveyed land in Kohistan.
14	Jamshoro, In Deh Nang Opposite the Police outpost Sehwan	Lakhomir-Ji-Mari
15	Jamshoro, In Deh Narpirar Taluka Sehwan.	Damb Buthi
16	Khairpur	Naro Waro Dhoru mound
17	Larkana, Deh Dhamrao Deh 67 Nasrat	Three group of mound known as Dhamrao
18	Sanghar, Deh Kot Bujar, Taluka Sanjhoru	Mound Thulh
19	Tharparkar, Situated at the bottom of karoon Jhar Hill Taluka Nagarparkar	Temple-II, Bhodesar
20	Tharparkar, Situated at the bottom of Nagarparkar	Temple – IV, Bhodesar
21	Thatta, Mirpur Sakro, (Banbhore)	Jam Bijar Fort
22	Umerkot, Deh Khuda Bux	Mound at Shadi Pali

1. Ruins of Old City Badin

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



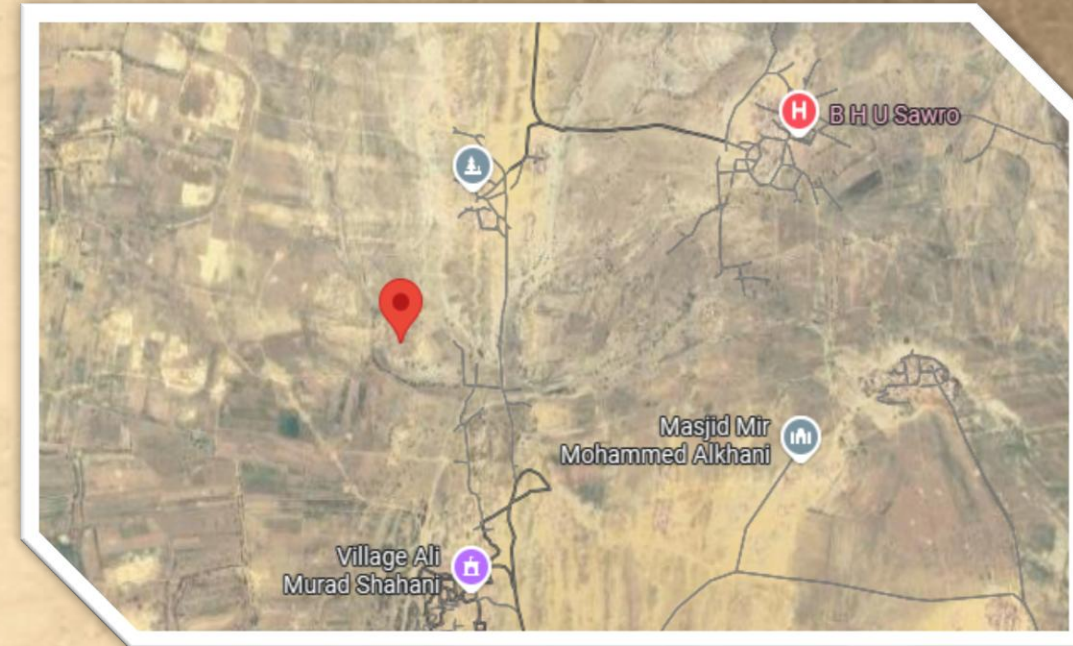
Description: The ancient town of Badin now in complete ruins and encroached upon by modern buildings existed during the mature phase of the Indus Valley Civilization and it went through many ups and downs through its chequered history and was reportedly destroyed by Mohsin Khan Pathan towards the end of the 18th century CE.

District: Badin | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th Century - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

2. Ali Murad-village Mounds S.No.407/11-31

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



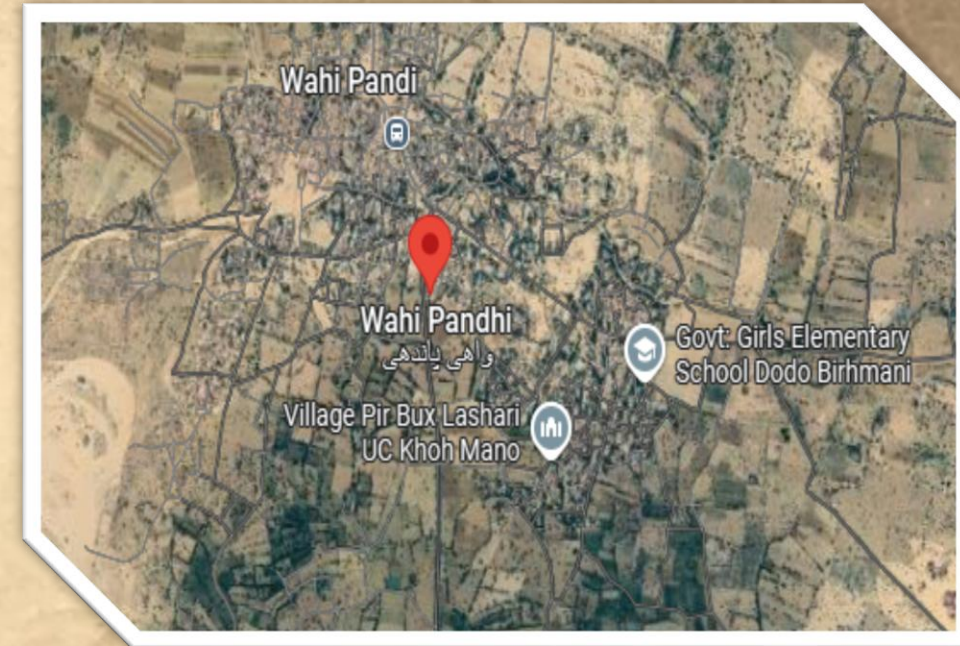
Description: The site is located approximately 13 km from Pir Ghazi Shah and 24 km south of Johi town measuring 336 x 305 m with surviving height of around 8 m covering an area of 102,480 sq.m. The foundations of the surviving walls are made with stone with mud brick superstructures.

District: Dadu | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

3. Pandhi Wahi village mounds S.No.3641/1-25

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The site is located just north of the present-day village of Pandi Wahi, near the Nari Nai. It covers an area of 12,733 square m. A perennial spring, which has its head just south of Karkot, up the Nari Wai channel from pandi Wahi, flows into the Nari Wai and passes the site.

District: Dadu | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government



4. S.No.365/5-38 (Ancient Mound)

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: Information currently N/A

District: Dadu



5. S.No.369/6-14 (Ancient Mound)

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: Information currently N/A

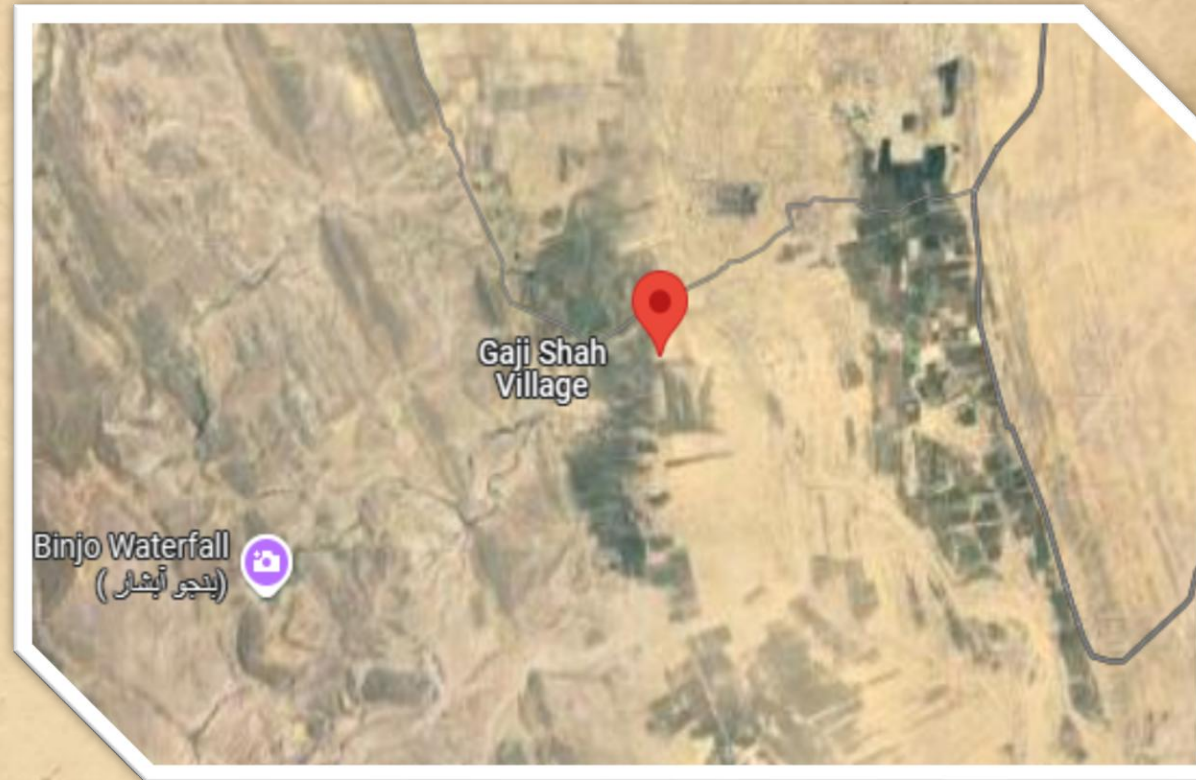
District: Dadu



6. Piyaroli Mari S.No.523/B-11.

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This mound is located around six km south-southeast of Tando Rahim Khan and two km east of Pir Ghazi Shah Shrine. In the present state, it measures 160 x 130 m and covers an area of 20,800 sq.m. The sequence revealed by excavations is similar to that of the site of Amri and Harappan levels.

District: Dadu | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

7. Piyaroli Mari S.No.523/B-11.

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



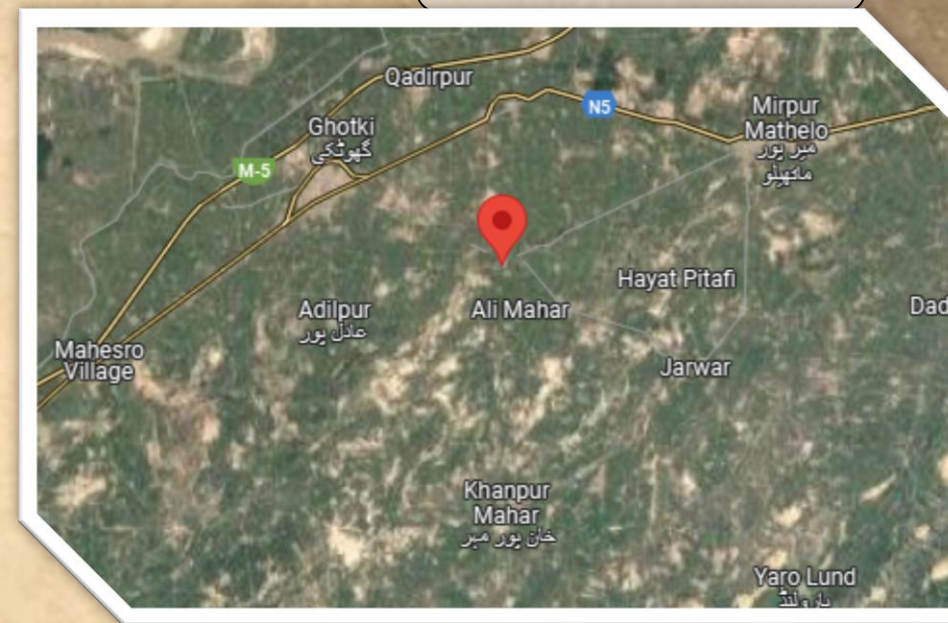
Description: This mound is located around six km south-southeast of Tando Rahim Khan and two km east of Pir Ghazi Shah Shrine. In the present state, it measures 160 x 130 m and covers an area of 20,800 sq.m. The sequence revealed by excavations is similar to that of the site of Amri and Harappan levels.

District: Dadu | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

8. Mound Mumalji Mari

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Moomal Ji Mari is situated in village Muthelo, 13 km south east of Ghotki town in Sukkur District. Mathelo is an ancient village situated on a high mound covering an area of about 60000 sq.m. At a distance of about 48000 sq.m out of this area are built the houses and huts of villagers and the remaining 12000 sq.m lying in south west corner of the village is un-occupied mound.

District: Ghotki | **Relative Chronology:** 6th Century BCE - 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

9. Tower (now used as water tank)

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

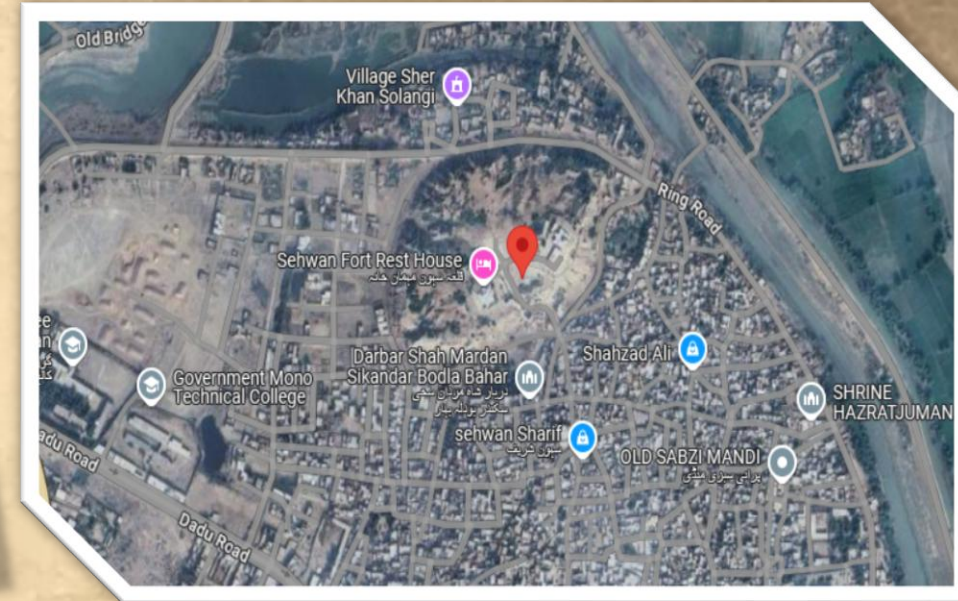
Description: Information currently N/A

District: Hyderabad

10. Sehwan Fort

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is an immense mound of earth measuring roughly 370 x 730 m with surviving height of about 18 m. It is littered with potshards and brick bits and charcoal. The surviving structures depict different constructional periods of the fort and mainly associated to Rai dynasty of Sindh.

District: Jamshoro | **Relative Chronology:** NA | **Legal Status:** NA | **Ownership:** NA

11. Masumji Buthi-un surveyed land in Kohistan

Sindh



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: Masum-ji-Buthi (Nasumji Buthi) is a mound is located 1.5 km to the south of Karachi. It measures 70 x 207 m with a height of 8 m. Majumdar had found here foundations of ashlar stone masonry and chert blades.

District: Jamshoro | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Not Protected
| **Ownership:** Federal Government



12. Othamjo, Buthi un-surveyed in Kohistor

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: Information currently N/A

District: Hyderabad



13. Kohtraas Bhuti-un surveyed land in Kohistan.

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



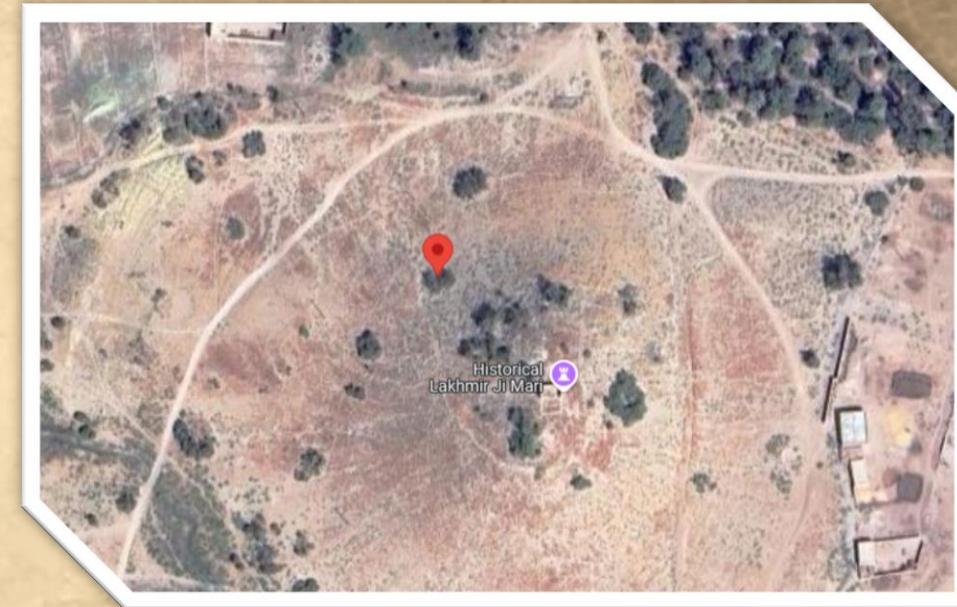
Description: The site is covered with black shingles pottery. Stone foundations of walls are also visible. The finds from the site indicate that it was a settlement of the mature Harappan phase and contemporary to the Amri Culture.

District: Jamshoro | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

14. Lakhmir-Ji-Mari

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is a conical shaped mound some 30 m high. No excavations have been conducted here and similarly no surface collection has been made from here. However, the height of the mound suggest that it might have remained under occupation since remote antiquity.

District: Jamshoro | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

15. Damb Buthi

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



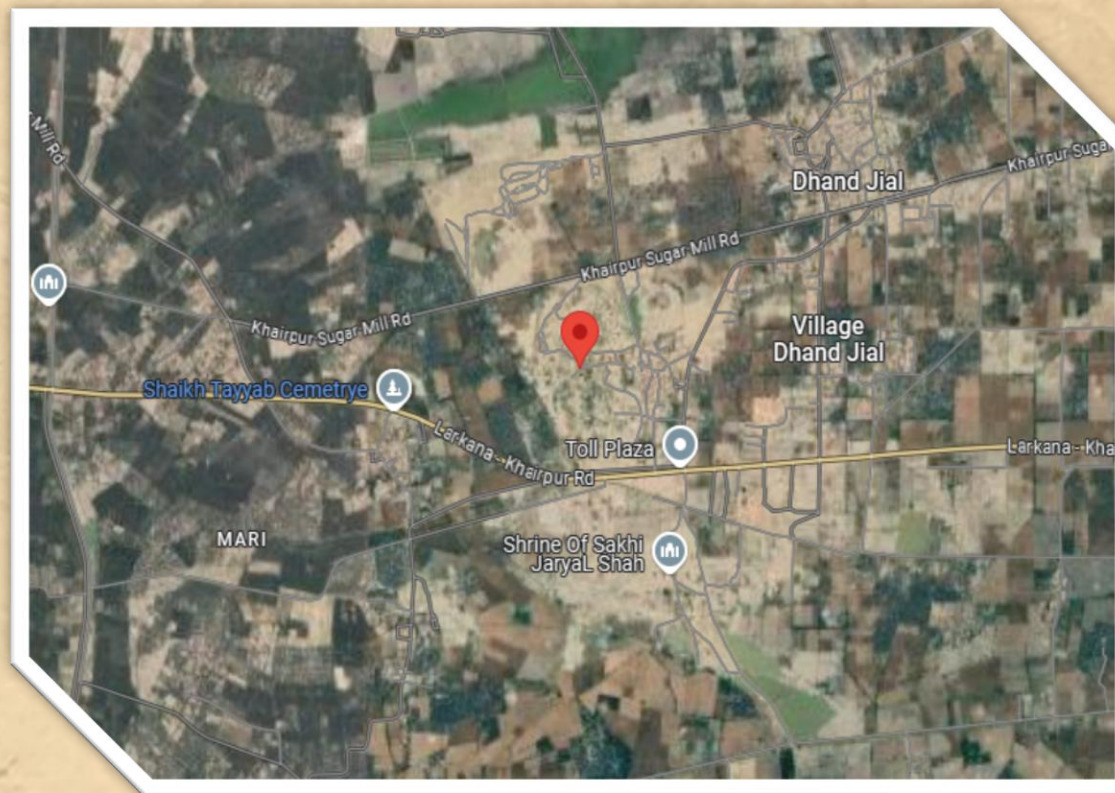
Description: The prehistoric burial site is spread over an area of 320 x 300 m with surviving height of 26 m from the ground level.

District: Jamshoro | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

16. Naro Waro Dhoro mound

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



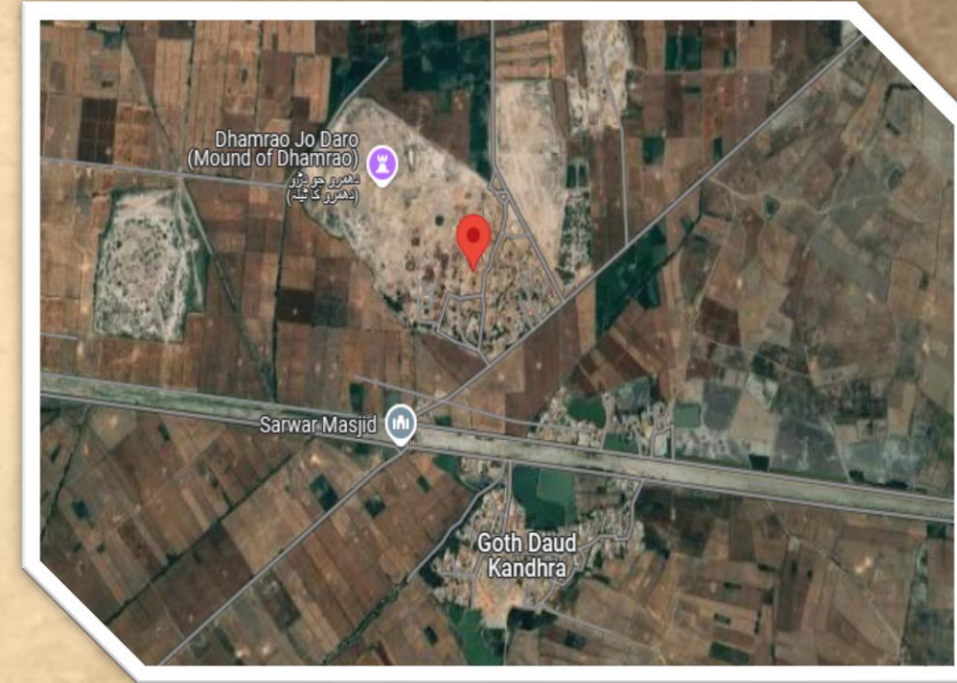
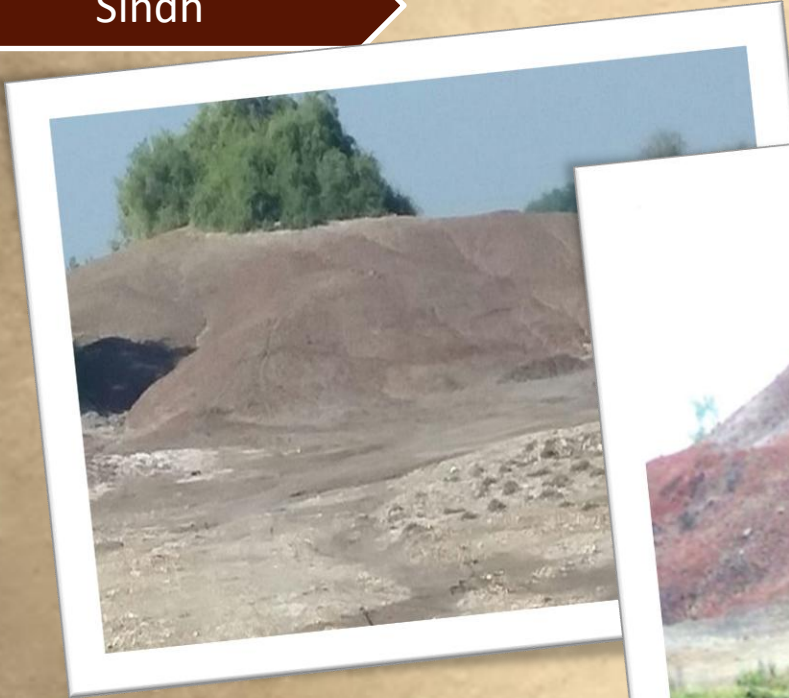
Description: This is a large mound measuring 762 x 457 m with surviving height of about 7 m. Its surface is littered with potshards and other minor objects of typical Harappan culture.

District: Khairpur | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

17. Three group of mound Dhamrao Dero

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



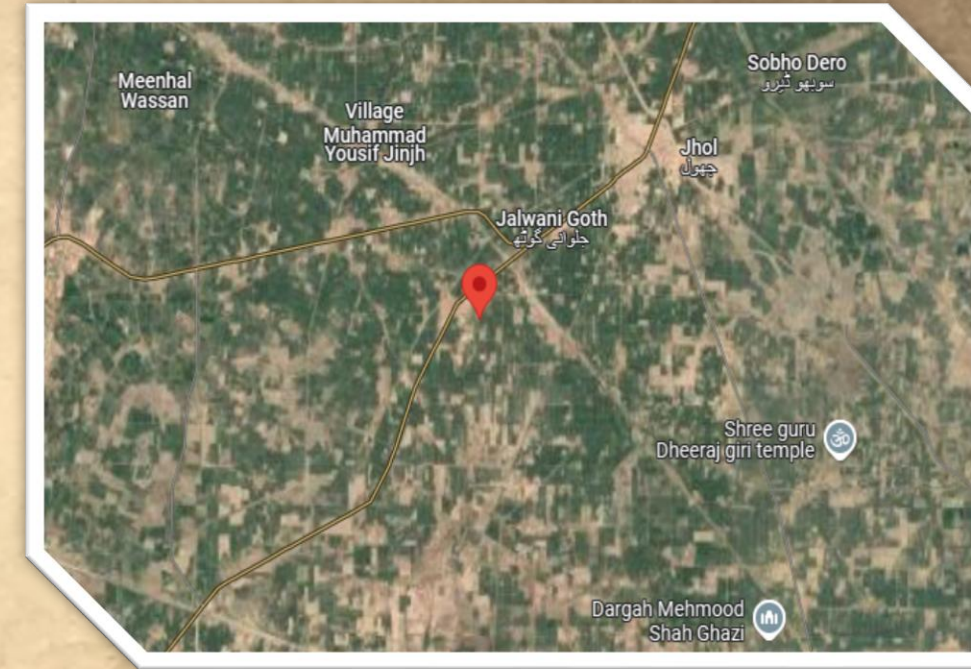
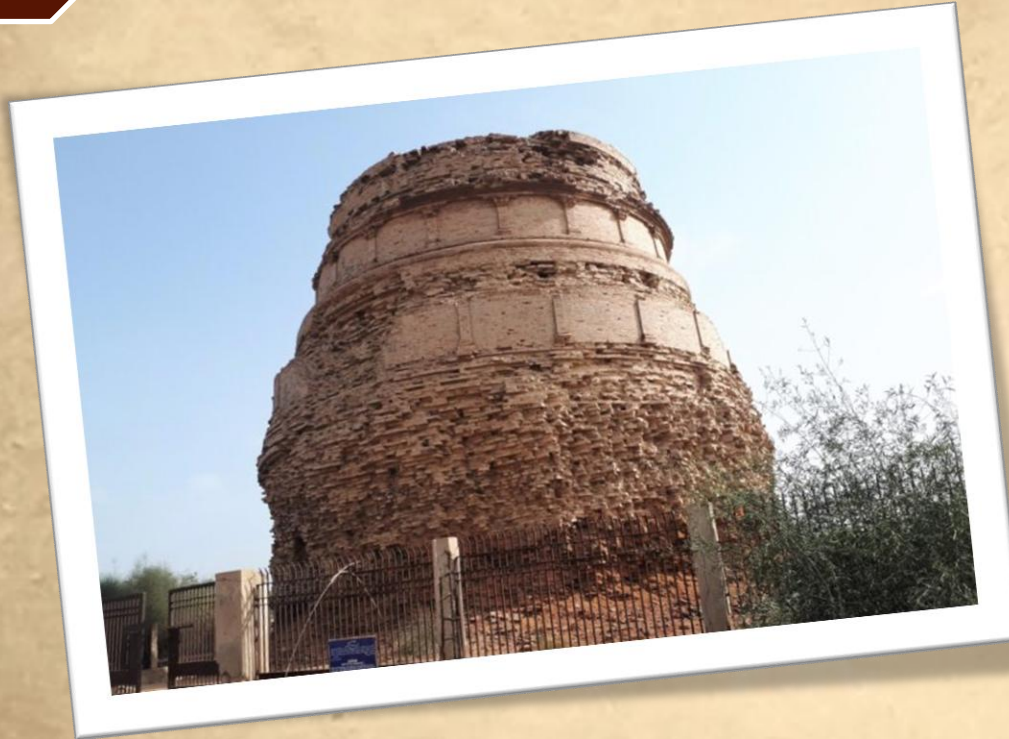
Description: This is a group of four circular or conical shaped mounds and littered with potshards and brick-bats. The bricks are closely resembling those used in the Great Bath of Mohenjo-Daro.

District: Larkana | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

18. Mound Thulh

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The mound is covered with heaps of brick-bats and potshards. The potshards include both glazed potshards, painted in red and black bands on a buff slip and in ochre red-on-yellow slip found in upper layers of Bambhore and unglazed pottery.

District: Sanghar | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th - 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected
| **Ownership:** Federal Government

19. Bodhesar Jain Temple No.2

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



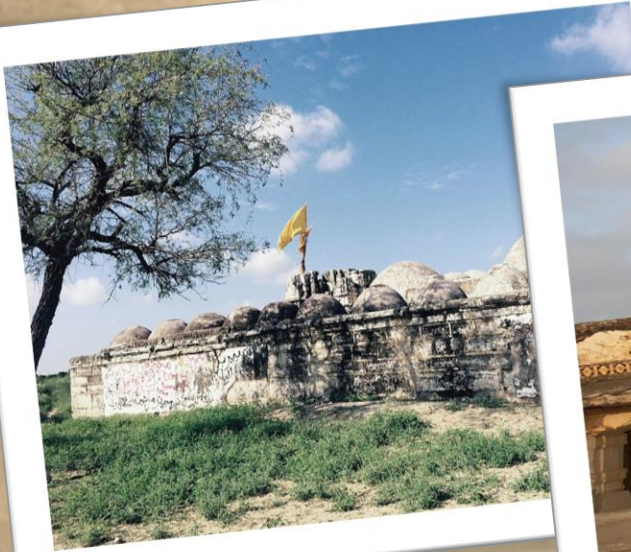
Description: Close to the foot of rocky hills there are remains of three ancient Jain structures supposed to be built in 1375 and 1449 CE. The largest of this group of temples which is referred as Temple 2 stands on a platform with entrance in the center. The door is of ordinary Kanjur stone.

District: Tharparkar | **Relative Chronology:** 14th-15th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

20. Bhodesar Jain Temple No. 4

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



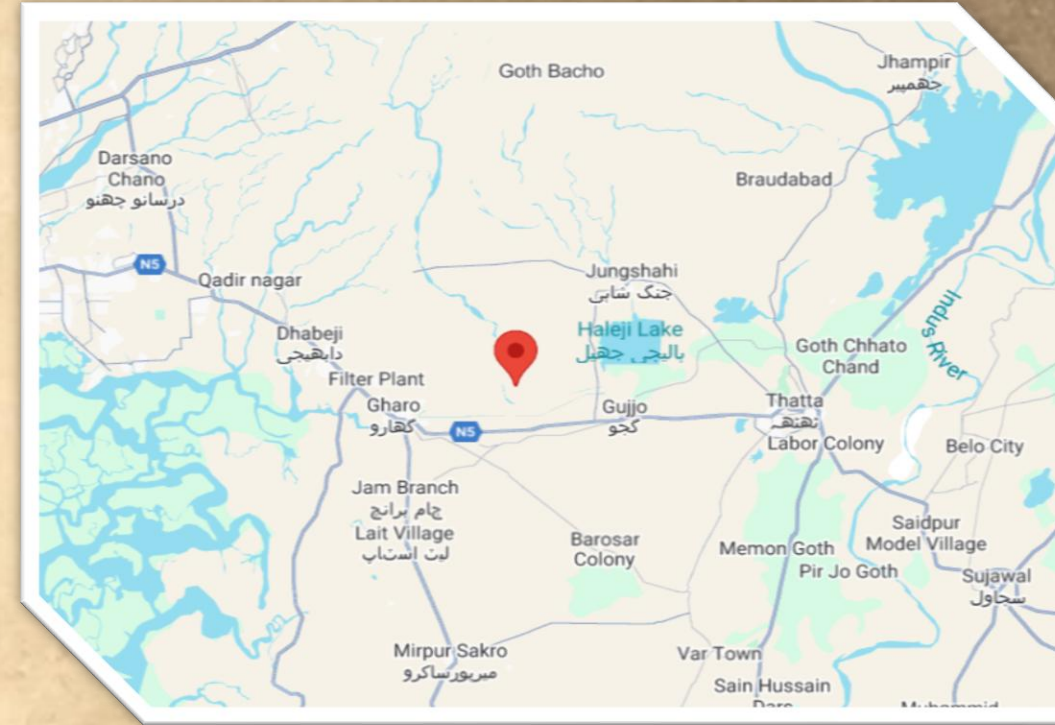
Description: The temple is constructed with stones and plastered with lime. The structure of the temple including the shikara and the torana gateway is still very much intact. In one of the chambers a stone idol is kept.

District: Tharparkar | **Relative Chronology:** 14th-15th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

21. Jam Bijar Fort

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



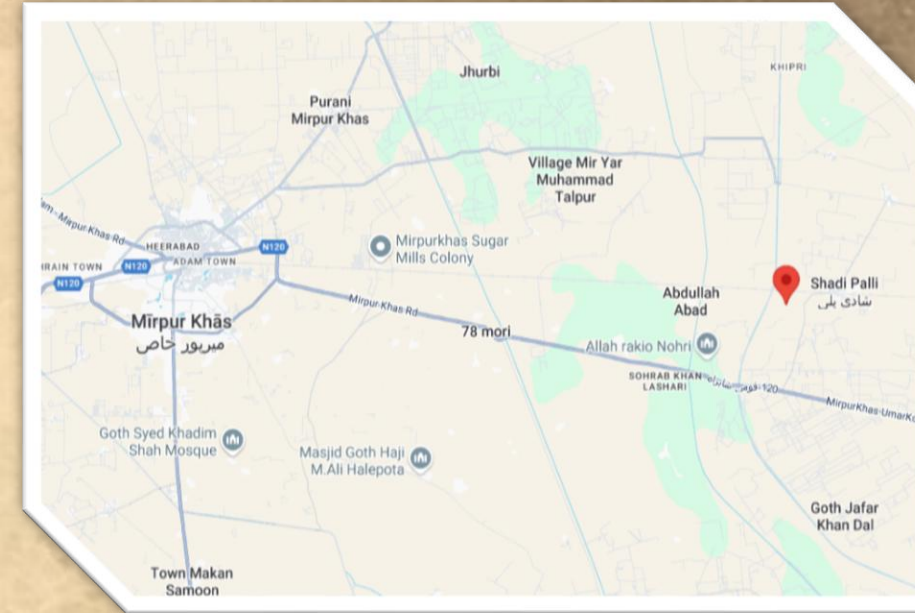
Description: This is a pucca high platform of pentagon shape surrounded by stone faced retaining wall with towers/bastions at irregular intervals. In the corner of the platform is a small platform which is said to be the seat of Jam Bijar Jokhio, sitting from where he held his open court.

District: Thatta | **Relative Chronology:** 18th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

22. Mound at Shadi Pali

Sindh

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

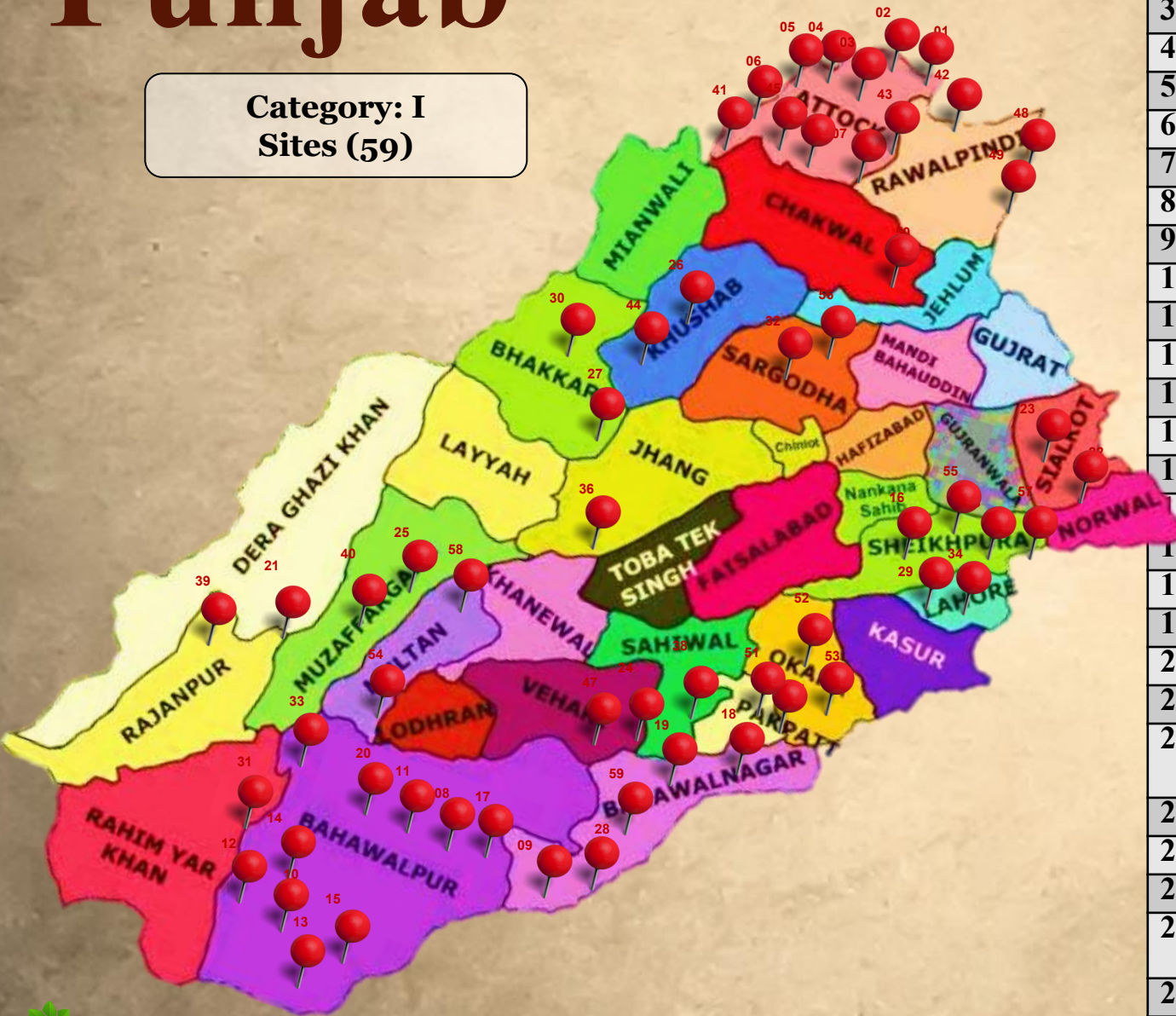


Description: This site in the form of mound was once the abode of king Daloora. There is no mention of this king in the history books, but it can reasonably be believed that he may either be a Soomra who ruled here from 1355 to 1440 CE, or then he may be from a Sodha Rajput clan who subsequently captured this area from 1530 CE onward. The site is littered with potshards. Modern graves have encroached upon the ancient site.

District: Umerkot | **Relative Chronology:** 14th-15th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

Punjab

**Category: I
Sites (59)**

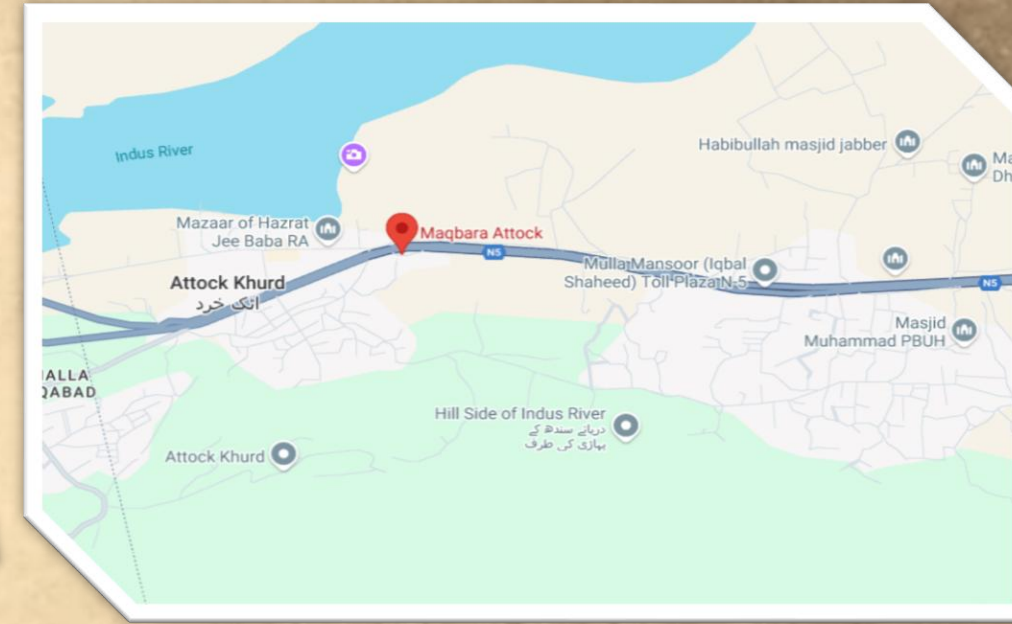
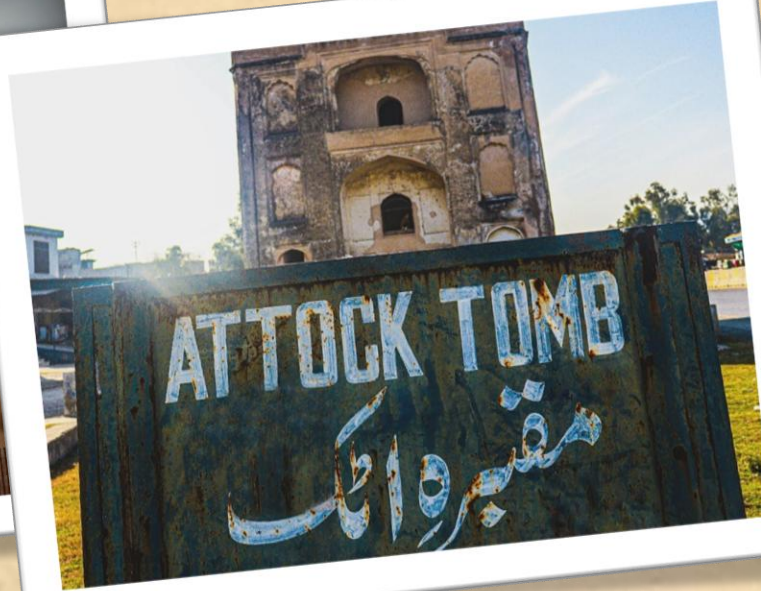


Sr	Monument
1	Attock Tomb
2	Fort at Attock
3	Behram Ki Baradari
4	Begum Ki Sarai
5	Lala Rukh's tomb
6	Hakm's tomb
7	Saidan Baoli
8	Noor Mehal, Bahawalpur
9	Derawar Fort, Cholistan
10	Tomb of Nuria
11	Tomb of Abu Hanifa
12	Tomb of Bibi Jawindi
13	Tomb of Bhawal Haleem
14	Tomb of Bhawal Haleem
15	Tomb of Musa Pak Shaheed
16	Tomb of Shah Burhan
17	Baradari in Sherawala Garden
18	Shah Masjid
19	Rohtas Fort
20	Ruins of Nandana Fort
21	Tomb of Khalid Walid
22	Residence of Late Dr. Muhammad Iqbal.
23	Javed Manzil
24	Qutubudding Aibak's Tomb
25	Tomb of Mir Niamat Khan
26	Mosque Nawab Zakariya Khan
27	Gulabi Bagh Gateway
28	Mosque with glazed tiles work
29	Haveli Nau Nihal Singh

Sr	Monument
30	Wazir Khan's Hammams
31	Mariam Zamani Mosque
32	Tomb of Prince Parwaiz
33	Tomb of Asif Khan & boundary Wall
34	Tomb of Nur Jehan
35	Tomb of Patrick Alexander Vana,
36	Shrine of Rukn-e-Alam
37	Tomb of Shah Hussain Sodazai
38	Tomb of Sheikh Sadan Shaheed
39	Tomb of Tahar Khan Nahar
40	Mosque of Tahar Khan Nahar
41	Sarae Khola
42	Tope or Stupa (Bhallar)
43	Tope or Stupa (Mankiala)
44	Nicholson Column
45	Sirkap Site
46	Kalawan Site
47	Mohra Moradu Site (Giri Remains)
48	Chirtope Site
49	Bhir Mound
50	Farud Gah, Shahan-e-Mughalia
51	Losar Kenthla Baoli
52	Mounds
53	Mir Chakar's Tomb
54	Tomb of Syed Daud Kimani
55	Sheikhupura Fort
56	Baoli Mosque
57	Hiran Minar
58	Shrine of Rukn-e-Alam
59	Tomb of Shah Hussain Sodazai

1. ATTOCK TOMB

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



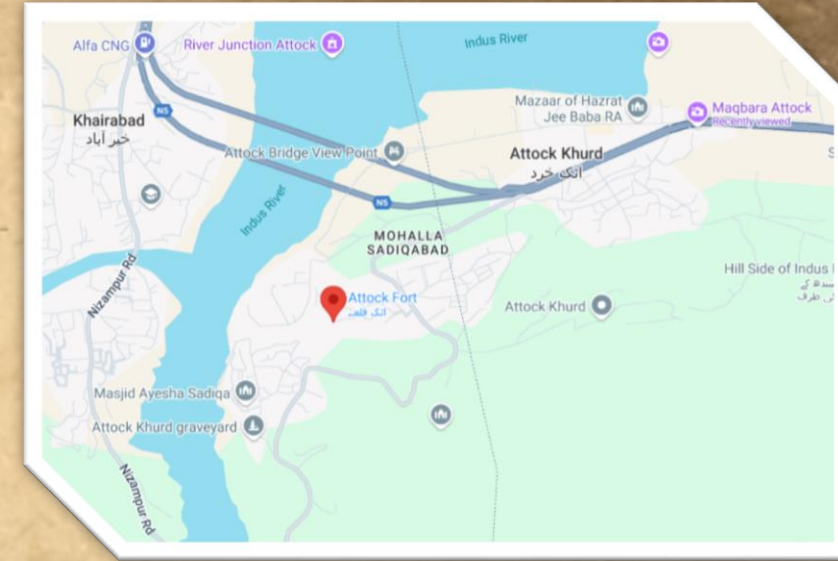
Description: The tomb is lying at Attock close to the G. T. Road, having double dome, perhaps earliest of its type in this part of the country. The tomb is decorated with fresco paintings mostly in Cypress and floral designs. Two stair cases led to the roof of the tomb. The tomb is thickly plastered all over in lime and concrete.

District: Attock | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE



2. Attock Fort

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Attock Fort is a historic fort located in Attock, Punjab, Pakistan. It was built in 1581 by the Mughal Emperor Akbar to protect the passage of the Indus River and to serve as a military stronghold on the Grand Trunk Road. The fort is strategically situated at the confluence of the Kabul River and the Indus River, making it an important location for controlling trade and military routes between the Indian subcontinent and Central Asia.

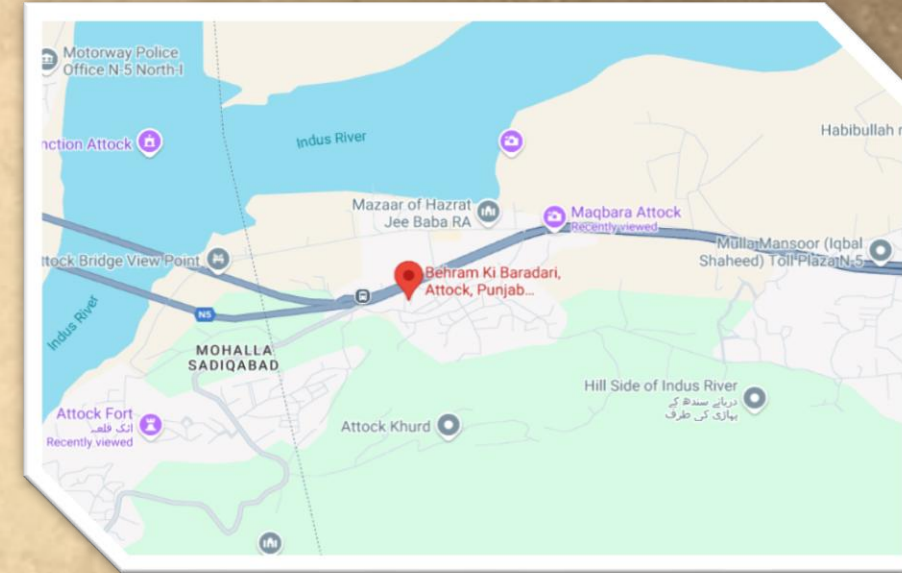
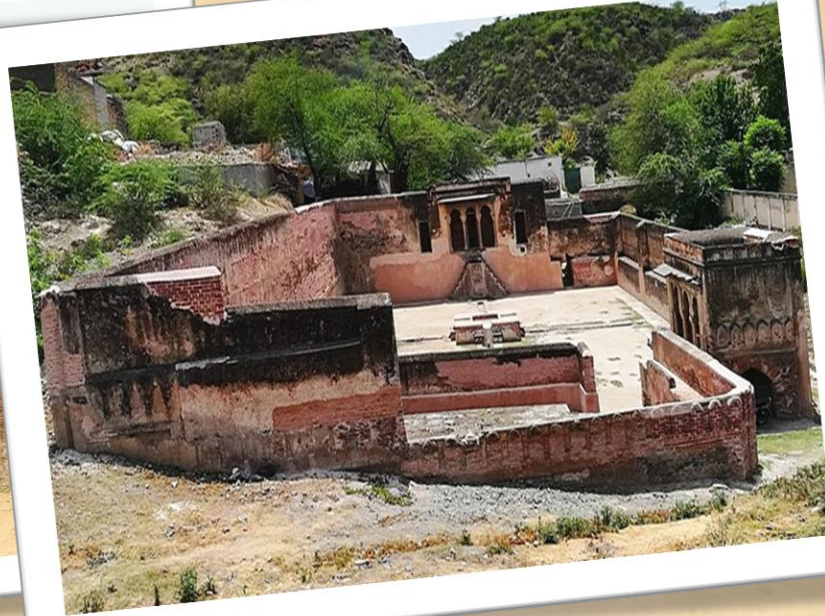
District: Attock | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE



3. Behram ki Baradari

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



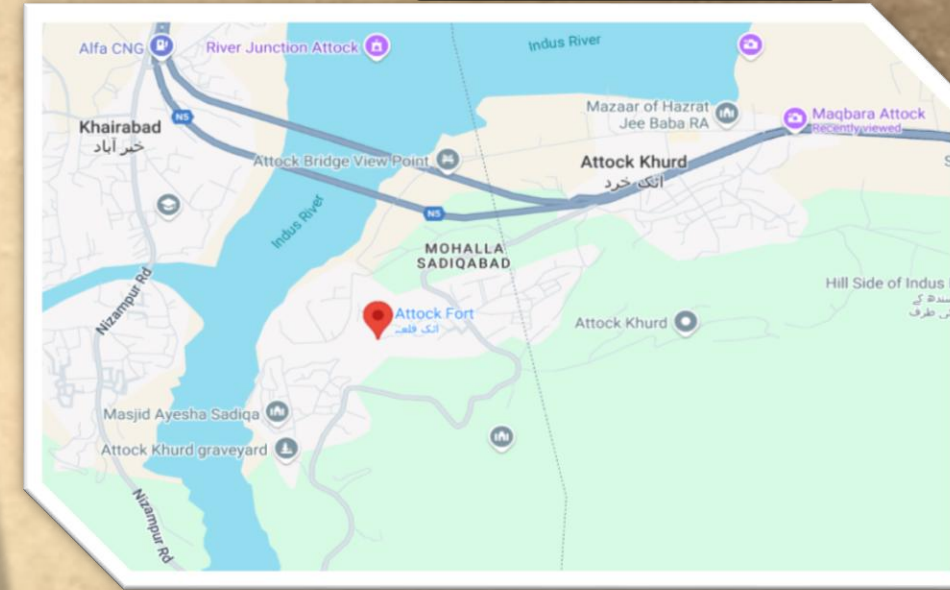
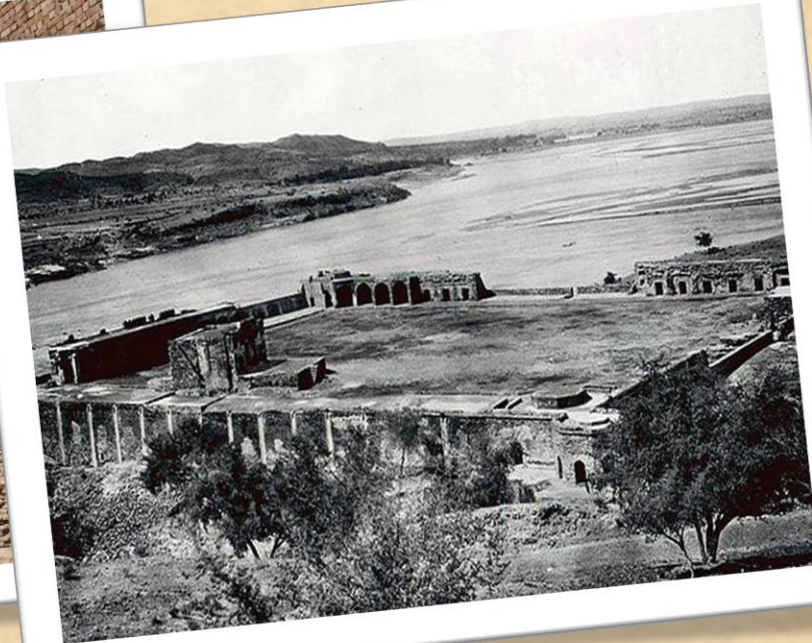
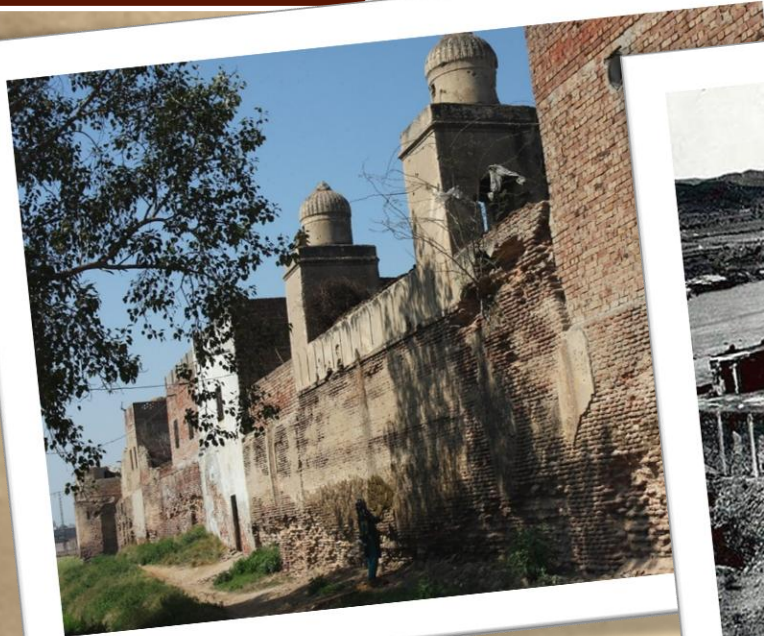
Description: Behram's Pavilion or Behram ki Baradari is a tourist attraction in Attock District, Punjab, Pakistan. It is believed to be built by Bahram Khan, the son of the great and well-known Pashto poet Khushal Khan Khattak. Bahram Khan was born in 1643 AD and built this monument probably in the last quarter of the 17th century. The area of the monument is enclosed by a wall, especially on the western wall with Merlin decoration in small bricks and lime plaster.

District: Attock | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE

4. Begum ki Sarai

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



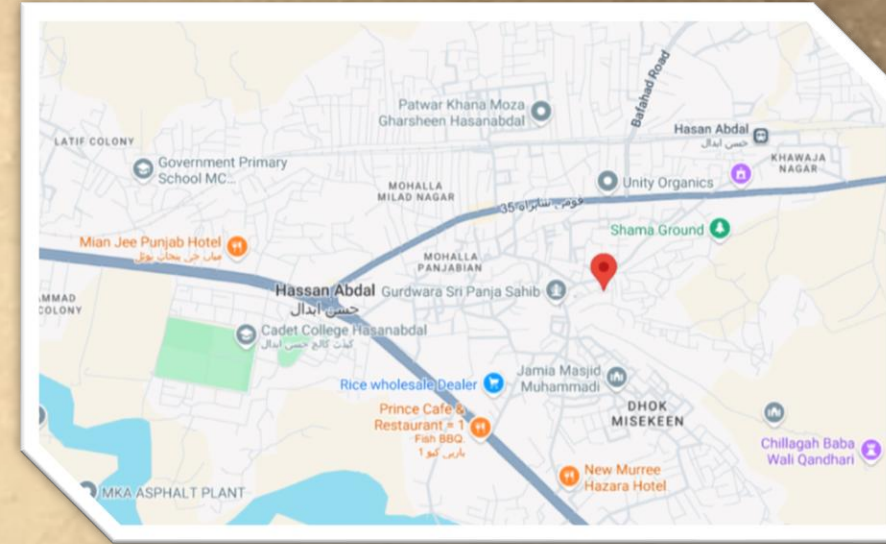
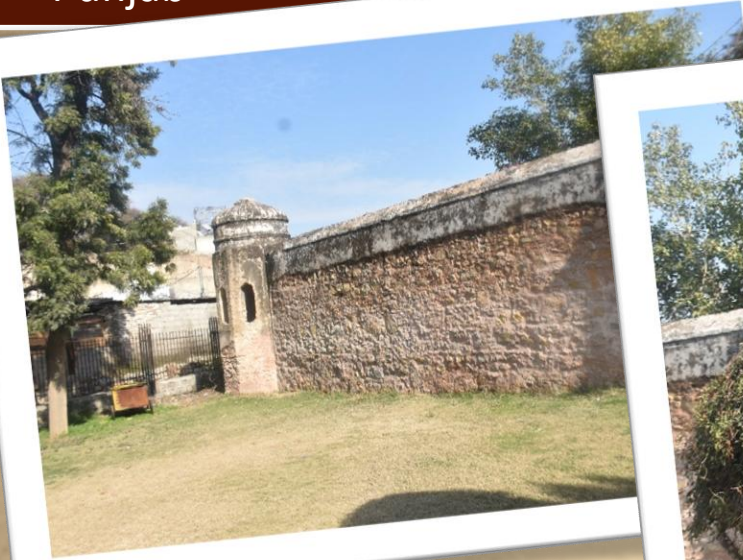
Description: Begum Ki Sarai is located near the Attock Fort the upstream of River Indus. The precise date of construction of this largest Sarai is not known. The square in plan, the Sarai consists of an extensive area measuring 112 x 112 yards, enclosed by high and low boundary walls with each side having a row of arched compartments and a verandah in their front.

District: Attock | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE

5. Lala Rukh's Tomb

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



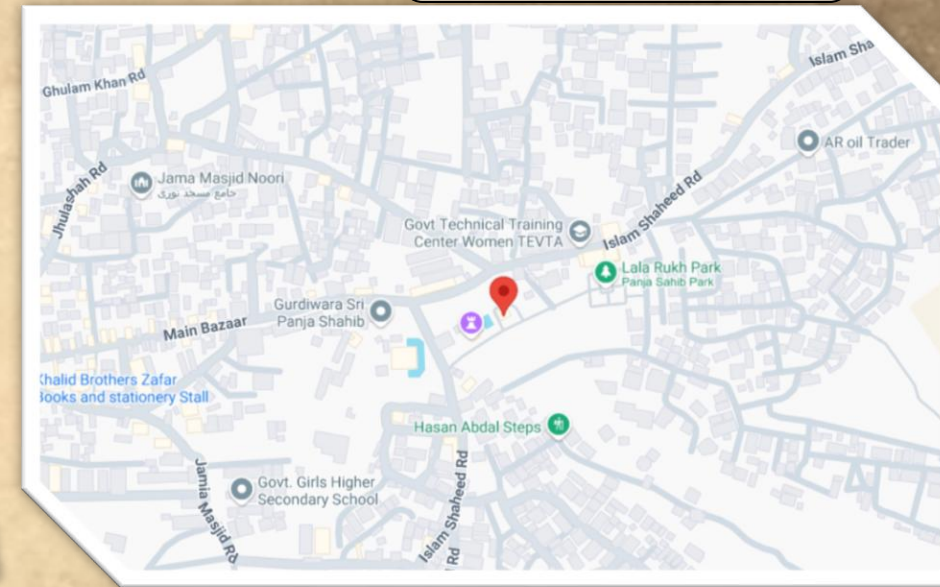
Description: Lala rukh tomb is situated at Hasan Abdal near Hakim`s tomb, present name is misleading as the monument has not been known as such, in the past. The early 19th century English travelers like Elifinstone and William Moor-craft and even Alexander Cunningham visiting it in 1888 CE do not call it Lala Rukh`s tomb. The tomb seems to have been christened as lala Rukh`s tomb` only after the publication of Thomas Moor`s Lala Rukh, published from London in 1846 CE.

District: Attock | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE

6. Hakim's Tomb

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



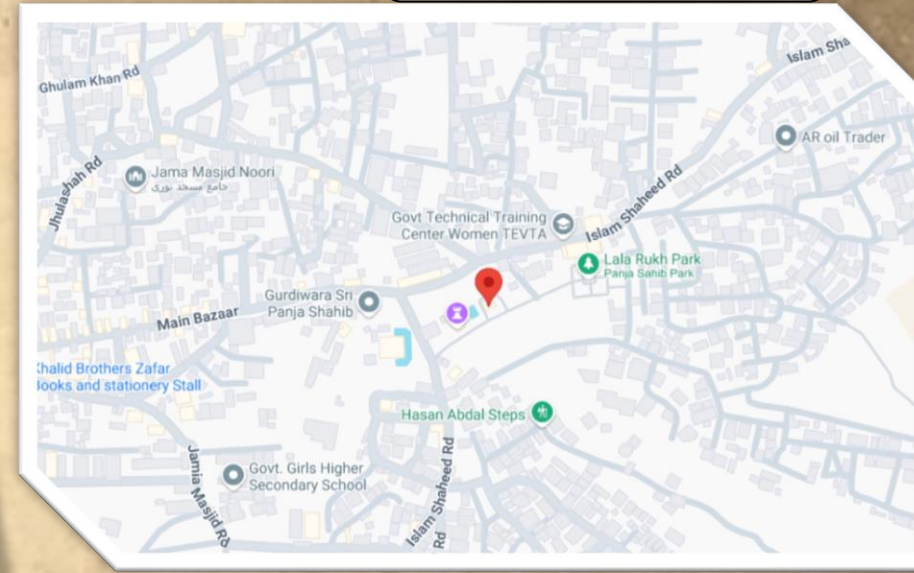
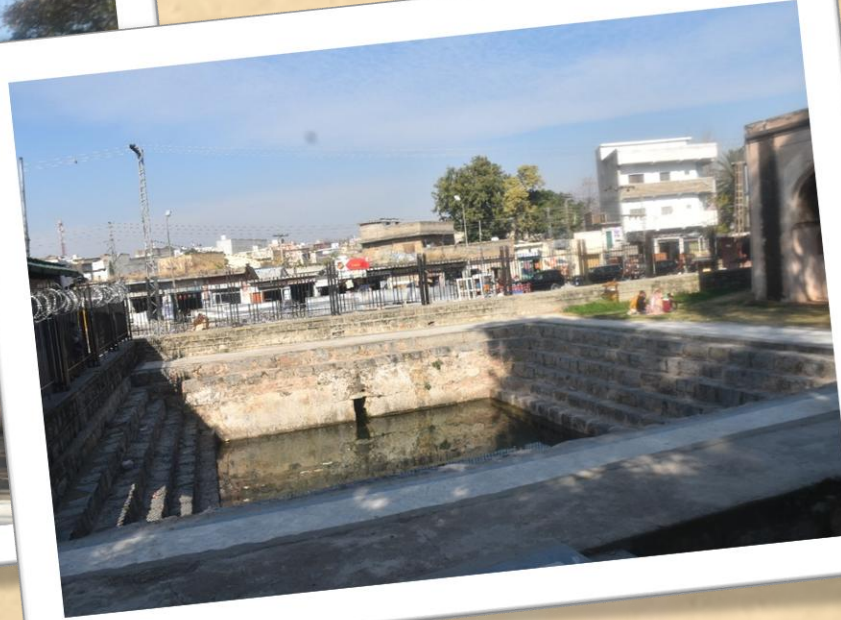
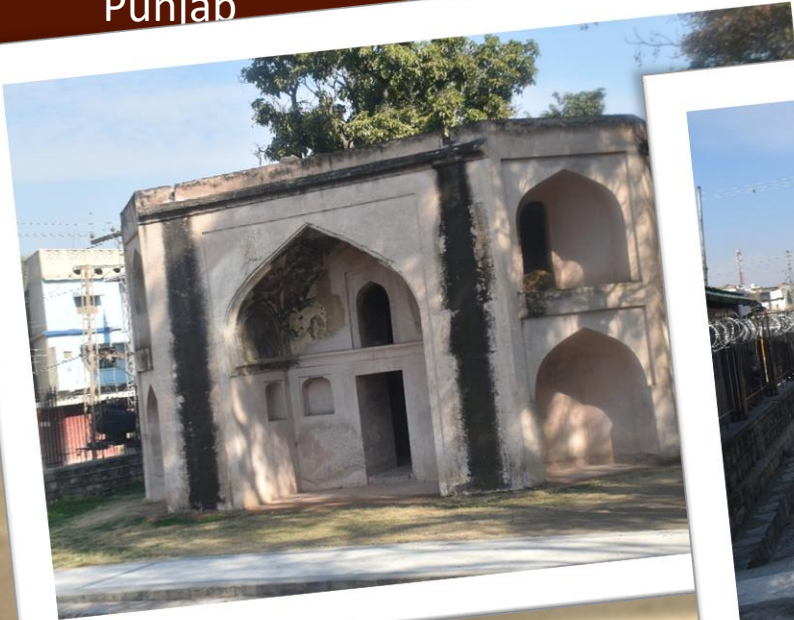
Description: Hakim`s tomb and a tank are situated on a platform being 38.4 m long and 21 m wide. The tomb is situated on the platform east of the tank. Built in undressed stone blocks, a square shaped tomb each side of which is 11 m in length. It is plastered all over in a mixture of lime and concrete being about three inches in thickness. It has got vaulted roof, decorated with typical rose motifs.

District: Attock | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE

7. Saidan Baoli

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



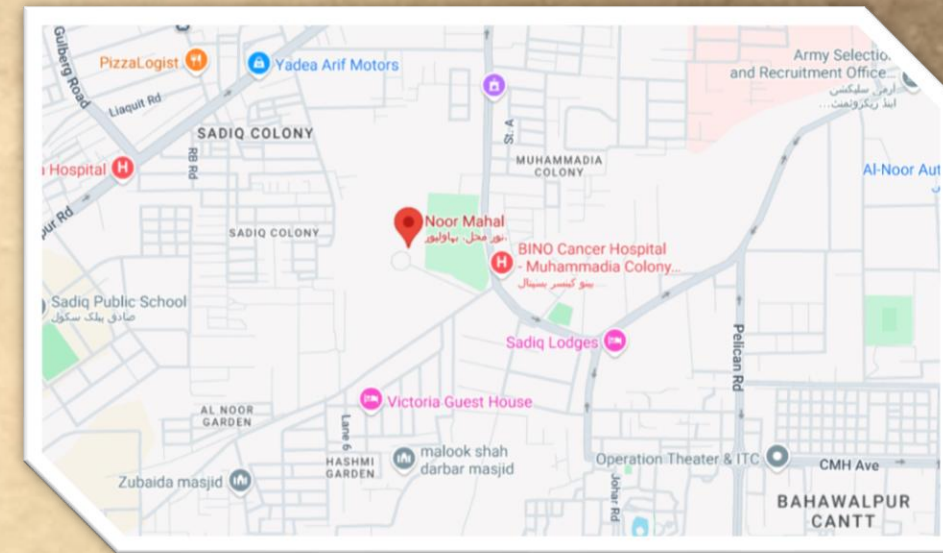
Description: Saidan Baoli is located near the Attock Fort the upstream of River Indus. The precise date of construction of this largest Sarai is not known. The square in plan, the Sarai consists of an extensive area measuring 112 x 112 yards, enclosed by high and low boundary walls with each side having a row of arched compartments and a verandah in their front.

District: Attock | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE

8. Noor Mehal

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Noor Mahal palace is in the custody of Pakistan Army in Bahawalpur. It was built in 1872 like an Italian chateau; on neoclassical lines, at a time when modernism had set in. It belonged to the Nawabs of Bahawalpur princely state, during British Raj.

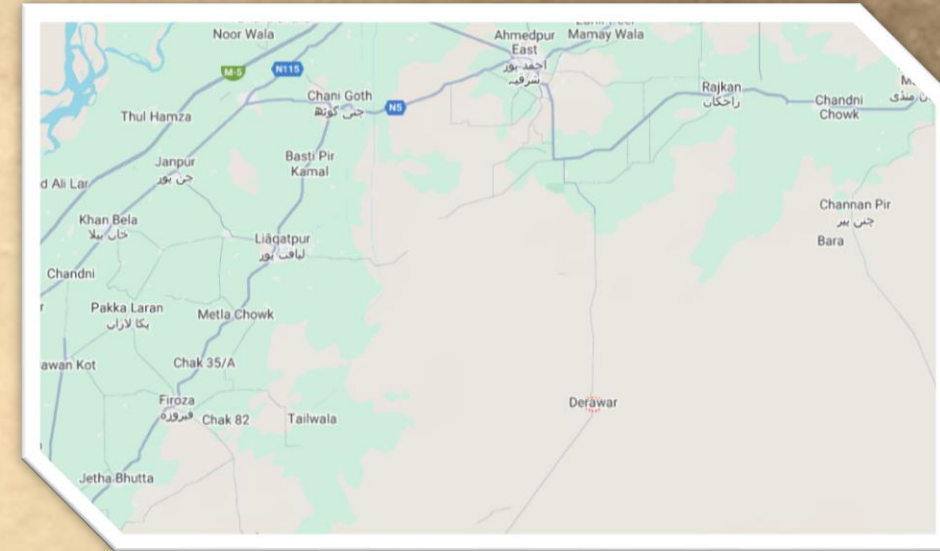
District: Bahawalpur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE



9. Derawar Fort Cholistan

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: One of the most impressive architecturally and also the best preserved fort, not much of its early history is known until the fort was captured by the first Nawab of Bahawalpur, Sadiq Muhammad Khan in 1733 CE. Derawar fort is reported to have had forty towers (bastions), originally, a well inside and a large tank outside. It is a square fort, measuring 205m across with a gate on its southern side. Most of the bastions are still intact.

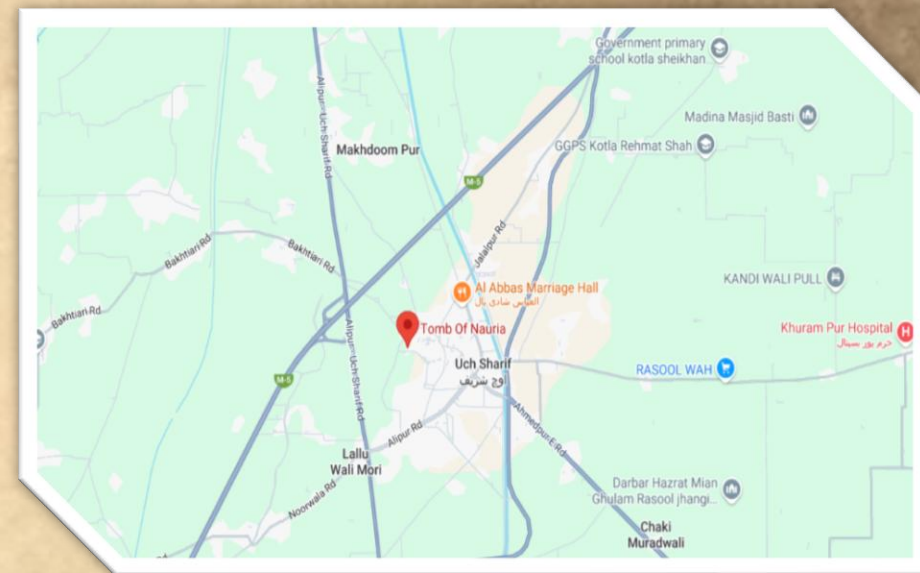
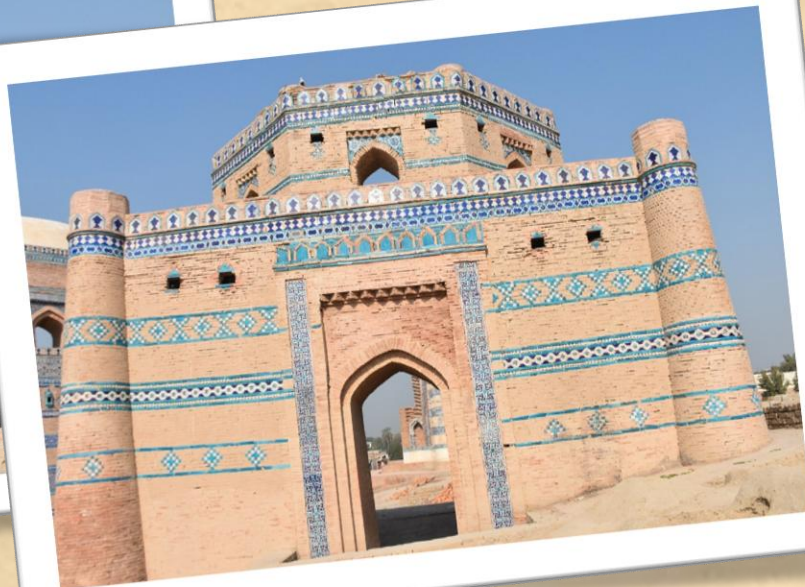
District: Bahawalpur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE



10. Tomb of Nuria

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The third tomb in the series built on the south-east of the tomb of Bala al-Halim, is that of the architect who built the foregoing two mausoleums, square in plan, it has also only half a portion intact. Each corner of the square has a battered turret with a cupola. It has probably two entrances, one on the south and the other on north.

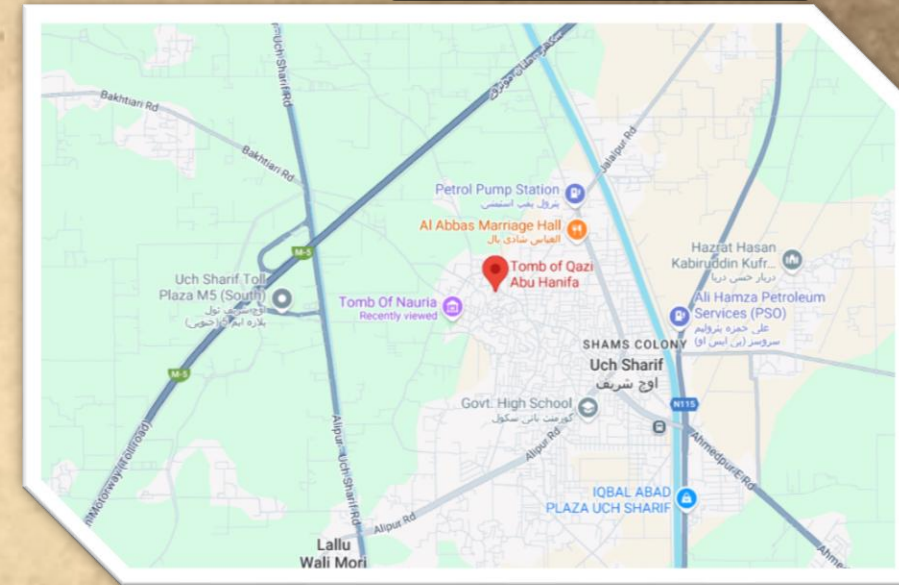
District: Bahawalpur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 to 1526 Century CE



11. Tomb of Abu Hanifa

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A tomb, built on a raised mound, square in plan with slightly battered wall, the dilapidated structure has lost its flat roof leaving only traces of wood brackets imbedded in the side walls. The brick masonry up to plinth level is much damaged. Each side has recessed arched panel while on the south is the main entrance. The entrance is marked with arched panels built in cut-bricks 18cm x 10cm x 28cm and glazed tiles.

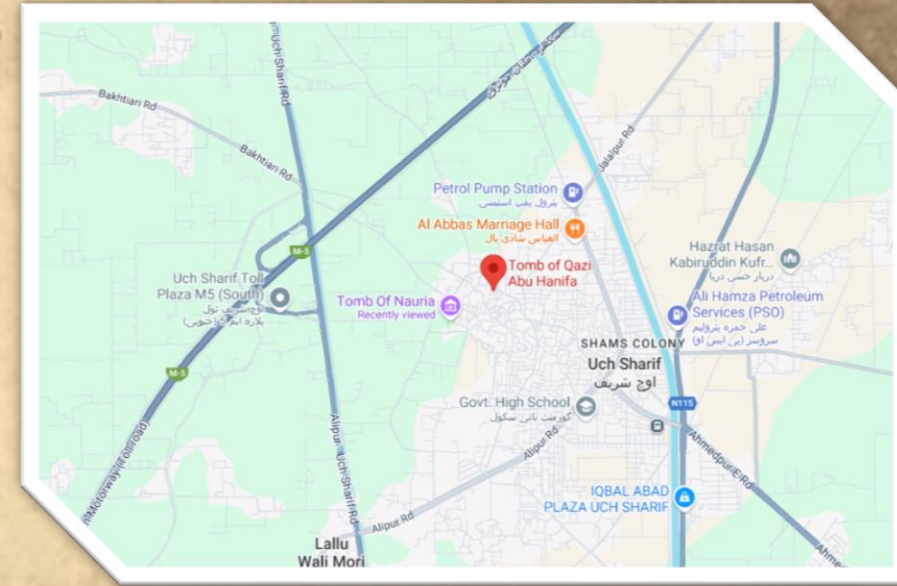
District: Bahawalpur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 to 1526 Century CE



12. Tomb of Bibi Jawindi

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A tomb, octagonal in plan, built on some few meters high mound in brick faced with glazed tiles. The sides have round tapered turrets surmounted with round pillars of the same style. Each octagon has an oblong framing with a border of glazed tiles and within this frame is an arched opening, recessed in three stages and faced with glazed brick-tiles. The floral design is composed of brick tiles of triangular shape.

District: Bahawalpur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 to 1526 Century CE



13. Tomb of Bhawal Haleem

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is an octagonal structure having engaged turrets on each corner of the octagon. The upper half of these turrets have been collapsed. The decoration scheme on the turrets comprised of plain cut bricks bands with alternate bands of glazed tile and tile mosaics, the glazed terracotta pieces 11cm of various sizes and shapes creating different decorative designs, are embedded into thick and strong lime mortar, while the whole structure is laid in mud mortar.

District: Bahawalpur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 to 1526 Century CE



14. Tomb of Bhawal Haleem

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



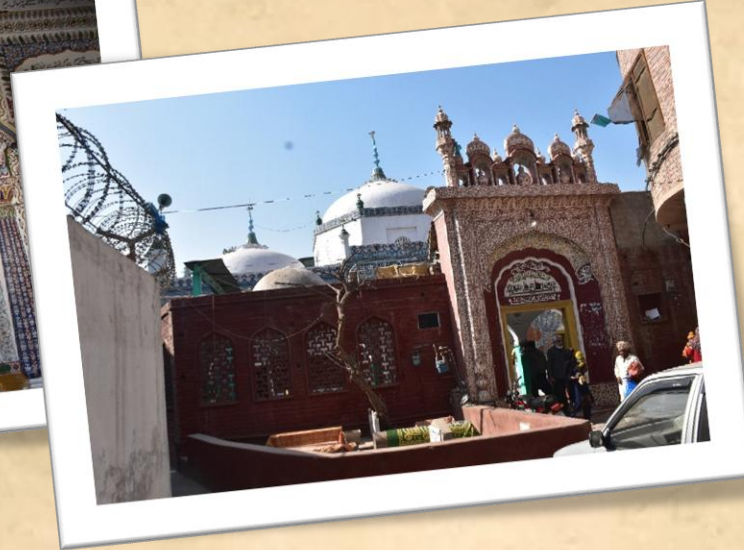
Description: It is an octagonal structure having engaged turrets on each corner of the octagon. The upper half of these turrets have been collapsed. The decoration scheme on the turrets comprised of plain cut bricks bands with alternate bands of glazed tile and tile mosaics, the glazed terracotta pieces 11cm of various sizes and shapes creating different decorative designs, are embedded into thick and strong lime mortar, while the whole structure is laid in mud mortar.

District: Bahawalpur | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 to 1526 Century CE

15. Tomb of Musa Pak Shaheed

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Hazrat Musa Pak Shaheed was a Sufi saint who was martyred sometime between 1592 and 1601 CE. Biographical details of the saint's life and his work are scarce, but he is thought to have been a descendent of Hazrat Abdul Qadir Gilani via his father, Syed Hamin Bakhsh Gilani. The saint was born at Uchh Sharif around 1545.

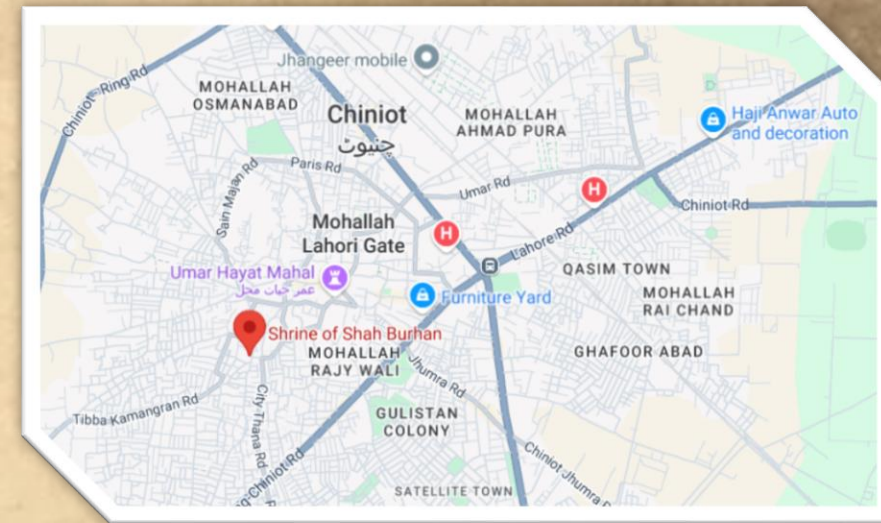
District: Multan | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE



16. Tomb of Shah Burhan

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is a well known monument of dark grey stone and white marble, built with lime kanker mortar. At the base, it is square but changed to an octagon on which a large dome of white marble rests. The main door is on the southern side while the other sides are closed with screens. The floor is made of white marble. The tomb is enclosed in a boundary wall.

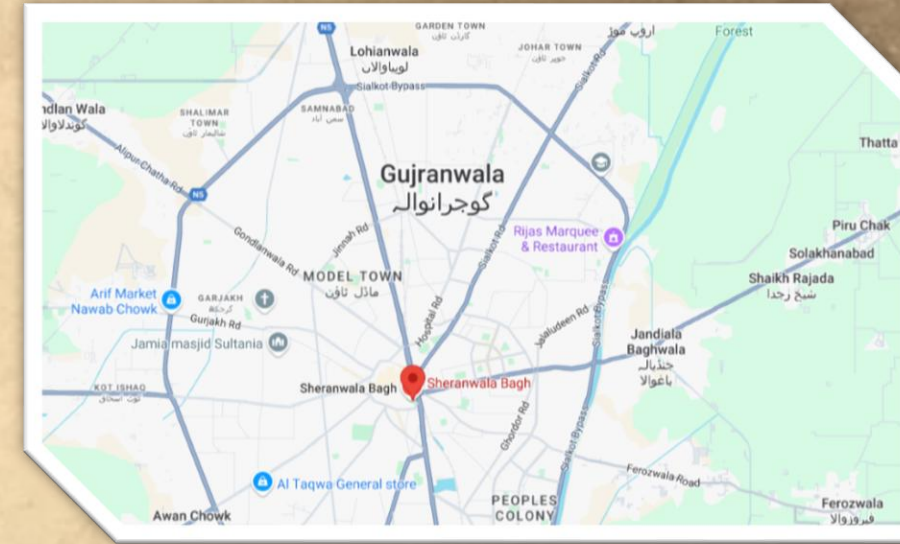
District: Chiniot | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 to 1857 Century CE



17. Sheranwala Garden Baradari

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



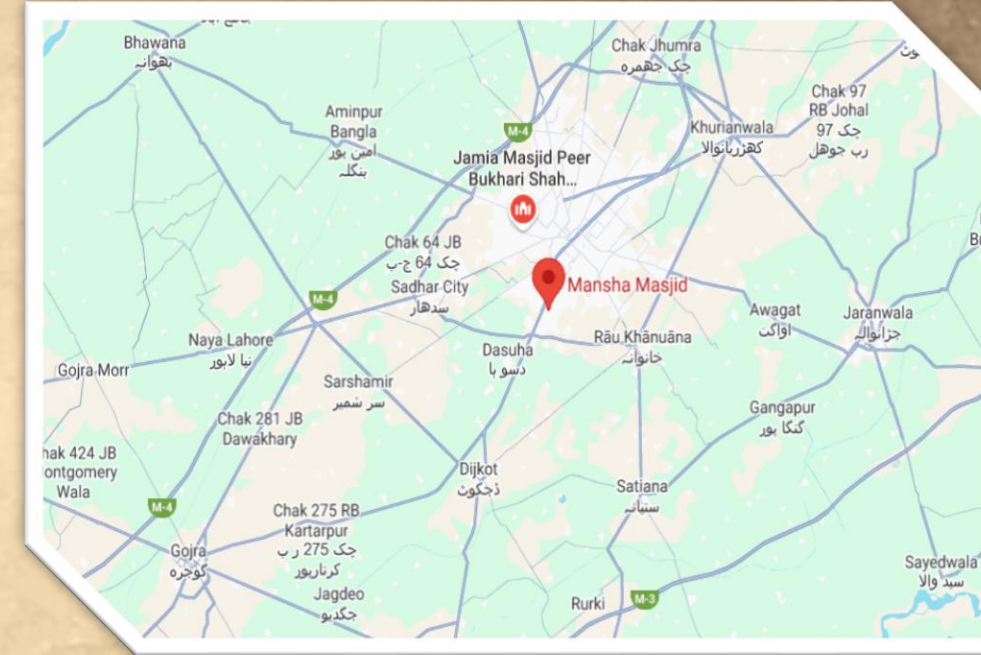
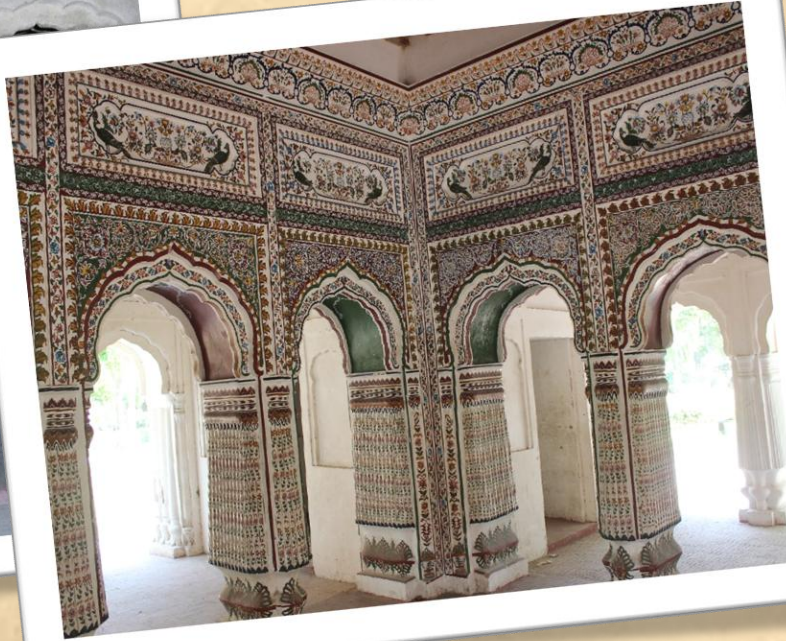
Description: This Baradari was built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh during his reign (1799-1839 CE). It is a good specimen of Sikh period secular architecture of pavilion type. The main features of the building include its richly decorated interior in frescoes, depicting floral, geometrical and animal designs. The other important features of it are its carved wooden doors which have been finished in delicate and elaborate geometrical and flower patterns.

District: Gujranwala | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1799 – 1849 Century CE

18. Shah Masjid

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



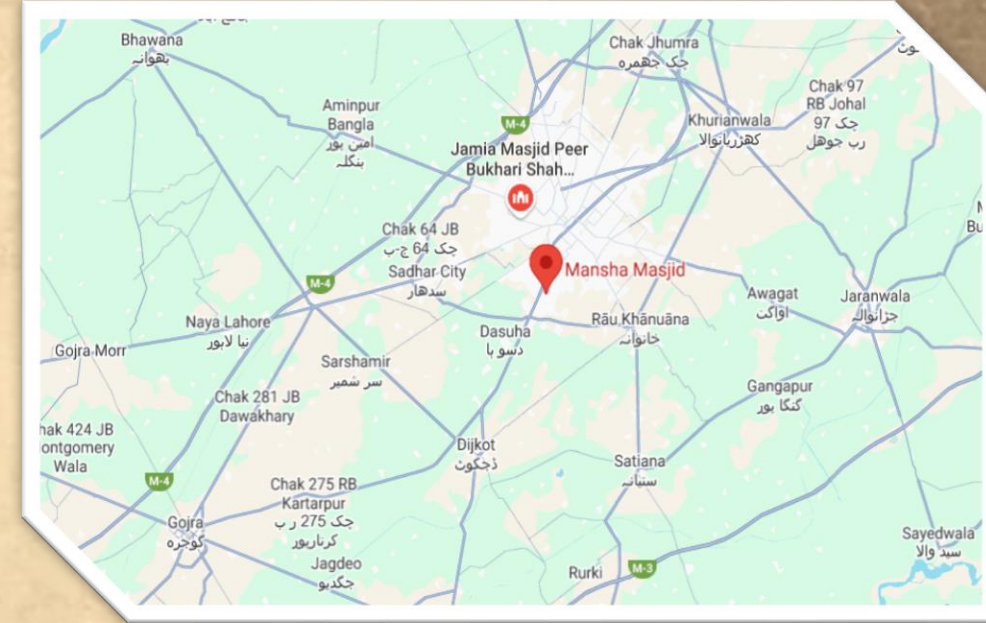
Description: A mosque in a bad state of preservation, associated with Mughal period.

District: Gujranwala | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857
Century CE

19. Rohtas Fort

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Yes



Description: The monument is located in Dina, about 83 km south-east of Rawat. The monument can be approached via G.T. Road to Rohtas Fort Road. Rohtas Fort, built in the 16th century at a strategic site in the north of Pakistan, Province of Punjab, is an exceptional example of early Muslim military architecture in central and south Asia.

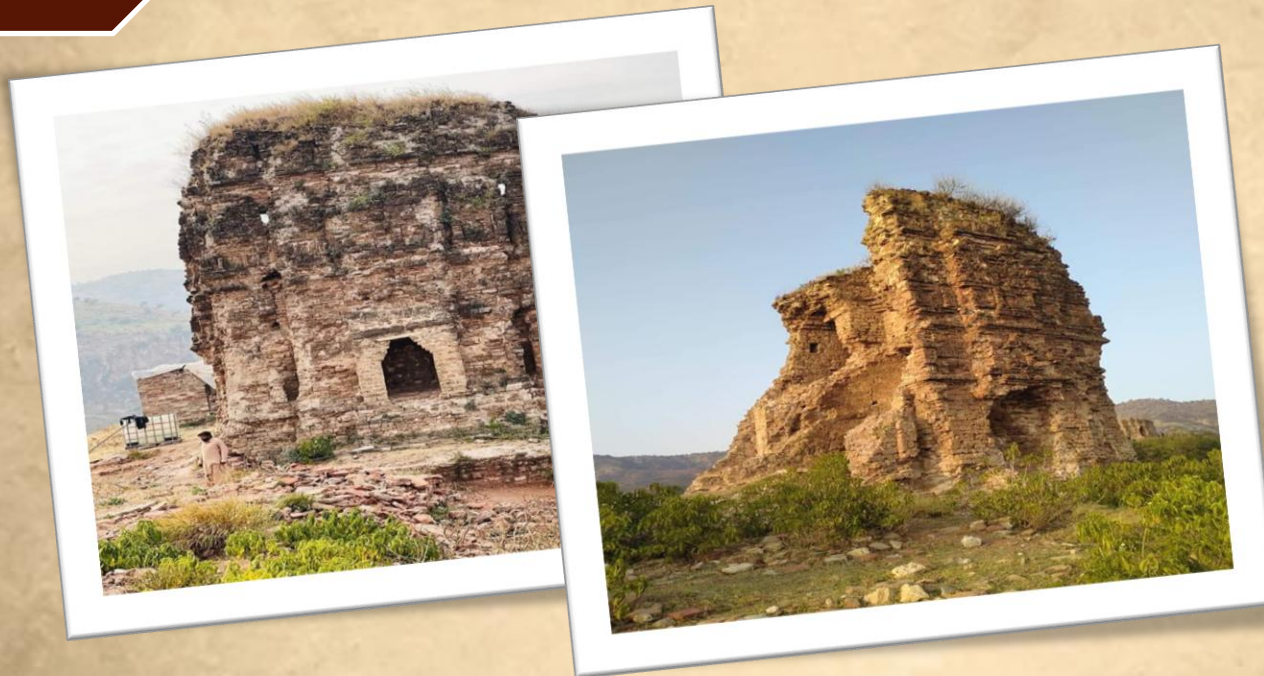
District: Gujranwala | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857
Century CE



20. Ruins of Nanda Fort

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: About 19 km due east of the town of Choa Dadam Shah (spring of Saidan Shah) is the village Ara from where extends an open plateau well provided with water. Actually, Nandana starts from here following a steep winding road which leads down over this rocky scrap of the range for about 3 km to a picturesque dip between the two sub-ranges of the outer salt range.

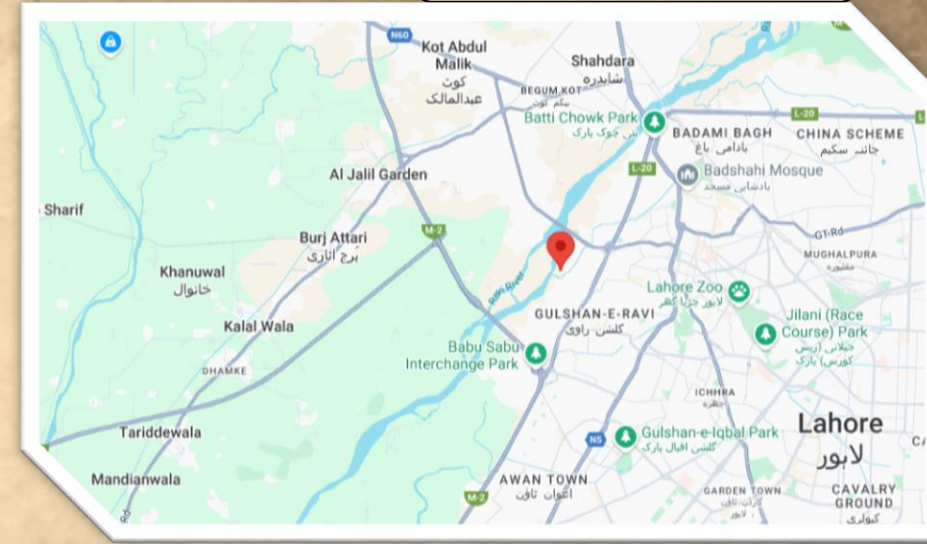
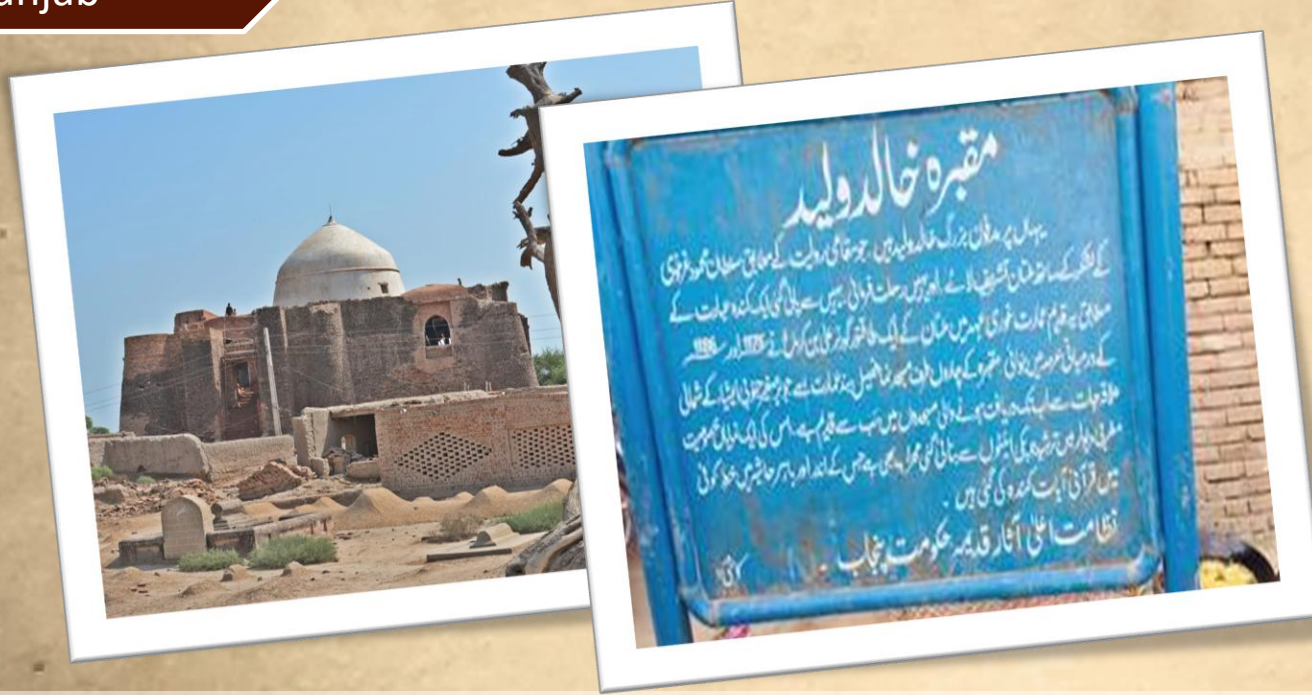
District: Gujranwala | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857
Century CE



21. Tomb of Khalid Waleed

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This tomb is constructed with special size burnt bricks measuring 33x 20 x 5 cm with mortar. Roughly rectangular and constructed on low mound, the tomb is provided with a fortress, strengthened with retaining walls and circular bastions on all four corners. To the southern side, it has two pointed arches on the western side.

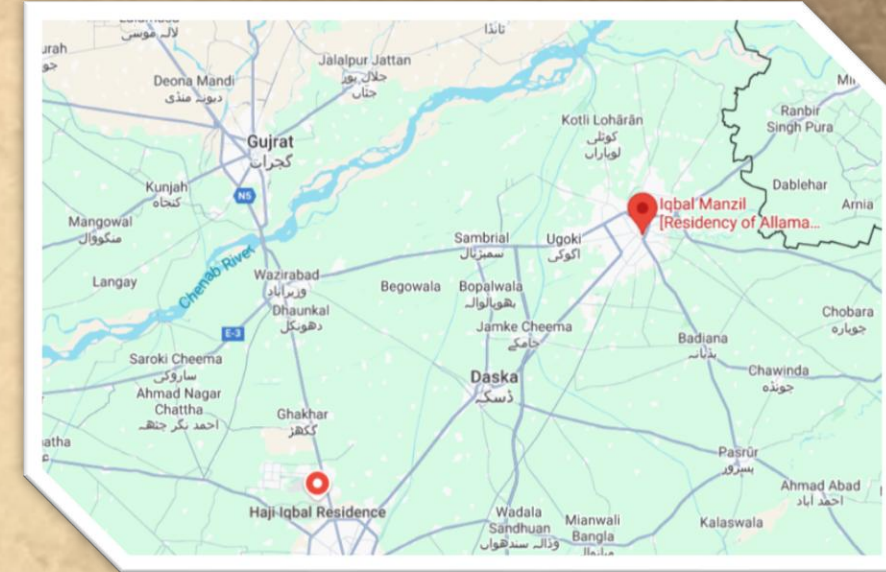
District: Khanewal | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 8th – 11th Century CE



22. Residence of Late Dr. Muhammad Iqbal

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: In the house 34-A at Mcleod Road, Poet and Philosopher Dr. Allama Iqbal resided for a long time as a tenant of a Hindu Landlord. After Independence the building was declared evacuee property and was acquired by the Department of Archaeology. The building consists of three large size rooms, two middle size and two small rooms, besides a corridor on the west and two verandahs one in front and the other on the east.

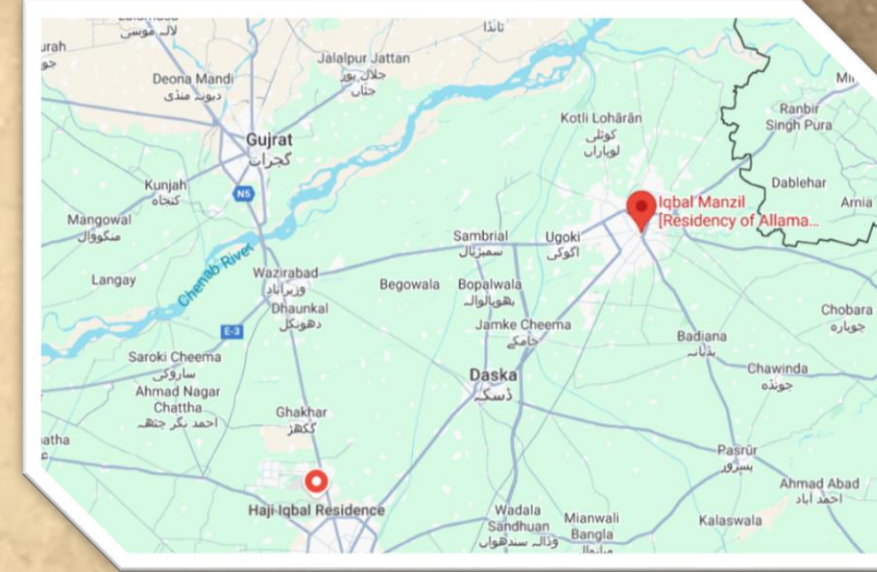
District: Sialkot | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 20th Century CE



23. Javaid Manzil

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Since his joining B.A. Class in Government College, Lahore, Allama passed most of his life in Lahore. His first residence was at bhati Gate from 1900 to 1905. In 1922 he shifted to Mcleod Road and stayed there up to 1935. In 1934 Allama Iqbal purchased a plot of land measuring about 3500 sq.m, situated in Mauza Garhi Shahau, Mayo Road (Allama Iqbal Road). On completion of the house at the site at a cost of R.s 42025/- Allama Iqbal shifted from McLeod Road residence to this house in May, 1935.

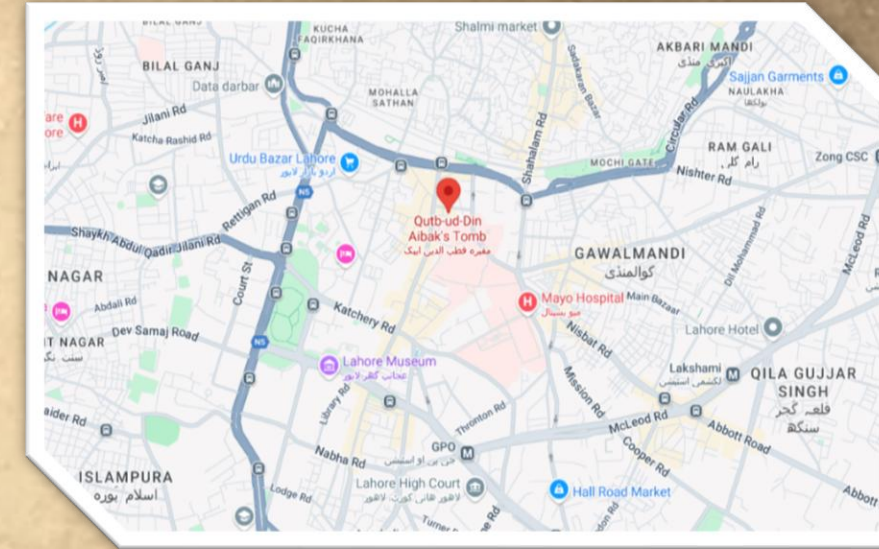
District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 20th Century CE



24. Qutbuddin Aibak Tomb

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is controversial whether the tomb was erected on his grave or not because in Tabqat-e-Akbari the word Qabr is mentioned and not the Mauza. However, in Tabqat-e-Chishti, it is mentioned that there was a marble tomb which was pulled down by Ranjit Singh. Previous trial trenches made at the site showed no indication of any structure over there.

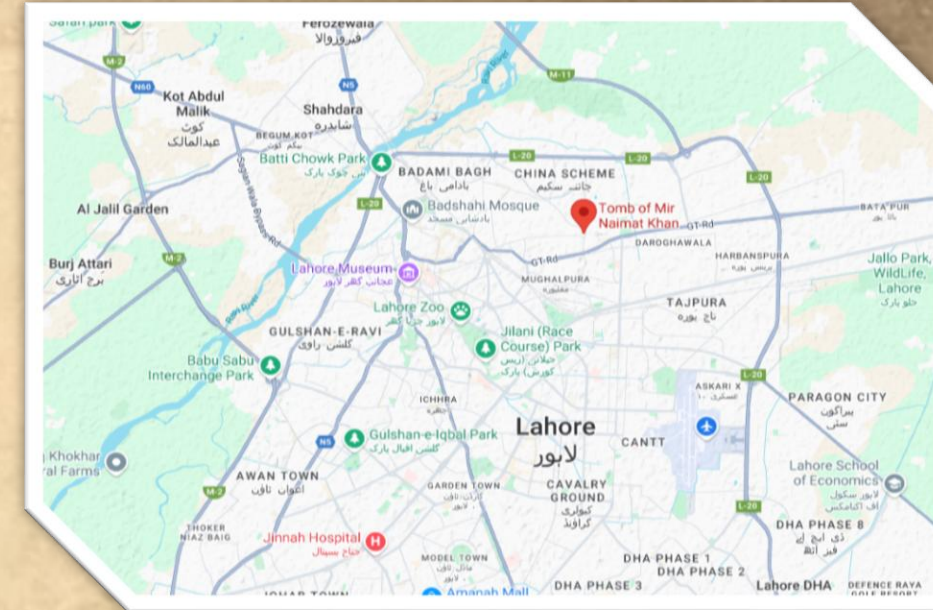
District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 - 1526 Century



25. Tomb of Mir Niamat Khan

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This mosque comprised of three arches. Bismillah and Kalma Sharif are written on the facade of central arch. The courtyard of mosque was paved with tiles and it was enclosed by a high burnt brick wall. On the northern arch several verses written in Persian give some information regarding the construction of the mosque.

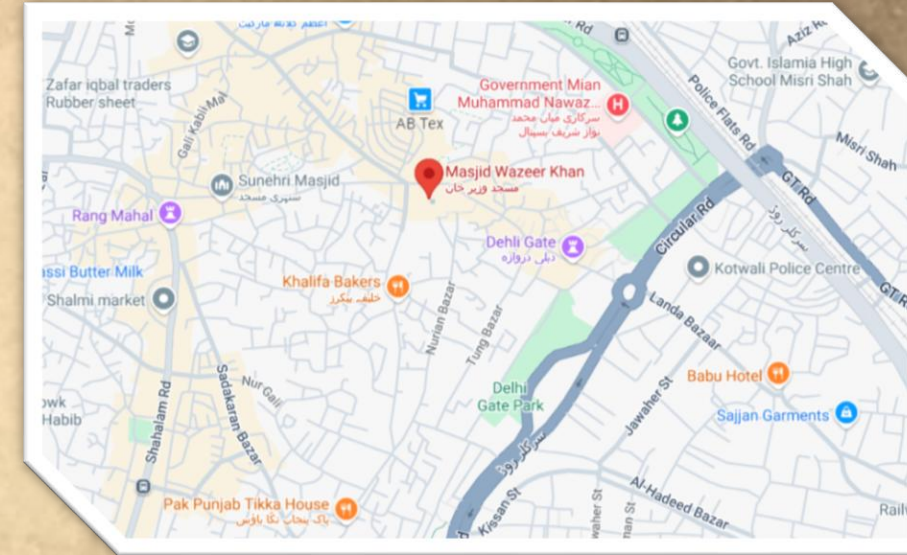
District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century



26. Mosque of Nawaz Zakariya Khan

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



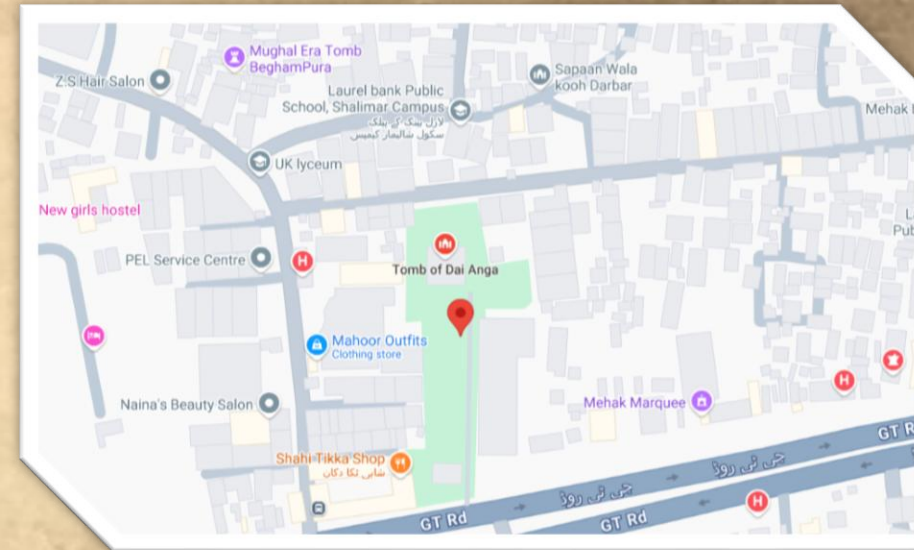
Description: This mosque comprised of three arches. Bismillah and Kalma Sharif are written on the facade of central arch. The courtyard of mosque was paved with tiles and it was enclosed by a high burnt brick wall. On the northern arch several verses written in Persian give some information regarding the construction of the mosque.

District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century

27. Gulabi Bagh Gateway

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Gulabi Bagh Gateway is notable for its excellence of rich and vivid mosaic tile work and superb calligraphy on plaster base. This was the entrance gate to a pleasure garden which, like so many others at Lahore, was built during the Mughal period. It was constructed by a Persian noble, Mirza Sultan Baig, who was Amirul bahr.

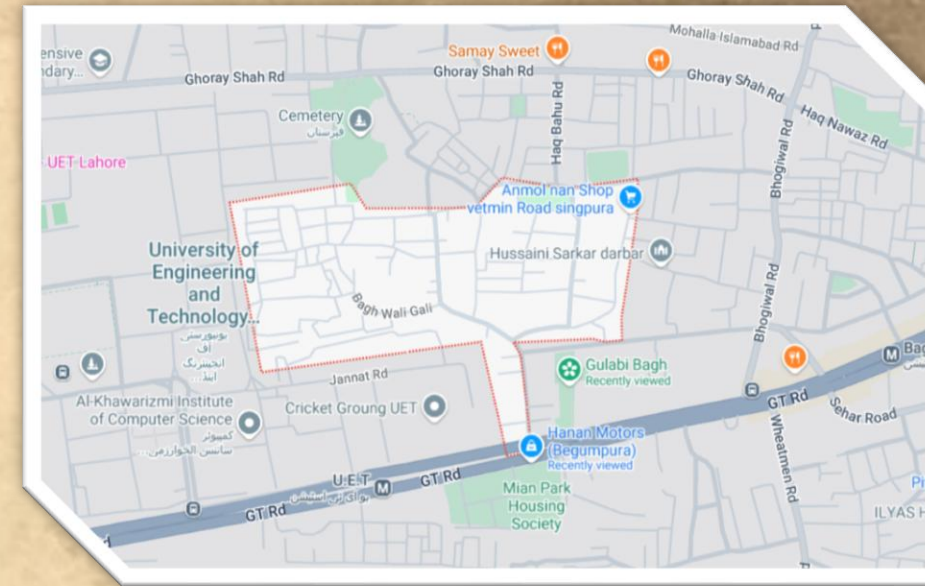
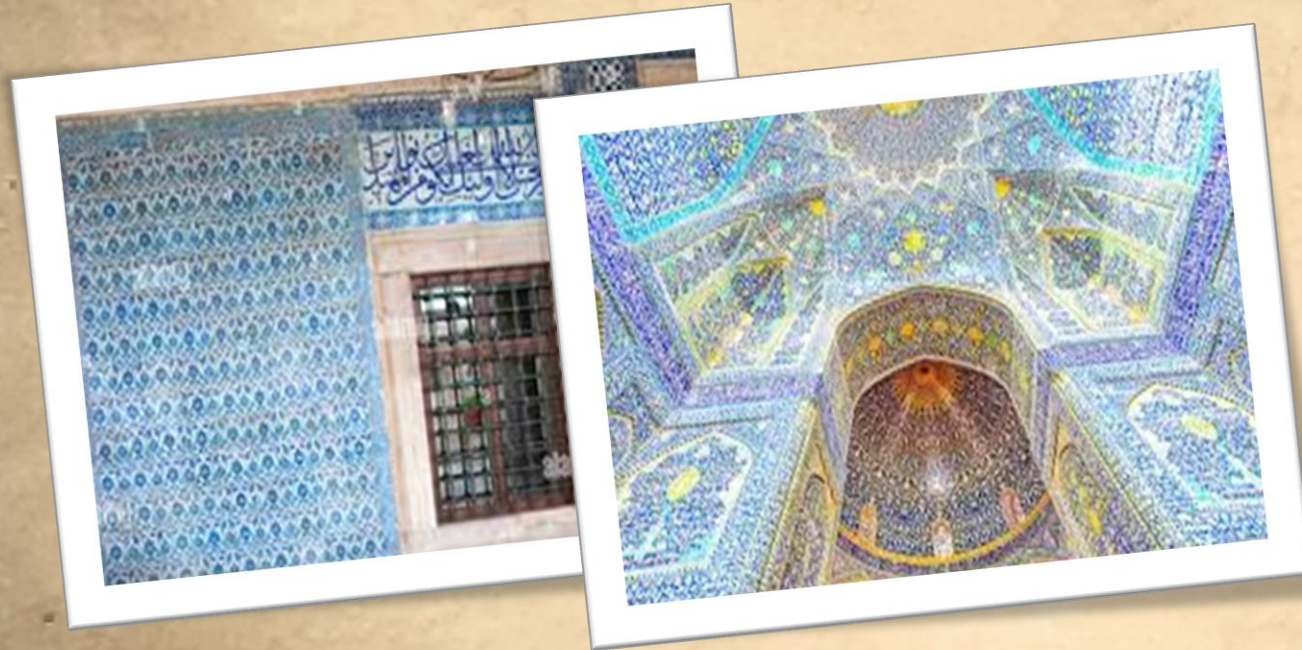
District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century



28. Mosque with Glazed Tile Work

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



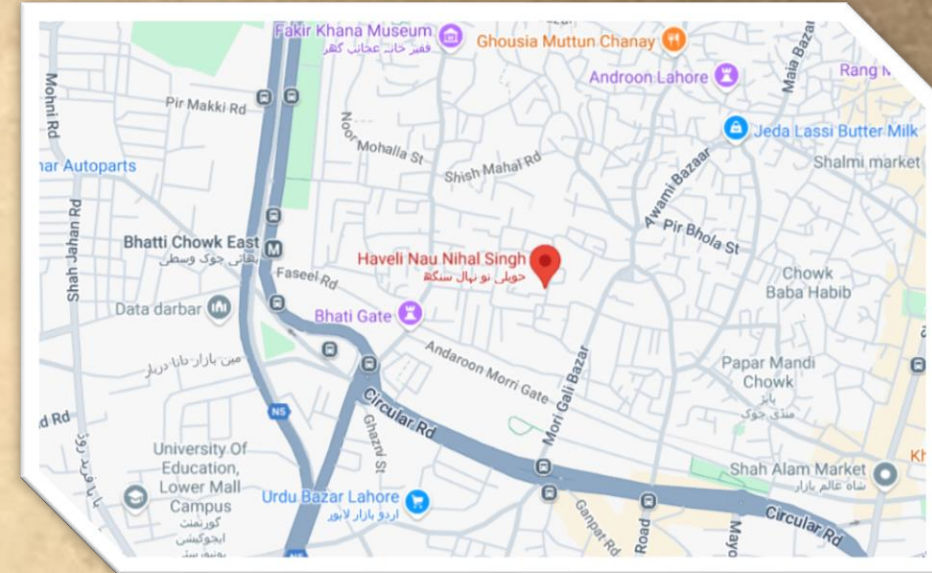
Description: This is the last mosque of Mughal period, constructed at Begum Puram, which was named after the wife of Nawab Zakriya Khan, last famous Governor of Mughals in Punjab. It is decorated inside and out with enamel tiles work both of terracotta and gutch base. The mosque was situated in an open area but towards its east now a small colony of unauthorized construction has come up.

District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century

29. Haveli Nau Nihal Singh

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



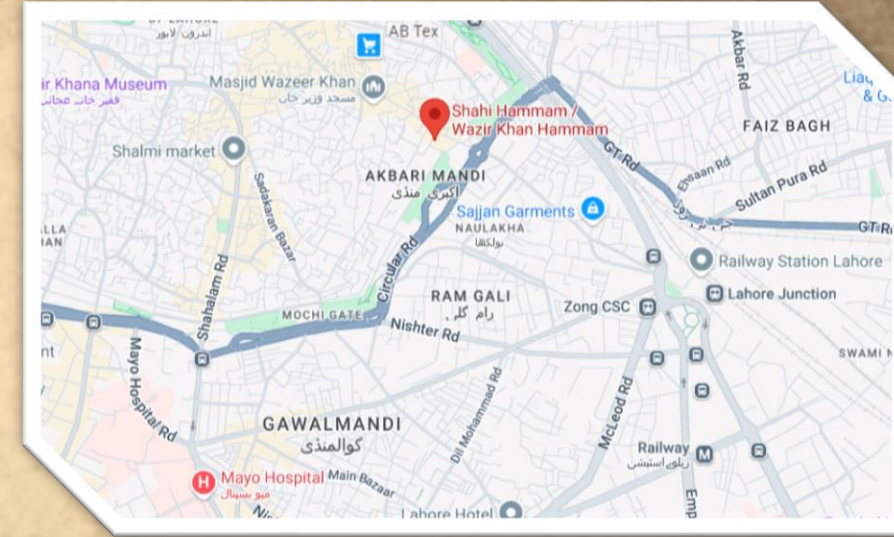
Description: This Haveli is among the most magnificent buildings of the Sikh period Lahore city. It was built by Nau Nihal Singh, son of Maharaja Kharak Singh, and used by him as his private residence. It contains numerous spacious chambers, halls and balconies. The roofs are decorated with paintings and mirrors worked in gold. The walls are highly and tastefully ornamented with glasses and artificial flowers.

District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1799 – 1849 Century

30. Wazir Khan's Hammam

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Wazir Khans Hammam is situated in side Dehli Gate. The complex was built by Sheikh ilmud-din Ansari entitled Wazir Khan, a native of Chiniot, who founded the splendid mosque known after his name in the Lahore city. The Hamman is surrounded by shops on its north south and west, while the Eastern side in occupied by the Dehli gate.

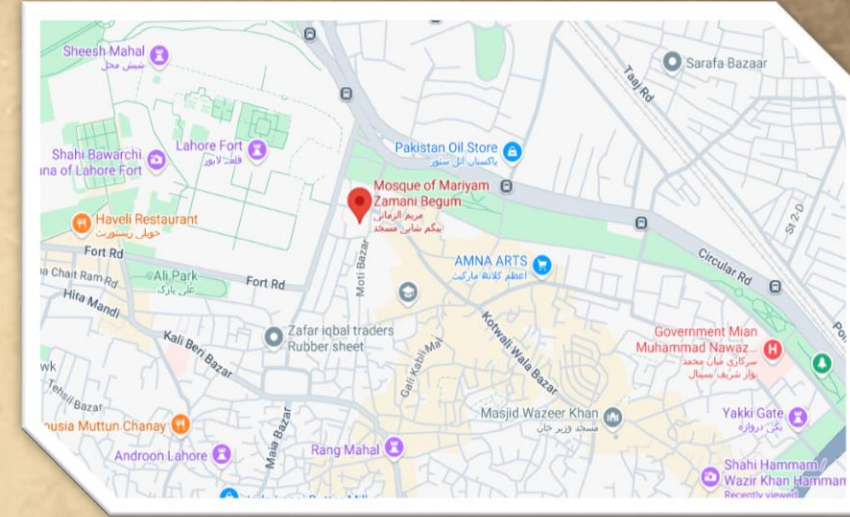
District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century



31. Mariam Zamani Mosque

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



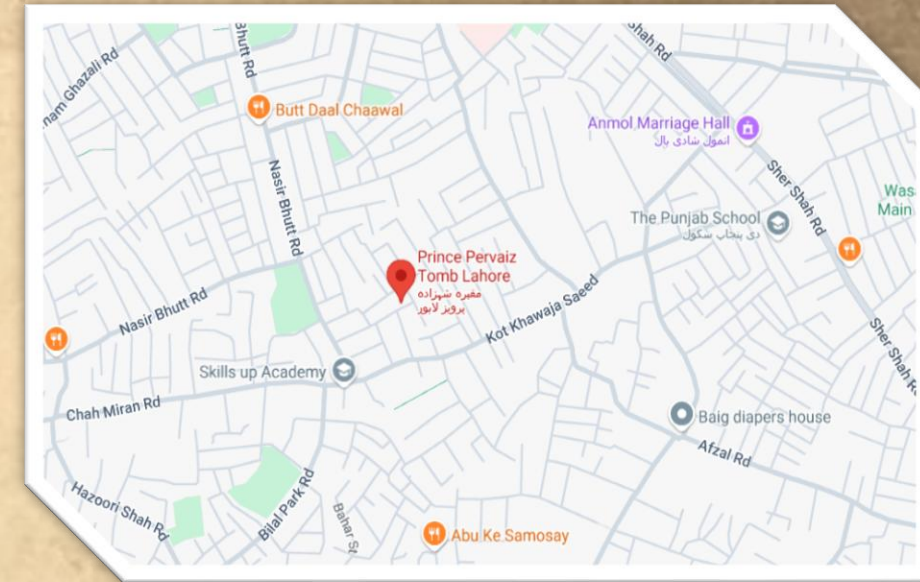
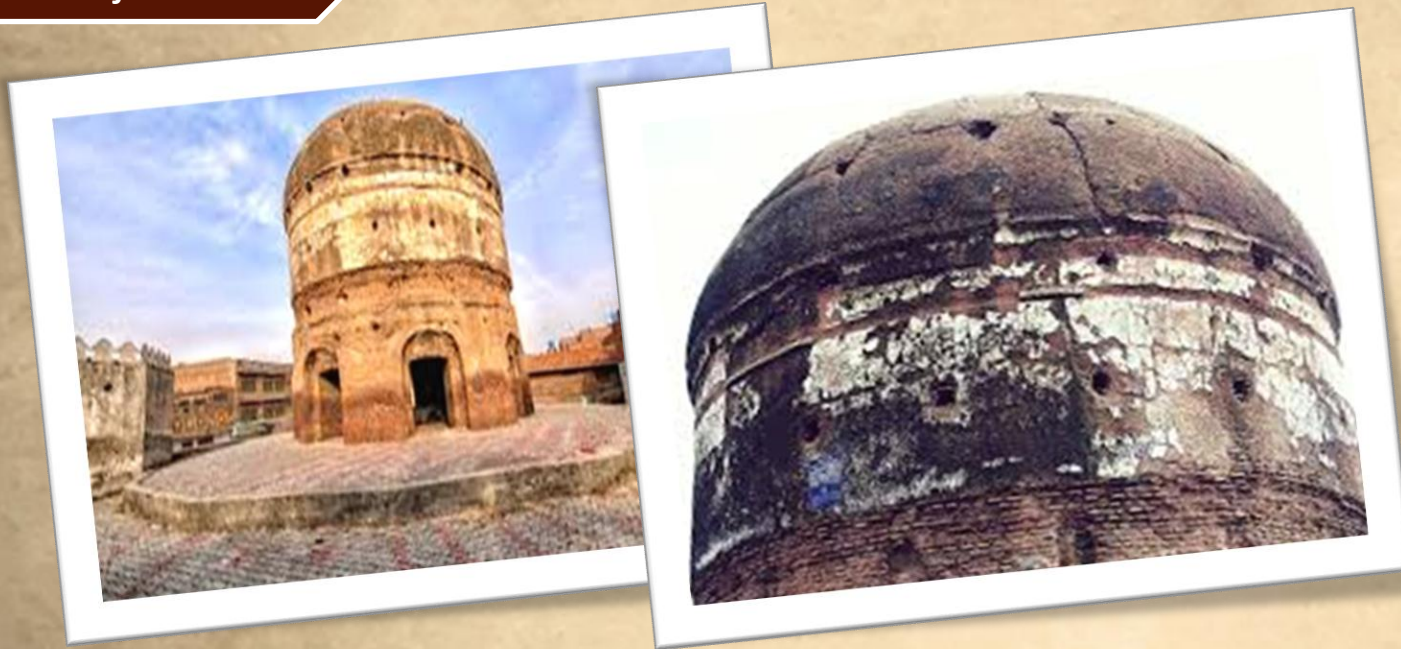
Description: It is a simple but massive structure of moderate size of a style transitional between Pathan and Mughal. The prayer chamber measuring about 40 m long and 10.3 m deep, divided into five compartments by means of thick arches supported on massive jambs. It bears five domes; the central being larger and higher and is placed on a very high neck.

District: Lahore | **Ownership:** AUQAF | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century

32. Tomb of Prince Pervaiz

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This tomb, most probably constructed by Shah Jahan. It is an irregular type of tomb that stands on an octagonal platform supported by arches. The dome has a very high drum and this makes the entire structure very much elegant. This style of architecture comes very nearer to the tombs of Iran.

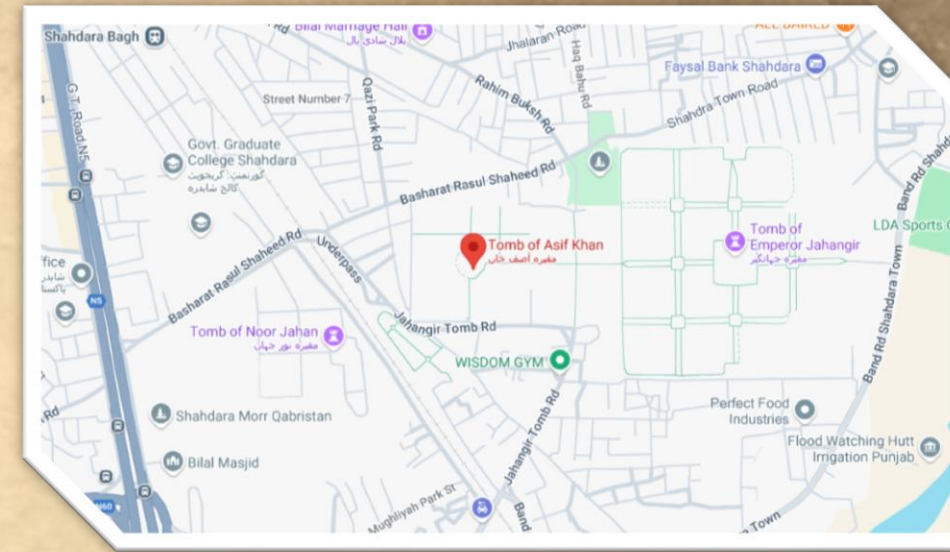
District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century



33. Tomb of Asif Khan

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



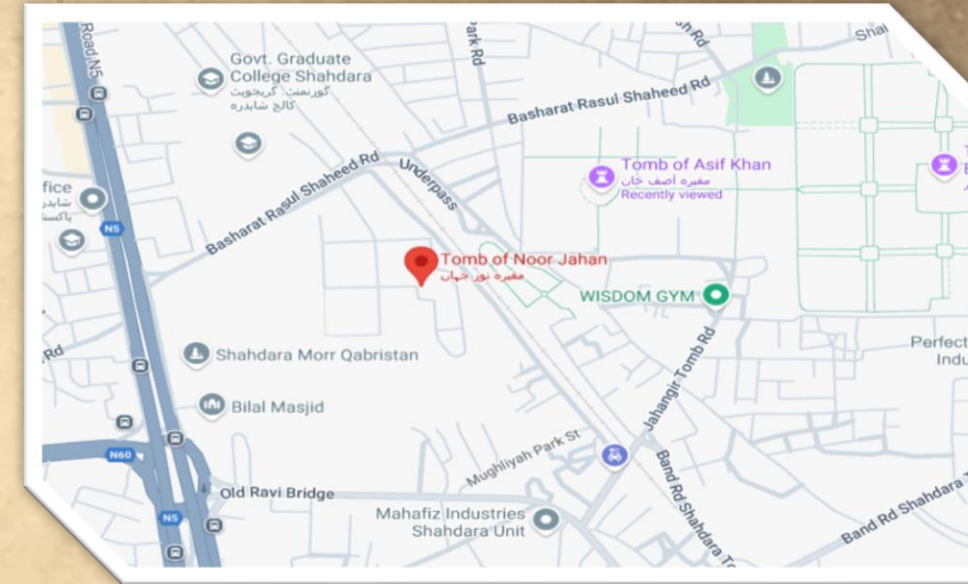
Description: This tomb is octagonal in plan with a high bulbous dome, which stands on an eight sided podium, originally of red sandstone, in the midst of a spacious garden. The whole area is enclosed by a brick wall finished with lime plaster and is approached through an imposing gate on the south. During the reign of Ranjit Singh, it was stripped of all its marble facing, the dome and interior, leaving only the damaged marble cenotaph, inlaid with Piedra dura in floral patterns with ninety nine attributes of God in Naskh calligraphy.

District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century

34. Tomb of Noor Jahan

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The tomb of Nur Jahan (Mehrun Nisa Begum) was built by her during her lifetime, standing on a platform 48 m square. The tomb measures 12.4 sq.m and 6 m high. The interior was originally lime plaster bearing floral fresco paintings. The minute paintings were done in different positions in the honeycombed cornices of some of the rooms.

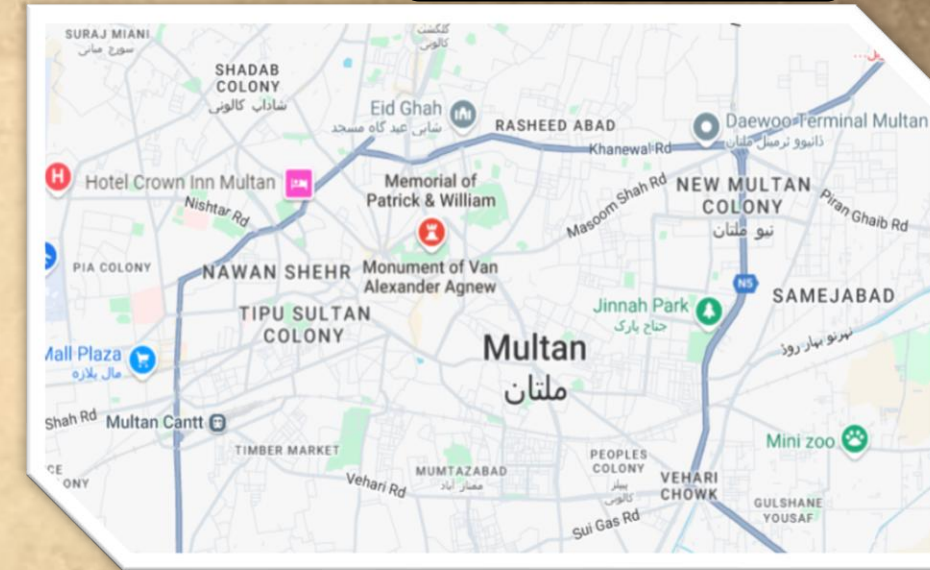
District: Lahore | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century



35. Tomb of Pattrick Alexander Vana

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: In the center of the dismantled fortress at Multan, is an obelisk erected to the memory of Messrs Agnew and Anderson, who were murdered at the Eidgah in 1848 CE. In the western face of the pedestal is an inscribed tablet of white marble, which runs as follows: beneath this monument lie the Remains of Petrick Alexander Vana Agnew and of the Bengal Civil Services and William Anderson.

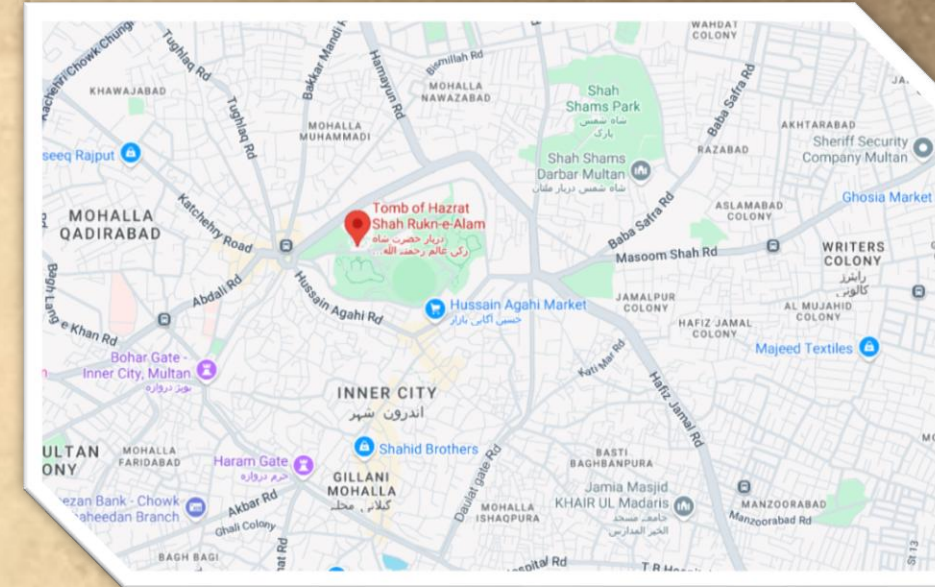
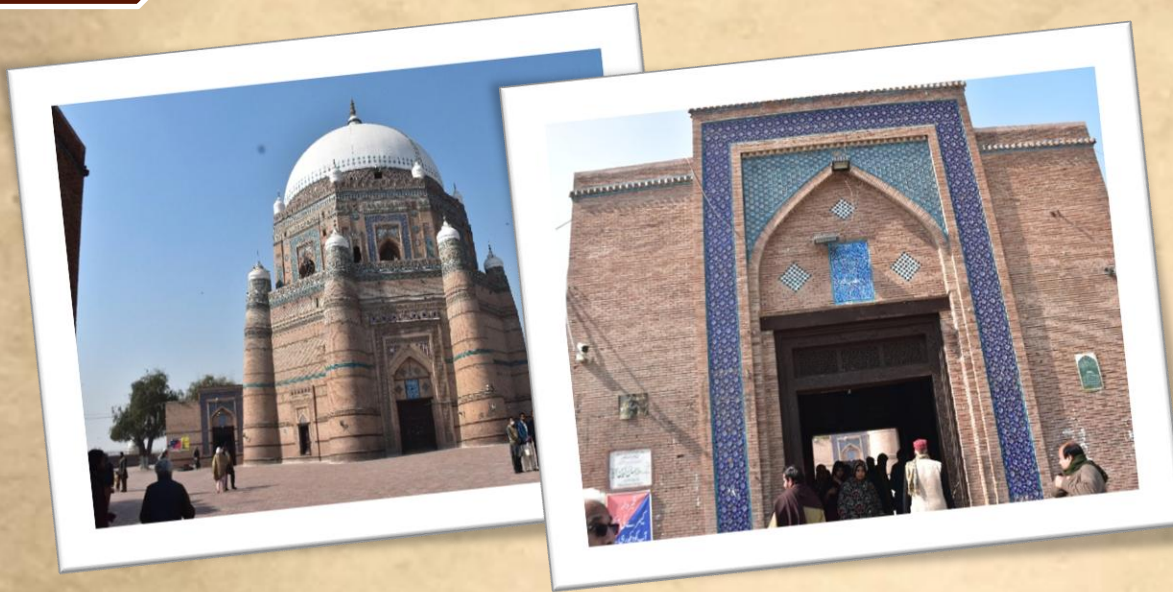
District: Multan | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century



36. Shrine of Rukn e Alam

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A tomb, octagonal in plan, 27.4 m diameter with pronounced perpendicular walls, and supported by buttresses at the angles with taper towards the top and carried up and crowned with small domed pinnacles, the tomb is constructed of finely burnt bricks of excellent quality and supported by timber framing and decorated with at least ten broad or thin horizontal string courses of cut and dressed bricks, tile faced bricks and wooden beams.

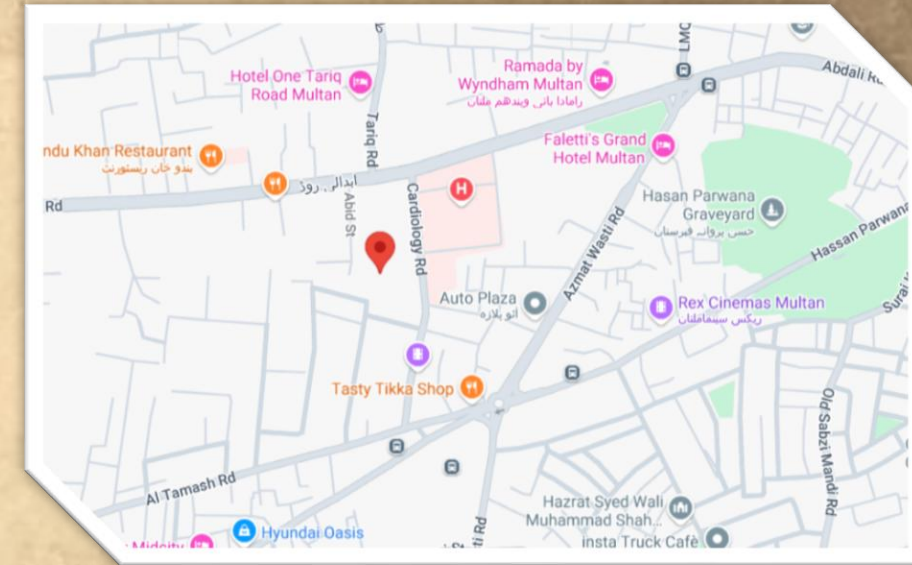
District: Multan | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 – 1526 Century



37. Tomb of Shah Hussain Sadozai

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Shrine Shah Hussain Sadozai (1626 CE) is located on Abdali road inside Abdali Masjid Multan. Shah Hussain Saddozai was the grandson of Asadullan also known as Saddo (1558 -1626 CE), the progenitor of Saddozais and a son of Maudad Khan. It comprised of a small square enclosure, topped by an octagonal drum with semi-circular dome on it. The drum has small minarets at each corner and pointed arches on each side. The dome is topped by a small minaret.

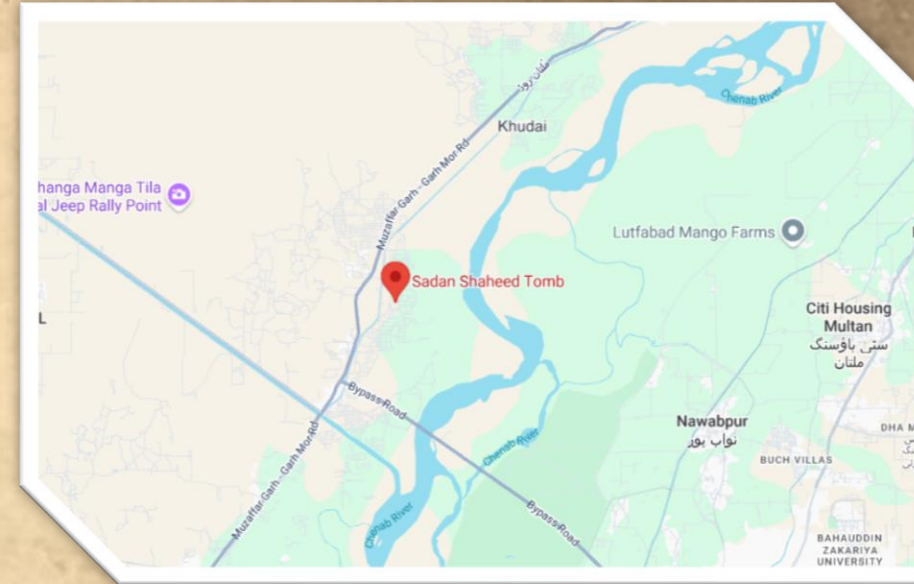
District: Multan | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century



38. Tomb of Sadan Shaheed

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



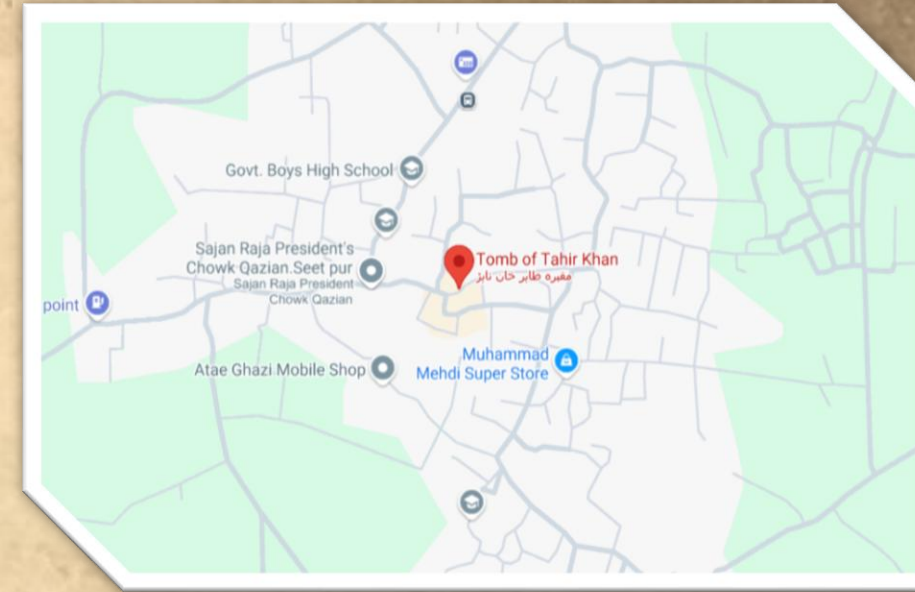
Description: A tomb built of burnt bricks and mud mortar, square in plan. The roof of the tomb has been collapsed.

District: Muzaffargarh | **Ownership:** AUQAF | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 – 1526 Century

39. Tomb of Tahar Khan Nahar

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The tomb of Tahir Khan Nahar is octagonal in plan with sloping sides each measuring 4 m and it is in three tiers following the plan and close resemblance of the tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam at Multan. The interior of the tomb is decorated with glazed tiles in green, thick blue and white colours, laid in geometrical and floral patterns.

District: Muzaffargarh | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century

40. Mosque of Tahir Khan Nahar

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



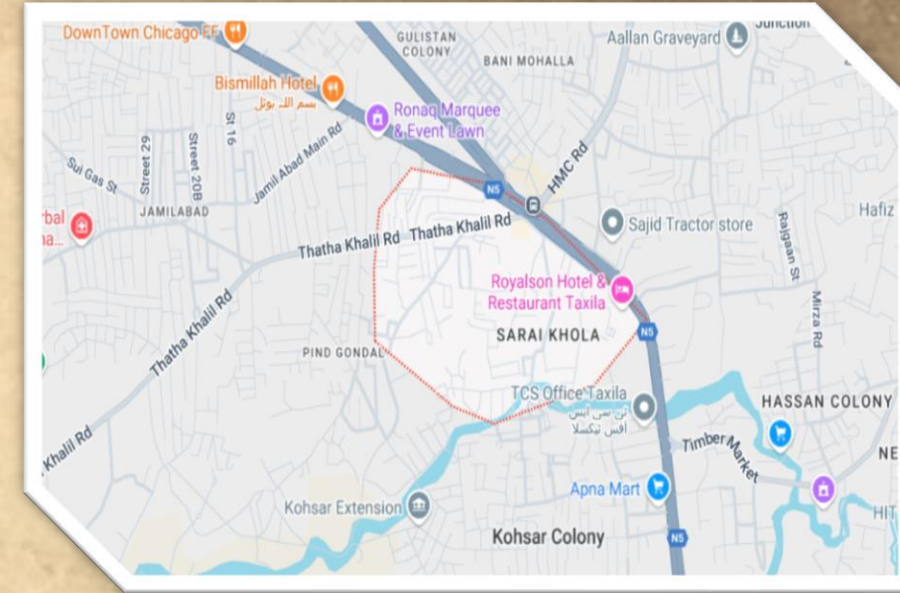
Description: The ancient mosque is built by Tahir Khan Nahar, situated very close to the tomb on its south-eastern side. It has three bulbous domes like the one over the tomb, the central one is bigger than the two on either side of it, having glazed tile decoration over them in geometrical and floral patterns. There are blind decorative arches over all the arched shaped openings in the mosque.

District: Muzaffargarh | **Ownership:** AUQAF | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century

41. Sara e Khola

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This site is located about half a km in the west of Kala Nala bridge on the G.T. Road and four km in the south-west of Taxila Museum. It was discovered in 1968. It was considered as an important discovery as it brought to light the presence of the late Neolithic and Kot Dijian settlements in the Taxila valley. Sarai Khola gave valuable information regarding the early farming communities in Pakistan.

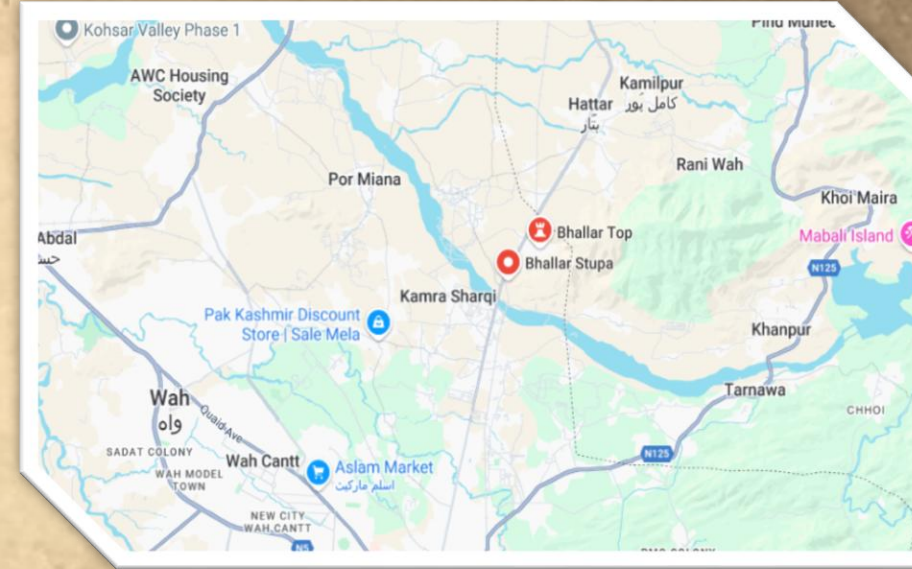
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 – 1800 BCE



42. Tope or Stupa (Bhallar)

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site comprised of a stupa (tope), standing at a most commanding position on the last spur of the long range of hills, forming the north boundary of the Haro valley. It is 13.1 m in height above the rock on which it stands, but the original height must have been much greater. The remains of two large religious establishments were also discovered in its neighborhood.

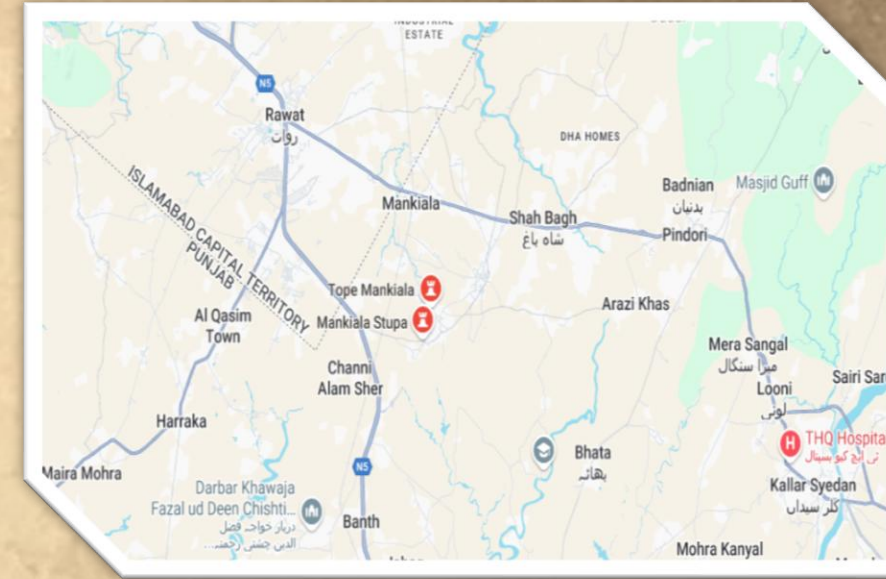
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE



43. Tope or Stupa (Mankiyala)

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site comprising of a stupa standing prominently and visible from a long distance due to its large circumstance and conspicuous height which measures about 6.4 m.

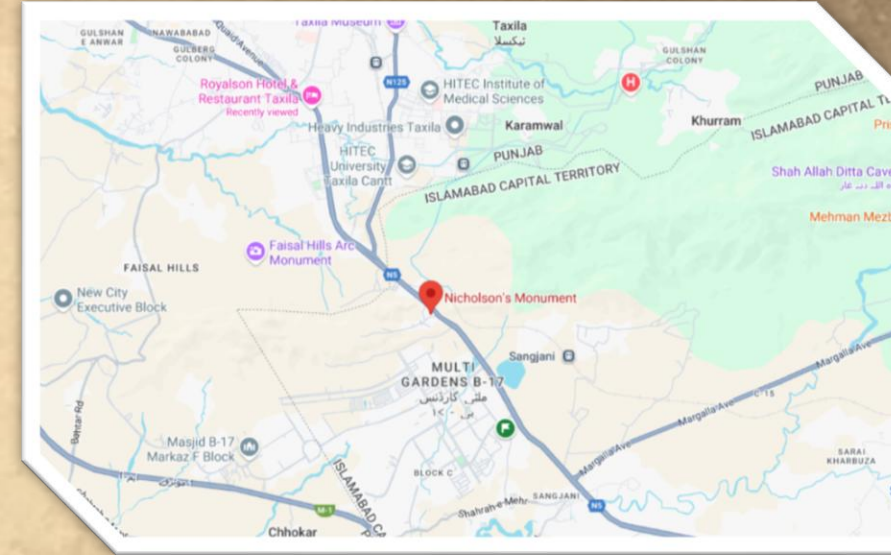
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE



44. Nicholson Column

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A British monument was built in the last century to perpetuate the memory of the British Brigadier General John Nicholson who was killed during the liberation war of 1857, by a Muslim freedom fighter named Kale Khan. At Margallah, there is an old cutting through the hill crossing Lahore and Peshawar Road. Margallah has been mentioned by Hisun Tsang in early 7th Century CE and other Muslim historians have also made a mention of it.

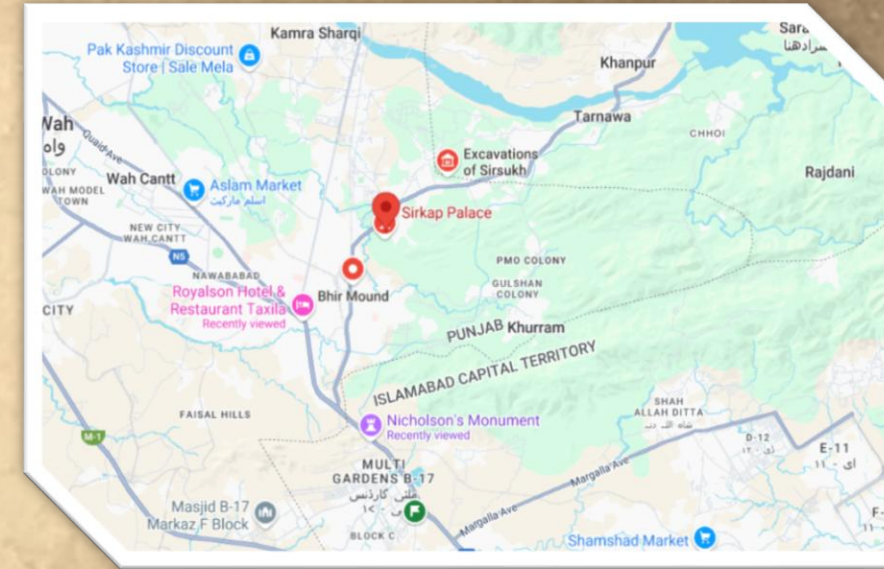
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 - 1947 Century CE



45. Sirkap Site

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Soon after the conquest of the Punjab by the Bactrian Greeks in 190 B.C. the city headquarters of Taxila was shifted from Bhair Mound to Sirkap and remained there through Greek, Scythian, Parthian and Kushan rule down to the time of Vima Kadphises about 80 A.C. The town was protected by a stone wall of which the core was composed of random rubble in mud and the facing of coursed rubble.

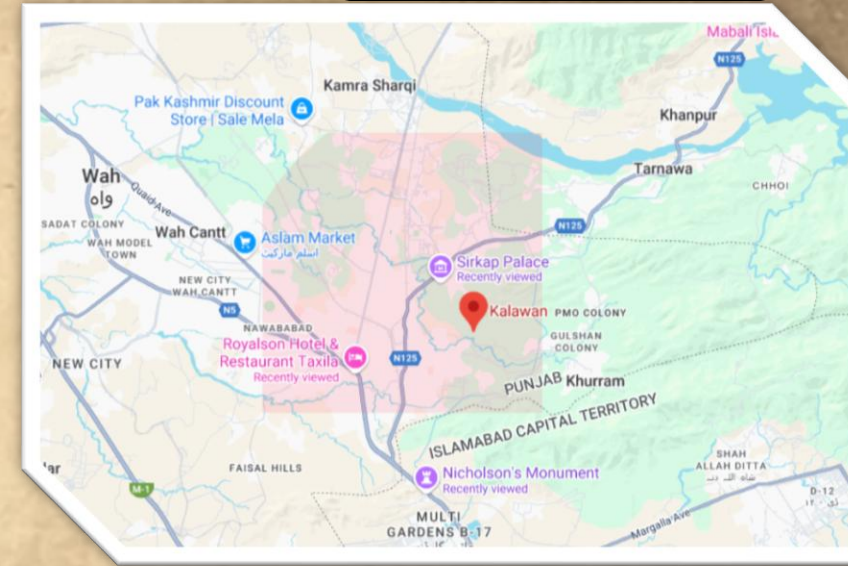
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 2nd – 1st Century BCE



46. Kalawan

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A Buddhist period archaeological site, locally known as Kalawan or the Caves because of presence of three small caves in the hill side used by the farmers for preserving their hay and grains. The age of the buildings at Kalawan by the type of their masonry combined with other evidence, is indicated to be the early Kushan period.

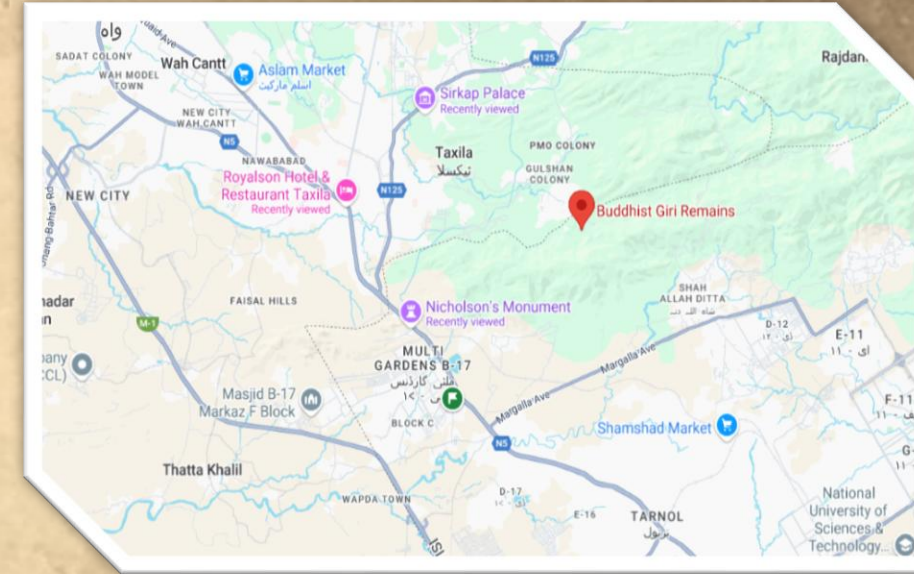
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE



47. Giri Remains (Mohra Muradu)

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A Buddhist period archaeological site comprised of monastic buildings divided in two groups i.e. A - B and C - E. The A-B area measures 110 m from north to south and 55 m from east to west. The large stupa is in dilapidated condition. The monastery on the south contains 20 rooms. The monastery B is well preserved and eighteen cells are ranged one the four sides of the court with niches in the walls.

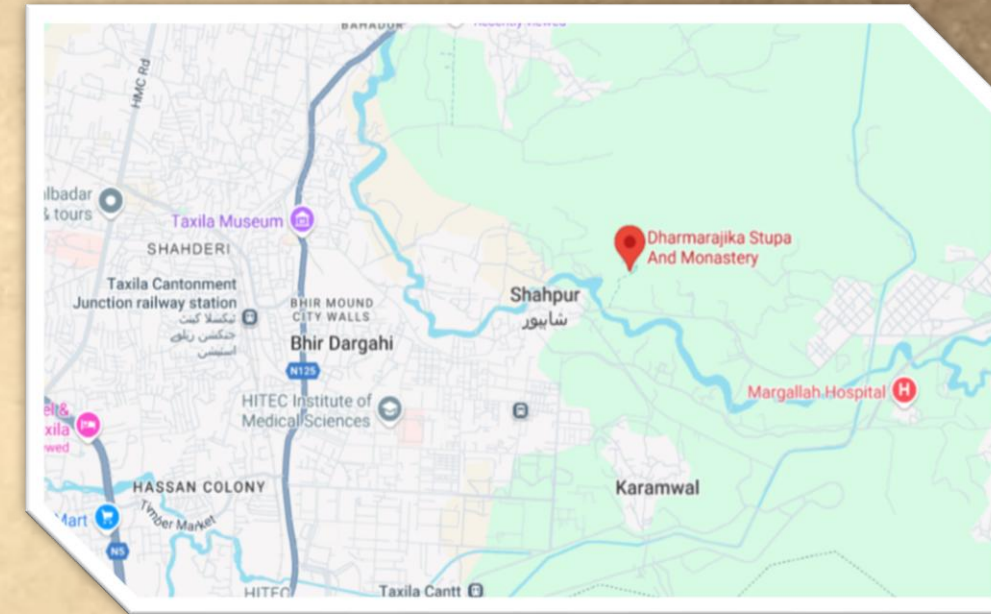
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century



48. Chirtope Site (Dharma Rajika)

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This archaeological site of Dharmarajika is one of the earliest stupas comprising of a main stupa and several small stupas and monastery. The main stupa stands like early stupas on a circular platform, ascended by four flights of steps, one at each of the cardinal points. The outer facing is of huge lime-stone blocks with chiseled kanjur stone let in between them for the mouldings and pilasters.

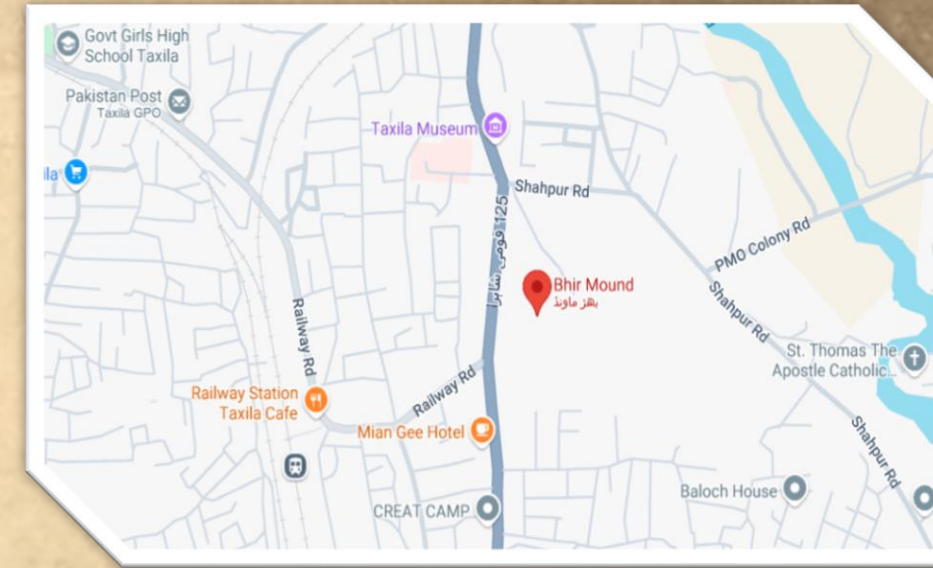
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century



49. Bhir Mound

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The first city of Taxila known as Bhir Mound is located on the south of Taxila Museum across the road leading to Dharmarajika. The mound itself measures 1220 m from north to south and 610 m 3291 m from east to west. The settlement flourished from 6th century B.C. to 2nd century B.C. it was a prosperous town when Alexander visited Taxila in 326 B.C.

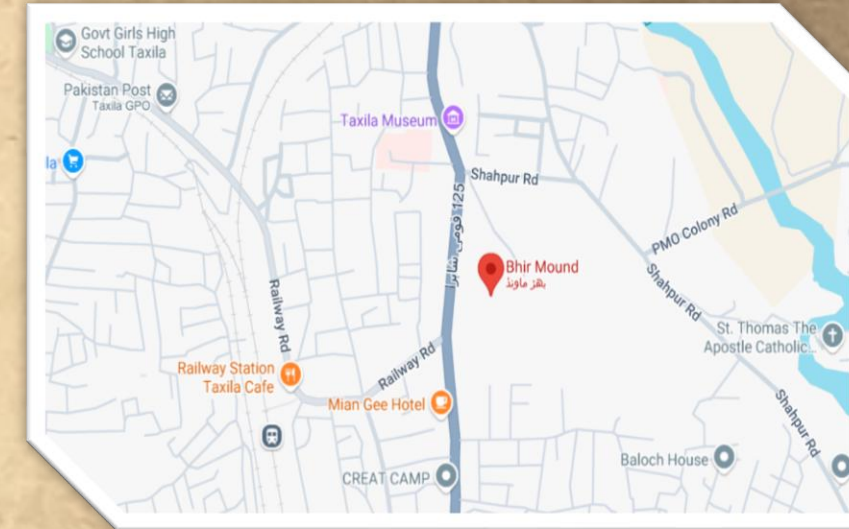
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 6th – 4th Century BCE



50. Farud Gah, Shahan e Mughlia

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: About 15 km from Taxila on the main G.T. Road at Wah, there is a complex of Garden, pavilions and tanks known as Farud Gah Shahan-i-Mughlia, constructed during the days of Emperor Akbar by Man Singh. It was also visited by Emperor Jahangir. Like the other pleasure gardens of the Mughal period, this garden was also divided into three stages through screen walls having main entrance on the west.

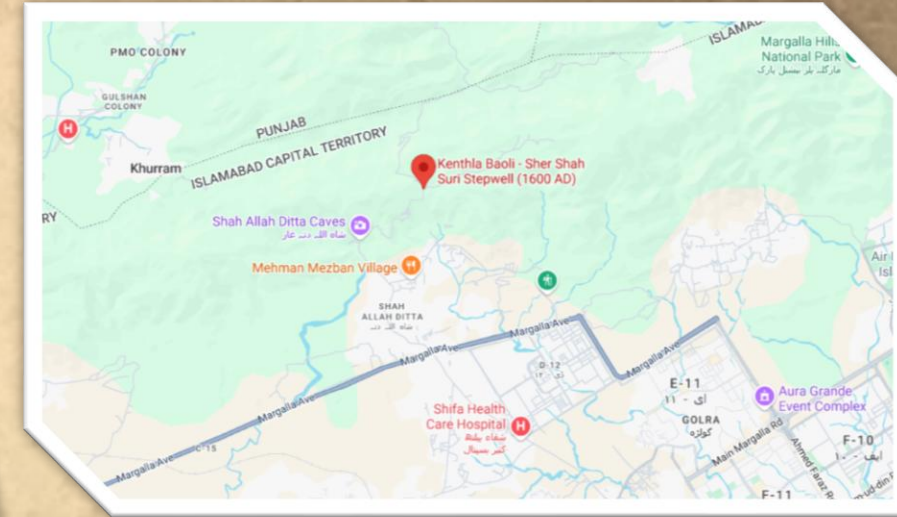
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE



51. Losar Kenthla Baoli

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Losar baoli is built of bricks about 30.5 deep and is approached by a staircase with landings at intervals under four-centered arches carrying battlemented cresting. It is entered through an arched and domed gateway flanked by small chambers. There is also a trough for watering animals.

District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE



52. Harappa Mounds

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The high mound at Harappa (Mound AB) is surrounded by a massive mud brick city wall with large square ramparts. One of these eroding ramparts is visible through the underbrush that now covers the site.

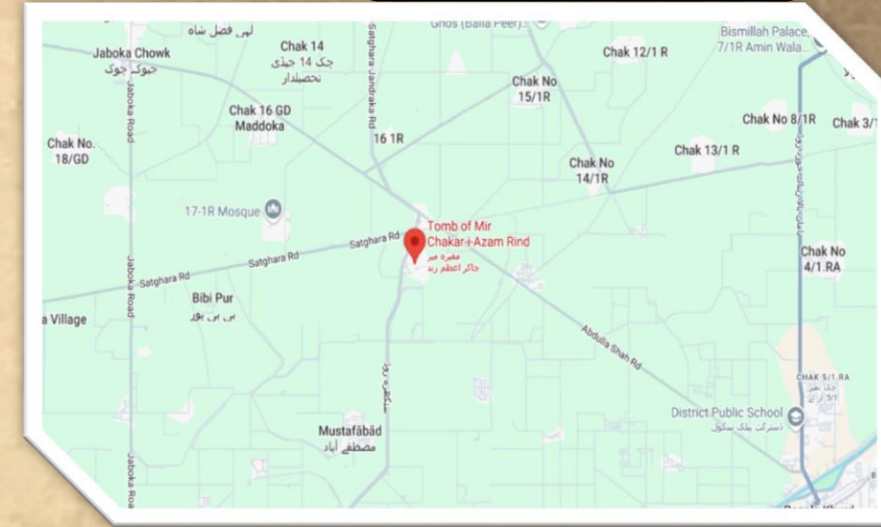
District: Rawalpindi | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 3500 - 1800 BCE



53. Mir Chakar's Tomb

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The tomb of Mir Chakar Rind Baluch is also known as Chakar-e-Azam, built on an octagonal plan internally with 4 m high arches at two levels, measuring 8.2 m across, excluding the 2.4 m thick brick walls, surviving to the height of 9.1 m. The tomb is built in two stages supported on high arches at each side of an octagon internally over which the circular base of the dome was built.

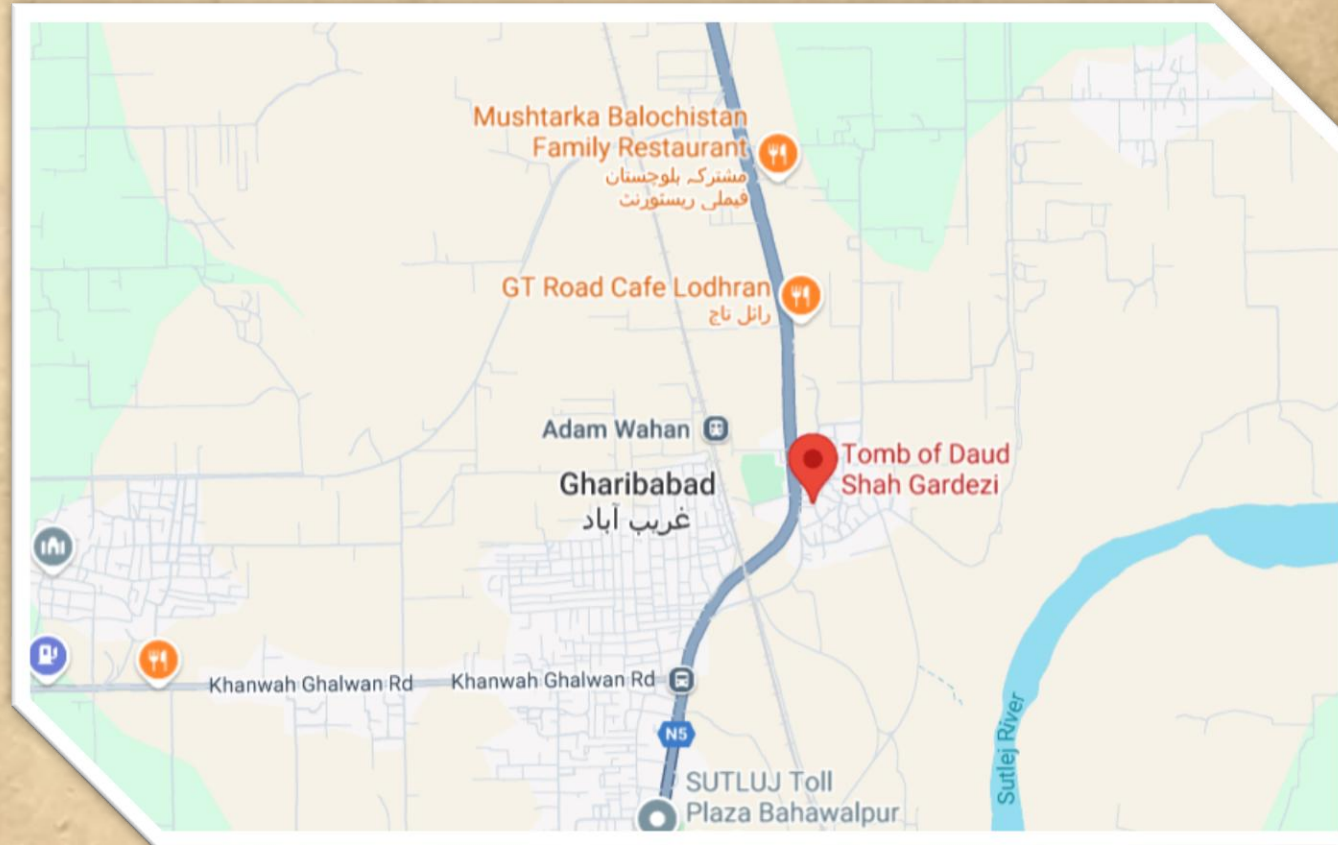
District: Okarra | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE



54. Tomb of Syed Daud Gardezi

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



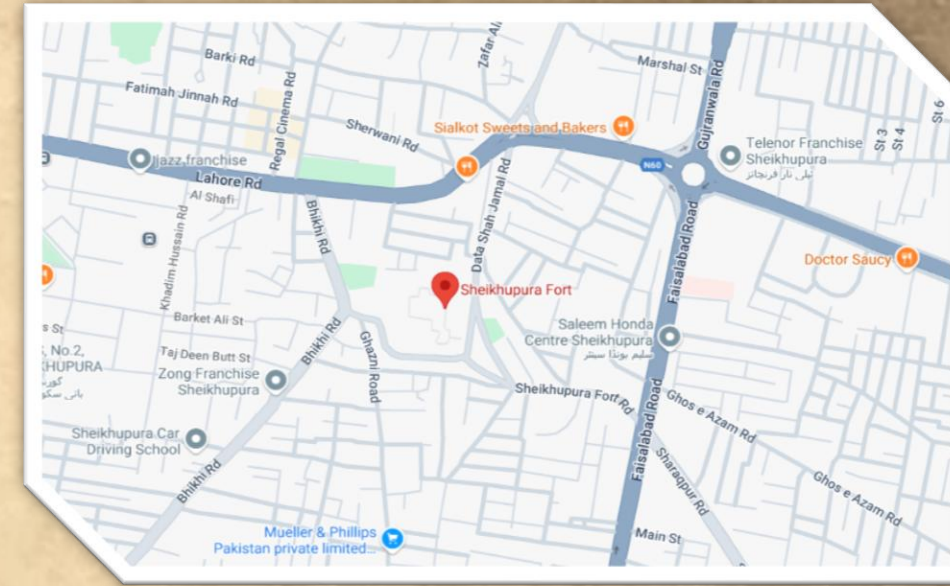
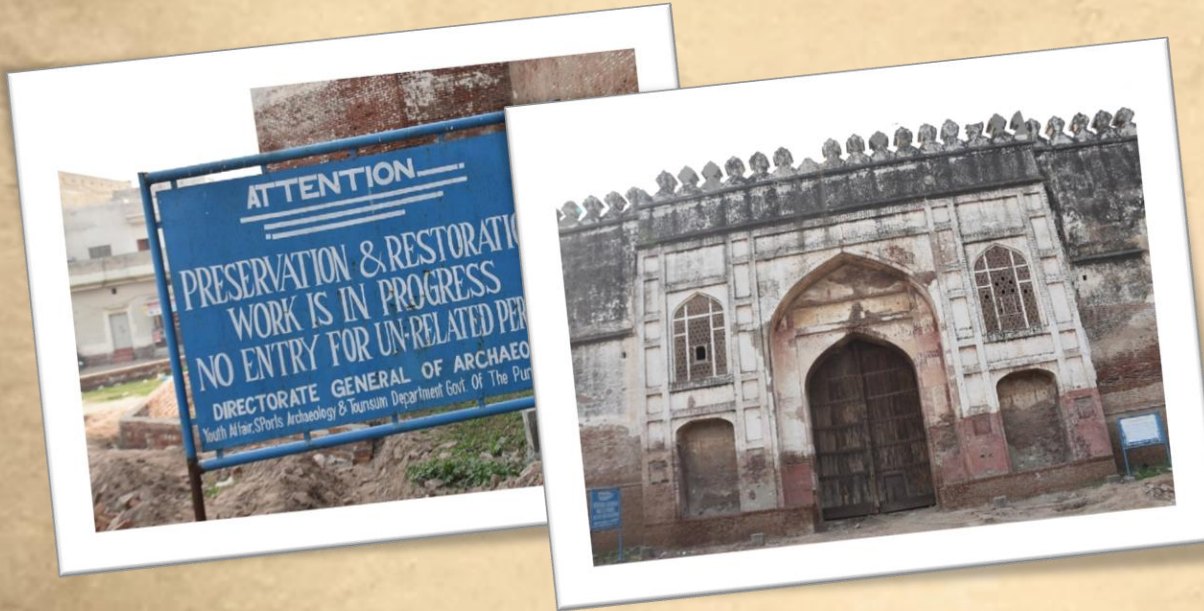
Description: This tomb at Adam Wahan in district Lodhran has been protected by the Government of Punjab, but no history or description of the mausoleum is available anywhere.

District: Lodhran | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE

55. Sheikhpura Fort

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



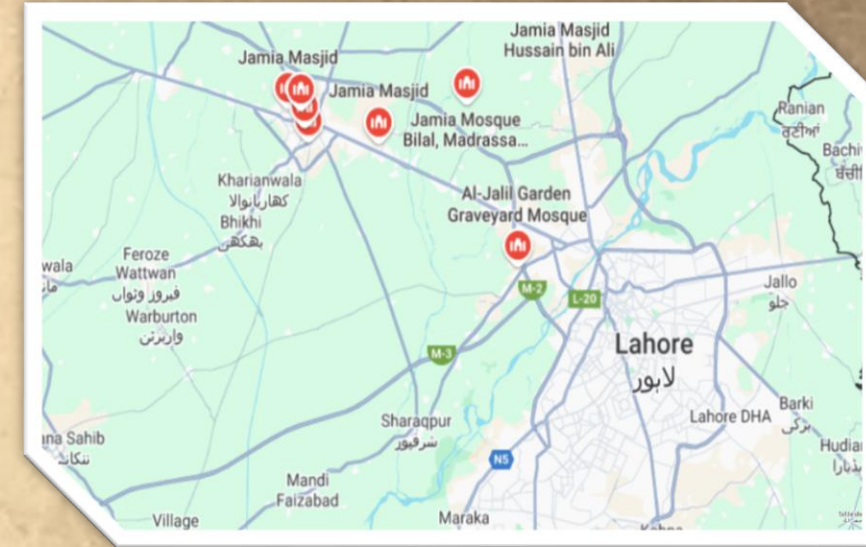
Description: Sheikhpura now headquarters of the district is an ancient town. In A.H. 1015 Emperor Jehangir encamped at Jehangirpura (present Sheikhpura), which was his hunting place. He ordered Iskandar Moin, the Jagirdar of the Pargana to build a fort there and name of the fort is derived from emperor's name Sheikhu attributed to have been given by his father Akbar.

District: Sheikhpura | **Ownership:** Private | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE

56. Baoli & Mosque

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The baoli and the mosque are located on the north-western fringe of the village, constructed by Sher Khan during the time of Akbar. The baoli is square in plan with 9 bays in three aisles. Adjacent to the baoli, on the south-eastern side the remains of a mosque are found, probably built along with the baoli. The three-bay sanctuary has a vaulted passage on either side of the central bay.

District: Sheikhupura | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE



57. Tank & Tower (Hiran Minar)

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This Minar was built under orders of Emperor Jahangir in memory of his loving pet antelope named Mansraj. It is a massive, tapering and high brick-built tower of four storeys excluding the top one which is missing.

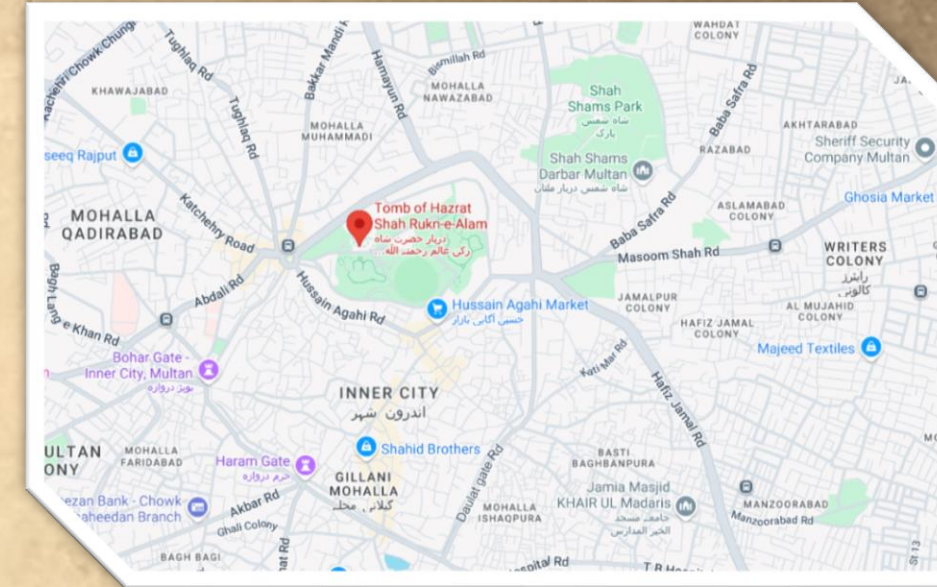
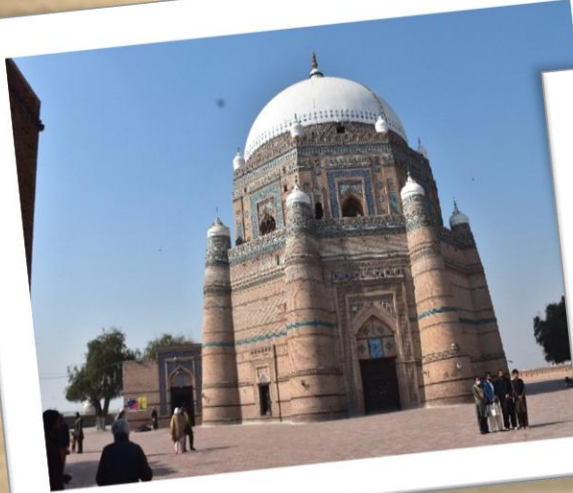
District: Sheikhpura | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE



58. Shrine of Rukn e Alam

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



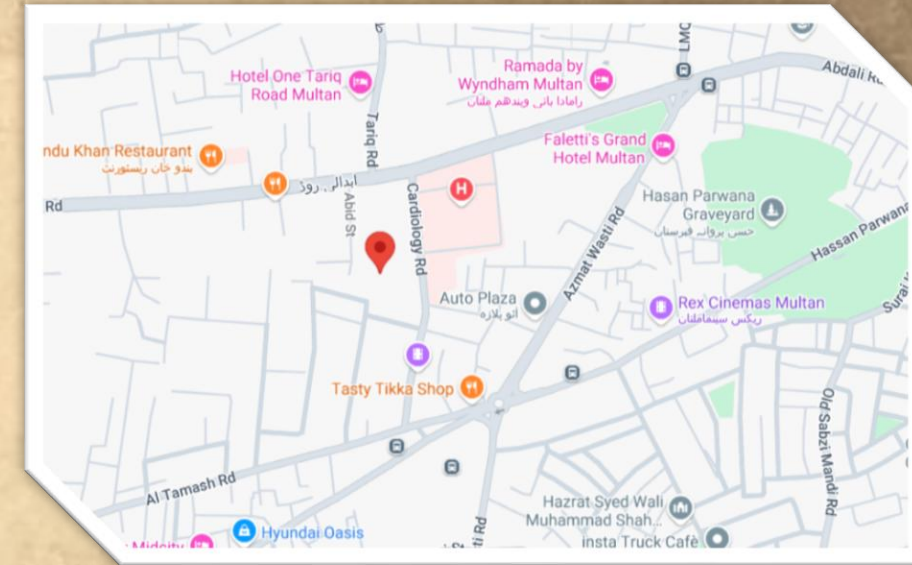
Description: A tomb, octagonal in plan, 27.4 m diameter with pronounced perpendicular walls, and supported by buttresses at the angles with taper towards the top and carried up and crowned with small domed pinnacles, the tomb is constructed of finely burnt bricks of excellent quality and supported by timber framing and decorated with at least ten broad or thin horizontal string courses of cut and dressed bricks, tile faced bricks and wooden beams.

District: Multan | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 – 1526 Century

59. Tomb of Shah Hussain Sadozai

Punjab

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil

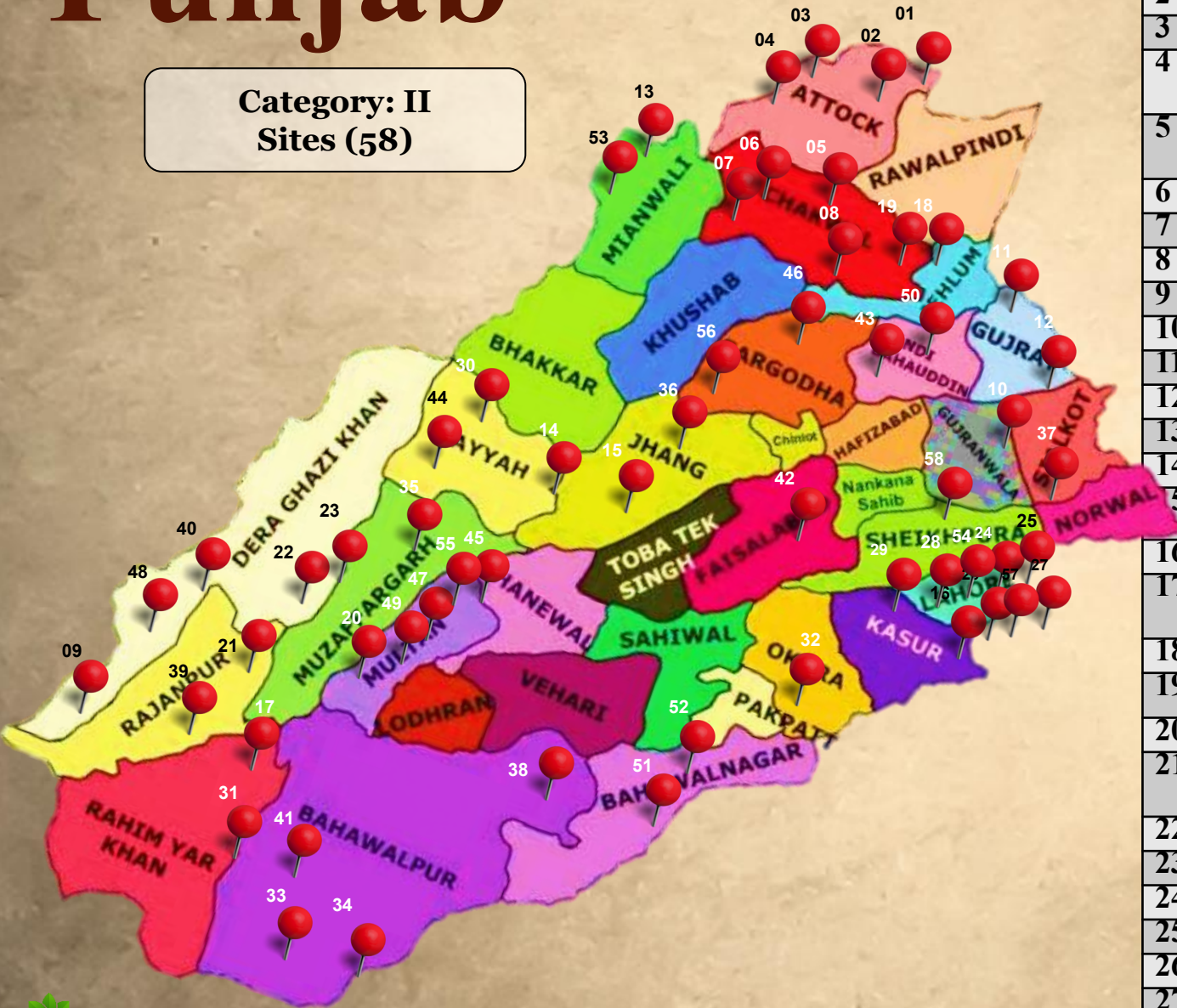


Description: Shrine Shah Hussain Sadozai (1626 CE) is located on Abdali road inside Abdali Masjid Multan. Shah Hussain Saddozai was the grandson of Asadullan also known as Saddo (1558 -1626 CE), the progenitor of Saddozais and a son of Maudad Khan. It comprised of a small square enclosure, topped by an octagonal drum with semi-circular dome on it. The drum has small minarets at each corner and pointed arches on each side. The dome is topped by a small minaret.

District: Multan | **Ownership:** Federal Government | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century

Punjab

**Category: II
Sites (58)**



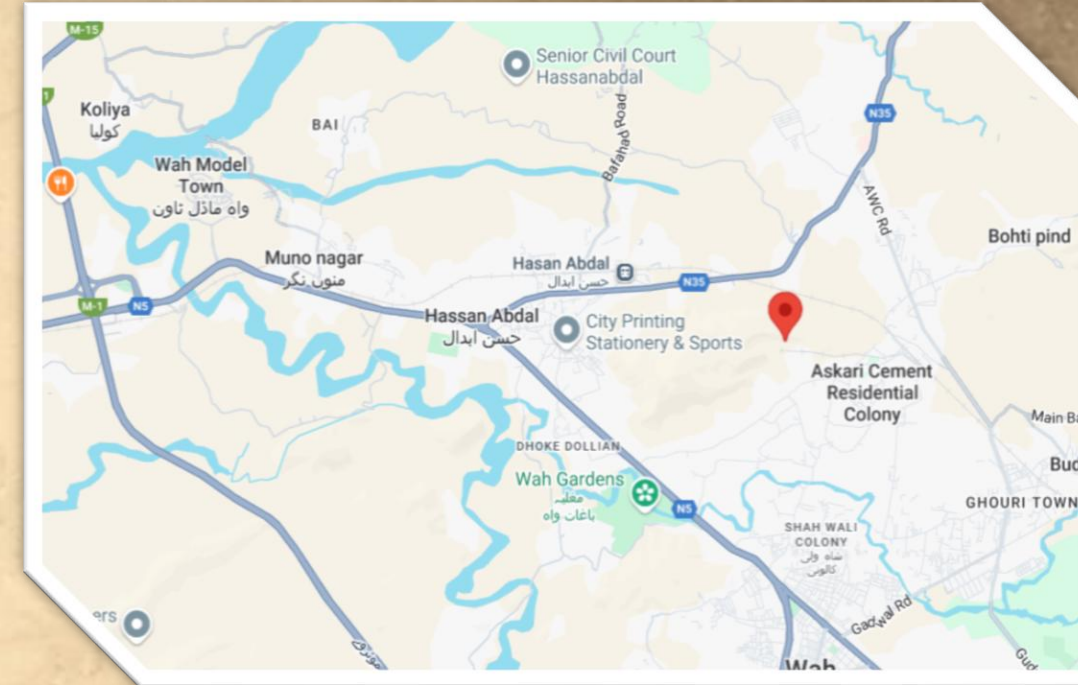
Sr	Monument
1	Buddhist Site (Behari Colony C.3 rd -5 th Century A.D.
2	Inderkot Mosque
3	Chitti Baoli
4	Kallar (Temple) or Sasai da Kallara
5	Ruined Buddhist Stupa area around it
6	Sardar of Hari Singh's Haveli
7	Ruined Temple with gateway
8	Satgara Temple
9	Ghazi Khan's tomb
10	Tomb of Abdul Nabi
11	Akbari Baoli in Fort
12	Bahar Wali Baoli
13	Two ancient temples
14	Raja Mansingh's Haveli
15	Inayat Bagh ops Shalamar Garden
16	Angori Bagh op Shalamar Garden
17	Tomb of Mahabat Khan & Bondary Wall
18	Jani Khan's Tomb
19	Tomb of Khawaja Sabir
20	Hujra of Mir Mehdi (Janezegah)
21	Tomb of French Officer's Daughter
22	Buddha Ka Awa Monument
23	One Kos Minar
24	Roshani Gate
25	Mati Gate
26	Bhati Gate
27	Sheranwala Gate
28	Kashmiri Gate
29	Lahori known as Lahori Gate

Sr	Monument
30	Delhi Gate
31	Other gate on north-east of Wazir Khan's Mosque
32	Well of Raja Dina Nath
33	Chitta Gate
34	Sarwala, Maqbara
35	Two Kos Minar
36	Dai Anga's Mosque
37	Wazir Khan's Baradari
38	Smadh of Bhai Wasti Ram
39	Sammadh of Jahangir Shah Suthra (southern Ka Asthan)
40	A Mughal Period Tomb
41	Shersha's Baoli
42	A Buddhist stupa with a surrounding area on River Indus to the North of Village Rokhari
43	Sawi Masjid & Graves
44	Tomb of Mir Meharban
45	Tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardezi.
46	Tomb of Shah Ali Akbar's Mother
47	Tomb of Shams Tabraiz
48	Tomb of Shah Ali Akbar
49	Ruined Mosque
50	Giri Remains
51	Kos Minar (Drugra Burjh)
52	Kos Minar (Minola)
53	Three Temple inside Fort
54	A red sand stone Temple
55	Tomb of Abdullah Shah
56	Tomb of Noor Muhammad
57	Tomb of Hafiz Barkhurdar
58	Mound of Mian Ali Sahib

01. Buddhist Site Behari Colony

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



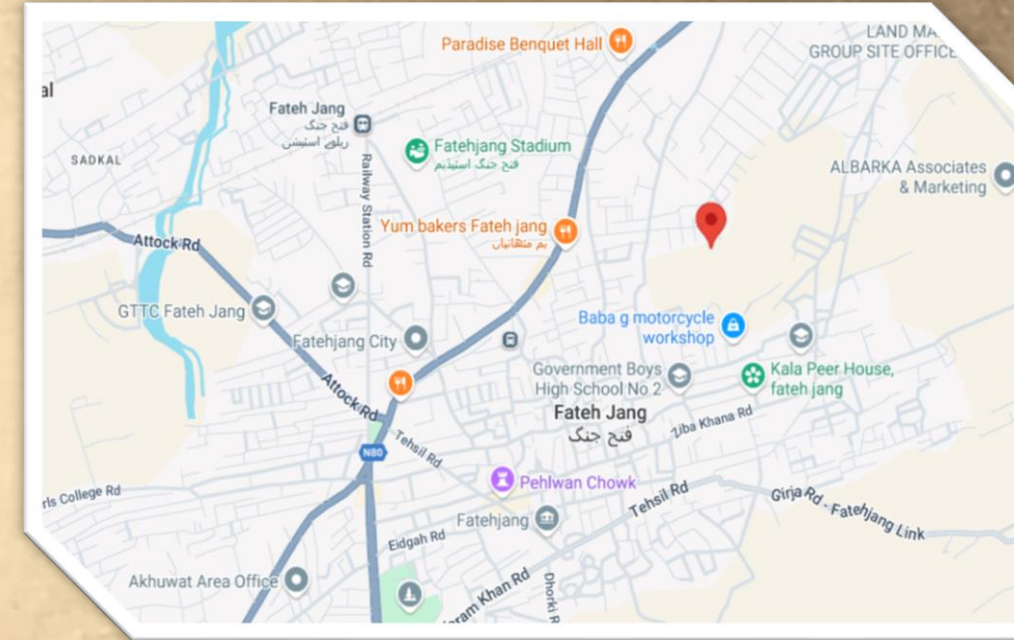
Description: An archaeological site, known as Tope and Monastery represents disturbed Buddhist remains, which are lying 8 km east of Hasan Abdal Baoli Pind. The period of the remains ranges between 1st to 5th Century CE, lying close to the inhabitation Buddhist remains are not in a well state of preservation.

District: Rawalpindi | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

02. Inderkot Mosque

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



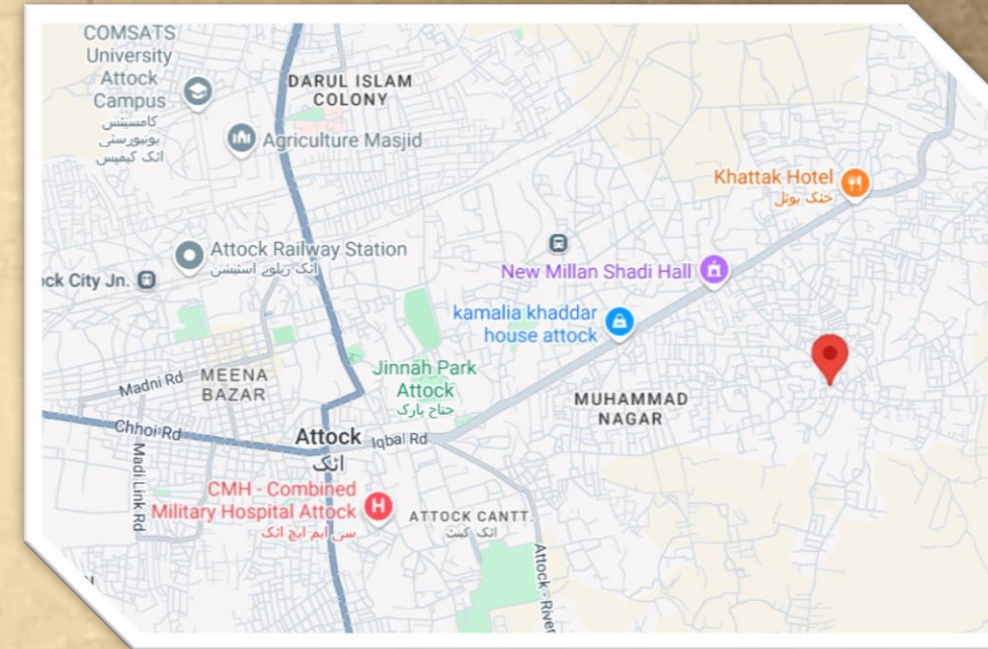
Description: The mosque situated in the east of Mohallah Inder Kot at Fateh Jang, District Attock is built on a raised platform. Built in stone it comprises a Prayer Chamber, courtyard and a long room on north added later on. Though a small stair-case evading to courtyard has recently been provided from the south-east corner, the original entrance lies in the north.

District: Attock | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

03. Chitti Baoli

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The chitti Baoli is situated on the Mughal Highway between Hassan Abdal and Attock. Originally the Baoli was provided with a simple brick stair-case descending to the well under four-centered arches. It has got remnants of platforms or buildings at intervals.

District: Attock | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

04. Sassi da kallara

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



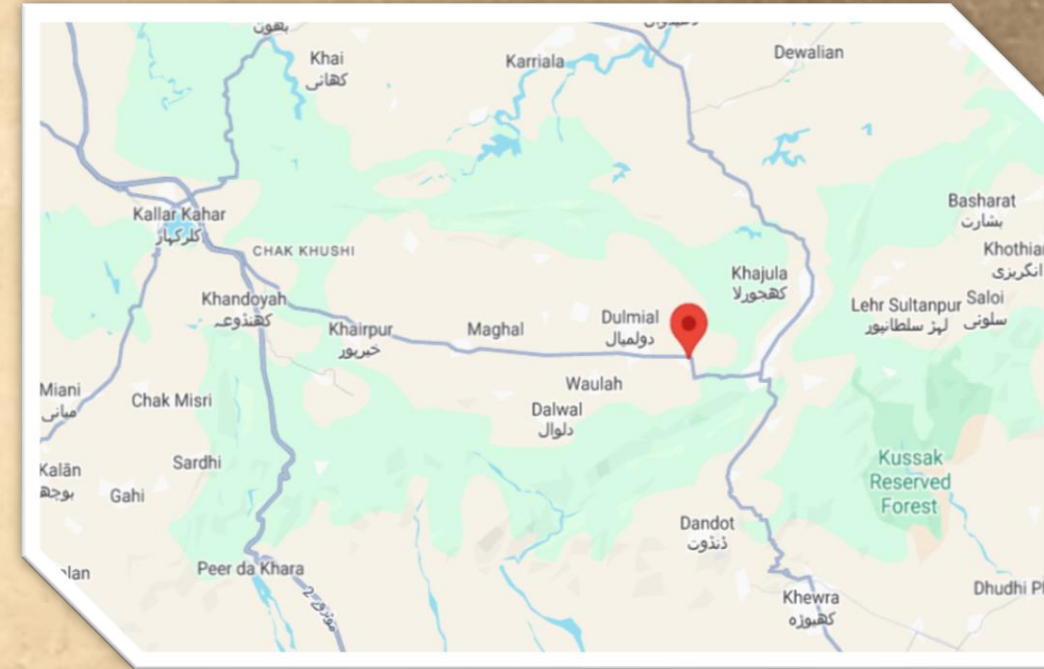
Description: An old temple called Kallar or Sassi da Kallara, situated at a height of about 335 m above sea-level and about 5 km south of the village of Shah Muhammad Waqil. It is on the edge of a hillock rising steeply from the bank of the Kas leti, one of the torrents, tributary to the Soan stream. The temple is in a dilapidated condition mostly owing to the continuous wearing away of the soft sandstone hillside on the edge, it stands on.

District: Chakwal | **Relative Chronology:** 7th – Early 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

05. Ruined Buddhist Stupa (area around)

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site consisting of Buddhist Stupas measuring 20 by 21 m, built in red sand stone masonry. It is square in shape with a circumambulatory pathway around it.

District: Jehlum | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

06. Sardar of Hari Singh's Haveli

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Maharaja Hari Singh's haveli, reflect his legacy as the last Dogra ruler who modernized the state before its contentious 1947 accession to India. His Amar Mahal Palace and Mubarak Mandi Complex now serve as cultural sites preserving Dogra art and history.

District: Jhelum | **Relative Chronology:** Early 15th Century – 1947 Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

07. Ruined Temple with Gateway

Punjab

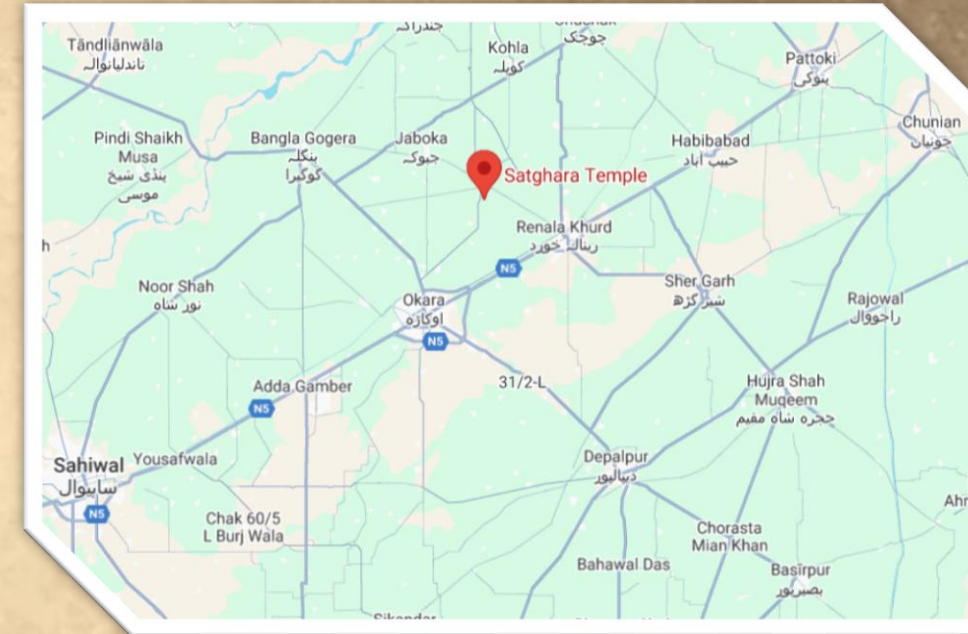
Description: Information currently N/A

District: Chakwal

08. Satghara Temple

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



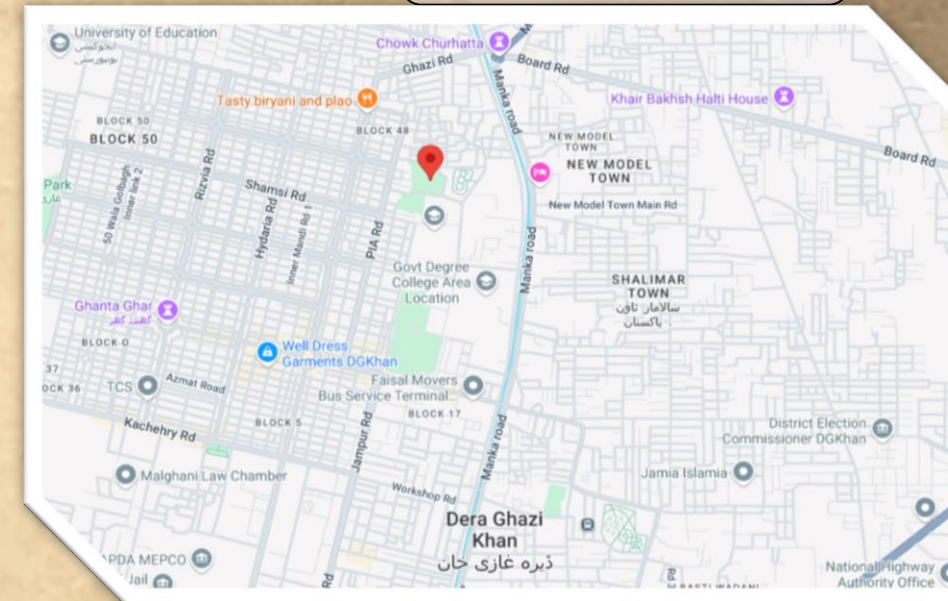
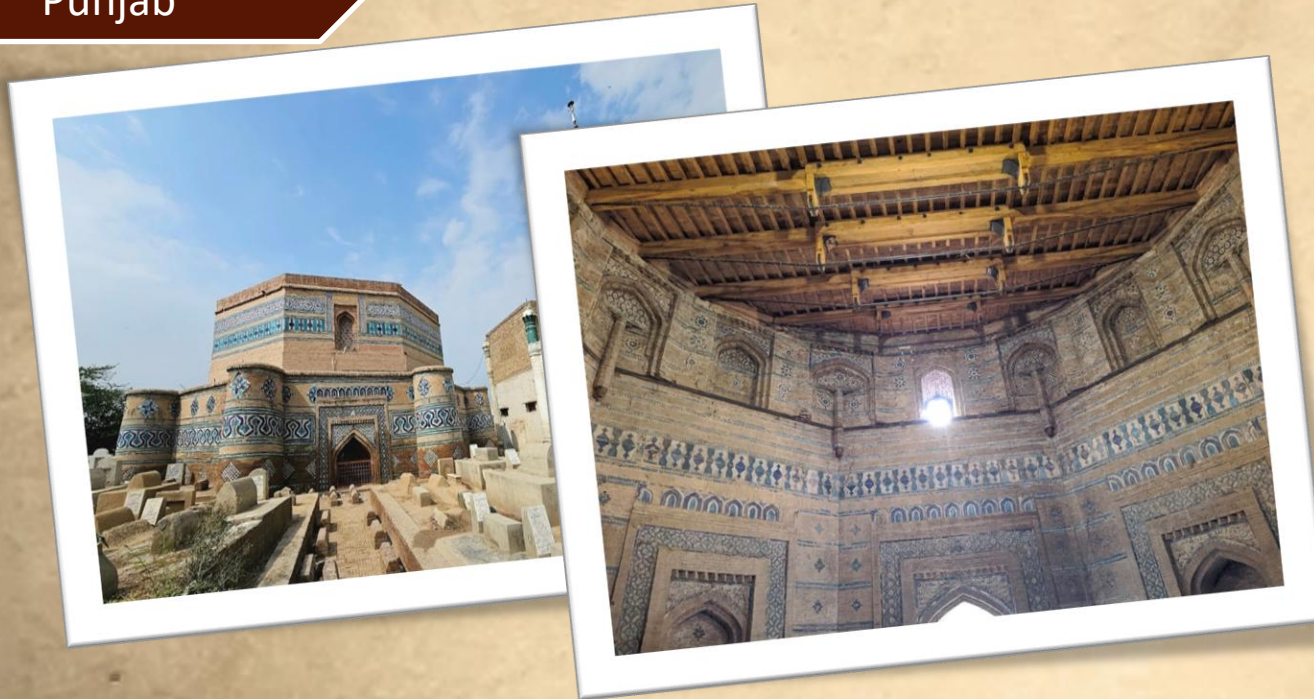
Description: The Satghara Marrhi, built on square plan with small burnt bricks. The original arched opening on the eastern side has been blocked with modern bricks and of a rectangular door with wooden frame has been fixed. The dome is square in shape resting on drum. The Marrhi is erected on a platform measuring 1.50m in height. The exterior is decorated with recessed square and rectangular panels.

District: Okara | **Relative Chronology:** 1799 - 1849 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

09. Ghazi Khan's Tomb

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



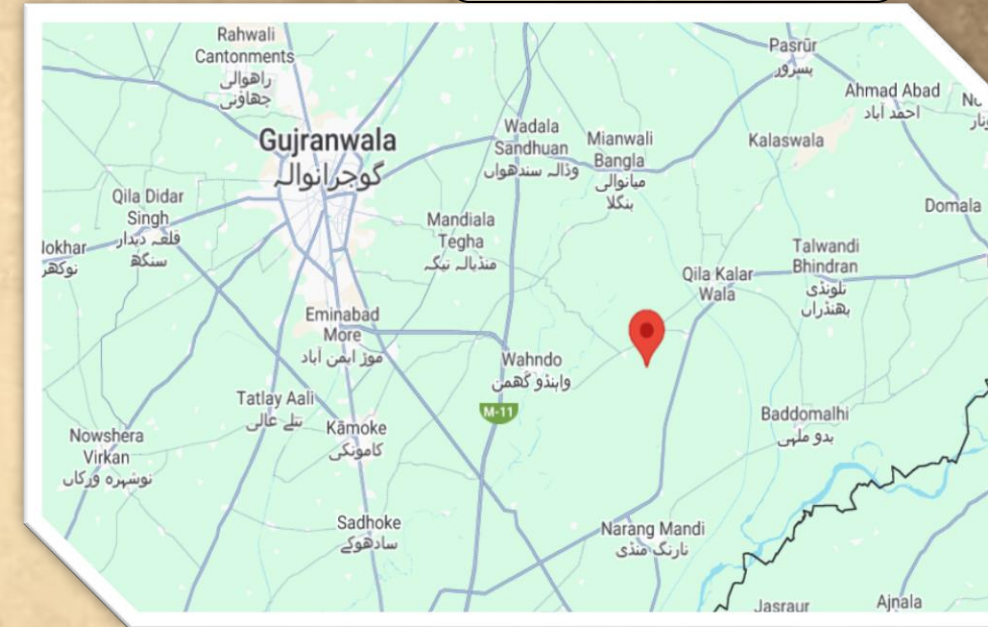
Description: The tomb of Ghazi Khan with two tapering tiers with elaborate turrets and octagonal in plan follows the design of Shah Rukhn-i-Alam tomb at Multan. It is embellished with tile mosaic work in different designs and patterns. The tomb is built in burnt bricks laid in mud in the core, but finished with a facing of fine bricks work laid in lime mortar.

District: Dera Ghazi Khan | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

10. Tomb of Abdul Nabi

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



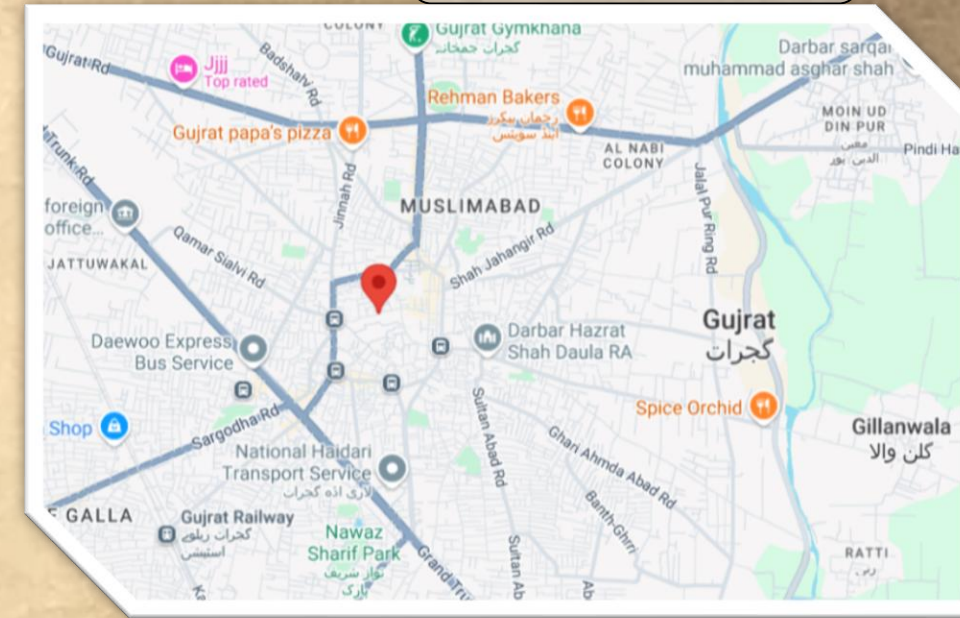
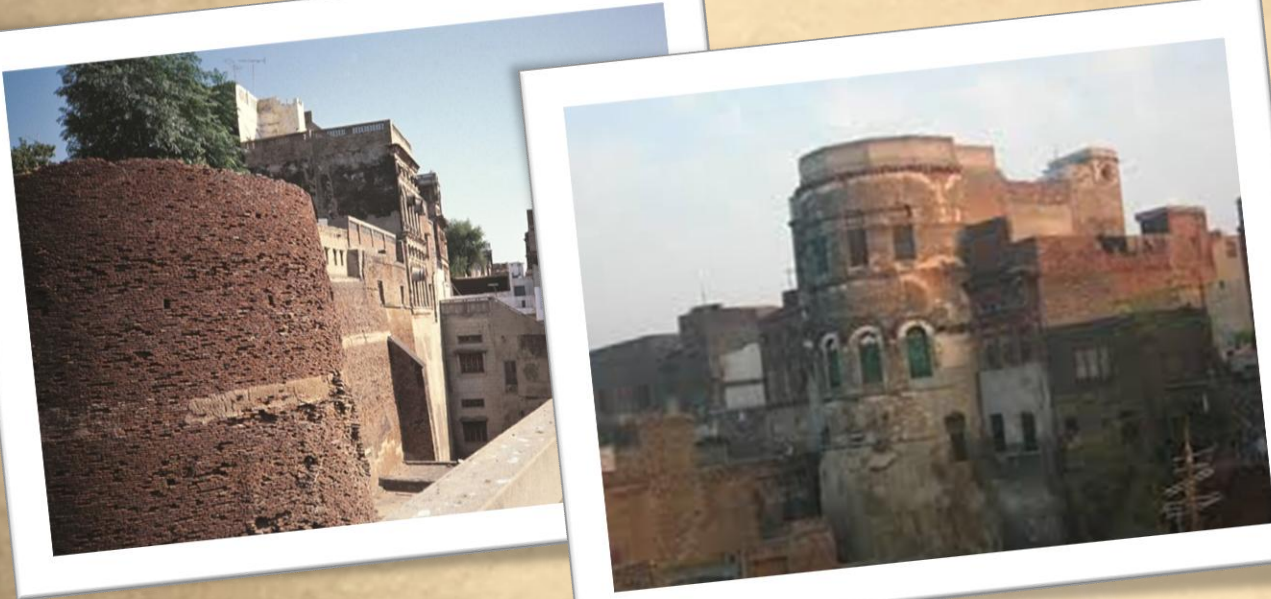
Description: This tomb is built on a raised platform. It is a single domed octagonal building with four minarets and an underground grave chamber. It has a peculiar construction with holes at the neck of the dome. Glazed tiles with geometric and floral designs have been used on the exterior of the main dome and minarets. The arched opening to the underground chamber is from the southern side. There are three graves in this chamber. The middle one is associated with Sheikh Abdul Nabi, while the other two are of unknown persons.

District: Gujranwala | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

11. Akbar Baoli in Fort

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



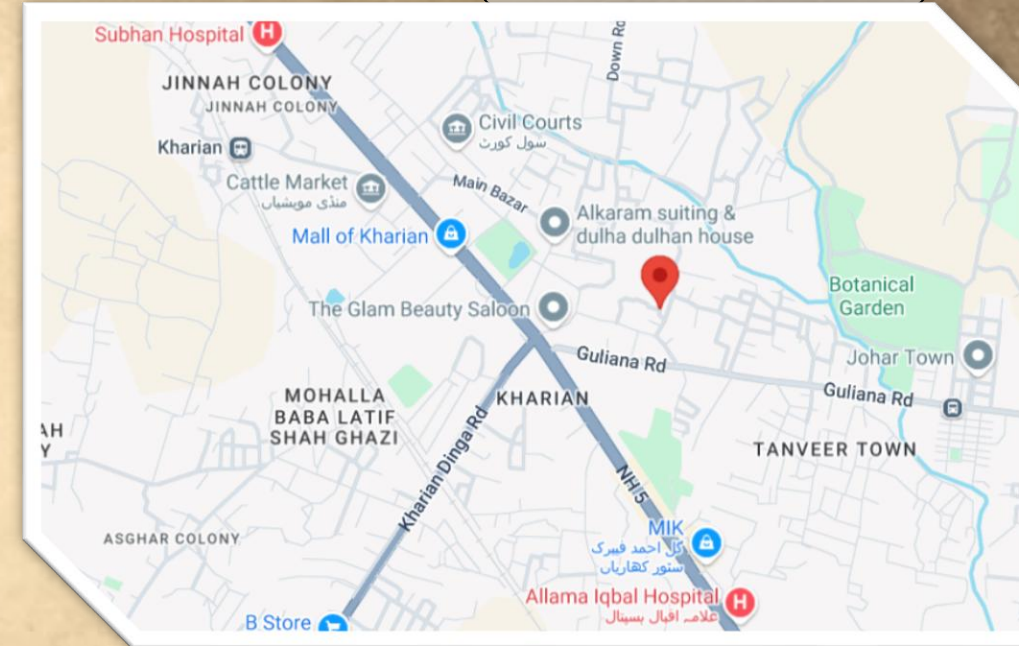
Description: This is a small baoli in the ruins close to the fort built by Emperor Akbar in 1580 CE. The baoli has a simple brick stair-case descending to a large well under four centered arches. It has platforms at intervals.

District: Gujrat | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

12. Bahar wali Baoli

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



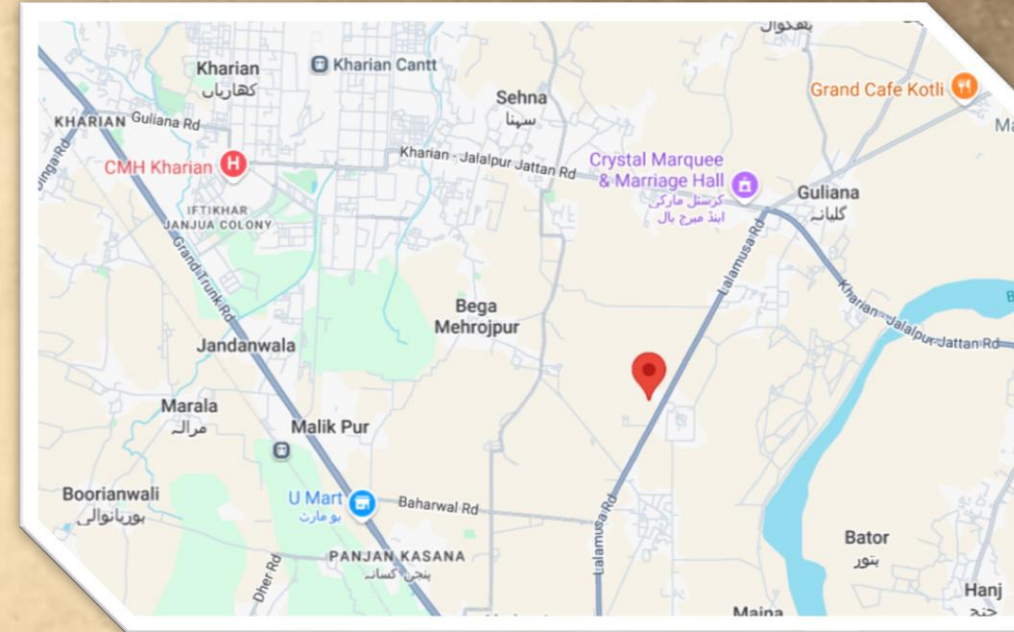
Description: This baoli is located in street Bagyarroun wali Anarkali Bazar, Guliana Rd, Mashriqi Bawli Kharian, Gujrat, it was reportedly Built during the reign of Aurangzaib. The steps of the baoli are carved out of stone. It was divided into different chambers right from the start of underground water table to keep the water cool in the summer season.

District: Kharian | **Relative Chronology:** 14th – 15th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

13. Two ancient Temples

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Beghanwala is the name of a small village situated at a distance of about 18 km from Harapur Railway station. About a furlong north of this village on the top of a hill stood in ancient times a Hindu fort, of which only two semi-circular bastions have survived. The fort is locally known as Nandana. All the buildings in the interior of the fort have been devastated except two temple - one large and a smaller one at a little distance to the north-east of it.

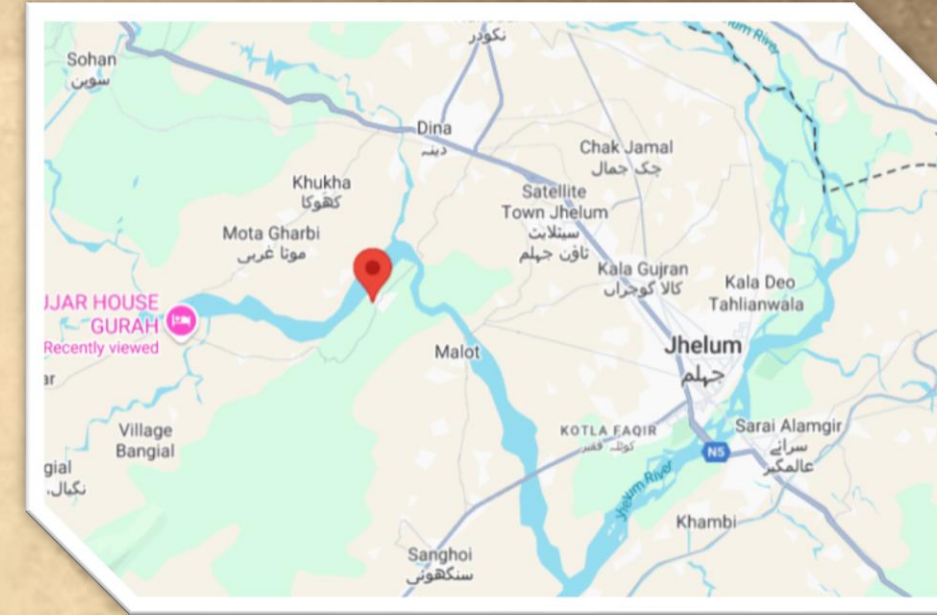
District: Tharparkar | **Relative Chronology:** 14th – 15th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private



14. Raja Man Singh's Haveli

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



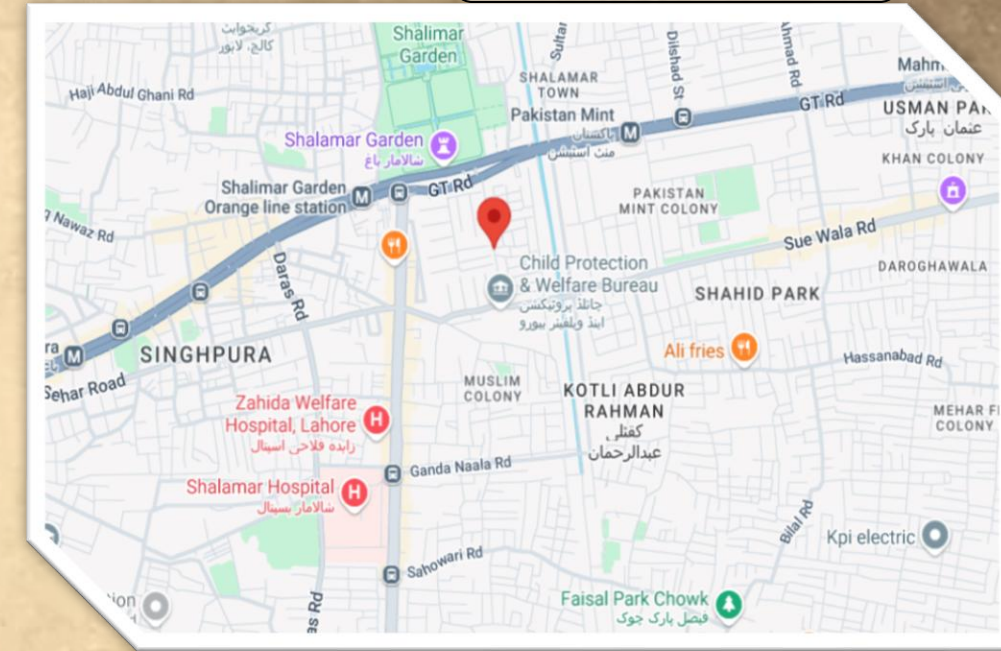
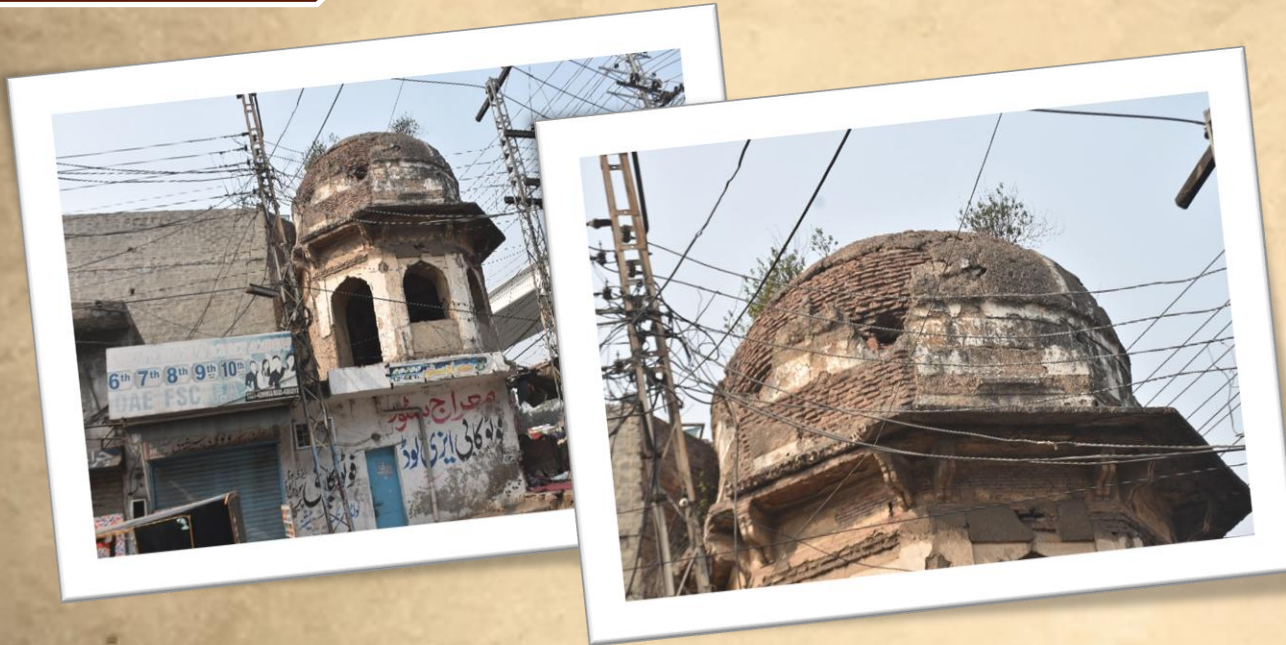
Description: In the center of Rohtas Fort, there stands on a high part of the hill, the so-called Man Singh Haveli. It is still controversial whether it was a palace or a temple. The present building is only the south-eastern corner of an irregular quadrangular structure, the rest of which has disappeared. At the south-eastern corner of this structure is a square room (5.5 x 5.5 m)

District: Jhelum | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

15. Inayat Bagh

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



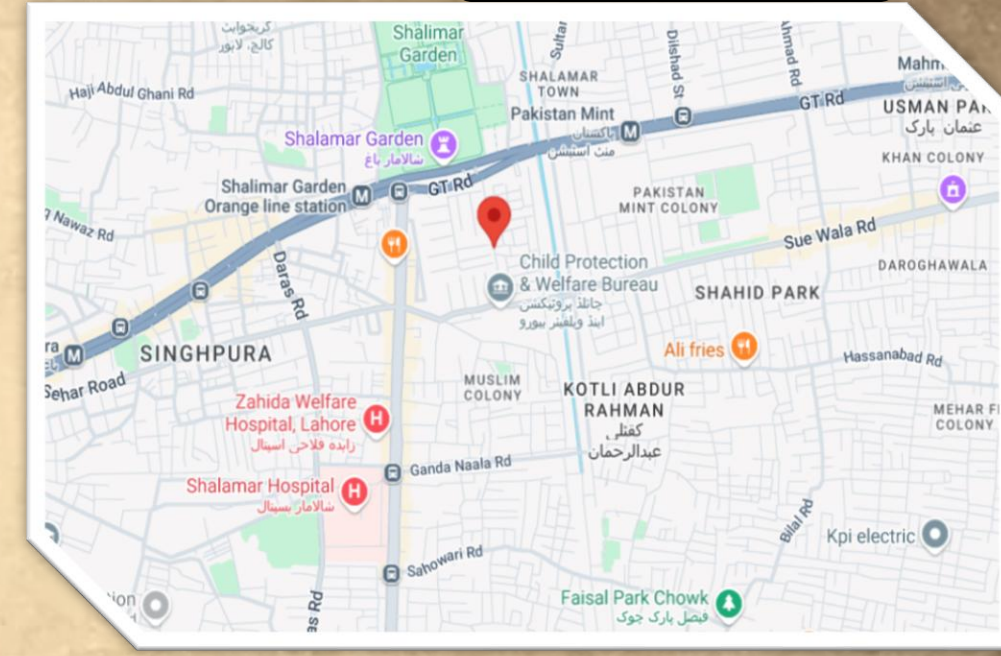
Description: Inayat Bagh was constructed subsequent to the building of Shalimar by Emperor Shahjahan in 1642CE. Nothing is left in Inayat Bagh except broken structures of walls at certain points. Traces of two burjs of Inayat Bagh one on the north-west corner and the other on south-east corner are also visible.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

16. Anguri Bagh

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



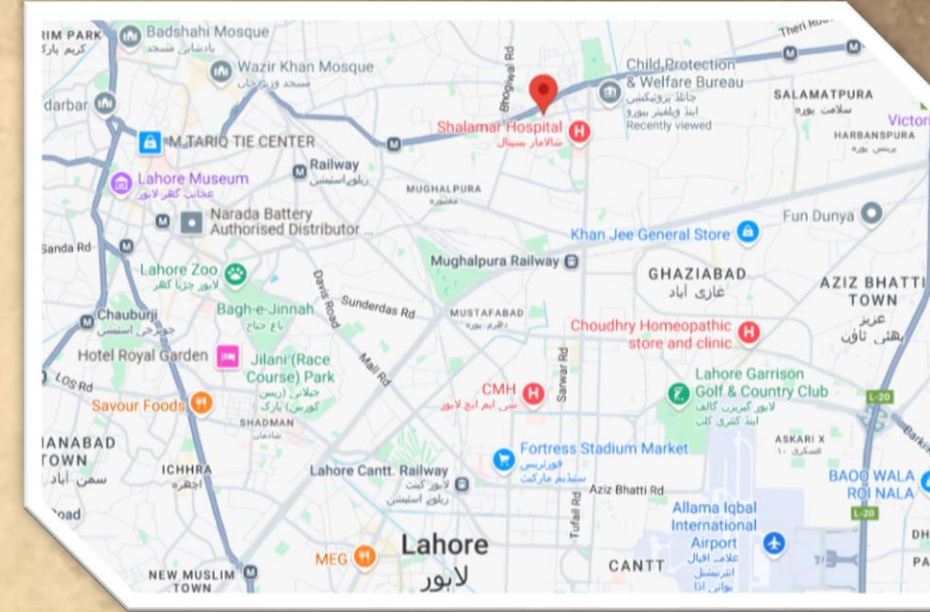
Description: Anguri Bagh was constructed subsequent to the building of Shalimar by Emperor Shahjahan in 1642CE. Nothing is left in Anguri Bagh except broken structures of walls at certain points.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

17. Tomb of Muhabbat Khan

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



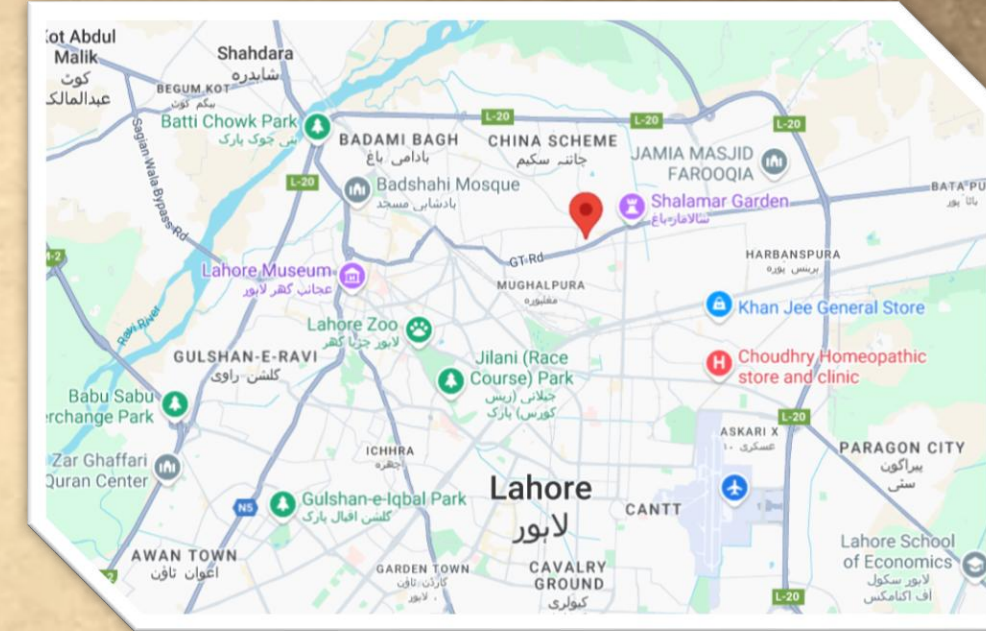
Description: The monument lies in Baghbanpura, surviving in the paneled and niched enclosure walls. The original gate is provided from the west, built by a Parsi Merchant of Bombay. In the center there is a brick built platform bearing a brick built grave, which is said to be of Mahabat Khan. It is however, probable that the garden was founded by Mahabat Khan and the tomb is that of his son, who was given the title of Mahabat Khan after the death of his father.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of Punjab

18. Jani Khan's Tomb

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



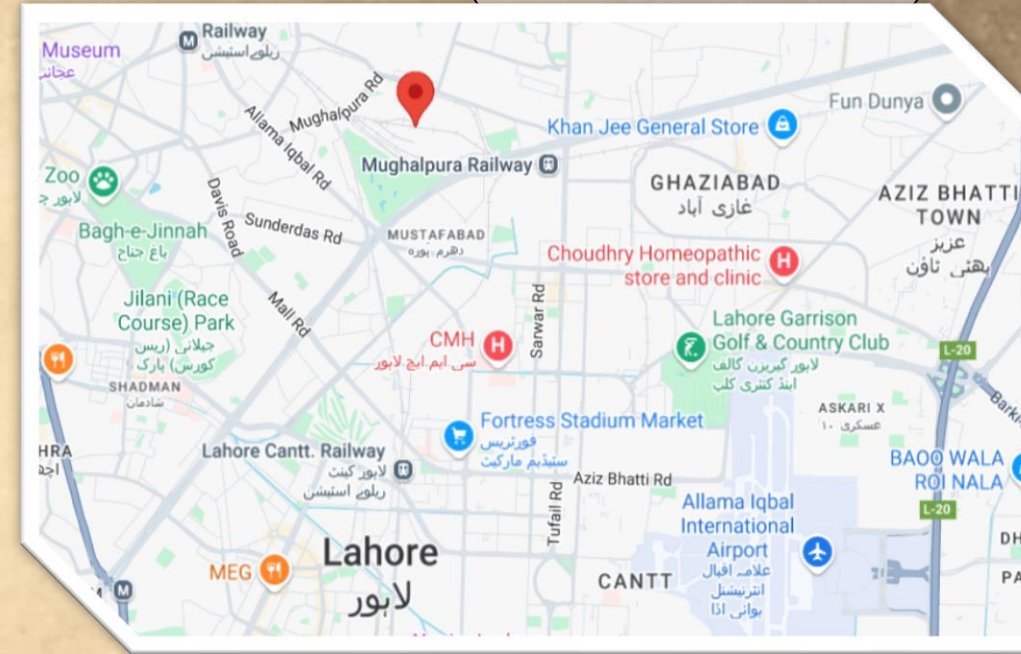
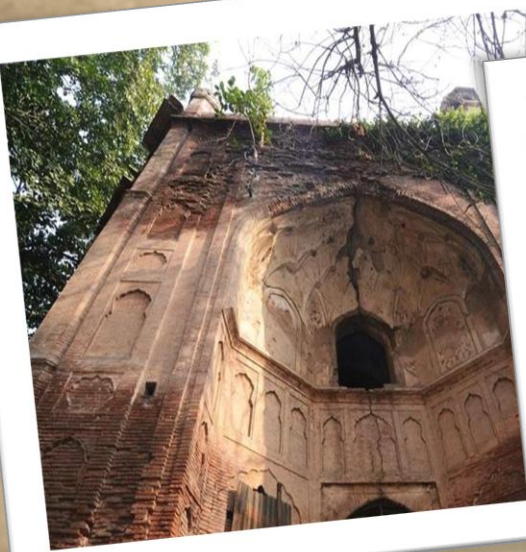
Description: This rectangular tomb (8.2m x7.7m) has three arched openings on three sides and with a beautiful curvilinear roof of a very pleasing shape decorated with enameled mosaic work in zigzag pattern. The interior is also decorated with floral and plant decorations in fresco. There are three Kutcha graves in it. The originals might have disappeared during the Sikh period. Originally, the tomb was surrounded by a garden which has now disappeared.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

19. Tomb of Khawaja Sabir

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



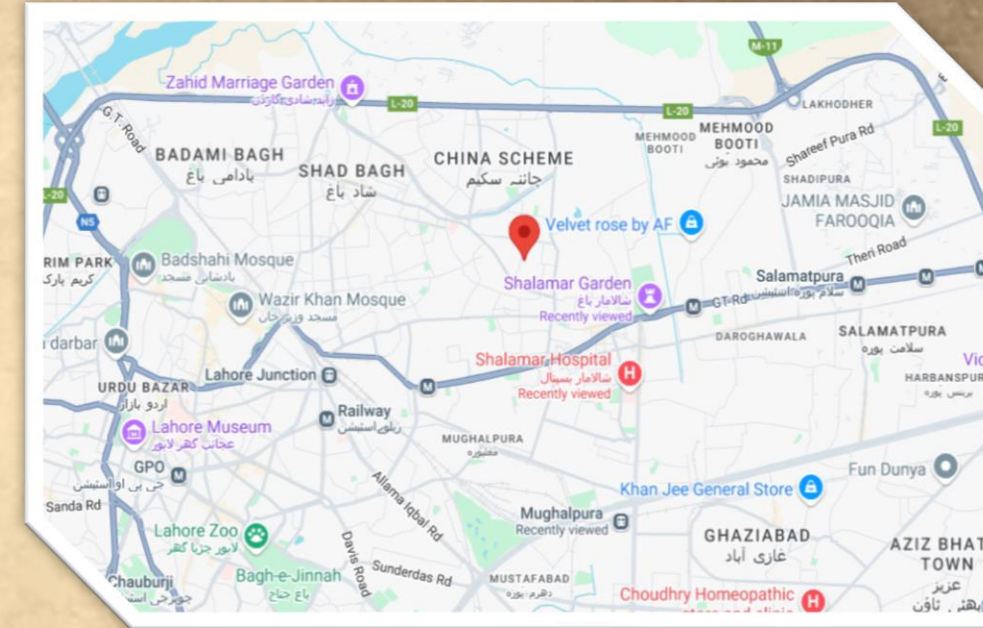
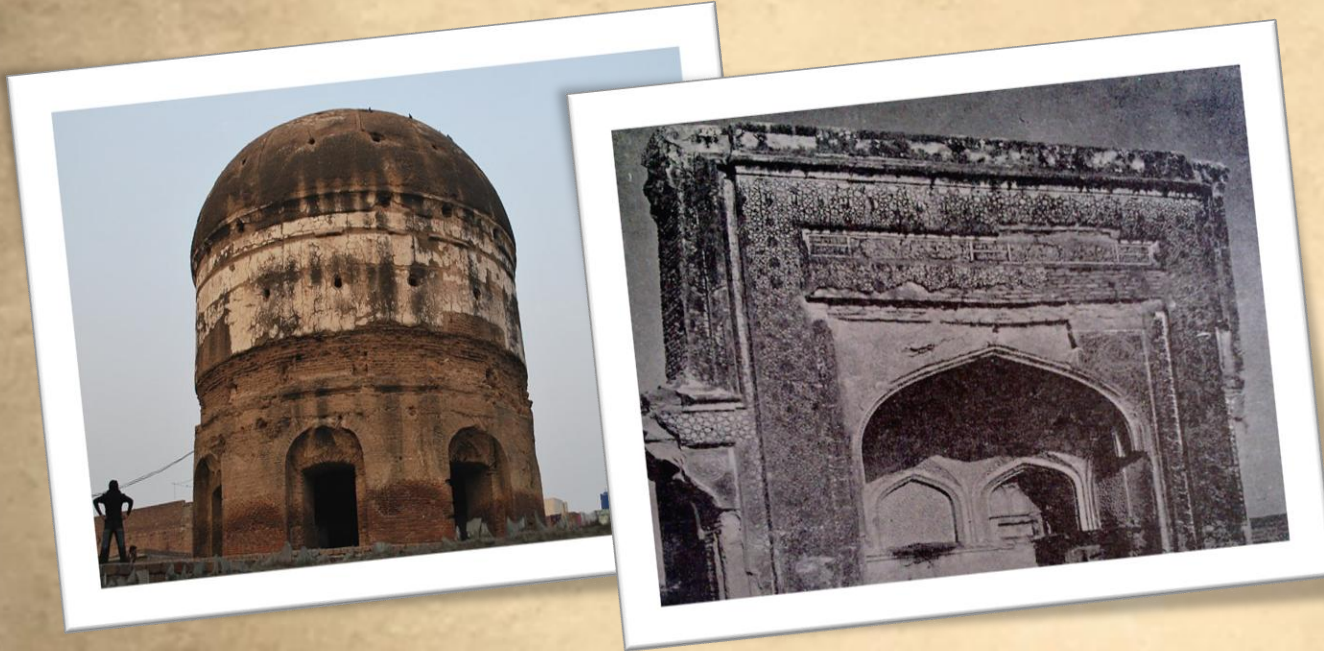
Description: This tomb lies between Ali Mardan Khans tomb and Bahadur Khans tomb and is exactly the same in design and proportions as that of Bahadur Khan and belongs to the same period. The interior of the tomb is now used as a mosque but in the time of Ranjit Singh, the tomb was used as a private residence by a General of Ranjit Singh. The tomb was constructed during the rule of Aurangzeb.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

20. Hujra of Mir Mehdi

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



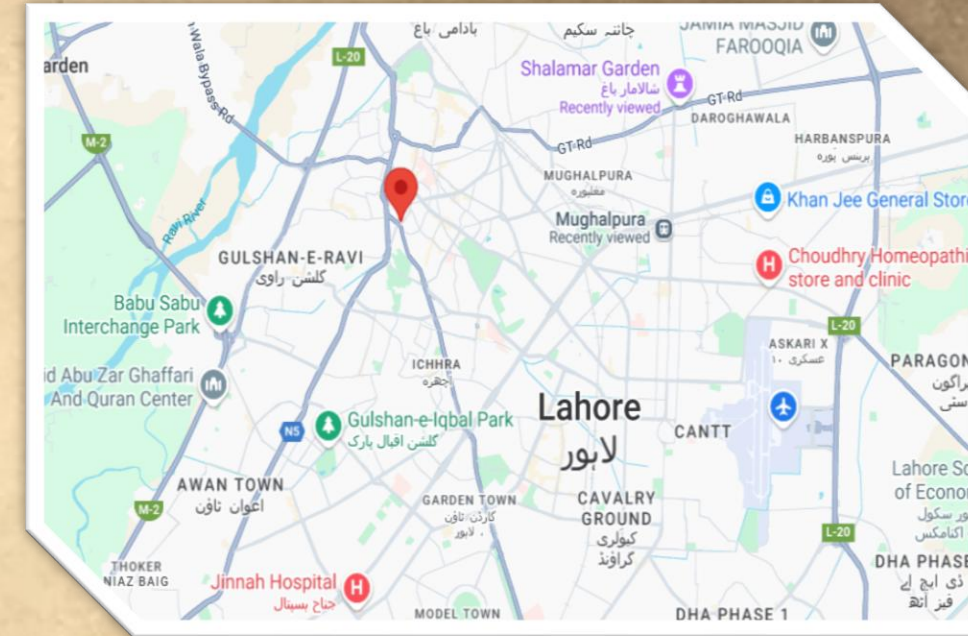
Description: This is actually a Janazagah and dates back to the middle of the 16th century CE and therefore it is one of the earliest existing monuments of Lahore. The mosque is now surrounded on its two sides by the houses and on the rest two sides, there are katcha approach roads.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

21. Tomb of French Officer's Daughter

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



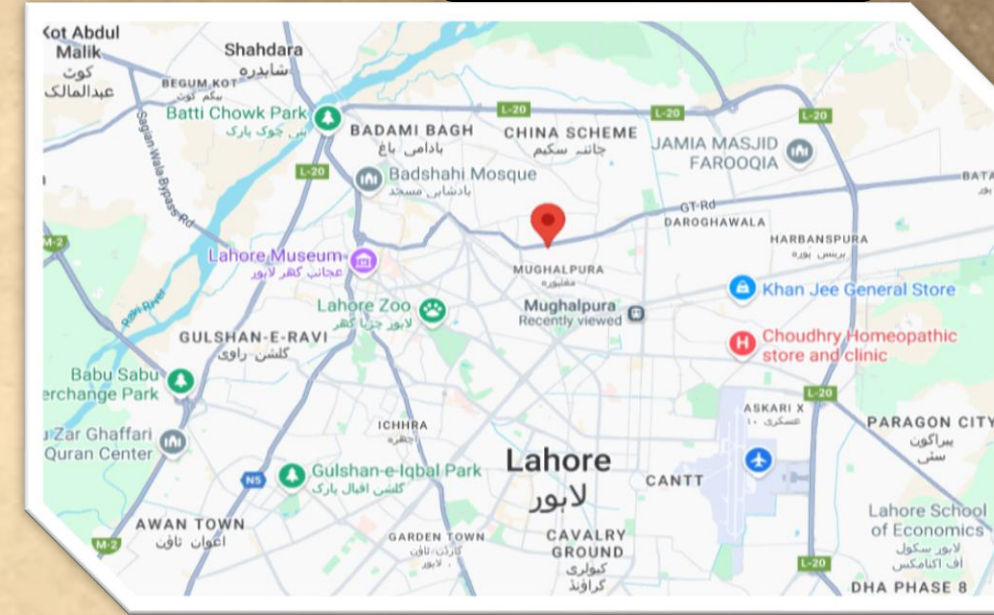
Description: The tomb exists on a mound, to the east of main road from old Anarkali to Jain Mandir. This is a small tomb with a dome octagonal in plan. The outer sides measure about 2 m and the inner sides measure 1.60 m with two graves in the center. The chamber is built in country bricks with kankar lime plaster. On the top of the main entrance, a tablet with Persian script is fixed, bearing the name of the builder.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1799 - 1849 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

22. Budhu ka Awa Monument

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is located at Begumpura on south of Shalimar Road/G. T. Road in Mughalpura in front of Gate No.3 of the U.E.T. and near Gulai Gate east of the walled city of Lahore (where the Sikh National College stood). The builder seems to maintaining the royal style of architecture as this aspect of Mughal architecture. This domed square tomb traditionally known as Buddhu Ka Awa is among many dilapidated and neglected monuments of Lahore.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of Punjab

23. KOS Minar

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



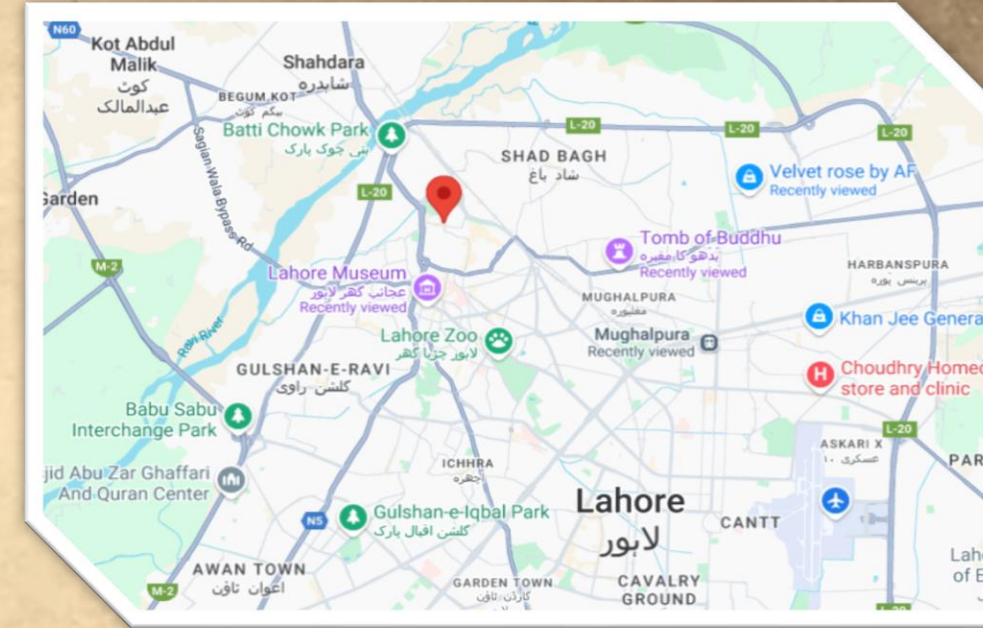
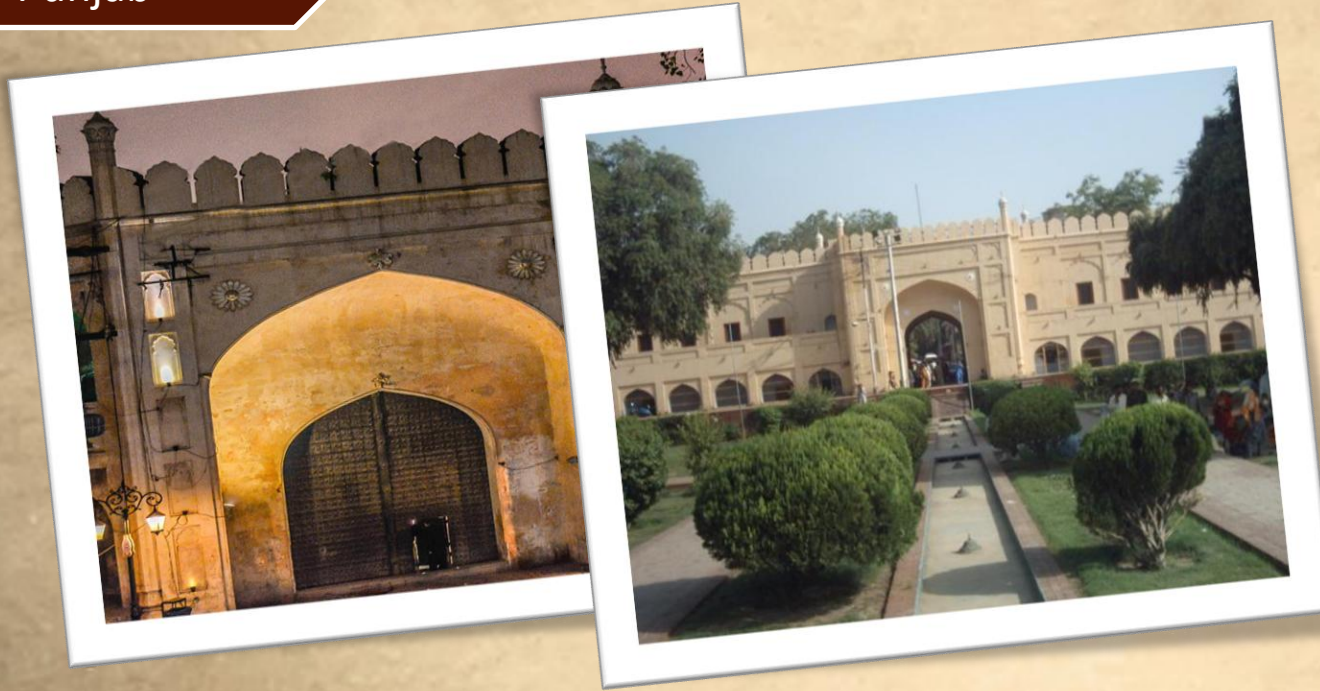
Description: In 1609, Emperor Jahangir ordered a small minaret like monuments to be built at every Kos along the G.T Road. The Kos was an ancient measurement of the territory distance which varied from time to time. During the period of Emperor Jahangir, the conventional Kos, was measured between 3.75 to 4 km. These two Kos minarets, built in Rawalpindi are not in good state of preservation.

District: Rawalpindi | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

24. Roshnai Gate

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



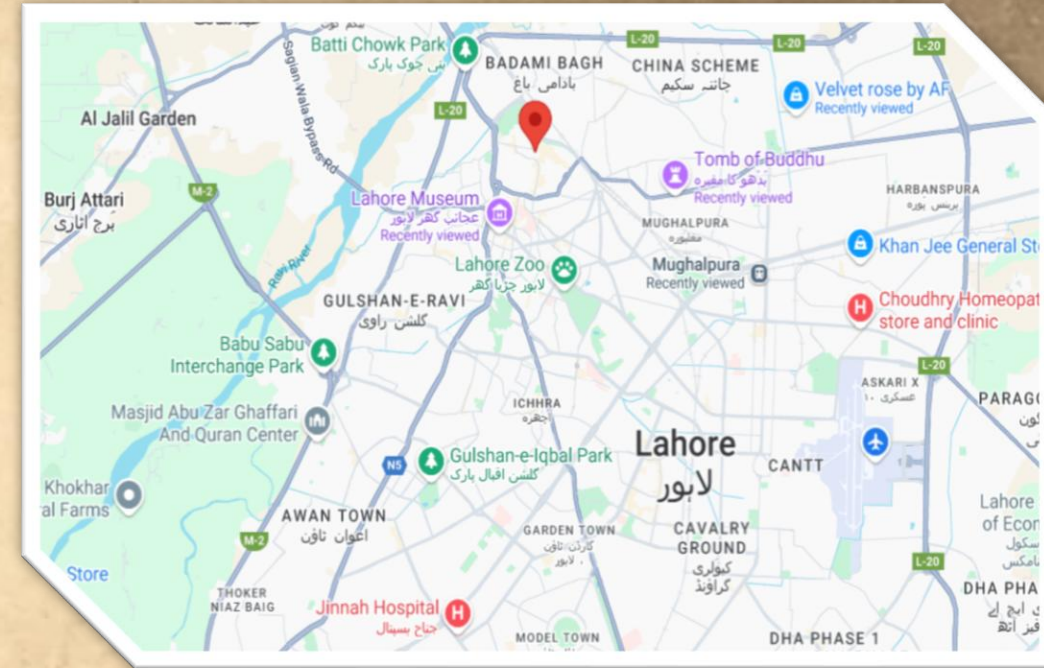
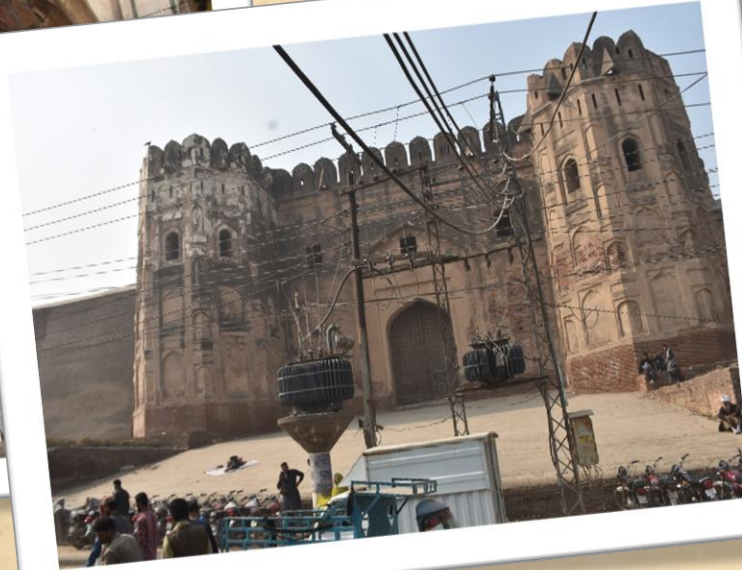
Description: Roshnai Gate is the earliest gate of the fortification wall built by Akbar around 1566CE. It has also many historical associations. It was a gate which was kept illuminated throughout the night during the Mughal Period and it was through this gate that the big Caravan entered the Sarai known as Hazuri Bagh from the time of Ranjit Singh.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

25. Masti Gateway

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



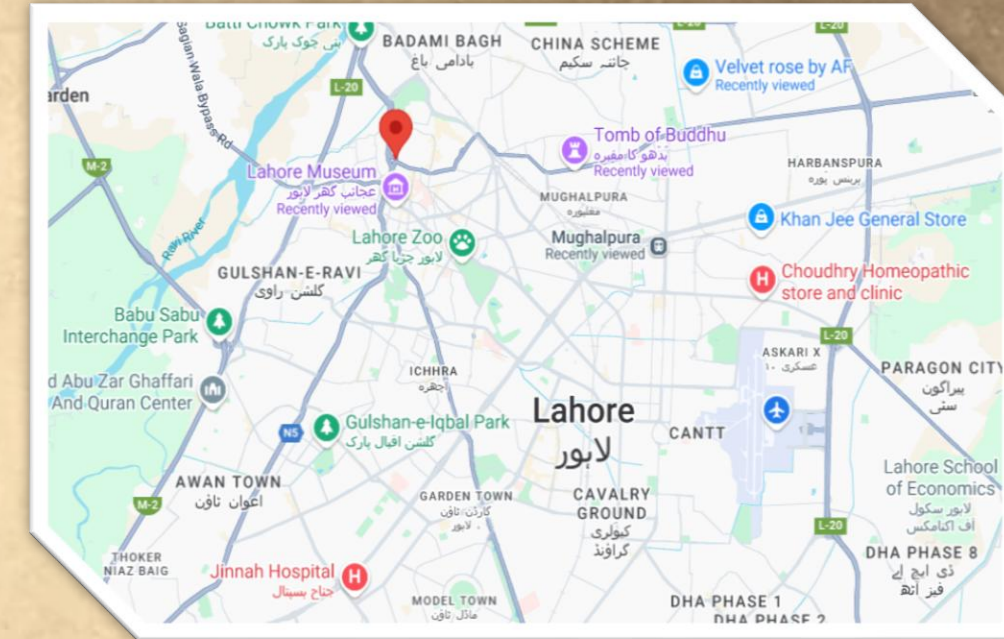
Description: Masti Darwaza (Gate), built by Mughal Emperor Akbar is a corruption of Masjid Darwaza from the neighboring masjid built by Maryam Samani Begum, mother of Jahangir in 1614CE. The present building of the gate is of the British period.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

26. Bhati gate

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



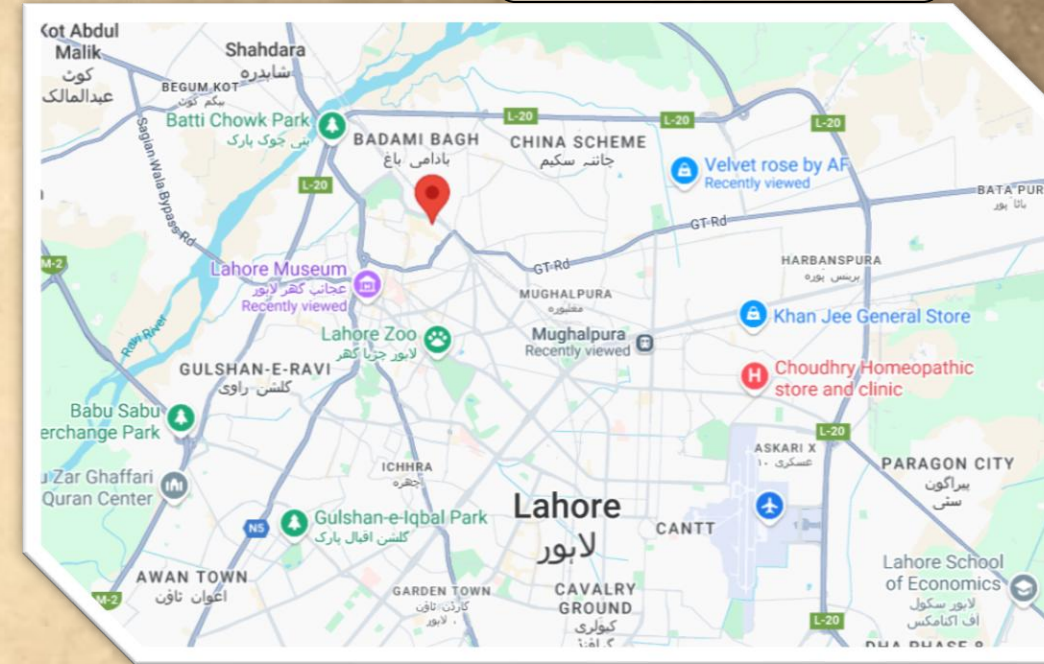
Description: Bhati Gate, one of the thirteen gates built by Mughal Emperor Akbar, to protect the Walled City of Lahore. It is one of the two oldest entrance points into the walled city which controlled the only major north-south thoroughfare during Ghaznavid time. Bhati Gate is so called after the Bhattis, a Rajput tribe, a colony of whom originally lived in this quarter. It appears that the present building of gate is of British period.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

27. Sheranwala gate

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



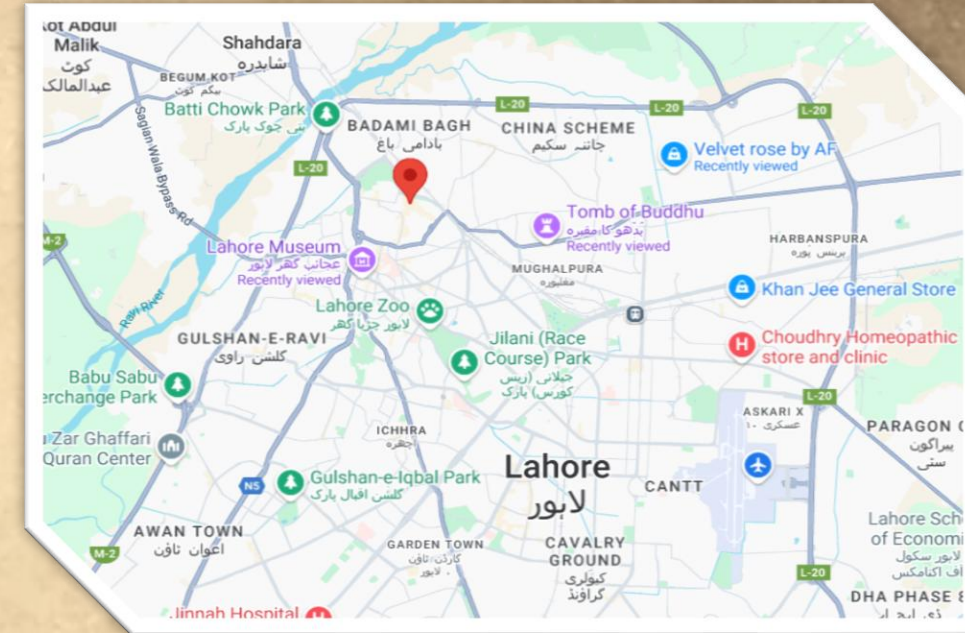
Description: It is said that the gate derives its name after two domesticated lions kept here in cages by Ranjit Singh. Before Ranjit Singh, it was called Khizri i.e., ferry Gate after Khizr (Sufi Saint), the present building of the gate is of the British period.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

28. Kashmiri Gate

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



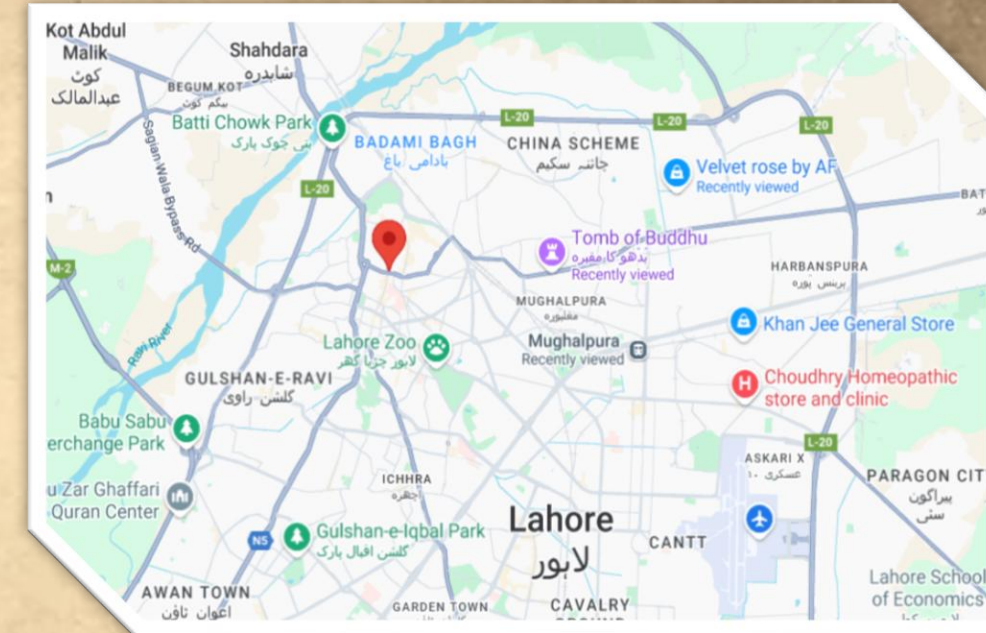
Description: Kashmiri Darwaza (Gate), is so called from the fact to its facing in the direction of Kashmir, the present building of the gate is of British period.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1857 - 1947 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

29. Lahori gate

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



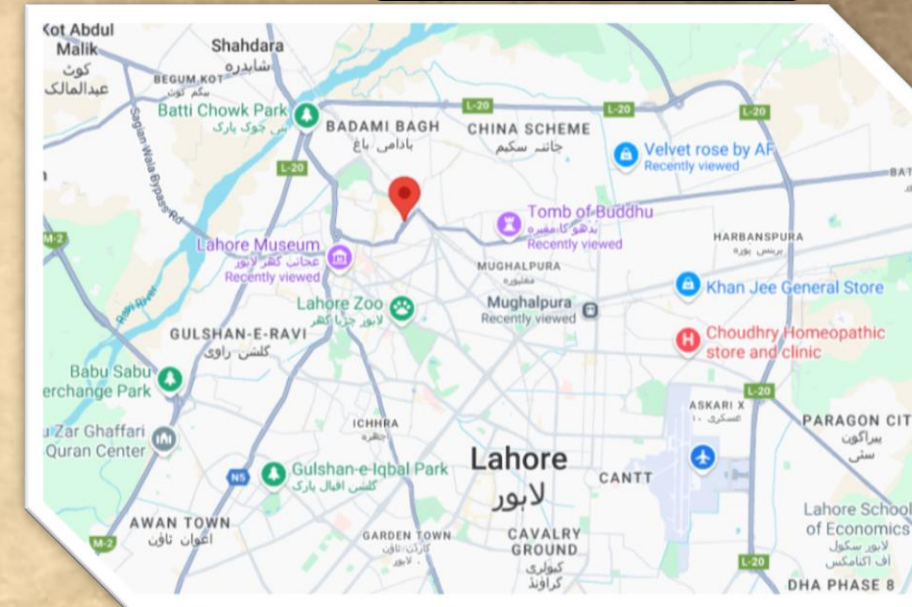
Description: The Lahori Darwaza (Gate) is the gate on the south named after the city of Lahore itself. The present building is of the British period, probably built according to the original pattern. It bears the inscription of English and Urdu readings.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

30. Delhi gate

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



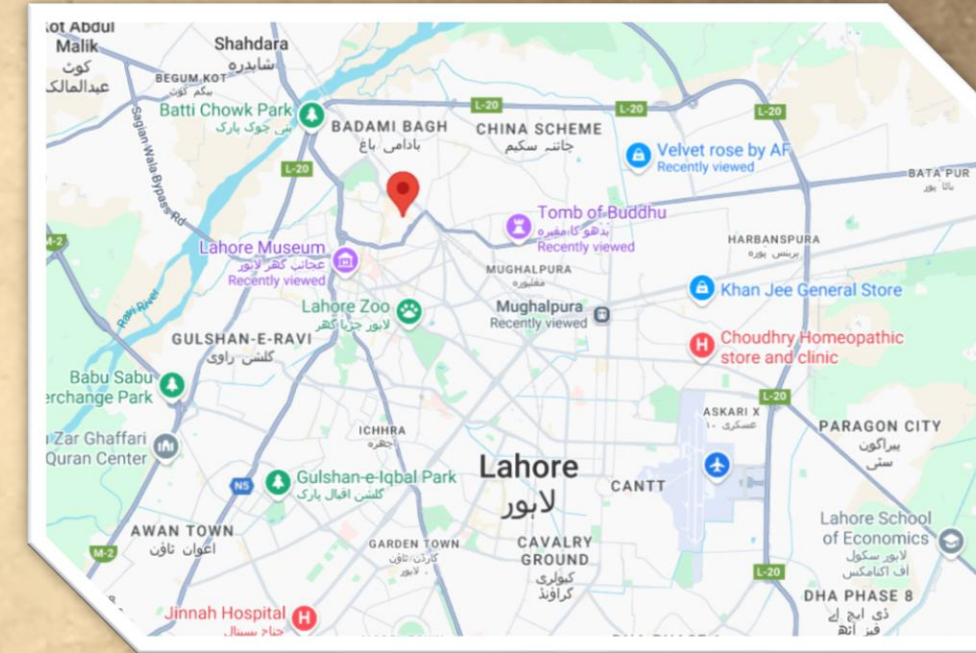
Description: Delhi Gate is situated in the fortification wall towards east facing Delhi city, as such it is called Delhi Gate. One of the famous gates of the city. It is very busy due to movement of the people because of the establishment of Lahore Railway Station outside of this gate. The famous Wazir Khan Mosque is situated inside the gate in its vicinity.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

31. Wazir Khan Mosque Gate

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



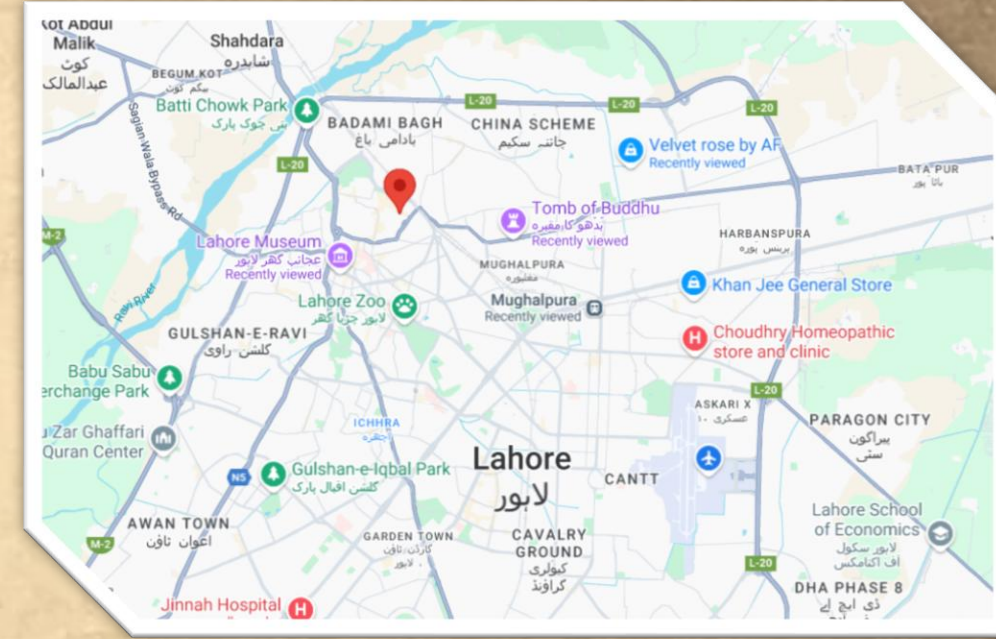
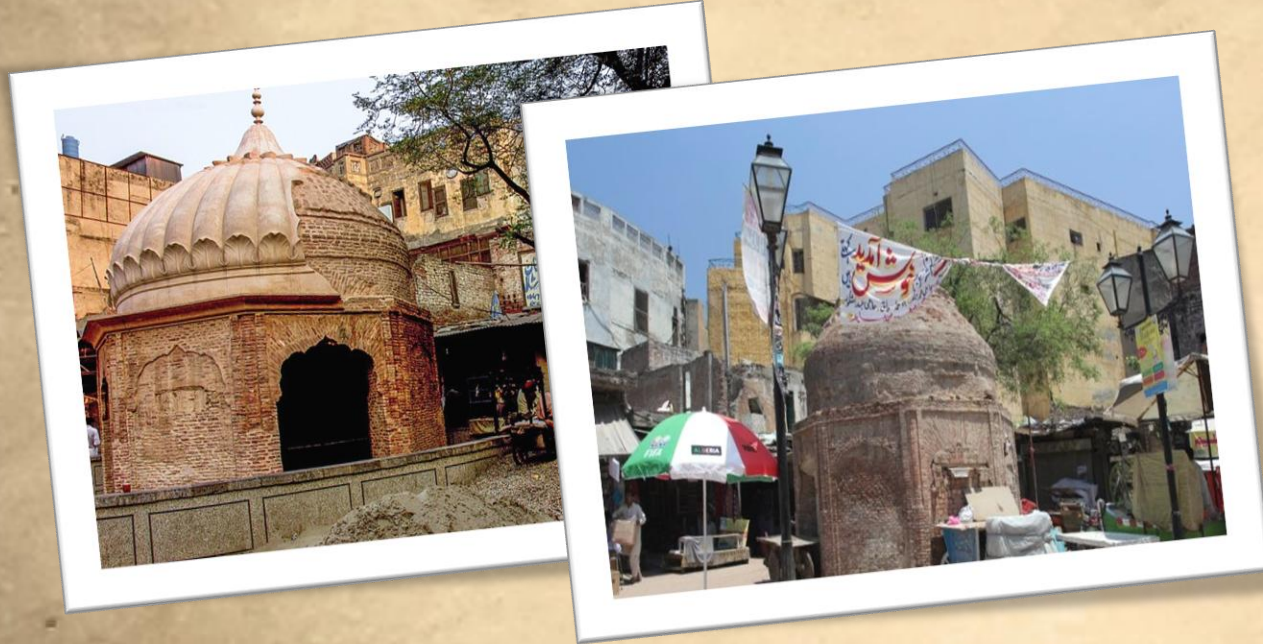
Description: It is a high arched gateway and seems to be a part of the complex of Wazir Khan Mosque and its date of construction is similar to that of Mosque. Now, the gateway is used by the vendors.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

32. Well of Raja Dina Nath Singh

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



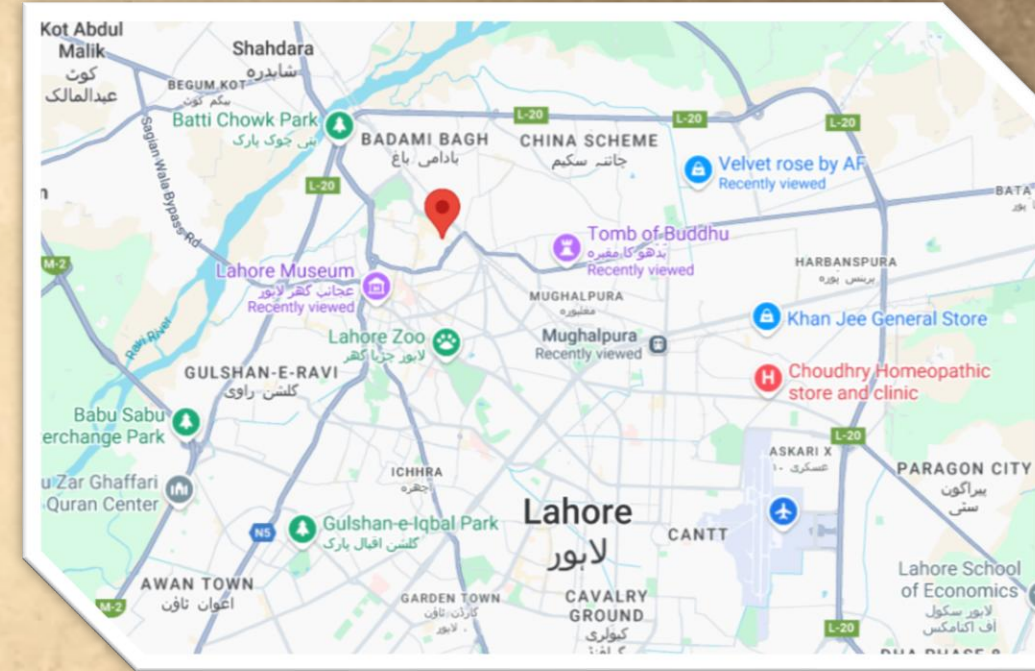
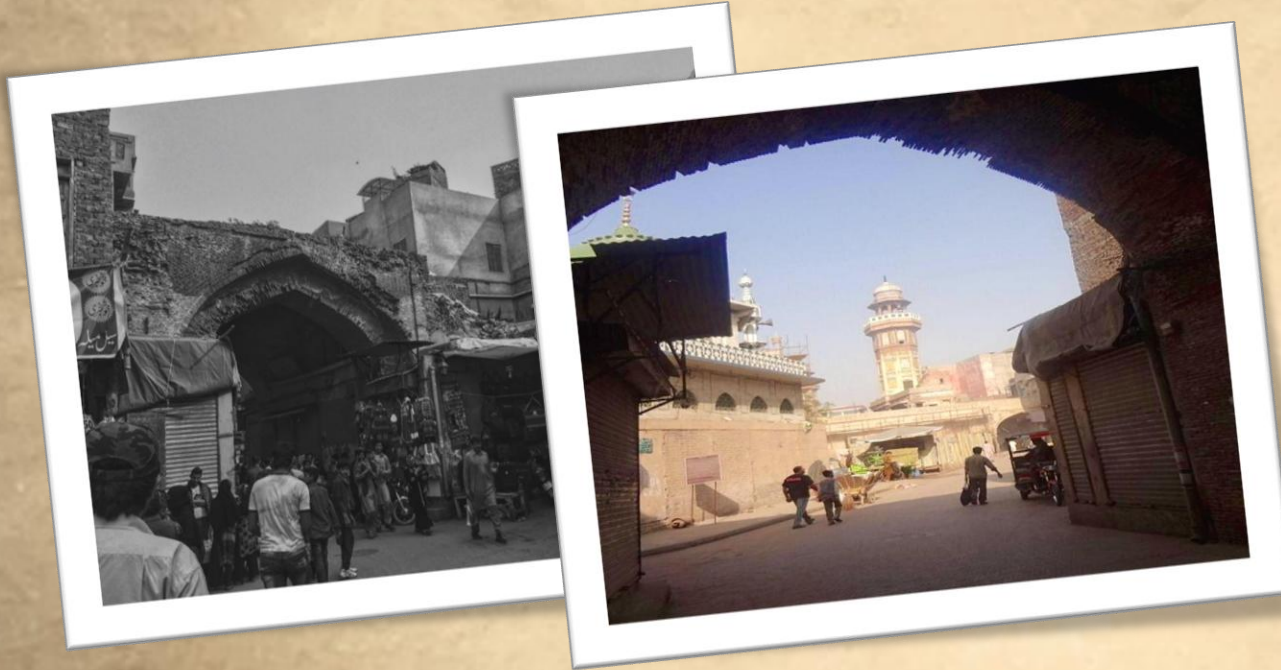
Description: Raja Dina Nath was the person who rose to remarkable power in the later days of Ranjit Singh. During his time period he constructed buildings and gardens. Raja Dina Nath also built a well opposite the white dome in front of Wazir Khan Mosque. The well was built under a dome and open arches for drinking water, the well is no more functioning now.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1799 - 1849 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

33. Chitta Gate

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



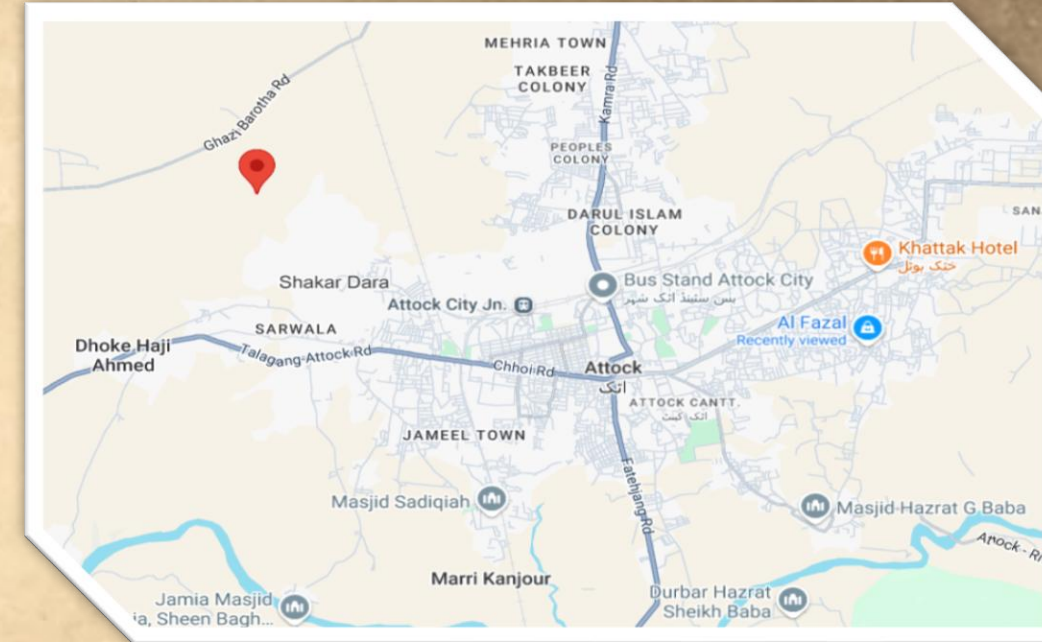
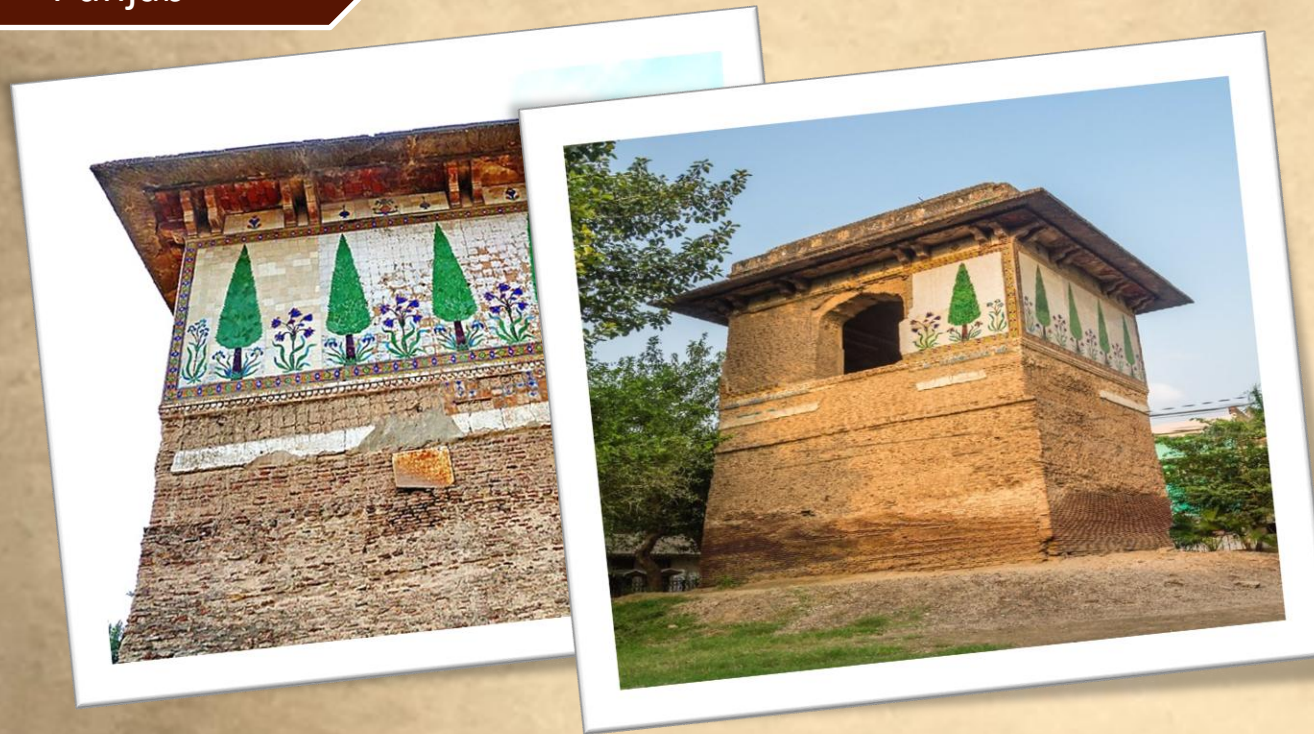
Description: Chitta Gate is situated closely to Wazir Khan Mosque, on the eastern side. It appears that it was the entrance of outer premises of Wazir Khan Mosque. Since, it is part of the mosque premises its date of construction is the same as that of the mosque. The gate is about 4.8 m wide and 9.1 m high in shape of an arch. The entrance on the sides is used by the hawkers.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of Punjab

34. Sarwala Maqbara

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The site is located about 6 km west of Attock city and one km west-north-west of the Sarwala village. It measures 80 x 60 m with maximum height of one meter. Only small portion of the site is intact, while its major part has been leveled for cultivation. Potshards are scattered all over the area.

District: Attock | **Relative Chronology:** 1799 - 1849 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



35. Two Kos Minar

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



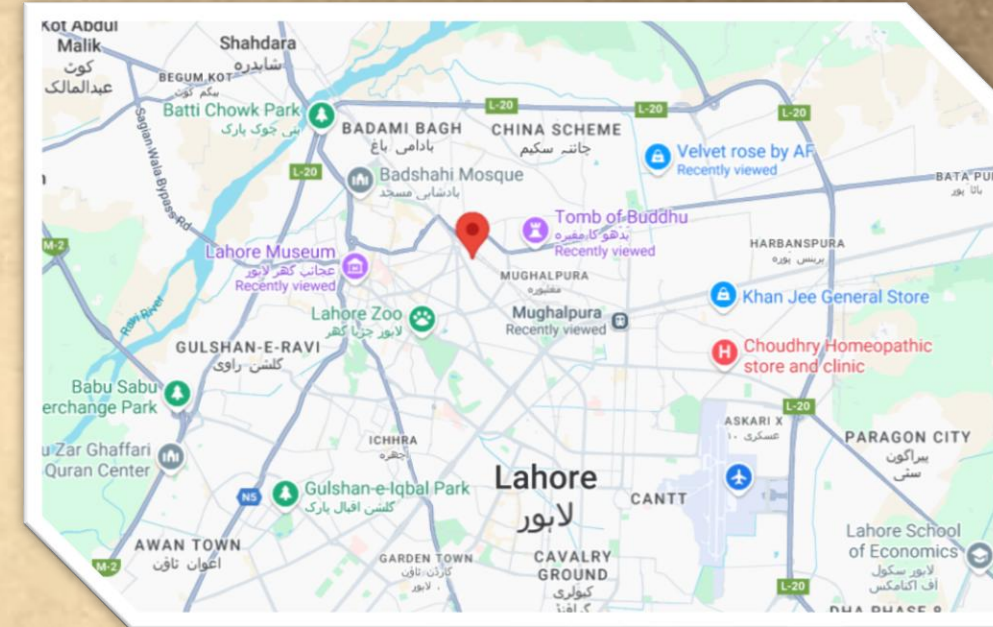
Description: The Muslim Emperors of South-Asian sub-continent took good care of the major roadways leading to the Grand Trunk Roads as named by the British. It connected the middle Gangetic plains with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and was the back-bone of communication in ancient period. The Kos was an ancient measure of the territory distance which varied from time to time. It was derived from Krosa meaning a cry used as an indication of distance as early as 300B.C. The other Kos Minars are in ruined condition.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

36. Dai Anga's Mosque

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



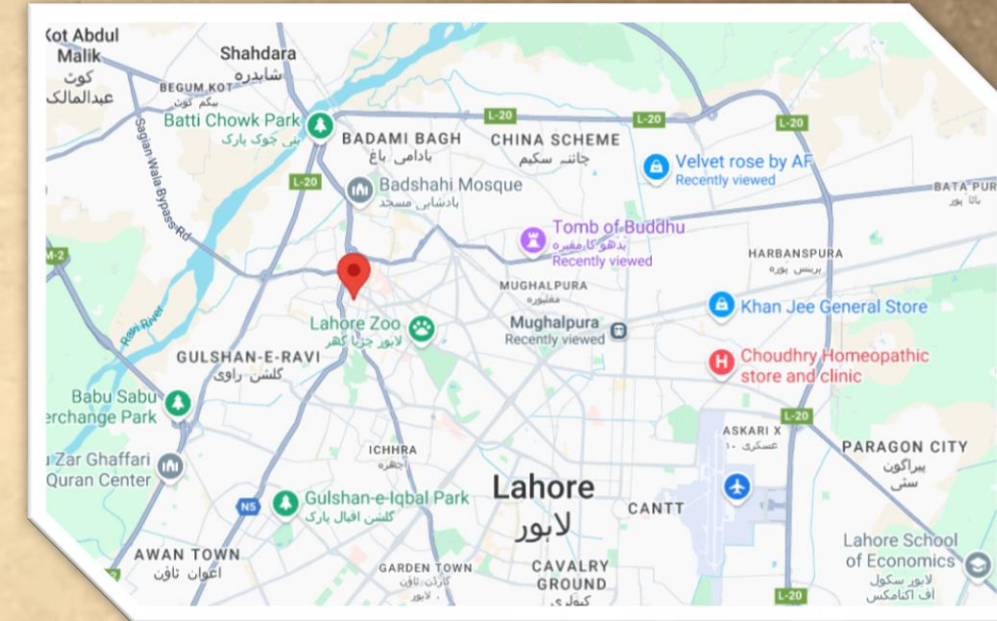
Description: A mosque situated near the Railway station of Lahore and notable for its minute and refined enameled tile, mosaic work. It is the only surviving monument of a decent quarter of Mughal period Lahore called Mohalla Dai Anga, a locality of rich men and nobles of the city. Ranjit Singh used the mosque as a military magazine. Later on, it was turned into the private residence of Mr. Henry Cope and editor of the old Lahore Chronicle newspaper and press.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

37. Wazir Khan's Baradari

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



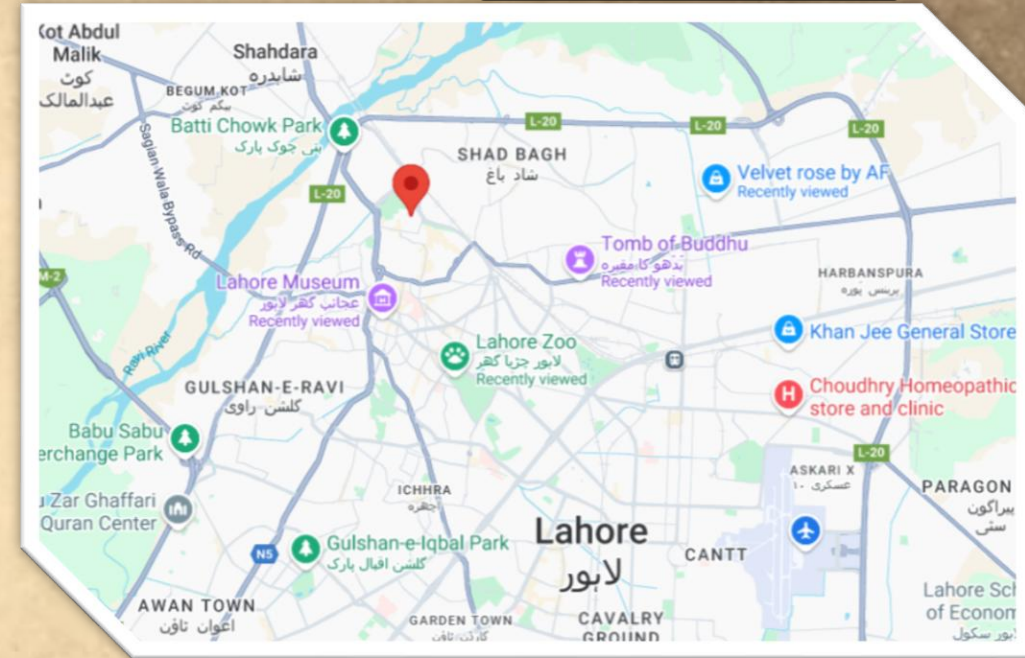
Description: Wazir Khans Baradari is a beautiful specimen of civic architecture belonging to the Mughal style of Shah Jahans days. The Baradari has twelve arched openings, three on each side and adorned with four corner cupolas. The main chamber is surrounded by four Pesh-e-Dalans and was once crowned by a high dome (disappeared since long). The interior was decorated with fresco paneling dome in multi-colors, producing a pleasing effect in harmony.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of Punjab

38. Smadh of Bhai Wasti Ram

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



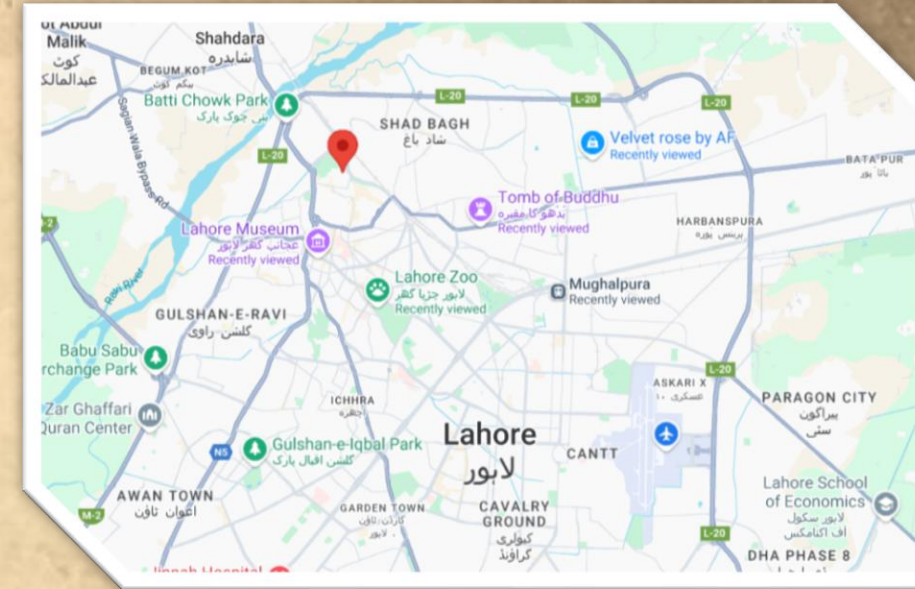
Description: This Samadh is situated adjacent to the wall of the old fort, Lahore on its north. Bhai Wasti Ram was the spiritual guide of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Samadh is entirely specimen and unique monument of 19th century (Sikh Period). At present it is occupied by some displaced persons and its enclosure wall has almost disappeared.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1799 - 1849 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

39. Smadh of Jahangir Shah Suthra

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This Samadh with its other buildings lying adjacent to the northern wall of the Fort is the original and only seat of the sect of the Hindu known as Suthras (pure and true) and it is sacred to a large number of the followers of the sect. Its founder Jahangir Shah was a well revered faqir in the time of Aurangzeb. It is reported that under the order of Aurangzeb he was allowed to collect 3 pies per shop per year in the whole of Mughal Empire.

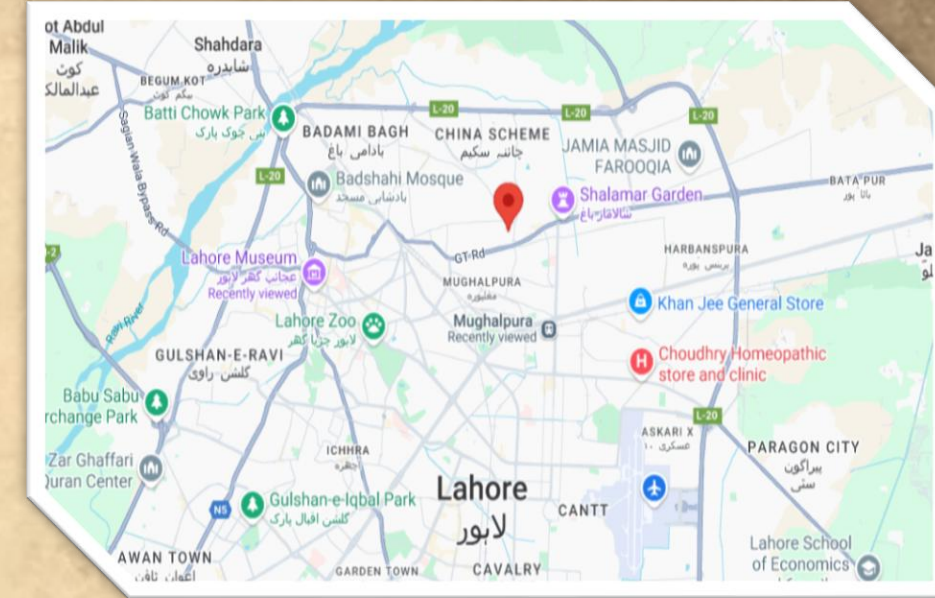
District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1799- 1849 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private



40. A Mughal Period Tomb (Singhpura)

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



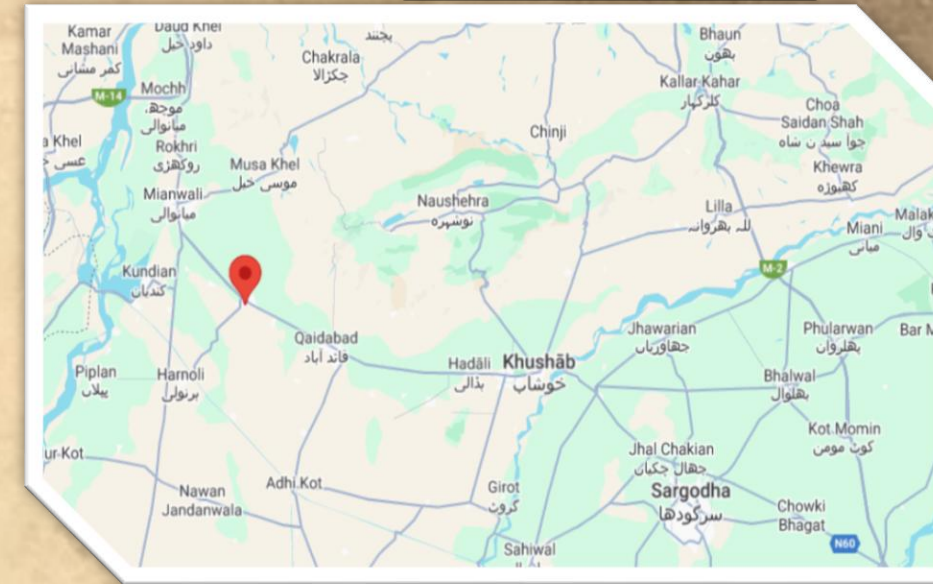
Description: This tomb is situated just opposite the Police Post of Singhpura. It is an impressive structure built in cut brick work and originally decorated with beautiful tile mosaic work, the traces of which still exists over the door openings. The size of the bricks, the shape of the dome, and the design and taste of tile mosaic work indicates that the tomb was constructed when Shah Jahani taste was still alive. The tomb is accessible through an opening on the north.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Private

41. Shera Shah Baoli

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



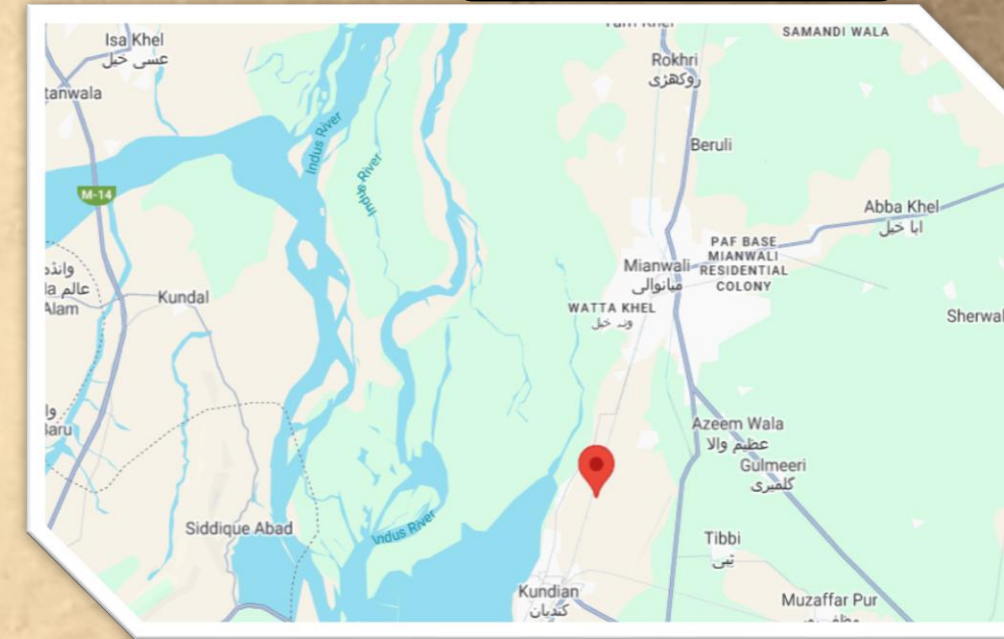
Description: This baoli of Sher Shah Suris period is constructed of bricks. A long flight of steps leads down to the water level. These steps are not roofed to a distance of about 24.2 m but below, these are covered with dome and arched roof. The entrance to the baoli is marked by two minarets which form an unusual feature not to be found on any such building.

District: Mianwali | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

42. Buddhist Stupa Rokhri

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



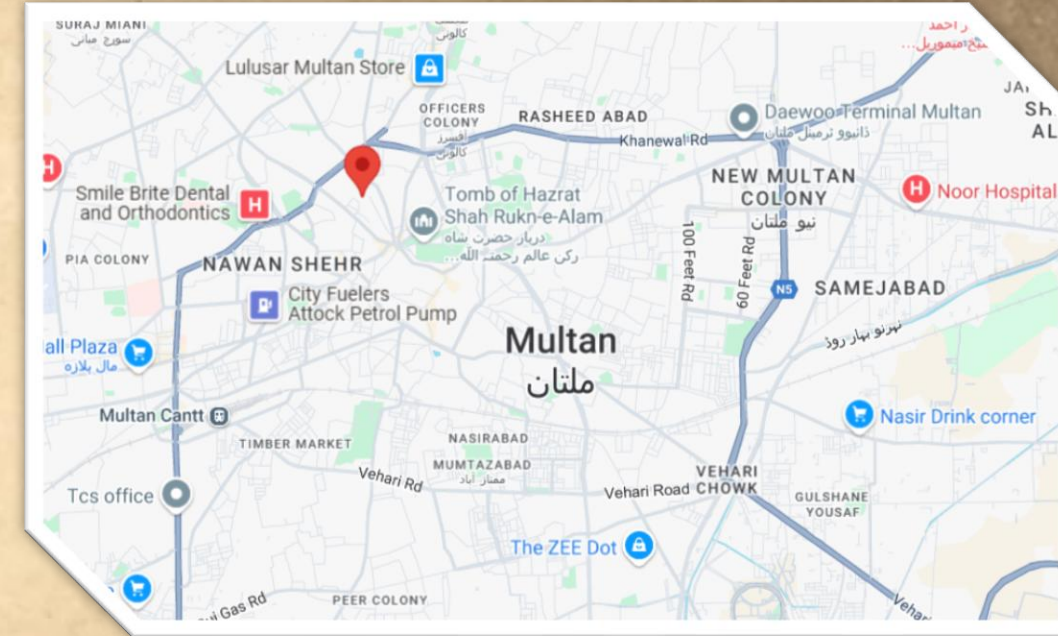
Description: An archaeological site measuring 100mx60mx3m littered with potshards and lime stone fragments. The site is suffering from human vandalism and also encroached by modern houses.

District: Mianwali | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

43. Sawi Masjid & Grave

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



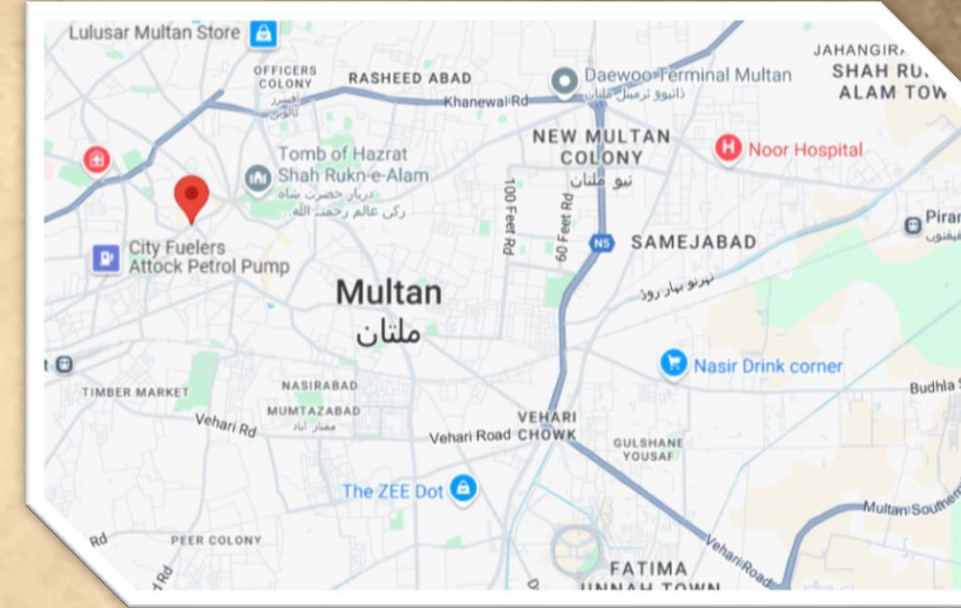
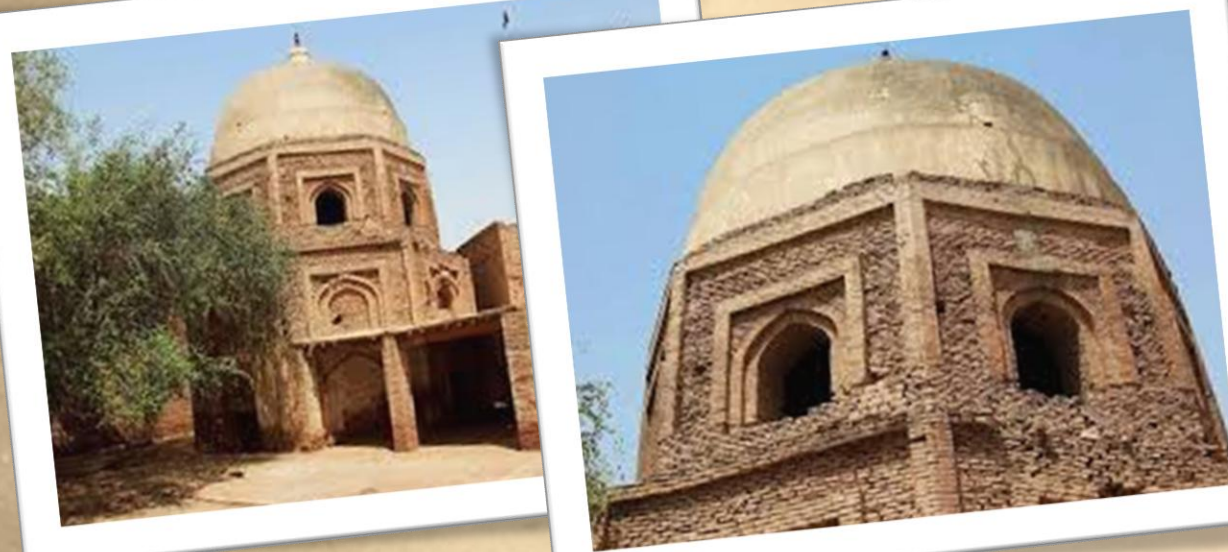
Description: Sawi Masjid is in fact a tomb, of which the roof has been collapsed. This building now represents a view of an open courtyard enclosed by walls with its projected gateway on the east. The western wall of the enclosure is rich with glazed tile work, very finely recessed mihrab has been provided in the center of the western wall. The inscription in glazed tiles within a small arched panel above the mihrab and on the top of the recessed arch indicates a sort of hymn.

District: Multan | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

44. Tomb of Mir Mehrban

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



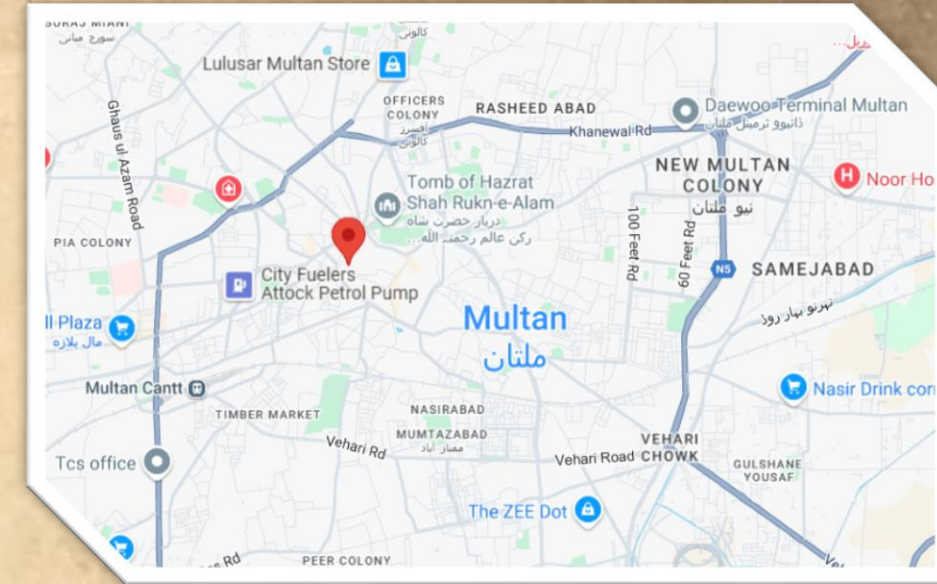
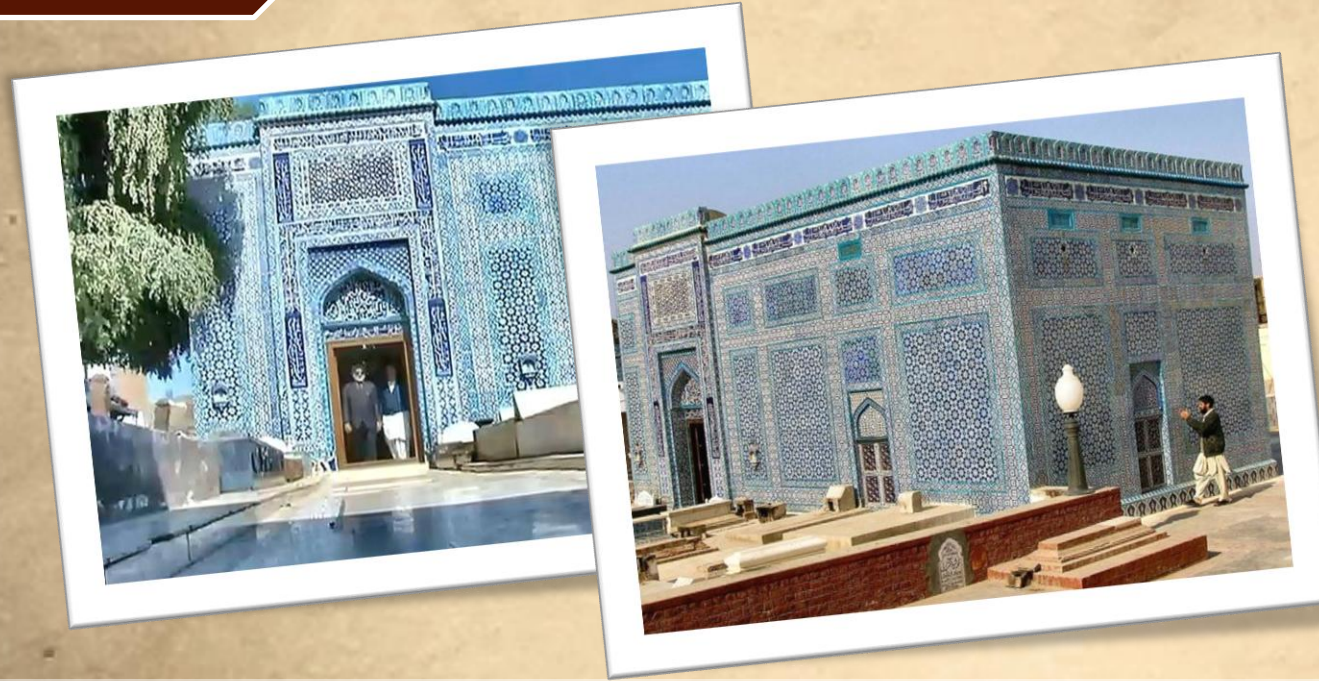
Description: The tomb of Mai Mehrban is an unfinished brick building created in the popular style of Multan, built in small country bricks laid in mud mortar. The structure has been designed as usual in three stages, in an imitation of the tomb of Shah Rukhn-e-Alam. The exterior has been designed in recessed arched panels surrounded by recessed friezes. The second storey is in fact the drum of the hemispherical dome which crowns the tomb and is lime plaster.

District: Multan | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th – 11th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

45. Tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardezi

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardezi is one storey flat roofed simple rectangular building with straight walls. Its elevation consists of almost unbroken surfaces of four vertical walls, the sole relief being provided by an oblong portion slightly projected to frame the door way and to contain the mihrab in the interior. This building depends for its charm not on any architectural features but on the appeal of its coloured tiles which cover every inch of the structure from outside.

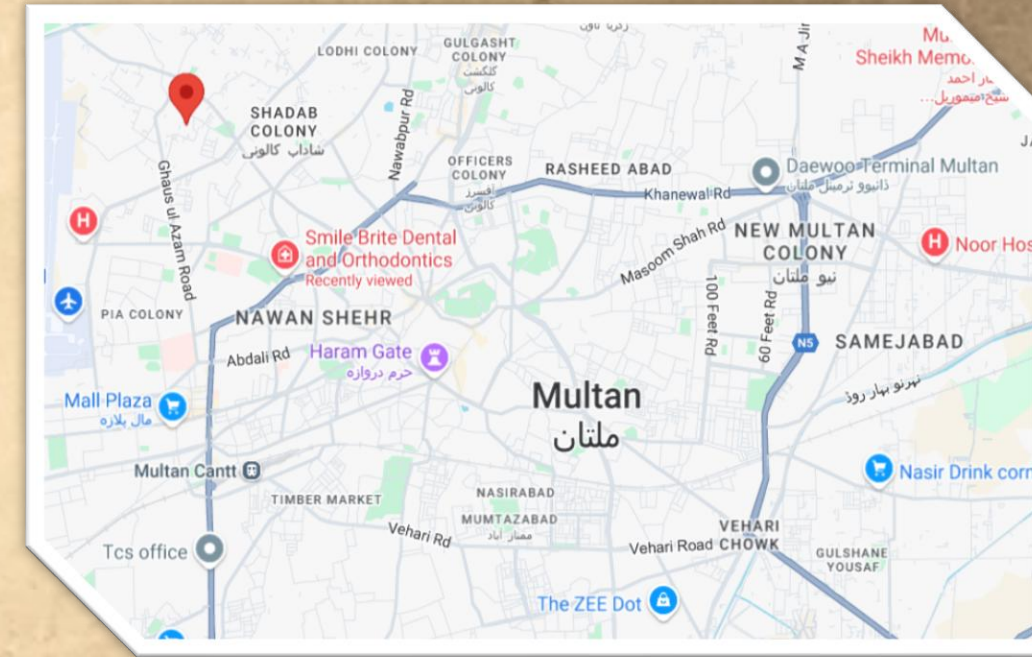
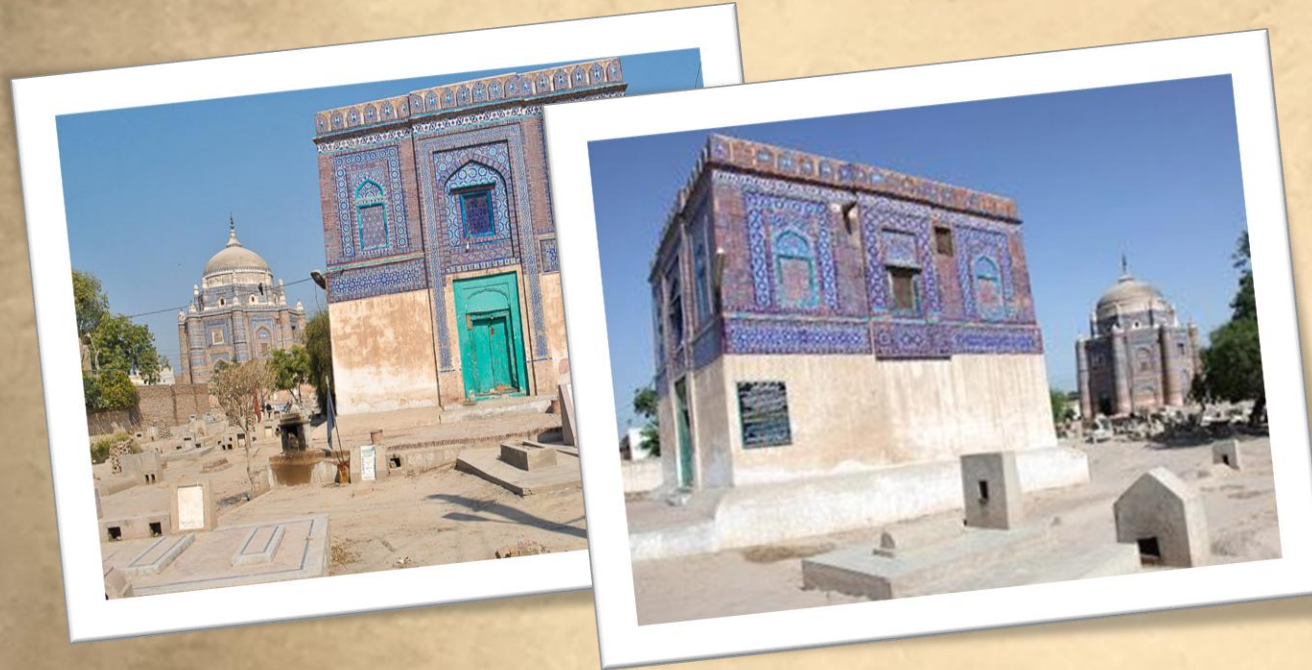
District: Multan | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th – 11th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab



46. Tomb of Shah Ali Akbar's Mother

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



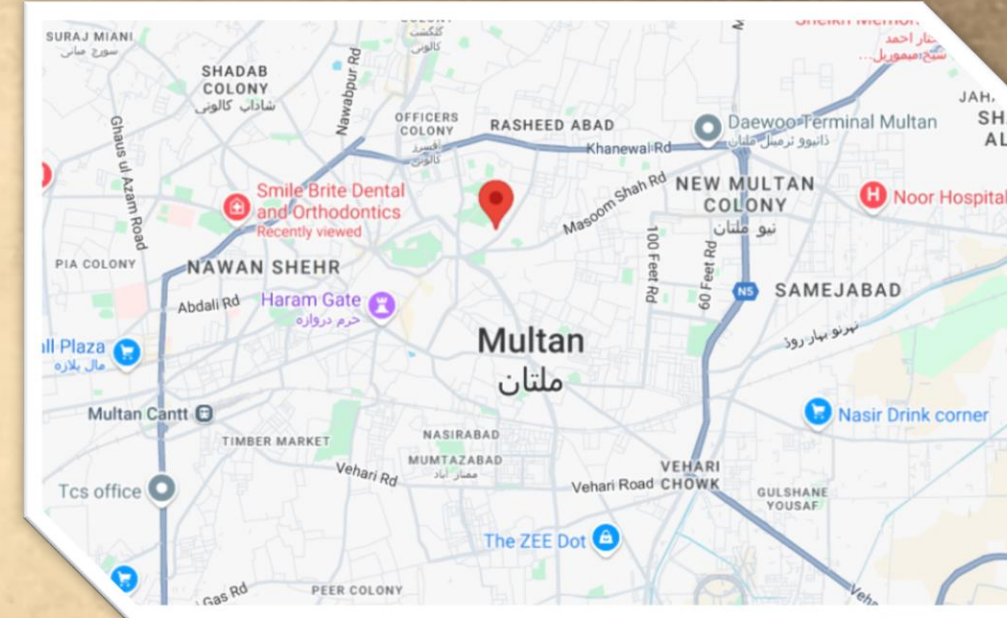
Description: A tomb, rectangular in plan, built in bricks. It has been embellished with panels of glazed tiles, three arched panels on each side surmounted with a series of merlons placed on bold mouldings, while the lower part of the building is plastered with lime. The interior is decorated with panels of fresco paintings.

District: Multan | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** AUQAF

47. Tomb of Shams Tabraiz

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A tomb, square in plan of 10.6 m, consisting of three storeys making a real height of 24.3 m. Around a tomb, a closed 2.4 m wide verandah has been provided. The second octagonal storey has been placed on the square of the first storey by bridging the zone of transition with the help of squinches and converting the tomb into an octagon.

District: Multan | **Relative Chronology:** 1206 - 1526 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

48. Tomb of Shah Ali Akbar

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: The tomb of Shah Ali Akbar is octagonal in plan, standing on a 1.8 m high square platform measuring 30 m and built in finely baked brick tiles laid in mud mortar. Each octagon has pronounced perpendicular wall, 11.4 m high and supported by sloping buttresses. The interior of the tomb is plastered and embellished with fresco paintings.

District: Multan | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** AUQAF

49. Ruined Mosque

Punjab



Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil

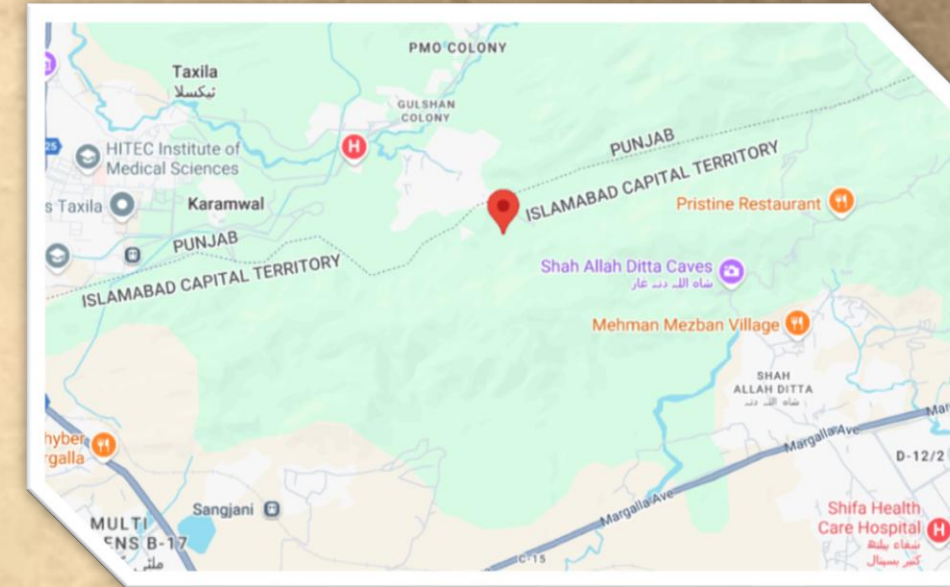
Description: The ancient mosque situated in village Sargana, Tehsil Mailsi was built during the reign of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658-1707). It lies in the middle of the modern graveyard. It is a three domed arched mosque, the central dome of which is bigger than the two domes on either side of it. The rectangular shaped prayer chamber is 17.3 m long, 7.6 m wide and its height is 5.4 m.

District: Vehari | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

50. Giri Remains

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: A Buddhist period archaeological site comprised of monastic buildings divided in two groups i.e. A - B and C - E. The A-B area measures 110 m from north to south and 55 m from east to west. The large stupa in dilapidated condition. The monastery on the south contains 20 rooms. The monastery B is well preserved and eighteen cells are ranged one the four sides of the court with niches in the walls. Hall of assembly is also traceable in ruined condition.

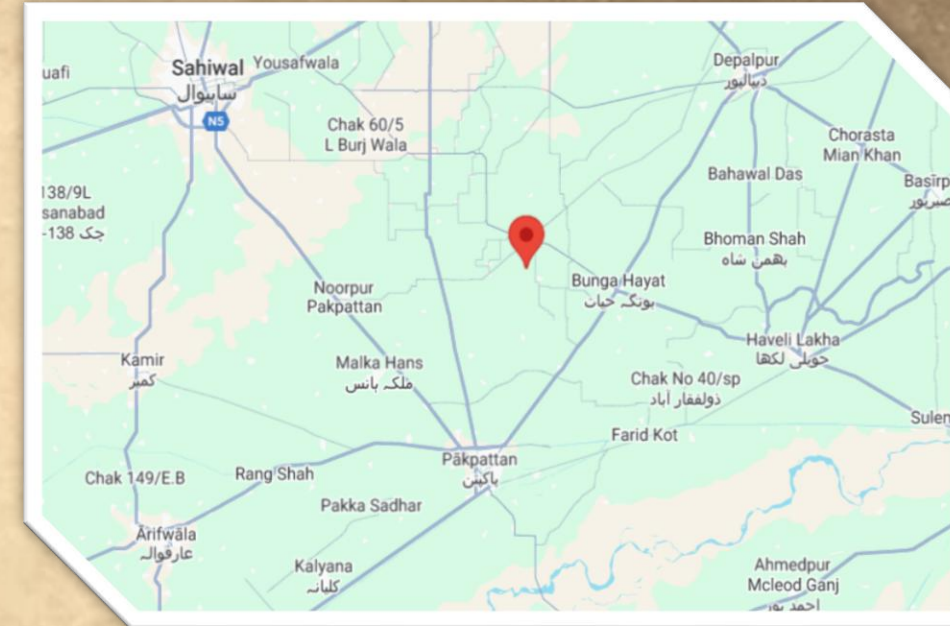
District: Rawalpindi | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government



51. KOS Minar(Drugra Burj)

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



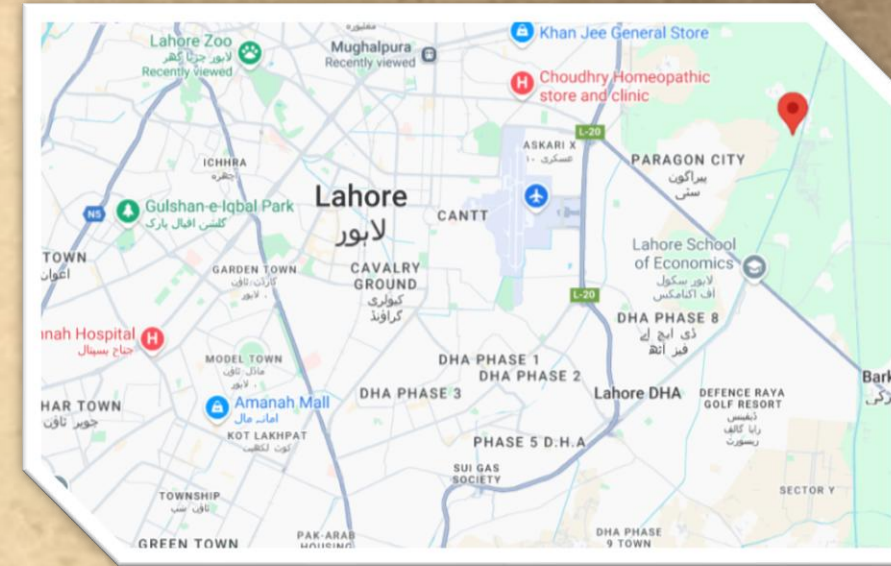
Description: The Burj is erected on a small ancient mound with mud bricks and is square in plan. It has a small burnt brick arched opening; a square is pierced through the ceiling probably to allow natural light. Actually, the Kos Minar is erected by burnt bricks and supported with mud bricks. Originally, a staircase was provided for approaching the roof.

District: Pakpattan | **Relative Chronology:** 14th – 15th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

52. KOS Minar (Minola)

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



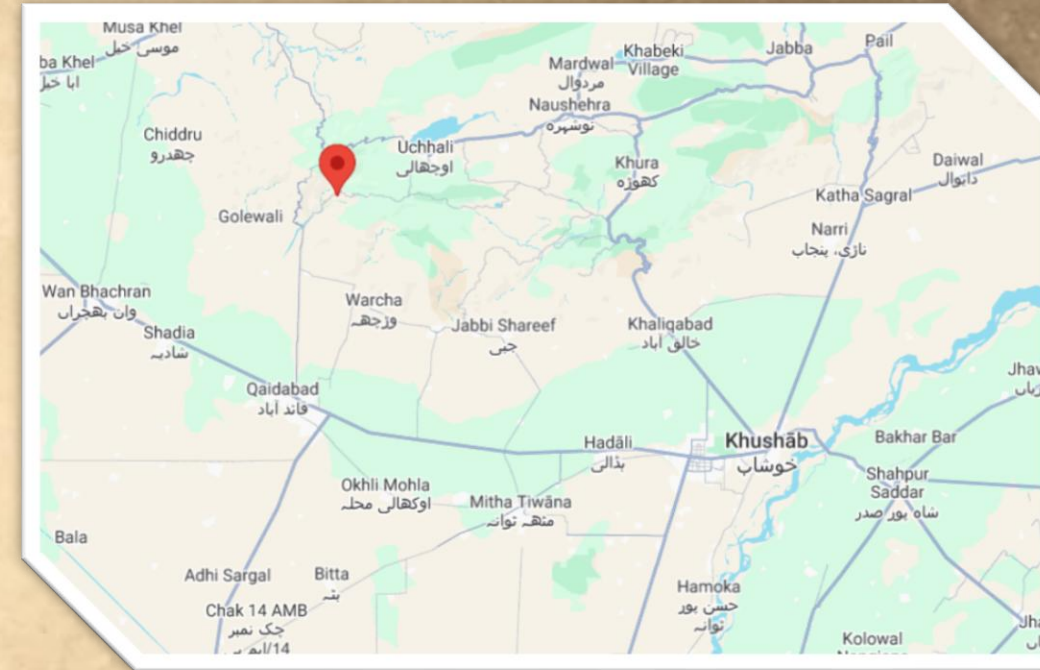
Description: The Muslim Emperors of South-Asian sub-continent took good care of the major roadways leading to the Grand Trunk Roads as named by the British. It connected the middle Gangetic plains with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and was the back-bone of communication in ancient period. It was the main channel of international and inter-regional trade.

District: Lahore | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

53. Three Temple Inside Fort

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



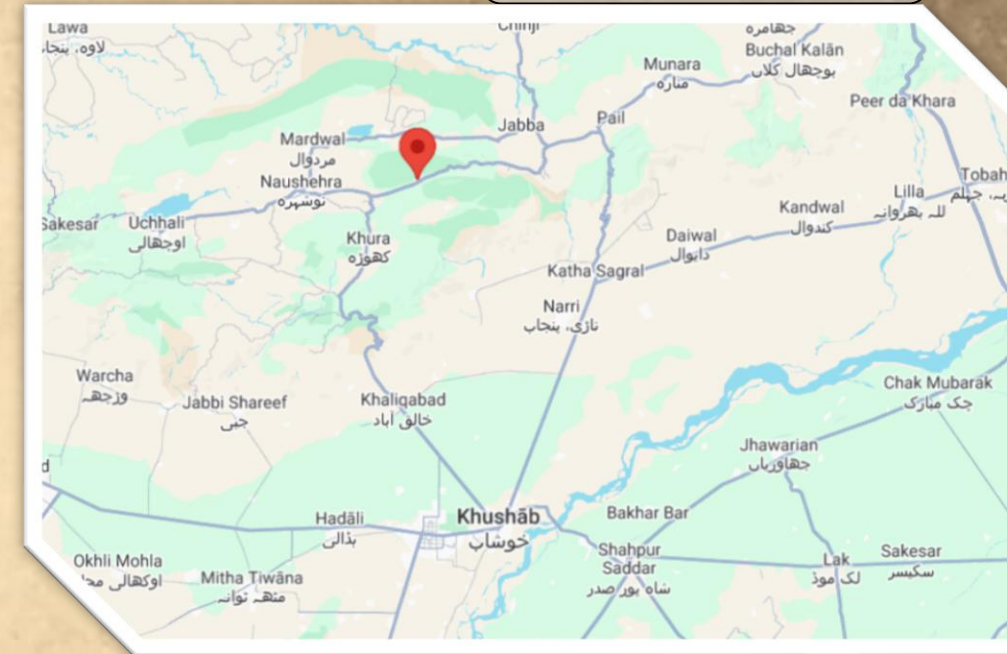
Description: The old town of Amb is situated in the Salt Range 8 km due south of Sukesar Peak. The area of the temple covers about 10 acres of strewn stones. There are three temples in the fort one large and two small built of blocks of kankar which date back to 9th -10th century CE. These were originally plastered. The large temple stands on a platform 27.4 m long about 19 m broad and 1.8 m high.

District: Khushab | **Relative Chronology:** 7th – 11th CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

54. A Red Sand Stone Temple

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



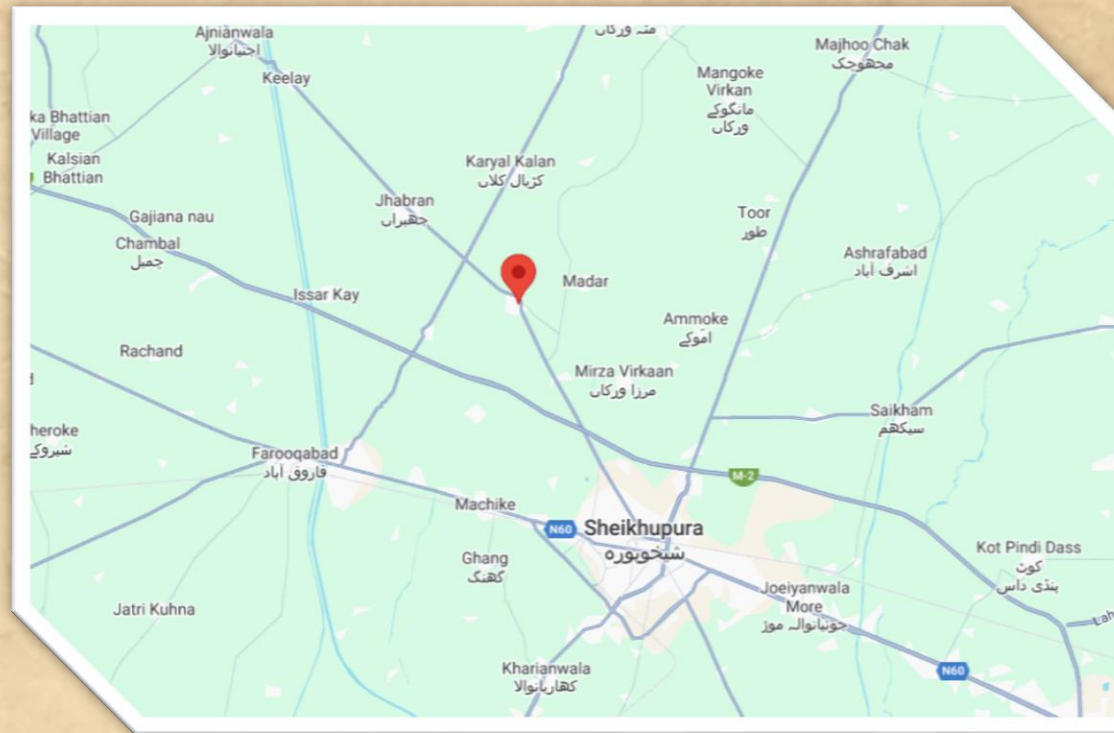
Description: The temple known as Burjh is situated close to Sodhi Zerín. It is built in red stone blocks. At the exterior the temple is 5.2 m long and 4.2 size inches wide including a prominent porch. The temple is built on a rectangular plinth laid in square shaped white lime stone blocks. The plinth is 22.2m long and 13.1m wide. This is a Hindu temple dating back to 9th -10th Century CE following the salt range style of architecture.

District: Sargodha | **Relative Chronology:** 7th – Early 11th Century | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Evacuee Trust

55. Tomb of Abdullah Shah

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



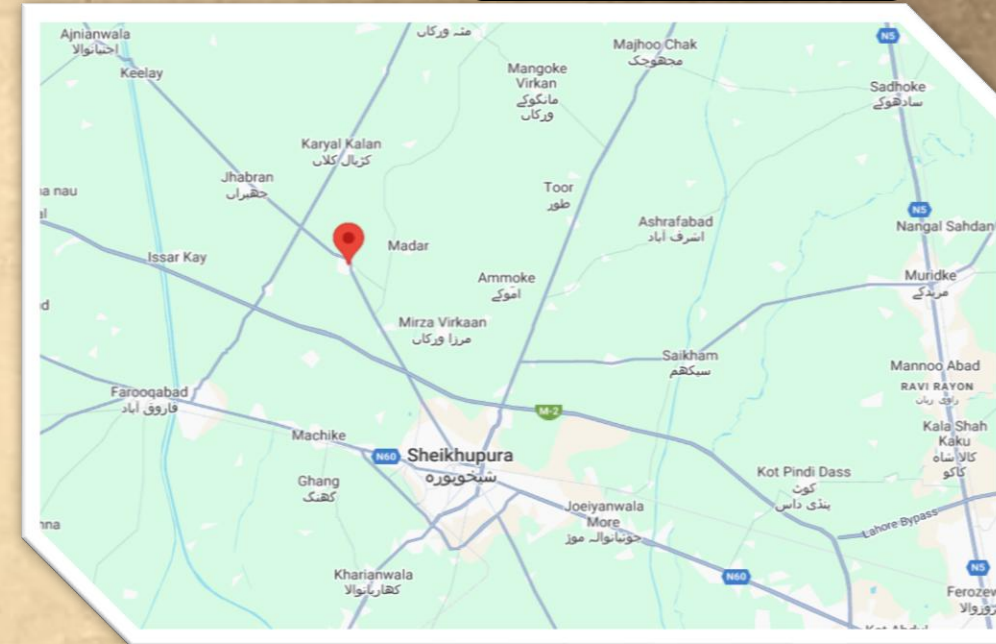
Description: This tomb is square in plan, raised on a platform with rectangular entrance on the north leads to the beautifully decorated interior with a cenotaph. The exterior walls are embellished with vivid paintings, the motifs of paintings including flowers, fruits, trees, peacock, typical Mughal frescoes. Cypress - the favorite decorative motifs of the Mughals are also depicted.

District: Sheikhpura | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

56. Tomb of Noor Muhammad

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This tomb is situated in western outskirts of the village Jandiala Sher Khan. It is square in plan with chamfered angles. Each side except north has an arched recess. The eastern side has a rectangular entrance with an arched window above. The chamfered sides are relieved with two horizontal panels, the bulbous dome rests over a circular drum.

District: Sheikhupura | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

57. Tomb of Hafiz Barkhudar

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil



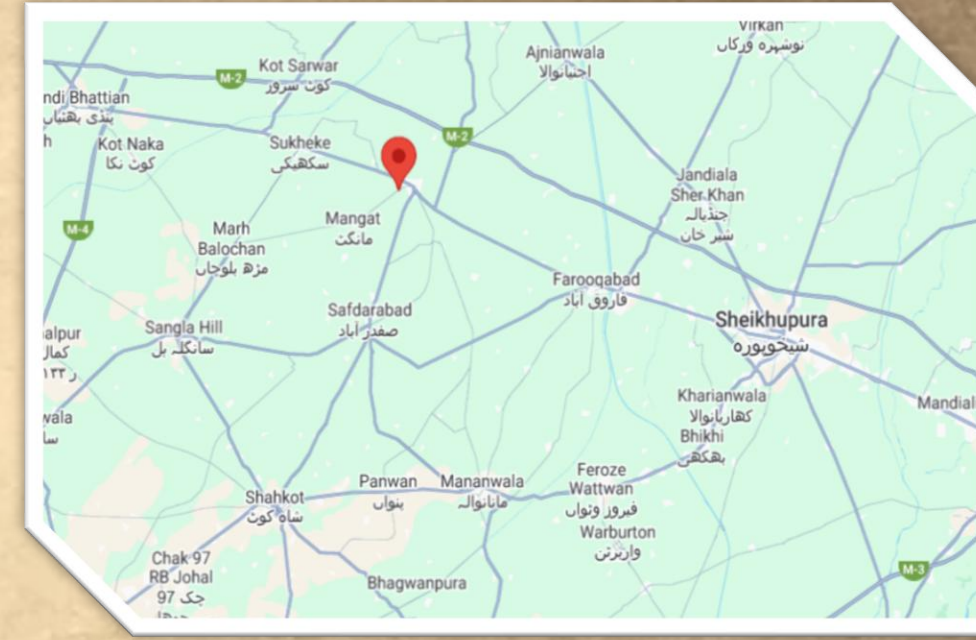
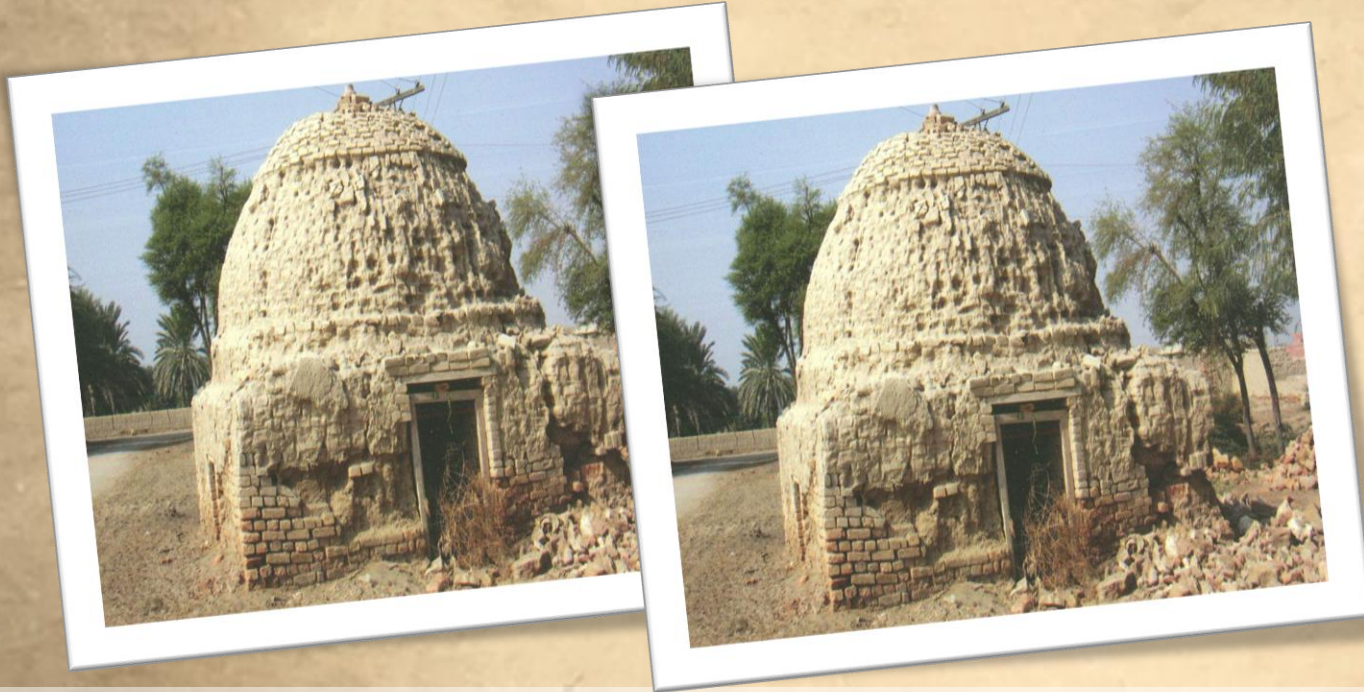
Description: The tomb is situated on the north-eastern fringe of the village. In each side of the tomb is an arched recess with two rectangular panels one above the other. The lower panel in the arched recess on the eastern side serves the purpose of entrance to the tomb. The small upper panels having chequered grills are serving the purpose of windows. The low dome has an inverted lotus for the pinnacle.

District: Sheikhpura | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

58. Mound of Mian Ali

Punjab

Category: II
UNESCO Status: Nil

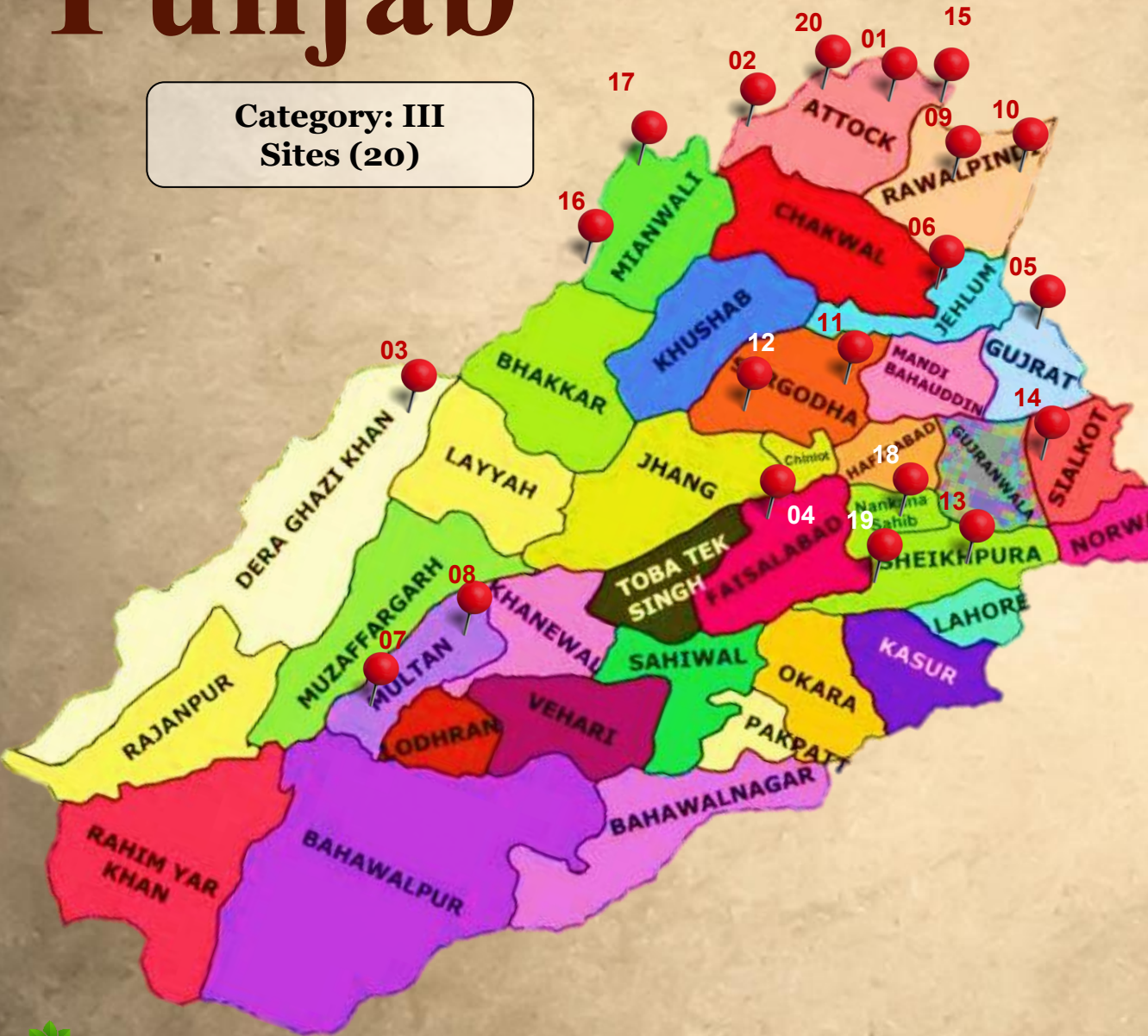


Description: The ruins at the village of Mian Ali Faqiran are situated 75 km due west of Lahore just south of Lahore-Pindi Bhattian Road and 5 km from the modern town of Khankah Dogran. The vertical and horizontal excavations during the year 1979-80, 81, 83 and 1985, helped to establish the chronological fame work on the basis of stratification, parallels and synchronism of the sites.

District: Sheikhupura | **Relative Chronology:** 2nd – 1st BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

Punjab

**Category: III
Sites (20)**

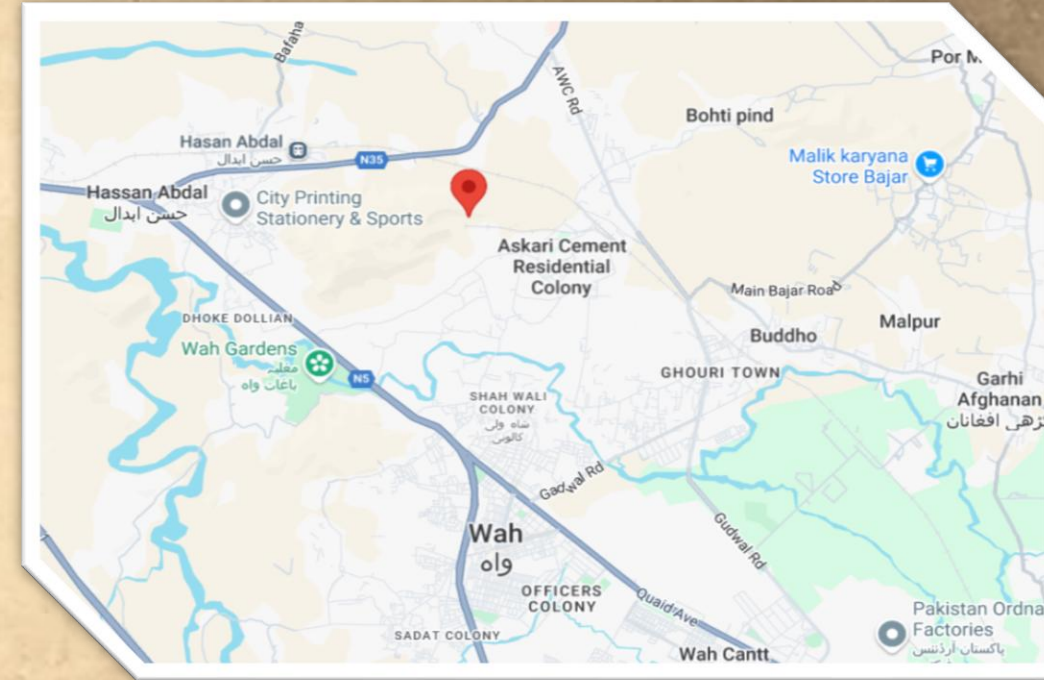


Sr	Monument	
1	Attock	Top and Monastery (Buddhist remain)
2	Attock	Site at Garhi
3	Dera Ghazi Khan, Dajal	Ther Dallu Roy
4	Faisalabad	Sanghar Wala Tiba
5	Gujrat	Tomb of Shaikh Ali Baig locally called Hanjeera.
6	Jhelum	Hill measuring 25 ft long and 190 ft. broad
7	Multan, Chak No.167/IOR	Mound Maryala
8	Multan	Mound Ratti Khari
9	Rawalpindi, Taxila, Babar Khan	The area or tract known as Babar Khan
10	Rawalpindi	Ratta Pind
11	Sargodha	Site of ancient city
12	Sargodha	Site of ancient city
13	Sheikhupura, Kala Shah Kaku	Tibba (Mound)
14	Sialkot, Sialkot	Tibba Jolian
15	Rawalpindi	Aarah Mound
16	Mianwali	Shera Shah Baoli
17	Mianwali	Buddhist Stupa Rokhri
18	Sheikhupura	Tomb of Shah Abdullah
19	Sheikhupura	Mound of Mian Ali Sahib
20	Attock	Hindu Temple East View

01. Top & Monastery (Attock)

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



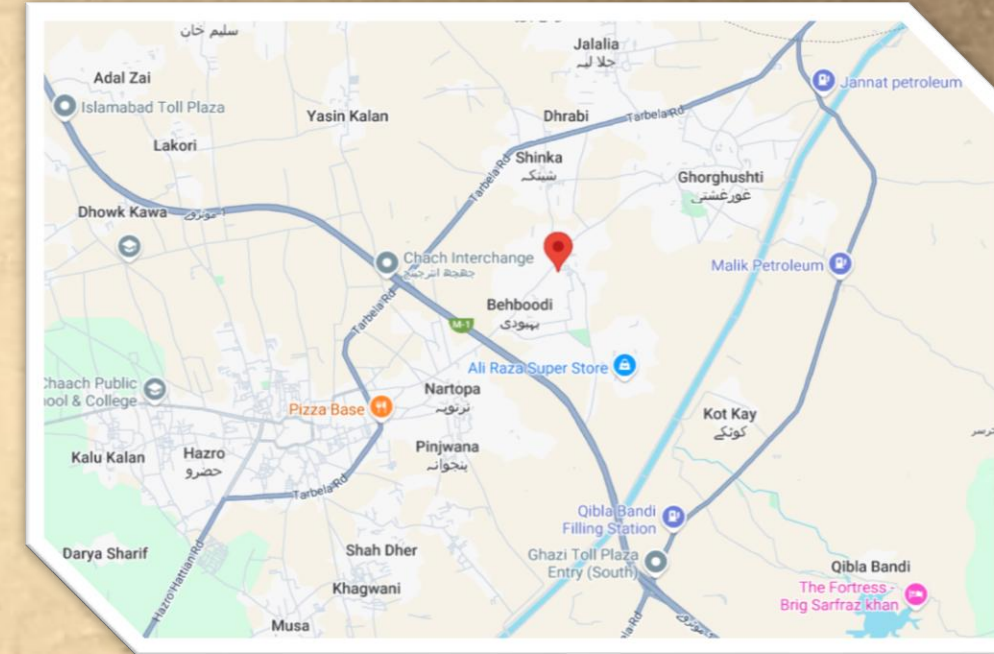
Description: An archaeological site, known as Tope and Monastery represents disturbed Buddhist remains, which are lying 8 km east of Hasan Abdal Baoli Pind. The period of the remains ranges between 1st to 5th Century CE, lying close to the inhabitation Buddhist remains are not in a well state of preservation.

District: Attock | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

02. Site at Garhi

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



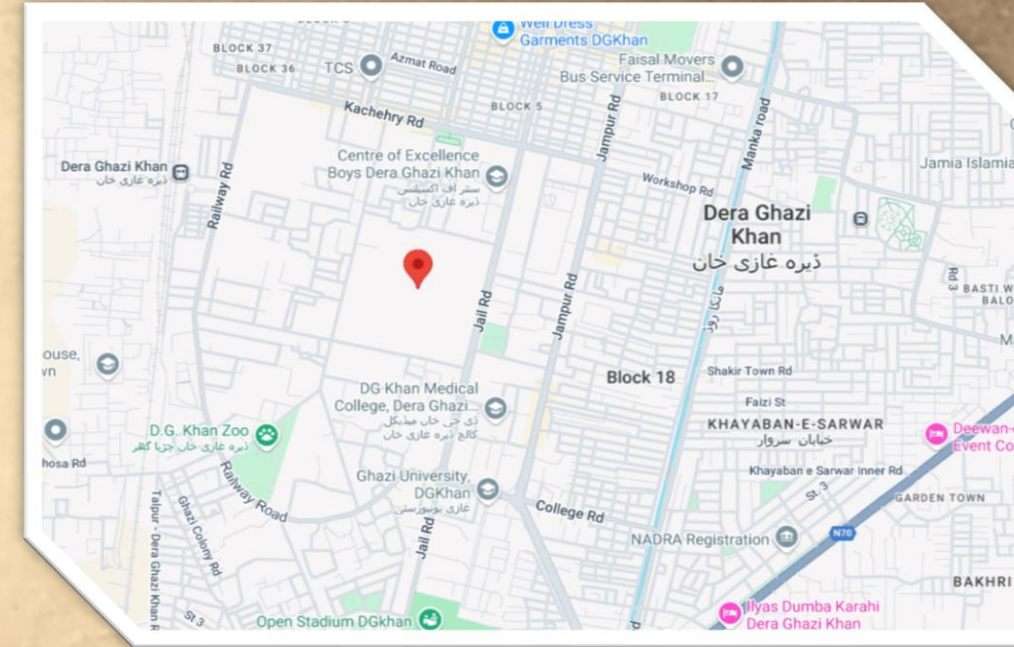
Description: An ancient remains of Garhi are lying close to village Malak Mala about 10 km east of Hasan Abdal, which cover an area which is not so extensive. Buddhist period remains ranging between 4th to 5th Century CE, are lying scattered, not well so preserved.

District: Attock | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

03. Ther Dallu Roy

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



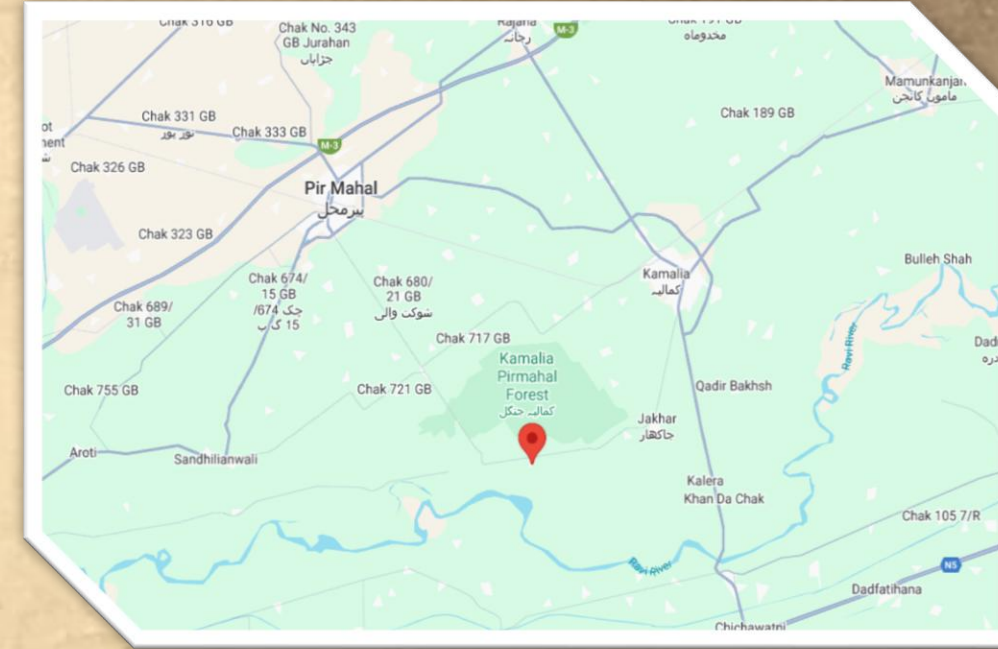
Description: The site lies about 4 km south-west of Tehsil Jampur, in the district of D.G. Khan. It consists of two mounds roughly 30-46 m, the large one marks the site of the city and the smaller has been identified as a fort, constructed in mud brick masonry. At certain places, complete plan of the room has been traceable. The smaller mound is rectangular in shape, in the north of the city site is 4.5-6 m high above the cultivated field.

District: Dera Ghazi Khan | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th – 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

04. Sanghar wala Tibba

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site in the shape of a mound is located in Chak 742 of District Toba Tek Singh. The mound is in ruined condition and probably a settlement type site. The presence of certain pottery type suggested its period some from 2nd Century BCE to 5th Century CE. The Department of Archaeology carried out excavation at the site in 1963.

District: Toba Tek Singh | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of Punjab

05. Tomb of Shaikh Ali Baig

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This is an octagonal tomb with four arched openings. Each side is 5.7 m long, with four corner turrets. The monument is surmounted with a dome. On the top of the dome is a motif of inverted lotus flower. The monument is square in plan measuring 22m x 22m from its interior. There are three graves inside the tomb. The tomb has been beautified in the interior with Ghalib Kari work, floral design and Quranic verses.

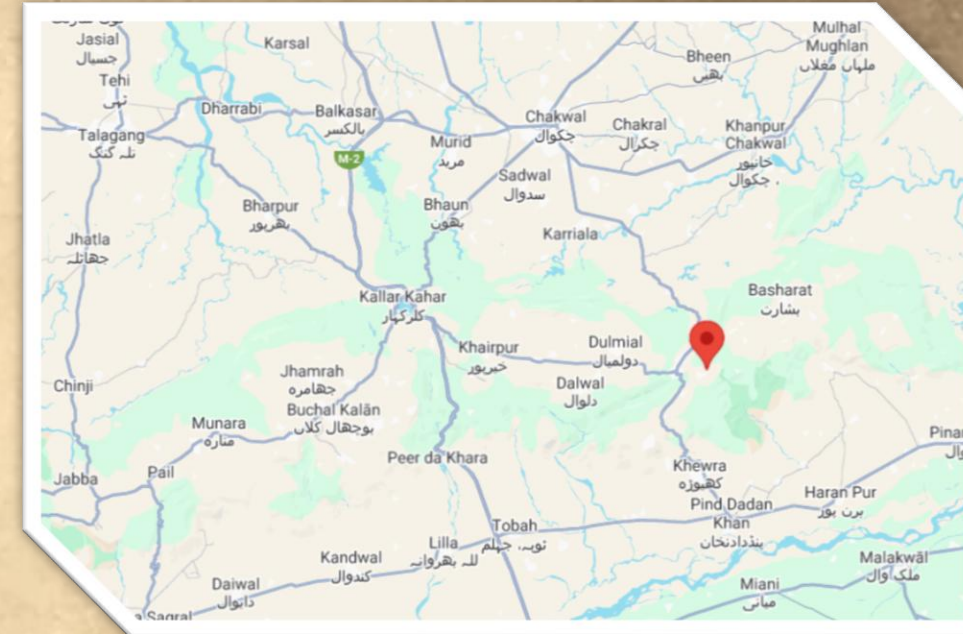
District: Gujrat | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |

Ownership: Government of Punjab

06. Hill Measuring 25 ft long & 190 ft Broad

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



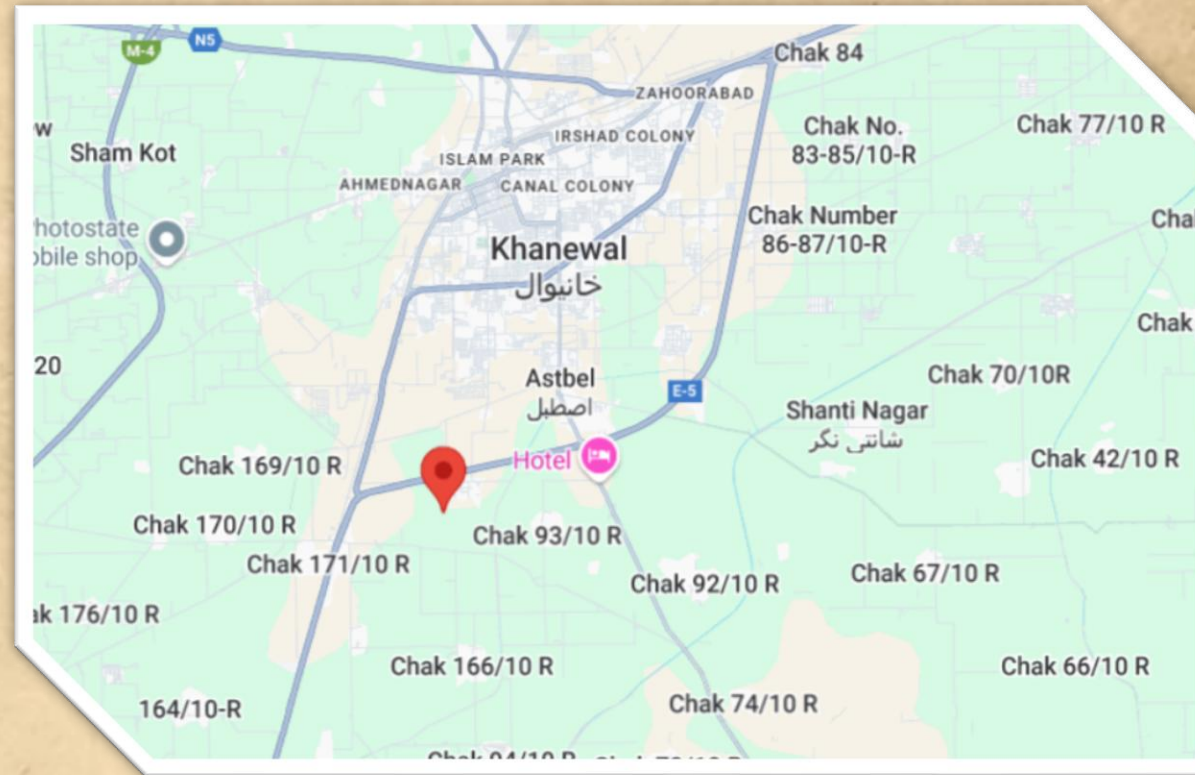
Description: Some ancient buildings with sculptures built on Murti Hill now in very bad state of preservation can still be seen. The mound seems to be a much-decayed stupa which has completely lost its facing. The greatest part of the plateau to the east and north of the stupa mound appears to be of a temple. The mound was covered with rough building tomb and fragments of carefully cut slabs of red sand stone some bearing marks of relief decoration.

District: Jehlum | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of Punjab

07. Mound Maryala

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: An archaeological site covering an area of 1100 sq.m, comprised of an oblong mound with its long axis lying north-south and measuring 106 m, lately converted into a Muslim graveyard. There are traces of remains built in both sun-dried bricks measuring 33 x 22.8 x 12.7 cm and baked bricks of 30.4 x 25.4 x 5 cm size.

District: Multan | **Relative Chronology:** 2 Million Years BP – 18000 BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

o8. Mound Rati

Punjab



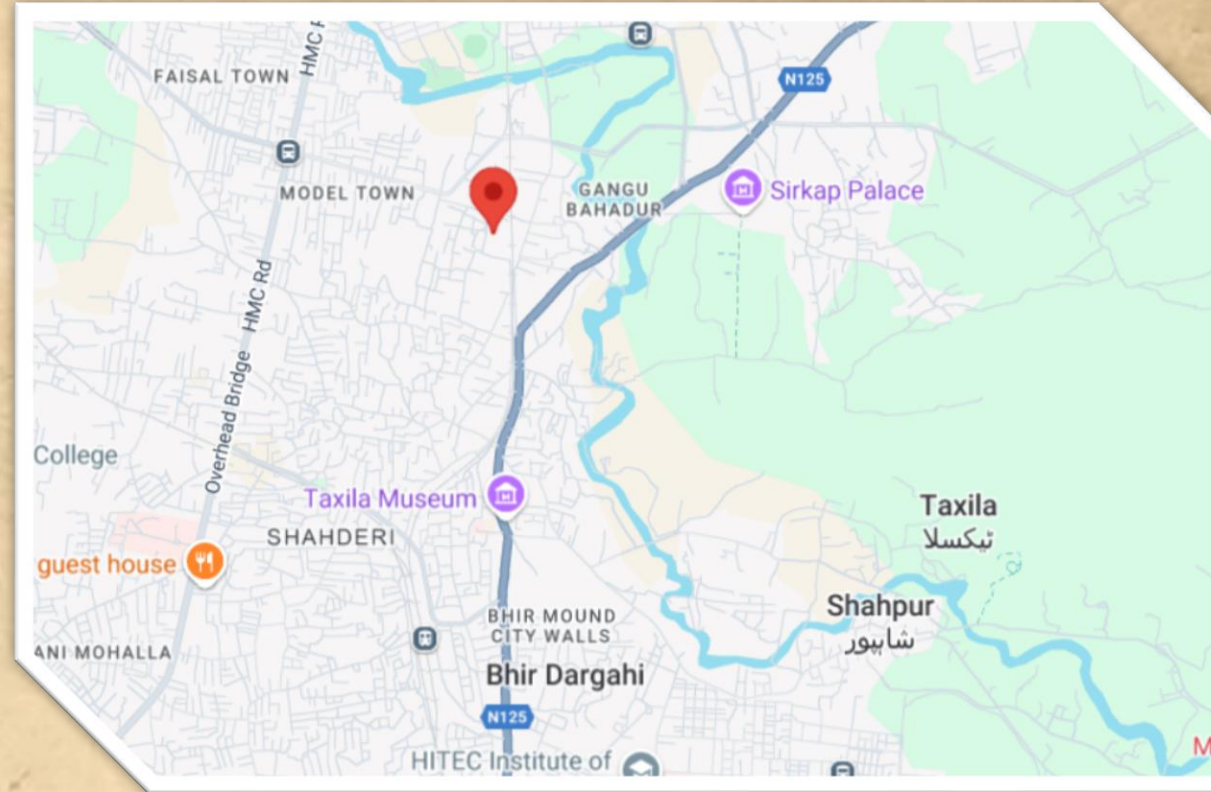
Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: An archaeological site in ruined condition with a large number of potshards reported from the surface of the site.

District: Muzaffargarh | **Relative Chronology:** Early 8th – 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

09. The Tract Known as Babar Khan

Punjab



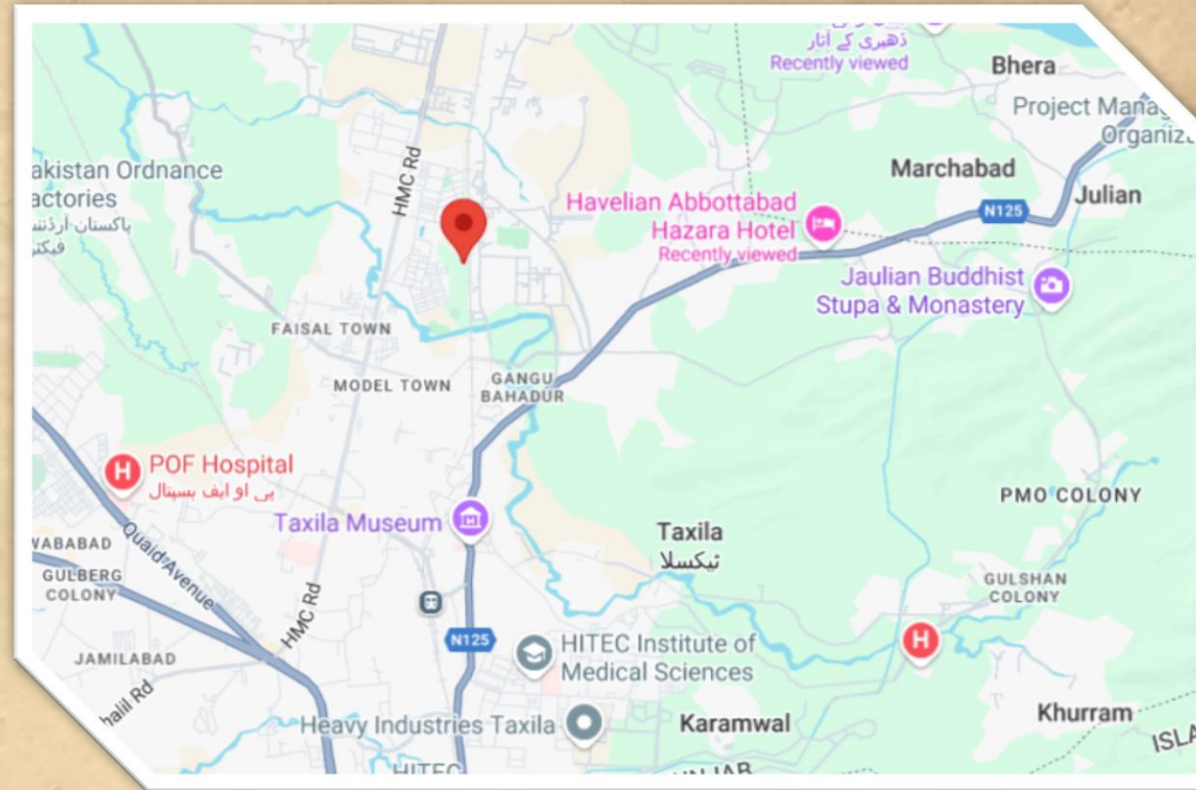
Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

Description: Babar Khana is the name of the track of land lying between the lundhi Nullah on the north, and the Tamra and Gau nullahs on the south. It includes Kacha-kot, and extends about 1.5 km on each side of it to the east and west, embracing the great mound of Serki-Pind on the north-west, and the Gangu group of topes and other ruins on the east.

District: Muzaffargarh | **Relative Chronology:** 6th BCE – 20th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Federal Government

10. Ratta Pind

Punjab



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

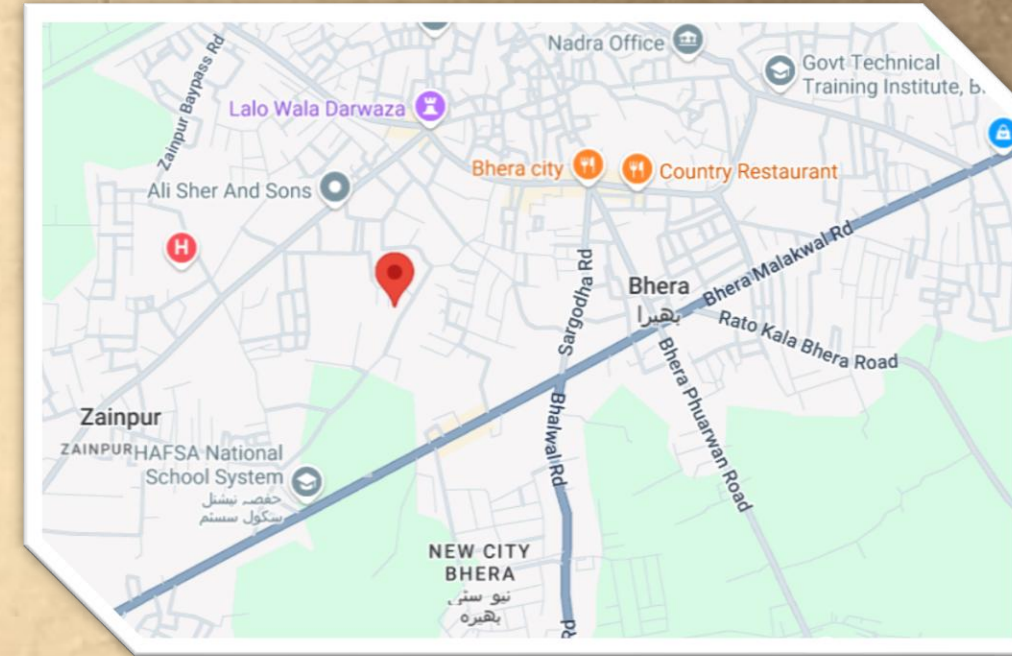
Description: An archaeological site comprised of low height mound concealing remains of a settlement contemporary with the flourishing period of the Buddhist monasteries in Taxila Valley. It appears that side by side with the principal settlements of Sirkap and Sirsukh, this settlement also flourished in the outskirts of these principal cities.

District: Rawalpindi | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of Punjab

11. Site of Ancient City (Bhera)

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Bhera is situated on the left bank of River Jhelum in District Sargodha. At this point the two great routes of the salt caravans diverge to Lahore and Multan. Here was the capital of Sophytus, the contemporary of Alexander. From here the enterprising Bahar initiated his invasion of the sub-continent and it was here that the great Sher Shah Surri founded a walled town with eight imposing gates in the year 1540 CE.

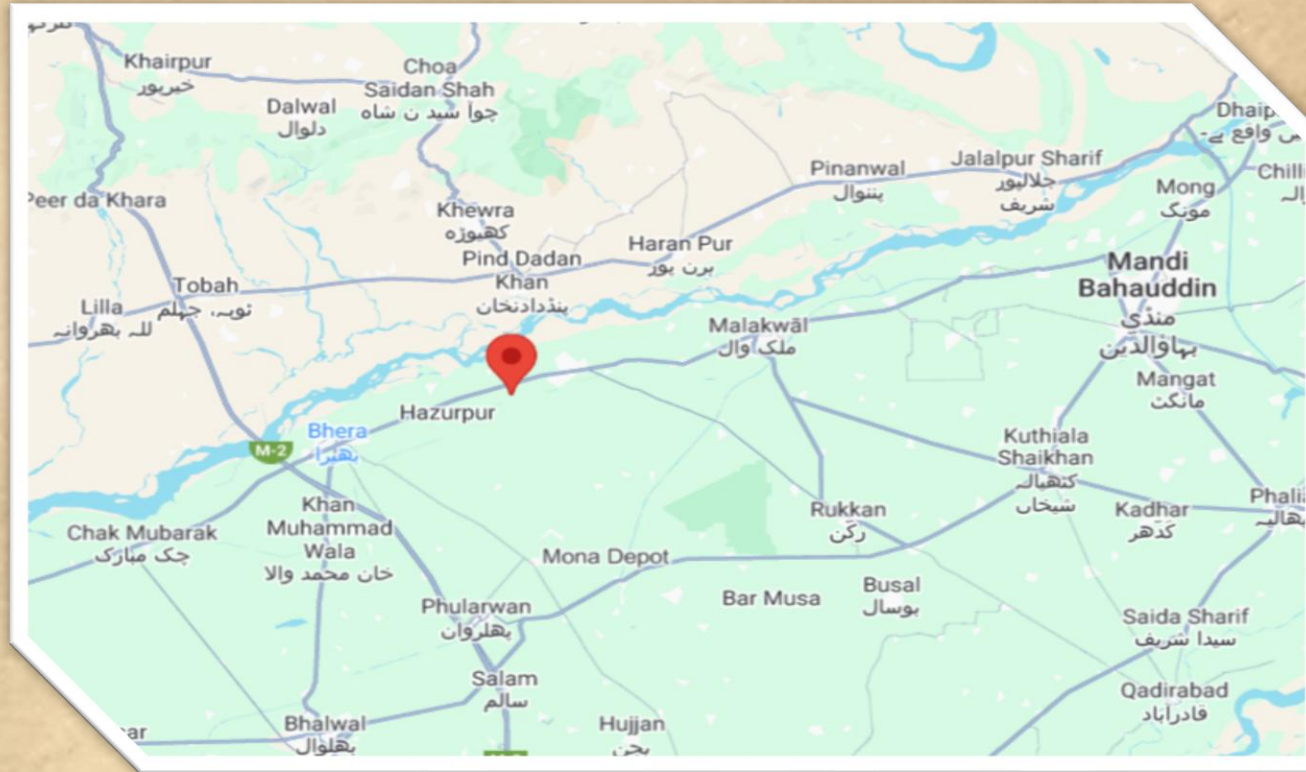
District: Sargodha | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected |
Ownership: Government of Punjab



12. Site of Ancient City (Vijhi)

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



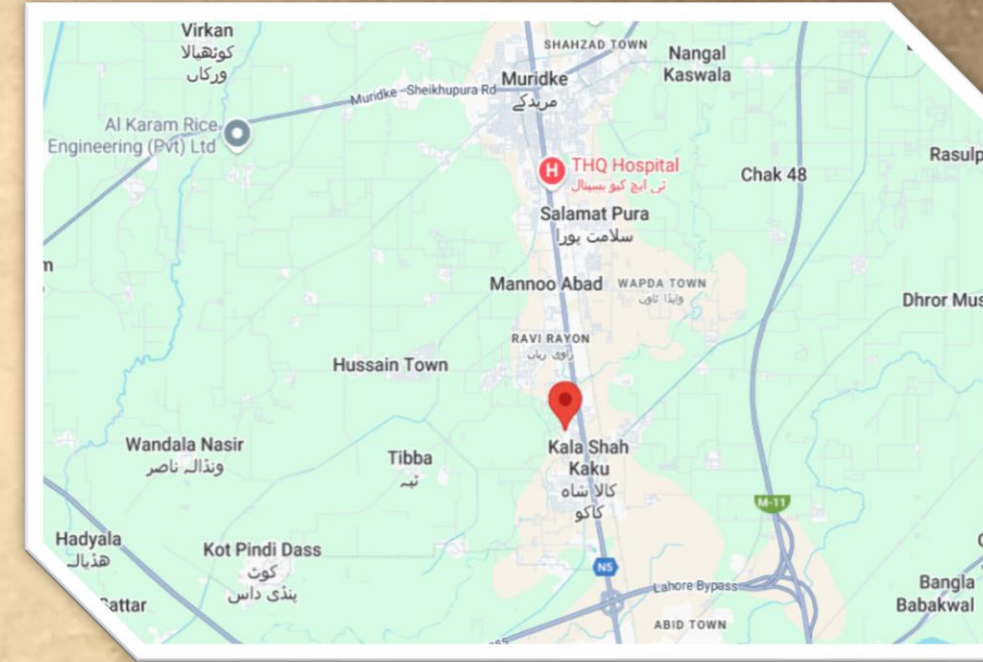
Description: This archaeological site also known as Vijjhi or Subz Pind is situated close to Vijjhi village, 3.2 km South-west of Miani town. Malwal Bhera Railway line passes close to the mound on its south. The mound is littered with potshards and brick-bats. The potshards are plain as well as painted. Coins of Kushana king Vasu Deva were found from the surface site. The mound is standing amidst the green cultivated fields and it is also covered with green shady trees.

District: Attock | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

13. Kala Shah Kaku Mound

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



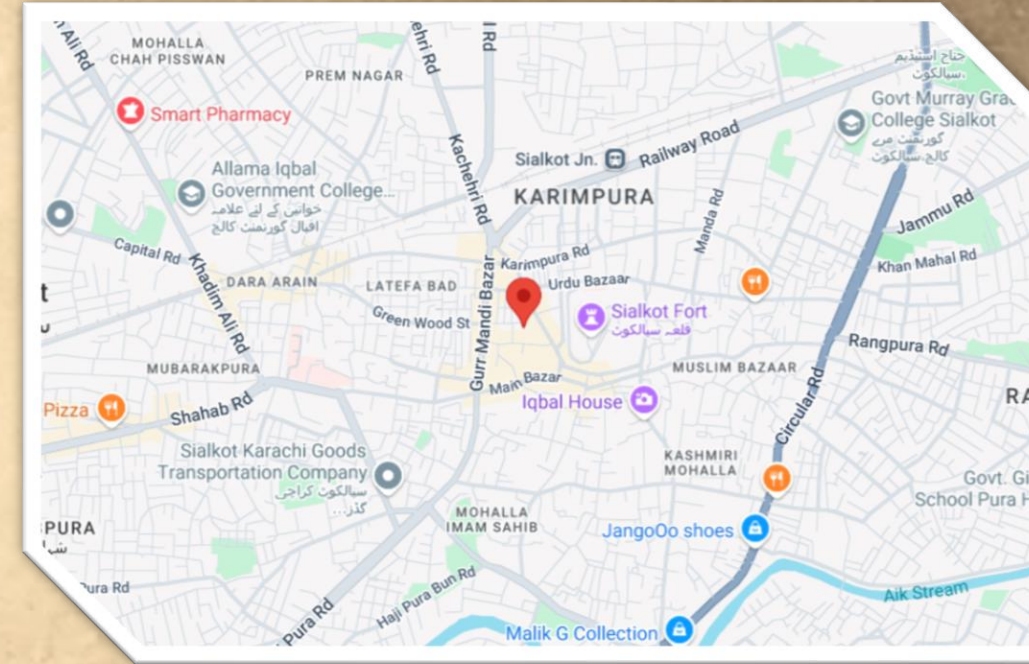
Description: An archaeological site spread over an area of 183m across with an average height of 11m above the surrounding level. The eastern half of the mound and top is now occupied by modern graves. The potshards collected from the surface is of red-ware and includes stamped potshards comparable in designs with those found in 5th, 6th century CE level at Tulamba.

District: Sheikhupura | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

14. Tibba Jolian

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: It is situated east of Sialkot city close to bridge of Aik Nala. It is about 40 feet high from the surrounding ground level. It is covered with potshards, and brickbats. Besides, some portions of the mound are occupied by the local people, who have constructed their dwellings over it. Possible Period: Islamic.

District: Sheikhupura | **Relative Chronology:** 8th – 11th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Government of Punjab

15. Aarah Mound

Punjab



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

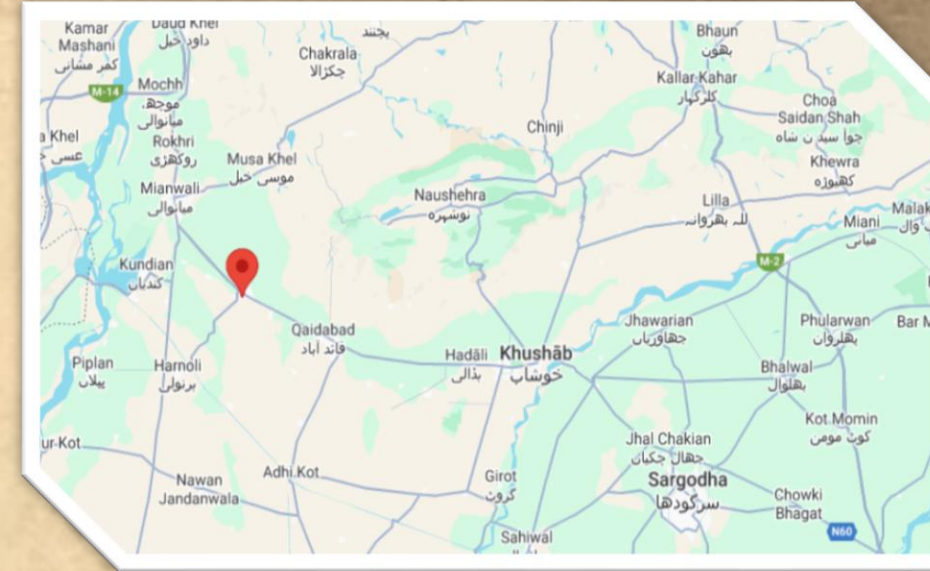
Description: An archaeological site measuring 105m x 75m. A large portion of the mound has been levelled for the purpose of cultivation. Potshards have been reported from the surface in abundance.

District: Rawalpindi | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

16. Shera Shah Baoli

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



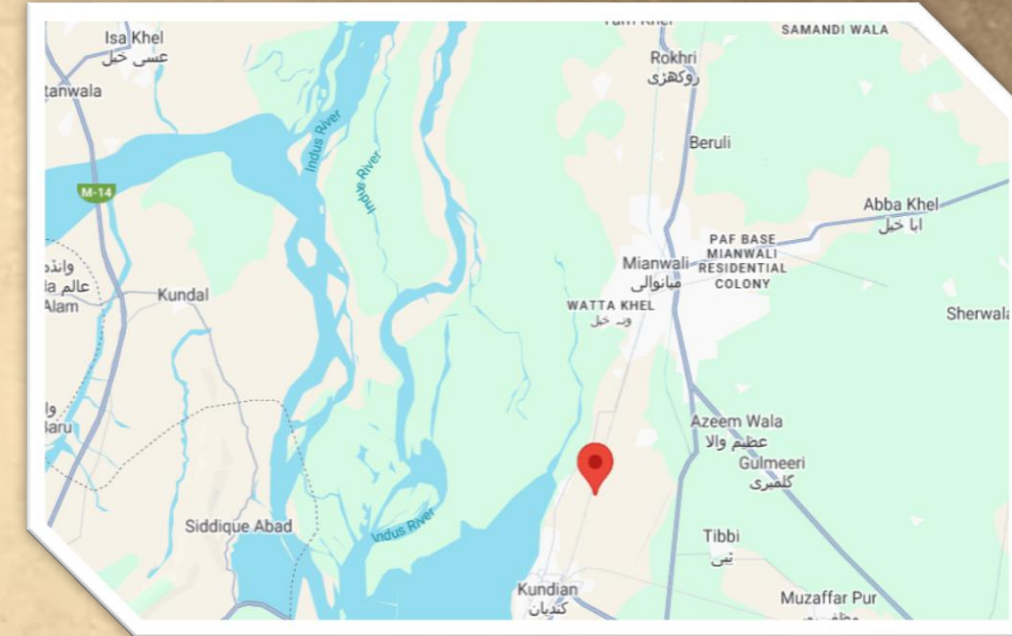
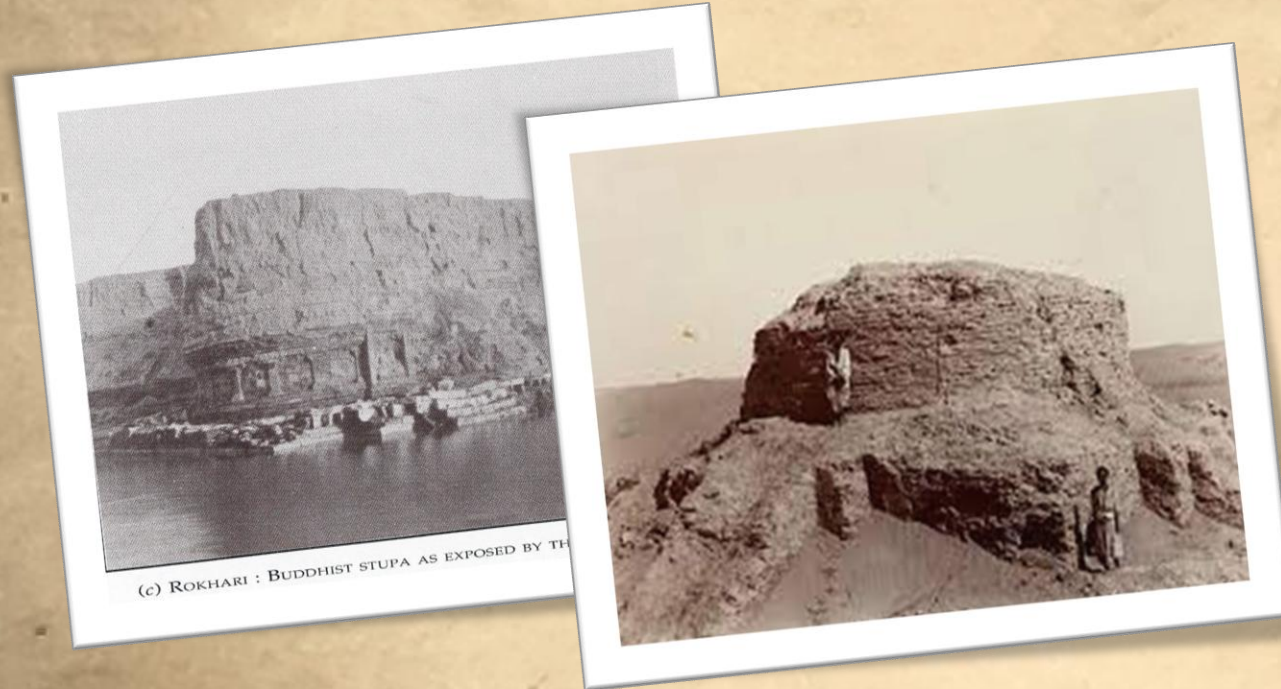
Description: This baoli of Sher Shah Suris period is constructed of bricks. A long flight of steps leads down to the water level. These steps are not roofed to a distance of about 24.2 m but below, these are covered with dome and arched roof. The entrance to the baoli is marked by two minarets which form an unusual feature not to be found on any such building.

District: Mianwali | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

17. Buddhist Stupa Rokhri

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

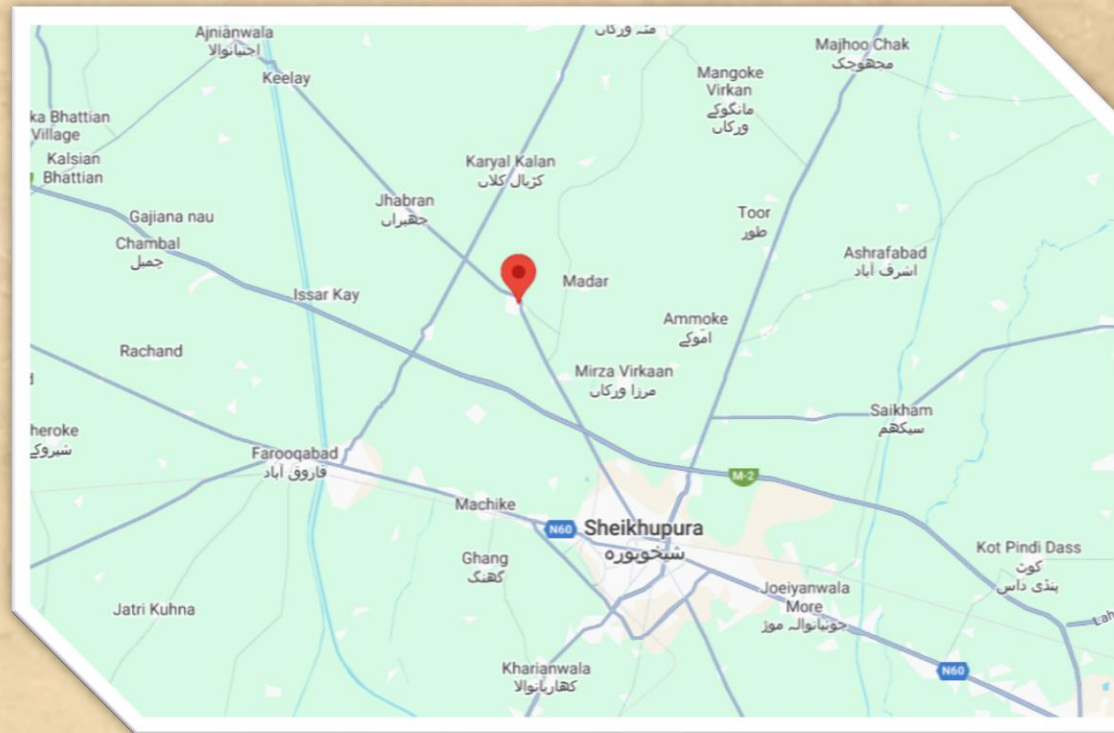


Description: An archaeological site measuring 100mx60mx3m littered with potshards and lime stone fragments. The site is suffering from human vandalism and also encroached by modern houses.

District: Mianwali | **Relative Chronology:** 1st – 5th Century CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

18. Tomb of Abdullah Shah

Punjab



Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil

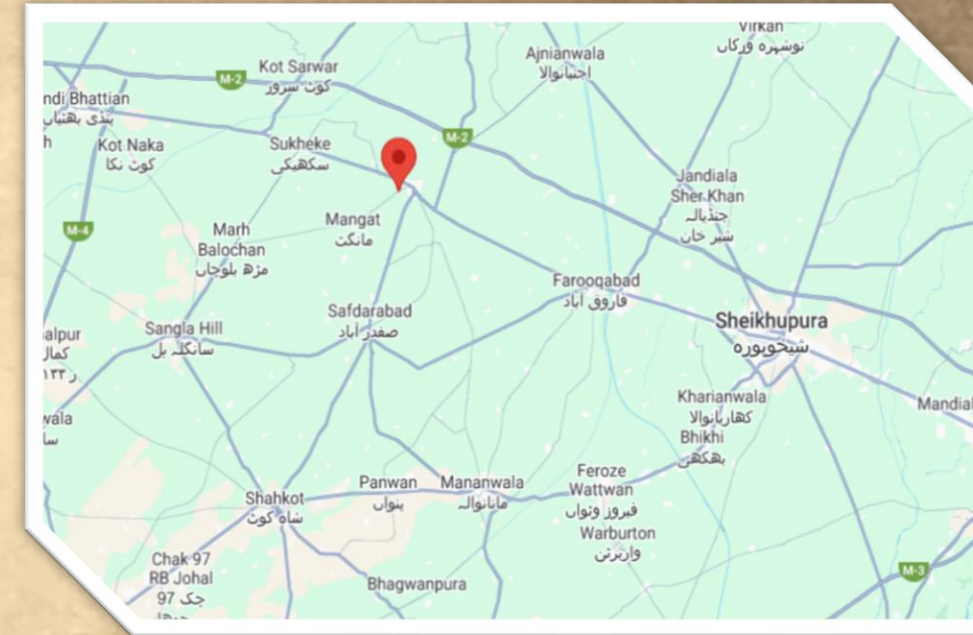
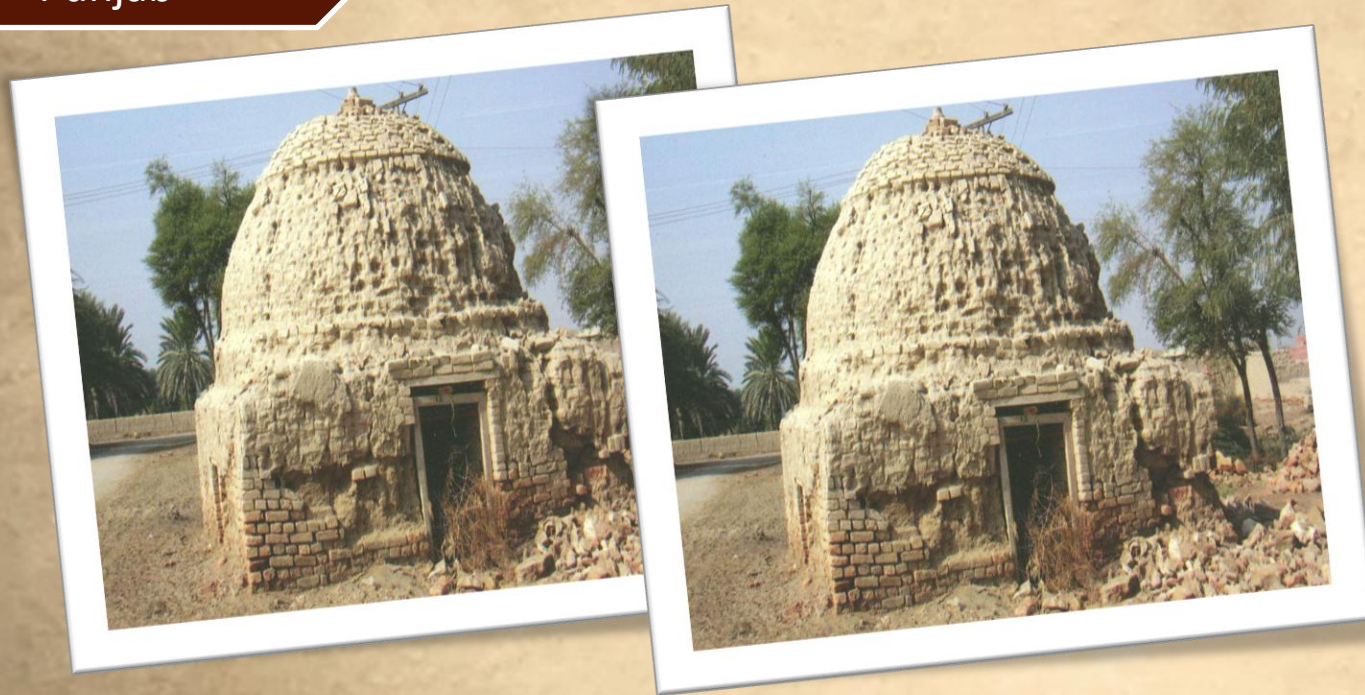
Description: This tomb is square in plan, raised on a platform with rectangular entrance on the north leads to the beautifully decorated interior with a cenotaph. The exterior walls are embellished with vivid paintings, the motifs of paintings including flowers, fruits, trees, peacock, typical Mughal frescoes. Cypress - the favorite decorative motifs of the Mughals are also depicted.

District: Sheikhpura | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 - 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

19. Mound of Mian Ali Sahib

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



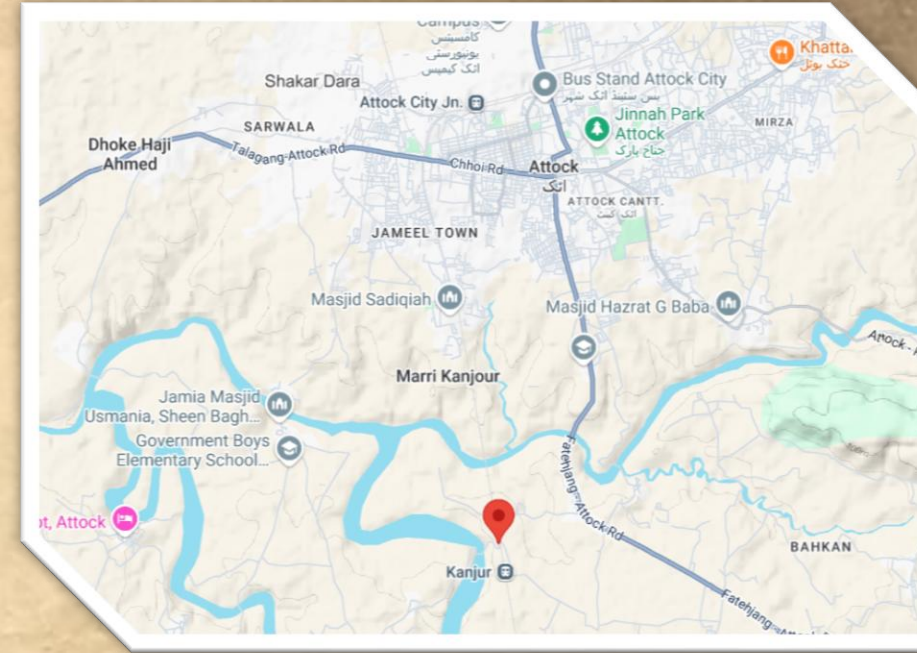
Description: The ruins at the village of Mian Ali Faqiran are situated 75 km due west of Lahore just south of Lahore-Pindi Bhattian Road and 5 km from the modern town of Khankah Dogran. The vertical and horizontal excavations during the year 1979-80, 81, 83 and 1985, helped to establish the chronological fame work on the basis of stratification, parallels and synchronism of the sites.

District: Sheikhupura | **Relative Chronology:** 2nd – 1st BCE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Federal Government

20. Hindu Temple-I (East of Indus View Hotel)

Punjab

Category: III
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: This Hindu temple is almost true copy of a similar temple inside Kashmir Khan House on the south across the road. It is completely surrounded by thorny bushes. It is surmounted by a Shikara-type roof, with merlons below the roof. There are vestiges of animals on four corners on topmost probably lions, which cannot be exactly recognized due to very bad state of preservation.

District: Attock | **Relative Chronology:** 1526 – 1857 CE | **Legal Status:** Protected | **Ownership:** Private

Gilgit Baltistan

Category: I
Sites (1)

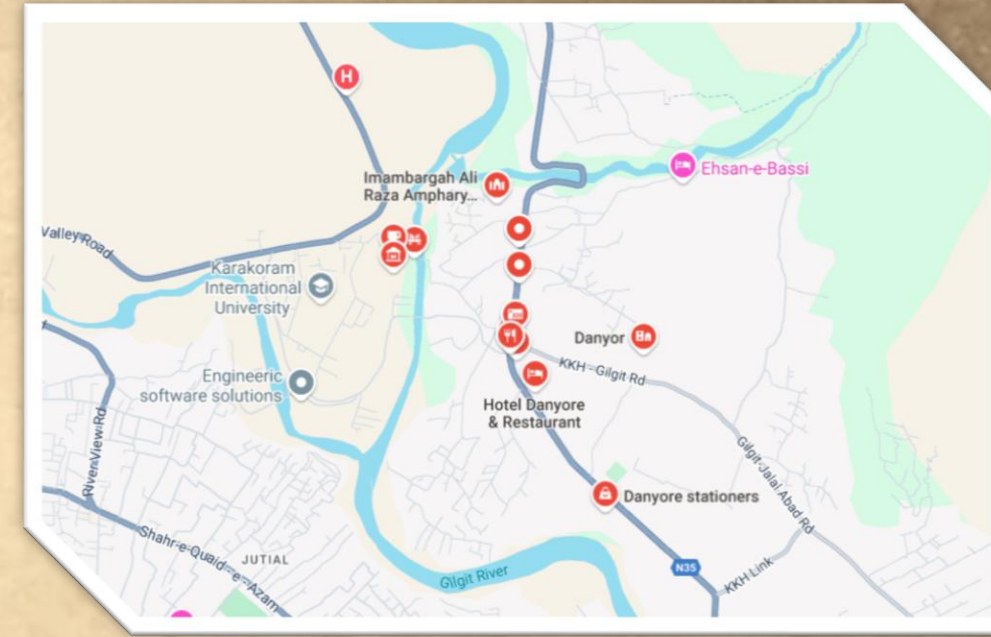
Sr	Site Location	Monuments	Category
1	Gilgit Baltistan, Danyore	Danyore Inscription	I
Total Sites			01



1. Danyore Inscription

Gilgit Baltistan

Category: I
UNESCO Status: Nil



Description: Danyore rock containing royal inscriptions is the only protected site in Gilgit- Baltistan Province. The huge rock which preserves the famous Royal Inscriptions is located at Danyore village on the right side of the main Karakoram Highway at Danyore. The inscriptions are in late Barahmi in proto Sarada character.

District: Gilgit | **Ownership:** GB Government | **Legal Status:** Not Protected | **Relative Chronology:** 5th to 8th Century CE

Thank You



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