GOVERNOR's HOUSE
Lahore



YASMEEN LARI & SAMI UR RAHMAN

Governor's House
Lahore

Yasmeen Lari
Sitara-i-Imtiaz

&

Sami ur Rahman
President's Award for Pride of Performance

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Governor's House
Lahore

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Governor's House
Lahore



For, Mussarat Bhabi & Mian Jaznl Hasan
with deep love & affection
Samiur Rahman
Sept 1, 2008

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Preface

The Governor's House, Lahore has always been a source of much fascination. Over the last 150 years privileged guests have marvelled at its antiquity and magnificence, while those unable to enter its portals have conjectured about the grandeur that lay beyond.

It is to the credit of Governor Lieutenant General Khalid Maqbool that, appreciating the allure and historic significance of the building, he was eager that a book portraying its captivating history and features should be written, unravelling the reason for its varied architectural styles and stages of its development. He also wished that the best possible photography should portray its external grandeur as well as its interior splendour.

It was thus that in June 2007, Sami ur Rahman, an eminent photographer and myself, as an architectural historian, were invited to discuss how the landmark building should be presented.

I had been studying the buildings of Lahore since the late-1980s and had done considerable research related to the Mughal and British Periods, the outcome of which was the Lahore Heritage Guide (2003). Even though I had collected a lot of material on various historic buildings of Lahore, a detailed study of the Governor's House was a challenge, not least because of the blurring of its historical timelines.

For me, each building is a statement of its period and the outcome of the political currents of its time. To disentangle the historical data and the *raison d'être* of the diverse architectural idioms of the building, I embarked on an exciting journey to unearth hitherto unpublished material by pouring over antiquarian documents and rare records in various libraries in Pakistan and the U.K. The piecing together of information from different sources brought into focus the personalities and their political motivations that shaped the architectural expression of the building. The research findings and field studies led to the preparation of plans delineating six distinct stages of development spanning over three centuries.

The photographs by Sami ur Rahman, taken with immense care and devotion, present for the first time the many facets of the landmark building, its internal grandeur and the varied components of its sprawling estate. With his long experience in fine art photography and exceptional work in capturing monuments of historical significance of Pakistan, each of his images presented in the book was captured with an eye for aesthetics and architectural detail after a great deal of deliberation to ensure the best possible angle for the view and light conditions.

We hope that our dedicated efforts in portraying the building in its entirety will bring about a greater understanding of this historic landmark. As a significant architectural treasure of Pakistan, Lahore's Governor's House, with its majesty and grace, more a museum than a mansion, needs to be preserved as such for future generations.

Yasmeen Lari
Lahore, 1 May 2008

Acknowledgements

This book would not have been possible without an extraordinary amount of help and assistance that has been received from many different quarters.

First and foremost my warm thanks are due to Governor Khalid Maqbool and Begum Maqbool who provided me with gracious hospitality on my many visits to Lahore and found time to hold discussions in order for me to develop a greater insight into the workings of the Governor's House.

From the time that Sami ur Rahman and I started work on the book, the Governor's House administration provided full support for our work. Grateful thanks are due to the Military Secretaries Lt. Col. Zahid Ahmad Rana and Lt. Col Ghulam Haider for their welcoming disposition in opening all the doors to enable us to view and record various parts of the mansion; to Principal Secretary Waseem Afzal for his courtesy and sharing the civil administration procedures; and to Comptroller Mohammad Javaid Malik for his cooperation. We are grateful to Section Officer Abdul Ghafoor for sorting out bureaucratic measures as well as to Protocol Officer Shafiq ur Rehman and his staff. The assistance provided by Estate Officer Anwar Hussain, in personally facilitating the photography of each section of the house, ascertaining the names and portraits of the previous occupants as well as other help throughout the duration of the work, has been invaluable and is gratefully acknowledged. I would also like to thank attendant Faiz Mohammad who took such good care of me during my stay at the Governor's House Guesthouse.

The completion of the manuscript would not have been possible, had I not received cooperation and assistance from Librarians and library staff of the British Library and the libraries of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Punjab Secretariat, the Lahore Museum, the Lahore Fort and the Governor's House, for which I am extremely grateful. We would also like to acknowledge with thanks the cooperation received from the Director and Curator of the Punjab Archives, Director of the Lahore Museum, and Curator of the Lahore Fort Museum for generously making available records and images from their collections. Also acknowledged with thanks are the copies of the extant Sullivan drawings provided by the Chief Architect, Punjab Works Department.

I would like to record appreciation of the exceptional work of the distinguished photographer Sami ur Rahman and his assistant Nadeem Khawar, and of Usman Sami's innovative digital retouching, expended in portraying the landmark building in order to adorn the book with superb images.

The cooperation of Naseer Baloch, Chief Executive, Topical Printers - his deep personal interest in the publication and making available the services of Faisal and Aamir and his other staff members - has been invaluable.

Also acknowledged with thanks is the contribution of the Heritage Foundation Pakistan for making available the services of architect Saba Samee as research assistant and architect Zulfiqar Noor for preparation of drawings, and to Nur Jahan Mecklai for reading through the manuscript in order to make it as error free as possible. Immeasurable gratitude is due to my husband Suhail Zaheer Lari, who, in spite of great inconvenience to himself, has always provided support and encouragement to my undertakings.

In conclusion, a debt of gratitude is offered to 19th century historian Muhammad Latif, and 20th century writers Mark Bence-Jones and M. Waliullah Khan for their publications which highlighted the significance of the great mansion.

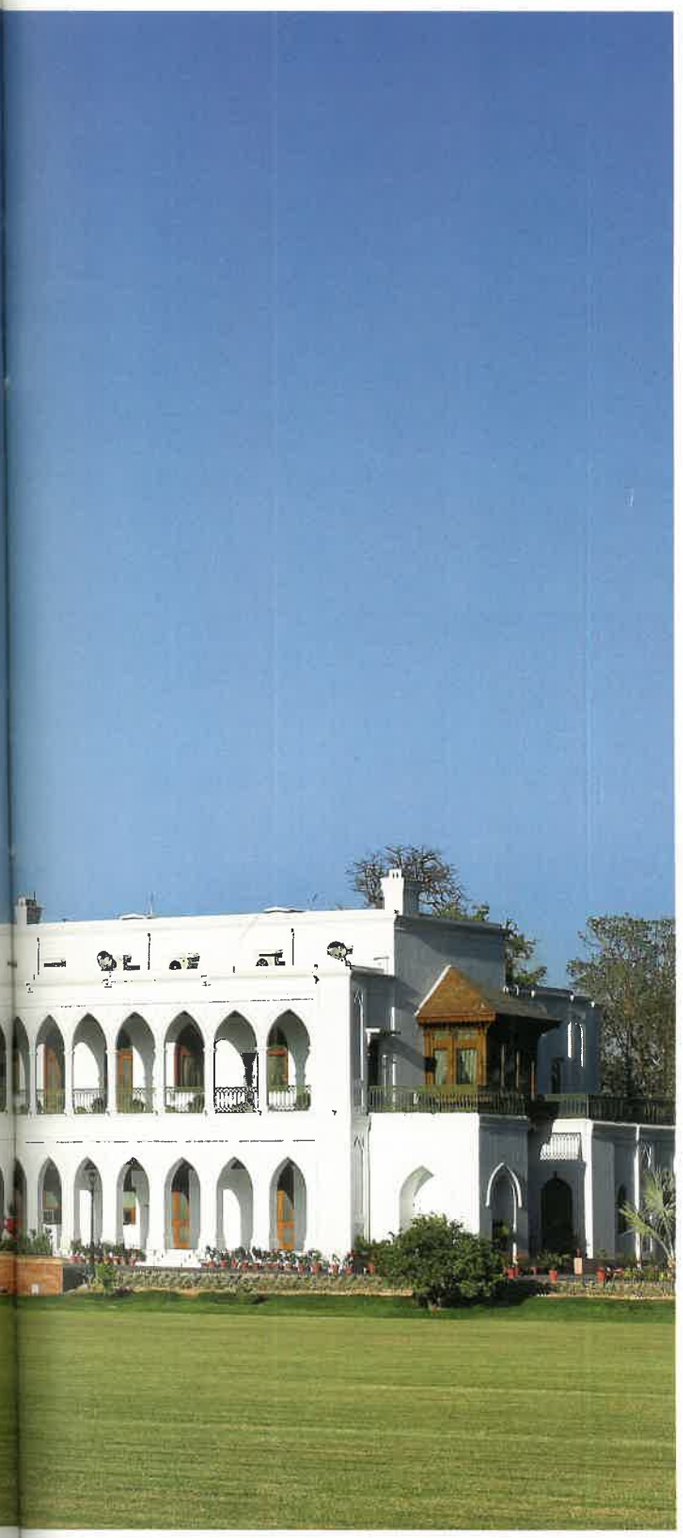
Yasmeen Lari
Lahore, 1 May 2008

LAHORE

A Historical Journey



Governor's House, Lahore



LAHORE

A Historical Journey

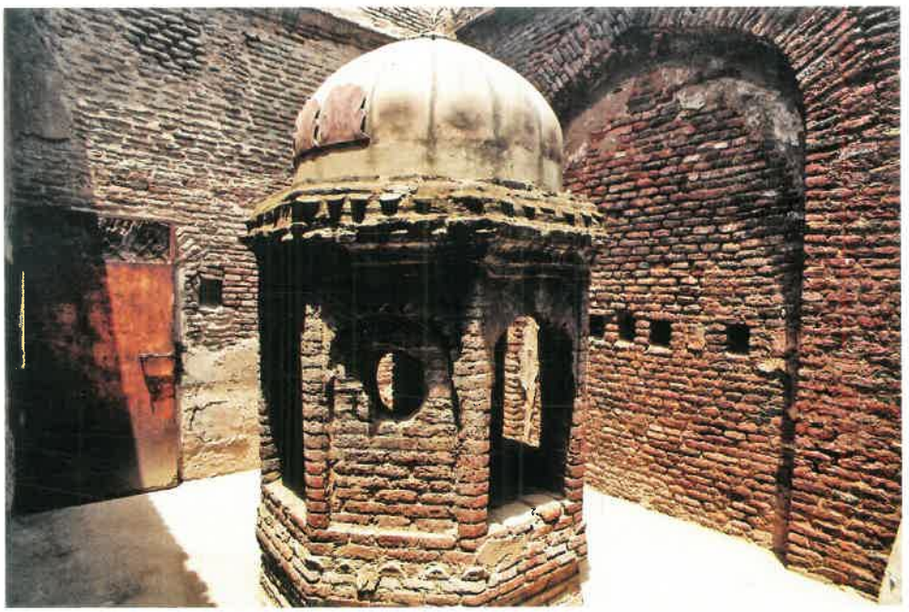


Model of the Walled City, Lahore, 1846-1849.

The Beginnings

The impressive mansion of the Governor's House has unique attributes, representative as it is of many diverse periods of history. Where on the one hand its core is rooted in the soil of Mughal Lahore, later additions represent the periods of Sikh dominance and British glory, culminating in the present custodians. All have been mindful of the importance of this historic structure and all vying to beautify it for the august residents who came to call it home, as well as making it representative of the empire or the federation which it sought to represent as its symbol.

The city in which the mansion rose is a cultural city *par excellence* and its roots are traced by historians to the legendary Lava, son of the mythological figure Rama. Many Hindu dynasties ruled the area and the ruins close to Lahore are said to be of the time of the Amakatis, mentioned in historical accounts as being near Ptolemy's











ABOVE: *Ancient coins from Lahore Museum Collection.*

ABOVE RIGHT: *Remains of ancient Temple of Loh, Lahore Fort.*

Labokla, thus indicating Lahore's existence during Alexander's invasion in the 4th century BC.

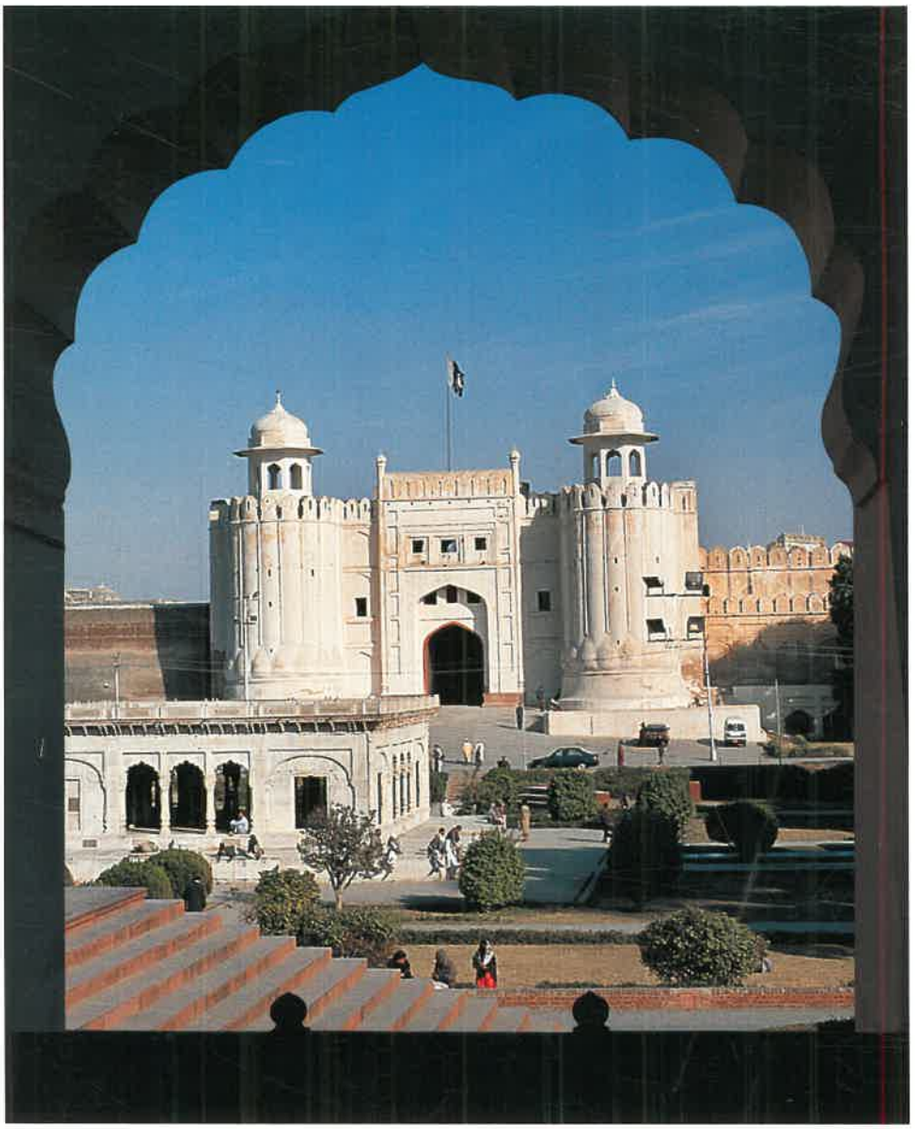
The account of the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsiang, records his visit in AD 630 to a Brahmanical city on his way to Jullunder, widely thought to have been Lahore. The celebrated Muslim scientist Alberuni (973-1050) also mentions the Kingdom of Lahore, when Mandhukur or Sialkot was the capital.

The successive invasions from 998 by Mahmud of Ghazni's forces and defeat of the local Hindu monarch Jai Pal, led to the establishment of Ghaznavid Kingdom in Delhi in 1042. The appointment of Malik Ayaz as governor not only established the present-day Lahore, it also brought about a measure of peaceful coexistence between the Muslim and the local Hindu community. As Lahore's importance grew it became the capital of the Ghaznavid ruler Masud III (1099-1114), and continued as the seat of the empire until 1193. The Muhammad Ghori attacks and later the Khokars' raids laid waste Lahore and its countryside. Lahore's importance at the time is gauged from the fact that Ghori's successor, Qutub-ud-din Aibak was crowned in Lahore, and although the city went through considerable hardship due to the conflict between the rulers in Delhi, Multan and Ghazni, finally Altamash was victorious, making himself master of the city in 1217.

During the next century Mongol hordes constantly laid it waste, and just as the reign of the Khiljis was bringing a measure of peace and prosperity, Amir Temur's attack in 1398 brought in its wake extreme terror and pillaging which all but destroyed the city.



ABOVE: *Tile mosaic (*kashi kari*) panels, Pictured Wall, Lahore Fort, 17th c.*



Alamgiri Gateway of the Lahore Fort seen from the Badshahi Masjid, Mughal, 1637.



ABOVE: *The founder of the Mughal dynasty, Emperor Babur, from Punjab Archives Collection.*

Mughal Lahore

As the Pathans assumed power with Bahlol Khan Lodhi as Sultan of Delhi, Lahore once again enjoyed a measure of peace. Daulat Khan Lodhi, a governor of the Lodhi dynasty, having become disgruntled with the central power at Delhi, in 1524 invited the assistance of Babur, the ruler of the small principality of Farghana.

In 1526 Babur arrived with his lean, well trained force to defeat the Lodhi army in the battle of Panipat. He was able to found the legendary Mughal Dynasty in the subcontinent, which for the next three centuries continued to wield dominance in the area. The authority of the Mughal emperor was eventually lost to the British imperial power after the First War of Independence in 1857.



The Lahore Fort has the distinction of carrying works by all the four Mughal emperors: Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

ABOVE: *View from Shahjahan`s 17th c. Shah Burj Quadrangle. Naulakha Pavilion is in the foreground on the right, with golden cupolas of the 19th c. Samadh of Ranjit Singh in the background, against the backdrop of the minarets and domes of the majestic 17th c. Badshahi Masjid.*

The Mughals brought to Lahore *shahr* (city) and Lahore *subah* (province) a level of prosperity never seen before. Lahore city's prominence coincided with its declaration as the second capital by Emperor Akbar who built the fort-palace (the Shahi Qila) during his extended stay of fourteen years in Lahore (1585 to 1598).

The tall sepulchral structure with a lofty cupola, that would form the core of the present Governor's House, belonged to a noble who had been a confidante of Akbar. Although the objective of the emperor was to control the northern frontier and disturbances by his step brother Mirza Hakim and the Tarikis in Kashmir, Akbar's stay in the city had far reaching implications. Lahore became a world famous city and a city of culture and arts, through the establishment of art *ateliers* for creating miniatures and illustrated manuscripts, and *karkhaneh* (workshops) for carpets and other objects.

Lahore remained a focus of attention for subsequent Mughal emperors. The next three Great Mughals, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, spared no effort in adorning the city with gardens, mosques and sepulchres of immense beauty. It thus became an impressive capital city and a focal point for Mughal art and architecture.







ABOVE: *Miniatures of three Great Mughals: Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan, from Punjab Archives Collection.*

ABOVE RIGHT: *Mausoleum of Emperor Jahangir, 1637, built by his consort Nur Jahan.*

RIGHT: *Middle Terrace, Bagh-e-Farah Bakhsh and Bagh-e-Faiz Bakhsh or the Shalamar Gardens, 1642.*



The city of Lahore, when seen from Mughal eyes, was a sprawling metropolis that extended over a vast area. The Mughal citadel acted as the focus of the Walled City, while *havelis* (mansions), gardens, tomb enclosures and mosques marked the limits of the extended town.

The extent of Mughal Lahore can be determined from the existence of monuments from Shahdara in the northwest, with a cluster of sepulchres for emperor Jahangir,





his consort Nur Jahan and her powerful brother Asaf Jah, built in Nur Jahan's Dilkusha Bagh, to Baghbanpura in the northeast – once the locality of gardens as the name implies – including the Shalamar Gardens or Bagh-e-Farah Bakhsh and Bagh-e-Faiz Bakhsh, to Mozang in the south defined by the 17th century tomb of poet-princess



ABOVE: *Masjid Wazir Khan, 1634, Walled City, Lahore. Punjab Archives Collection.*

RIGHT: *Chauburji, 1646, is a gateway known as such because of its four lofty corner towers.*

Zebunnisa. The central part of Lahore, which now appears a creation of the British, was dotted with a large number of Mughal structures — the western part still containing the beautiful and unusual tomb of Anarkali (whose name means pomegranate kernel), commemorating the Jahangiri love legend, and the elegant Wazir Khan's Baradari, built by Shahjahan's great noble and confidante Hakim Aliuddin or Ilmuddin, titled Wazir Khan, Subehdar (Governor) of the Punjab (1632), while in the east lies the Mughal Naulakha, now the hub of the British train systems, that once contained palaces and tombs of the *umara* (nobles) defined by the surviving Mosque of Dai Anga, all being indicative of the past Mughal glory. In the southeast is located Mian Mir or Darapur as it was once known, named after the unfortunate poet-prince Dara Shikoh who lost the battle of succession to Aurangzeb. He was much loved by Lahoris and in turn deeply loved Lahore, where the mortal remains of whose wife Nadira Begam and his spiritual mentor Mian Mir lie buried.

The one-eyed Sikh ruler Maharajah Ranjit Singh considered himself the heir to the Mughal Empire. He not only followed many of the customs of the Mughal court, he built buildings utilizing elements taken from Mughal monuments. Even though he had conquered the citadel of the Mughals, he is said to have never seated himself on the throne in the Diwan-e-Aam of the Lahore Fort.

Rise of Sikh Power

As the Mughal hold on power in the centre weakened, the triumvirate of Sikhs became ascendant in the Punjab. Later, Ranjit Singh (1780-1839) rose as the dominant leader. Through a life which was in constant turmoil, war and strife, he managed to rule the Punjab with an iron hand. He captured Lahore in 1799, which provided him the base for his rise to power, declaring himself Maharajah in 1801.

The one-eyed Sikh ruler (ruled 1801-1839) considered himself the heir to the Mughal kingdom. Even though he had conquered the citadel of the Mughals, he is said never to have seated himself on the throne in the Fort. Ranjit Singh was a shrewd military strategist, and took advantage of the weaknesses of his adversaries to rule over an ever-expanding empire. In 1813, it was in Lahore that he forced Kabul's deposed ruler Shah Shuja, to part with the famed Kohinoor, a bauble that he took great pride in and never tired of showing off whenever he received foreign visitors. Although the British had reservations regarding him, they were keen to maintain close relations with Ranjit Singh. As



RIGHT: *One-eyed ruler of the Punjab, Maharajah Ranjit Singh (1801-1839).*



General view of Samadh of Maharajah Ranjit Singh and others, 1848.





ABOVE: *Portraits of Ranjit Singh`s European generals: Allard and Avitabile.*

Gilbert Elliot, the first Earl of Minto arrived as Governor General in 1807, he set about initiating a British diplomatic offensive against the joint Franco-Russian threat in what were considered buffer states, Sindh and Punjab among them. The first formal contact was made with the Sikh ruler in 1808, through one of the missions sent out at the time. It was headed by Charles Metcalfe (later Governor General 1835-36), and arrived in the capital Lahore, considered the most important of the inner line buffer states. The Treaty of Amritsar was signed in 1809. This recognized the sovereignty of Ranjit Singh and agreed to have no concern with the territories and subjects of the "Raja of Lahore" to the northwards of the River Sutlej, while Ranjit gave up the tract of country that he had occupied on the left bank of Sutlej.

Some European 19th century visitors credit European mercenaries, Ventura, Allard, Court and Avitabile, all granted the rank of general by the Sikh ruler, with helping him in forming "a well armed and tolerably disciplined army of 50,000 men, besides 100,000 regular troops," a force dreaded by his weaker neighbours such as the Talpur rulers in Sindh.





ABOVE: *Portraits of Ranjit Singh`s European generals: Court and Ventura.*

After two decades, and subsequent to the first high level Anglo-Sikh meeting held in October 1831 at Rooper, arranged with great pomp between Governor General Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835) and the "Lahore Chief" as he was also referred to by the British, relations between the two powers continued to improve. The perceived threat of the French, and the British compulsion to install a friendly ruler in Afghanistan led to an alliance with Ranjit Singh but one which resulted in the disastrous First Anglo-Afghan War (1839). Although later the British would annex the Punjab, during Ranjit Singh's lifetime the British missions, as closest of allies, were received with great fanfare and ceremony.

The death of Ranjit Singh in July 1839 created much despondency in British circles, particularly as it occurred at the outset of the First Anglo-Afghan War. In addition, after the Sikh ruler's death a period of intense warfare ensued among his successors which paved the way for the annexation of the Punjab by the British.

British Ascendancy

The First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-1846) on the battlegrounds of Mudki, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon provided the opportunity for the British to take the first step towards seizing complete control of the Punjab.

As a result of the Anglo-Sikh treaty signed in Lahore in March 1846, a British force was stationed in the Lahore Fort. By December 1846 another convention was signed which resulted in a permanent cantonment for the British troops which were garrisoned in Anarkali, a locality named after the tomb of the legendary tragic heroine. This arrangement was intended to last for another eight years until the infant Maharajah Dulip Singh had attained his majority. However, when Mulraj rebelled in Multan, the Second Anglo-Sikh War on the battlegrounds of Multan and Gujrat resulted in total ascendancy of the British. On March 29, 1849, the sovereignty of the Punjab passed from the hands of the Sikh Maharajah to the British Resident, Sir Henry Lawrence. Dulip Singh was provided an annuity of £50,000 in lieu of the Kohinoor diamond and the state of the Punjab. The British colours were hoisted from the ramparts of Lahore citadel declaring Lahore to be the capital of a British province.



RIGHT: *John Laird Mair Lawrence (1811-1879), Chief Commissioner and first Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab (1853-59), Governor General and Viceroy of India (1864-1869).*

After the battle of Sobraon Henry Lawrence had been sent to Lahore in 1846 as the British Resident, to oversee maintenance of peace



ABOVE: *Lawrence Hall, 1861-62, built as a tribute to John Lawrence.*

with the Sikhs. Subsequently, John Lawrence took Henry's place in August 1848, whilst Henry was in Simla. According to G. Hutchinson, compiler of the papers of Robert Montgomery deposited in the British Library, the views of the two brothers were directly opposed, "Henry pleaded for the buffer State, John was bent on annexation." When Henry came back to Lahore in 1849, he, "as usual" expressed his sympathy with the Sikhs, which did not go down well with the Governor General, the Earl (later Marquess) of Dalhousie (1848-1856).

The Second Anglo-Sikh War culminated in a decisive victory for the British. Raja Lal Singh, *Wazir*, and Raja Teja (also Tej) Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Khalsa army (Sikh force), who had been reconfirmed in their posts in November 1845, are perceived to have played a treacherous role which led to the surrender of 120,000 Sikh weapons of war and the annexation of the Punjab by the British.



The Board of Administration appointed at this time consisted of Henry Lawrence, President, John Lawrence, Senior Member and Mansel as Junior Member, to look after the affairs of the Punjab. Robert Napier and Alick Taylor were appointed engineers and Robert Montgomery Commissioner of Lahore, later Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

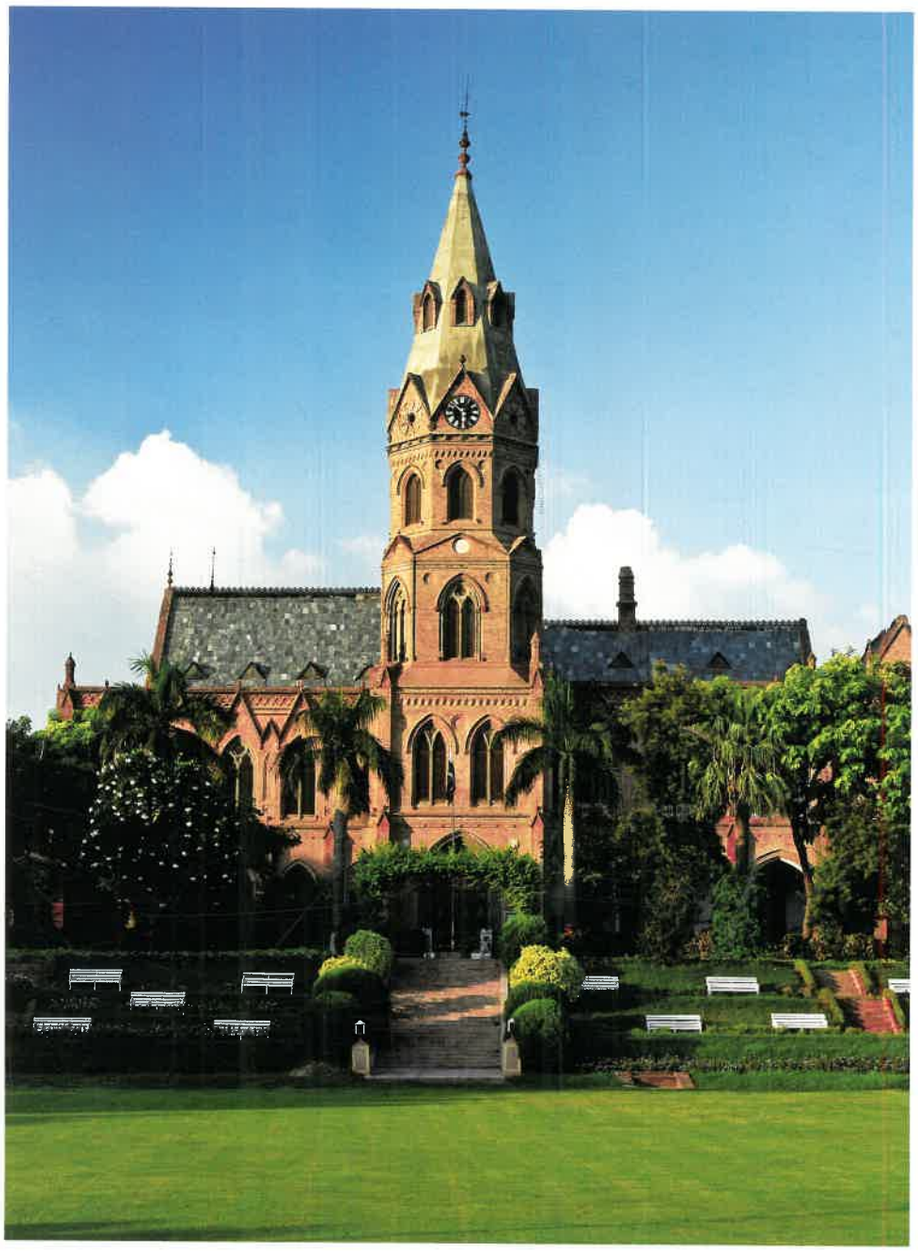
When the Ajmere Residency fell vacant in December 1852, Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident, and his place in Lahore was taken up by his brother John.



ABOVE: *The Punjab Civil Secretariat was the first British Residency, 1847. Its core was built by Ranjit Singh`s European General Jean Baptiste Ventura.*

RIGHT: *Tomb of Anarkali, 1615, now Punjab Archives. Used for housing Sikh and British Periods records.*

For the British, Lahore became a strategic station to carry out the campaigns for the preservation or expansion of the empire, such as the suppression of the "Sepoys' Rising" – the First War of Independence in 1857 – and the First and Second Afghan Wars (1839 and 1878).



Government College University's distinctive Indo Gothic tower, 1872-77.

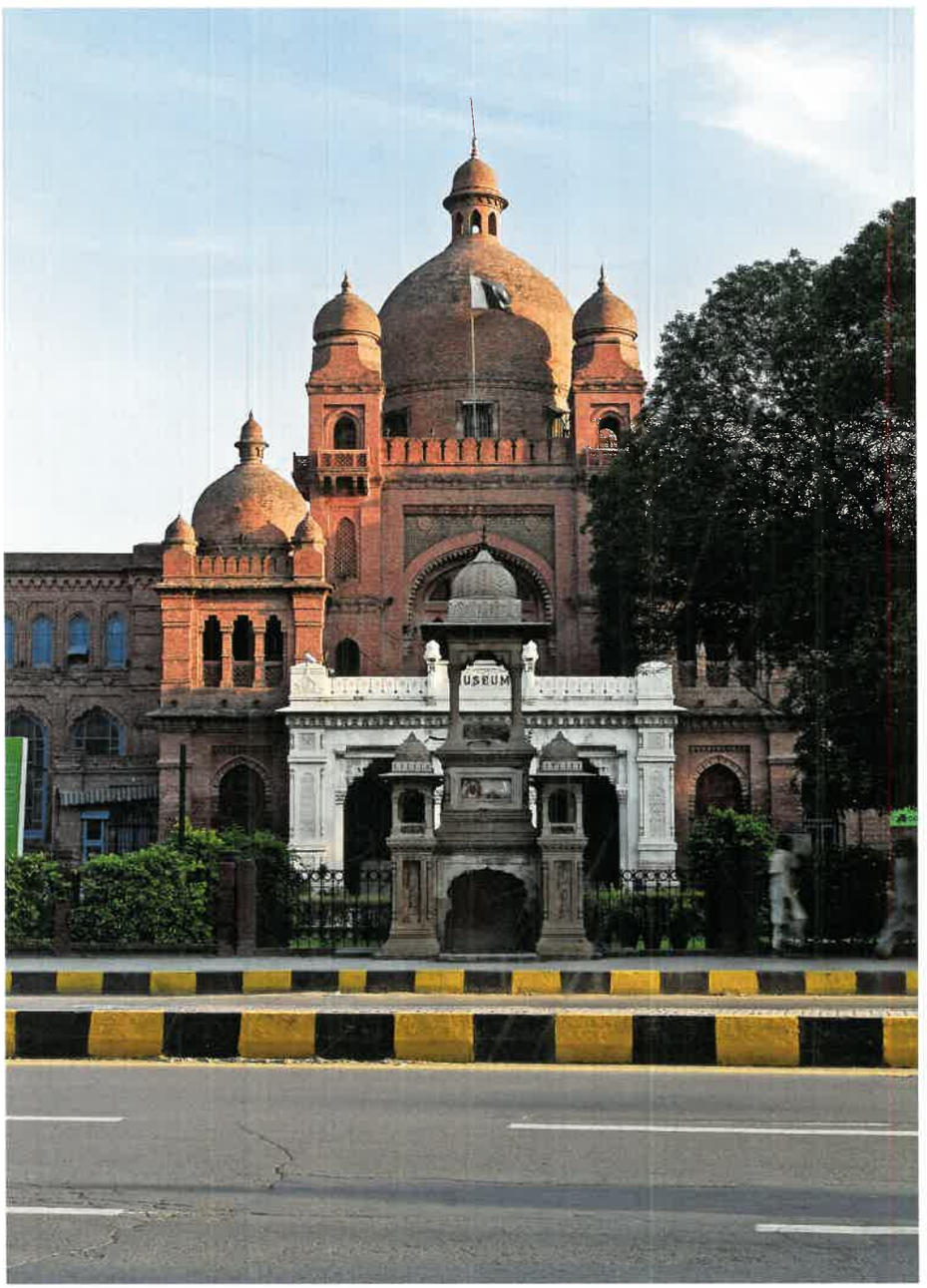
Robert Montgomery had replaced Mansel in 1851 as member of the Board and is said to have acted often as a buffer between the two Lawrence brothers, who as mentioned before, had divergent views on governing the vast province of the Punjab.

Rising in Lahore

The Chief Commissioner John Lawrence was away on that crucial May 11th evening when the telegram arrived regarding the Meerut Outbreak, Robert's swift action through a cleverly worked out stratagem crushed the native "Sepoys' Rising" in

Lahore in the First War of Independence in 1857. The swift and ferocious action taken in May 1857 was described by Hutchinson in his introduction to the Montgomery Collection, when through the use of "a dozen guns and three hundred rank and file of H.M.'s 81st Regiment," 3,500 native sepoys were forced to lay down their arms with threat of imminent death. According to writer Lt. Col. H.A. Newell (1917), the disarming of the native troops thwarted a conspiracy to take control of the Lahore Fort and so gain possession of the treasury and arsenal. He quotes an official report of the crisis: "But for this [the disarming] the North-West Provinces and the Punjab would have been for the time irrevocably lost. Delhi could not have been taken and India must have been, ab initio, reconquered."

As Neo-Mughals, the British aspired to replicate the legacy of architectural splendour left by the Mughals. In Lahore they built impressive Neo-Classical buildings reflecting the might of the empire to picturesque Neo-Gothic expressing the Christian missionary spirit. But more than any other, the Anglo-Mughal style, devised by the rulers in response to the rising tide of nationalism, shaped the environment of the late 19th and 20th century Lahore.



RIGHT: *The Anglo-Mughal Lahore Museum, 1893.*

In 1858, matters were finally settled. After the crushing of the rising, the last Mughal emperor in Delhi, Bahadur Shah II, was tried, found guilty by a puppet court and exiled to Rangoon to die an unsung death. The Honourable East India Company also met its demise and the reins of power were formally handed over to the British Government. John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner, was now designated Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, albeit only from January to February 1859. When he visited Punjab again it would be in 1864 as governor general and viceroy.

British Adornment of Lahore

For the next 100 years, the British endeavour to beautify Lahore in the manner of the Great Mughals paid dividends in the form of spectacular structures. These impressive buildings adorned the city, and at the same time local inhabitants and local merchant princes, impressed by the new architectural idiom, built imperial-vernacular structures, intermixing local motifs with European Classical or Gothic imagery. The style that flourished on the soil of the Punjab was the brick-based Anglo-Mughal architecture, which due to the enthusiasm of artist-teachers such as Lockwood Kipling and Bhai Ram Singh resulted in magnificent buildings, utilizing Lahore's exquisite artisanship. During the early 20th century Lahore's major urban space – Regal Chowk – was reorganized through the efforts of architect Basil Sullivan, who also designed a major expansion of the Governor's House.



ABOVE: *Minar-i-Pakistan located in Iqbal Park, earlier Minto Park.*

Independence

In 1947, due to the inspiring leadership provided by the Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Pakistan achieved independence based on the Lahore Resolution passed on March 23, 1940, in the huge ground where the commemorative memorial, architect Murat Khan's Minar-i-Pakistan, stands opposite the Mughal Shahi Qila and Ranjeet Singh's tomb. Lahore has continued to flourish and thrive on the palpable historicity that is woven into the many layers of its history, just as the Governor's House, as a symbol of the Federation of Pakistan, presents a unified ensemble based on its diverse historical parts.

ANCIENT LINEAGE

Mughal Core to Imperial Mansion



Governor's House, Lahore



Ancient Lineage

Mughal Core to Imperial Mansion

Introduction

Today the Governor's House represents the Federation of Pakistan, and is vastly more accessible to the general public than it was when it was utilized by the lieutenant governors and governors representing the British Raj. Known as Government House at the time, the building was designed to act as the symbol of imperial power. This is where the Lord Sahib, or Lat Sahib, as the governor was known, resided. The sprawling estate ensured that the highest British official in the province could be sufficiently aloof and insulated from others, particularly the locals. In all provinces, the governors sought to build impressive mansions imposing enough to overawe the visitor. This is where the Raj governor lived, worked and entertained. And this is where honoured guests from overseas and the colony itself were received with fanfare and full protocol.

Governor's House has attributes vastly different from being a mere residence. Over a period of over one hundred and fifty years there has been a transformation in its architectural character due to events, changing requirements and the altered political scenario in the subcontinent, so that it is more like a living entity than an inanimate structure. Where many occupants strove to leave an indelible imprint, so were they themselves affected by the enduring character of the great house.

There is no continuity in occupation over generations. Occupants change regularly within a few years, arriving or leaving with their entourages, sometimes leaving a durable and lasting stamp in the form of extensions, renovations and indeed a wealth of anecdotes and remembrances of their periods.

Symbol of the Raj

That the building had to be of sufficient import was understood to be a pre-requisite for perpetuation of the British rule, for unless the supreme representative lived in adequate splendour, how would he overawe the local rulers, who had their own elaborate estates, jewels and an unending train of followers? The genesis of what government houses should represent had been established by the pomp-loving Marquess Wellesley, when he built his architectural *tour de force* in Calcutta, modelled on Robert Adam's Keddeleston Hall in England. The grandeur and pomp was justified by him: he had pursued his predetermined aim relentlessly by accomplishing the fall of Mysore and killing Tipu Sultan (1799), ensured submission of the Maratha power to British arms (1802) and cleansed Indian states of French influence.

"I wish India to be ruled from a palace, not from a counting house; with the ideas of a Prince, not with those of a retail-dealer in muslins and indigo," declared 19th century traveller Lord Valentia at the opening of Governor General Wellesley's Government House.

Government House, Lahore which began with being the home of the Resident, also looked up to other Residencies. The most prominent Residency was the one built in Hyderabad (Deccan) by the flamboyant and exotic Resident James Achilles Fitzpatrick. Designed as an impressive house in 1803, it was conceived in the Palladian style and was no doubt influenced by the majestic mansion completed by Governor General Wellesley. The justification offered by Fitzpatrick expressed the underlying principles for building such mansions as quoted by writer Philip Davies: "the keeping up of an outward appearance of power in many instances saves the necessity of resort to the actual exercise of it." The use of architectural symbolism for governing the empire had thus been laid as early as the beginning of the 19th century.



ABOVE: *Painting in the Governor`s House by a French artist.*

None understood the symbolism implicit in a Raj Government House better than the early 19th century traveller Viscount George Valentia. Even as intense criticism was being directed by the East India Company Court of Directors in London at Wellesley for his extravagance, Lord Valentia, in his book *Voyages and Travels in India* commented in favour of Wellesley: "The British, in particular, ought to emulate the splendid works of the Princes of the House of Timour ... In short, I wish India to be ruled from a palace, not from a counting house; with the ideas of a Prince, not with those of a retail-dealer in muslins and indigo."

The thoughts expressed by Valentia would continue to resonate throughout the 19th century and beyond in placing emphasis on outward pomp. It was widely believed that being in the land of pageantry and ceremony of the Mughals, once considered the most powerful rulers in the world, it was essential to impress the populace with a spectacular display of



According to Lord Curzon, John Lawrence's great Durbars at Lahore, Agra and Lucknow were conducted with all the old time ceremony. "No one understood better than he that in the East, pomp may often be power; and no one accordingly was more ready, when occasion required it, to drop his ordinary self, and to exchange the privacy, the simplicity, the unceasing desk-work of his ordinary life, for the gorgeousness and circumstance and magnificence of a great Eastern monarch."

ABOVE RIGHT: *View from the west.*

splendour. The other factor at play was the desire of the rulers to show the magnificence of the Raj. When these objectives were combined, the government houses morphed from the simple structures of early British traders into grand and stately mansions, more akin to palaces rather than simple residences.

The viceroy of a century later, Marquis Curzon of Kedleston (1900-1905), writing in his book on government houses, narrates that the revival of grandeur had begun as part of a deliberate policy as far back as the first Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William, namely Lord Warren Hastings (1773-1785). Hastings was determined that there should be "more form and state" at the Government House in Calcutta than ever before. All through his career he strove to "maintain a higher level of style." Thus when he drove, it would have to be "a carriage and four" with a syce attending each horse, attired in a white wig, a red coat and cocked hat with two of his ADCs in uniform and wigs seated opposite. The "native coachmen" would be wearing scarlet cummerbunds, and seated on a red hammer

cloth, with *syces* running at the head of each horse and two more running behind, as well as half a dozen *chobdars* with silver maces on their shoulders marching in front. This example was emulated later by the early Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, when they would ride in their camel carriages with great ceremony. According to writer Mark Bence-Jones Montgomery's camel carriage also incorporated a postillion in scarlet on each camel and a driver in scarlet on the box, and was maintained until the Second World War. When the Lat (Lord) and Lady Sahib would drive to the Lahore Races, it was with great fanfare, escorted as they were by lancers and preceded by kettledrums on another camel.

Lahore Government House

Where most government houses were purpose built, the one in Lahore was built around an existing structure to which at various times several additions were made. The size and style of various extensions were determined in view of the growing importance of the Punjab in the eyes of the rulers, and considering how they wished to utilize the building's architectural expression in governing the empire. As a symbol of the Raj also the style and size of the government house were of great significance in order that the local populace should understand the great value of the Raj in their lives. The Lahore Government House was of particular importance, especially in the wake of the rising of 1857, and the need to quell and dominate the rebellious natives. It is not surprising then, that in the early days of the British annexation of the Punjab, the additions to the building, although not insignificant, were comparatively modest. However within the next decade, after the rising was quashed, the building acquired an imposing Palladian portico by Robert Montgomery to provide a suitable setting from where the native populace could be ruled. The Indo-Gothic McLeod wing of 1870 became expressive of the Christian missionary zeal, acknowledging the ecclesiastical fervour of British administrators of the period, when each one to arrive was in the mould of a Christian soldier; and Donald McLeod, who determined the architectural style of the period, was no different. The last addition in the pre-1947 period was by Michael O'Dwyer, a controversial lieutenant governor who tried to muzzle the voice of nationalists. He was equally mindful, or perhaps even more so, of the importance of expressing the grandeur and dignity of the imperial vision that he represented and knew he could rely on Basil Sullivan, the consulting architect of the Punjab Government to implement it. Sullivan's wings and his treatment of the entire building sought to bring together the disparate elements into a complete whole. Not for one moment would he forget the majesty that must be created as a unified expression even if it was an incremental building with its roots in the Great Mughals' Empire.





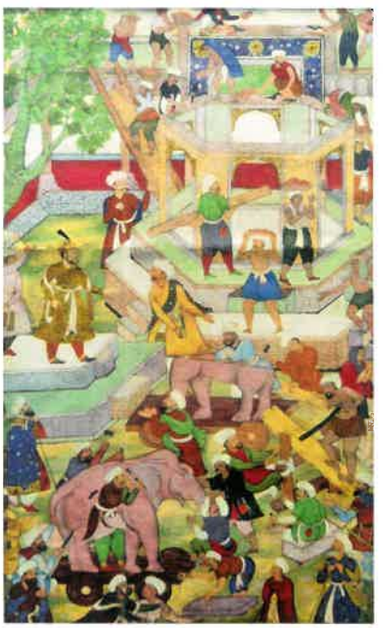




ABOVE: *Seals, coin and stamp representing different periods from Mughal, Sikh and British to Independent Pakistan.*

Stage 1: The Mughal Sepulchre
Antique Roots

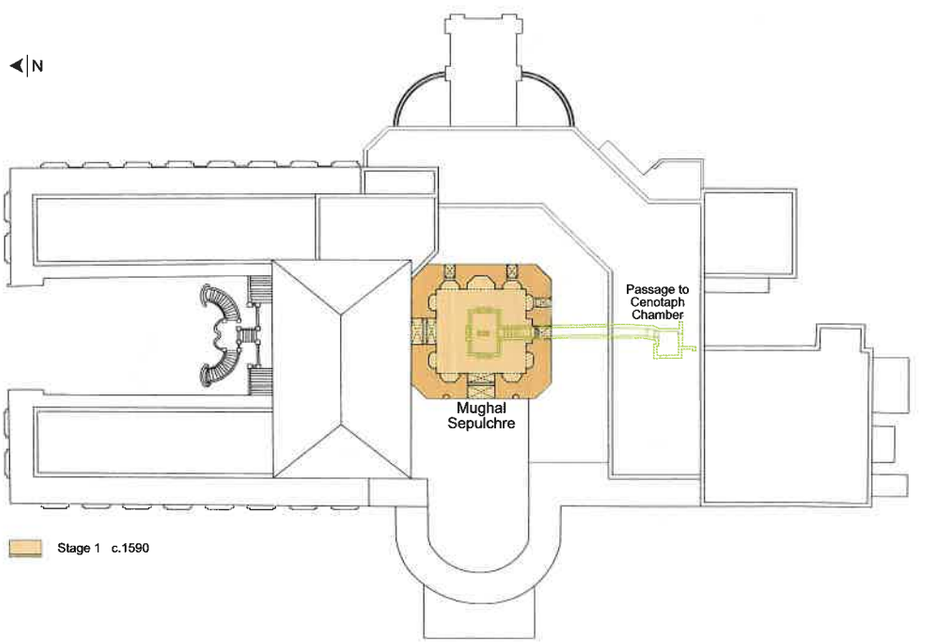
Introduction



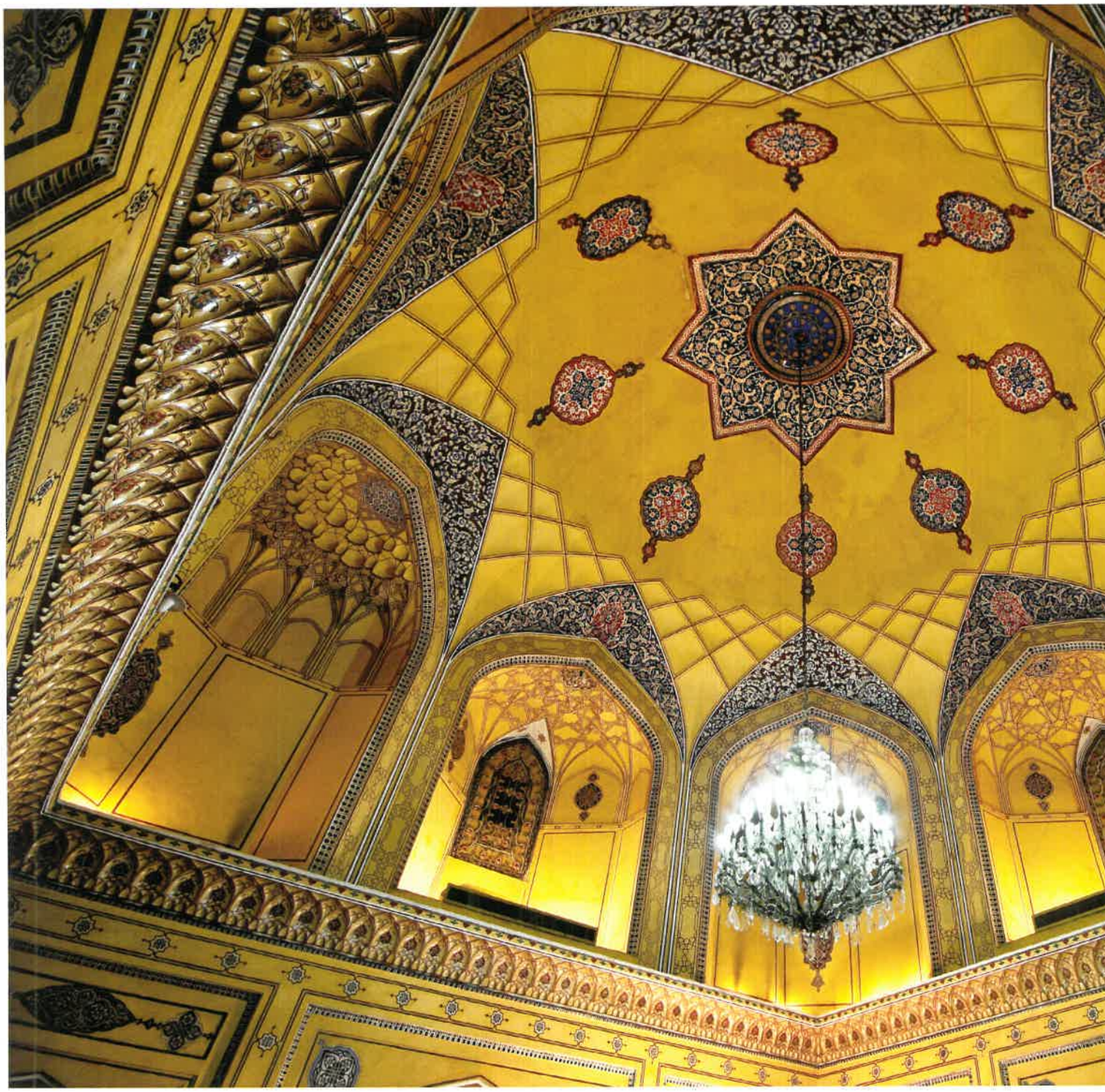
ABOVE: *Palace construction, Mughal miniature. Lahore Museum Collection.*

The Governor's House of Lahore has impressive lineage since the original core belongs to the Mughal Period. According to the research and conclusions of the conservator and writer Waliullah Khan, the building belonged to none other than an Akbar grandee, Mir Qasim Khan, Mir-i-Bahr, Chaman Ara-i-Khurasan (Admiral-in-Chief). In view of the single dome (rather than the double dome construction popularized during Jahangir's reign), he concludes that the building is a pre-Jahangiri structure and dates it to the 1590s. In view of the lack of conclusive written evidence or records, it may be conjectured that although the building was constructed during the 16th century, the elaborate treatment of internal surfaces would indicate considerable ornamentation during the 17th century as proof of the preoccupation of both Emperors Jahangir and Shahjahan with surface ornamentation. While Akbari buildings are remarkable for the use of sculpted and carved stone, in the later periods, the surface of the common, ordinary brick was covered with lime stucco and most surfaces embellished with fresco (*naqqashi*) or tile-mosaic (*kashi kari*). The tomb of Qasim Khan does not bear any evidence of use of *kashi kari*; however, the internal surfaces are highly embellished with *naqqashi*.

Although some 19th century accounts date the decoration to early British period, much of the existing work is attributed to the Mayo School of Art and the handiwork



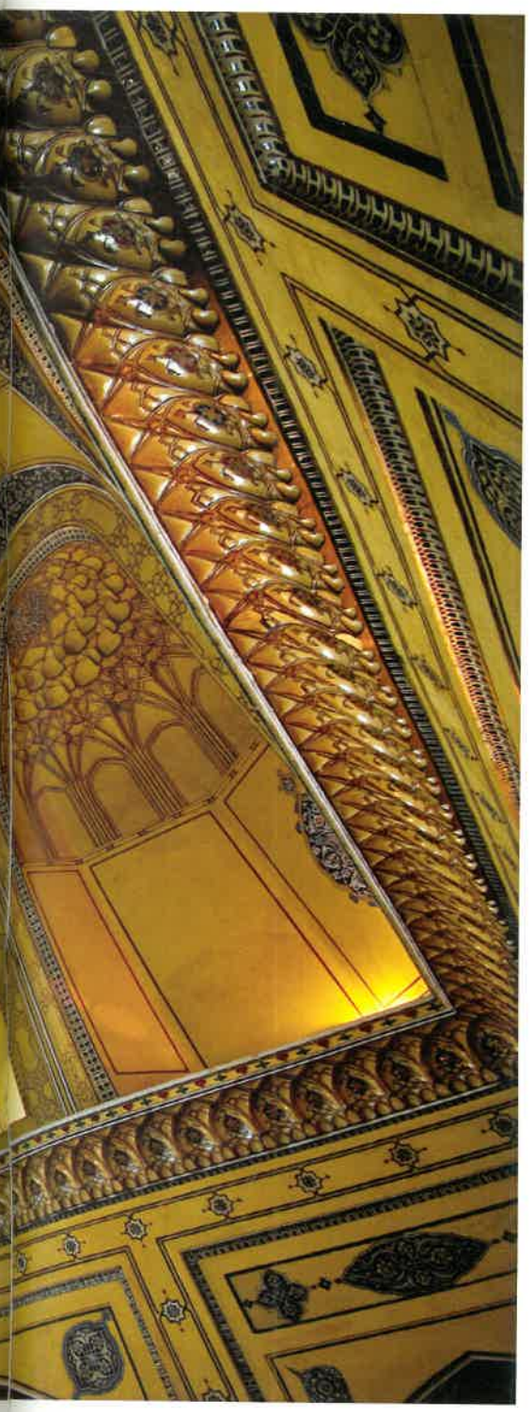
RIGHT: *The Mughal Core. First Floor Plan showing the original Mughal sepulchral chamber in relation to the extended building.*



ABOVE: *The lofty Mughal sepulchral chamber rising to a height of 40 feet, an effortless transformation from a square plan to a celestial cupola through the use of highly decorative cusped arch deep-set alcoves as squinches. The chamber has been used as a dining room from the earliest days of the British Residency.*

of pupils of Lockwood Kipling and Bhai Ram Singh, both artists of great repute and both erstwhile principals of the Mayo School during the last quarter of the 19th century.

Although a square shape internally, externally the sepulchral core is in the form of an irregular octagon, its square corners having been chamfered on plan. The building is in the tradition of a grand conception of a lofty and majestic structure.



The original sepulchral building was conceived as a *hashtbihisht* formation, an octagon which was designed in the tradition of other similar tombs. Akbari buildings were designed with great care and reflected the Iranian/Tajik conventions but at the same time also showed an attempt at synthesis with local building vocabulary of the subcontinent.

Original Builder

In his exhaustive discussion regarding the identity of Qasim Khan, Waliullah has been able to unearth the names of several personages with this name or title. Through a process of elimination he is able to identify the one most likely to be buried in the tomb now defined as the dining room part of the Governor's House. The information about the original builder of the sepulchre, Qasim Khan Mir Bahr has been culled from *Ain-i-Akbari* a fascinating compilation by the famous courtier of emperor Akbar, Abul Fazal Allami, who has penned the most exhaustive and eulogistic descriptions of the events and personalities of the Akbari age.

It appears that Qasim Khan was the son of Mirza Dost's sister, who is mentioned in the *Akbar Nama*, the court account by Abul Fazl, as Pahlwan Dost Mir Bahr or one in charge of royal forests. Qasim Khan, and his brother Khwajgi Muhammad Hussain are said to have deserted Mirza Kamran in favour of Akbar's father Humayun, by throwing themselves over the turret when the latter besieged his step brother Mirza Kamran in the fortress of Kabul. They were received with distinction by Humayun, and on his accession Akbar made Qasim Khan a commander of three thousand.

A close relative of Emperor Akbar from his mother Hamida Banu Begam – who was herself the daughter of the grandee mentioned in the *Akbar Nama* as Pahlwan Dost Mir Bahr and in Emperor Babar's poignant memoirs *Babar Nama* as Baba Dost – Qasim Khan himself was the son of the sister of Dost Mir Bahr. He was thus a cousin of Akbar's mother Hamida Banu Begam. As Baba Dost is also mentioned with the title *pahlwan* (a wrestler) an appendage that has been used for Qasim Khan as well – this provides the clue to the appellation Gumbaz or Gumbad Kushtiwalla or the Wrestler's Cupola, as the estate is called by Syed Muhammad Latif, the prolific 19th century historian in his detailed account of buildings of significance in Lahore.

Presumably it was due to Qasim Khan's exceptional performance in supervising the fort at Agra that in 1577-78 Akbar made him Commander of Agra. Less than a decade later Qasim Khan was instrumental in bringing the ascendancy of the



ABOVE: *Detail of wood carving in the Dining Room.*

Mughal throne over Kashmir, a territory that became the favourite summer destination of the emperor and successive Mughal rulers. In 1587, two years after the annexation of Kashmir, Qasim Khan was made Governor of Kabul but was assassinated within 6 years by an impersonator named Muhammad Zaman Khan. Zaman Khan had been arrested by Qasim Khan's son Hashim Beg (Hashim Khan) but was pardoned in generosity of spirit by Qasim Khan, and was released only to carry out his heinous act. The title of *Chaman-Ara-i-Khurasan* that Qasim Khan carried is thought by Blochman, the translator of Abul Fazl's *Ain-i-Akbari*, simply to signify Governor of Kabul. The addition of *Ajala* to the name indicates that he would have been an expert in making *ajala*; or a raft of wooden planks for water channel crossing, a skill with which Qasim Khan is credited.

The entire family seems to have served the successive Mughal emperors with loyalty and devotion. Qasim Khan in the service of Humayun and Akbar, his son Hashim Khan serving Akbar and Jahangir, while his grandson titled Qasim Khan Mir Aab Mir Atish served Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. The grandson was rewarded for his services to the throne by Shahjahan when he was honoured with the distinguished rank of 5,000 self and 5,000 horse *du-aspa* and *seh-aspa* – a rare privilege since only 20 such *mansabdars* or nobles were honoured by Shahjahan – along with a cash award of one hundred thousand rupees, and the governorship of Ahmadabad in Gujarat.

Architectural Characteristics

The cenotaph in the tomb is placed in a subterranian burial chamber, which is rectangular in plan and is almost at the same level as the adjacent ground. It is reached through a small doorway and a restricted lobby, by traversing a narrow corridor over 60 feet long and negotiating a few steps up and a few down. Walliullah, who carried out repairs in Governor's House and also penned a book on it, takes the credit for unearthing the lost cenotaph in 1979 when he cleared the subterranian chamber.

The public floor of the mausoleum, which is actually the first floor of the building, situated twelve feet above the original ground, is internally a square. The combination of deep-set alcoves and *muqarnas* (squinches) along with the loftiness of proportions provides the interior of the original sepulchre a grandeur that would hardly be possible in other types of buildings. The square chamber carries wide openings at the centre of each of the four sides, each opening flanked by deep-set alcoves defined by graceful cusped arches and terminating with a decorative frieze, its first stage rising to a height of over 16 feet. The conversion of the square into an octagon is achieved in a dramatic manner by once again using deep alcove-like

insets defined by cusped arches and crowned with semi-cupolas, placed at the centre of each of the four sides, while the corners of the square form below are straddled by splayed alcoves, the decorative features augmenting the grand spatial characteristics. The squinches above the eight alcoves bring about the ultimate transformation from a square to a circle, providing the base for the rise of a cupola fully ornamented with medallions and a star, echoing the eight pointed star figure created by the joining of eight alcoves rising up from the first stage. The decorative fresco features enhance the remarkable structural elements, and have been carried out cleverly while replicating some of the ornamental characteristics of Masjid Wazir Khan. This is a remarkable collection of fresco designs which endows the entire interior with celestial attributes.

It is no wonder that while there was a lack of imposing spaces during the early days of British occupation and when the first British additions took place, from 1851-53 Henry and Honoria Lawrence made good use of the imposing sepulchral chamber as a room in which to dine and entertain in great style. The beginning made by the Lawrences in converting the chamber into a dining hall was continued by other occupants. The fresco decoration has continued to be well maintained and the dining room continues to provide a grand setting for state dinners.

BELOW: *View from the southeast. The octagonal form of the Mughal sepulchre rises in the rear, above later additions seen in the foreground.*



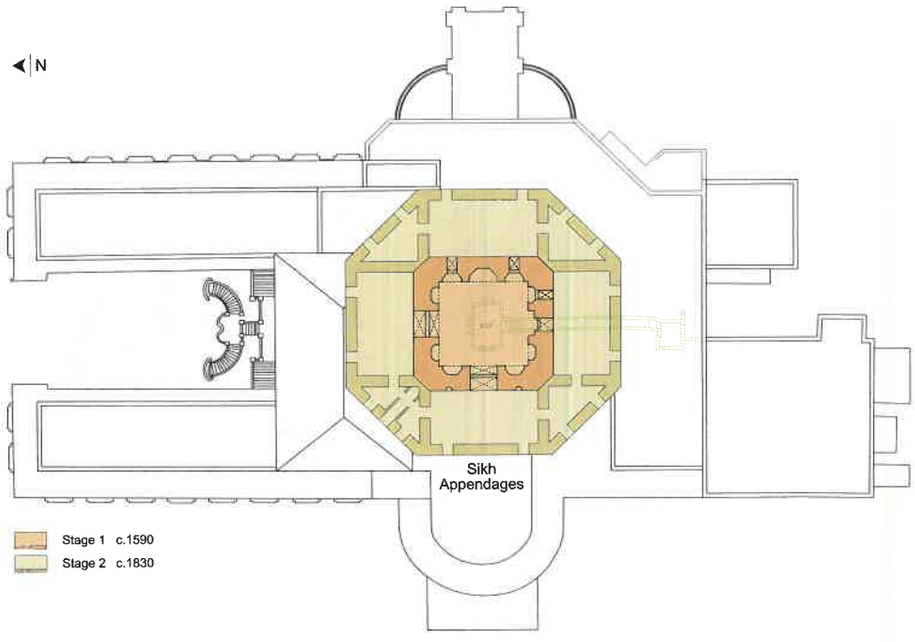
Stage 2: From Tomb to Residence

A Sikh Estate

Introduction



In the early part of the 19th century as the Sikh power grew in the Punjab, the original Mughal tomb lent itself to conversion into the residence of a Sikh noble. It was quite customary during the rule of Maharajah Ranjit Singh for him to give away Mughal buildings, particularly tombs, to his favourite officers. It was thus that the imposing tomb of Anarkali was gifted to his European General Ventura, having first been used by the Sikh heir apparent Kharrak Singh as his abode. This is apparent from the writings of the French naturalist, Victor Jacquemont, who arrived at the court of the Sikh ruler in March 1831. Introduced as "Lord Doctor Victor Jacquemont" by the British Governor General Sir William Bentinck in a letter addressed to Ranjit Singh, the young Frenchman was assured of a gracious reception at the Sikh ruler's court as well as by his European army generals. When Jacquemont was provided accommodation in the middle of a beautiful garden in a little palace furnished with extreme luxury and elegance, he noted that the "large Mughal tomb" was occupied by the wife of Ranjit's Italian General Ventura. According to the erstwhile Keeper of the Records of the Punjab (now the Punjab Archives), H.L.O. Garrett, the tomb-residence had been shared by both Allard and Ventura soon after their joining the Sikh ruler's force, after Ranjit Singh "cleared out a Sikh Sardar" from the tomb, reported to have been Kharrak Singh.



ABOVE: *Sketch of an Akalee, the Sikh warrior. Lahore Museum Collection.*

RIGHT: *First Floor plan showing the Sikh addition to the original Mughal core, converting the building from an irregular to a regular octagon.*

Many other Mughal tombs, mosques and other structures had been adapted for disparate uses during Ranjit Singh's reign. It was therefore not surprising that the Gumbud Kushtiwalla was also gifted to one of the Sikh Sardars – Ranjit Singh's favourite Jemadar Khushal Singh.

Khushal Singh and Teja Singh

The Jemadar, a Hindu Brahmin, had joined the first-raised regiment of Ranjit Singh, and initially became a runner or footman of the Punjab ruler, rising in 1811 to the position of Master of the Deorhi or Master of the Entry. From the rank of a private soldier, his phenomenal rise due to loyalty to Ranjit Singh, gained Khushal Singh the command of a great portion of the artillery. Dr. M.L. MacGregor, M.D., who, as medical officer in the Political Agency of Ludhiana, had treated Ranjit Singh, has left a colourful record of "Jemadar Khooshyal Singh" which is best related in his own words: "The rise of the Jemadar is said to be rather of a romantic nature. During some of Runjit's adversities, this man was placed as sentry over the tent in which the Maharajah was sleeping; the rest of the latter was disturbed, and troubled, so that he awoke several times during the night, and enquired who was keeping watch over him. The answer to these repeated enquiries was always `Khooshyal Singh`. This circumstance, if we may credit native reports, had the effect of endearing him to Runjit, who had ever since shewn him great favour, and advanced him to the post he now holds. The Jemadar is an uneducated man, but possessing great shrewdness, and natural talent; he, like his master, does not appear to suffer from the want of a liberal education. He is accused of cruelty and oppression; but these are feelings so common to upstarts in every country, as to be hardly worth noticing."

BELOW: *A rendering of the Court of Maharajah Ranjit Singh from Princes Bamba Collection, Fort Museum, Lahore Fort.*



The enmity within different factions of the Sikh nobility was quite evident even before the death of "The Lion of Lahore" which later grew into a full scale war among them. Shahamat Ali, who as Persian secretary to the mission led by Lt. Col. Wade, visited the court of Ranjit Singh in connection with setting up the tri-partite agreement for invasion on Kabul, noted in 1839 that "Jemadar Khoshal Singh on the one hand and the Sindhianwallas, four Bhaes, and the Missels on the other, are not on good terms, and try to injure each other."

Once "The Lion of Lahore" died, fragmentation and infighting among his descendants and followers accelerated. The ferocity of the inter-Sikh conflict all but destroyed Lahore, damaging even the robustly built structure of the Lahore Fort. There were many it seemed who were more interested in securing British



favours rather than in trying to resuscitate the Sikh rule. Among those who sided with the British was Khushal Singh's heir and nephew Teja (also Tej) Singh. It was Teja Singh who was in possession of the Jemadar's great estate and the sepulcher-turned-residence at the time of the annexation of the Punjab.

Sardar Teja Singh had been reconfirmed in his office of Commander-in-Chief of the Khalsa Army in November 1845, and that is the reason why he was referred to as General Tej Singh in the *Lahore District Gazetteer* 1883-84.

History accords the role of a traitor to Teja Singh because of his handling of the decisive Battle of Sobaraon when the victory of the Sikhs was turned into a defeat. As was the case during the British rule, those who helped the new rulers and demonstrated loyalty towards them could expect to be treated with great generosity by them.

The Sikh Appurtenances

The insubordinate conduct of the Sikh army was widely considered to be one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which brought the Sikh state to the brink of destruction, and allowed the British to annex the Punjab.

The sprawling grounds attached to the original tomb had provided the setting for the Jemadar's large collection of elephants and horses that "proclaimed him to be a man of substance." The Jemadar had himself converted to Sikhism and even adopted a Sikh boy, Bishen Singh, as his son, going so far as sending him to learn English at the "Loodhianah School" established by missionaries. Thus, among Ranjit Singh's followers, he was one of those few who had developed contacts with the British at an early stage of Sikh-British interaction.

The Khushal Singh estate, which now belonged to Raja Teja Singh, had been known to the new rulers ever since the First Anglo-Sikh Treaty was signed in 1846 and the British forces had been stationed in the Lahore Citadel. From the accounts of 19th century historians Chishti and Lahori, it is clear that the sprawling grounds were used by Khushal Singh and Teja Singh to house a large Akali force, which had become a necessity for every faction during the Inter-Sikh wars. After annexation, the building and the grounds were considered suitably impressive by the new rulers to be taken for their own accommodation. According to the *Gazetteer* of 1883-1884, "the property had been acquired in the early days from Raja Tej Singh in exchange for property consisting of a confiscated house in Sialkot belonging to Diwan Hakim Rai." Soon afterwards, the legacy of the Sikh occupation was witnessed in the form of explosions caused by gunpowder stored in a well during the successive Inter-Sikh wars. At that time the mosque attached to the well was demolished by Sirdar Khan, Lamardar of Mozang, for the value of its bricks – a common occurrence after annexation – which resulted in Lahore being bereft of many valuable Mughal landmarks.

ABOVE: *Portrait of Khalsa Commander-in-Chief Raja Teja Singh, viewed as a traitor to the cause of the Sikhs. Lahore Museum Collection.*

After a great deal of study and field work, it has been possible to delineate the outlines of the Sikh structure. This became possible due to the presence of a rare pencil sketch (located by the author amongst the Henry Lawrence Papers in the British Library) by Honoria Lawrence, resident of the mansion in 1851-53. The outlines in the sketch have been established after making detailed studies of the original walls, which can still be identified, and which confirm the extent and form of the original Sikh structure.

By adding further rooms around the Gumbud Kushtiwalla, Khushal Singh and Teja Singh converted the original sepulchre from an irregular octagon to a regular octagon. This form was later maintained by the first British residents of the sepulchre-residence.

It is clear that the Sikh Period saw considerable extensions being made around the original sepulchre, turning the irregular octagon into a regular one. The appurtenances in the form of four large rectangular and an equal number of smaller triangular rooms were constructed on the first floor on a raised platform, well above the ground floor, allowing access to the lofty and awesome hall more than 10 feet above the cenotaph chamber. There is no evidence of an internal staircase at the time, and there were obviously external staircases or steps that provided access to the raised level of the house, which was at the same level as the main, lofty sepulchral chamber. Clearly, this main chamber was the most important room, and a cause of fascination and wonder for all those who experienced the towering hall. Although the top part of the tomb structure could still be viewed, it was now somewhat camouflaged by new additions at the first floor level, and the glory of the chamber could only be fully experienced once one entered the grand hall.

The house even at this stage was large and well endowed, fashioned as it was around an imposing structure built to house the mortal remains of a Mughal noble. It was located in the midst of a sizeable estate, and had sufficiently large grounds to cater to the needs of an army of servants and other dependents. It was this basic structure that would be considered eminently suitable for use by the new British administration, even though it was at some distance from the Secretariat established by the Resident Henry Lawrence in Ventura's Anarkali residence.



ABOVE: *A Sikh trophy. "Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala to His Honor the Lt. Governor of the Punjab. 1903 Corr. S. Year 1960."*

As Deputy Commissioner Major Macgregor was to report, the Sikh noble's house was second only to the Mughal citadel-palace in its scale and magnificence: "a magnificent building, and only inferior to the palace." No doubt Macgregor was referring to the lofty structure of the tomb which must, even at that time, have been profusely decorated, and the reason why the building was taken up as residence for the deputy commissioner after the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. Within a couple of years of the annexation, the house would be considered eminently suitable as an abode for the Resident/President of the Board of Administration, he being the highest British official in the province of the Punjab.

Stage 3: The First British Additions

The Residency

Early British Period

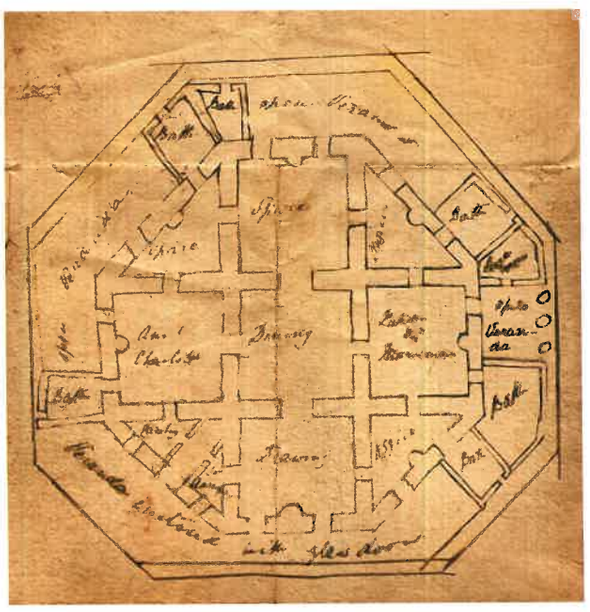
It was during the tenure of the Resident, Henry Lawrence that the house that had once been used by Major Macgregor, Deputy Commissioner, was given over for its use as Residency. And, it is from this time that the British additions began to be actualized.



ABOVE: *A plaque installed in 1917 in the verandah of the Punjab Civil Secretariat, recording the use of the building by Henry and John Lawrence.*

After the First Anglo-Sikh War in 1845-46 Major Henry Lawrence (soon promoted to Lt. Col.) had been appointed agent to the governor-general in charge of political relations of the British Government with the Sikh Durbar. He played a crucial role in persuading the Khalsa (Sikh) Government to extend the stay of the British troops through the Treaty of Bhairowal in December 1846, and was rewarded by being appointed Resident as well as Agent for North-West Frontier. After the Second Anglo-Sikh War, in which the Sikhs were vanquished and the entire Punjab territories annexed (March 1849), Henry Lawrence was designated the Resident at Lahore and Chief Commissioner of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, when the Punjab was governed by a Board of Administration headed by Henry Lawrence, his brother John Lawrence as Senior Member (later the first Lieutenant Governor of Punjab and later still Governor General and Viceroy of India) and C. Mansel as a Junior Member.

After annexation, Henry Lawrence had at first continued to live in the original Residency, converted from the old house of General Ventura located next to the Anarkali Tomb, which for some time was also utilized as the offices of the British Resident.



RIGHT: *Drawing based on a pencil sketch by Honoria Lawrence, wife of Henry Lawrence, preserved in Henry Lawrence Collection in the British Library.*

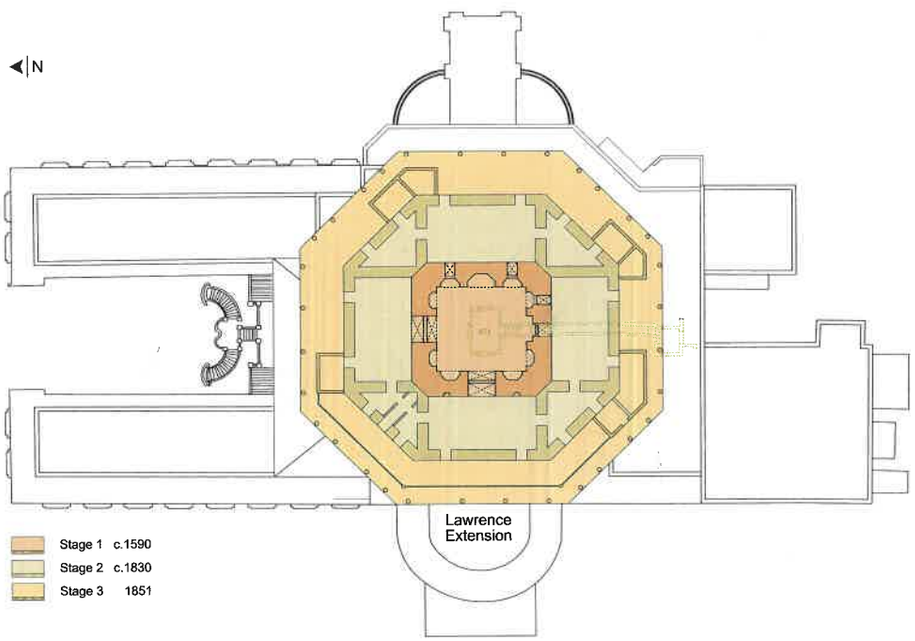
Writer H.R. Goulding in his *Reminiscences of Lahore* informs that by 15th May 1851, the Board's offices had been removed from the old Residency, and that the tomb which they formerly occupied was therefore available, soon to become the first garrison chapel. Henry Lawrence had thus moved into the sepulchre-residence of the enormous Sikh estate.

The first additions to the Sikh octagon mainly consisted of a verandah, along with several bathrooms, as well as refurbishment of existing rooms. The cost of the works is reported to be Rs. 16,607-10-1, out of which Rs. 2,500 were paid to the tenant in possession.

Once the Teja Singh House had been taken over for use as Residency, Civil Engineer Lieut. Col. Napier ensured that it was connected to what would be considered by some to be one of the finest public roads in India, providing linkage of the civil station of Anarkali to the new cantonment of Mian Mir. Although the necessity of moving the Residency from Anarkali is not clear, it may have been done for health reasons as well as to create an exclusive enclave in the sprawling grounds of the Gumbud Kushtiwalla, a seemingly difficult task in the somewhat crowded development surrounding the Anarkali Tomb.

Goulding is meticulous in providing background information. According to him the work of adaptation and reconstruction was in progress from March 1851 to December 1852 and it was paid for by the Government of India. The plans and estimates were prepared by Lieut. Col. Napier, Civil Engineer of the Punjab, also the author of the thoroughfare mentioned above. The work was executed under the supervision of Lieut. Fagan, who was in charge of public works in Lahore, and who had also been responsible for construction of a masonry channel which passed through the Taxali Gate and carried the city drainage into the Chota Ravi.

Goulding informs that the work was carried out under the personal supervision of President of the Board of Administration Sir Henry Lawrence. He mentions the



RIGHT: *First Floor Plan of the British additions carried out in 1851. Based on the pencil sketch of Honoria Lawrence and field studies.*



Governor's House, Lahore

exact cost of the work as Rs. 16,607-10-1, out of which Rs. 2,500 were paid to "the tenant in possession." It is unclear who the tenant was at the time, since it had been converted into the Deputy Commissioner's residence, but the total cost for conversion was fairly modest, at Rs. 14,107-10-1. In the early days of occupation considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining wooden beams and joists of the requisite size for new roofs. The work was hampered by heavy rains and inundation, which damaged the outhouses as well as some of the plaster and masonry of the main building. From the detailed construction report referred to by Goulding, it is clear that there was a considerable difference in the wages of the locals compared to Europeans. When the work was undertaken, a European overseer would be hired at Rs. 40 per month, but a local *munshi* would be engaged for only Rs. 12. Artisans such as head masons and carpenters were available for Rs. 16 per month, while ordinary masons could be had at 50% of the head artisan's salary, at a mere Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per month.

Honoria Lawrence noted in her letter to her son Alick that every bedroom has its own bathroom, "for here we should be very unconfortable if we did not go into bath every day."

Further embellishments were carried out to the lofty square chamber, possibly after seeing the extant decorative elements in the sepulchre itself. The *Gazetteer* of 1883-84 gave the credit for the incised and moulded decoration of the alcoves in the central hall that were "coloured with good effect," to Colonel Hyde of Royal Engineers, since he had supervised the decoration work of walls with "fresco designs after those of the Mosque of Wazir Khan."

There could be no better description than the words quoted below of Honoria Lawrence herself, who became the first occupant of the house when it was converted into a Residency for the first President of the Board of Administration established to govern, what was then considered the unruly province of the Punjab. This was the house referred to by Honoria as Allenho, "after their 3 children, ALick, HENry and HOnoria" as noted by editors of the *Journals of Honoria Lawrence*.

The pencil sketch on parchment paper of the house under construction located by the author in the Sir Henry Lawrence Collection in the British Library accompanied a letter dated March 5, 1851, written to her son Alick who was in school in England at the time. In her letter Honoria described the house that was being modified and extended, "Our new house is springing up quickly. The cookroom is just outside. The house stands on a chabootra or raised platform about 12 foot high. The centre room is the original native building, lofty and domed, into which we have put a skylight. The rooms and verandah all round, we are building. They are 24 feet high." She also informed that, "Every bedroom has its own bathroom, for here we should be very uncomfortable if we did not go into a bath every day."

LEFT: *View of Governor`s House from the west. The high level ventilators, seen in the background of Indo-Gothic lancet arches, belong to the first British additions made in 1851.*

Today there is no sign of the curious device that Honoria describes as a thermantodite, that had been fixed in the house for making the intense heat



ABOVE: *The Second Anglo-Sikh War. "Battle of Chillienwallah," January 13, 1849. Rendering dedicated to Major General Joseph Thackwell by Rudolph Ackermann. Punjab Archives Collection.*

bearable during summer: "We have a place built that does either a fire place or a thermantodite; the latter being a huge box on an axle, in the centre of which turns a wheel with fans, something like the sails of a windmill. The outer side of the box is filled up with a frame supporting a thick mat of *kus-kus*, kept constantly wet. The wheel going rapidly around carries in a tide of cool air through the mat, and sends a current in the house. Windows near the roof keeping the draught. And thus the temperature may be kept as low as 80° in the hottest weather. For very large thermantodites bullocks are used to turn the wheels; smaller ones a man can turn."

In spite of a thorough search in the records of the Punjab Archives, the Punjab Secretariat Library and the British Library no image could be located which would be indicative of the outward character of the house. However, based on Honoria's freehand sketch and description it can be surmised that there was an arcade which encircled the verandah. This arcade is likely to have been composed of Roman semi-circular arches, echoed later in the Montgomery additions which materialized in 1860s. What is clear from the pencil sketch is the verandah constructed on the *chabutra* which encircled the original Sikh extension. The verandah extension accommodated bathrooms and some other small rooms, which made up the



The Lawrences were compelled to move from their Anarkali residence because of unsatisfactory conditions. Since the sepulchre residence was not yet ready, Honoria wrote on March 5, 1851: "We have moved our camp out to these [Shalamar] gardens, in hopes that the change of air will remove the obstinate low fever which for more than a month has hung about Papa."

ABOVE: *Henry Montgomery Lawrence (1806-1857), President of the Board of Administration of the Punjab 1849-53.*

deficiency of bathrooms that was obviously a drawback in the original Sikh residence. The rooms were of enormous proportions and rose to a height of twenty-two feet, to align with the first stage of the stately tomb chamber, up to the point where the sepulchre gained further height, while transforming the square chamber into an octagon and eventually into a circle for the springing of a dome. The main hall of the tomb was now converted into a dining room cum office for Henry Lawrence. His actual office continued to be in the original residency in Anarkali (which later became the Punjab Secretariat), but any work that was brought home would be dealt with in the stately tomb hall.

As indicated by Honoria the cook house was a detached structure, according to the custom of the time, and the food would be brought through the drawing room or one of the other rooms and served in the main hall. According to writer Bence-Jones, the subterranean chamber also served as a kitchen for some time when it was moved from an outside location, although it is difficult to see how it could be so used considering the narrowness of the corridor and restricted internal height of the chamber. The dining room opened into a large room which would be used by the Lawrences as the drawing room and with Montgomery additions would later be known as the Gol Kamra.

The Lawrence's bedroom faced south and looked into a vast estate; and as noted by Honoria, its roof consisted of large wooden rafters while the thick, brick masonry walls were lime washed. No doubt there was a stark contrast between the lime washed bedroom and the fresco embellishments of the dining room.

The house provided sufficient accommodation for the Lawrences, their own children and other children who were left in the custody of Honoria when the parents were in the mofussil, as well as many of the guests – Henry's many young men – such as Nicholson or Abbott who would arrive from other parts of the Punjab.

The house and its large estate served the Lawrences well, and they set up a comfortable routine for the family. Writing on January 1st 1853 to her son Alick, Honoria recorded the news of Henry's transfer to Ajmere, which she said "changed the prospect of our lives a great deal." Henry, she said "is very sorry to leave the Punjaub, where his long experience fits him for greatest usefulness, and where he feels a personal interest in every chief and family, where too he has originated a number of great works which he hoped to carry out.... The change is therefore very far from our wishes."

Hutchinson, in his introduction to the Montgomery Collection, recorded that on his departure Henry Lawrence was "followed by tears of thousands. Aged chiefs followed him for miles. Robert Napier was last to say farewell."

Stage 4. Palladian Tour de Force

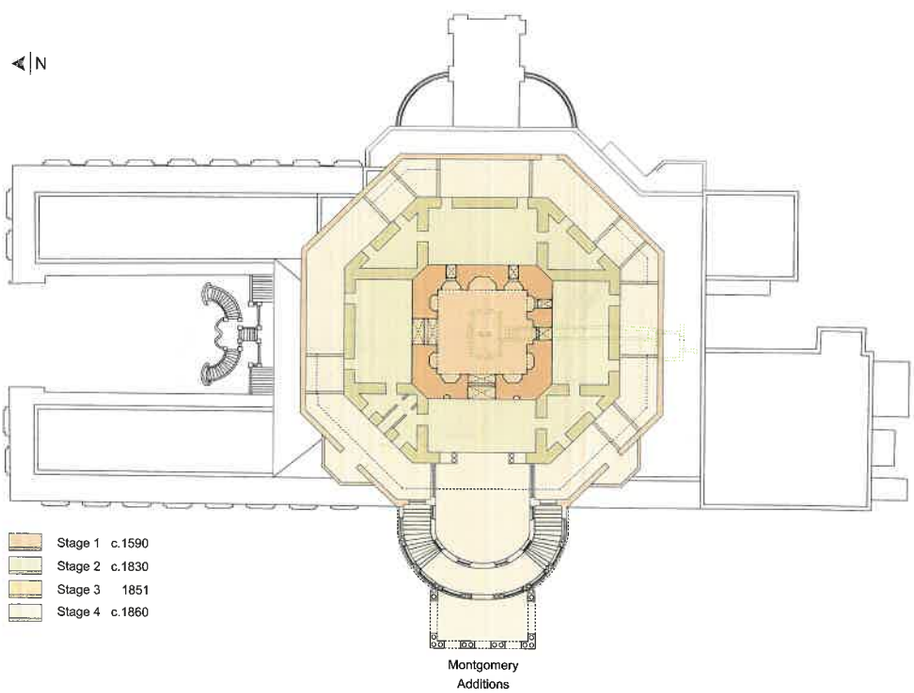
Crisis in British India

The First War of Independence

After the 1857 rising had been quashed and peace returned, Lieut. Governor Montgomery opened the "Punjab Exhibition of Arts and Industry" on January 20, 1864. In the specially constructed quaint and picturesque building, the visitors admired "the many beautiful and various articles which had been collected from every part of the province." The building later became known as the Tollinton Market and has been restored recently.

The Rising of 1857 had clearly demonstrated the widespread antipathy of the local population towards foreign rule. As Charles Aitchison in his biography of John Lawrence was to record, as a result of the rising, race hatred had been evoked after the events of 1857, and "gaping wounds" had been inflicted by the "mutiny" on John Lawrence as indeed on others representing the East India Company. Even when the "storm of evil passion had subsided" among the local populace, "the race antipathy was deep" among the rulers. On the one hand there was "clamour for reconstruction on English lines and English principles" and new enterprises of "various kinds were attracting English capital," at the same time Aitchison admitted that the "rights of the Native population were in some danger of being overborne by the demands of the dominant race under the influence of a prejudiced public opinion."

John Lawrence believed that the rising of 1857 had shaken the foundations of the empire. Aitchison noted John's letter of 13 May 1857 in which the latter acknowledged that he considered the rising to be the "greatest crisis which [had] ever occurred in India." John and his colleagues also believed that the Punjab had to be held together at any cost. It was understood that the empire was at stake, for "the Punjab could not stand if the empire fell." It was with this mission that "mutineers" in Punjab were



RIGHT: *First Floor Plan of the second phase of British additions carried out in early 1860s during the lieutenant governorship of Robert Montgomery. The addition of a grand dual winding staircase, extension of the drawing room into a* Gol Kamra *and a Palladian* porte cochere *added instant grandeur.*



ABOVE: *Robert Montgomery (1809-87), served in the Punjab from 1849; Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab 1859-65. Known as Pickwick due to his girth and jovial nature.*

punished severely and the military tribunal and civil authority joined hands in convicting the 'natives'. Although the exact number of casualties due to the rising could not be determined, Aitchison records that between 1856-1858, 386 were hanged, 1998 shot, 1471 imprisoned and 1501 flogged to make an example of those who dared to question the authority of the imperial power. The lesions among the local populace in Lahore were surely felt more severely than in the rest of the Punjab, for if the rising had not been quashed so swiftly in Lahore, it would have had greater impact on the rest of the province and even on the rest of the country.

Those connected with the suppression of the "mutiny" were considered eminently suitable for greater honours. John Lawrence received kudos not only for controlling the threat but for bridging the gulf in the future between the natives and the rulers, not least because he could speak "Hindustani fluently."

After the departure of his brother Henry, the Board of Administration was abolished in February 1853, and John was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

It was not surprising then that after the bloody First War of Independence, John was moved to declare, "It is owing to an over-ruling Providence, and to that alone that a single Englishman was left alive in the Punjab." On 1st January 1859, the constitution of the Punjab was changed. John, having been elevated to baronetcy in recognition of his services during the 1857 rising, was furthermore appointed the first Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies. However, his tenure in the august office was short and within two months, due to severe illness, he resigned and left for England. On his departure, his biographer Aitchison notes all assembled, "soldiers and civilians, clergy and laity, Natives and Europeans" to bid him farewell. The scene of this poignant parting was none other than the "old Native tomb which did, and still does, duty for a Government House at Lahore."

The records are silent regarding any development that may have taken place during John Lawrence's tenure as chief commissioner, his stint as lieutenant governor being too short, lasting barely a couple of months.

Instant Grandeur

The task of embellishing the estate of Gumbud Kushtiwalla fell to John's successor, the second Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, one-time lieutenant of both John and Henry Lawrence, and lately the Commissioner of Lahore, Robert Montgomery (1809-1887), also fondly known as Pickwick due to his portly girth and jolly personality.



Robert Montgomery had been associated with the Lawrence brothers from his earliest years. Newspaper report of October 1859 noted: "He was a fellow student with Gen. Alexander Lawrence, Brig. Gen. George Lawrence, the late Gen. Sir Henry Lawrence and the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence at Foyle college, under the enlightened and fostering care of their uncle, the late Rev. James Knox; and India has been the sphere of his subsequent services as of theirs."

The period subsequent to the declaration of Queen Victoria as Empress of India (1858) was critical in re-establishing the supremacy of the empire by every possible means. Architecture was one tool that could be utilized with enduring effect in expressing the military might of the ruling power. In buildings, Classical Orders had always been associated with grandeur and might and it was appropriate that the next addition to Government House should have its inspiration in Palladian forms. The Palladian symbolism became essential for providing instant grandeur through a lofty portico – a *porte cochere* – which fronted the building, concealing in its rear the earlier structures built during the Mughal, Sikh and early British Periods. The cupola of the Mughal sepulchre and the Sikh and early British octagon would now be visible only from a distance, rising above the imposing new construction.

The Palladian Revival had held sway in England from the 1840s to the 1870s mainly due to the famous architect Charles Barry, and seemed a suitable style to be appropriated for its symbolism, to fulfill the political needs of the imperialists in the aftermath of the First War of Independence. In far-off England, some of the influential Victorians had greatly favoured Palladian architecture in view of its "round arch style" as "an example of order, harmony and antique" and associated the style with sunny Italy.

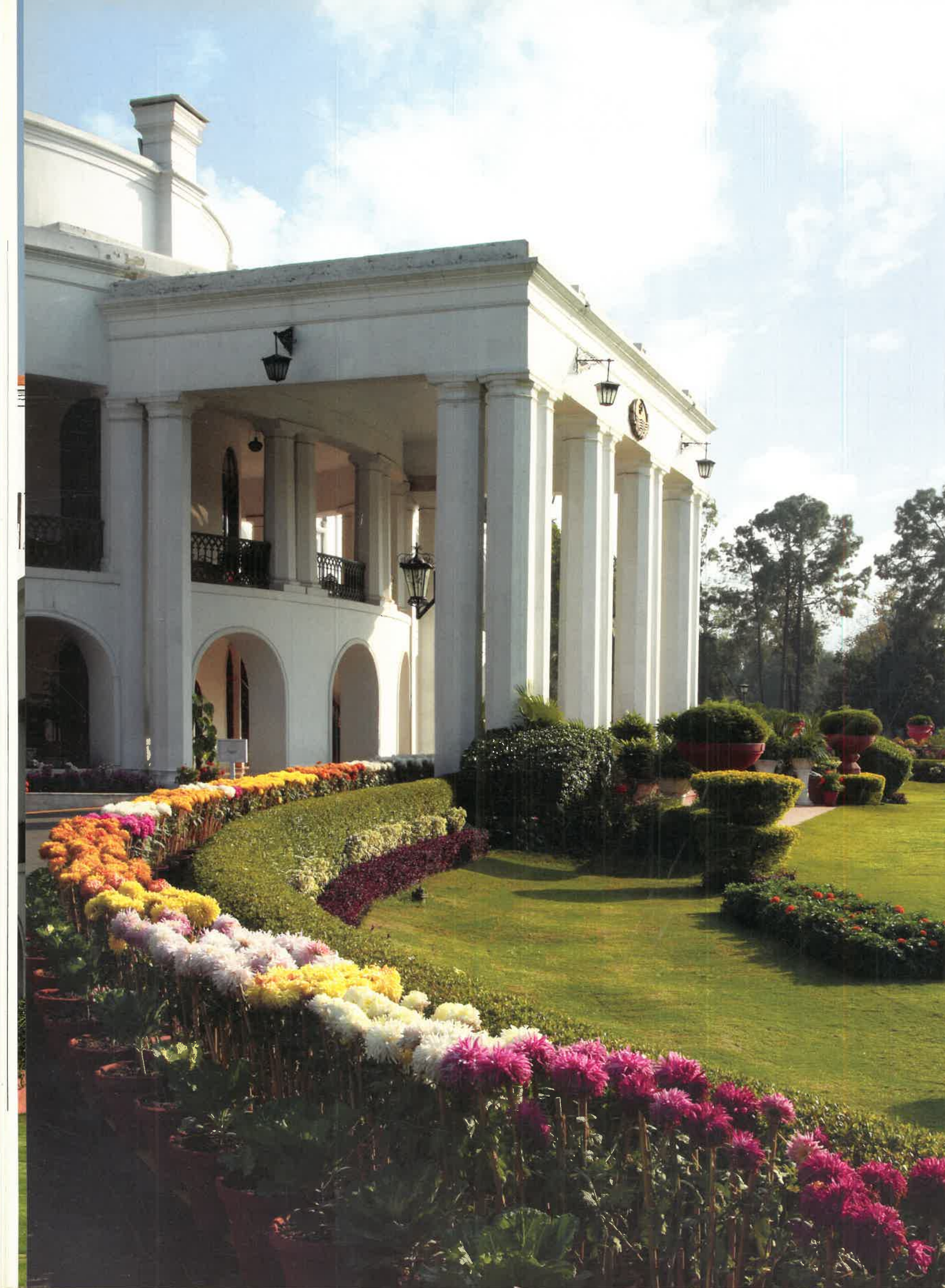
What better style could be chosen in sunny Punjab, a land until recently replete with arched landmarks and needing order and harmony after the disastrous strife generated by the 'natives'? Surely Robert Montgomery was mindful of the connotations he was to express through the architectural form of Government House to show the splendour of the empire to rulers and subjects alike.

In England the rich Classical Revival was spearheaded by architect Charles Robert Cockerell, who after his European tour of 1810-1817 had become an "antique archaeologist" and a proponent of Greek Revival. The buildings designed by him in England featured Classical ornamentation, which in spite of the onslaught of medieval Neo-Gothicism, continued to hold sway.

During Henry Lawrence's stay in the building, it remained outwardly comparatively a modest structure and was considered sufficient for the limited requirements of the residents. However, the whole concept of governance of the new empire created under the Empress Queen Victoria had undergone transformation and it required a greater and firmer hold on the local populace. Among the most desirable objectives at this time was to impress the natives with the might of the Raj.

The unpretentious structure, most likely fronted with Roman arches in the encircling verandah around the octagon, was at best a large mansion. Once Robert Montgomery, considered a hero in his role in suppressing the 1857 rising, became lieutenant

LEFT: *The Palladian* porte cochere *incorporates giant columns using simplified Doric Order which added instant grandeur to the otherwise modest facade. The first floor landing accessed through grand dual winding staircase and the circular west end of the* Gol Kamra *are seen well set back from the front.*



governor, he was compelled to modify the building. An imposing Palladian portico was added at the west of the building along with two projecting balconies to provide accent to the east and west facades, adding instant grandeur to the comparatively modest structure. In addition, more rooms were added at ground level as well as the extension of rooms on the first floor, with a view to increase accommodation and to enhance the architectural character of the building. Although the first floor was now accessible by a grand internal staircase, it is clear from an 1864 photograph in the British Library by Samuel Bourne that external staircases were still used to link the lower floors, now relegated as service areas. The Palladian architectural expression of imperial power reinforced the military might of the new rulers in the minds of a subjugated population, only some of whom were allowed to enter the lofty portals, but no doubt would be overawed when viewing it from a distance.

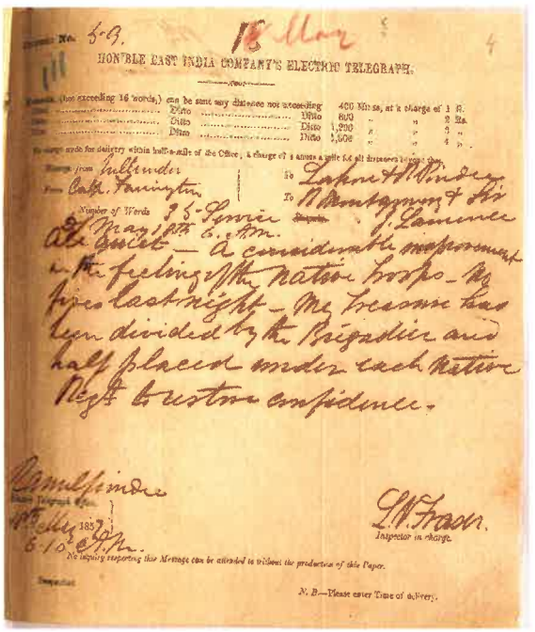
In the aftermath of the First War of Independence, Palladian architectural expression using grand Classical vocabulary, was considered most suitable to re-assert the might of the Raj. The Palladian porte cochere with giant-sized Classical columns endowed the comparatively simple arcaded verandah of Henry Lawrence with instant grandeur.

The porch, projecting out from the earlier octagon, rose to a two-storey height incorporating giant double columns using a simplified Classical Doric Order and two floors of Roman-arched openings. A grand curved double staircase located in the *porte cochere*, and thus protected from sun and rain by the jutting-out portico, led to the first floor of the main house. The Montgomery additions included filling in the lower level with rooms and stores as well as building in the Lawrence verandah to extend accommodation around the octagonal form. From the studies undertaken by the author, it is clear that even as the portico and the semicircular staircase and a large drawing room were added, the basic octagonal form of the Lawrence extension was maintained. The projecting windows in the form of belvederes provided balcony-like space to the largely solid walls of the octagon, while the transparency in the form was maintained in the west, where the projecting portico provides enough shade to the semi-circular Roman-arched openings.

The original chamber on the first floor, now firmly designated as the dining room, continued to maintain its Mughal grandeur. The ever-optimistic 19th century historian Latif found the dining function admirably suitable, noting, "The arches around it serve as recesses for side-boards, the room being lighted through slits in the dome. The walls are decorated with enamelled pottery-work, and the alcoves of the central hall are embellished with fresco designs." Although Latif mentions the decoration of enameled pottery or *kashi kari*, no evidence of this craft has been found, while the fresco work continues to be maintained.

The earlier rooms around the original Mughal sepulchre, along with their extraordinary height, were retained but punctured with many ventilators at a high level to allow for escape of warm air as it rose to the ceiling, a device quite often used in local buildings. The Lawrence verandah, which once provided a spectacular view of the grounds, is no longer extant, having been filled in with walls. But today a superb

LEFT: *Northwest view of the Palladian portico.*



HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

From Jullunder
From Capt. Fennington
To Lahore R. Lindi
To R. Montgomery & Sir J. Lawrence
Number of Words 28 Sent 6.45 P.M.
Received 6.30 P.M.

All quiet – a considerable improvement in the feeling of the native troops – No fires last night – My Treasure has been divided by the Brigadier and half placed under each Native Regt to restore confidence.

L.W. Fraser.
Inspector in charge.

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this Paper.

N. B.—Please enter Time of delivery.

The telegram sent from Jullunder by Cap. Fennington, to Lahore and R. Lindi and addressed to R. Montgomery and Sir J. Lawrence dated 18th May 1857 at 6:00 A.M.
"All quiet – a considerable improvement in the feeling of the native troops – No fires last night – My ...has been divided by the Brigadier and half placed under each Native Regt. to restore confidence."

ABOVE: *A telegram sent during the 1857 rising to R. Montgomery & Sir J. Lawrence. Punjab Archives Collection.*

view of the sprawling estate can be enjoyed from the landing of the grand staircase that curves upwards in a graceful fashion.

That Montgomery and his family were comfortable and enjoyed the life in Government House is clear from the many pictures taken of groups assembled at the mansion at the time, which are preserved in the records of the British Library. In contrast to earlier times, the west room or drawing room was greatly extended with a semi-circular apsidal west end, and it was thus that the Gol Kamra (the round room) was created. The term Gol Kamra, perhaps derived from the Montgomery additions, continued to be used for all drawing rooms, whether semi-circular or not, in houses of functionaries of the Raj. The Gol Kamra, accessed by the new grand staircase, along with the original sepulchre hall as dining room, provided grand and imposing spaces for the entertainment of large numbers of people, at the same time impressing the visitor with the grandeur of the empire.

Montgomery's portico became famous due to the photographs taken of the unusual camel carriage (buggy) that was used by the lieutenant governor and which provided a picturesque image of the imposing façade. The picture of the period in the British Library, portraying the camel carriage in front of the imposing portico, is captioned "Lt Governor, Punjaub (Sir Robert Montgomery) in Travelling Carriage, Govt House, Lahore. In this carriage, the Lt. Gov. is able to make his Inspection tour at 30 to 40 miles a day. The servants & luggage follow in the van to the left."



RIGHT: *A sketch showing defeat of the Sialkot Mutineers by General Nicholson's Column. Punjab Archives Collection.*

Stage 5: McLeod's Indo-Gothic

Christian Missionary Zeal

Governance through Missionary Spirit

Donald McLeod was deeply concerned with questions such as "the evangelization of the people of India, and more particularly of her aboriginal races, the education of the masses, and the relations between Europeans as the governing class and the natives whom God's providence has placed under British rule."

Little written documentation has been found regarding the extensions that took place on the north and south of the Montgomery Palladian *tour de force*. However, a picture in Bourne and Shepherd's *Royal Photographic Album or Scenes and Personages Connected with H.R.H. The Prince of Wales Tour of India,* 1876, shows that Neo-Gothic or Indo-Gothic additions had been made prior to the visit of the prince. When pieced together with the *Report on Civil Works of the Public Works Department* of 1869-1870 the date of the extensions can be surmised: "Verandahs were constructed on the north-east and south-west sides of Government House at Lahore." Thus, it is clear that the Indo-Gothic wings were constructed during the lieutenant governorship of Sir Donald Friell McLeod (1865-1870).

Removed by a decade from the proclamation of Queen Victoria professing religious neutrality even as the rulers firmly adhered to Christianity, when she declared thus to the "Princes, Chiefs and People of India" in 1858, "Firmly relying on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects," the McLeod era was deeply concerned with spread of Christianity and support to missionaries in their evangelical Protestant zeal.



RIGHT: *"Buddhist Bowl found at Mundah in Bajaur and presented to the noble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick by W.S. Davis, Assistant Political Officer 1895," placed in front of the Governor`s Offices Wing.*

This period was critical from many points of view. The early preoccupation with impressing the native community with grandeur was giving way to a period of Christian missionary zeal and the spirit of accommodation with the local population. By now the subcontinent appeared to be fully under control, and it was determined that the presence of the British could only be strengthened by the Christian values that were increasingly being preached by missionaries and administrators alike.

Donald McLeod (1810-1872) reinforced the foundation that had been laid by Henry Lawrence through the formation of the Christian Missionary Association formed as early as 1852. Edward Lake



On the occasion of a farewell banquet for McLeod "well-deserved encomiums were passed" by Lord Mayo, the viceroy, "who also took the opportunity of naming Sir Henry Durand as the future Lt. Governor of the Punjab. Within a very short time three of the most distinguished guests at this banquet were killed – Lord Mayo by the hand of an assassin, Sir Henry Durand and Sir Donald McLeod by terrible accidents."

ABOVE: *Donald Friell McLeod, (1810-1872), Financial Commissioner, 1864, Lieutenant Governor (1865-70), carried ``extreme missionary views.``*

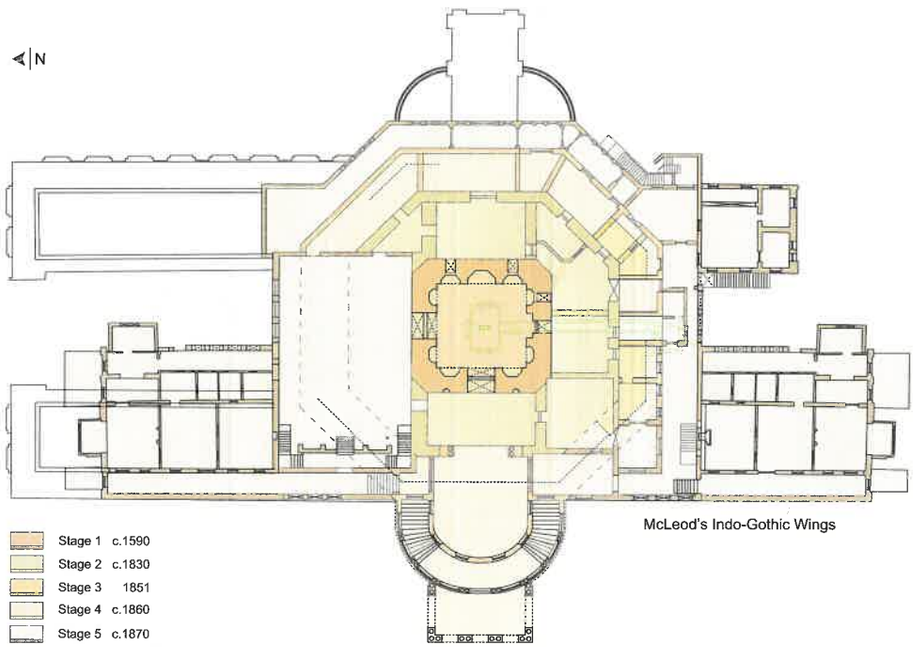
RIGHT: *First Floor Plan showing the third British additions comprising Indo-Gothic features to express the Christian zeal of the rulers. The additions were made to receive increasing number of dignitaries visiting the province. A ``stately hall`` was also built at this time.*

in his biography of Donald McLeod records the belief McLeod articulated in an address six months before the latter's death, "that if we have any regard to the security of our dominion in India, it is indispensable that we do our utmost to make it a Christian country. We are raising up a large number of highly intellectual youths, and if these youths are not imbued with Christianity, they will prove, I believe, to be the most dangerous part of the population. For propagation of the Christian faith he sought to strengthen protestant missionary societies in order that they "present a united front against the infidelity, the heathenism, and the superstition which cast such dark shadows upon the earth."

Interestingly, at the time when McLeod was being considered for the post of lieutenant governorship, Secretary of State Sir Charles Wood (1859-1866) in his correspondence of 14th October 1864 expressed concern regarding the former's suitability to Viceroy John Lawrence in view of "his extreme missionary views," and asked Lawrence for his assurance of McLeod's "discretion" in future.

During this period an intense debate was raging in full force in England regarding which architectural style was more relevant. Gothic Revival had become associated primarily with religious traditions for which Oxford, Cambridge and London had become important centres. In the subcontinent, during the mid-1860s Bombay and Karachi had already succumbed to the high Victorian Gothic Revival, and it was only a matter of time until Lahore began to acquire Neo-Gothic structures.

Not surprisingly, in the construction that he undertook for extension of Government House, McLeod was keen to express his belief through the use of Neo-Gothic or Indo-Gothic imagery, equated with Christian values. McLeod had inherited a love of construction and engineering works from his father. His biographer credits him with





ABOVE: *A group of ``native gentlemen.`` From Punjab Archives Collection.*

BELOW: *View from the west shows the Indo-Gothic extension carrying elegant lancet arches, extending the feeling of transparency of the Montgomery wing by creating verandahs on ground and first floors.*

hectic civil works activity during his service in India due to paternal legacy. According to biographer Lake, "He always took an active part in providing the country under his charge (whether it was a district or a province) with roads, bridges and other engineering works, he seemed to be never tired of planning and carrying out improvements and alterations in the different houses occupied by him for any time."

Design by Public Works Department

The new extension of Government House was thus endowed with Indo-Gothic lancet arches as an expression of the Christian missionary zeal of the ruling power. As was the case in many other British buildings built at the time, the Indo-Gothic extension was designed by military or civil engineers. The civil engineering department had been set up soon after annexation by Chief Engineer Robert Napier, and as in the case of other buildings in the empire, the administrators determined the style that expressed most powerfully the political philosophy of the imperialists.

The *Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Foreign Department) No. XVIII, General Report on the Administration to the Punjab Territories* from 1854-55 and 1855-56, describe the establishment of the Public Works Department: "For Public Works, there is a Chief Engineer, presiding over a greater number of Civil, and also of Military works, divided into two circles of superintendence; and thus commanding one of the largest, if not the largest, Engineering Department in the Empire." It explained that from May 1854, all Engineering Works generally, whether, Civil, Military or Public, were placed under one Department, at the head





ABOVE: *Detail of McLeod's Indo-Gothic West Wing, also known as the Prince Wing. The verandahs provide access to the State Suites on the first floor. The famous mirador belvedere window that projects from the south wall is seen on the right.*

of which was a Chief Engineer, and the supervision, financial and otherwise, over the whole, had been entrusted to the Chief Commissioner. Colonel Robert Napier, Civil Engineer of the Punjab Proper, was appointed "Chief Engineer for the entire Territories, which again were divided into two circles of superintendence, one East and one West of the River Ravee, and for each a Superintending Engineer was appointed under the Chief Engineer."



Indo-Gothic Wings

As was to be expected, the choice of style was guided by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab himself. An ardent believer in the value of imparting Christian values, and particularly infused with the spirit of Christian evangelism, he chose the style that identified most closely with ecclesiastic buildings. As mentioned earlier, Neo-Gothic or Indo-Gothic, as it was known in the subcontinent, had long been considered the style representing the Christian spirit and now admirably suited the aspirations of the ruling power. In terms of area and size, this was the largest addition up to this date. This double storey extension had a greater impact on the visitors as they entered the huge and sprawling estate of Government House. It also provided the much needed continuity to the grand portico built by Montgomery less than a decade ago in the aftermath of the First War of Independence.

The block built at this time wrapped around the west and south of the hexagonal structure. Thus, the new block was built contiguous to the decade old *porte cochere* on the west, covered the entire south aspect and carried around the eastern façade, providing major residential suites for visiting high level guests, along with a "stately central hall." The construction of the hall provided the much needed ceremonial space and no longer would the durbars have to be held in *shamianas*, as was the case earlier. The north wing would be pulled down at the time of later extension by architect Basil Sullivan, while the southern and western portions would be retained.

The Indo-Gothic West Wing comprised elegant lancet arches in the verandah on both the ground and first floors, thus endowing the addition with a transparent air. Although of disparate architectural characteristics from the earlier extensions the use of the verandah provided the dual effect of shading from the harsh western sun along with a certain compatibility with the semi-circular portion at the rear of the Palladian portico.

The Gothic Revival vocabulary was continued on the south façade but instead of a verandah, the southern aspect is treated with solid walls punctured with smaller pointed-arch windows. A window in the form of a belvedere provided an accent, referred to as a mirador window by writer Mark Bence-Jones in his description of the Lahore Government House. This projecting, balcony-like wooden window is poised above a large opening in the middle of two projecting single-storey portions, the roof of which forms terraces for the suites located on the first floor. The mirador window is reputed to have been designed by the students of Mayo School of Art and their talented teachers John Lockwood Kipling and Bhai Ram Singh, but it is a dissimilar element



ABOVE: *South facade of the McLeod West Wing. The famous mirador window with a pitched roof projects from the wall and dominates the facade.*

when seen in relation to the Indo-Gothic imagery of the extension. It is an entirely wooden structure which projects out from the solid brick masonry wall on well-carved wooden brackets, and is covered by a sloping roof that also projects out from the wall and is terminated with decorative eaves boards; its full-height glazing

providing a remarkable view of the estate. The solid wall flanking the window is treated with decorative panels evoking ecclesiastical imagery.

The two-storey Indo-Gothic block comprises the entire south façade and extends on the east in the form of a single storey structure until it melds into the rear portico. The rear portico belongs to a later period, but architect Sullivan ensured that the frieze and uniformly white painted surfaces provided a certain consistency to the whole façade.

It was hoped that the newly built wings would provide adequate accommodation for the distinguished guests who visited Lahore. The royal guests who arrived after the extension comprised the Prince of Wales and his entourage in 1876. According to Mark Bence Jones, "gentlemen accompanying the Prince of Wales, who stayed here early in 1876 as the guest of Sir Robert and Lady Davies, found it 'very comfortable.'" In the pictorial album compiled by Bourne and Shepherd, the caption to the photograph, which showed part of the Indo-Gothic Wing, related a short history of the house having begun as a tomb. It continued to inform that, "It has been converted to the purposes of European habitation with considerable skill but it is still far from palatial, and its accommodation is too limited. There is, however, a stately central hall, and the grounds are well maintained."

It would be some time before further extensions would take place, and they would materialize and be spurred on as a result of the ambitious undertaking of building the new capital for the empire – Lutyens' *tour de force* at New Delhi.





RIGHT: *Entrance from the east framed by lancet arches of McLeod Period.*

Stage 6: Twentieth Century Additions

The Last Extension

Changing Architectural Scenario

Due to the establishment of the office of the Consulting Architect in India by Lord Curzon of Kedleston (1899-1905), and the erstwhile viceroy's interest in heritage protection and architectural edifices, the face of British imperial architecture was changing rapidly. The new professionals who came were selected on the basis of their professional qualifications as architects, rather than the military or civil engineers who had designed most imperial buildings prior to that time. The first consulting architect appointed in the Public Works Department was James Ransome ARIBA, who took over in December 1902. It was really after the spectacular *Delhi Durbar*, 1911, that "great administrative changes" were brought about, as a result of which consulting/chief architects were appointed in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, Burma, Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Delhi and the Punjab. Thus, architects who were aware of the wind of change of modern architecture sweeping Europe and America, were concerned not only with bringing new thought into architecture but equally to urban design projects. Punjab, as its share, received the gifted designer Basil Sullivan as the consulting architect, and he was able to remodel and provide focus to the straggling urban elements of Lahore's Charing Cross, as well as making a major intervention in the governor's mansion.

Michael O'Dwyer, writing in 1925, related: "In informing me of my selection [in December 1912] the viceroy made it clear that the Punjab was the Province about which the Government were then most concerned; that there was much inflammable material lying about, which required very careful handling if an explosion were to be averted."

Rise of Nationalism

There had not been much construction since the time that Lieutenant Governor McLeod extended Government House in 1870. The intervening period had been one of relative calm as the Raj transformed from fostering a Christian missionary spirit to an attempt at becoming benign rulers, when gradually nationalist movements began to take root. From the last quarter of the 19th century nationalists' sentiments began to be articulated by a growing class of educated natives. Thomas Babington Macaulay's system had been engineered to fulfill the requirement of educating a sufficient number of natives, mainly drawn from the upper classes, who could act as the British officials' *babus* or clerks. However, as the natives acquired Western education they were no longer willing to accept the humiliating behaviour of the rulers towards them. The nationalists increasingly accused England of draining the wealth from the subcontinent. With mounting force, they demanded the elusive positions of authority, equality and justice which had been declared in the 1858 proclamation by Queen Victoria. In 1906, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan,



According to O'Dwyer, "the secret organization [responsible for explosions in Delhi and Lahore] had wide ramifications... In the general movement were the notorious Har Dayal, a Panjabi, who subsequently worked up the Ghadr movement in America and an equally dangerous plotter – Rash Bihari Bose – a Bengali head clerk.

ABOVE: *The imposing double height East Portico designed by architect Basil Sullivan as a unifying feature at the junction of old single storey McLeod Wing and the new double storey Sullivan Wing.*

wrote what is remembered as the *Dadabhai-Gokhale-Jinnah* address to the annual session of Congress, calling for self-government with a quote from the Liberal British Prime Minister Campbell Bannerman, "Good government could never be a substitute for government by people themselves."

As the 20th century dawned, increasingly the Punjab began to be perceived as another province with problems. Bengal's "anarchists" were progressively becoming more active along with their Punjab allies. In early December 1912 fears had been expressed by Viceroy Lord Hardinge (1910-1916) to the newly nominated Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer. The latter himself writes in his memoirs that, the viceroy warned him: "the Punjab was the Province about which the Government were then most concerned; that there was much inflammable material lying about, which required very careful handling if an explosion were to be averted." The conditions were aggravated when, on the 23rd December at the state entry into the new capital (Delhi was declared capital in December 1911 by King George V) "the diabolical attempt was made on [the Viceroy's] life."

By using an exactly similar bomb, two days before the accession of the new lieutenant governor in May 1913, an explosion was engineered by the "anarchists"



ABOVE: *Sullivan`s West Wing with the governor`s offices and official establishment on the ground floor and residential quarters on the first floor. The grandeur, scale and transparency of earlier additions is continued through clever use of bays subdividing the entire facade with unmistakable early 20th century architectural vocabulary, without replication of earlier features or compromising the historicity of the building.*

outside the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls which targeted "the British officials" who used to gather in the gardens in the evening. The killing of a *chaprassi* (messenger) almost opposite the Government House showed how daring the nationalists had become and how volatile the situation was.



"The gang of anarchists" consisting of Bengalis and Punjabis was tried and sentenced to the exemplary punishments of hanging and banishment, which not surprisingly, hardly endeared the new lieutenant governor to the local populace.

Another source of trouble was the Pan Islamic group which had organized itself as a result of the Balkan Wars (1911-1913) when Britain showed its hostility to Turkey and Islam. The resentment among the intelligentsia, mainly Hindu, was interpreted by O'Dwyer, as being due to the "danger to their monopoly of place and power" because of the government's attempt to further the "interests of the rural masses." In order to protect the empire from anarchist elements, and as the tone of the newspaper, *Zamindar*, edited by "a notorious firebrand Zafar Ali Khan" according to O'Dwyer, became more and more "anti-British" the latter narrates that he was "compelled in 1913 to forfeit the security of the newspaper under the Press Act." Others that appeared anathema to the lieutenant governor were Mohammad Ali Jauhar of the *Comrade* and his brother Shaukat Ali Jauhar, both of the Khilafat Movement. These were considered to be conspiring with Turkey, Arabia, Germany and Afghanistan, "endeavouring to stir up rebellion among Indian Mohammedans and mutiny among Muslim troops by fanatical appeals, and, finally, after these schemes had been brought to naught by the defeat of the Central Powers, joined hands with the Hindu revolutionaries in the so-called Hindu-Mohammedan Entente" – the hands thus joined being those of Gandhi and the Jauhar Brothers.

The most controversial and shocking event of the O'Dwyer lieutenant governorship was the needlessly reckless action taken by Brigadier General Reginald Dyer at the Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar on April 13, 1919. According to Dyer's own admission, the defiant assembly could only be controlled by "continuous firing," when 379 unarmed civilians were brutally murdered and 1,200 wounded were left unattended. As noted by writer Alfred Draper, the plan to deal severely with the crowd was finalized at Government House by top military and civil administrators including the lieutenant governor himself.

The First World War (1914-1919), which coincided with the O'Dwyer Lieutenant Governorship (1913-1919), in which the natives fought and died along with their rulers, gave an impetus to their demand for self-government. As a result of the new constitutional reforms – the Montague-Chelmsford scheme – a new system of governance, called "diarchy," was introduced. This scheme was implemented through the Government of India Act, 1919, as a result of which the first Punjab Legislative Council was established a couple of years later.

It was clear that the tenure of O'Dwyer had been controversial in his handling of the native aspirations for self-governance. The Secretary of State's *Dispatch* on the Hunter's Report (included in O'Dwyer's biography) stated, "They recognize that it



At the trial, Gen. Dyer summarized the reason for his action at Jallianwalla Bagh: "I knew that on the four occasions when firing took place on the 10th at Amritsar, its effects in preventing disorder and restoring security had been quite ineffective, and that with the small body of troops at my disposal and the large determined and defiant assembly before me, I could produce no sufficient effect except by continuous firing."

ABOVE: *Michael Francis O'Dwyer (1864-1940), Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab (1913-1919). O'Dwyer was widely condemned for his role in authorizing the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, both in England and the subcontinent.*

has formed the subject of much controversy in India, and that a widespread impression has been engendered that the Punjab Government, under his [O'Dwyer's] direction, was hostile to the educated classes, and was determined to suppress not only illegitimate, but also legitimate and constitutional political agitation."

It was against the background of mounting agitation against the status quo that O'Dwyer decided to extend Government House to reflect a more contemporary, imposing demeanour. No doubt there were lingering hopes that the empire could still be fortified, and that a statement of defiance making the symbol of the Raj more daunting would counteract the damage caused to British prestige by the "anarchists."

A resolution passed on 24 June 1920 by the British Labour Party denounced the "cruel and barbarous actions" of the British officers in the Punjab. O'Dwyer paid the ultimate price for the callous action sanctioned by him, when he was shot dead by Udham Singh at Caxton Hall, London in 1940, as an act of retribution for those killed in the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.

Sullivan's 20th Century Modern

The selection of the first consulting architect of the Punjab occurred in the same year as the appointment of Michael O'Dwyer as lieutenant governor of the province. The agreement with Basil Martin Sullivan, preserved in the British Library, was made on 15th November 1913 by the Secretary of State of India. The agreement required that "He would arrive in Bombay and would "forthwith proceed to Lahore" but would "be liable on the orders of the Government of India to serve in any part of India including Burma." As it happened, during the entire period of the agreed five years with the Government of India, he served the province to which he had been designated in the first place. He was paid the cost of first class return passage to Bombay, as well as his travel costs to and from his appointed destination. From the date of reporting for duty in Lahore, he was paid a salary of "Rupees Eight hundred per mensem for the first year rising by annual increments of Rupees Fifty per mensem to Rupees one thousand per mensem." The agreement was signed by Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta, KCSI, and Sir James Thomson, KCSI, they being two members of the Council of India, and of course by Sullivan himself.

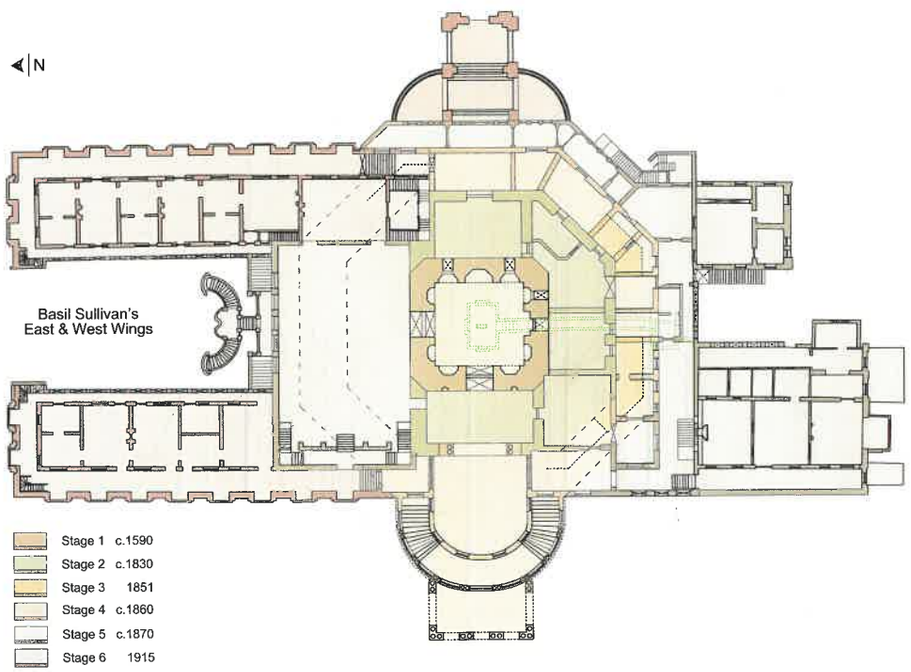
Basil Sullivan (1881-1946), the son of an art educationist, trained as an architect and worked with architectural firms in Britain. He had become an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1913, when at the end of the year he signed the contract to travel to Lahore as consulting architect for the Punjab. His obituary published in the RIBA Journal, July 1946, informed that after his work in the Punjab

he also served in Afghanistan at the British Ministry at Kabul in designing gardens and groups of buildings before he returned to England in 1938.

O'Dwyer's farewell message on 26th May 1919 to the people of the Punjab declared: "At no time since the Mutiny have heavier demands been made on the officers of Government ... To restore public order it was found necessary to place certain disturbed areas under martial law ... and Sir Michael O'Dwyer hopes that it will be possible to abolish martial law in certain areas almost at once."

In the aftermath of the decision to shift the capital from Calcutta, the construction of New Delhi in the *beaux-arts* tradition brought about a new awakening regarding how the face of the Raj needed to be presented. Even as the nationalist movements sought to change the complexion of the Raj, the administrators were working hard to create the ultimate imperial capital of the empire. Edwin Landseer Lutyens and Herbert Baker, both belonging to the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), as part of their contract preserved in the British Library, were required to "act as principal Architects and general Architectural Advisors to the Government of India in all architectural matters connected with the new Imperial City at Delhi (hereinafter referred to as the "New City")."

The designing of the imperial city by Lutyens and Baker, whose appointment took place only four days before that of Sullivan, would be followed by consulting architects in different provinces who were keen to pursue the principles enshrined in the modern movement that held sway at the time in Europe and the United States of America. Lutyens' impressive capital New Delhi would comprise buildings based on what became known as the "Delhi Order" in an attempt at a synthesis of the 20th century modern and traditional architectural vocabulary of the subcontinent.



RIGHT: *First Floor Plan showing the new Sullivan Wings on west and east. Sullivan records pulling down of part of the earlier building, no doubt it was the north wing constructed during the lieutenant governorship of Donald McLeod.*



Governor's House, Lahore



Where Lutyens and Baker were able to begin from a clean slate, the task set before Sullivan was daunting. The core of the building was a remarkable Mughal *tour de force*. But the original building was largely hidden due to the extensions that had subsequently taken place. Over the previous six decades whenever new extensions were demanded, the Public Works Department designers succumbed to the directions by the administrators. As a result, when Sullivan arrived on the scene, the architectural expression of Lahore Government House was a result of entirely distinct elements which had been juxtaposed together. The Palladian *porte cochere* provided grandeur, but it was placed against the decorative Indo-Gothic wings with ecclesiastical imagery and presented a somewhat discordant note. As mentioned earlier, the lower levels of the original Mughal core and Sikh additions were by this time concealed behind later accretions, and no longer impacted the facade when seen from the ground level.

In the *Annual Report on Architectural Works in India* for the Year 1913-1914, Sullivan touches upon the assignments that he entered upon when he took charge in Lahore in January 1914, which included additions and alterations to Government House. He informed that Government House, "not being originally intended for its present purpose, is inconveniently planned, particularly for official functions of all kinds."

In order to bring about a degree of harmony, his note informed that "the new scheme provides for pulling down a portion of the existing work" which appears to have been the north-west Indo-Gothic wing built in 1870.

His brief required "building a ballroom with cloak rooms, billiard room, suites containing bedrooms, dressing rooms and bathrooms and offices for His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, His Honour's Private Secretary, Aide-de-Camp and waiting room for visitors."

Thus the challenge before Sullivan was not only to provide a larger number of suites along with easier access to different parts of the mansion, but at the same time to bring about a sense of unity in the unrelated elements that together made up Government House.

For Sullivan it was important for his interventions not to appear piecemeal. Rather, his extension should integrate as part of a whole, yet at the same time be substantial enough to be imposing in itself. The pulling down of the Indo-Gothic wing on the north west provided the opportunity to place two new wings in a symmetrical, elegant fashion, transforming the entire north aspect of the building.

In spite of extensive searches undertaken in local offices and archives, as well as in the archives of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the British Library,

ABOVE: *Detail showing Sullivan`s treatment of the verandah into individual bays.*

LEFT: *View of the north facade looking into the courtyard and the grand double staircase, framed by Sullivan`s West and East Wings. The external staircase leads directly to Durbar Hall where ceremonial events are held.*



ABOVE: *The grand winding double staircase leads directly to Durbar Hall where ceremonial events are held. On Micheal O`Dwyer`s instructions, Sullivan had designed the hall as a ballroom.*

except for a couple of drawings found in the Punjab Works Department, detailed plans by Sullivan could not be traced. Although the exact extent of portions dismantled by him could not be determined, his authorship is clearly defined in view of the distinct architectural characteristics of the Sullivan wings.



The Sullivan additions included the construction of East and West Wings, both two storeys high, placed on the north of the grand portico. The two wings are placed parallel to each other in order to create an entrance court. An open-to-sky, imposing, curved double staircase, itself an architectural statement, leads to the Durbar Hall, which had been utilized as the Council Chamber when the legislative assembly was established in 1897.

Since the hall is the only large space and was provided a separate entry, it can be surmised that it is this chamber that was modified and perhaps extended for use as the ballroom that 'His Honour' had desired for entertainment. After the sad event of the bomb explosion when a *chaprassi* was killed in front of Lawrence and Montgomery Halls, it was no longer considered safe for the lieutenant governor to hold levees and balls at the Halls as had traditionally been done.

Sullivan's West Wing on the north of the portico is placed in the same alignment as the double-storey Indo-Gothic wing of 1870 and similarly employs a verandah to create a sense of transparency. But the verandah is not a continuous arcade as in the case of the earlier additions. Rather the front is articulated by dividing the whole façade in the form of bays, each bay on both levels flanked by circular columns accented by simple projecting balconies on the first floor. Instead of ecclesiastical imagery, Sullivan uses a simplified Doric Order, echoing the architectural vocabulary of the porch but, in deference to the Modern Movement, it is carried out in a minimal and elegant fashion. The cornice overhang provides connection between the Sullivan wings and earlier additions to the building and accentuates the attempt to render continuity of various parts.

Sullivan's East Wing is an echo of the one on the west. In the case of both the wings, the rear part which fronts the courtyard is treated in a much simpler manner with sparingly utilized simple mouldings. The verandah bays rely on simple square-headed openings on the first floor, while simplified Roman arches define the bays of the ground floor.

The Sullivan interventions provided an equally imposing rear portico which slid over the Indo-Gothic additions effortlessly, so that if you did not look carefully, it seemed part of the same ensemble.

The columns and pilasters with minimalist mouldings add simplicity and grace to the mansion. The use of white paint over stucco-treated brick provides a unified whole to the rather disparate elements that represent the different periods of this imposing mansion. Without succumbing to replication of the vocabulary of earlier periods, or compromising the historicity of the building, Sullivan borrowed



The arcade joining the East and West Wings, seen in the photographs taken after completion, was designed by Sullivan to provide a sense of enclosure to the courtyard. The arcade was probably removed when one of the governors found that it hindered the view of the north gardens from the landing of the grand staircase.

ABOVE: *View from the landing looking into courtyard and the north garden beyond.*

and echoed their features and essence to create a mansion of great magnificence – a mansion fit for the Lat (Lord) Sahib or Governor Sahib.

By the summer of 1915, the work was almost complete at a cost of "rupees one and a half lakhs (Rs. 150,000)." Sullivan reported the progress of work on Government House, "It is hoped to push on rapidly and to complete during the hot weather, whilst His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is not in residence." No doubt "His Honour" was sojourning at the hill station, the heat of Lahore being unbearable during summer.

There would be no substantial additions to Government House in the decades to come. But all residents made considerable effort to maintain the building and the estate in the best possible manner. In the last few years much has been done to provide more accommodation and facilities in the estate. However, today the work on the mansion consists mainly of remodelling bathrooms or extensions within suites to meet the expectations of high level visitors who continue to stay at the Governor's House with its origins in the vintage tomb of Gumbud Kushtiwalla.

INTERIOR SPLENDOUR



Governor's House, Lahore



Interior Splendour

The tomb-residence of 1851, designed to provide family accommodation for the highest British representative in the province, transformed into a setting for the pomp and show of the British Raj. Within a decade and a half of the occupation of the first premier residents, namely Henry Lawrence, his wife Honoria and their children, the division of private residence and public entertainment had been accomplished.

Today the Governor's House contains a host of suites which are divided into private and public areas, so that the family may not be affected by the ceremonial and public nature of the activities that the governor must perform.

The sprawling mansion can be divided into several sections which insulate the visiting dignitaries residing here from the family of the governor, as well as the separation of public activities such as assemblies of people and daily visitors, from the family quarters. The regimen of protocol is so well instituted that those living in the sprawling mansion do not feel that their privacy is compromised.

The main building, which has been composed of many different sections, today presents a composite whole and is placed as a central, commanding focal point, while many other subsidiary structures are placed at some distance from it. The main building is entirely self sufficient from the point of view of family residence, distinguished visitors' suites, public assembly areas along with service areas of kitchens, etc.

Although it would seem a Herculean task to maintain the large number of rooms in the main building, it is to the credit of the custodians, who over long years have

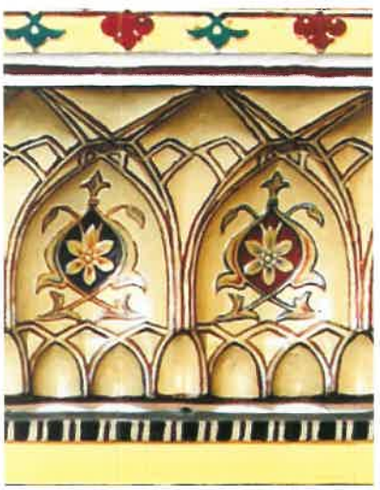






sought to retain the original characteristics of the mansion, particularly since its last addition by architect Basil Sullivan in the early part of the twentieth century. Thus, there seem to be few discordant notes as you traverse the various rooms and anterooms. The entire estate has a well-maintained look and reflects the loving care with which the large number of attendants, some going back many generations, manage to take care of the legacy.

Dining Room



Among the most fascinating, historic parts of the Governor's House is its Dining Room. Built on the first floor of the ancient Mughal Period tomb, the dining room has provided a festive and spectacular dining experience to generations of occupants and guests.

The Mughal structure is carried on massive masonry walls more than two feet thick, defined by arched openings along the sides of the square that formed the original sepulchre. The transition from square to octagon to circle can be seen clearly through the use of muqarnas or pendentives and squinches. All the walls and transitional spaces are profusely decorated with the ancient art of tempera or fresco. Although the frescoes do not belong to the original construction which is dated to the Mughal Period, nevertheless they are in the Mughal tradition. The present frescoes of the Dining Room are reported to have been painted during the British Period. They were restored by the students of Mayo School of Art and are said to have been inspired by the remarkable decoration of the Wazir Khan Mosque, situated in the Walled City and considered a "school of design" by John Lockwood Kipling. Kipling, the first principal of Mayo School of Art (now the National College of Arts) and Bhai Ram Singh, another erstwhile principal of the Mayo School, are also reported to have made a contribution to Government House in the form of the projecting window jharoka, often referred to as the mirador window, in the south façade.

Attached to the Dining Room are some of the rooms which were once the residence of Henry Lawrence, but are today utilized as pantry and kitchen to serve the visitors and residents of the entire mansion.

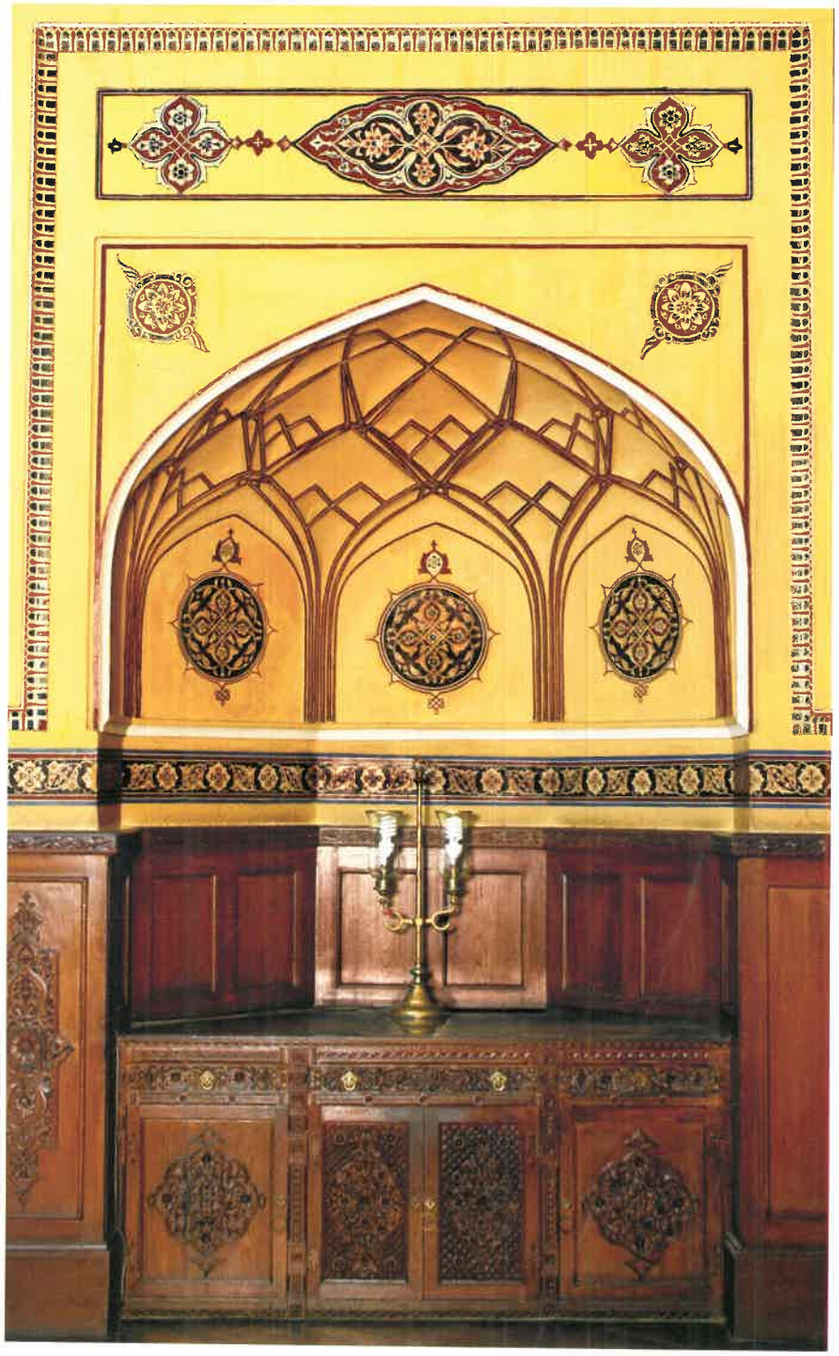
No records exist regarding the usage of this chamber during the Sikh Period. However, it is clear that when Henry and Honoria Lawrence moved in, it was the present Dining Room that Henry Lawrence used as his office as well as a dining space. It was here that his food would be brought from a kitchen, that according to the custom, was built at a little distance from the main house. The food would be brought by attendants through one of the rectangular rooms attached to the main hall by climbing the open stairs leading from the garden to the verandah that circumvented the entire octagonal form. The use determined by the Lawrences of this grand room as a Dining Room continued even after many other additions were made to the original building. Being the inner sanctum, the lofty sepulchral chamber was always wonderfully cool in

ABOVE: *Detail of frieze in the Dining Room. Decorative arabesque composed of stucco tracery* (manabbat kari) *and fresco/tempera* (naqqashi).

LEFT: *Cusped arch doorway leading from the Dining Room (the Mughal core) to the Durbar Hall. The wooden doors are beautifully carved while the surfaces around the doorway are ornamented with a combination of low relief stucco tracery* (manabbat kari) *and fresco/tempera* (naqqashi) *decoration.*

REAR PAGE: *Formal dining arrangement for 24 in the historic Dining Room. The enormous square room adorned with cusped-arch niches and deep-set doorways with its magnificent proportions provides dining experience fit for a king.*

According to the 19th century historian Latif, the dining function was admirably suitable: "The arches around it serve as recesses for side-boards, the room being lighted through slits in the dome. The walls are decorated with enamelled pottery-work, and the alcoves of the central hall are embellished with fresco designs."

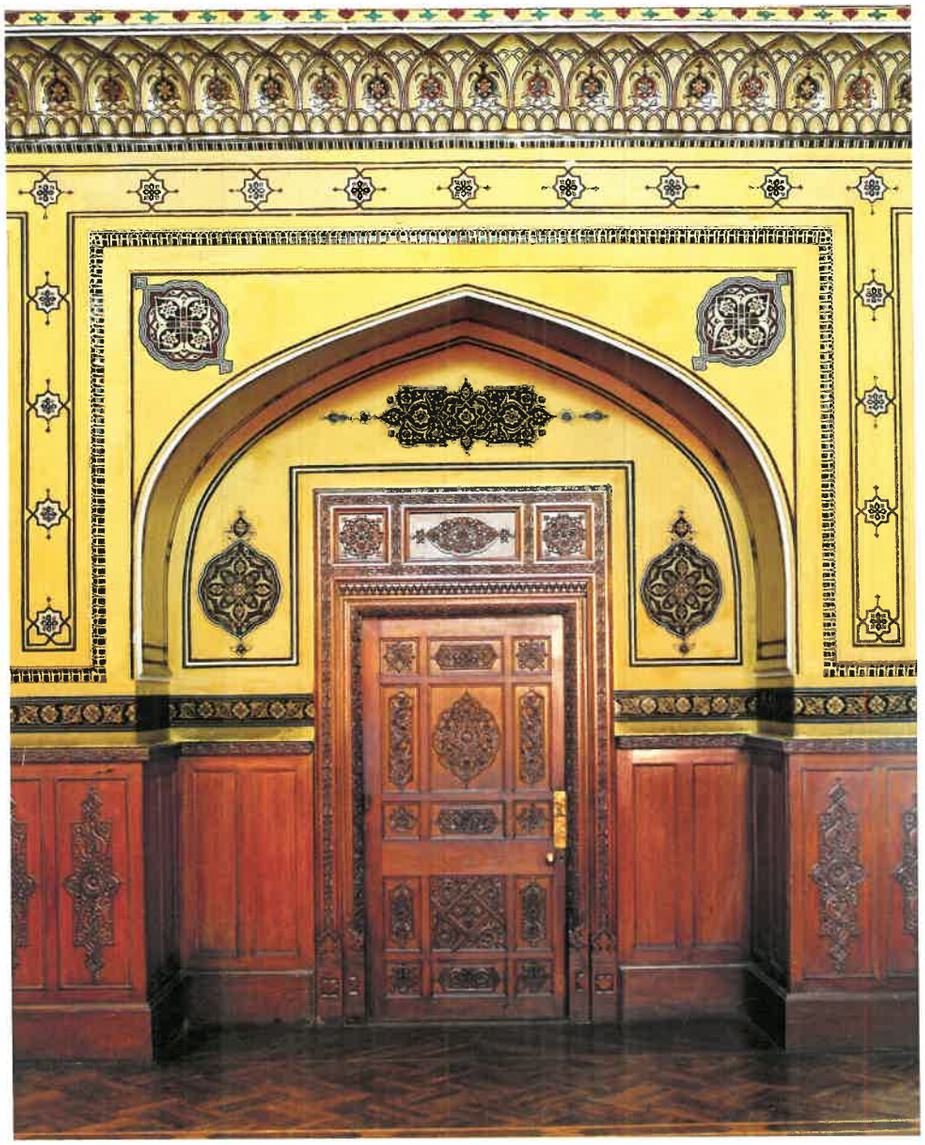


ABOVE RIGHT: *A profusely carved cabinet, its decorative design matching the wooden dado, fixed in one of the deep alcoves in the Dining Room.*

the intense scorching heat of Lahore, even if the unusual contraption the "thermantodite," as described by Henry's wife Honoria was not used.

As is to be expected, the internal space of the Dining Room is spectacular. The walls on all four sides are punctured with sets of two lofty, cusped-arch, deep set alcoves flanking cusped-arch doorways. Above the arched alcoves the transition from square to octagon and the changeover into a large all-encompassing cupola is graceful in its execution. The use of arched semi-cupolas and elegantly detailed squinches provides an effortless transformation of the soaring space.

Although historian Latif mentions the decoration of enameled pottery or kashi kari, no evidence of this craft has been found, while the fresco work mentioned by him continues to be maintained.



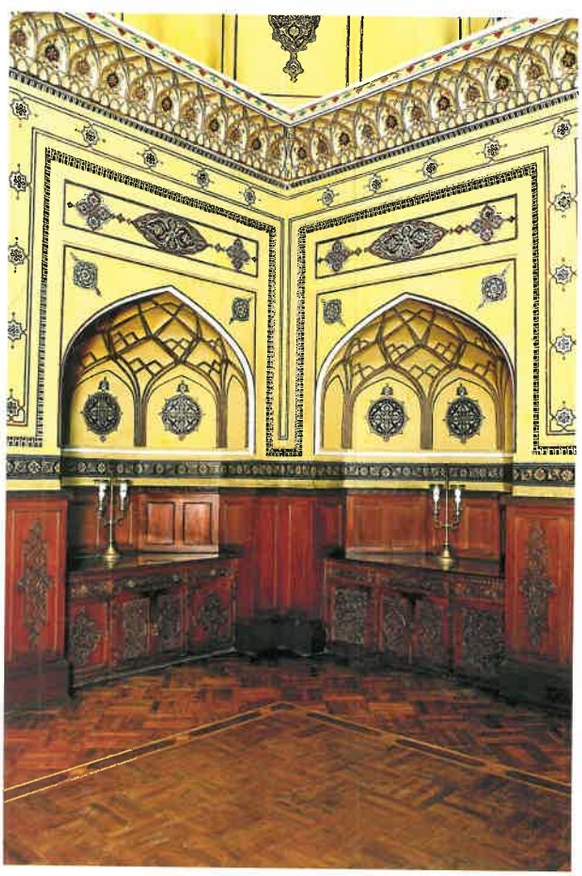
The simplicity of the form and its graceful execution is the hallmark of Mughal architectural traditions, and the dining chamber is among the best specimens of the period. It is a robust structure which is embellished by fresco decoration on its internal surfaces, a favourite form of decoration of both Jahangir and Shahjahan.

The wooden parquet flooring and wall paneling reflects the contribution of the British Period, juxtaposed against wonderful naqqashi or fresco and manabbat kari or stucco tracery, executed in the Mughal tradition. The fresco designs range from floral arabesques to medallions and stars. If anywhere, it is in this chamber that the historicity of the building is most palpable. The ambience in the splendid hall, with giant circular dining table laid out with shining silverware and vintage tableware, the entire room lit up by elaborate, antique chandeliers, and abounding in old world charm, imparts an extraordinary measure of enjoyment and delight to those privileged to dine in this historic chamber.

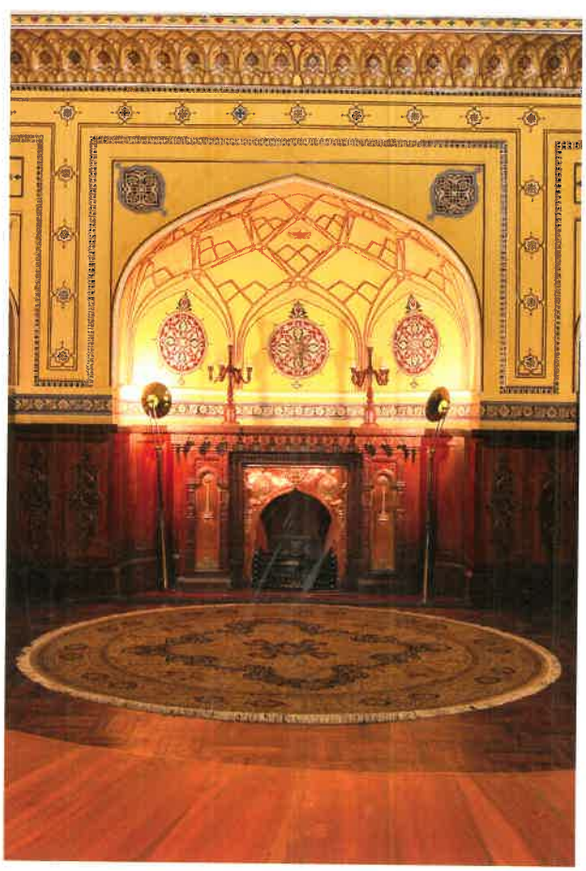
ABOVE RIGHT: *Another decorative door set within the cusped-arch doorway of the Dining Room.*



ABOVE: *Soffit decoration in the cupola.*



ABOVE: *Corner view.*



ABOVE: *Wall with fireplace.*

RIGHT: *Decorative features of a giant-sized cusped-arch squinch transforming the square room below into an octagon for its mutation into a circle capped by a celestial cupola.*



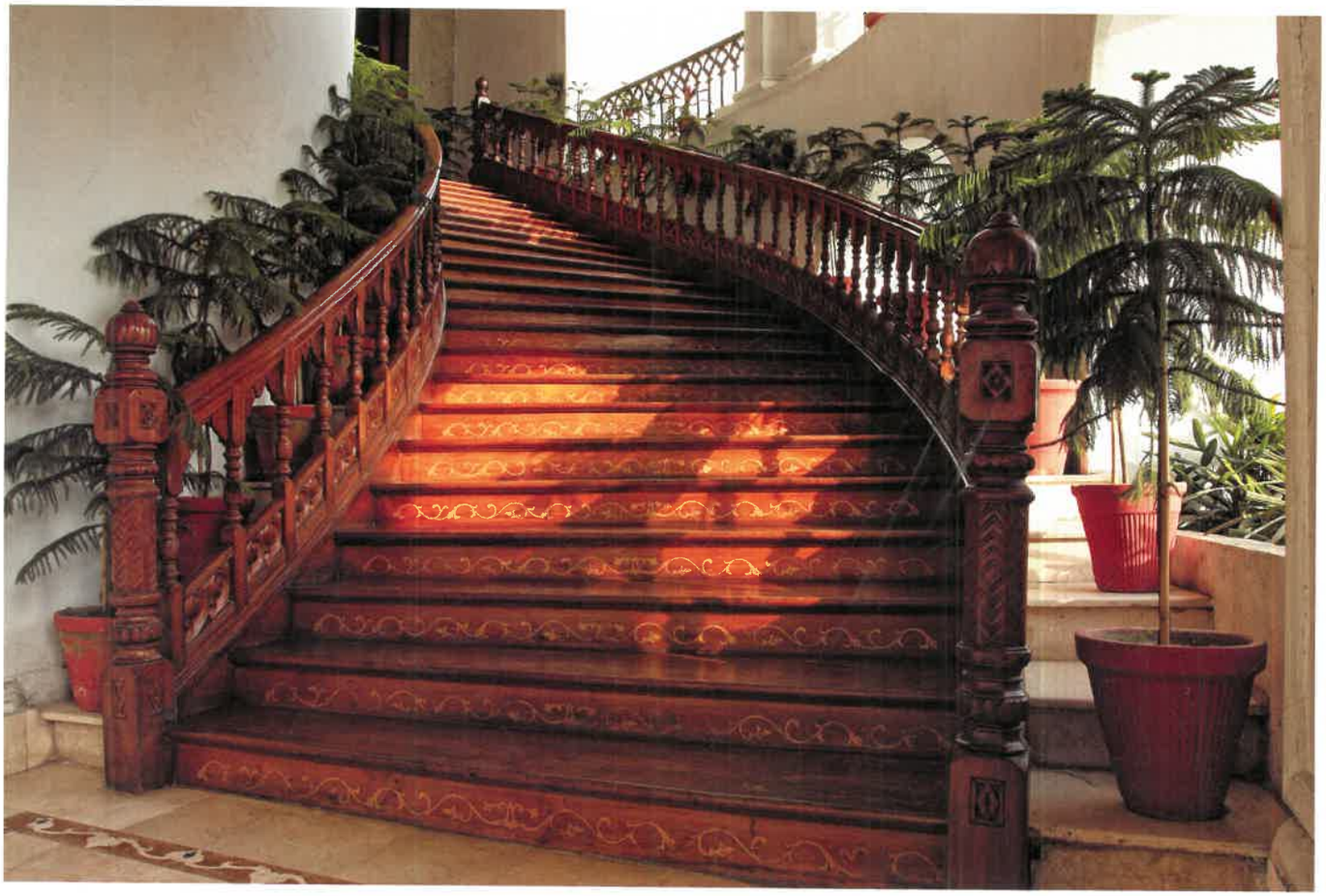
Ceremonial Staircase

The most visible expression of the grandeur of the Governor's House is the winding double staircase leading up to the Gol Kamra from the Palladian portico. Clearly, the arrangement of an imposing portico added instant grandeur to the west façade. Built after the First War of Independence (1857) it symbolized the need for the British Empire to re-assert itself on the populace that it governed. The original unpretentious octagon (except for the grand cupola rising above it) in which Henry and Honoria were content to live, because of its modest outlook no longer served the purpose of the ruling power. The addition of the portico, the grand staircase and the extended drawing room with its vast semi-circular west end referred to as the Gol Kamra (the Round Chamber), were completed at this juncture, as if to convey the inevitability of the British rule on compatriots and locals alike. The grand *porte cochere*, with the majestic circular winding double staircase leading to the Talwar Room and to enlarged apse-like west end Gol Kamra, provided a remarkably imposing ensemble where honoured guests could be entertained in comfort and style.

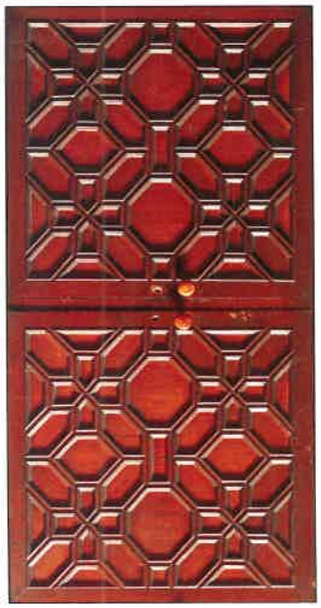


ABOVE: *The echo of grand double staircase leading to the private quarters.*

BELOW: *The grand double staircase gently leading from the* porte cochere *to the first floor.*







Talwar Room

The Talwar or Sword Room is the first room that is encountered when guests arrive on the first floor after climbing the graceful ceremonial stairs. The Talwar Room is so called because it is resplendent with a collection of guns and swords, a collection that dates back to the earliest British residents of the house. The wooden parquet flooring and the original wooden dado panelling have been retained, and add character to this fine chamber. The arrangement of swords in an interesting radiating circular form, the centres emphasized by hunting trophies or shields, presents the pastimes of its inmates of earlier times. The use of gilt framed mirrors, period-style credenzas and armchairs, some of which are later acquisitions, nevertheless attempts to maintain the original character of the room.



ABOVE: *Detail of carving in side cabinets.*

RIGHT: *Decorative arrangement of swords.*

OVERLEAF: *View of the Talwar Room.*









ABOVE: *Display of guns in the* Talwar *Room.*



ABOVE: *Wall decoration with old swords and shields.*

LEFT: *Antique dado panelling with geometric pattern provides the setting for decoration of the armour displayed in this room.*

Gol Kamra

The Gol Kamra provides the setting for formal entertainment of guests as well as a place for holding formal meetings. It is composed of the original drawing room that was used by Henry Lawrence during the early 1850s, with additions carried out during the Robert Montgomery Period. Its west end follows the semi-circular arrangement of the staircase and the reason for the appellation Gol Kamra (the Round Chamber). Because of its location, those attending formal functions in this room can be led easily to the Dining Room as well as to the Durbar Hall for dining or state events.







LEFT: *View of the splendidly decorated Gol Kamra.*

ABOVE: *Detail of original round fluted pilasters dividing the Montgomery Gol Kamra from the Henry Lawrence Drawing Room.*

OVERLEAF: *The Henry Lawrence Drawing Room can be seen on the left, its extent defined by double columns, while the main view is of the Montgomery extension.*







Governor's House, Lahore

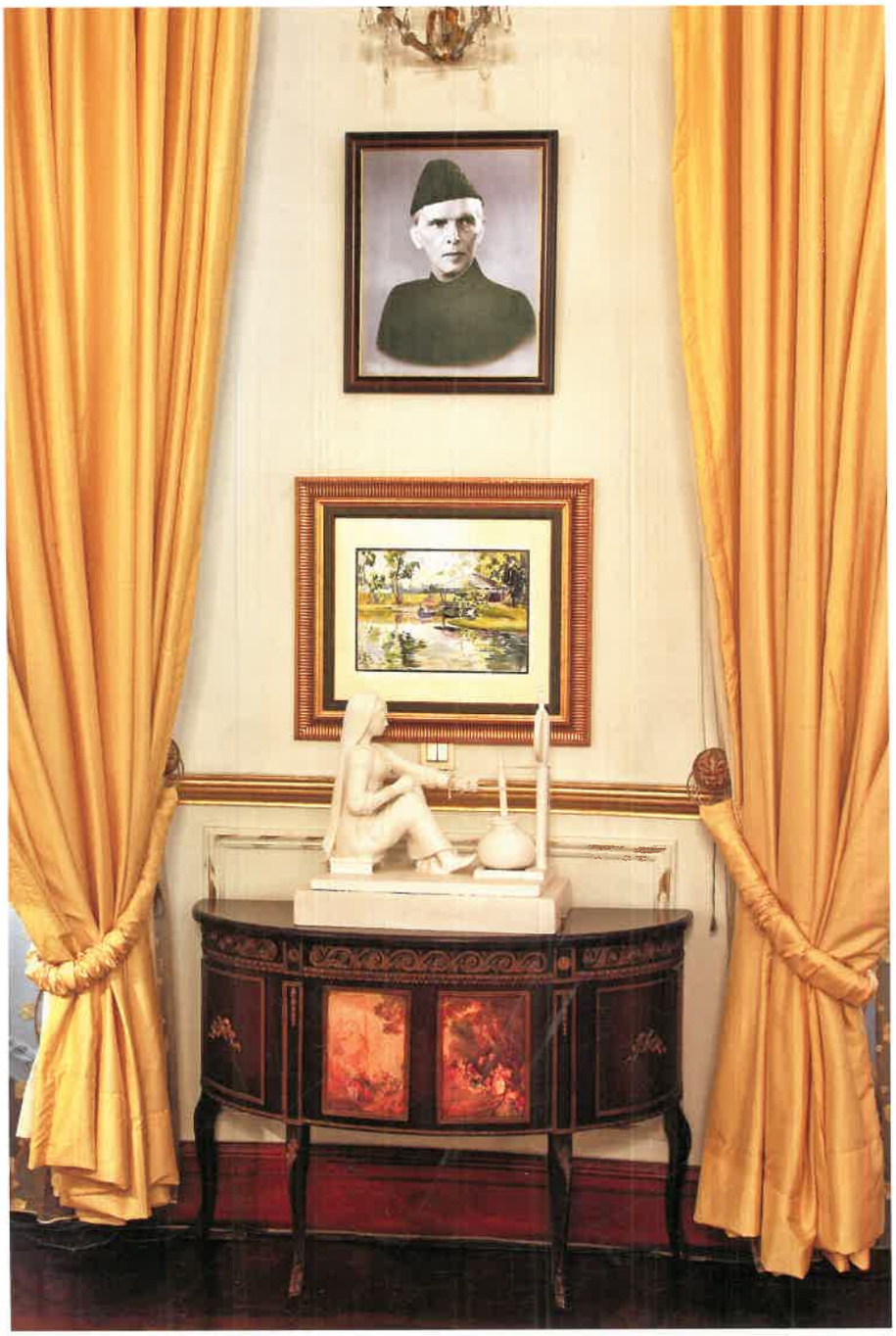

C.BECHSTEIN



RIGHT: *Antique Cabinet in the Gol Kamra. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah`s portrait is prominently displayed.*

ABOVE: *The gilt treated decorative doorway of the original Henry Lawrence Drawing Room leads into the sepulchre-Dining Room. Two antique marble fireplaces are seen flanking the doorway.*





Ivory Room

The Ivory Room or Gray Room as it was earlier know, is accessed through the stately Talwar Room. It is a serene place which has been furnished with a view to entertaining guests, and is not necessarily for the use of the family. Its walls are damask lined, with valuable carpets as hangings, while chandeliers and *bric-a-brac* give it a relaxed yet sumptuous air.

The above rooms are all part of the original British Period modifications and additions carried out during the time of Henry Lawrence and Robert Montgomery.

The Ivory Room is tastefully furnished in muted colours and displays works by famous Pakistani artists. Combined with the dining room situated on its south, it is utilized for formal entertainment.



RIGHT: *Sitting corner in the Ivory Room.*

FAR RIGHT: *A credenza arrangement in the Ivory Room.*

OVERLEAF: *General view of the Ivory (also known as Gray) Room used for receiving distinguished guests. Damask-lined wall panels carry paintings by famous Pakistani artists.*









Governor's House, Lahore





Governor's House, Lahore

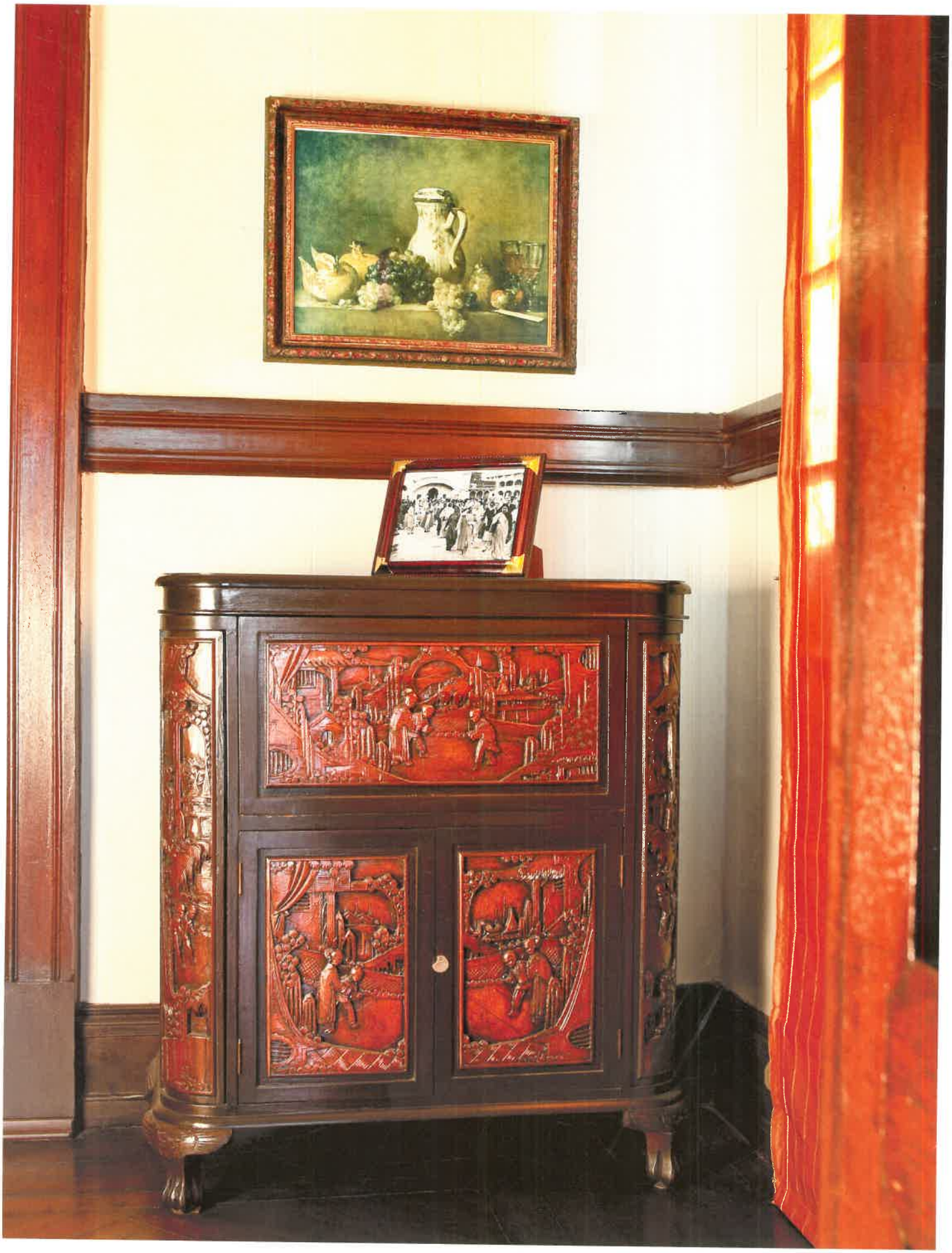


The State Suites

The V.V.I.P. Suite (Room 1 & 2) also known as the Prince Wing is located in the Neo-Gothic Wing of the Governor's House and is among the oldest residential suites that have survived, in spite of many additions and modifications. As the name indicates the first floor suite provides the most highly-rated accommodation and has had the privilege of housing the royalty, presidents and prime ministers. Accessed by a wooden staircase, a verandah sporting Gothic lancet arches provides access to the state rooms, and at the same time provides a breathtaking view of the wonderfully green sprawling lawn on the west of the main building. The state apartment is well fitted with all the necessary conveniences including anterooms in order to entertain personal guests of the visiting dignitaries. All heads of state have stayed here and this is the suite utilized by the Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, when he visited Lahore after independence. This is the same suite in which Queen Elizabeth stayed on her two visits to Pakistan. This accommodation is also reserved for the President and Prime Minister of Pakistan. As is to be expected, it is splendidly furnished, its character enhanced by the original wooden flooring that has been maintained. Over the last many years the bathrooms have been entirely refitted, and some alteration in walls etc. has also been carried out to make the suites more functional and comfortable for the distinguished guests.

The V.I.P. suite, (Room No. 3), is also located on the first floor. It incorporates the room which is shown as their bed room by Henry Lawrence's wife, Honoria, in her sketch prepared in 1851, and is splendidly furnished.

LEFT: *Interior of the mirador window placed in the V.V.I.P. Suite or the Prince Wing.*



ABOVE: *Antique Chinese cabinet arrangement in the V.V.I.P. Suite.*



ABOVE & OVERLEAF: *Drawing Room of the V.V.I.P. Suite. The walls are lined with original wooden dado in star-pattern panelling, maintaining the old world charm of the suite.*







ABOVE: *Detail of carved star pattern in the wall panelling of the V.V.I.P. Suite.*

RIGHT: *Seating arrangement in the Bed Room in the V.V.I.P. Suite, its walls decorated with gilt mirror frames.*





ABOVE: *First floor verandah of the Indo-Gothic Prince Wing.*



ABOVE: *The door on the left provides access to the V.V.I.P. Suite.*



ABOVE: *Sitting corner in the Bedroom of the V.V.I.P. Suite.*



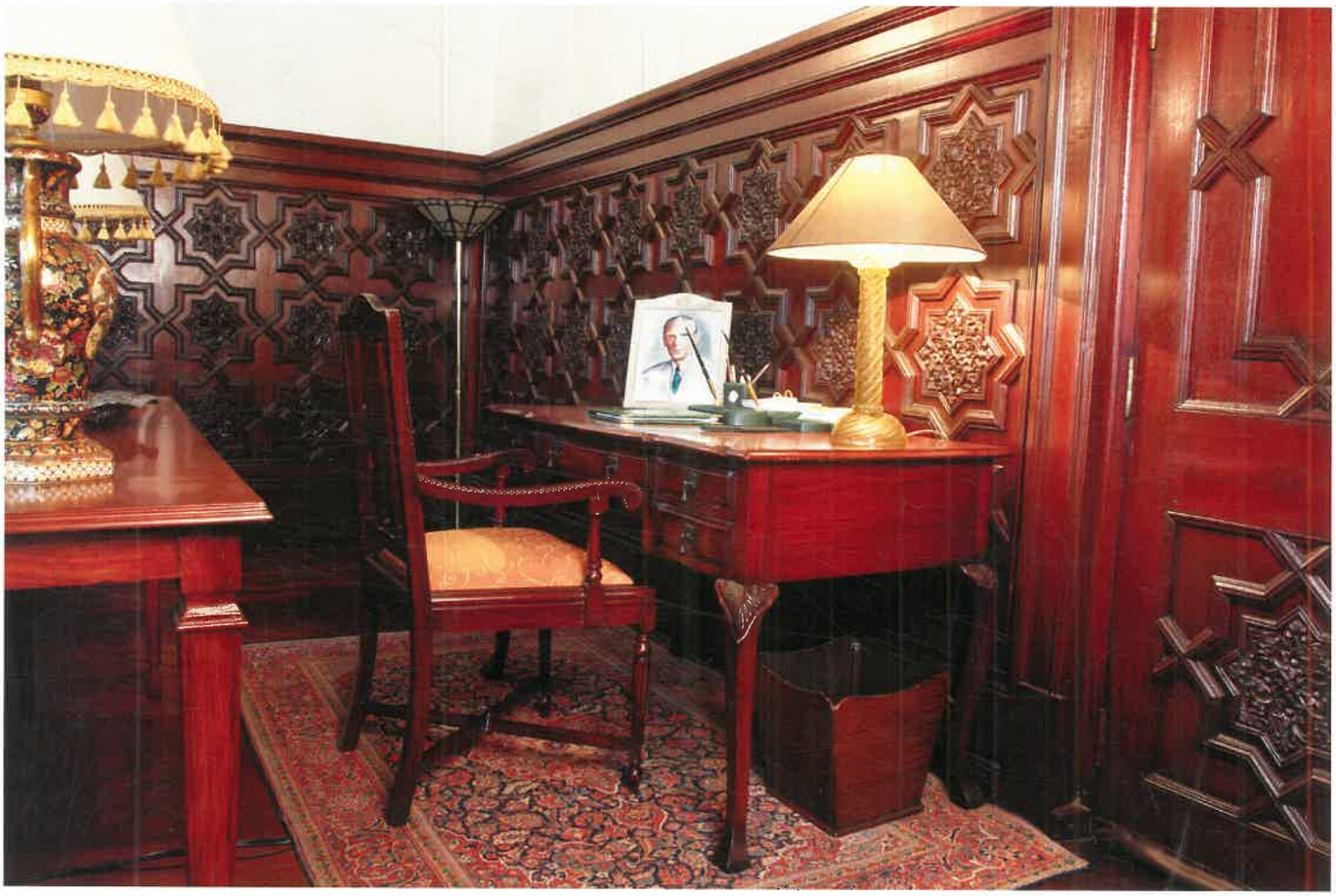
ABOVE: *Dining alcove in the V.V.I.P. Suite.*







ABOVE & RIGHT: *Views of furniture and settings in the V.V.I.P. Suite.*



ABOVE: *Study corner in the V.V.I.P. Suite lined with original geometric wooden panelling.*



ABOVE: *Bed room of the V.V.I.P. Suite.*



ABOVE & OVERLEAF: *Views of the V.I.P. suite (Room 3), located in the original Henry Lawrence bedroom area.*









LEFT, ABOVE & BELOW: *Views of end wall cabinet and sitting room in the V.V.I.P. Suite.*







Private Quarters

The Governor's private quarters are located directly above his office and are not normally accessible to outsiders. Sullivan's East Wing also contains private residential apartments for the governor's family and his private guests on the first floor.



LEFT: *Sullivan's West Wing. The shutters in the first floor verandah are a later addition to provide privacy to the private quarters.*

ABOVE: *Staircase leading to the private quarters.*

Governor's Offices Wing

The Governor's own office is situated on the ground floor of the Sullivan West Wing. It is a large establishment which includes the offices of the military secretary, the principal secretary and their staff, visitors' waiting room, a small committee room and of course the imposing office of the governor himself. All the rooms are reached from the verandah which overlooks the western expanse of lawns.

A high standard of furnishing and finishing has been maintained in all the offices and the governor's office itself, although comparatively simple in its treatment, exudes dignity and impressive ambience.









LEFT & ABOVE: *Views of the Governor`s Office. The above view shows arrangement for video conferences.*



ABOVE & TOP RIGHT: *Military Secretary`s Office.*







BELOW RIGHT: *Small Conference Room in the Governor`s Offices Wing.*





LEFT: *Ground floor verandah providing access to the offices of the Governor, Military Secretary and Principal Secretary.*

ABOVE: *Small waiting room for visitors which is accessible from the ground floor verandah.*

BELOW & OVERLEAF: *Views of the Governor`s Conference Room.*

Governor's Conference Room









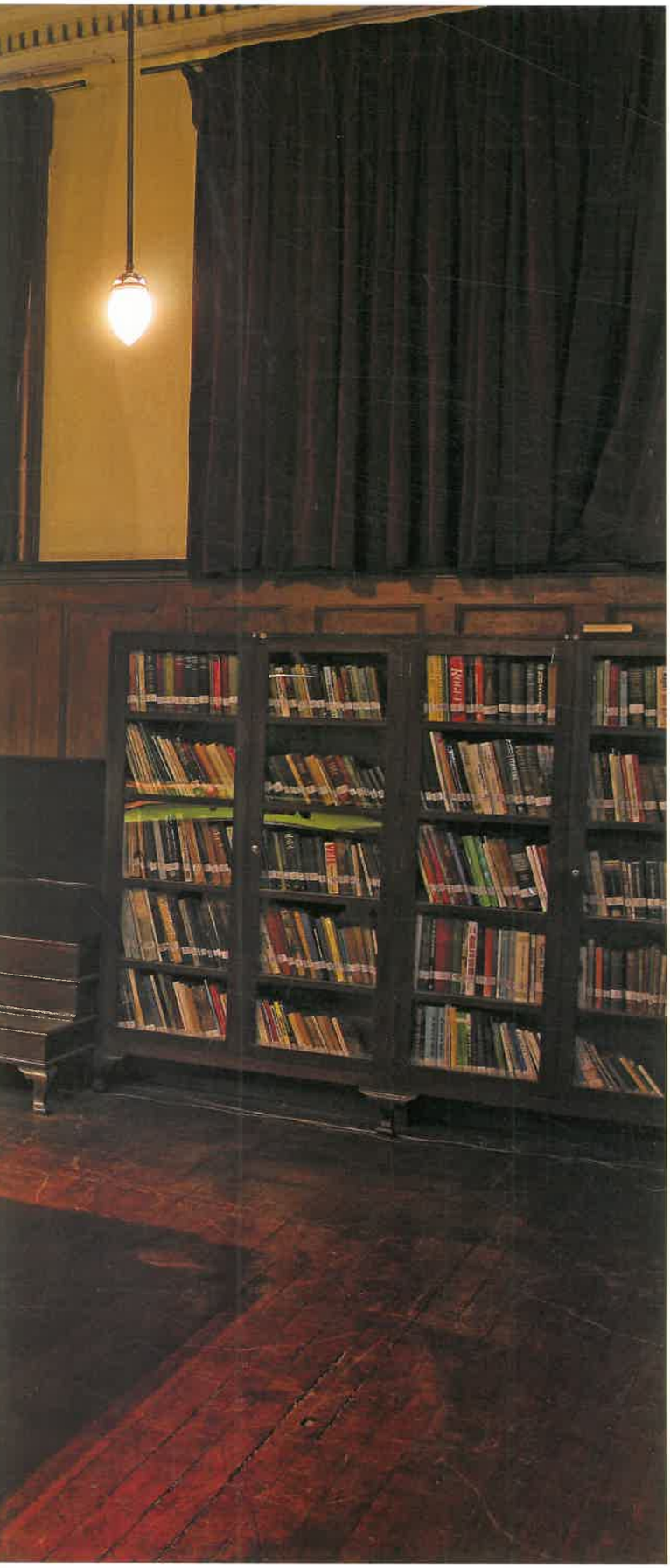


Covered Swimming Pool

A 60'x30'x13' deep swimming pool, which is constructed as an indoor facility, is available all the year round through the intense heat and extreme cold weather of Lahore. Writer Mark Bence-Jones, noticing the original swimming pool of Lahore's Governor's House, conjectures that this must have been the first full scale swimming pool in India.

There are many stories attached to this swimming pool, none more poignant than the one in which a young officer, said to be an ADC of the governor, after a hot day's game of tennis, dived into the pool without realizing that it was empty, and killed himself. Although not necessarily a haunted place, this story seems to persist until today, when some of the residents have felt as they swam the presence of another swimming with them.





Billiard Room

This room is situated on the first floor in close proximity of the Library, with easy access to the Durbar Hall. Many of its original features, such as the ceiling, wooden flooring and wall panelling have been preserved, endowing it with an old world charm. The book shelves lining its walls are a welcome addition.

No doubt this facility provided much needed relaxation to the hardworking residents of the House. Could Quaid-e-Azam have played billiards here? If so, it is one of the rare billiard tables which was used by him.





Durbar Hall

The chamber that is pregnant with historical ambience and a reminder of the Raj, is the Durbar Hall. This hall, located towards the north of the Dining Room, straddles the earlier British additions and Sullivan's 20th century extension. Sullivan has cleverly integrated his wings into older portions and utilized the Durbar Hall as a bridging arrangement, and may have extended it so that it could be used as an imposing ballroom. The provision of an external access through the grand semi-circular double staircase that leads from the north courtyard between Sullivan's West and East Wings, cleverly integrates the older portion with the 20th century extension.

The Durbar Hall itself is extremely noteworthy in its scale and construction. With its lofty ceiling, it incorporates an encircling viewing gallery at the upper level which looks down upon the enormous hall. The gallery is lined with the portraits of the various lieutenant governors and governors of the province and these are reminiscent of the footsteps that once resounded on its parquet flooring.

The Hall was used, as the name implies, as the durbar of the lieutenant governor, when he held levees and public functions. It was in this enormous chamber that the ruling rajahs would present *nazar* (gift offerings) and *attar* (perfume) in the Mughal and Sikh traditions. In addition to the durbar, balls could also be held here as well as state banquets. It was used as a Council Chamber of Legislative Assembly from 1897-1921, until under the new arrangement the Council was reconstituted.

Today also, the hall is the venue for many activities including state banquets, investiture and swearing-in ceremonies. The entrance from the north provides an independent entry into the hall without disturbing or affecting other activities of the Governor's House.

LEFT: *Governor`s dining table flanked by flags with Durbar Hall`s walls hung with portraits of the Founder of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the national Poet Allama Muhammad Iqbal.*

OVERLEAF: *The historic Durbar Hall with arrangement for a formal state banquet.*







ABOVE, RIGHT & OVERLEAF: *Views of different areas of the Durbar Hall.*





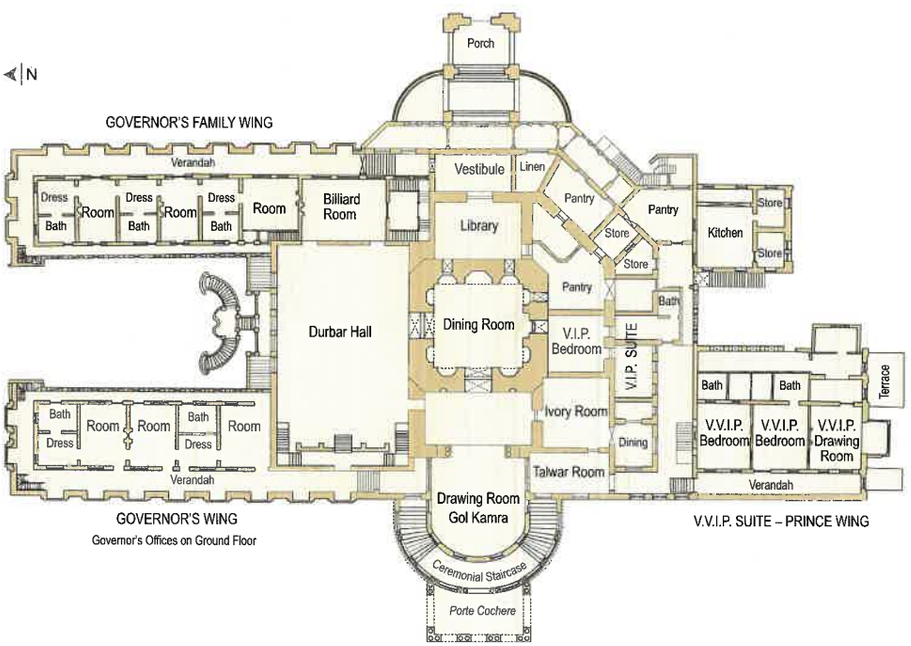






Conclusion

The grand ensemble of this historic building continues to exude dignified elegance due to the many original features that have been maintained. It is hoped that future custodians will be mindful of its historicity and that any modifications that are made will ensure that the integrity of this famous landmark building, which is more akin to a museum than a mansion, is never allowed to be compromised.

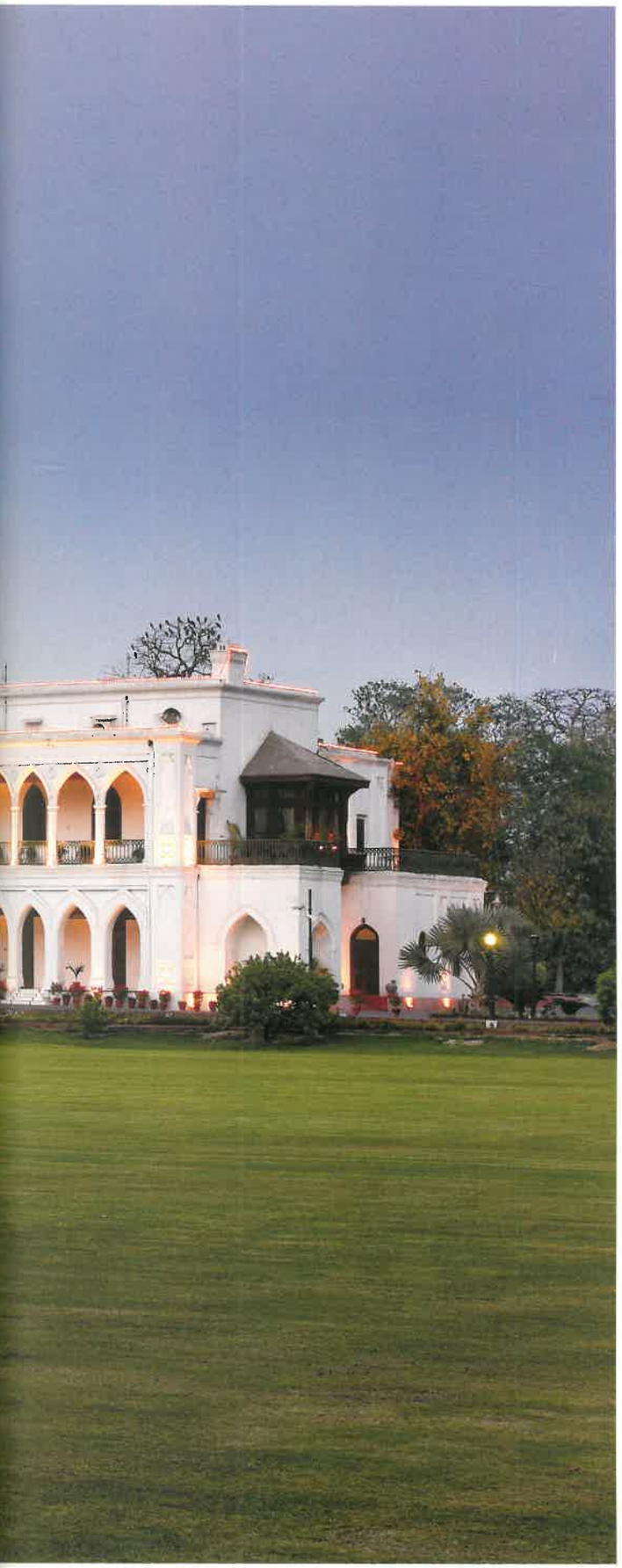


RIGHT: *First floor plan of the existing building including additions made during different periods of its life.*

THE ESTATE



Governor's House, Lahore



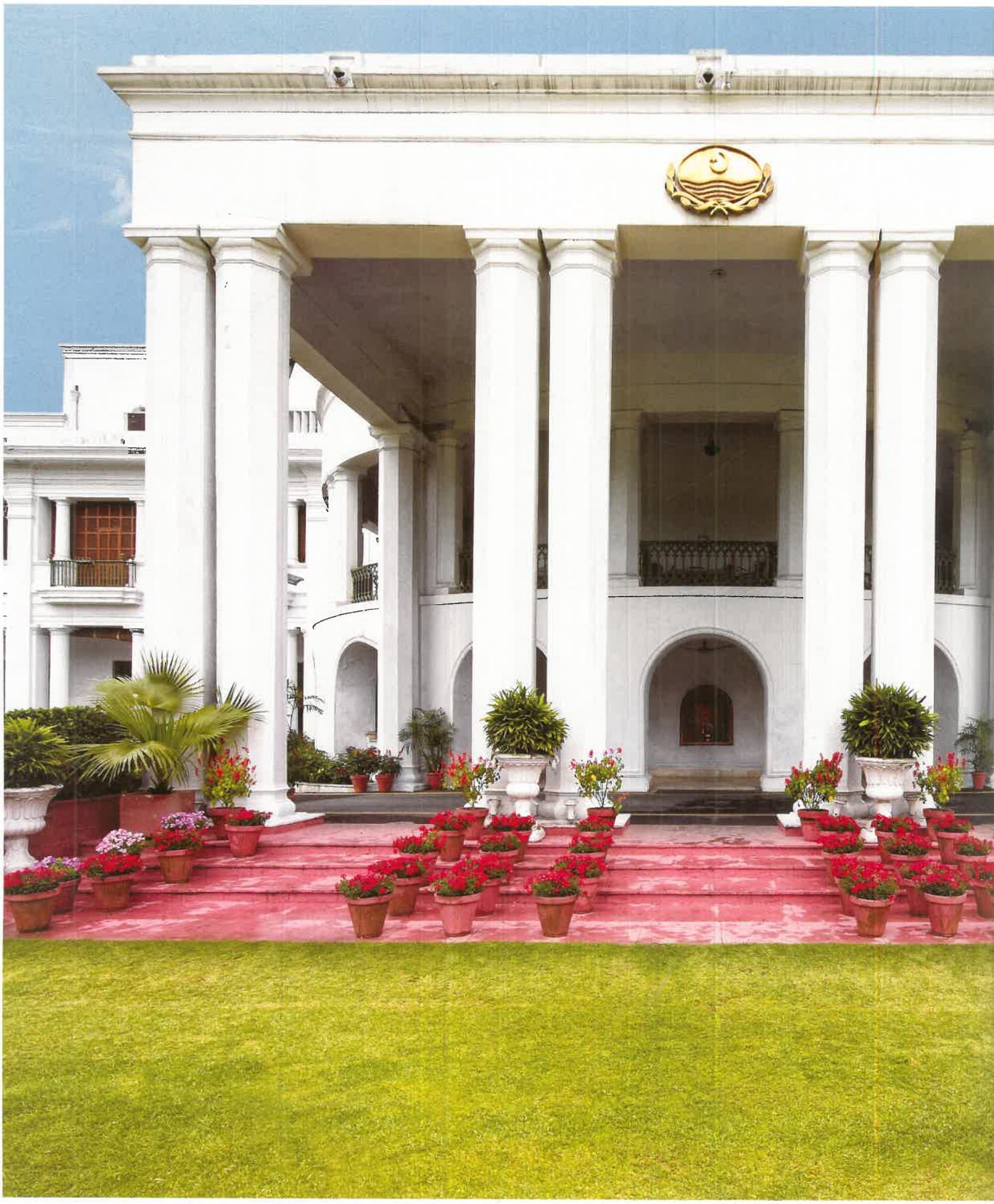
The Estate

The Setting

The Governor's House is located in sprawling grounds. The urban plans of the early British imperialists provided the main thoroughfare of the Upper Mall in order to serve the extensive estate of Government House, as it was known at the time, as well as the newly located British garrison. Because of the importance of Government House, only exclusive and select institutions were allowed in its vicinity. The location and extent of the grounds were designed to isolate the representative of the ruling power from the local inhabitants.

This extensive estate is situated on the northeast of the Upper Mall or simply The Mall, rechristened Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam after independence. The thoroughfare laid out in 1851 was planned as "a direct road from Anarkali to Mian Mir," when the cantonment was moved to Mian Mir and Anarkali declared a Civil Station. The road at an estimate of Rs. 10,428, and consisting of under-layer of bricks and a *kankar* surface, was approved by the Government of India, in preference to the one costing Rs.12,540 with higher specification of *kankar* throughout, that had been recommended by the Board of Administration as being more economical in the long run.

Considered one of the finest public roads, and marked Lawrence Road in pre-1876 maps, it was laid out by Lt. Col. Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala). As mentioned earlier, this thoroughfare had become essential in order to link the European civil station of Anarkali, and the new army base established 8 km away in 1851-52, known as the Mian Mir Cantonment. Over time it also became the most prestigious road and the *Gazetteer* of 1916 recorded that it was here that most of the European shops were to be found.



The front portico-the porte cochere.

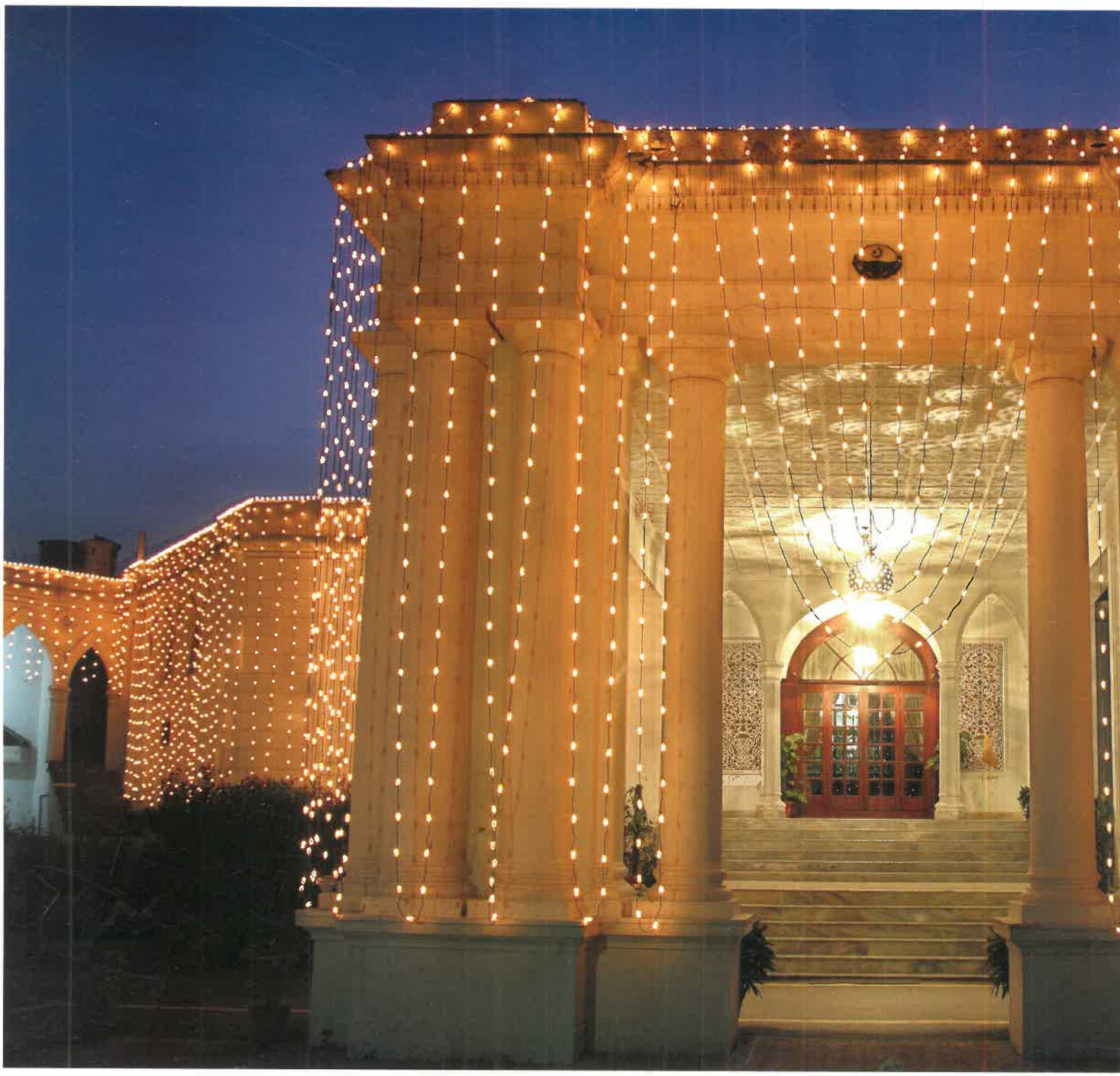


By that time many other prominent buildings had also been erected adding to the significance of the road: Lawrence and Montgomery Halls (1861-66) situated in the Lawrence Gardens (now Bagh-e-Jinnah), the Punjab Exhibition of Arts and Industry building, later known as Tollinton Market (1864), the remarkable High Court building (1882-89), Oldred Scott's Cathedral Church of Resurrection (1885), also known as *Kukkar Girja* (the Rooster Church), Pogson's Victoria Jubilee Town Hall (1887-90), Lockwood Kipling and Bhai Ram Singh's Mayo School of Art (now the National College of Arts) begun in 1880 and the imposing Lahore Museum (1890-93), Bhai Ram Singh's Punjab University Hall (1905), a pristine white marble pavilion housing the marble statue of Queen Victoria (1902) at the junction of Charing Cross, General Post Office (1905), Sullivan's Masonic Lodge (1914) now the Punjab Chief Minister's Secretariat and its echo the Shah Din Building (now the Bank Alfalah). Travelling from Government House towards Mian Mir, one sees the Punjab's Chiefs' College or Aitchison College (1886) and the Punjab Club (1910) now the Administrative Staff College.

The Mall continued to receive attention for remodelling particularly during the lieutenant governorship of Sir Charles Rivaz (1902-1907). In his *Reminiscences* H.R. Goulding noted in 1924 that the whole length of the Mall was remodeled by Chief Engineer DuCane Smythe. He informs that, "It was nothing unusual to meet, on the winter's morning, these two high officials, in earnest consultation by the roadside. On one occasion the writer saw the Chief Engineer kneeling on the ground with a measuring tape in his hands, while on another the Lieutenant-Governor, who never allowed the felling of a tree if it could possibly be avoided, was personally superintending the marking of certain roadside trees which had to come down when the Mall was being realigned and widened opposite the Mayo School of Art." Faletti's Guide had related in 1913 that metalled road with grass borders and footpaths replaced the "dusty abomination which formerly constituted the Mall." Rivaz also installed "electric lights in streets and improved and extended the Agri-Horticulture Gardens, situated opposite the Government House as well as the zoo in the Gardens." A decade later, during the 1920s, the famous philanthropist Executive Engineer Ganga Ram is credited with carrying out improvements to portions that lay east of the Post Office crossing.

The Mall was often referred to as *Thandi Sarak* (the Cool Street) by the locals. As noted earlier, it lent itself to being developed as the most important thoroughfare, lined with the most prestigious structures. A drive or stroll down the road not only resurrects the British past, but is also a reminder of the intellectuals, writers, poets, artists, the firebrand revolutionaries and the elite of the city who frequented the coffee shops, bars, nightclubs and restaurants well into the 1960s.

As intended by the British planners The Mall, especially where the Governor's House is situated, acquired some of the most prominent institutions and



establishments. Because of the enormous grounds of each estate, there is a feeling of spaciousness hardly encountered elsewhere. Without doubt it is the most select of all areas of Lahore, its charm enhanced by the enormous trees lining the road, and their concentration in the gardens and estates alongside it.

The extensive grounds of the Governor's House face the enormous Lawrence Gardens, now known as Bagh-e-Jinnah, itself spread over 112 acres, and accommodates the famous Lawrence and Montgomery Halls. The setting surrounding

ABOVE: *The rear portico.*



OVERLEAF: *The front lawn looking towards the swimming pool*

the Governor's House could not be more edifying, planted as it is with enormous historic trees and a huge expanse of grass. Often referred to as the Kensington Gardens of Lahore in the past, the vast stretch of Lawrence Gardens was laid out in 1860, with funds procured from the sale of the famous Mughal garden, the *Badami Bagh* (the Garden of Almonds). It was planned by the Agri-Horticultural Society as a botanical garden through the services of a gardener brought from London's acclaimed Kew Gardens. The *Chiriya Ghar* (zoo) established at the time has now become one of the best zoos of Pakistan.

The Governor's House Grounds

The Governor's House estate itself covers scores of acres. In the latest map prepared in 2002 the grounds are estimated to be 88 acres of land. It is self-sufficient in many ways, since it accommodates the large retinue required to maintain and efficiently run the huge Governor's House establishment. Many of the employees are second or third generation offspring of those who served earlier and have a deep attachment to the house. It is for this reason that one finds a greater degree of care than usual, because for many it is akin to home. There are family quarters for various levels of employees and many have grown up within the estate, have gone to school here and used the facilities, for example, the library and computer centre etc. These facilities have been crucial in their personal development and sense of achievement.

The estate was always impressive, and 19th century writer historian and engineer Kanahaya Lal stated that it was bounded by a continued compound wall with four entrance gates, almost on cardinal points, within which lay a "magnificent garden with numerous trees of various kinds and further beautified with a great number of flower pots." The *Gazetteer* of 1883 confirms that the grounds had some fine trees and even a "good swimming bath" had been built by that time.

With the attention being paid to the garden, the mansion is well situated in the midst of a vast green expanse stretching almost the entire length of the western aspect, with other structures spaced out and away from the main building, so that it appears to be set within an oasis of lush green.

The estate is laid out in the form of an inner circuit and an outer circuit. The inner circuit contains the mansion as well as the necessary appendages of accommodation and facilities. The outer circuit defines the service areas that are within the boundaries of the estate. The hierarchy of spaces is well established through use of meandering roads and pathways, and delineate the mansion within the inner circuit from the remaining accommodation and facilities.



Governor's House, Lahore



Landscaping Features

The photographs of the garden dating from 1910 by Frederick Bremner, preserved in the British Library, show a cypress avenue as well as a well carved fountain. The original fountain, although relocated from its original axis, is still extant. The outlook of the estate as pieced together by the writer Bence-Jones from photographs of 1910 and other accounts consisted of informal landscaping with "stretches of lawn shaded by palms, shishams, blue and lemo-scented gum, and other trees, with groves of tamarinds screening the boundary wall." No doubt extensive plantation became possible due to a canal distributing channel excavated in 1887-88. It is clear that there was a combination of English plants such as gypso-phila, verbena and roses, as well as sweet- scented local bushes which filled the house in the evening with their fragrance. The enormous landscaped property was at one time maintained by 60 gardeners or malis; the level of maintenance being kept up today by a considerably smaller number.

The Great Lawn stretching from north to south is of enormous proportions. It is rare to witness such a huge expanse of perfectly mowed and maintained grass which covers most of the area along the southern boundary (along The Mall) as well as the entire front on the west. The lawn with its turf is a legacy of the British, for lawns of this kind were unknown in the subcontinent prior to their arrival. Almost all European residences sported their own green lawns, perhaps as a reminder of homes in England. Today the tradition of the English lawn has been meticulously maintained by the Governor's House.

As one enters the Governor's House estate from its so-called Cantt. Gate, it is a sight for sore eyes to see this amazing expanse. Writer Waliullah calculates the area of the lawn as 263,938 sq. ft. and declares it to be the largest in the subcontinent in the category of house lawns.

In addition to the enormous lawn area, the trees in the compound are also noteworthy. In the recent past work has been carried out on establishing a botanical garden to grow rare species of plants. A study carried out by the Agricultural University at Faisalabad provides interesting information on the botanical species that are cultivated on the estate.

In 1957, for the first time after independence children were invited by the governor to the landmark building. This was a timely gesture in order to foster a sense of pride and ownership by allowing them to enter the





portals of the great house, which was no longer the domain of a foreign power but was the residence of the representative of the Government of Pakistan. This tradition which was started in 1957 has been maintained over the years and the governor entertains large number of children on a regular basis. Among such functions was one held in 2003 when after the KaravanPakistan Heritage Festival held at the Diwan-e-Aam of the Mughal Citadel, over 1,000 children were entertained by the Governor and given certificates of participation on the Great Lawn. For most of the children, many of whom had come from different parts of Pakistan, it was the most exciting experience of their lives.

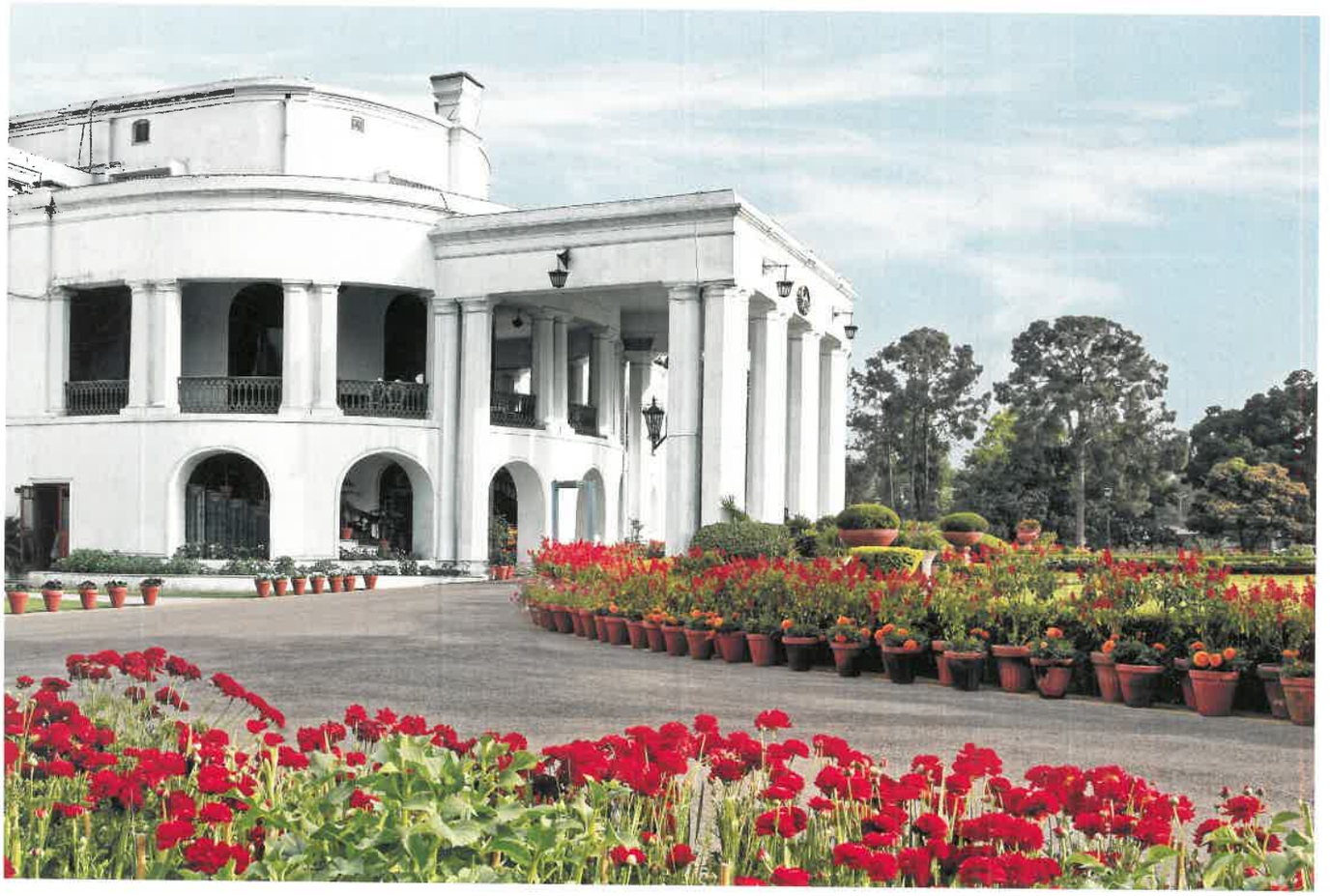
In addition to the botanical garden there is also a credible zoo located at the east of the mansion, which has several exotic birds. The zoo is a particular source of attraction for children. It is in the form of an aviary which houses a large number of silver, gold, green and ring pheasants, reaves, turkeys, javas, peacocks of blue, mixed and green variety, pelicans, black swans, hog deer, black buck, white ducks, and cranes.

BELOW & TOP RIGHT: *A fountain playing against the backdrop of the landscaped hill.*





BELOW: Porte cochere, *Governor`s House, Lahore.*





The Mound, Lake and Neo-Mughal Pavilion



The western expanse of grass is punctuated by a graceful pavilion sitting atop a hillock, formed with a gentle rise and said to have been built upon a disused brick kiln and heaps of bricks that had been manufactured there when part of the original Sikh estate. The mound is calculated to cover an area of 4.12 acres, and is an unusual feature in the dusty environment of the Punjab. Its landscaping is skillfully carried out with flowering trees, shrubs and plants, and the green hilltop provides a panoramic view of the entire Governor's House estate.

In the original Sikh estate, close to the brick kiln was a ditch created as a result of excavations carried out for manufacturing bricks. After brick production was discontinued, the ditch turned into a pond, which must have been unsightly and quite unhygienic. The credit for converting the pond into a scenic lake covering almost 3 acres is given by writer Bence-Jones to Sir Louis Dane, who had a great deal of landscaping done during his tenure as lieutenant governor (1908-1913). Writer Waliullah records that the lake was further improved during the 1960s, when an island was created which was landscaped with overgrown vegetation and housed with water birds to enhance the scenic environment. Another addition carried out in 1975-77 in the vicinity of the hill is a pavilion or baradari approximately 54'x46'6" in size, placed on the northern edge of the lake. Although quite disparate in its facade from the Naulakha Pavilion in the Shah Burj (the Royal Tower) of the Mughal Citadel at Lahore to which it is compared, it does echo Naulakha's distinctive Mughal bangladar roof. The building comprises a Neo-Mughal cusped arched arcade composed of double columns and multifoil arches. The charm of the pavilion is enhanced due to its mirrored reflection in the calm waters of the lake, with water birds and geese floating on its clear expanse, bounded by thick vegetation. The pavilion also has an attached unit complete with a kitchen and servants' quarters.

LEFT: *The serene marble Neo-Mughal Pavilion or Baradari set above calm waters of the lake.*



ABOVE: *View at the top of the hill.* BELOW: *A Neo-Mughal gazebo in the garden on the hill.*



Residential Accommodation and Entrances

The inner circuit contains the residences of the most important staff members, who are required to be on call round the clock. These consist of the large compounds well hidden by trees at the rear or east of the main mansion, where the residences of the military secretary and ADC are located. The residence of the comptroller is situated to the north, near the Railway Gate. A set of guestrooms is situated on the east of the main mansion, just opposite the mosque. The mosque is conveniently located so as to be easily accessible by those residing in both the inner and outer circuits.

The estate of the Governor's House accommodates residential quarters as well as educational, health and recreational facilities for the staff. These have been placed in the outer circuit of the estate.

Many of the other staff members are also required at all times of the day or night. The staff residential colony of the Governor's House is by definition quite large in order to accommodate the extensive retinue that is required to run and maintain the huge establishment. The residential accommodation is in the form of apartments located in the outer circuit of the estate, covering almost the entire east boundary and parts of the north and south boundaries.

These service structures provide an effective buffer to the main building from the eastern, and parts of the northern and southern peripheries of the estate. The entry to the employees' residential estate is through the eastern Club Gate which also leads to a secondary access to the main building.

On the north is located the Railway Gate which provides entry to the enquiry office, and SDO office as well as the comptroller's residence. The parking space that has been created along the north boundary wall provides sufficient parking for visitors' cars.



RIGHT: *The reception at Cantt. Gate, also V.I.P. Gate.*



Yet another gate, the Anarkali Gate provides access from the west which leads past the small *ziarat* (shrine) of Sayyed Inayat Ali Miran Shah, located well within the Governor's House estate. This gate is rarely opened, and only on occasions when the front gate might have to be closed for maintenance or other reasons.

The main gate or V.I.P. Gate, also known as the Cantt. Gate, located on Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, is reserved for the formal entry of visitors.

The whole estate is very secure. In addition to the encircling wall – the original boundary wall was built in 1905-06 – which protects the entire area from intruders, there are police pickets at all the gates. Entry and exit are strictly regulated and nobody may enter who does not possess prior permission to do so. This is a gigantic task especially because of the large number of visitors, including those with VIP status and high security factor as well as the large retinue and staff members that reside within the estate.

ABOVE: *The Cantt. Gate, the main gate situated on Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam is reserved for formal entry of visitors.*



Amenity and Recreational Facilities

As the community has grown so have the amenities that are needed by the growing number of families. Accordingly, in the last few years a great deal of emphasis has been placed on social infrastructure, consisting of a community centre, medical facilities and a vocational training centre including a computer centre. In addition there is a fine and well run library close to the high school buildings for boys and girls. The schools take pride in the excellent education that is imparted to lower grade employees' children.



ABOVE: *Playground in the staff residential colony.*

RIGHT: *Play sculptures in the garden.*





ABOVE & RIGHT: *Views of the school building and different activities carried out within its premises.*




STUDENTS OATH
I hereby swear to God that I will work
JUSTICE
FAIR PLAY
IMPARTIALITY

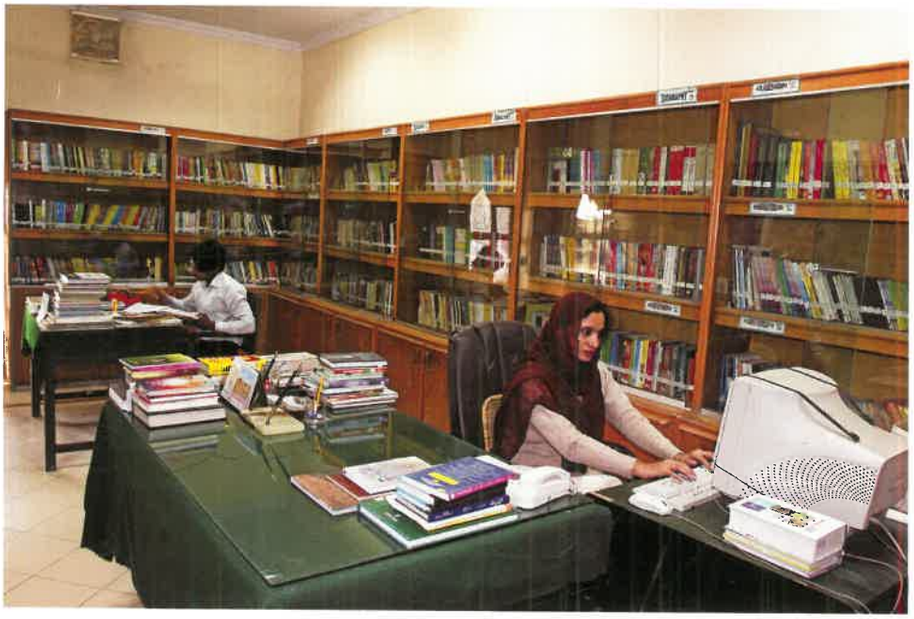




The Governor's House takes pride in the facilities that have been provided on its premises. The facilities range from the guest house to a post office and a medical centre.







Several other amenities have also been made available at the Governor's House premises, especially for the staff, which include training of women for livelihoods, library as well as a fair price shop.





Mosque

The Governor's House mosque is situated midway between the main building and the employees' residential colony and serves as a focal point for daily prayers as well as for Friday congregational assemblies. The mosque, designed by Murat Khan, the architect of the well-known Minar-i-Pakistan, was built in 1957-59. It has been extended in the recent past to include a covered verandah as well as a large courtyard.

Shutar Khana & Fil Khana

The *Shutar Khana* (camel stable) as well as the *Fil Khana* (elephant stable) were located along the east periphery of the estate. The camels had been in vogue for riding even by the Lady Sahib Lyall (1887-1892) or the Vicerine Sahib Dufferin (1884-1888) as recorded by Bence-Jones. After the arrival of the motor car, camels and elephants were used but rarely and the site of the *Shutar Khana* and the *Fil Khana* was eventually given over for building residential accommodation for the staff.

There was much fascination with the camel carriage of Government House, which sported 6 camels harnessed in pairs. The use of camels in pairs appears to have been an innovation of the British, for during earlier periods, although single camel was used for a *shikram* (carriage) and/or as a pack animal they were not seen in pairs. The notes in the photographic album by Bourne and Shepherd of the Royal Tour of India by the Prince of Wales in 1876, record that "The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is probably alone among past or present rulers of mankind to possess a coach and six of this pattern. It has, however, some special aptitudes beyond its possible employment in a circus. From the conformation of his foot, the camel steps with unusual comforts in sand or dusty ground, and can therefore use his weight with the greatest case in draught just where horses labour most and can produce least effect. Now, in the Punjab, sandy roads, or roads heavy with deep dust, are the rule rather than the exception."

Describing the Punjab Lieut. Governor's camel carriage the narrator stated, "The natives are said to regard this camel carriage of the Lieutenant-Governor with much complacency and respect, as being quite suitable to his exalted office."

It is clear that the camel carriage itself was considered part of the trappings for impressing the local populace with the formality and protocol of the representative of the British Raj, himself a symbol of the grandeur of the British empire. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab would arrive at the races driven in the camel carriage with scarlet postillion on each camel and the driver in scarlet uniform on a box, "escorted by Lancers and preceded by kettle drums on another camel" as noted by writer Bence-Jones. According to writer Waliullah, the famous camel carriage was lying unused until after Independence, but was auctioned in 1949-51.

The Government House also had a number of elephants. Elephant rides had been among the most favourite transport of the Mughal royalty, presenting a grand and picturesque spectacle replete with bejewelled *howdahs* and *chattris*. The Neo-Mughals, as the historian Wolpert calls the British, were not to lag behind in pomp and ceremony, and employed the elephant effectively for state occasions, especially on the visits of the viceroy through the Walled City or on his arrival at the Durbar when the rajahs, maharajahs and other rulers of state were lined up to receive the most powerful representative of the distant monarch. According to Bence-Jones, elephants named Peter and Steady Joe seem to have survived until the 1890s, while Primrose, the last elephant was found doing duty at children's parties until the 1920s.

Flora and Fauna

In the last few years there has been considerable attention to use the grounds for study and research. Accordingly, part of the southern grounds has been converted into various sections for growing different species of plants as a botanical garden. The flower section accommodates 40 varieties of roses alone. The appointment of the University of Agriculture at Faisalabad (earlier Lyallpur, named after one of the erstwhile Lieutenant Governor Sir James Lyall), for developing a comprehensive inventory of trees, plants, flowers and shrubs in the Governor's House, has yielded a detailed catalogue for researchers and lay persons alike.

The Governor's House is probably one of the few state mansions where attention has been paid to the research and study and growing the plants which represent the potential of the region. The meticulous inventory of the trees shows that the entire estate has altogether 999 trees consisting of flowering trees, fruit trees and those that provide screening and shading. Among these trees is a large cultivation of bamboos, exceeding the figure of 300, which are largely concentrated in the nursery, shrine and shrub area. Although a study on the age of trees is not available, a large number of trees have enormous girths which indicate their pre-1947 vintage.

An interesting tradition of the Governor's House has been the planting of saplings by dignitaries as a memento of their stay. The plaques on the trees, which are



guarded by a fence, carry names of the distinguished visitors. These trees are mostly mango trees dating back to 1961, and are planted on the edge of the Great Lawn extending along its southern, northern and western periphery. While many trees have been planted by governors, and one by President Ayub Khan, several distinguished foreign guests who have left their mark include Queen Elizabeth II, and King Mahendra & Queen Ratna of Nepal in 1961, Lui Shao-Chi, Chairman of Peoples Republic of China in 1966 and Marshal Marial Spychalski, Chairman of the Council of the State of the Polish Peoples Republic in 1970.

On the two sides of the Cantt. Gate or the main entrance there are 68 trees consisting of Arjun, Bottle Palms, Amaltas, Gule Neelem, Toot, Ashoka, Weeping Ashoka, Simbal and Dherik.

The entire area of the botanical gardens has been divided into different sections from A to F, in the form of beds containing varied species of plants, from roses to cacti, succulents, medicinal and aromatic herbs and plants such as Rosemary and Champa, while some others contain classes of bulbs of different varieties, some of which are rare plants and normally not found in the hot climate of Lahore, for example daffodils and irises. As surveyed by the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, there is a total number of 62 families of plants,149 species listed in flora and 82 other species.

Conclusion

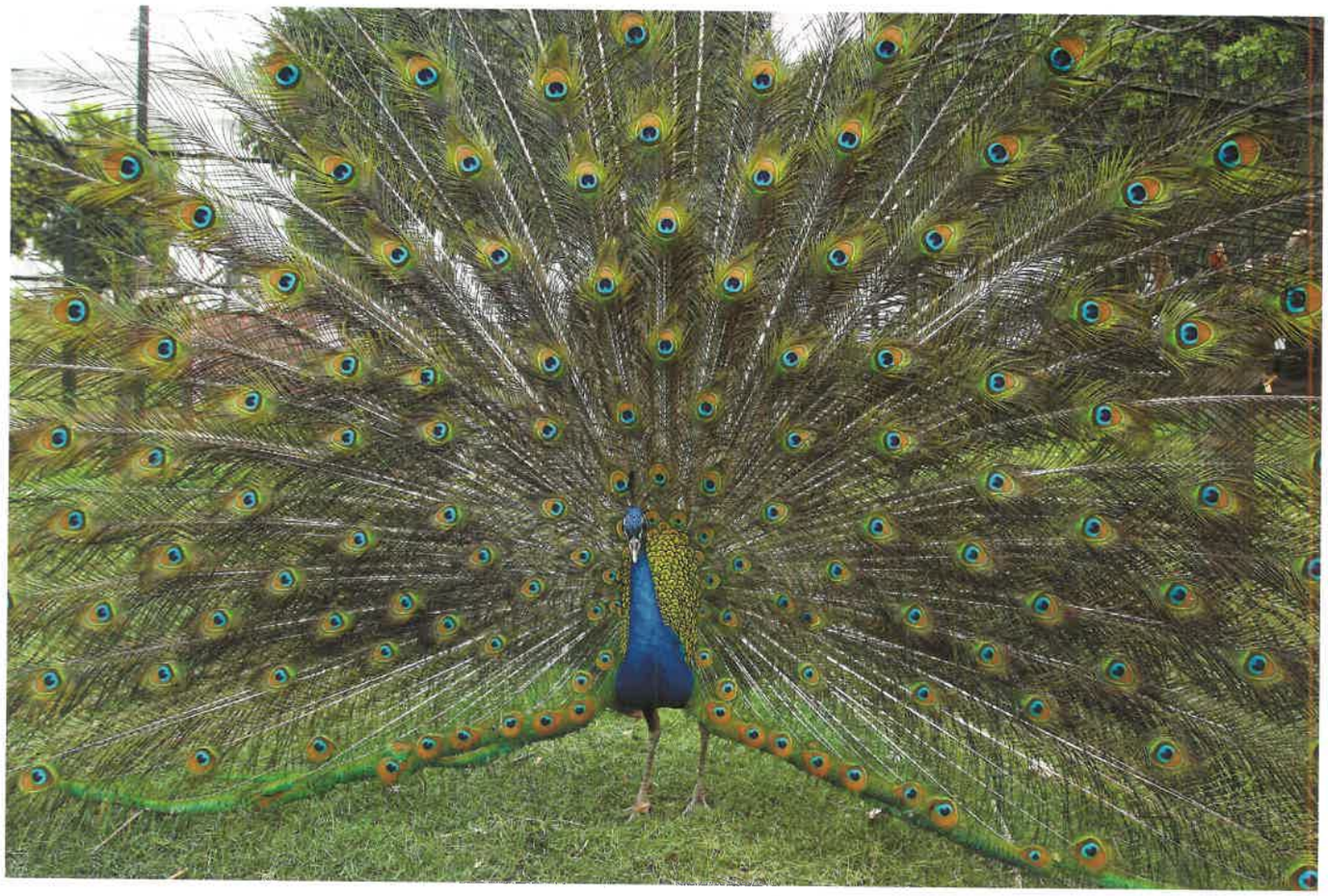
The estate continues to be well looked after. The trees are well cared for which reflects the importance accorded by the custodians to the wellbeing and historicity of the property. There is little doubt that the Governor's House, Lahore, is among the most well maintained estates in the country.

BELOW & OVERLEAF: *Images of birds and animals.*



































Experimental Farming

One of the important activities that have been undertaken by the Governor's House over the last several years is experimental farming carried out within the estate. The area reserved for farming lies along the northwest boundary and comprises off-season vegetable farming, Lychee gardens, rare herbs garden etc. Along with farming, there is also a dairy farm, which houses a large number of cattle, produces several dairy products.



RIGHT: *View of the out-of-season vegetable farm.*

BELOW: *Growing rare plants.*

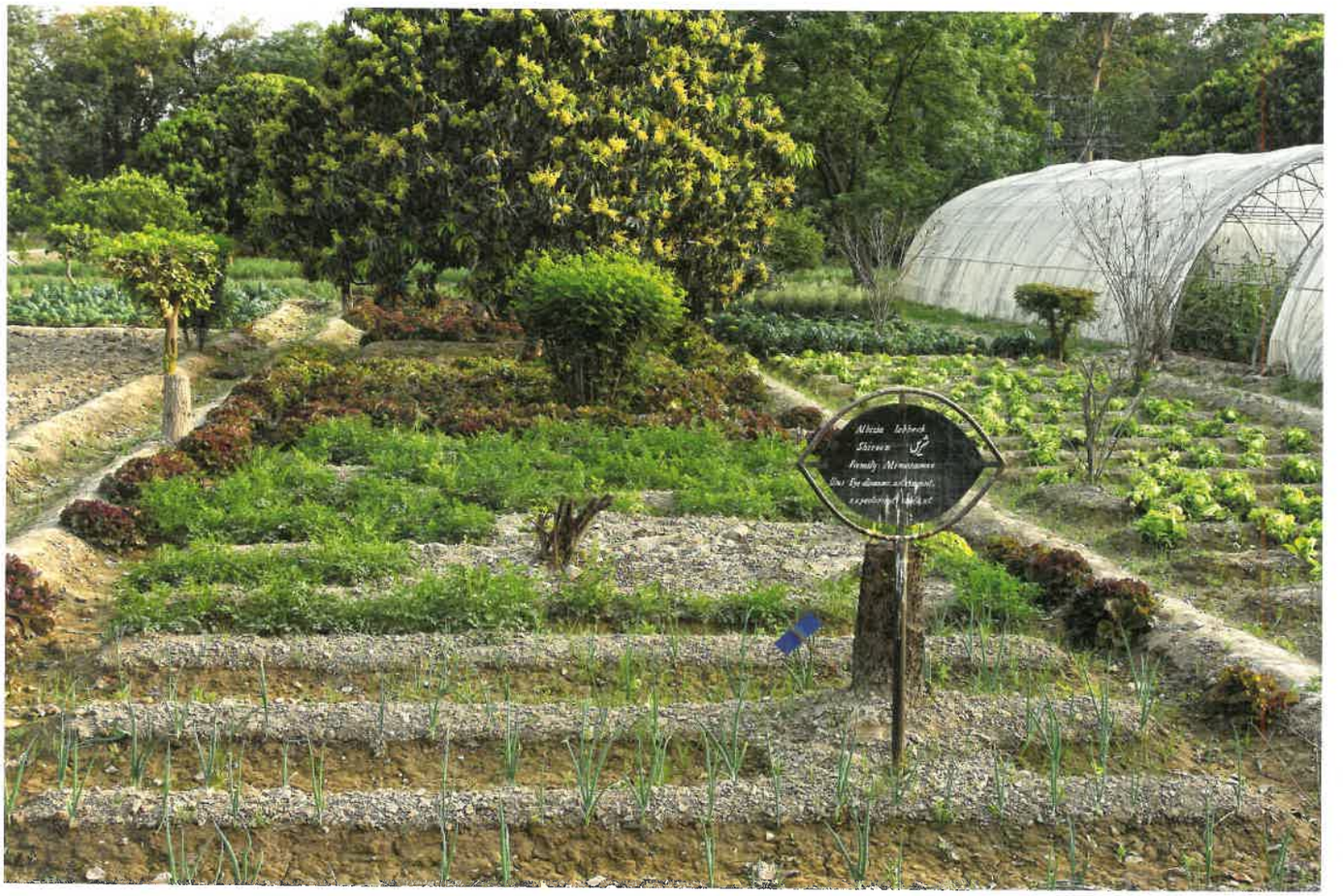
FAR RIGHT TOP: *The mature lychee garden.*

FAR RIGHT BELOW: *View of medicinal herbs farm.*






HERBS GARDEN
BLOCK-F



ABOVE: *View of medicinal herbs farm.*



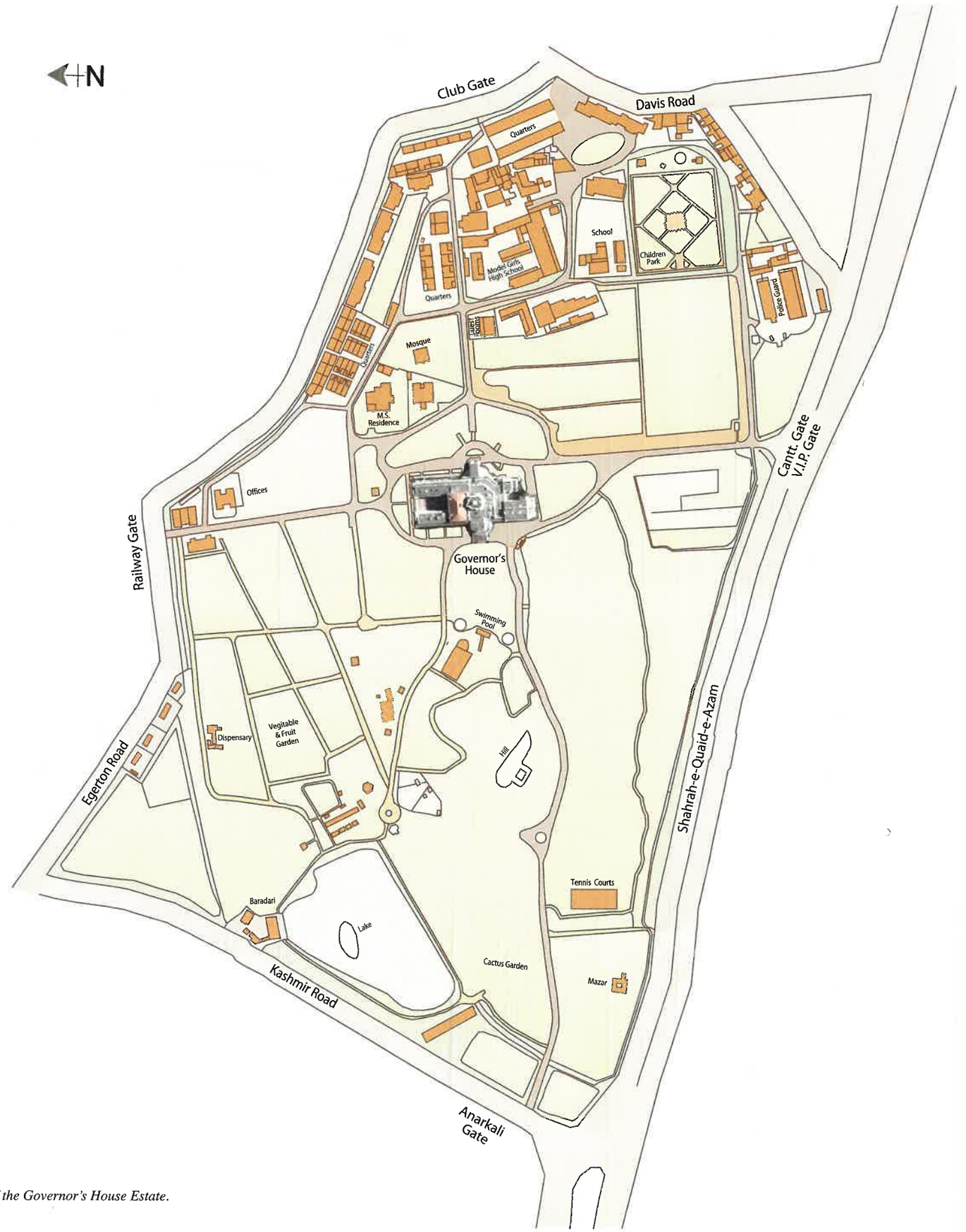
ABOVE: *Model dairy farm.*



ABOVE: *View of the mazaar of Sayyed Inayat Ali Miran Shah within the Governor`s House premises.*



ABOVE: *A small gymnasium building along with sports facilities.*



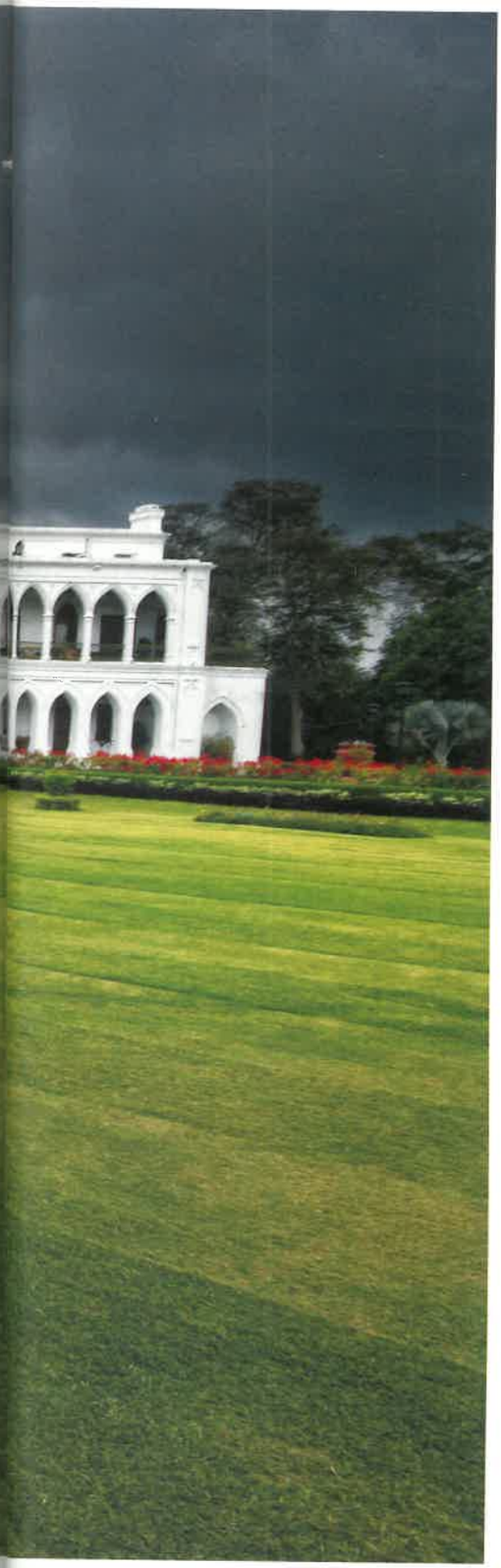
Site plan of the Governor's House Estate.

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE

Visitors & Activities



Governor's House, Lahore



OVERLEAF: *Images of object d'arts, furniture and carpets that adorn the Governor's House.*

Governor's House Visitors & Activities

Symbol of Federation

The office of the Governor as representative of the federal government is symbolic of the Federation of Pakistan. There are forty federal government subjects that must be dealt with by the governor himself. As such there are many more public dealings that he has to contend with than in the days of the Raj.

The Raj Days

Today's Governor's activities are a far cry from the time when Michael Francis O'Dwyer was lieutenant-governor in 1913-1919. O'Dwyer himself records how he was able to fit in games and recreation quite easily within his daily schedule. In fact it seemed that the pleasure of the recreational activities outweighed the official work of the lieutenant-governor: "For, though I had never had a day free from work and responsibility, I had rarely allowed those to encroach on my morning ride and afternoon game of golf or tennis; while in the cold weather at Lahore one had two mornings a week with the hounds. Then there were the occasional duck-shoots in Bahawalpur, pig-sticking in Patiala, and one glorious week after stag in Kashmir, where my files, however, followed me."

Governor's Schedule

The Governor today has a demanding schedule, when in addition to the official work being carried out at the Governor's House, he needs frequently to travel to the outlying areas of the province, along with travel to Islamabad for consultation with the federal government on many issues of concern. However, the pomp and show, albeit somewhat reduced, remains an important part of the ceremonial of the Governor's House and it is still pursued in a dignified manner.

The Governor's days include meetings and appearances at public functions. For example on the Independence Day, 14th August 2007, in the morning the Governor attended a public function at the Alhamra Cultural Complex to award prizes to winners of a paintings' competition in connection with the independence day. After prayers in the afternoon, he participated in the Independence Day festivities at Governor's House, to which a large number of educational institutions and children of all ages were invited. In the evening he attended celebrations at the Services Officers Get Together, and continued with official business at 9:30 p.m. by holding a meeting with the Attorney-General of Pakistan. In addition there is always a stream of visitors from various walks of life and paperwork that must be dealt with.



Since the Governor is the nominee of the President of Pakistan, among his primary responsibilities is to make all statutory appointments, which are determined by him personally. Among the most important tasks is the regulation of higher education. Thus, the Governor of the Punjab acts as chancellor to seventeen public sector institutions of higher learning, and is the patron of seventeen private sector universities. He performs his role as head of the governing bodies, syndicates and senates of these institutions.

The Governor acts as chairman of Public Service Commission and the Punjab Services Tribunal. He appoints judges of the Lahore High Court and nominates judges for the Supreme Court of Pakistan. He carries the responsibility of an appellate authority of the Provincial Ombudsman (mohtasib), and acts as the ombudsman for citizens against bureaucracy. Representation may be made by citizens against ombudsman's decisions to the governor, or by heads of departments against the mohtasib. It is estimated that there are normally 200-250 appeals per annum that are handled by the Governor's House.

In philanthropist activities, the governor's wife plays a major role in attending health and educational events, particularly to boost education in the downtrodden and marginalized sections of society. She is also the chairperson of the Provincial Girl Guides.

The Governor is the first port of call for the diplomatic corps, consul generals or ambassadors, and foreign investment delegations; all the diplomatic protocol procedures are held at the Governor's House.

Philanthropy is a strong aspect of the Punjab Governor's House. For the last several years at least 60-70 collective marriages have been held every quarter under its aegis. The funds for this purpose are raised through the private sector. Additionally, the governor acts as a patron of many cultural activities and goes to annual *urs* or celebrations at saints' mausoleums.

In recent times, the Governor has instituted a regular event involving groups of students led by their teachers, when debates and discussions are held attended by the governor himself. The Governor's House is much more open to the members of the general public than it ever was before.



The Establishment

The role of the military secretary has always been of great importance. He is the focal point for all day to day activities and his approval is prerequisite for all that goes on in the Governor's House. There have been many illustrious officers belonging to the armed forces who have held this post. The Military Secretary or M.S., as he is known, is responsible for setting all appointments of the governor and for ensuring that the correct protocol is provided to all visiting dignitaries. All matters of security are dealt with by him as well.

Dealings with civil authorities is the responsibility of the Principal Secretary, who is normally drawn from the civil service or district management group as it is now known. Many distinguished civil service officials have carried out commendable service in this post.

The Comptroller, who has the responsibility for the maintenance and entertainment of guests, works directly under the Military Secretary. This is a demanding job, and the Comptroller, who lives on the premises, is expected to be available twenty-four hours a day. All the personnel of the Governor's House are dealt with by him.

Over the long history of the house, the protocol and ways of dealing with guests and residents have been carefully worked out and the traditions that are in place are followed meticulously. Most of the staff's families have been there for generations and there is a feeling of kinship among them. In the last few years, much has been done for the benefit of the staff with emphasis on the education and training of their children.



Today the separation from the private quarters and public areas is meticulously maintained. The first floors of the Sullivan East and West Wings are dedicated to the family and guests of the governor, while the ground floor of the West Wing caters to his official needs, including his impressive office, reception rooms and offices of the Principal Secretary and Military Secretary, the East Wing being dedicated to the Comptroller's Office and some guestrooms for the staff of distinguished visitors.

The visiting dignitaries are lodged in the suites in the more historical parts of the house, for example the Indo-Gothic Prince Wing or in the original Lawrence suites. The Montgomery



Palladian addition on the first floor is used exclusively for entertaining guests, while the original sepulchral chamber provides a grand setting for state dinners. The Durbar Hall, which has witnessed many historic events in the governor's mansion, including swearing-in ceremonies, is at times also used for state banquets.

Visiting Dignitaries

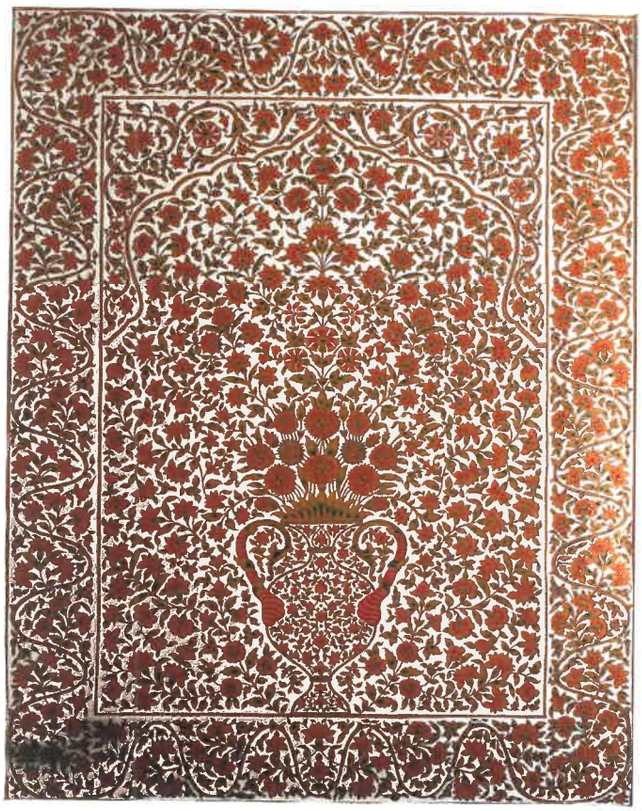
Prior to 1857 the visitors to the British Government House were mostly friends of the incumbent, and officers serving in the province who were passing through, as Honoria Lawrence, the first resident of the British Government House, or the Residency as it was known, recorded in 1851 in her diary and letters.

A few years later, after the First War of Independence (1857), when the house had been transformed into a mansion of great character and charm, and particularly once the extra suites had been constructed as two-storey Indo-Gothic Wings, the mansion was ready to receive important guests and visiting personages. No doubt strict ceremonial was followed whether the durbar was held in the shamiana or in the "stately Hall" built during the McLeod Period.



The Brief History and Guide of Lahore published by Falettis (1913) records how Lahore had been the focus of visits of many distinguished persons. Among the important events was the visit (1864) of the erstwhile lieutenant governor, and now the governor general and viceroy Lord John Lawrence. John's successor, the Earl of Mayo (1869-1872), visited Lahore in 1870 and presided at a farewell banquet for Sir Donald McLeod. In December 1878 Lord Lytton (1876-1880) held a review on the encamping ground below the Fort, when he received a salute of 31 guns, and in 1886 the city was visited by the Earl of Dufferin (1884-1888), when the vicerine, well known for her concern towards women, laid the foundation stone of the Aitchison Hospital for Women. In 1887 the Marquess of Lansdowne (1888-1894) arrived to open Foreman Christian College. Other viceroys who were guests in Government House included the Earl of Elgin (1894-1899), Lord Curzon of Kedleston (1899-1905), the Earl of Minto (1905-1910) and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst (1910-1916).

1870 witnessed the first royal visit undertaken by the second son of Queen Victoria, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh (1844-1900). It was followed in 1876 by his brother Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who had remained heir apparent for almost six decades until 1901



when he took over the reins of power as Emperor Edward VII (1841-1910). The visit to the subcontinent within a few years of two important royal family members was widely conveyed as a testimony of the interest in her subjects by Queen Victoria, declared "Empress of India" in the glittering Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi arranged by Lord Lytton in 1877.

For the 1890 visit of the young Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale (1864-1892), the mansion seems to have a sufficient number of suites to accommodate the royal visitor as well as his retinue. The Prince's visit was memorable for the foundation stone laying of the museum (now Lahore Museum) on 3rd February 1890, which was "partly built in commemoration of Queen Victoria's first jubilee." At this time the municipality hall was also opened by the Prince.

In 1905, George Frederick Ernest Albert Prince of Wales (later King George V) (1865-1936), accompanied by his wife (later Queen Mary) visited Lahore. A "splendid assemblage of Punjab Chiefs" was held at this time. By now (1904-05) electrical wiring had also been installed to light up the building. No doubt it was during the state visit in 1905 of the Prince and Princess of Wales mentioned earlier that insufficiency of suitable accommodation for imperial personages was highlighted. Thus it was that Basil Sullivan, the Punjab Consulting Architect, when appointed in 1913, undertook the extension of the north aspect of Government House to add accommodation in the north as East and West Wings.

In John Lawrence's durbar, the Raja of Mandi presented a nazar of 72 gold-mohurs, which were touched and remitted, including those of his attendants consisting of one gold mohur each. The peshkash or gifts that were accepted by the viceroy consisted of 1 matchlock, and one bow. Attar (perfume) and paan (beetlenut) were served to the Raja and his followers by the secretary.

Durbars and Ceremonial Events

Government House witnessed many durbars and ceremonial events during the British Period. Several ceremonies were held in 1864 in the Government House when John Lawrence made his first visit to Lahore as viceroy. On the visit of Viceroy John Lawrence the investiture of the "Raja of Kapoorthalla with the exalted Order of the Star of India" took place in the presence of "a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and the principal chiefs, assembled in the drawing room of the Government House."

At the time in view of a lack of a suitable hall, the durbar was held under a shamiana in the lawns of the estate. Viceroy Lawrence met the Raja of Mandi in the *shamiana* durbar when the latter came to pay his respects in October 1864. The Memorandum of the Ceremonial of Feudatory Chiefs (1873) provides an inkling of the strict protocol observed during the durbar, depending upon the importance of those visiting the

For the visit of Prince of Wales (future King George V) the whole route from the railway station to Government House, a distance of about a mile, was lined with bunting and many triumphal arches decorated with loyal mottoes. The "densely packed masses of people in the diverse costumes... salaamed reverentially while the Royal party passed by under the escort of the 12th Lancers, the Volunteer troopers of the Punjab Light Horse, and a detachment of native cavalry from Mian Mir."

viceroy. In the case of the Raja of Mandi, whose eight relatives and dependents were allowed to accompany him, he was received at the tent door by the under-secretary and at the border of the carpet by the secretary, who led him to be seated by the viceroy. On departure he was conducted by the secretary to the border of the carpet and by the under-secretary to the *sawwari* (carriage). He was presented with a guard of honour on arrival and departure, and a salute of 11 guns was fired. According to protocol the raja did not merit a return visit.

On his 1876 visit to Lahore, the Prince of Wales, with his distinguished entourage arrived by train and, as is to be expected, was received on the platform by the lieutenant governor, the chief civil and military officials and a "large assemblage of Europeans." Historian Latif describes the "royal cortege" passing in full view of the encampments of the ruling chiefs of the Punjab pitched on the parade ground near the citadel. It was at the Government House, most likely in the newly built "stately hall," that he received the address of the Municipality. Latif chronicled that the address was "followed by a grand levee of European officers, after which the ruling chiefs of the Punjab were introduced to the Prince, in order of precedence."

Viceroy Lord Curzon visited Lahore as part of his Spring Tour of 1899. He had proceeded by rail directly from the Howrah Station in Calcutta arriving at Lahore Railway Station to a public reception. He was received with sufficient fanfare by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, with his personal staff, the Commissioner of Lahore, the General Officer Commanding the District and Staff, all other civil and military officers of the station and "other gentlemen desirous of attending [are] invited to be present at the Lahore Railway Station on the occasion." A guard of honour, with band and colour, was drawn up on the platform, and cavalry detachment escorted the viceroy's carriage.



He was driven straight to Government House where he stayed as the lieutenant governor's guest and received addresses from notables the next morning. Although no durbar was held, a wonderful evening party was arranged at the Shalamar Gardens, and two dinner parties organized in his honour in Government House, no doubt in the Durbar Hall. During Lawrence's stay his engagements included a prize giving ceremony at the Chief's College (Aitchison College), a visit to the Lahore City and to the Mughal Fort, where he was horrified to see that Shahjahan's pristine Moti Masjid was being used for a debased function such as a treasury.



In 1922, the future King Edward VIII was greeted with a guard of honour consisting of a hundred rank and file of a regiment. A salute of 31 guns thundered as the royal visitor made his appearance, while he was received by a line of dignitaries including the lieutenant governor. The route to Government House was lined by troops who were under the command of General Officer Commanding of Lahore Brigade Area.



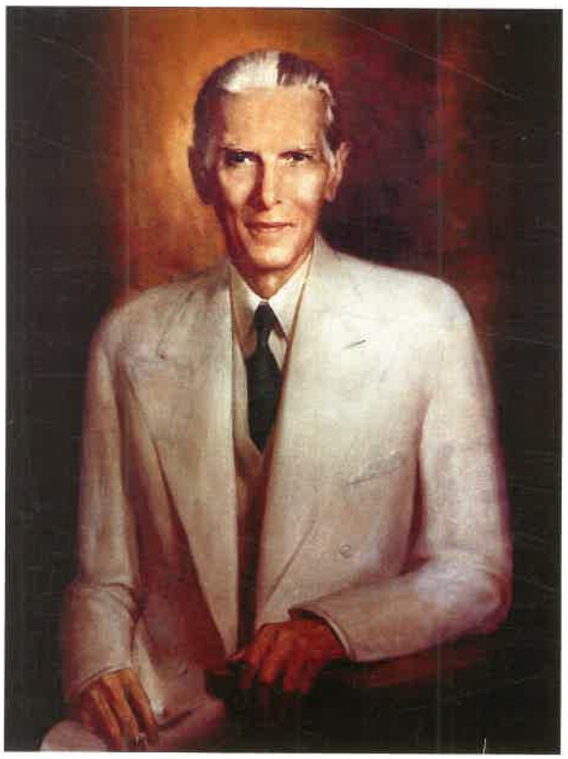
While all dignitaries were received with considerable flourish, the visiting British royalty were received with even greater fanfare. As mentioned earlier, among the most significant visits was the one in 1905-1906 by the future Emperor George V and Queen Mary. According to the press reports, they arrived in Lahore on November 28 1905, after touring other parts of India. Lieutenant Governor Sir Charles Rivaz (1902-1905) presented the leading officials on the [train] platform.

The most picturesque portion of the drive to Government House was through the camp of the Punjab Chiefs near the fort, "many of whom rendered such good service to the British arms during the Mutiny." The Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha, Faridkot, Kapurthalla, Mandi, Surmur, Chamba and Suket and all the Durbaris were in adjoining camps "all gathered here together to do honour to their King's son."

A dinner was held at the Government House by the lieutenant governor in honour of the prince. The state banquet was limited to the judges, the bishop and a few high officials, besides the personal staffs. No ladies were present nor were there any toasts except to "the King-Emperor" and to "Their Royal Highnesses" proposed by Rivaz. After dinner a reception durbar was held not at the Government House but at the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls when "130 native gentlemen, who [had] the right of entry into the Durbar" were presented, while the Punjab Chiefs were received separately.

As time passed, it seemed that dignitaries and royal visitors would be received with an even greater degree of ceremony and pageantry. For example, the press recorded the visit of Edward Albert Prince of Wales (future King Edward VIII) (1894-1972) to Lahore in February 1922. On arrival at the Government House, the royal prince was received by the lieutenant governor on the west or Great Lawn, where he alighted from his carriage.

A guard of honour consisting of a hundred rank and file of the 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment with band was drawn up on the lawn. The lady governor was then presented to the royal visitor. He proceeded to a special reception shamiana on the lawn, where the ruling princes and ruling chiefs, present in Lahore, were invited to have tea. Dress protocol was fully maintained consisting of full dress with trousers worn by civil officers entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by others. Military officers wore full dress, while "Indian gentlemen" wore the dress they used for high ceremonial occasions.



ABOVE: *Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah by the famous artist Hal Bevan Petman.*

Independence

After independence, Government House was renamed the Governor's House, as it was now the abode of governors appointed by the Government of Pakistan. Among the first heads of state that stayed in the Governor's House was none other than the Quaid-e-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah. The records of the Quaid-e-Azam Papers in the National Archives, confirm his visit to Lahore from 28th August to 1st September, 1947. These references are also included in *Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah: A Chronology.* During his stay at the Governor's House, the Quaid-e-Azam presided over the Joint Defence Council that met on 29th August. On 31st August 1947, his speech was broadcast in the evening by Lahore Radio Station, when he spoke about the influx of refugees, the Boundary Commission Award and the minorities, proclaiming that "the Boundary Award may be unjust but it is binding on us." While still at the Governor's House he received a telegram sent by Chawala and Hassanally informing him of the sad demise of his brother Ahmad, who had passed away on the afternoon of 1st September 1947.

Quaid-e-Azam visited Lahore again on 30th October 1947 when he made a speech at a huge public rally, emphasizing the spirit of sacrifice to help the ill-fated compatriots arriving in search of a safe haven in Pakistan.

While in Lahore, on 31st October the Quaid-e-Azam met with a deputation of an Action Committee of Punjab Muslim Students Federation, and advised them to equip themselves with "discipline, education and training" in order to build a strong Pakistan.

The Governor's House being the official residence of presidents and prime ministers of Pakistan, the V.V.I.P Suite or the Prince Wing is reserved for their usage. It has also had the privilege to host several foreign dignitaries, among them, the Shahinshah (1960) and the Shahinshah and Empress of Iran (1967), Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy (1962), President of the Federal Republic of Germany 1962, Prime Minister of Malaysia (1962), Prime Minister of Republic of Somali (1963), King Zahir Shah and Queen of Afghanistan, 1967, Mr. & Mrs. Nixon (1969) and Prime Minister of Mauritius (1971).

Among the memorable British visits are those made by Queen Elizabeth and her consort Duke of Edinburgh who stayed at the Governor's House in 1961 and 1977. A historic photograph shows the Queen riding a buggy in the lawns while the Duke is walking by her side. The protocol for the Queen was one of the most rigorous that was ever undertaken for a visiting dignitary. Another famous Briton, Princess Diana, also stayed in the V.V.I.P. Suite where her parents-in-law had stayed.

During the Islamic Summit Conference in 1974, the Governor's House played host to a number of glittering Muslim personages. Many high level dignitaries from abroad have enjoyed the hospitality of the landmark building since Quaid-e-Azam stayed in the State apartment.

OCCUPANTS

Lists & Photographs

OCCUPANTS
Lists & Photographs

Lieutenant Governors & Governors of the Punjab and Other Occupants of the Governor's House

President of the Board of Administration of the Punjab

Lt. Col. Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence	01 Apr 1849	20 Jan 1853

Chief Commissioner of the Punjab

Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence	20 Jan 1853	01 Jan 1859

Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab

1.	Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence	01 Jan 1859	25 Feb 1859
2.	Sir Robert Montgomery	25 Feb 1859	10 Jan 1865
3.	Sir Donald Friell McLeod	10 Jan 1865	01 Jun 1870
4.	Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Marion Durand	01 Jun 1870	20 Jan 1871
5.	Sir Robert Henry Davies	20 Jan 1871	02 Apr 1877
6.	Sir Robert Eyles Egerton	02 Apr 1877	03 Apr 1882
7.	Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison	03 Apr 1882	02 Apr1887
8.	Sir James Broadwood Lyall	02 Apr 1887	05 Mar 1892
9.	Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick	05 Mar 1892	06 Mar 1897
10.	Sir William Mackworth Young	06 Mar 1897	06 Mar 1902
11.	Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz	06 Mar 1902	27 Apr 1905
		19 Oct 1905	06 Mar 1907
12.	Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson (acting)	27 Apr 1905	19 Oct 1905
		06 Mar 1907	22 May 1907
		12 Aug 1907	23 Jan 1908
13.	Sir Thomas Gordon Walker (acting)	22 May 1907	12 Aug 1907
		23 Jan 1908	25 May 1908
14.	Sir Louis William Dane	25 May 1908	28 Apr 1911
		05 Aug 1911	26 May 1913
15.	Sir James MacCrone Douie (acting)	28 Apr 1911	05 Aug 1911
16.	Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer	26 May 1913	27 May 1919
17.	Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan	27 May 1919	03 Jan 1921

Governors of the Punjab

	Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan	03 Jan 1921	31 May 1924
18.	Sir William Malcolm Hailey	31 May 1924	10 Aug 1928
19.	Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey de Montmorency	10 Aug 1928	19 Jul 1932
		19 Oct 1932	13 Apr 1933

20.	Sir Sirdar Sikander Hayat Khan (acting)	19 July 1932	19 Oct 1932
		15 Feb 1934	09 Jun 1934
21.	Sir Herbert William Emerson (acting)	13 Apr 1933	15 Feb 1934
		09 Jun 1934	08 Apr 1938
22.	Sir Henry Duffield Craik	08 Apr 1938	07 Apr 1941
23.	Sir Bertrand James Glancy	07 Apr 1941	08 Apr 1946
24.	Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins	08 Apr 1946	14 Aug 1947

Governors of the Punjab after Independence

25.	Sir Robert Francis Mudie	15 Aug 1947	Aug 1949
26.	Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar	02 Aug 1949	26 Nov 1951
27.	Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar	26 Nov 1951	01 May 1953
28.	Mian Amin-ud-Din	02 May 1953	24 Jun 1954
29.	Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola	26 Jun 1954	26 Nov1954
30.	Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gurmani	27 Nov 1954	14 Oct 1955

Governors of West Pakistan

	Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gurmani	14 Oct 1955	31 Aug 1957
31.	Akhtar Hussain	2 Sep 1957	31May1960
32.	Malik Amir Muhammad Khan	1 Jun 1960	18 Sep1966
33.	General Mohammad Musa	18 Sep 1966	19 Mar 1969
34.	Yusuf Abdullah Haroon	20 Mar 1969	25 Mar 1969
35.	Lt. General Mohammed Attiqur Rahman	25 Mar 1969	29 Aug1969
		01 Feb 1970	30 Jun 1970
36.	Air Marshal Nur Khan	01 Sep 1969	01 Feb 1970

Governors of the Punjab

	Lt. General Mohammed Attiqur Rahman	01 Jul 1970	22 Dec 1971
37.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	23 Dec 1971	12 Nov 1973
		14 Mar 1975	31 July 1975
38.	Nawab Sadiq Hussain Qureshi	12 Nov 1973	14 Mar 1975
39.	Alhaj Brig. Mohd. Abbas Khan Abbasi	31 Jul 1975	06 July 1977
40.	Justice Aslam Riaz Hussain	06 Jul 1977	18 Sept 1978
41.	Lt. General Sawar Khan	18 Sep 1978	01 May 1980
42.	Lt. General Ghulam Jilani Khan	01 May 1980	30 Dec 1985
43.	Makhdoom M. Sajjad Hussain Qureshi	31 Dec 1985	08 Dec 1988
44.	Lt. General Tikka Khan	09 Dec 1988	06 Aug1990
45.	Mian Muhammad Azhar	06 Aug 1990	24 Apr 1993
46.	Ch. Muhammad Altaf Hussain	25 Apr 1993	18 Jul 1993
47.	Lt. General Muhammad Iqbal	19 Jul 1993	00 June 1995
48.	Lt. General Raja Saroop Khan	19 Jun 1995	06 Nov 1996
49.	Khwaja Ahmad Tariq Rahim	11 Nov 1996	10 Mar 1997
50.	Shahid Hamid	11 Mar 1997	17 Aug 1999
51.	Sirdar Zulfiqar Ali Khosa	18 Aug 1999	12 Oct 1999
52.	Lt. General Muhammad Safdar	25 Oct 1999	27 Oct 2001
53.	Lt. General Khalid Maqbool	29 Oct 2001	15 May 2008
54.	Salman Taseer	15 May 2008	



Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence



Sir Robert Montgomery



Sir Donald Friell McLeod



Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Marion Durand



Sir Robert Henry Davies



Sir Robert Eyles Egerton



Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison



Sir James Broadwood Lyall



Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick



Sir William Mackworth Young



Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz



Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson



Sir Thomas Gordon Walker



Sir Louis William Dane



Sir James MacCrone Douie



Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer



Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan



Sir William Malcolm Hailey



Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey
de Montmorency



Sir Sirdar Sikander Hayat Khan



Sir Herbert William Emerson



Sir Henry Duffield Craik



Sir Bertrand James Glancy



Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins



Sir Robert Francis Mudie



Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar



Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar



Mian Amin-ud-Din



Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola



Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gurmani



Akhtar Hussain



Malik Amir Muhammad Khan



General Mohammad Musa



Yusuf Abdullah Haroon



Lt. Gen. Mohammed Attiqur Rahman



Air Marshal Nur Khan



Ghulam Mustafa Khar



Nawab Sadiq Hussain Qureshi



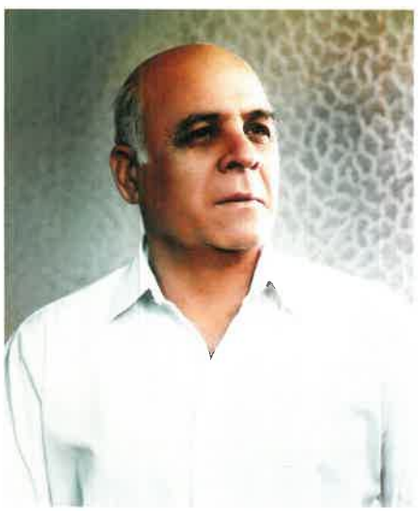
Alhaj Brig. Mohd. Abbas Khan Abbasi



Justice Aslam Riaz Hussain



Lt. General Sawar Khan



Lt. General Ghulam Jilani Khan



Makhdoom M. Sajjad Hussain Qureshi



Lt. General Tikka Khan



Mian Muhammad Azhar



Ch. Muhammad Altaf Hussain



Lt. General Muhammad Iqbal



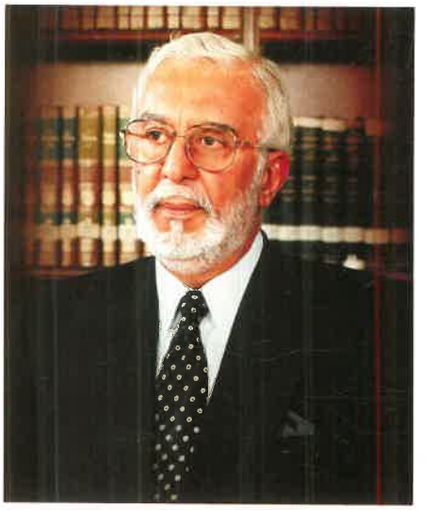
Lt. General Raja Saroop Khan



Khwaja Ahmad Tariq Rahim



Shahid Hamid



Sirdar Zulfiqar Ali Khosa



Lt. General Muhammad Safdar



Lt. General Khalid Maqbool



Salman Taseer

Secretaries to Governor

1.	S.E. Abbott	14.08.1947 - 19.08.1947
2.	S. Ghias-ud-Din Ahmad	20.08.1947 - 31.08.1951
3.	Rashid Ahmad Sheikh	01.09.1951 - 21.10.1953
4.	Riaz-ud-Din Ahmad	22.10.1953 - 13.10.1955
5.	S. Ghias-ud-Din Ahmad	14.10.1955 - 15.07.1956
6.	Rashid Ahmad Sheikh	16.07.1956 - 09.11.1964
7.	Sh. Fazal Karim	10.11.1964 - 04.01.1967
8.	Asif Rahim	05.01.1967 - 25.03.1969
9.	M. Tariq Khan	26.03.1969 - 04.06.1969
10.	Usman Ali G. Isani	05.06.1969 - 31.08.1969
11.	Nasrum Minallah	01.09.1969 - 28.02.1970
12.	Usman Ali G. Isani	01.03.1970 - 16.08.1970
13.	Safdar Hussain	27.08.1970 - 01.06.1972
14.	Anwar Zahid	02.06.1972 - 12.11.1973
15.	Inam ul Haq	13.11.1973 - 01.07.1975
16.	Aminullah Chaudhry	09.07.1975 - 03.10.1975
17.	M. Afzal Kahut	04.10.1975 - 31.10.1976
18.	S. Javed Iqbal Bukhari	01.11.1976 - 20.08.1977
19.	Malik Abdul Majid	27.08.1977 - 04.08.1979
20.	Lt. Col. Mukhtar Ahmad (Addl. Charge)	05.08.1979 - 16.10.1979
21.	M. Saeed Mehdi	17.10.1979 - 31.03.1980
22.	Jiwan Khan	02.04.1980 - 05.10.1980
23.	Imtiaz Masroor	06.10.1980 - 23.09.1983
24.	Ali Kazim	24.09.1983 - 04.02.1984
25.	Nawid Ahsan	05.02.1984 - 09.06.1984
26.	Ali Kazim	10.06.1984 - 28.12.1986
27.	Tariq Mahmud	28.12.1986 - 22.09.1990
28.	Farooq Nazir Haroon	22.09.1990 - 10.03.1997
29.	Aminullah Chaudhry	11.03.1997 - 25.07.1997
30.	Muhammad Zia ur Rehman	25.07.1997 - 06.11.1999

Principal Secretaries to Governor

1.	Farooq Nazir Haroon	06.11.1999 - 23.12.2000
2.	Nasir Mehmood Khosa	23.12.2000 - 13.01.2002
3.	Tariq Mahmud	14.01.2002 - 27.03.2004
4.	Muhammad Zia ur Rehman	27.03.2004 - 31.08.2005
5.	Shahid Rasheed	02.09.2005 - 09.04.2007
6.	Hassan Waseem Afzal (*Sitara-i-Imtiaz*)	09.04.2007 - 20.06.2008
7.	Sirdar Ahmed Nawaz Sukhera	20.06.2008

Military Secretaries to Governor

1.	Lt. Col. E.C. Bayley C.I.E.I.C.E.	1907 - 1920
2.	Major G.C.S. Black M.V.C.C.F.E.	1920 - 1924
3.	Major D. Pott C.I.E.D.O.M.C.	1924 - 1928
4.	Lt. Col. R.T. Lawrence C.I.E.M.C.	15.11.1929 - 02-03-1931
		01.11.1931 - 02-06-1938
5.	Major H.T.Hewitt M.C.	21.07.1940 - 07.04.1941
6.	Lt. Col. L.M. Barlow O.B.E.M.C.	08.04.1941 - 16.03.1946
7.	Major J.M.E. Wainwright	06.02.1949 - 08.08.1950
8.	Major M. Mobin Khan	July 1950 - Jan 1952
9.	Major Muhammad Afzal Khan	Oct 1952 - Jun 1955
10.	Lt. Col. S. Mukhtar Hussain T.Q.A.	May 1955 - Sep 1961
11.	Lt. Col. M.M. Sharif T.Q.A.	Oct 1961 - Oct 1965
12.	Lt. Col. Jahan Dad Khan	01.11.1965 - 26.10.1966
13.	Lt. Col. Ahmad Jamal khan T.Pk.	Oct 1966 - May 1969
14.	Lt. Col. A.R. Akhtar	May 1969 - Oct 1969
15.	Wg. Cdr. M. Afzal Khan T.Pk.	01.09.1969 - 05.10.1971
16.	Major Syed Hyder-ul-Hason	06.10.1971 - 11.10.1973
17.	Lt. Col. Syed Zulfiqar Ali	Dec 1973 - Jun 1978
18.	Lt. Col. Mukhtar Ahmad	30.08.1978 - 18.09.1980
19.	Lt. Col. Tarik Saadat	07.09.1980 - 27.12.1981
20.	Lt. Col. Yasub Ali Dogar	17.07.1982 - 18.03.1985
21.	Lt. Col. Aijaz-ul-Haq Affendi	19.03.1985 - 06.02.1989
22.	Col. Khalid Masub Khan	06.08.1989 - 30.12.1996
23.	Col. Munir Ahmad	05.01.1997 - 03.03.2002
24.	Lt. Col. Ahid Muzaffar Shah	21.03.2002 - 15.10.2004
25.	Lt. Col. Zahid Ahmad Rana	16.10.2004 - 31.07.2007
26.	Lt. Col. Ghulam Haider	01.08.2007



Lt. Col. E.C. Bayley C.I.E.I.C.E.



Major G.C.S. Black
M.V.C.C.F.E.



Major D. Pott C.I.E.D.O.M.C.



Lt. Col. R.T. Lawrence
C.I.E.M.C.



Major H.T.Hewitt M.C.



Lt. Col. L.M. Barlow
O.B.E.M.C.



Major J.M.E. Wainwright



Major M. Mobin Khan



Major Muhammad Afzal Khan



Lt. Col. S. Mukhtar Hussain
T.Q.A.



Lt. Col. M.M. Sharif T.Q.A.



Lt. Col. Jahan Dad Khan



Lt. Col. Ahmad Jamal Khan
T.Pk.



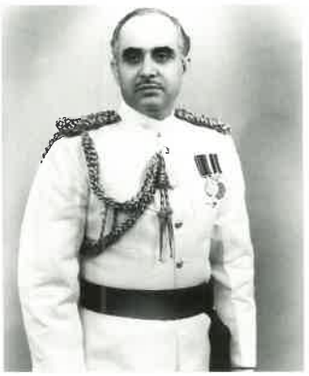
Lt. Col. A.R. Akhtar



Wg. Cdr. M. Afzal Khan T.Pk.



Major Syed Hyder-ul-Hason



Lt. Col. Syed Zulfiqar Ali



Lt. Col. Mukhtar Ahmad



Lt. Col. Tarik Saadat



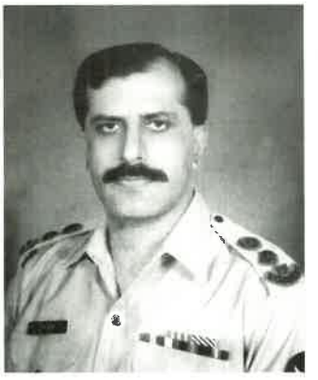
Lt. Col. Yasub Ali Dogar



Lt. Col. Aijaz-ul-Haq Affendi



Col. Khalid Masub Khan



Col. Munir Ahmad



Lt. Col. Ahid Muzaffar Shah



Lt. Col. Zahid Ahmad Rana



Lt. Col. Ghulam Haider

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GOVERNOR's HOUSE

Lahore