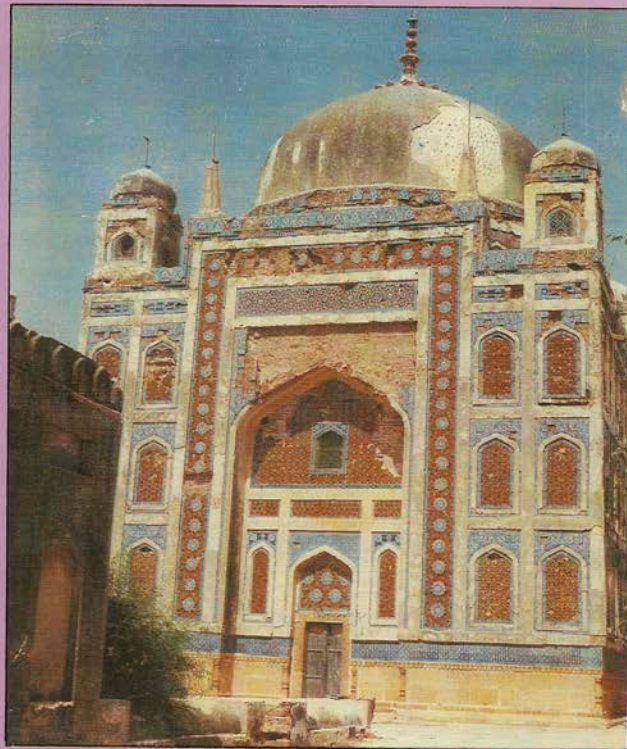


THE TOMBS OF TALPUR MIRS

Muhammad Siddique G. Memon



THE TOMBS OF TALPUR MIRS

Compiled by:
Muhammad Siddique G. Memon

INSTITUTE OF SINDHOLOGY

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FORWARD

HYDERABAD is a history. It has remained as the capital of Sindh during Kalhora and Talpur regimes. It is therefore rich in heritage and culture.

There are many ancient monuments/historical places and architectural buildings at and roundabout Hyderabad but unfortunately no efforts have been made to unearth these historical places so far.

"The Tombs of Talpur Mirs at Hyderabad" are standing insolated on Bhurgari Road Hyderabad but nobody is aware about these enclosures. Mr. Muhammad Siddique G. Memon, Adviser/Secretary to the Preservation of Hyderabad Heritage Society, has really taken great pains in this reaserch work and his efforts are worth appreciable.

It is hoped that the book will be useful to the historians and tourists who are interested in the cultural heritage of Sindh.

Hyderabad
5.11.1987

TASNEEM AHMAD SIDDIQUI
DIRECTOR GENERAL
HYDERABAD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
HYDERABAD SINDH.

PREFACE

The last decisive battle between Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur and Mian Abdul Nabi Khan Kalhoro took place during the year 1783 A.D near Halani, taluka Kandiaro, district Nawabshah. The author while working as Additional Deputy Commissioner, Nawabshah succeeded in locating the old site of battle field and got an inscription set up at the place of battle field which is located near Halani near National High Way (Appendix. I). The Talpurs won the battle. This brought the rule of Kalhoras to an end which lasted for eighty years. The Talpurs ruled the country from 1783 A.D. to 1843 A. and their reign ended after the battles at Miani and Duabo in 1843 A.D, when victories of Sir Charles Napier led to the annexation of Sindh under the British rule.

The theme of this book is not to describe the history of Talpur regime in detail but the purpose is to identify the Talpur tombs which are standing isolated on Bhurgari Road, Hirabad at Hyderabad Sindh and have unfortunately remained unattended.

I have gone through the "Antiquities of Sindh" by the celebrated author Henry Cousens, "Short Notes" written by Mr. Taswir Hussain Hamidi, former Director Archaeological Department, Southern Circle, Hyderabad and Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil, "Sindh ja-Jhuna Shahar" written by Abdul Rahim S/o Ali Muhammad Soomro, but no detailed account of these tombs and buildings has been given.

In the words of Mr. Ali Ahmed Brohi, the celebrated author of "History on Tombstones: Sindh and Baluchistan", "The tombs looking awesome and grim have with stood natures' on slaught bravely for centuries. They have witnessed the march of history and also so many scenes of battle".

Khan Bahadur Professor Doctor Moulvi Muhammad Shafi S.Pk. in his famous book "Sanadid-e-Sindh" has observed that the preservation, collection and publication of Arabic and Persian inscriptions are of considerable importance in the eyes of those interested in the history of Islamic culture in India.

Any visitor who happens to visit historical places at Hyderabad is at loss to have any information about this missing chapter of the history. I therefore decided to undertake

research of these tombs/buildings/*tajars* one by one.

I am really thankful to Mr. Tasneem Ahmed Siddiqui, Director General, Hyderabad Development Authority, who encouraged me and gave me valuable suggestions from time to time.

I am also grateful to Mr. Shahid Nazir Ahmed, Deputy Commissioner & Chairman Preservation of Hyderabad's Heritage Society for his valuable support.

I am highly indebted to Mr. Abbas Ali Baig Mirza of Tando Agha, Hyderabad the well known author of many books and articles, who accompanied me to the site in the scorching heat from time to time inspite of his ill health and helped me a lot in offering rare books and photographs for collecting necessary materials and in identifying some of the buildings/*tajars* which hitherto were unknown.

I am thankful to my staff members who were useful to me particularly Mr. Muhammad Aslam, typist who typed out the relevant material and also to Mr. Abrar Ahmed and Muhammad Yousuf Memon, Draftsman of Building Control Department, HDA, Hyderabad for their assistance and help.

I hope this book will be useful to those who are interested in culture and to the visitors who wish to know our heritage.

Hyderabad
31.10.1987

Muhammad Siddique G. Memon

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Talpurs won the battle from Kalhoras which took place near Halani, taluka Kandiaro in the year 1783 A.D. They governed the country until the battle of Miani when it passed into the hands of the British in the year 1843 A.D. Thus they ruled over this country for about 60 years.

The tombs of the Talpurs are located at the two places:-

- (1) Hyderabad
- (2) Khudabad, near Old Hala.

Again the tombs at Hyderabad are divided into the following two groups:-

- (1) Northern Group, and (2) Southern Group.

(1) The Northern Group includes the tombs of Mir Karam Ali Khan, Mir Murad Ali Khan, Mir Noor Muhammad Khan, Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan, Mir Shahdad Khan, Mir Hussain Ali Khan, Mir Sohrab Khan, their ladies and other relatives. These tombs are not protected under the Antiquities Act 1975 and are situated in City Survey No.174/1, Sheet No.113, Ward-A, Bhurgari Road, Hyderabad Sindh.

(2) The Southern Group includes the tombs of Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan, Mir Shahnawaz Khan, their ladies and other relatives. These tombs are protected under the Antiquities Act 1975 and are in the possession of Archaeological Department. They are located in City Survey No. 171, Sheet No.113 Ward-A, Bhurgari Road, Hyderabad Sindh.

The buildings are covered with glazed tiles of the latest colours and patterns, which are very poor when compared with the older work at Thatta and more colours are introduced than are found in the earlier work, such as showy greens, yellows and browns. This mixture rather tends, on the whole, to produce a tawdry effect, however, some of the patterns being very suitable for cheap linoleums would, in fact, provide an endless stock of new and uncommon combinations for makers of that material. The general construction appears to be better than that of Kalhora tombs and the tiles have kept their place so far, but from an architectural point of view, these buildings look unimpressive.

The two sketches of Northern and Southern Groups of tombs showing the location of each tomb/building/*tajar* are appended so that the reader may not find it difficult to identify the particular tomb/building/*tajar* on the spot.

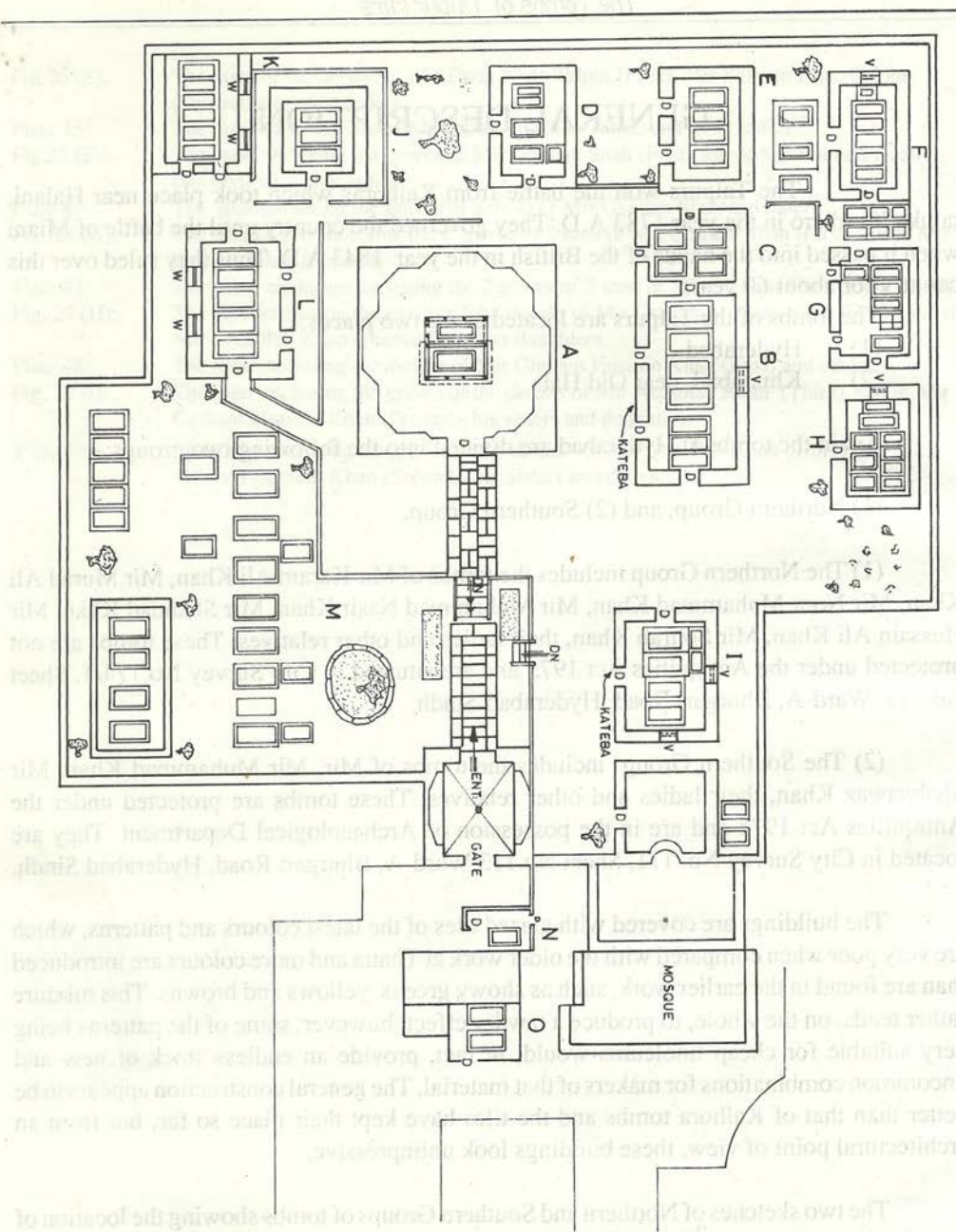


Fig.3: Guide-map of the tombs of Talpur-Mirs located in the Northern Group on Bhurgri Road, City Survey No: 174/1, sheet No: 113, ward A, Area 18375.08 sq. yards.

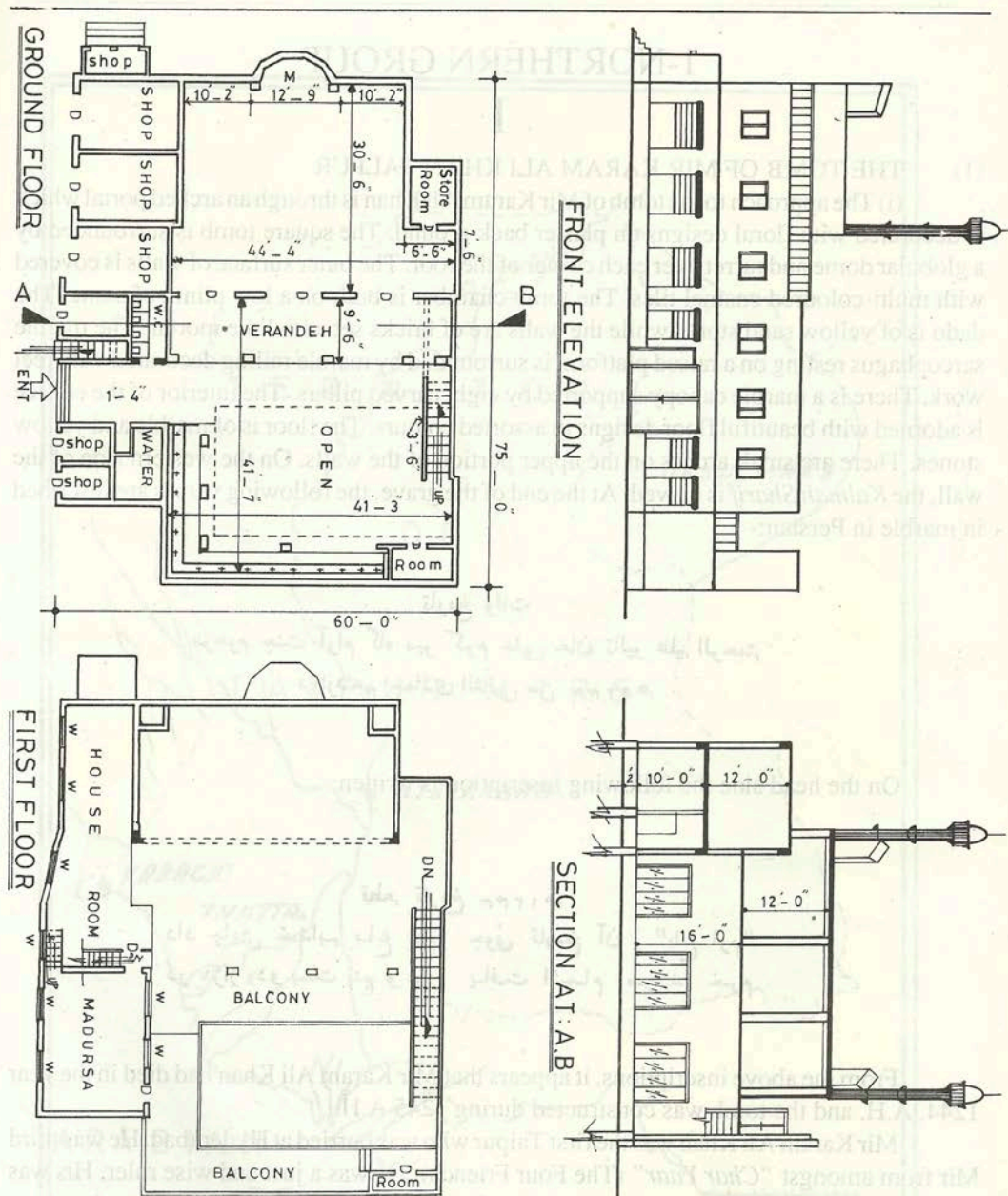


Fig.4: The mosque of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur located in Suthran Ji Ghitti, Shahi Bazar, Hyderabad Sindh, situated on City Survey No: 1989, ward E, area 296 sq.yards.

1-NORTHERN GROUP

I

(1) THE TOMB OF MIR KARAM ALI KHAN TALPUR

(i) The approach to the tomb of Mir Karam Ali Khan is through an arched portal which is decorated with floral designs on plaster back ground. The square tomb is surrounded by a globular dome and turret over each corner of the roof. The outer surface of walls is covered with multi-coloured enamel tiles. The tomb-chamber is built on a low plinth of stone. The dado is of yellow sand stone, while the walls are of bricks set with lime mortar. The marble sarcophagus resting on a raised platform is surrounded by marble railing decorated with feet work. There is a marble canopy supported by eight carved pillars. The interior of the edifice is adorned with beautiful floor designs in assorted colours. The floor is of marble and yellow stones. There are small arches on the upper portion of the walls. On the western side of the wall, the *Kalmah Sharif* is carved. At the end of the grave, the following verses are inscribed in marble in Persian:-

تاریخ وفات
مرحوم جنت آرام گاه میر کرم علی خان تالپر علیہ الرحمۃ
دوازدهم جمادی الثانی سن ۱۲۴۴ھ

On the head side the following inscription is written:-

قطعہ تاریخ ۱۲۴۴ھ
داد جایش خدایہ باغ ارم جوئی تاریخ آن ز "باغ ارم"
در دزار و دو بیست پنجم و چار یافت انعام مرقد خرم

From the above inscriptions, it appears that Mir Karam Ali Khan had died in the year 1244. A.H. and the tomb was constructed during 1245 A.H.

Mir Karam Ali Khan was the first Talpur who was buried at Hyderabad. He was third Mir from amongst "*Char Yaar*" (The Four Friends). He was a just and wise ruler. His was a peaceful reign in which no war took place. Consequently he had ample time to devote to

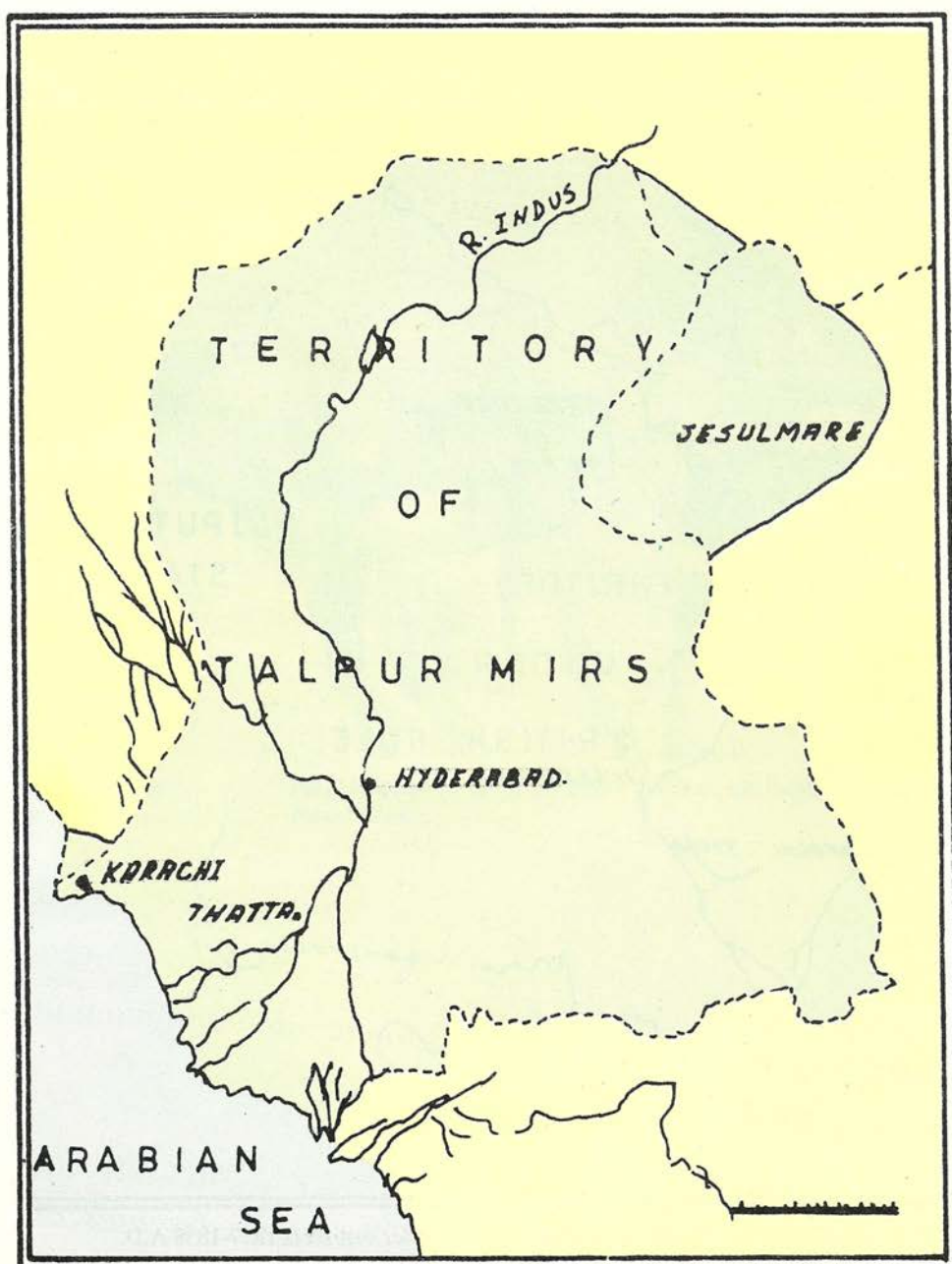


Fig.1: The map of Sindh. Sindh under Talpurs 1783-1837 A.D.

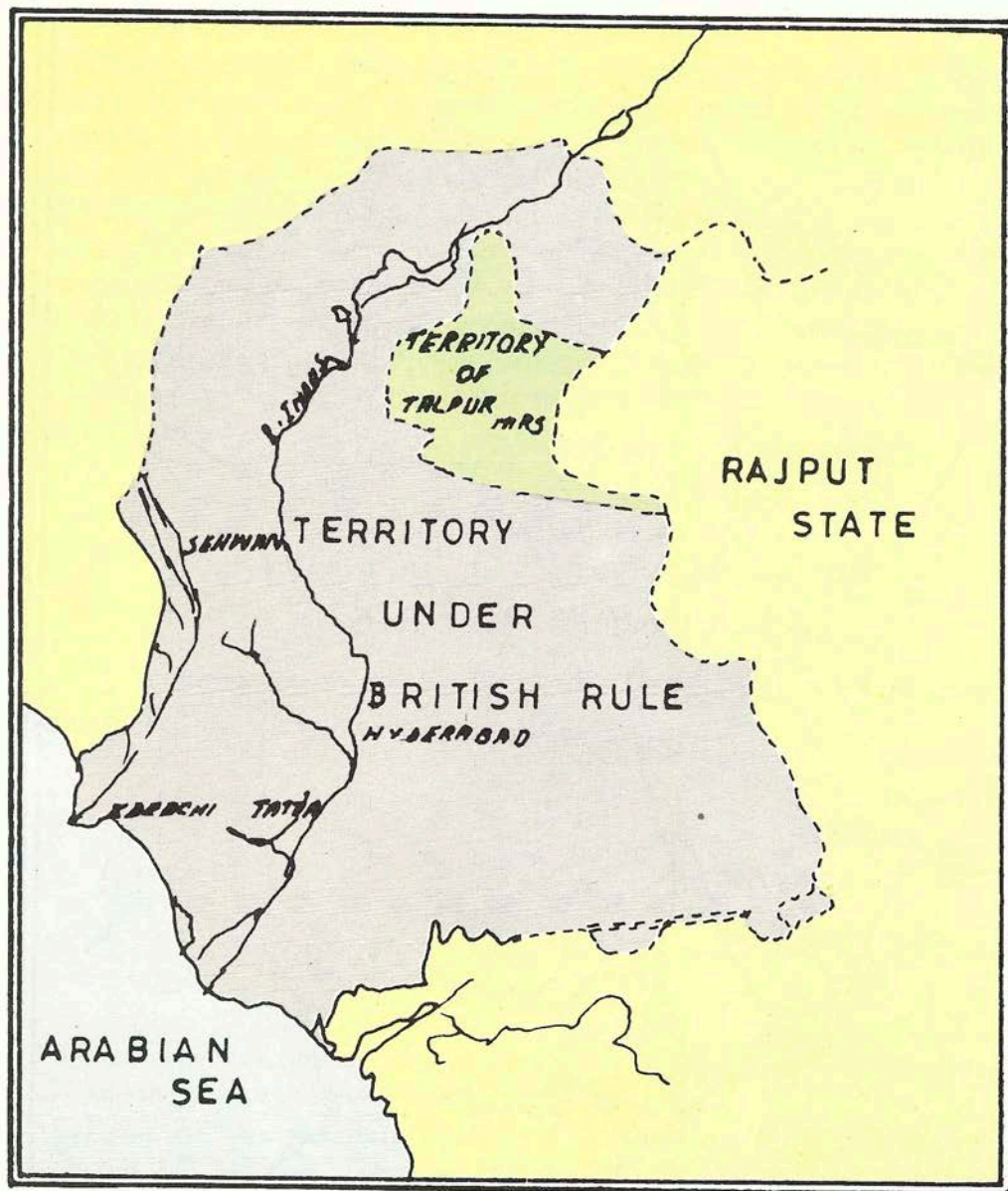


Fig.2: The map of Sindh. Sindh under Britishers 1837-1858 A.D.



Plate 1: An inscription set up by the author at Halani battle-field, district Nawabshah.

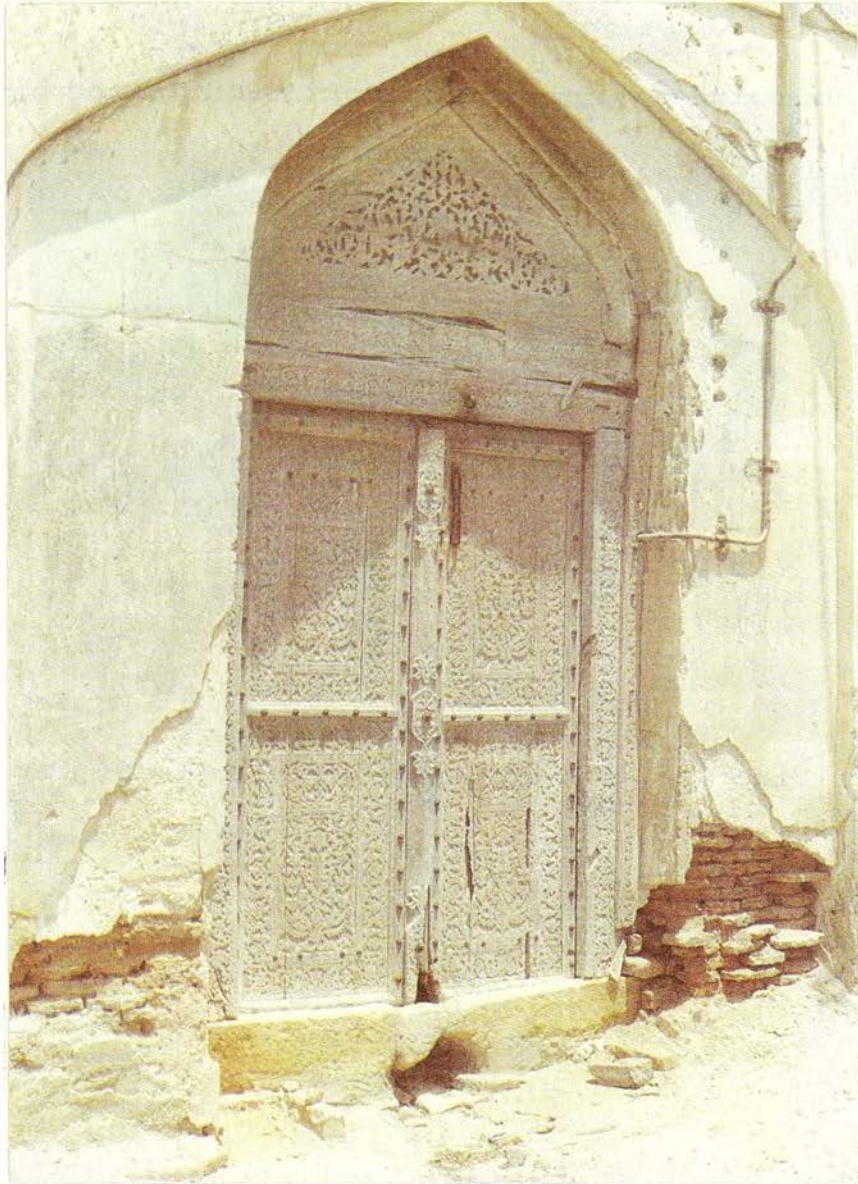


Plate 2: The front gate of the Northern Group of the tombs of Talpur-Mirs.

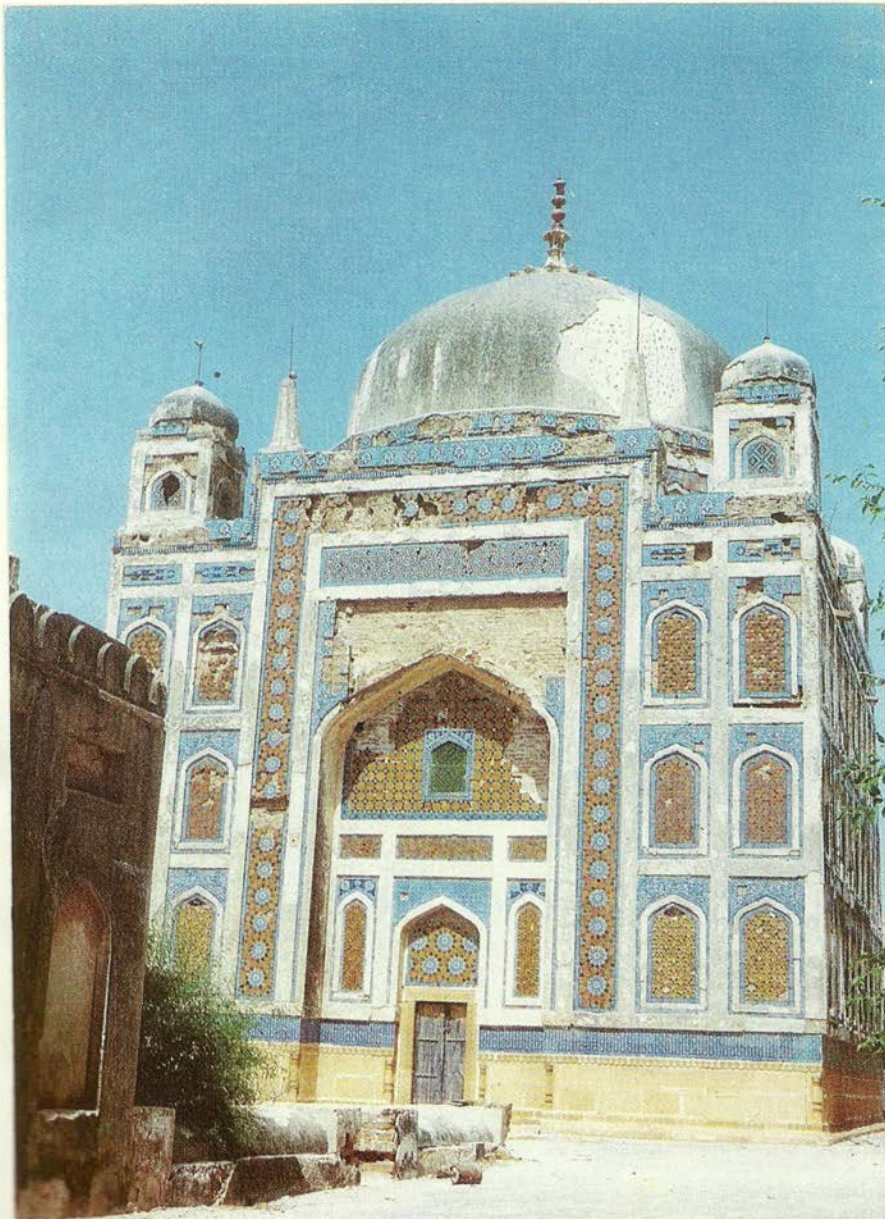


Plate 3: A front view of the gate of the tomb of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur.

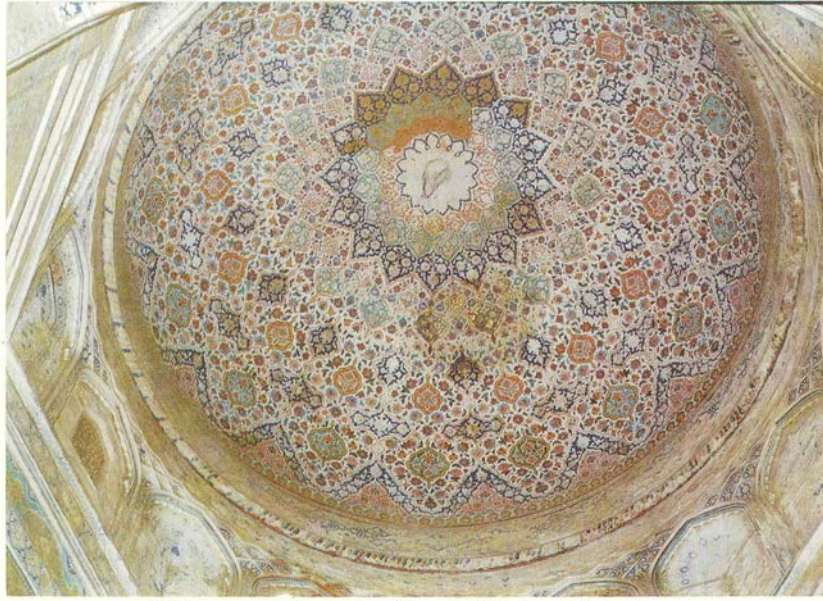


Plate 5: An interior view of the tomb of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur.

Plate 4:
An inscription set up on the
grave of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur.

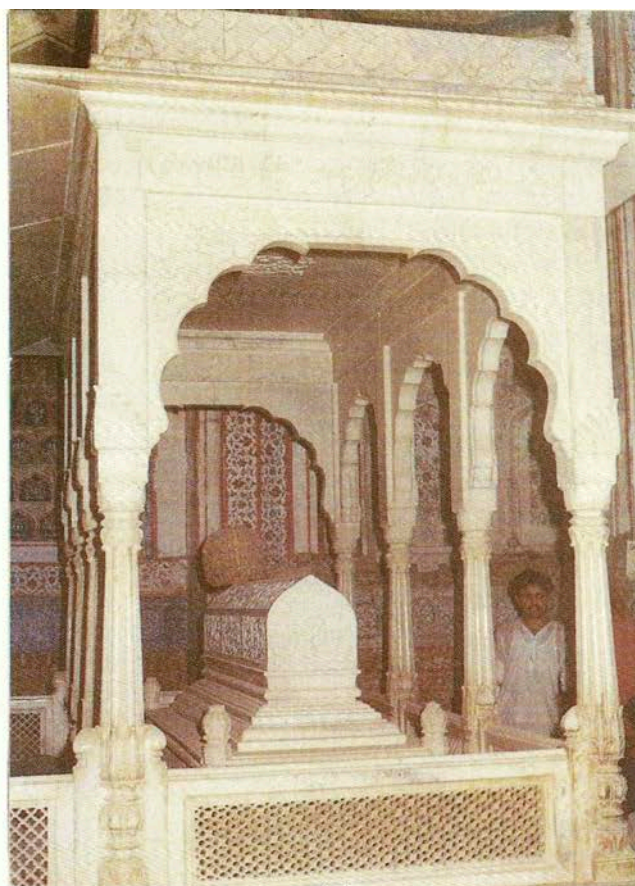


Plate 6: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur, nephew of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur.



Plate 7: A front view of the building of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan and other Talpurs.

the promotion of art and science and to the encouragement of commerce. Being a literary man himself, his court was crowded with poets and learned men. This period produced two renowned personalities in Sindh. The first was Syed Muhammad Rashid Shah who was a well known saint and spiritual guide. He was the great grandfather of the Pir of Kingri in Pir-jo-Goth, district Khairpur. *Hurs* are his *murids* or followers. The other was Syed Sahib Ali Shah who was a Sindhi poet. Mir Karam Ali Khan was well known for his bravery. As a prince, he was kind to his subjects and he was quite strict about fulfilling his promises.

Mir Karam Ali Khan constructed some mosques in Hyderabad City. One such mosque was situated in Suthran-ji-Ghitti in Shahi Bazaar, Hyderabad. Unfortunately the old mosque was demolished during 1397 A.H. (1977 A.D.) and in its place a new mosque was constructed. It has five shops on the western side and two shops on the eastern side. It is located in City Survey No.1489, Ward-E of Hyderabad City.

Mir Karam Ali Khan had also built a mosque in 1222 A.H. which adjoins the tombs of Mir Makhdum Nuh and Makhdum Mir Muhammad, the two saints of the time. The tomb of Mukhdum Mir Muhammad was built with the expenses of Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur.

(ii) On the right side of the grave of Mir Karam Ali Khan there is the grave of Mir Haji Muhammad Khan Talpur S/o Mir Murad Ali Khan, his nephew. It bears the following inscription:-

تاریخ وفات
مرحوم میر حاجی محمد خان تالپر علیہ الرحمۃ
۲۲ ماہ رمضان المبارک من ۱۲۸۷ھ

(2) THE TOMB OF MIR MUHAMMAD NASIR KHAN AND OTHER TALPUR CHIEFS

To the north of the Mir Karam Ali Khan's tomb, there is a rectangular building which encloses the following graves from west to east:-

- (i) The grave of Mir Ali Bukhsh Khan S/o His Highness Mir Haji Noor Muhammad Khan (Second).

It bears the following inscription:-

میر علی بخش خان ابن ہزہائیس میر حاجی
نور محمد خان (ثانی) تاریخ وفات ۲۲ جولاء
سن ۱۹۵۲ ع مطابق ۲۹ شوال سن ۱۳۷۲ھ
دینھن چنچر صبح جا ۷ بجے

- (ii) The grave of His Highness Mir Hussain Ali Khan S/o Mir Noor Muhammad Khan (First).

The following inscription is written on the grave:-

حضرت بندگان سرکار دولت مدار
میر صاحب میر محمد حسین علی خان تالپر علیہ الرحمۃ
والغفران تاریخ بیست ششم ماہ ربیع الاول
سن ۱۲۹۵ھ شب یک شنبہ بوقت ہفت کلاک

It is built at a lower level on a marble platform surrounded by railing of carved posts and pierced *jali* slabs of marble. His Highness Mir Hussain Ali Khan along with his uncle Mir Mohammad Nasir Khan and other Mirs were taken away by the Britishers as prisoners after Miani battle in 1843 A.D. first to Bengal, then village Sasur, then Bombay and finally to Calcutta. In Sha'aban 1275 A.H. (March 1859 A.D.), His Highness returned to Hyderabad. He died at the age of 50 years in 1295 A.H. in Tando Mir Noor Muhammad. Mir Hussain Ali Khan was a good poet of Persian, Urdu and Sindhi. He has given the map indicating the place in Calcutta where he was lodged along with other Talpur Mirs.

- (iii) The grave of Mir Murad Ali Khan Talpur.

This grave bears the following inscriptions:-

تاریخ وصال
مرحوم مغفور میر صاحب میر مراد علی خان تالپر علیہ الرحمۃ
ششم ماہ جماد الثانی سن ۱۲۴۹ھ

This grave is of marble and has a state turban placed upon a projection at the end of the grave. It is built on the marble platform surrounded by railing of carved posts and pierced *jali* slabs of marble.

This Mir is the fourth from amongst the "Four Friends". The Mir for the first time struck coin in his own name. A mint was established under the supervision of a skilful

ironsmith named Fateh Muhammad. He died on Sunday, the 6th. of Jamadi-ul-Sani, 1249 A.H. (1833 A.D.) of pain in chest and knees in Hyderabad Fort.

- (iv) The grave of Mir Shahdad Khan S/o Mir Noor Muhammad Khan Talpur.

The following inscription is inscribed at his grave:-

تاریخ وصال

مرحوم میر صاحب میر شہداد خان تالپر علیہ الرحمۃ

۷ ہفتم ماہ محرم سن ۱۲۷۳ھ

His grave is built on the marble platform surrounded by railing of carved posts and pierced *jali*-slabs of marble. Mir Shahdad Khan along with Mir Mohammad Nasir Khan and other Talpurs were sent to Bombay by a steamer called His Majesty's Ship-of-War named 'Nimrod'. They were sent to village Sasur and thence to Calcutta. In 1263 A.H. (1847 A.D.), Mir Shahdad Khan, who was charged by Sir Charles Napier of setting fire to the English Camp of Hyderabad and of murdering Captain Ennis, was kept separate from the other Mirs at Surat. He after much enquiry was declared not guilty by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General and brought to Calcutta to live with the other Mirs. On the 7th. Muharram, 1274 A.H. (28th. August, 1257 A.D.) Mir Shahdad Khan breathed his last. In the same year, the coffins of all the Mirs, who had died there were brought to Hyderabad and their bodies were buried in the Talpur's burial-ground to the north of the town.

- (v) The grave of Mir Noor Muhammad S/o Mir Murad Ali Khan Talpur.

The grave bears the following inscription:-

تاریخ وصال

مرحوم مغفور میر صاحب میر نور محمد خان تالپر علیہ الرحمۃ

دھم شوال ۱۲۵۶ھ

He was the first Mir of the Second "Four Friends". The other three friends were Mir Mohammad Nasir Khan (brother), Mir Sobdar Khan S/o Mir Fateh Ali Khan (cousin), and Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan S/o Mir Ghulam Ali Khan (cousin). He was the fifth ruler of the Talpur Mirs. His grave is built of white marble on the raised platform decorated with black stone thin lines and cornelian in lay work in the pietra dora style of the emperor Shah Jahan. It carries the state turban. Though the workmanship bears no comparison with the traditional

style, yet it is very interesting feature in Sindh tombs of the 19th. century.

Mir Noor Muhammad Khan was the eldest son of Mir Murad Ali Khan. He was wise, generous and a noble. He became popular and came to be acknowledged as the chief ruling prince of Sindh after the death of Mir Murad Ali Khan. In Jamadi-ul-Sani 1255 A.H. (1840 A.D.) he became ill. He remained for some time under the treatment of native and European doctors but in vain. At last, early in the morning of Wednesday, the 10th. Shawal 1256 A.H. (1840 A.D.), he died and was buried by the side of his father. It was during the days of Mir Noor Muhammad that a treaty was signed between the Mirs and the Britishers in which inter alia Major Pottinger remained as Resident at Hyderabad to watch the interests of the British government of Sindh.

(vi) The grave of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan S/o Mir Murad Ali Khan Talpur.

The grave bears the following inscription:-

وفات حضرت مير صاحب
مغفرت رضوان مير محمد نصير خان عليه الرحمة والغفران
بتاريخ هفتم ماه ربيع الثاني سن ١٢٦١ هـ

Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan was the last ruler of Sindh. It was during September 1842 A.D., that Sir Charles Napier was appointed as Resident of Sindh. He came to Hyderabad from Karachi by a steamer. He was received warmly by the Mirs. He proposed a fresh treaty to be signed which was refused by the Mirs. This ultimately led to the battle between the Talpurs and Sir Charles Napier which took place on Friday, the 17th. of Muharram 1254 A.H. (1843 A.D.) in which Talpurs were defeated. Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan and other Mirs were first taken to Bombay by a steamer as state prisoners. In 1262 A.H. (1846 A.D.), Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan died at Calcutta. According to his will, he wanted to be buried in Karbala but the Britishers got his body buried at Pune as *Amanat*. During 1855 A.D., his dead body brought to Hyderabad and was buried in the family grave-yard.*

His grave is of white marble decorated with black stone thin lines and cornelian in lay work in the pietra dura style of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. It bears state turban though the workmanship bears no comparison with that style, yet, it was very interesting feature in Sindh tombs of the 19th. century. He had two wives. From his first wife, Mir Hassan Ali Khan, and one daughter Bibi Sona were born. His second wife was from village Hassan Khan Marri, near Tando Adam. She was the sister of Karim Dad Khan Marri. Her name was Bibi Shahar

Bano, who gave birth to Mir Abbas Ali Khan.

Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan was the most popular of the reigning family in Sindh. He was a handsome figure and a person of literary tastes and princely habits. He had never expressed a favourable feeling towards the British government. He got the mosque constructed near the tomb of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai.

(vii) The grave of Mir Sobdar Khan S/o Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Talpur.

He died at the young age of 28 years due to small pox during 1930 in Tando Mir Noor Muhammad (Latifabad No. IV), Hyderabad. He was the grand son of Mir Noor Muhammad Khan (Second).

The grave bears the following inscription:-

تاریخ وفات
حسرت آیات صاحبزاده نوجوان خلد آشیان میر صوبیدار خان
تاریخ هشتم ماه ربیع الاول روز شنبه سن ۱۳۵۰ هـ ساعت دونیم کلاک

The exterior of the building is covered with glazed tiles in white, green, blue and brown colours depicting floral and geometric patterns. Inside, the walls are plain. The roof is flat and the wooden beams and rafters are painted yellow, green and red in oil colours. The floor is of marble. Only the tiles are losing their places otherwise the building is in good shape. The building has two doors on the southern side. In between the two doors, the following inscription in Persian on a marble plate is to be seen on the wall:-

قطعه تاریخ
آه کم دؤر سپهر کم نما باکسی هرگز نمیدارد وفا
گم بهار گل کند در گلستان کم دمد در گلستان راه خزان
جز فنا راهی ندارد هیچ کس هست باقی این خدائی پاک و بس
میر میر نور محمد آنکه او بادشاهی بود با خلیق نکو
مد راه فتنه و شر خلق را فتنه و شر بود زو در انزوا
کُل شئی هالیک الا وجهه جز فنا هرگز کسی رانیست رو
لا جرم میر همایون پائگاه جانب ملک عدم بگرفت راه
نظم ملک از عظمت سلطانیش دفعه اعدا حکمت یونانیست
در عزایش اهل عالم اشکبار از مرّه خون ریخت چون ابر بهار
سال تاریخش ز عقل رهنما جست چون این خاطر ماتمکرا
گفت آنگاهم به آواز جلی
”دستش اندر دامن آل علی“

۱۲۵۶ هـ

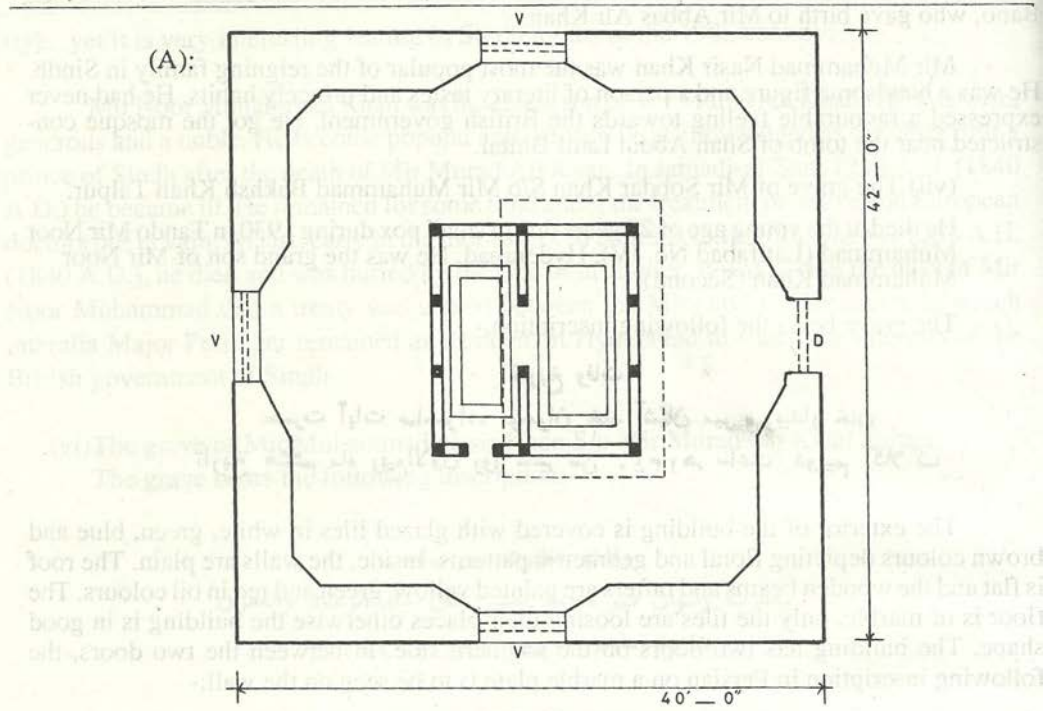


Fig.5 (A): The tomb of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur.

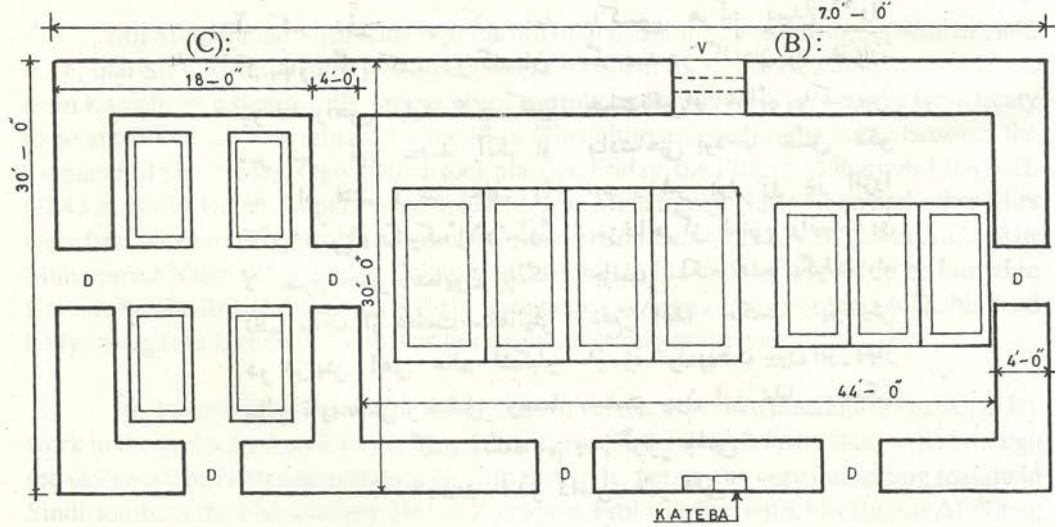


Fig.6 (B): The building enclosing the graves of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan and other Talpurs.
(C): The Building enclosing the graves of Mir Muhammad Bukhsh Khan and other Talpurs.

No. 1:
The photograph of
Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan Talpur.



No.2:
The photograph of Mir Shahdad Khan Talpur.

II

(1) THE GRAVES OF MIR MUHAMMAD BAKHSH KHAN AND THREE OTHER TALPURS

To the west of the building of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan and others, there is an entrance to a small room in which the following Talpurs are buried:-

- (i) The grave of Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan S/o His Highness Mir Haji Noor Muhammad Khan (Second).

The following inscription is written on the above grave:-

تاریخ وفات
میر محمد بخش خان ابن ہزہائیس میر حاجی نور محمد خان (ثانی) تالپر علیہ الرحمۃ
تاریخ ۱۱ جماد الثانی سن ۱۳۷۷ھ مطابق ۱۳ جنوری سن ۱۹۵۷ع

Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan was the eldest son of the last His Highness Mir Haji Noor Muhammad Khan and was the elder brother of Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan whose grave is in the adjoining building. Mir Sobdar Khan, whose grave is also in the last row of the above graves in the adjacent building, was his eldest son. He was a political pensioner in the days of British government.

- (ii) The grave of Mir Ghulam Ali Khan S/o Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan.

It bears the following inscription:-

تاریخ وفات
میر غلام علی خان ابن میر محمد بخش خان تالپر علیہ الرحمۃ
تاریخ ۱۸ جون سن ۱۹۷۱ع رات جا ۹ بجہ

The above Mir was the second son of Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan. He was the son-in-law of Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan Talpur. After the death of his father, he became the political

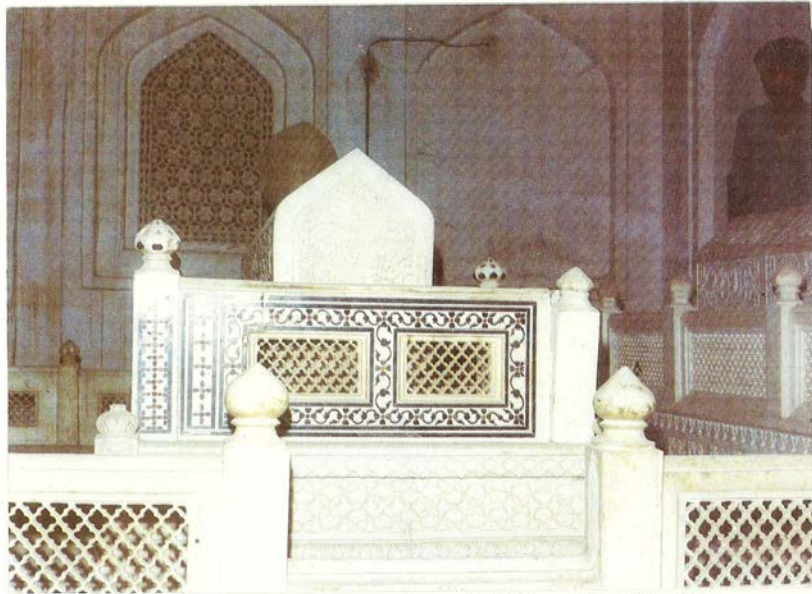


Plate 8: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan Talpur.

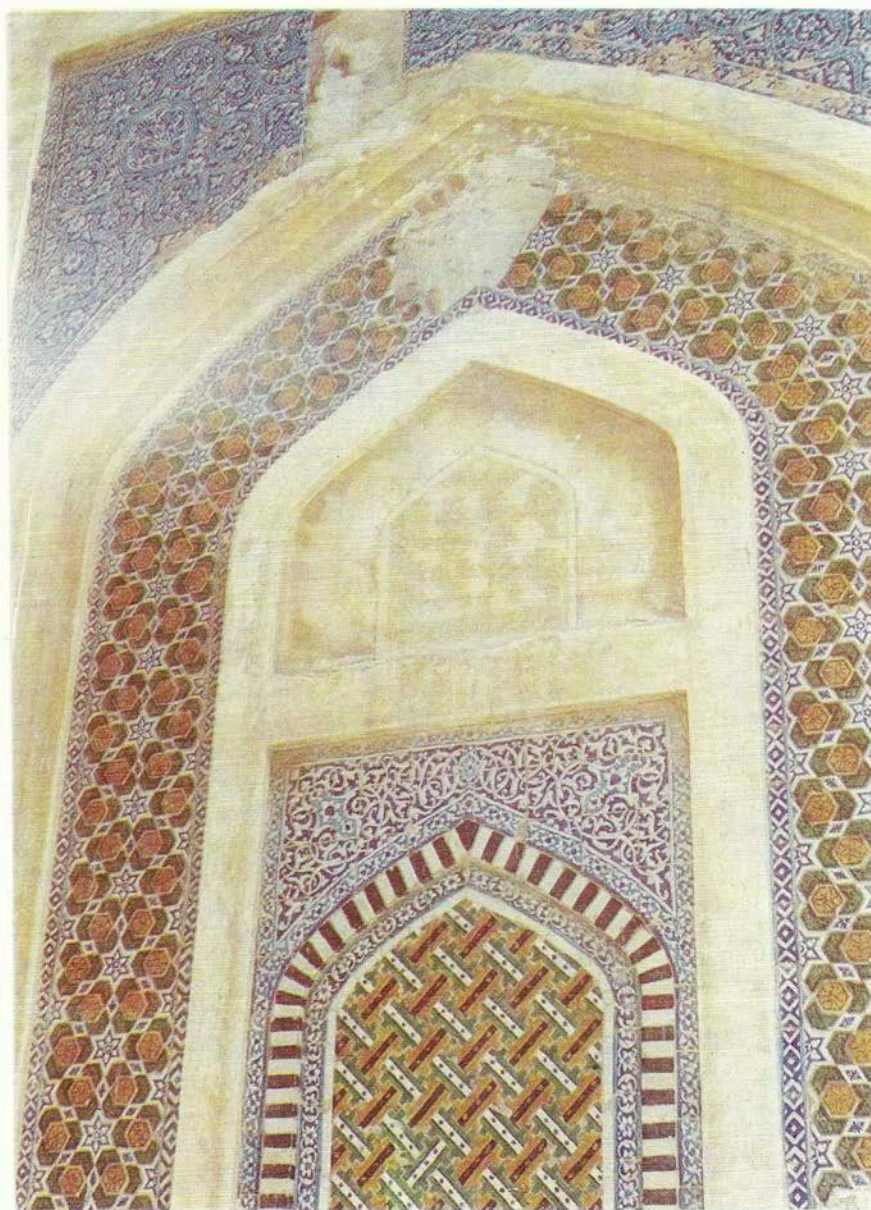


Plate 9: An inscription set up in the front of the main building of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan and other Talpurs.

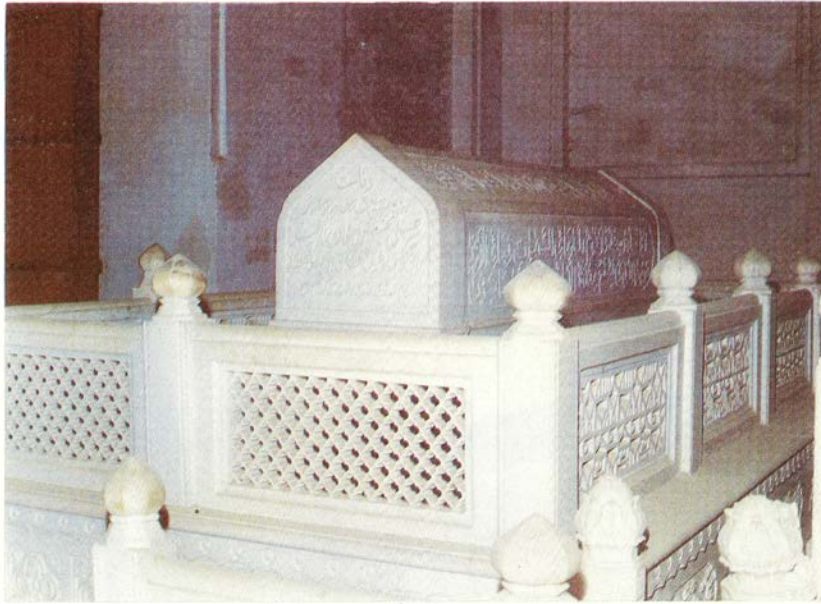


Plate 10: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Ali Bukhsh khan Talpur.



Plate 11: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Hussain Ali Khan Talpur.

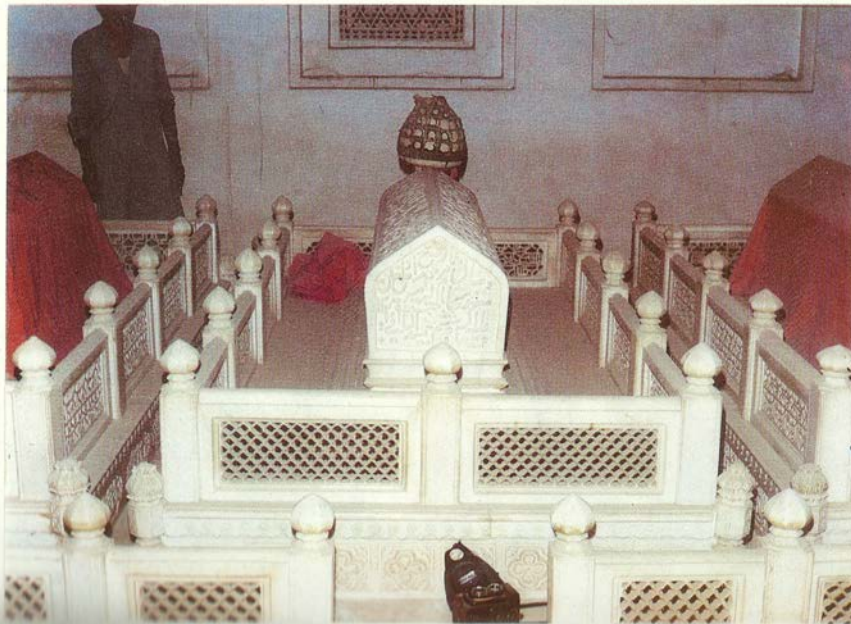


Plate 12: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Murad Ali Khan Talpur.

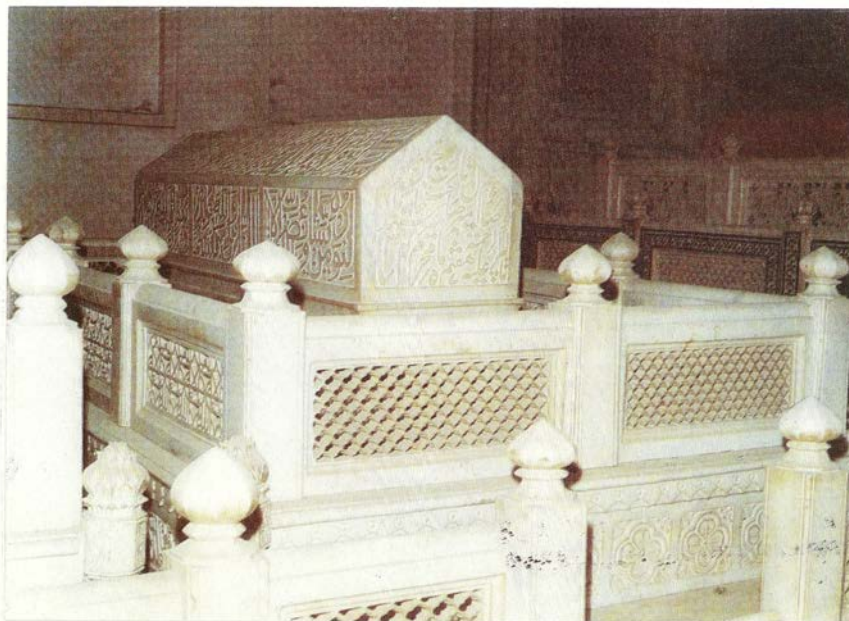


Plate 13: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Shahdad Khan Talpur.

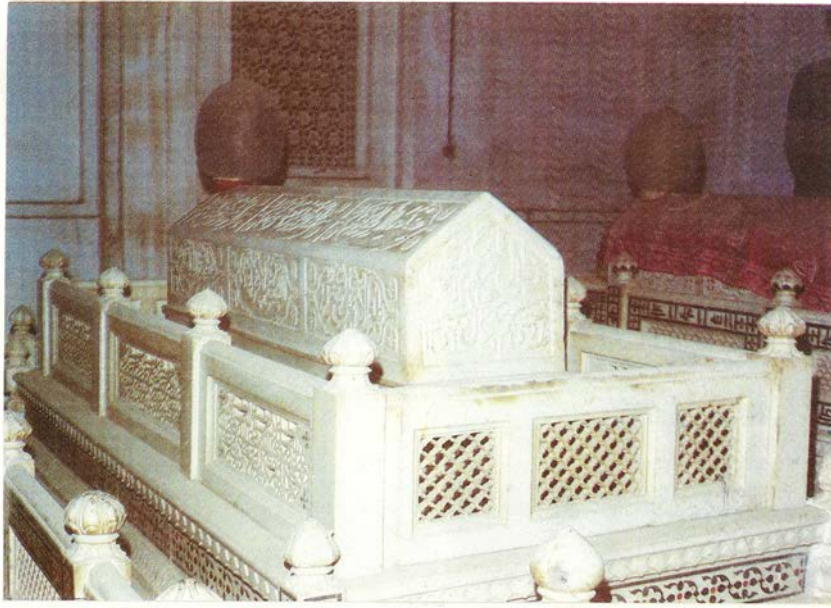


Plate 14: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Noor Muhammad Khan Talpur.



Plate 15: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Sobdar Khan (Third).



Plate 16: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Muhammad Bukhsh Khan Talpur.

pensioner.

- (iii) The grave of Dr. Mir Noor Muhammad Khan S/o Mir Ali Bukhsh Khan Talpur.

The grave does not bear any inscription. He was the professor and the Head of Mathematics Department of the University of Sindh. He had gone to Italy to attend a seminar, where he died in the month of May, 1973 from where his dead body was brought and buried in the family grave-yard.

- (iv) The grave of Mir Amir Ali Khan S/o Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan Talpur.

It bears the following inscription:-

تاریخ وفات
میر امیر علی خان ابن میر علی بخش خان قاپر علیہ الرحمۃ
تاریخ ۵ ماہ جنوری سن ۱۹۸۱ ع مطابق ۲۷ صفر سن ۱۴۰۱ ھ

Mir Amir Ali Khan served as Additional Sessions Judge in the Judiciary department. He died in Rajputana Hospital at Hyderabad due to illness and was laid to rest in the family grave-yard.

III

(1) THE *TAJAR* OF THE *DERAHS* OF MIR KARAM ALI KHAN TALPUR

To the west of the tomb of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur, there is a *tajar* which encloses 2 graves of the *derahs* of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur, the third is that of a lady and the fourth is that of a small child.

The two graves of the *derahs* of Mir Karam Ali Khan bears the following inscription:-

(i) While entering the door from the eastern side, the first grave bears the following inscription:-

وفات حضرت صاحبان جنت مکان
بتاریخ نوزدهم ربیع الاول سن ۱۲۶۵ھ

It is built on the low platform enclosed by a marble free work railing. It bears the *Quranic Ayaat*. From the head side, there is a small worship place made of marble.

(ii) Just adjacent to the above grave, there is also another grave of the *derah* of Mir Karam Ali Khan. It bears the following inscription:-

وفات مرحوم دیرہ دویم میر کرم علی خان
بتاریخ یازده ماه ربیع الثانی سن ۱۲۸۵ھ

It is also made of marble on the low platform enclosed by marble free work railing.

(iii) The third grave is made of cement and does not bear any inscription.

(iv) The fourth grave is cement plastered and does not bear any inscription.

The *tajar* has two doors: one from the eastern side and the other from the southern

side. On the western side, there is a *jalidar* window of green tiles. There are 16 small and 13 big *jalas* in the tajar as under:-

Small *Jalas*

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a) Northern side | 5 |
| b) Western side | 3 |
| c) Southern side | 5 |
| d) Eastern side | 3 |

Big *Jalas*

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a) Northern side | 5 |
| b) Southern side | 4 |
| c) Western side | 2 |
| d) Eastern side | 2 |

The best workmanship of Sindhi *naqashi* is to be found on all the walls inside the *tajar*. The roof is white plastered spotted by various colour designs.

(2) THE *TAJAR* OF THE *DERAHS* OF MIR MURAD ALI KHAN TALPUR AND HIS FEMALE RELATIVES

The *tajar* is situated on the western side of the building of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan and other Talpurs. It encloses 3 graves of the *derahs* of Mir Murad Ali Khan and one grave of Mir Ghulam Ali Khan S/o Mir Yar Muhammad Khan. Mir Murad Ali Khan had three wives. From the first wife, Mir Noor Muhammad Khan and Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan were born. The second wife gave birth to Mir Muhammad Khan and Mir Yar Muhammad Khan. From the third wife, six children were born but all died one after the other. The fourth grave is that of Mir Ghulam Ali Khan S/o Mir Yar Muhammad Khan, the grand-son of Mir Murad Ali Khan.

The graves on the right hand side are made of bricks with lime plaster; the second and the third enclosed by a railing are made of buff stone, and the fourth is of white marble. The roof is flat, and the wooden beams and rafters are covered with blue tiles. The outer surface of walls is plastered with lime, but traces of original enamelled tiles are still visible on the eastern wall. A *kungra* runs along the four sides and each corner of the roof has a small *chhatra* of the tile work.

(3) THE *TAJAR* OF THE *DERAHS* OF MIR MUHAMMAD NASIR KHAN TALPUR

This building is situated towards the north of the *tajar* of Mir Murad Ali Khan Talpur. In this building there are five graves: one is of the mother of Mir Hassan Ali Khan Talpur, other of the *derahs* of His Highness of Mir Hassan Ali Khan Talpur, two others of some ladies and the one of a small child.

The first grave on the right hand side is made of bricks, the second and third are of the stone and fourth and fifth are of bricks. The ceiling and walls are plain.

OPEN GROUND

In front of the above building, there are six graves on the eastern side of which one has been constructed recently and the remaining five graves are plastered with white cement. These are located in front of the door of the eastern side of the above *tajar*.

Towards the southern side of the above building, there are two graves on the ground which are surrounded by 8 brick-paved pillars. One grave is of the wife of Mir Gul Hassan Khan and the other is of the second wife of Mir Abdul Hussain Khan Sangi. Both were English ladies and were daughters of Doctor Wright.

Mir Abdul Hussain Khan Sangi was the son of Mir Abbas Ali Khan (First) who was the son of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan. Mir Abdul Hussain Khan Sangi had left two sons namely Mir Khudayar Khan and Mir Ahmed Yar Khan. Both are buried in the building along with Mir Yar Muhammad Khan and others. Mir Abdul Hussain Khan Sangi took birth in Calcutta during 1267 A.H. (1851 A.D.), when the Talpur Mirs were residing in Calcutta as state prisoners. He returned to Hyderabad Sindh alongwith other Talpur Mirs at the age of 8 years during 1859 A.D. He died on 8th. Zilquad, 1343 A.H. (12th. June, 1924 A.D.) and is buried at Bhit Shah, taluka Hala. His grave is on the western side of mausoleum of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai. Mir Abdul Hussain's second wife Mst: Hajrah died on 24th. Ramazan, 1291 A.H. (1874 A.D.). He took her dead body and got it buried at Bhit Shah.

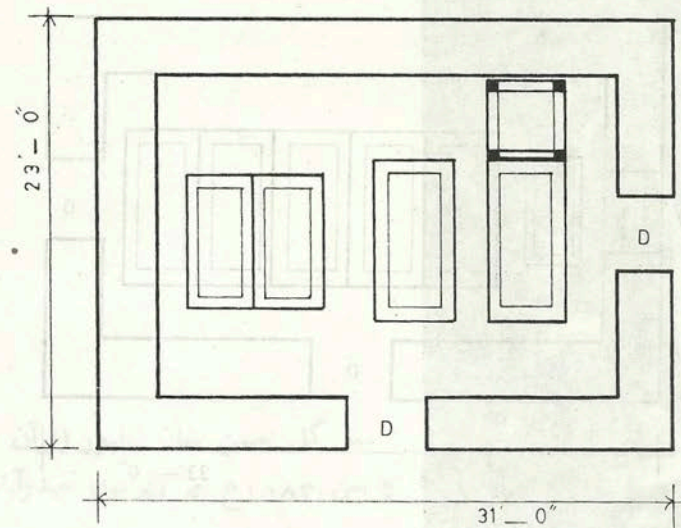


Fig.7 (D): The *tajar* of the *derahs* of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur.

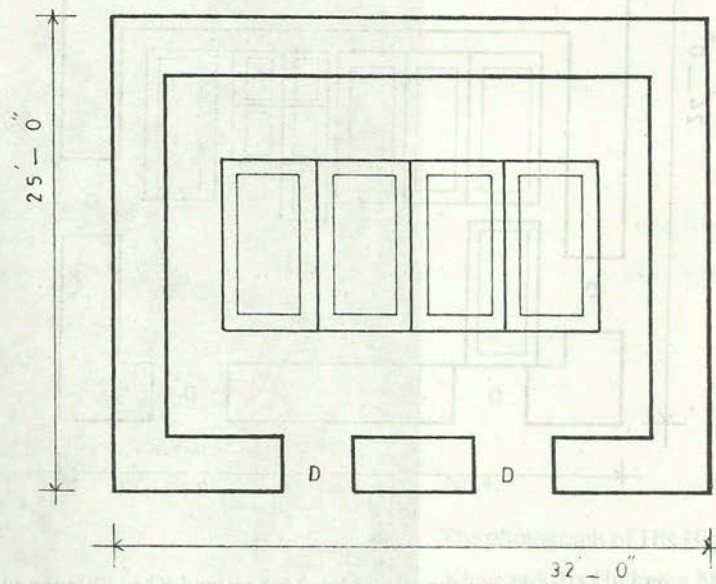


Fig.8 (E): The *tajar* of the *derahs* of Mir Murad Ali Khan Talpur and his family relatives.

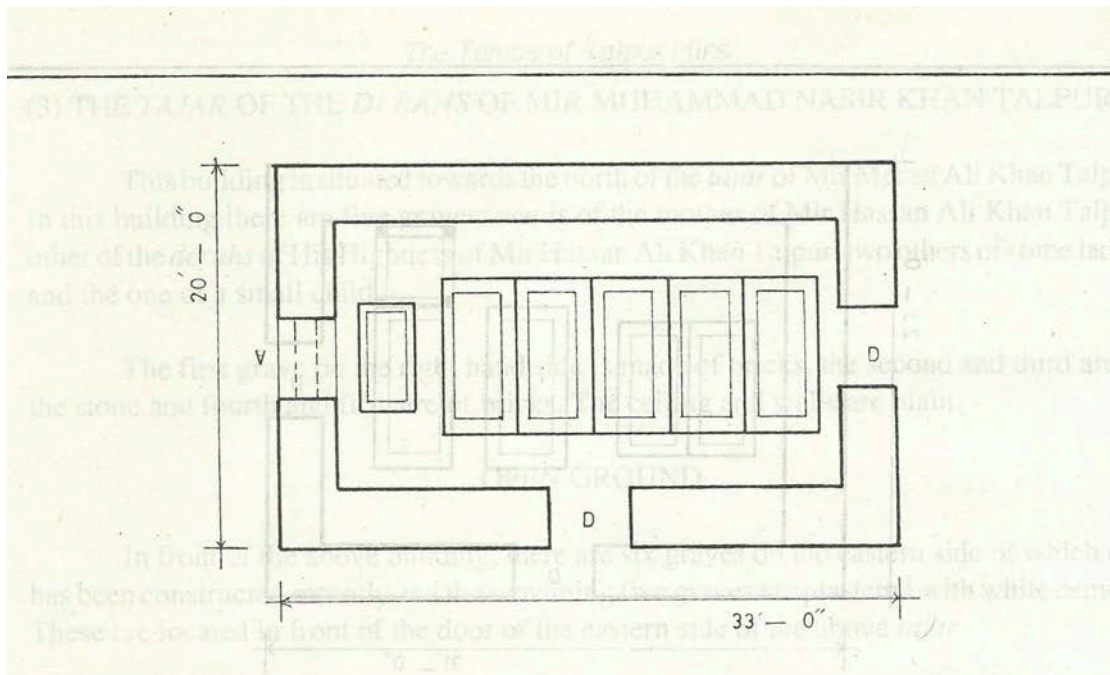


Fig.9 (F): The tajar of the dehras of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan Talpur.

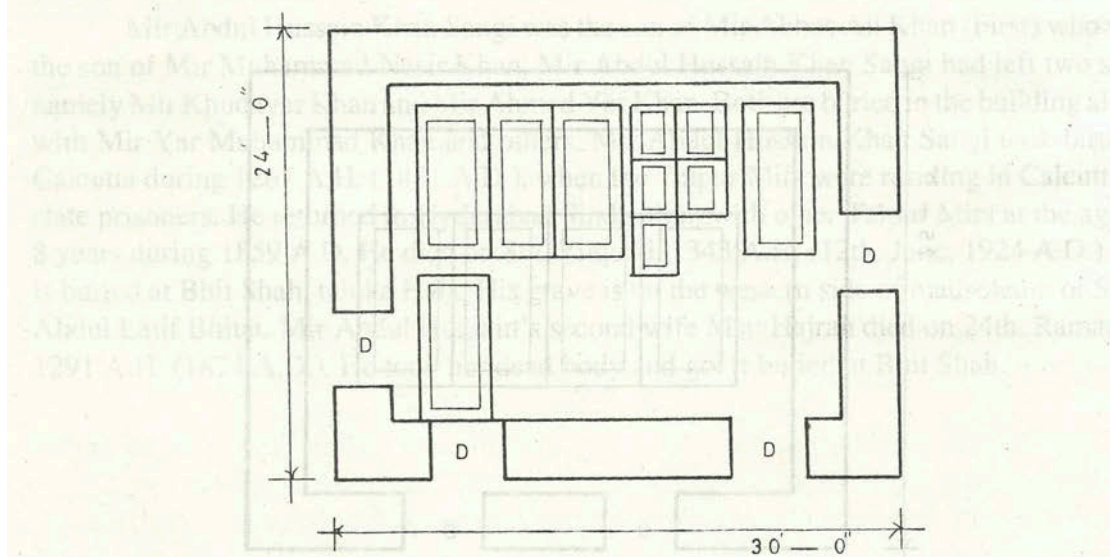


Fig.10 (G): The tajar of the graves of Mir Yar Muhammad Khan Talpur and others.

میر گل حسن خان ٲالپور (قرآن مجید جو مترجم)
۶ من ۱۸۸۳ ع ۾ ٲھریون حیدرآباد جو سروي ڪندڙ

No.3:

The photograph of Mir Gul Hassan Khan Talpur.



No.4:

The photograph of His Highness Mir Muhammad Khan and His Highness Mir Yar Muhammad Khan Talpurs.

IV

(1) THE GRAVES OF MIR YAR MUHAMMAD KHAN AND OTHER TALPURS

(i) To the north of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan's building, there is a square shaped domeless tomb. The walls of the edifice are covered with tiles. In the above building, if we enter from the western side, the first grave of marble is of Mir Khudayar Khan S/o Mir Abdul Hussain Khan Sangi. It bears the following inscription:-

تاریخ وفات

میر خدا یار خان تالپر شہدادانی
تاریخ ۱۰ مئی ۱۹۵۳ ع مطابق غره محرم الحرام سن ۱۳۷۱ ھ یوم جمع

(ii) Towards the eastern side, there are two graves of stone. The first grave is of Mir Yar Muhammad Khan S/o Murad Ali Khan. He died on 21st. Ramazan, 1297 A.H. The other is of Mir Abbas Ali Khan (First) S/o Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan. He died in 'Sunderban' -a forest of Calcutta (Bengal), while on hunting expedition. After that, his dead body was brought to Hyderabad and buried there. Towards the east of the above grave, there are five graves of the children, which are of brick and lime. Adjacent to the above grave, there is the grave of Mir Ahmad Yar Khan S/o His Highness Mir Abdul Hussain Sangi. It bears the following inscription:-

بگوش هوش نوید رسید ز هاتف سلیم

وفات مرحوم میر احمد یار خان ولد ہزہائیس میر عبدالحسین خان تالپر شہدادانی
۲۱ صفر سن ۱۳۶۲ ھ ۲۷ فبروری سن ۱۹۴۳ ڈینھن چنچر بوقت ۲ بجہ

This grave is plastered with lime and is just in front of the west-south door.

(iii) On the western side, where there is the grave of Mir Khudayar Khan, on its back side, is the grave of Mir Abbas Ali Khan (Second), his son. It bears the following inscription:-

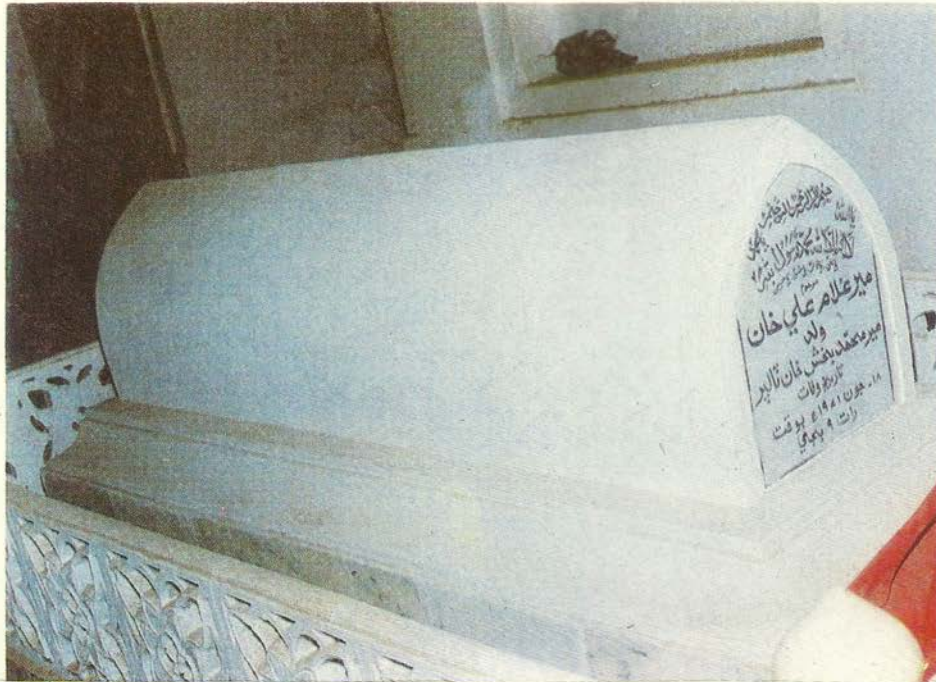


Plate 17: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur.



Plate 18: The grave of Mir Noor Muhammad Khan Talpur.

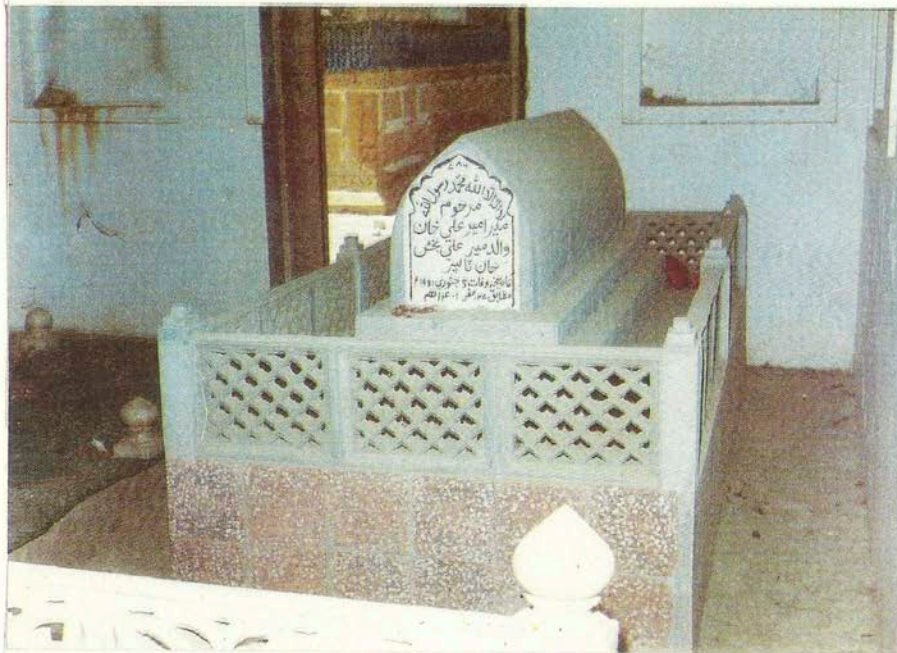


Plate 19: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Amir Ali Khan Talpur.

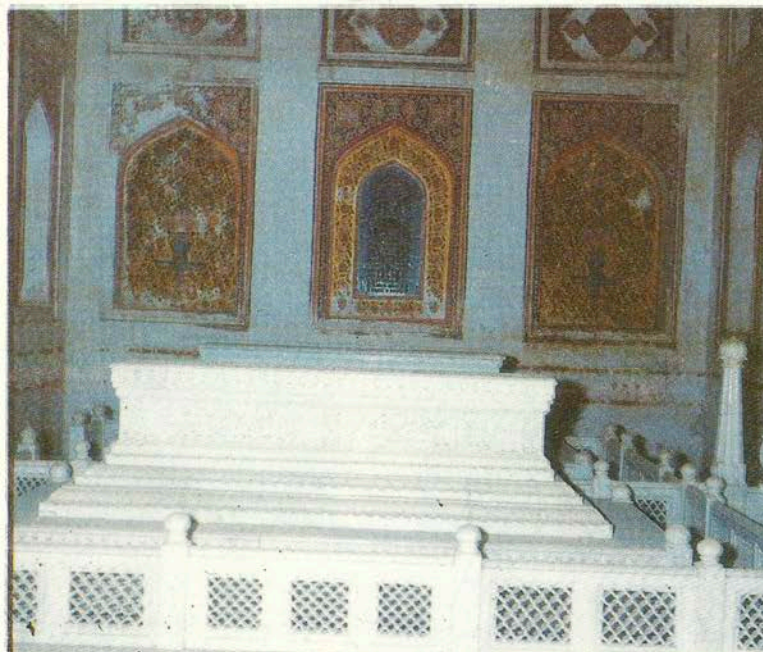


Plate 20: An inscription set up on the grave of the *derahs* of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur.



Plate 21: The *tajar* of the *dehras* of Mir Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan Talpur.



Plate 22: An inscription set up on the graves of Mir Khuda Yar Khan Talpur, Mir Yar Muhammad Khan, Mir Abbas Ali Khan (First) and Mir Abbas Ali Khan (Second).



Plate 23: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Ahmad Yar Khan Talpur.

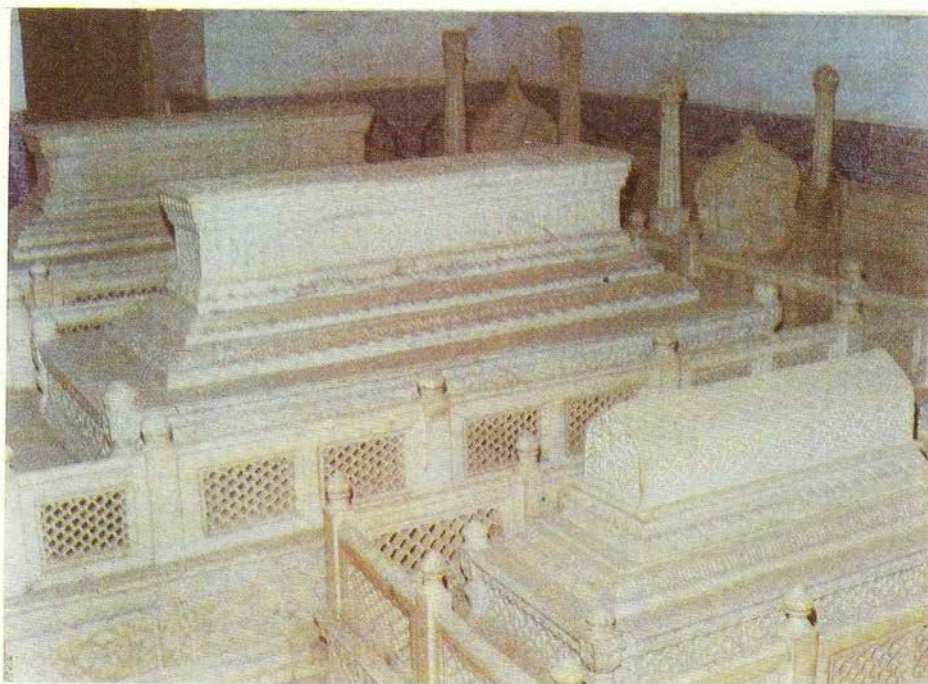


Plate 25: An inscription set up on the graves of the *derahs* of Mir Noor Muhammad Khan Talpur.

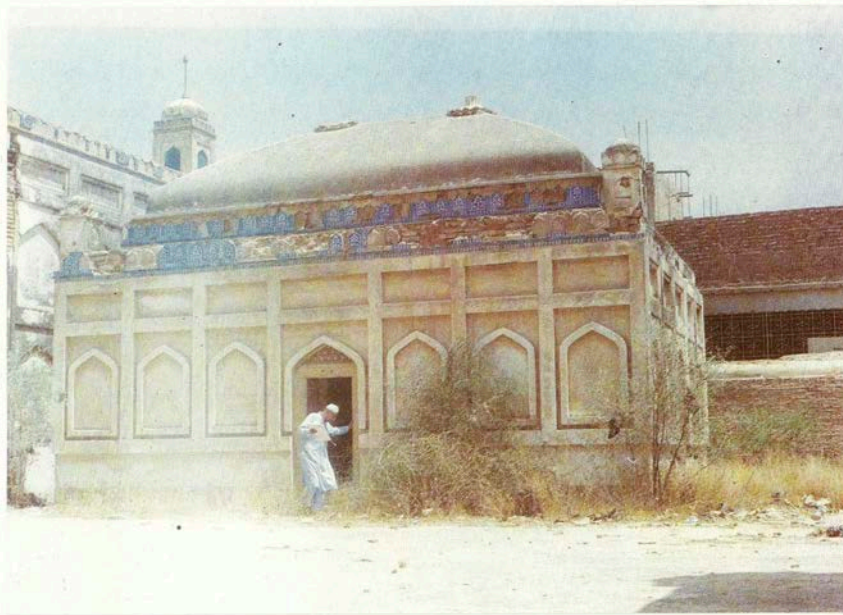


Plate 24: The *tajar* enclosing the graves of the *derahs* of Mir Shahdad Khan Talpur.

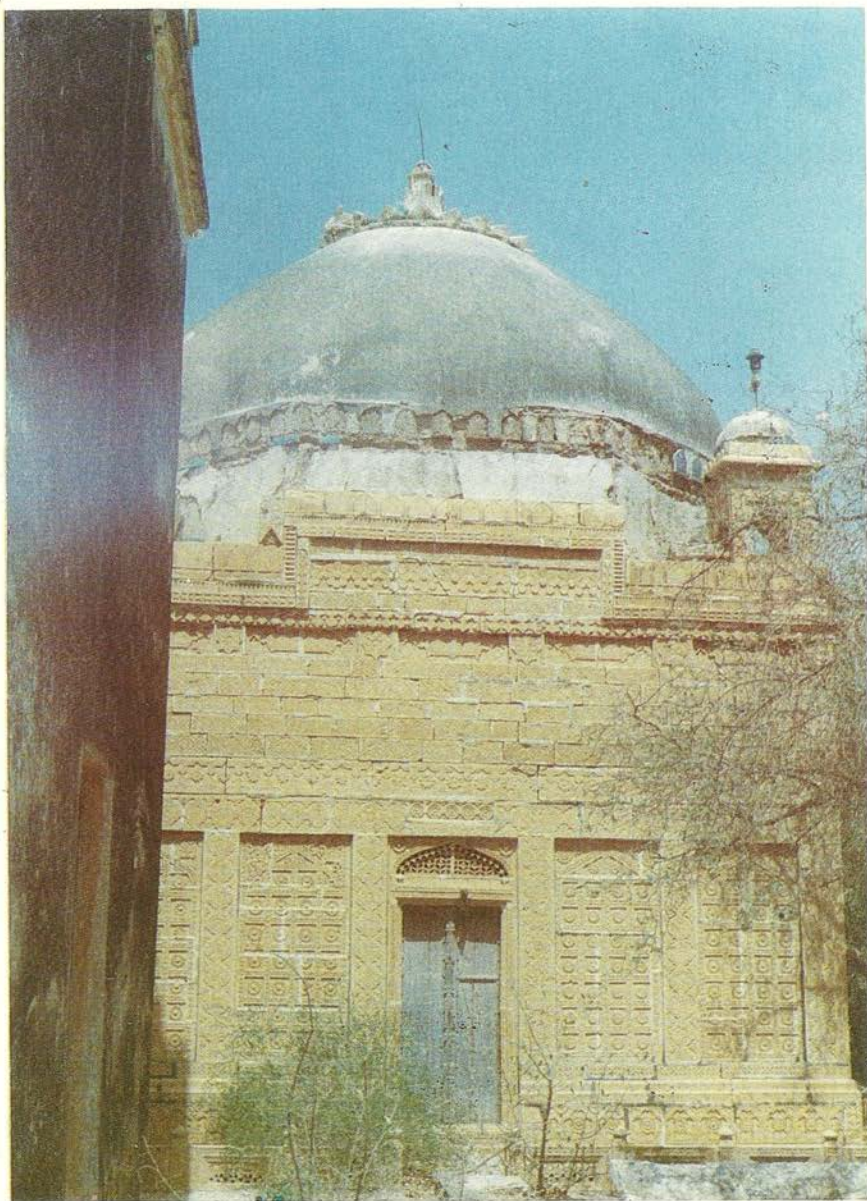


Plate 26: The tomb of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan and other Talpurs.

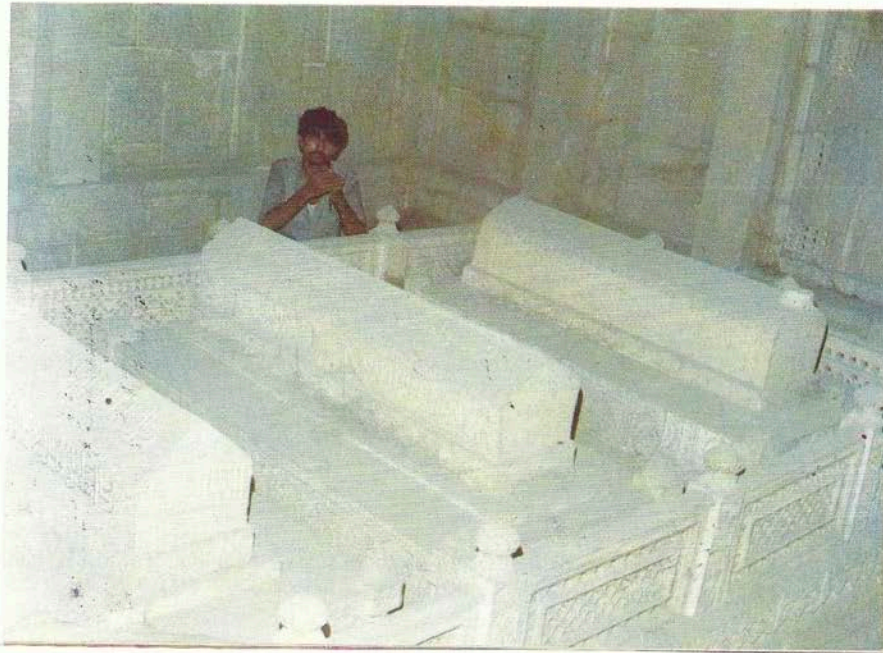


Plate 27: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan Talpur.



Plate 28: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan Talpur.

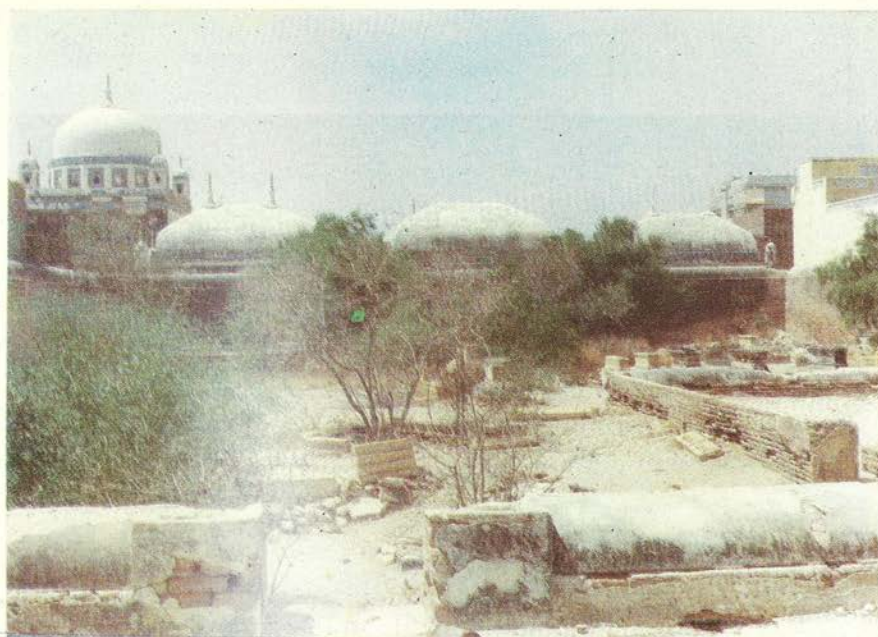


Plate 29: A view of the graves on the eastern-southern side of the building of Mir Karam Ali Khan, Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan and others.

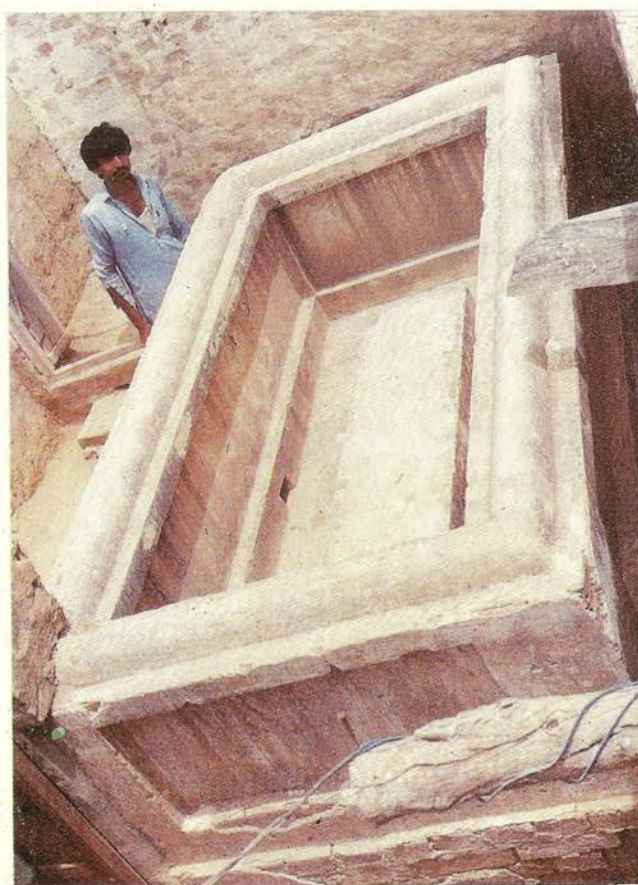


Plate 30:
The grave of one Persian *aalim*.

وفات حسرت آیات
مرحوم و مغفور میر عباس علی خان (ثانی) ولد میر خدا یار خان تالپر
۱۵ مارچ سن ۱۹۷۶ ع ۲۱ ربیع الاول سن ۱۳۵۶ ھ

The floor of the above building is of wooden beams and rafters. It is covered with ordinary burnt bricks.

Mir Yar Muhammad Khan is the author of '*Frerenamah*' which was dedicated to Sir Bartle Frere, the Commissioner of Sindh (December 1850 A.D.).

(2) THE *TAJAR* ENCLOSING THE GRAVES OF THE *DERAHS* AND CHILDREN OF MIR SHAHDAD KHAN TALPUR

This *tajar* is situated on the northern side of the building of Mir Abbas Ali Khan. The principal grave is made of marble and is enclosed by marble railing of free work. Towards the east, there are 7 graves of children which are of brick masonry. Again towards the western side, there is a grave of big size which is made of cement. In all, there are 9 graves. The exterior is plain except the *kungra* which is of tiles.

(3) THE *TAJAR* ENCLOSING THE GRAVES OF THE *DERAHS* OF MIR NOOR MUHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR AND OTHER CHILDREN

This building is on the east of the tomb of Mir Abbas Ali Khan. Its plinth is of yellow sand-stone and walls are decorated with tiles. Inside, there are 4 graves: 2 of adult members and 2 of children, who died in infancy.

Only the floor, interior dado and a cornice on the wall, is of green, blue and white tiles and the rest of the surface of walls is plain.

One grave bears the following inscription:-

تاریخ وفات
مرحوم دیرہ کلان میر نور محمد خان بنت میر فتح علی خان
بتاریخ ۱۶ ماہ صفر سن ۱۲۸۷ ھ

On the main gate, there is to be seen the following inscription:-

عمل صابو و احمد
يك عدد از مصرع تاريخ بر كير و بگو
باد يارب دمت او در دامن زهرا مدام
هم بسال مقبره زددين ندا داتف زهني
مهبط انوار رحمت باد دايم اين مقام

The names of 'Sabu' and 'Ahmed' are written which indicate that the building was constructed by Sabu and Ahmed. From the verses, it appears that the building was constructed during 1261 A.H. i.e. 21 years before the first death in the family.

The building is situated towards the east of the building of Mir Noor Muhammad Khan, Mir Sobdar Khan, Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan, Mir Murad Ali Khan and Mir Muhammad Hussain Ali Khan. There is an open ground separating the two buildings. There is a small room adjacent to the above building and on the eastern side, there is a mosque.

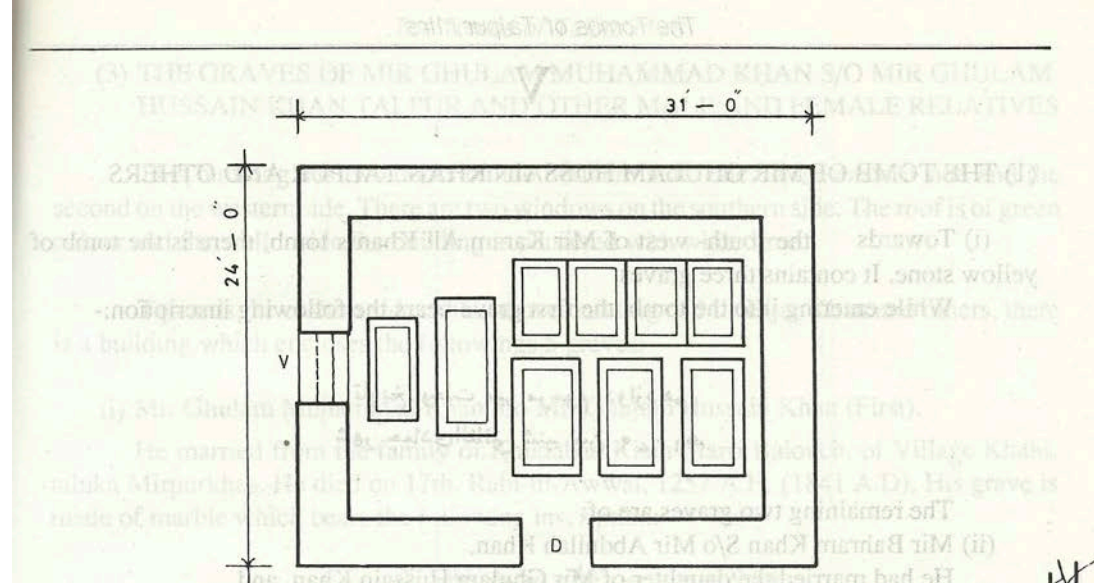


Fig.11 (H): The tajar enclosing the graves of the derahs and children of Mir Shahdad Khan Talpur.

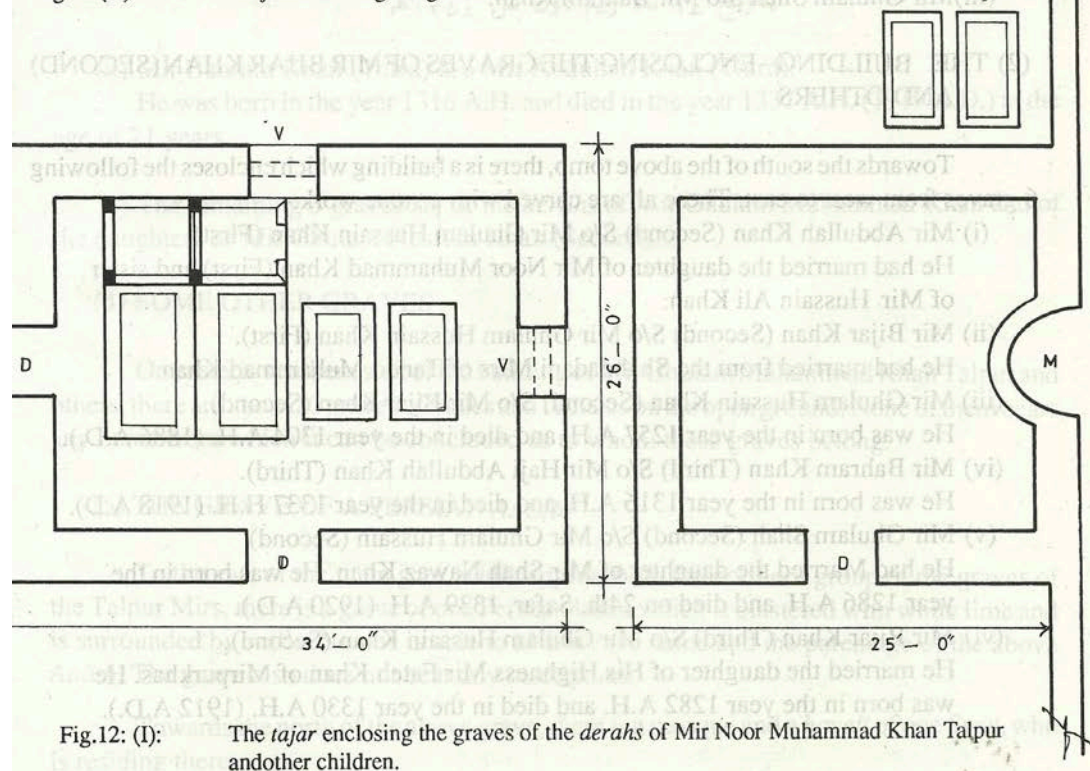


Fig.12: (I): The tajar enclosing the graves of the derahs of Mir Noor Muhammad Khan Talpur and other children.

V

(1) THE TOMB OF MIR GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN TALPUR AND OTHERS

(i) Towards the south- west of Mir Karam Ali Khan's tomb, there is the tomb of yellow stone. It contains three graves.

While entering into the tomb, the first grave bears the following inscription:-

تاریخ رحلت میر مرحوم دوازدہم
شہر جمادی الثانی شنبہ سن ۱۲۷۹ھ

The remaining two graves are of:

(ii) Mir Bahram Khan S/o Mir Abdullah Khan.

He had married the daughter of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, and

(iii) Mir Ghulam Shah S/o Mir Bahram Khan.

(2) THE BUILDING ENCLOSING THE GRAVES OF MIR BIJAR KHAN (SECOND) AND OTHERS

Towards the south of the above tomb, there is a building which encloses the following 6 graves from west to east. These all are carved with a stone work:-

(i) Mir Abdullah Khan (Second) S/o Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (First).

He had married the daughter of Mir Noor Muhammad Khan (First) and sister of Mir Hussain Ali Khan.

(ii) Mir Bijar Khan (Second) S/o Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (First).

He had married from the Shahdadani Mirs of Tando Muhammad Khan.

(iii) Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (Second) S/o Mir Bijar Khan (Second).

He was born in the year 1257 A.H. and died in the year 1304 A.H. (1886 A.D.).

(iv) Mir Bahram Khan (Third) S/o Mir Haji Abdullah Khan (Third).

He was born in the year 1316 A.H. and died in the year 1337 H.H. (1918 A.D.).

(v) Mir Ghulam Shah (Second) S/o Mir Ghulam Hussain (Second)

He had Married the daughter of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan. He was born in the year 1286 A.H. and died on 24th. Safar, 1339 A.H. (1920 A.D.).

(vi) Mir Bijar Khan (Third) S/o Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (Second).

He married the daughter of His Highness Mir Fateh Khan of Mirpurkhas. He was born in the year 1282 A.H. and died in the year 1330 A.H. (1912 A.D.).

(3) THE GRAVES OF MIR GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN S/O MIR GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN TALPUR AND OTHER MALE AND FEMALE RELATIVES

This building has two doors on the northern side: one on the eastern side and the second on the western side. There are two windows on the southern side. The roof is of green colour and the wall inside the building is plastered with white lime.

Towards the eastern side of the above building of Mir Bijar Khan and others, there is a building which encloses the followings 5 graves:-

(i) Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan S/o Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (First).

He married from the family of Khudabad Khan Marri Balouch, of Village Khahi, taluka Mirpurkhas. He died on 17th. Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1257 A.H. (1841 A.D.). His grave is made of marble which bears the following inscription:

وفات مرحوم مير غلام محمد خان تالپر
بتاریخ ۱۷ ماه ربیع الاول سن ۱۲۵۷ھ

(ii) Mir Bahram Khan (Third) S/o Mir Abdullah Khan (Third).

He was born in the year 1316 A.H. and died in the year 1337 A.H. (1919 A.D.) at the age of 21 years.

The remaining 3 graves are of the *derahs* of Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan and of the daughters of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (Second).

(4) SOME OTHER GRAVES

On eastern-southern side of the building of Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan Talpur and others, there are about 30 graves of males and females on the open ground. None of them bears any name from which it can be concluded as to whom these graves belong.

(5) THE GRAVE OF A PERSIAN AALIM

To the east of the main gate, while approaching the northern group of the graves of the Talpur Mirs, there is a grave of one Persian *Aalim* which is plastered with white lime and is surrounded by walls. No one is able to identify the name and the parentage of the above *Aalim*. The grave also does not bear any inscription.

Towards the north of the above grave, there is a mosque and a *haveli* of one *Syed*, who is residing there.

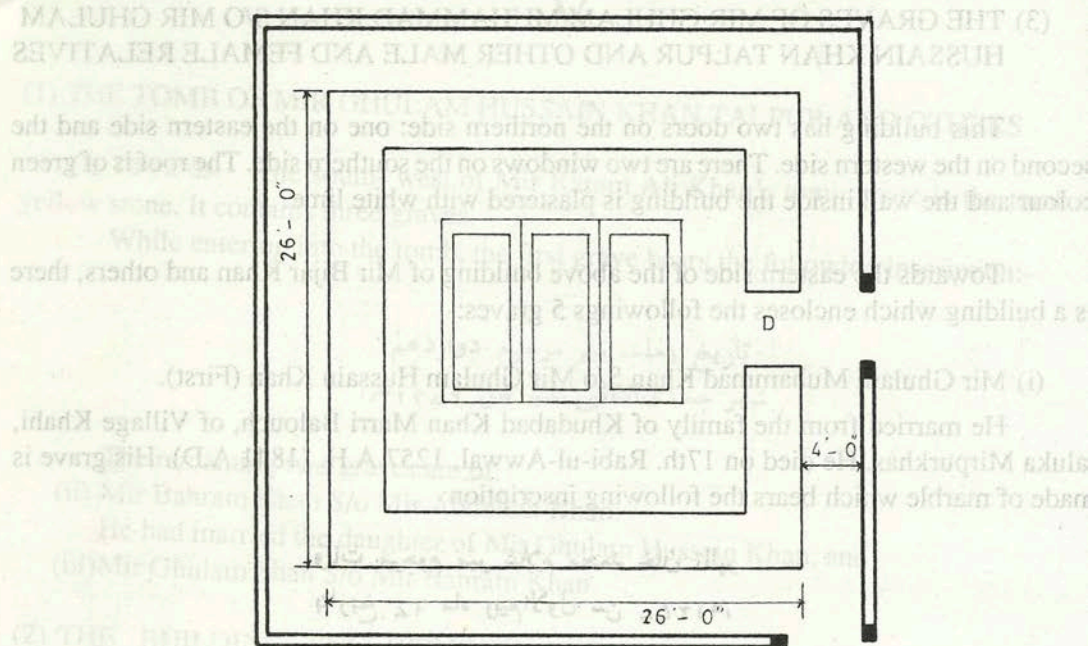


Fig.13 (J): The tomb of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan Talpur and others.

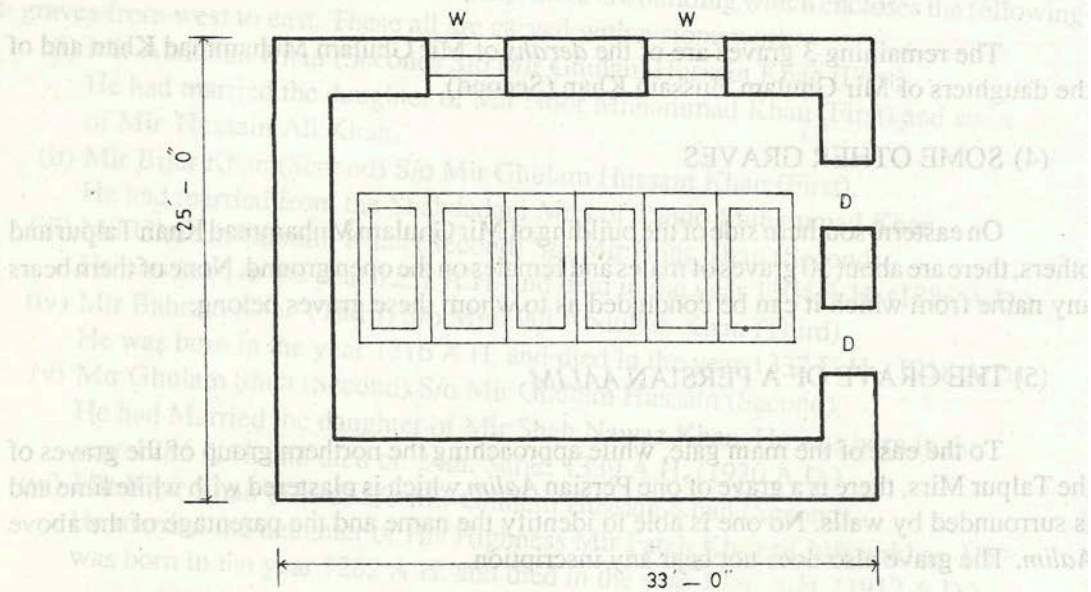
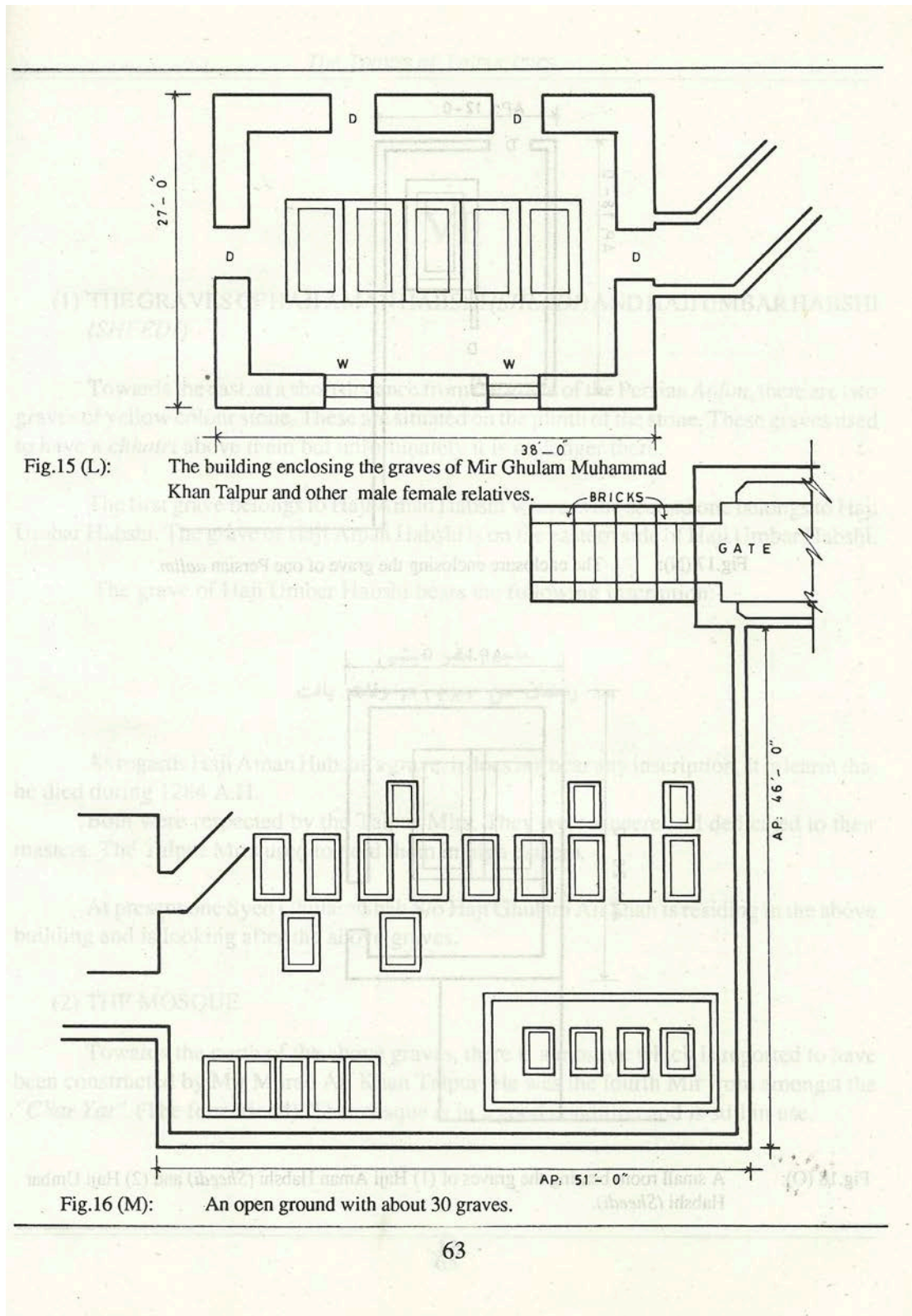


Fig.14 (K): The building enclosing the graves of Mir Bijar Khan (Second) and others.



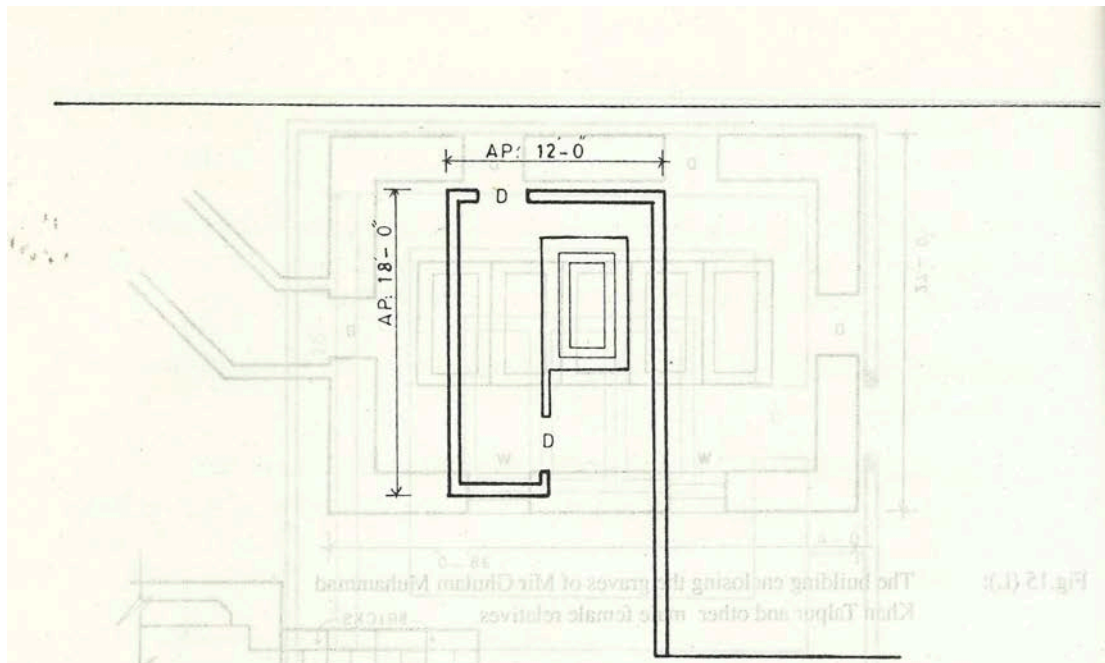


Fig.17 (N): The enclosure enclosing the grave of one Persian *aalim*.

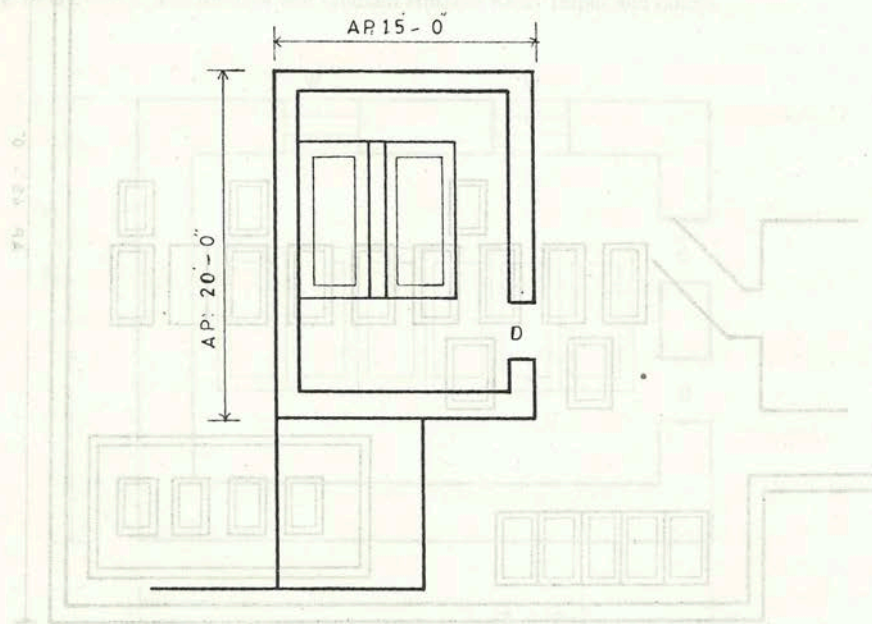


Fig.18 (O): A small room bearing the graves of (1) Haji Aman Habshi (*Sheedi*) and (2) Haji Umbar Habshi (*Sheedi*).

VI

(1) THE GRAVES OF HAJI AMAN HABSHI (SHEEDI) AND HAJI UMBAR HABSHI (SHEEDI)

Towards the east, at a short distance from the grave of the Persian *Aalim*, there are two graves of yellow colour stone. These are situated on the plinth of the stone. These graves used to have a *chhatri* above them but unfortunately it is no longer there.

The first grave belongs to Haji Aman Habshi whereas the second one belongs to Haji Umbar Habshi. The grave of Haji Aman Habshi is on the eastern side of Haji Umbar Habshi.

The grave of Haji Umbar Habshi bears the following inscription:-

حاجی عنبر حبشی
۱۱ رمضان سن ۱۲۸۱ هـ وفات یافت

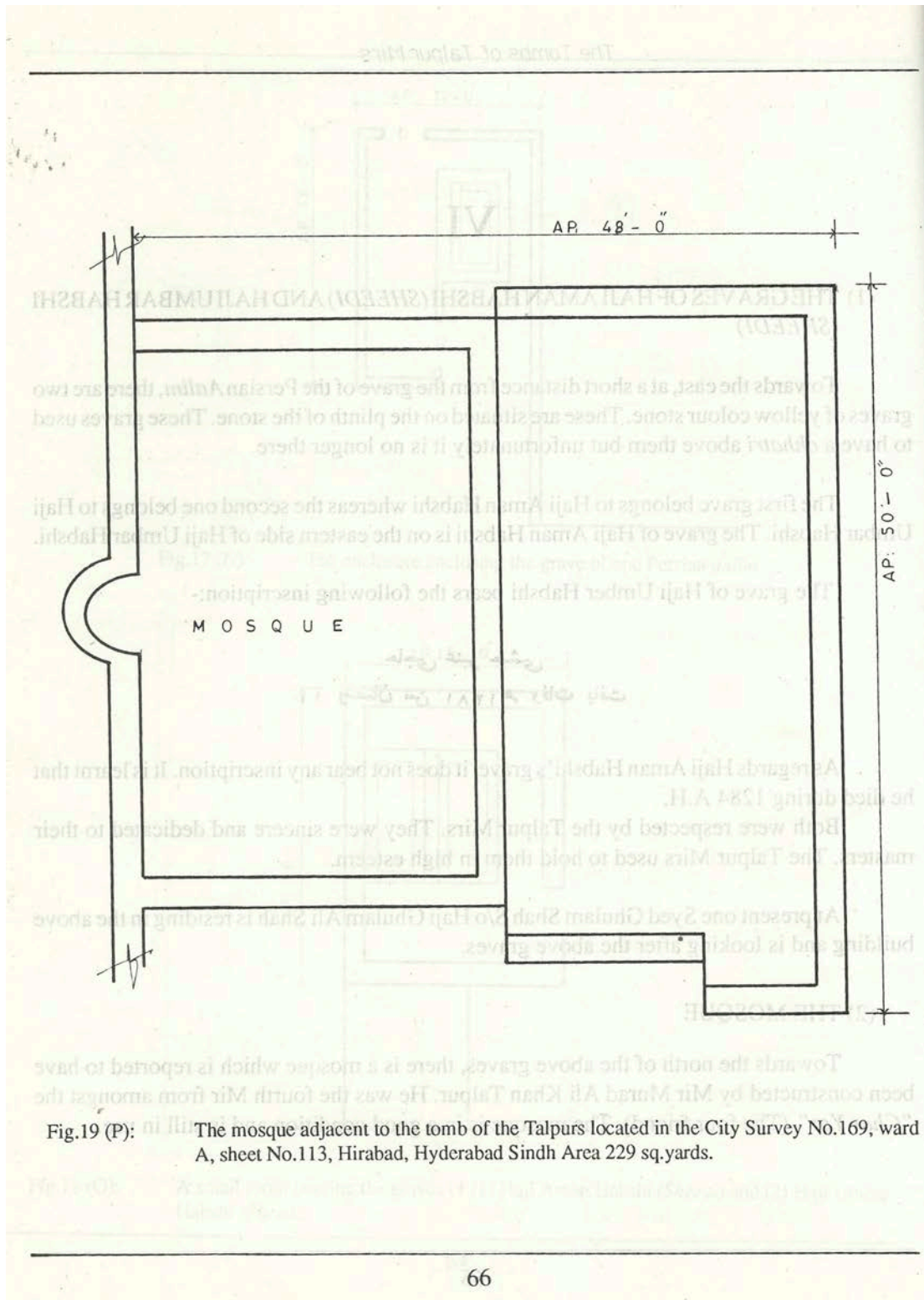
As regards Haji Aman Habshi's grave, it does not bear any inscription. It is learnt that he died during 1284 A.H.

Both were respected by the Talpur Mirs. They were sincere and dedicated to their masters. The Talpur Mirs used to hold them in high esteem.

At present one Syed Ghulam Shah S/o Haji Ghulam Ali Shah is residing in the above building and is looking after the above graves.

(2) THE MOSQUE

Towards the north of the above graves, there is a mosque which is reported to have been constructed by Mir Murad Ali Khan Talpur. He was the fourth Mir from amongst the "*Char Yar*" (The four friend). The mosque is in a good condition and is still in use.



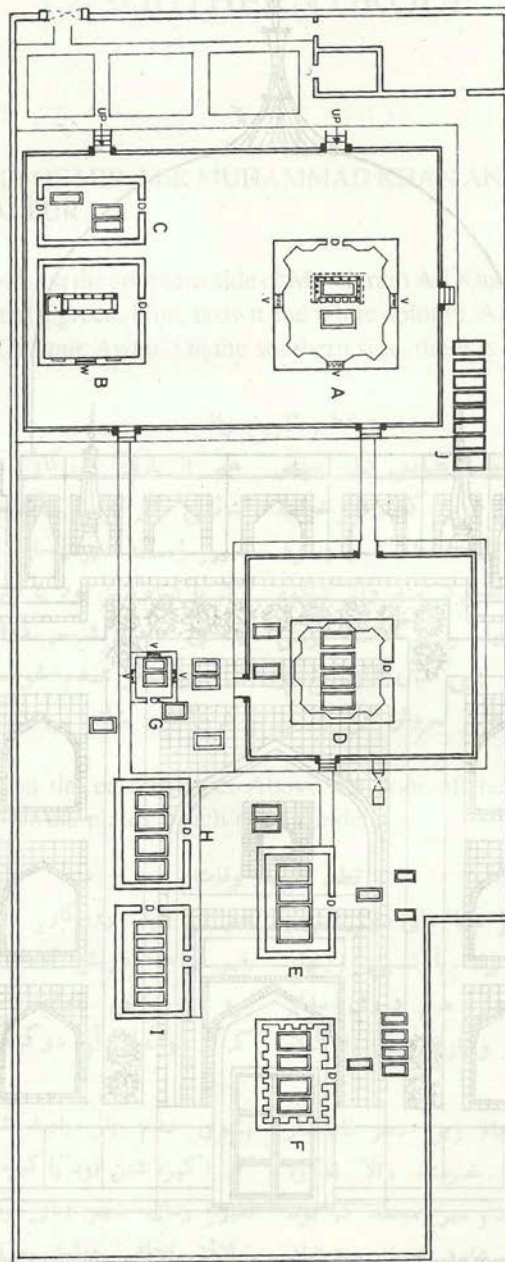


Fig.20:

Guide-map of the tombs of Talpur-Mirs located in the southern group on Bhurgari Road, City Survey No.171, sheet No.113, ward A, Area 4816 sq.yards, Hyderabad Sindh.

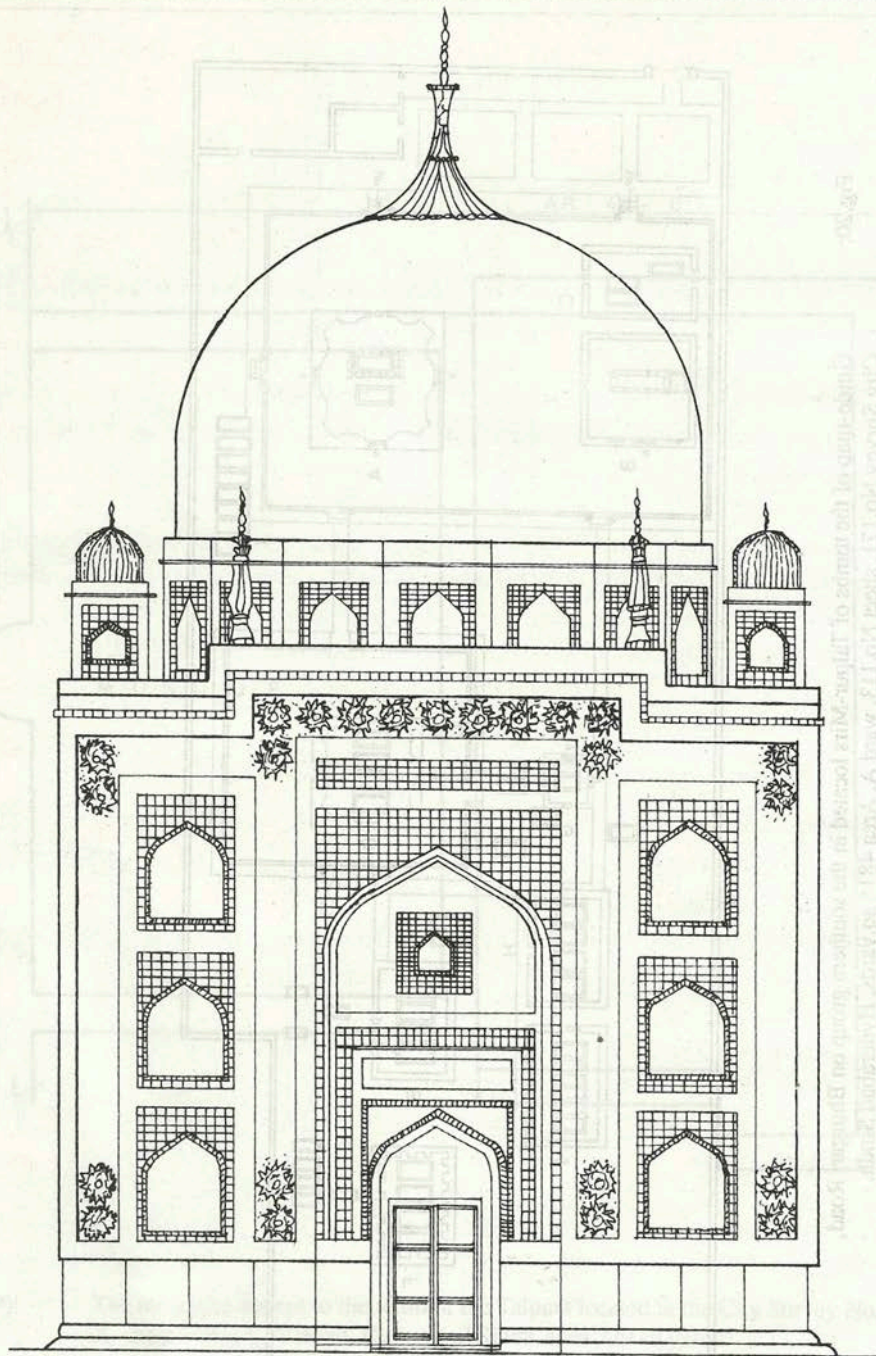


Fig.21: Front elevation of the tomb of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur.

2-SOUTHERN GROUP

VII

(1) THE TOMB OF MIR, MIR MUHAMMAD KHAN AND MIR SHAH NAWAZ KHAN TALPUR

This tomb stands on the southern side of Mir Karam Ali Khan's mausoleum. Its walls are decorated with tiles of green, blue, brown and white colours. All sides of the inner walls of the tomb bear the *Quranic Ayaat*. On the southern side, there is an inscription in Persian as under:-

قطعه تاریخ وفات

فغان از جفا هائی دؤر سپهر هم از بازی روزگار کهن
خوش آنکه درین کهنه دیر خراب بنائنی نکو نامی افکنده بن
جهاندار میر محمد کم بود امیر زمان شهر یار زمن
خدایو خرد مند والا شکوه کم پاکیزه دین بود پاکیزه تن
خدایش بیا مرز از لطف خویش بحق محمد شیم ذوالمنن
چو حیدر پشی سال تاریخ او به بحر تفکر شدم غوطه زن
بناگم رسید از سروش این ندائی کم بادا به خلد برینش وطن

It has a door on the eastern side. Above the door of the central place there are inscriptions on three marble plates which run as under:-

قطعه تاریخ وفات

فغان از جفا هائی دؤر سپهر هم از بازی روزگار کهن
ندارد وفا با کسی زینهار بغیر از جفا کاریش نیست فن
امید بهی هیچ دروی مدار درو شادمانی توقع مکن
بود کار و بارش هم واژگون کم که خوشدلی آرد دوگم محن

سر انجام زین دهر ناپائدار بسوئی عدم باز باید شدن
خدایو خرمند والا شکوه کم پاکیزه دین بود پاکیزه تن
جهان دار میر محمد کم بود امیر زمان شهر یار زمن
ز انعام عیش جهان بود شاد خلایق بخلق خوشش مرتین

The Tombs of Talpur Mirs

به فرمانروائی هم چیز داشت مهیا بکام دل خویشتن
خدایش یا مرز از لطف خویش بحق محمد شیه ذوالمنن
با آخر زحق چون ندار رجعی شنیده روان شد بسوی عدن
چون "حیدر" پشی سال تاریخ او به بحر تفکر شدم غوط زن
بناگ شنید از سروش این ندائی
"کم باد ایه خلد برنیش وطن"

۱۲۷۱ هـ

The tomb contains the two graves of Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan and his son, Mir Shahnawaz Khan. These are built on a marble platform enclosed by marble railing of carved and pierced slabs. The interior decoration on walls and ceiling consist of floral design in red and yellow sand-stone. The dome and small canopies in the corners are covered with tiles.

(i) Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan's grave bears the following inscription:-

تاریخ وصال
مرحوم مغفرت نشان میر صاحب میر میر محمد خان تالپور
دو شنبه ۵ جمادی الثانی سن ۱۲۷۱ هـ

It is said that Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan died in Calcutta and was kept as *amanat* there. His wife started the construction of the tomb at Hyderabad which was completed in five years and costed about rupees 15000 at that time. His body was subsequently brought and burried here. He was the fourth Talpur from amongst the second "Four Friends".

(i) To the west of the grave of Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan, there is the grave of his son Mir Shahnawaz Khan which does not bear any inscription.

(2) THE *TAJAR* OF THE WIFE OF MIR, MIR MUHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR

To the north-east direction of the tomb of Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan is the enclosure in which there is the grave of the wife of Mir, Muhammad Khan.

The plinth and dado of the building is of yellow stone, the walls are covered with tiles and the sarcophagus is of marble. The vaulted roof is plain. A cornice of tiles runs along the walls just below the point from where the vaulted roof takes off.

A beautiful small workshop place built of white marble is at the northern end of the grave.

There are two doors to the above building: one on the southern side and the other towards the northern side. On the western side, there is a *jalidar* window.

There are 14 *jalas* inside the walls as under:-

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a) Western side | 3 |
| b) Eastern side | 2 |
| c) Northern side | 5 |
| d) Southern side | 4 |

Above the *jalas*, on the upper portion, there are also 16 rectangular *jalas* as under:-

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a) Western side | 3 |
| b) Eastern side | 3 |
| c) Northern side | 5 |
| d) Southern side | 5 |

It does not bear any inscription.

(3) THE BUILDING ENCLOSING THE *DERAHS* OF MIR SHAHNAWAZ KHAN TALPUR

In this building, there are three graves: one in the center, the other on the western side and the third on the eastern side. Out of the above, one grave is of the wife of Mir Shahnawaz Khan and the other two are of his daughters. This building is located on the eastern side of the *tajar* of the *derahs* of Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan and northern side of Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan. The roof is of girders. There are two doors: one on the northern side and the other on the southern side.

(4) THE TOMB OF MIR GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN (THIRD) AND OTHERS

This tomb has got only one door. The ground floor is made of green tiles.

The tomb bears the following inscription:-

قطعه تاریخ

دو میر نکو نام فرخنده رائی

سپردند جان را بحکم خدائی

بتاریخ شان گفتم این مصرعی

دو میر از قضا داده جان هائی هائی

۱۲۶۹ھ

The Tombs of Talpur Mirs

All the graves belong to the family of Mir Bijar Khan, the uncle of Mir Fateh Ali Khan. To the west of Mir, Mir Muhammad Khan's tomb, there is a tomb which contains the following graves from eastern side:-

- (i) Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (Third) S/o Mir Abdullah Khan (Third).
He was born in 1323 A.H. and died in 1370 (16th. May, 1951). He married the daughter of Mir Ghulam Shah (Second), his uncle.
The grave bears the following inscription.

وفات حسرت آیات مرحوم مغفور جنت مکن خلد آشیان
میر صاحب غلام حسین خان شہدادانی تالپر علیہ الرحمۃ والفران
بتاریخ ۹ شعبان سن ۱۳۷۰ھ برابر ۱۶ مئی من ۱۹۵۱ء روز چہار شنبہ

- (ii) Mir Fazal Ali Khan (First) S/o Mir Bahram Khan (Second).
He married from a Marri Balouch family. The grave does not bear any inscription.

- (iii) Mir Ghulam Shah (First) S/o Mir Bahram Khan (Second).
He married the daughter of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (First).
The grave does not bear any inscription.

- (iv) Mir Abdullah Khan (Third) S/o Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (Second).
He died in the year 1358 A.H. (16th. May, 1939).
The grave is situated on the western side which bears the following inscription:-

۷۸۶
بگوش هوش نوید رسید ز هاتف سلیم
کم بتاریخ پنجم زم. جماداولیم
بوقت چاشت بروز جمع عظیم
حاجی الحرمین الشریفین عبداللہ میر
مرحوم مغفور شد ب: جنت مقیم
من ۱۳۵۸ھ مقدم

- (5) THE *TAJAR* OF THE *DERAHS* OF MIR FAZAL ALI KHAN TALPUR (FIRST),
MIR BAHRAM KHAN TALPUR (SECOND) AND OTHER LADIES.

To the west of the tomb of Mir Abdullah Khan (Second) and Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, there are the *tajars* of Talpur Mirs. While approaching the *tajars*, there is a door of *pucca* bricks which is in a dilapidated condition at present. Towards the west of the above door, there is a *tajar* which has got a door towards south. There is also a window in it.

This *tajar* pertains to the *derahs* of Mir Fazal Ali Khan (First), Mir Bahram Khan (Second) and other ladies.



Plate 31: The grave of
Haji Aman Habshi (*Sheedi*).



Plate 32:
An inscription set up on the grave of
Haji Umbar Habshi (*Sheedi*).

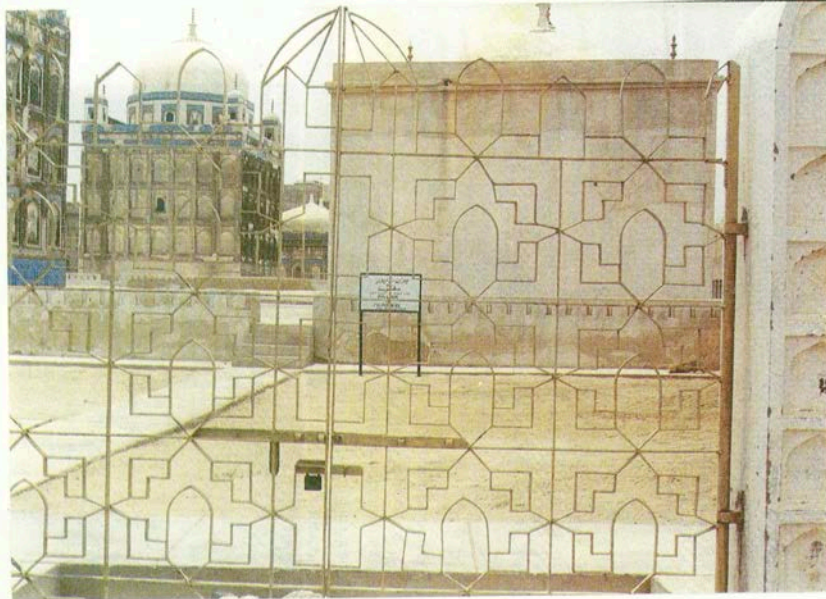


Plate 33: A front view of the gate of the Southern Group of tombs of Talpurs.



Plate 34: An inscription set up on the gate of the tomb of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur.

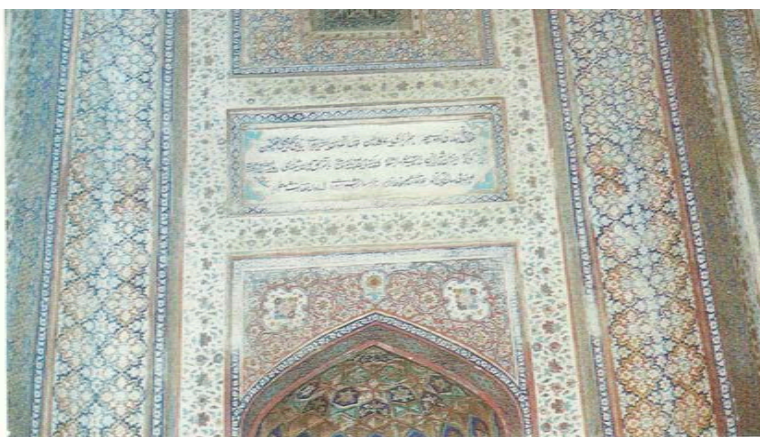


Plate 35: An inscription set up inside the tomb of Mir Mir Muhammad Talpur on the southern side.

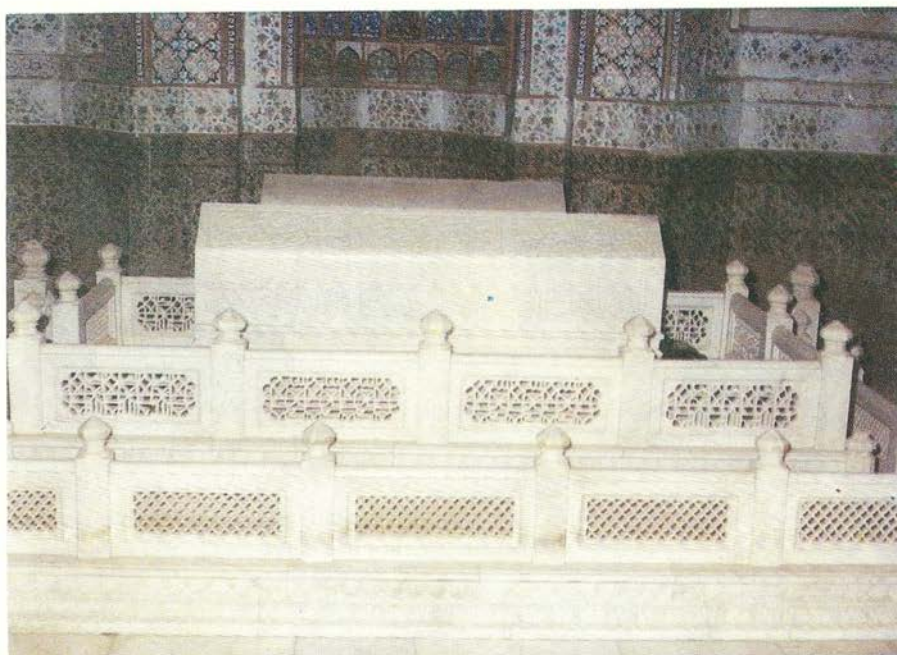


Plate 36: The graves of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur and his son Mir Shah Nawaz Khan Talpur.

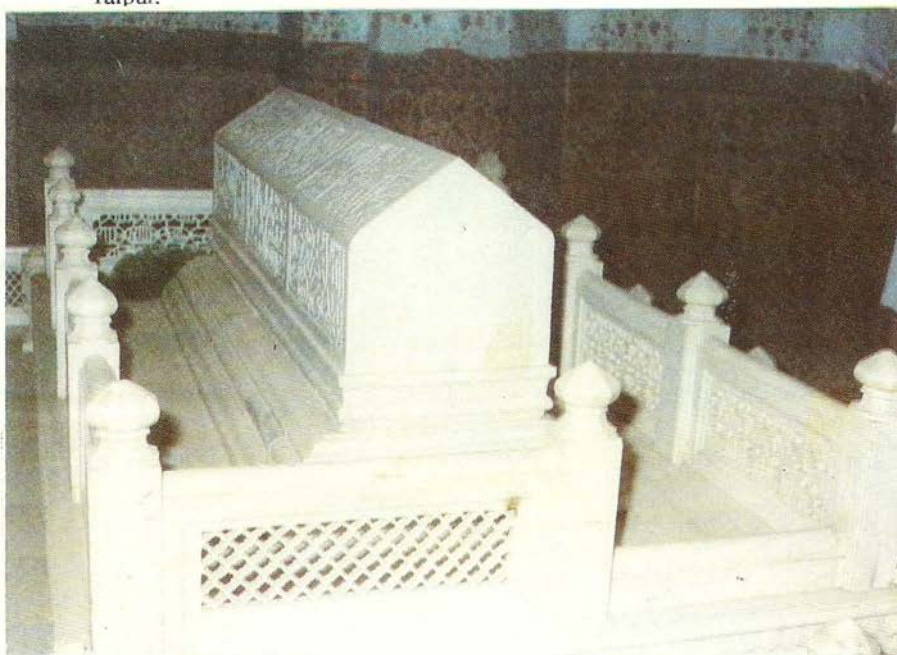


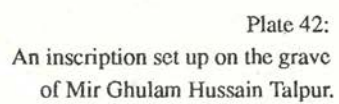
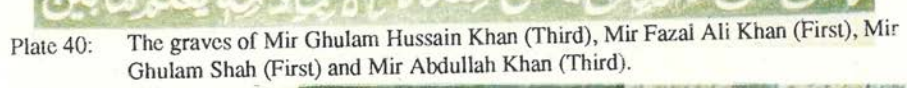
Plate 37: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur.



Plate 38: The grave of the wife of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur located in the *tajar*.



Plate 39: The building enclosing the *derahs* of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan Talpur and his two daughters.



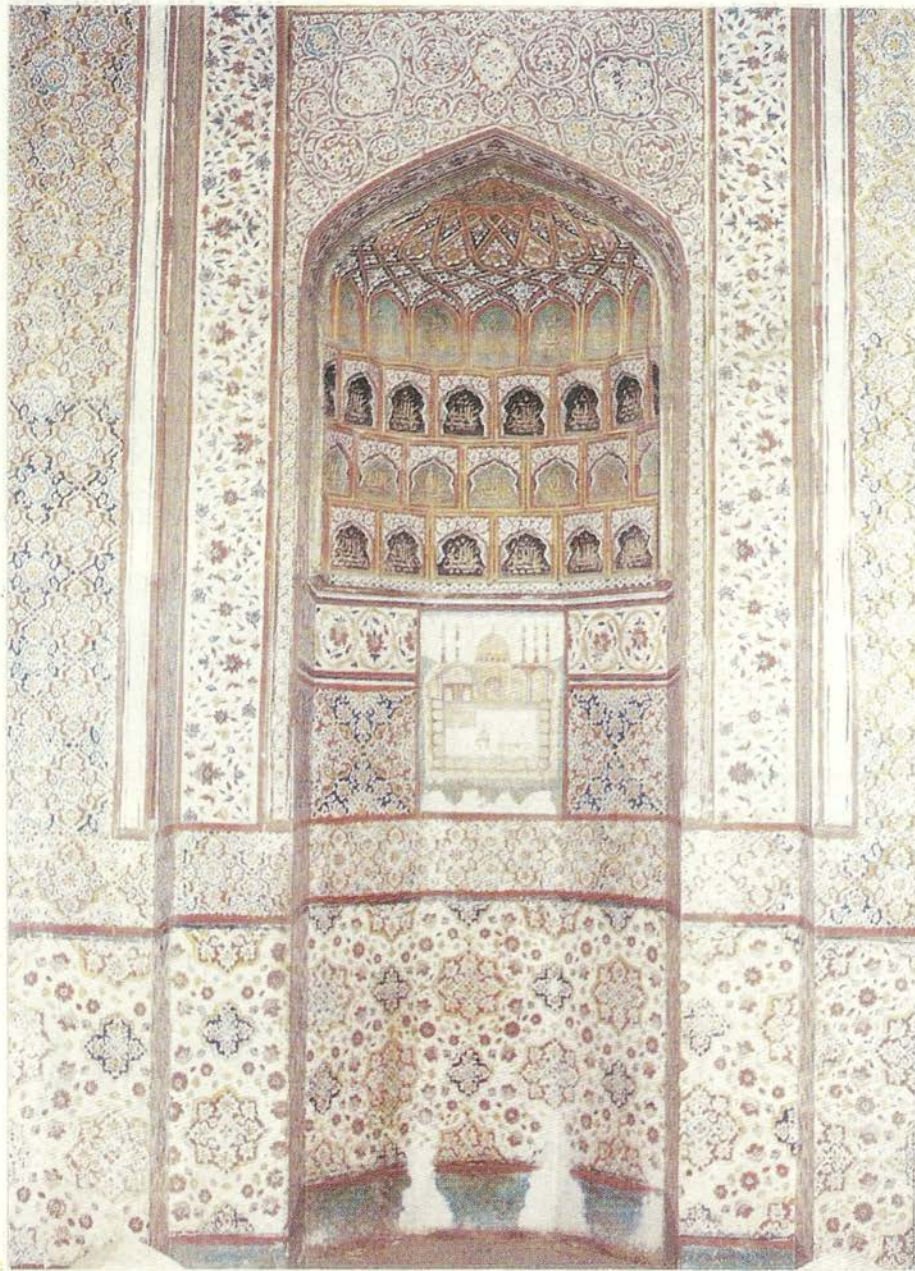


Plate 41: An inside view of the tomb of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan and other Talpurs.

There are four graves in the above *tajar* from eastern side:

- (i) This grave is of white marble on the platform which does not bear any inscription.
- (ii&iii) These two graves are also on the platform which bear the *Quranic Ayaat*.
- (iv) To the west of the above two graves, this grave is made of marble but does not bear any inscription.

Towards the north, there is a worship place which is also in a dilapidated condition.

Towards the southern door of the above *tajar*, there is a grave on the open ground made of stone which bears the inscription as under:

تاریخ ۲۰ ماہ ذیحجہ یوم جمعہ سال سن ۱۲۱۲ھ وفات یافت

There are the *Quranic Ayaat* on all the sides of the grave.

(6) THE *TAJAR* ENCLOSING THE GRAVES OF MIR GHULAM SHAH (FIRST)
S/O MIR BAHRAM KHAN (SECOND) AND OTHER LADIES

Towards the east of the above *tajar*, there is a *tajar* which has got one door on the southern side. In the front of the door, there is one grave of cement on the platform which does not bear any name. In front of the above grave, there are four other graves of which three are of white cement and the fourth is of yellow stone. These graves do not bear any inscription. There are three *mehrab*s on the northern side; one on western side and two on the southern side.

(7) THE SMALL TOMB ENCLOSING THE TWO GRAVES OF TWO SONS OF MIR
GHULAM SHAH (FIRST) S/O MIR BAHRAM KHAN (SECOND)

Towards the north of the tomb of Mir Abdullah Khan, there is a tomb which contains the two graves of children which are made of stone with a pierced *jali* slabs. The door of the tomb is towards west and there are 3 windows: one towards the east, second towards the north and third towards the south. These graves are of Mir Fazal Ali Khan and Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan who died in infancy. These graves do not bear any inscription.

On the southern side of the tomb, there are 3 stone graves which do not bear any name. These graves are situated in between the tombs of Mir Abdullah Khan (Second) and the son of Mir Ghulam Shah.

Towards the western side of the above three graves, there is one grave of stone which bears date in Persian as under:-

تاریخ وفات مرحوم ۹ محرم سن ۱۲۸۶ھ

(8) THE *TAJAR* ENCLOSING THE GRAVES OF THE *DERAHS* OF MIR GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN (FIRST) S/O MIR ABDULLAH KHAN SHAHEED AND HIS DAUGHTERS

Towards the west of Mir Abdullah Khan's tomb at a distance of about 55 feet, there is a *tajar* enclosing four graves as under:-

- (i) East: a grave with white lime.
- (ii) West: a grave with stone with the *Quranic Ayaat* inscribed on it.
- (iii) Towards the west of the above grave: a grave which does not bear any name and is covered with green tiles.
- (iv) West: a grave of lime and does not bear any inscription.

There are two windows towards west and south. It contains two *mehrab*s on the north side, two on the south side. There are also four *mehrab*s on the four corners of the *tajar* which bears the *Quranic Ayaat*.

This *tajar* encloses the graves of the *derahs* of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (First) S/o Mir Abdullah Khan Shaheed and his daughters.

(9) THE *TAJAR* ENCLOSING THE GRAVES OF THE *DERAHS* OF MIR ABDULLAH KHAN (THIRD) S/O MIR GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN (SECOND), HIS SISTERS AND DAUGHTERS

Towards the above *tajar*, there is a *tajar* which encloses 6 graves from east to west as under:

(i) It is constructed of *chiroli*.

(ii) It is constructed of *chiroli*.

(iii) A small grave of marble.

(iv) It is constructed of lime.

(v) It is constructed of stone.

All the above graves are on the one white platform excepting one grave which is made of stone and one is a separate platform.

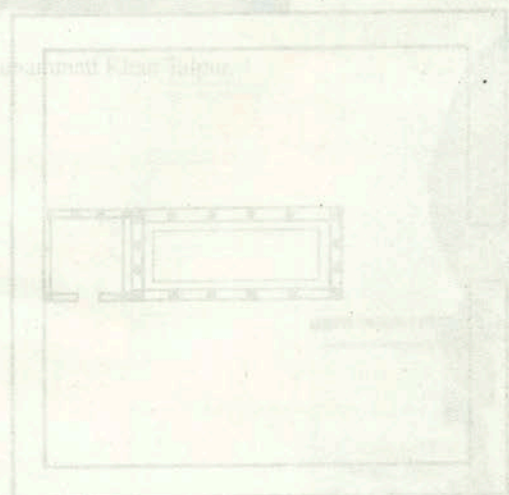
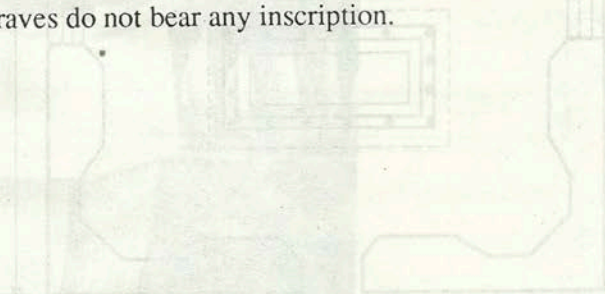
The Tombs of Talpur Mirs

This *tajar* encloses the graves of the *derahs* of Mir Abdullah Khan (Third) S/o Mir Ghulam Hussain (Second), his sisters and daughters. He had married the sister of Mir Muhammad Hassan Khan S/o Mir Fateh Khan of Mirpurkhas.

There are 5 *mehrabi jals* towards the north. There is a window in the central *mehrabi jala*. There are two *mehrabi jals* on the eastern side and four on the southern side. There is a door in between them. The ground is that of tiles.

There are two graves on the two sides of the door which leads towards western side of the *tajar* of Mir Abdullah Khan's ladies and also to the *tajar* of Mir Abdullah Khans *derahs* and other ladies.

All these graves do not bear any inscription.



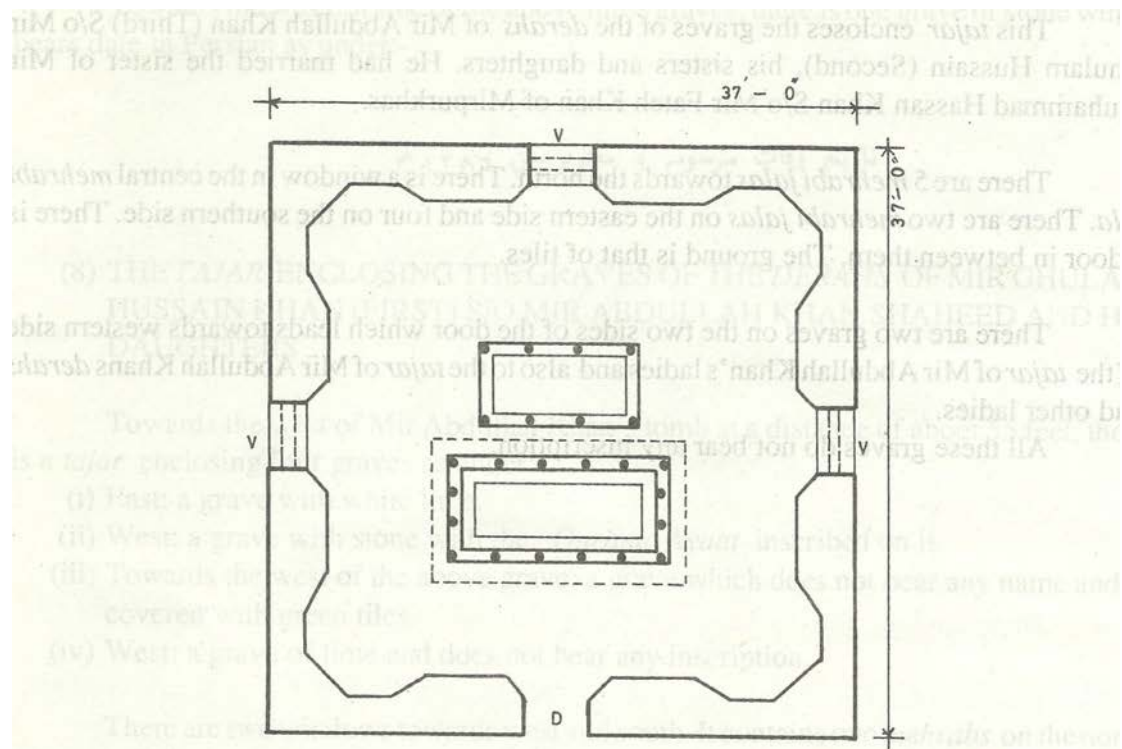


Fig.22 (A): The tomb of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan and Mir Shah Nawaz Khan Talpur.

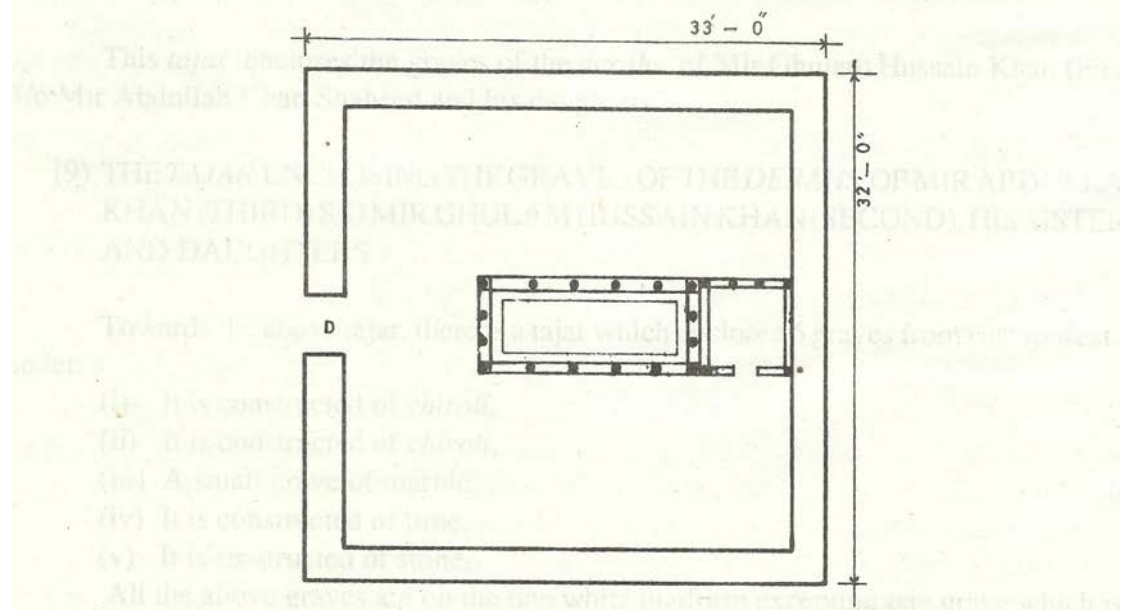


Fig.23 (B): The *tajar* of the wife of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur.



No.6:
The photograph of Mir Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur.



No.7:
The photograph of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan Talpur.

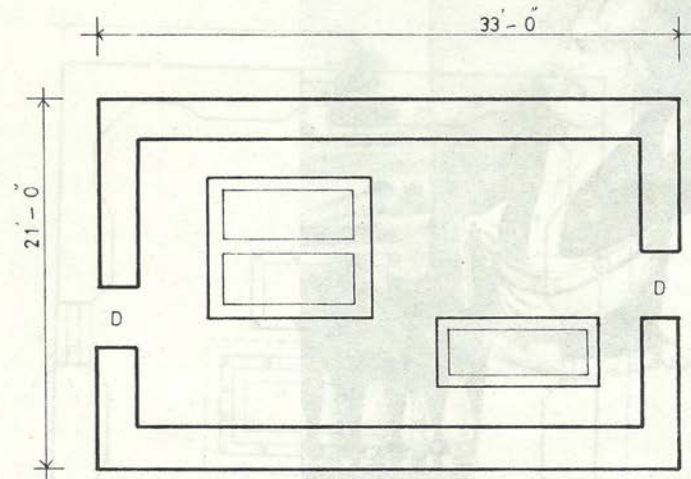


Fig.24 (C): The building enclosing the *derahs* of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan Talpur.

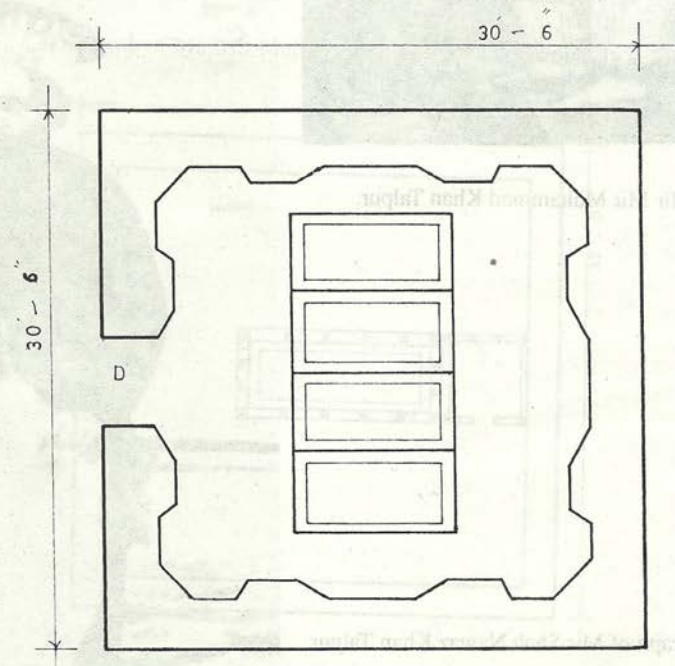


Fig.25 (D): The tomb of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (Third), Mir Fazal Ali Khan (First), Mir Ghulam Shah (First), and Mir Abdullah Khan (Third).

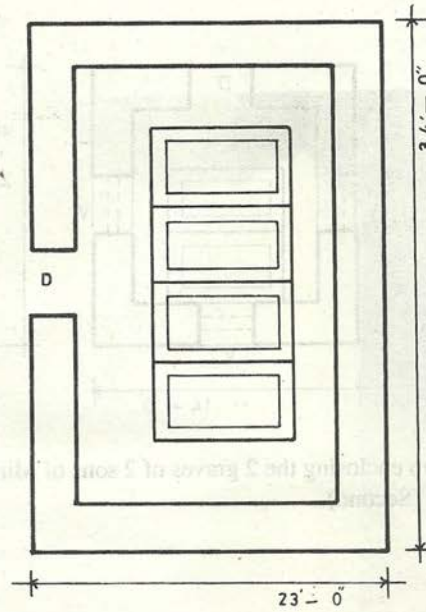


Fig.26 (E): The *tajar* of the *derahs* of Mir Fazal Khan Talpur (First), Mir Bahram Khan Talpur (Second) and other ladies.

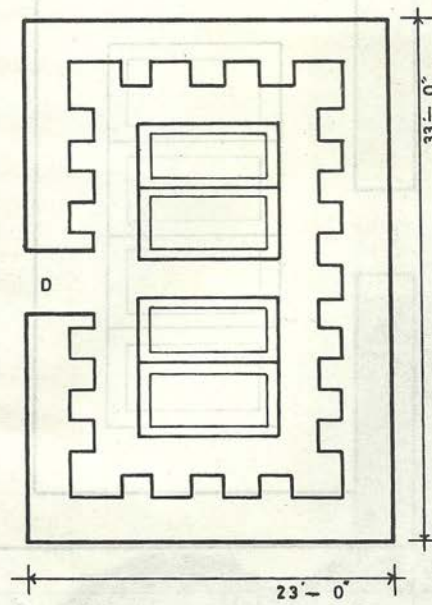


Fig.27 (F): The *tajar* enclosing the graves of Mir Ghulam Shah (First) son of Mir Bahram Khan (Second) and other ladies.

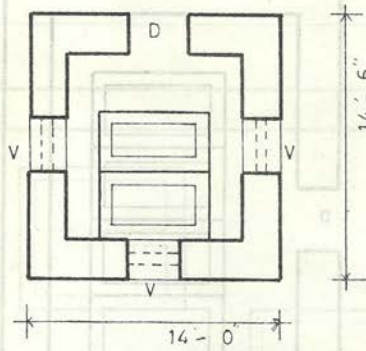


Fig. 28 (G): The small tomb enclosing the 2 graves of 2 sons of Mir Ghulam Shah (First) son of Mir Bahram Khan (Second).

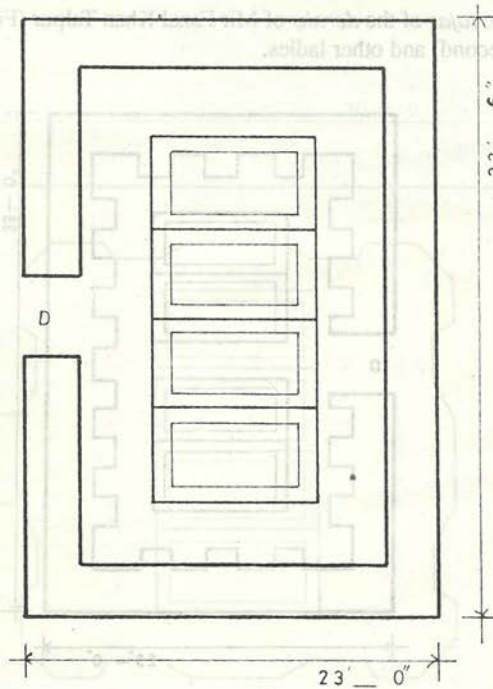


Fig. 29 (H): The *tajar* enclosing the graves of the *derahs* of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (First), son of Mir Abdullah Khan (*shaheed*) and his daughters.



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Plate 45: The *tajar* of the *derahs* of Mir Fazal Ali Khan Talpur and other ladies.



Plate 44: The gate leading to the *tajars* of the ladies on the western side of the tomb of Mir Abdullah Khan Talpur and others.



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Plate 43: An inscription set up on the grave of Mir Abdullah Khan Talpur.

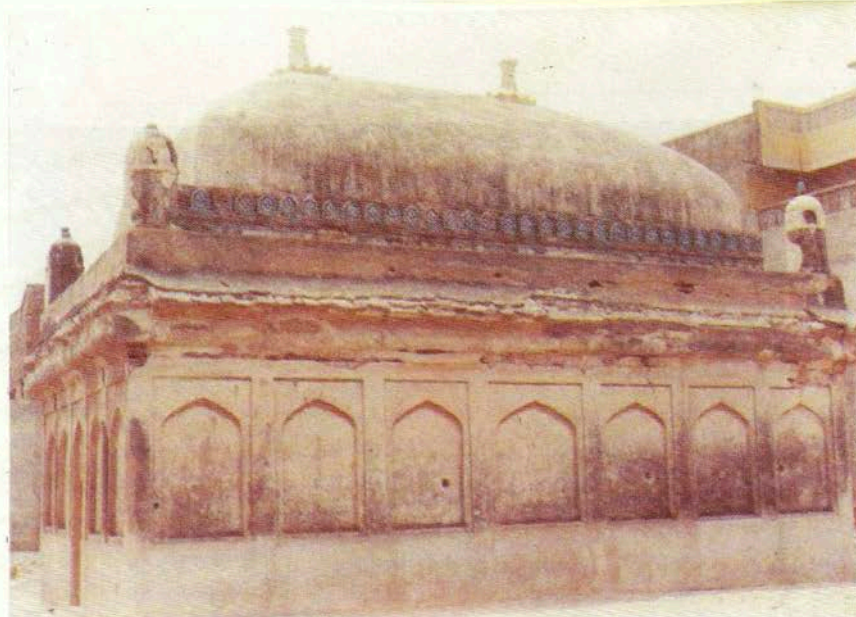


Plate 46: The *tajar* enclosing the graves of *derahs* of Mir Ghulam Shah and others.

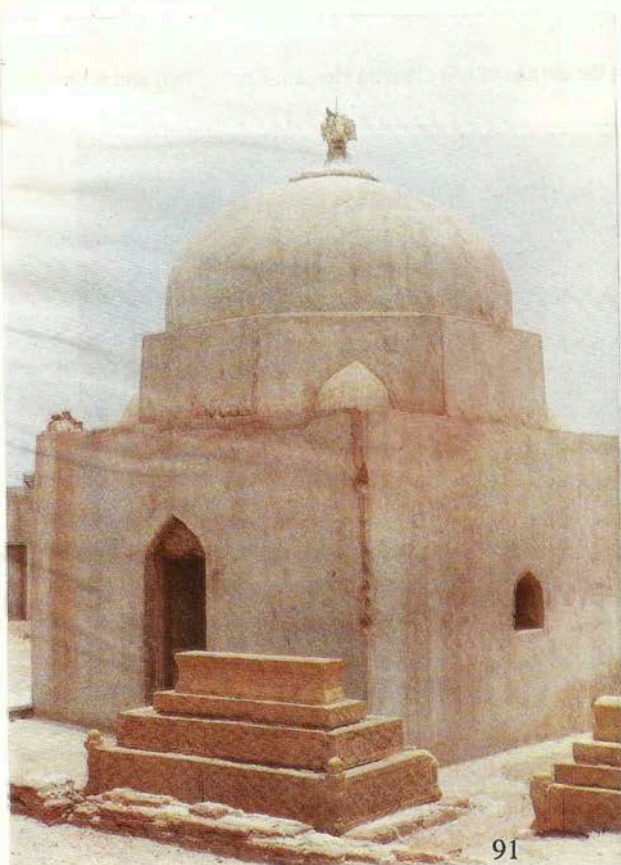


Plate 47: The small enclosure enclosing the 2 graves of 2 sons of Mir Ghulam Shah Talpur (First).



Plate 48: The *tajar* enclosing the *derahs* of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (First) and others.



Plate 49: The *Tajar* enclosing the graves of the *derahs* of Mir Abdullah Khan (Third) S/O Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (Second), his Sisters and daughters.

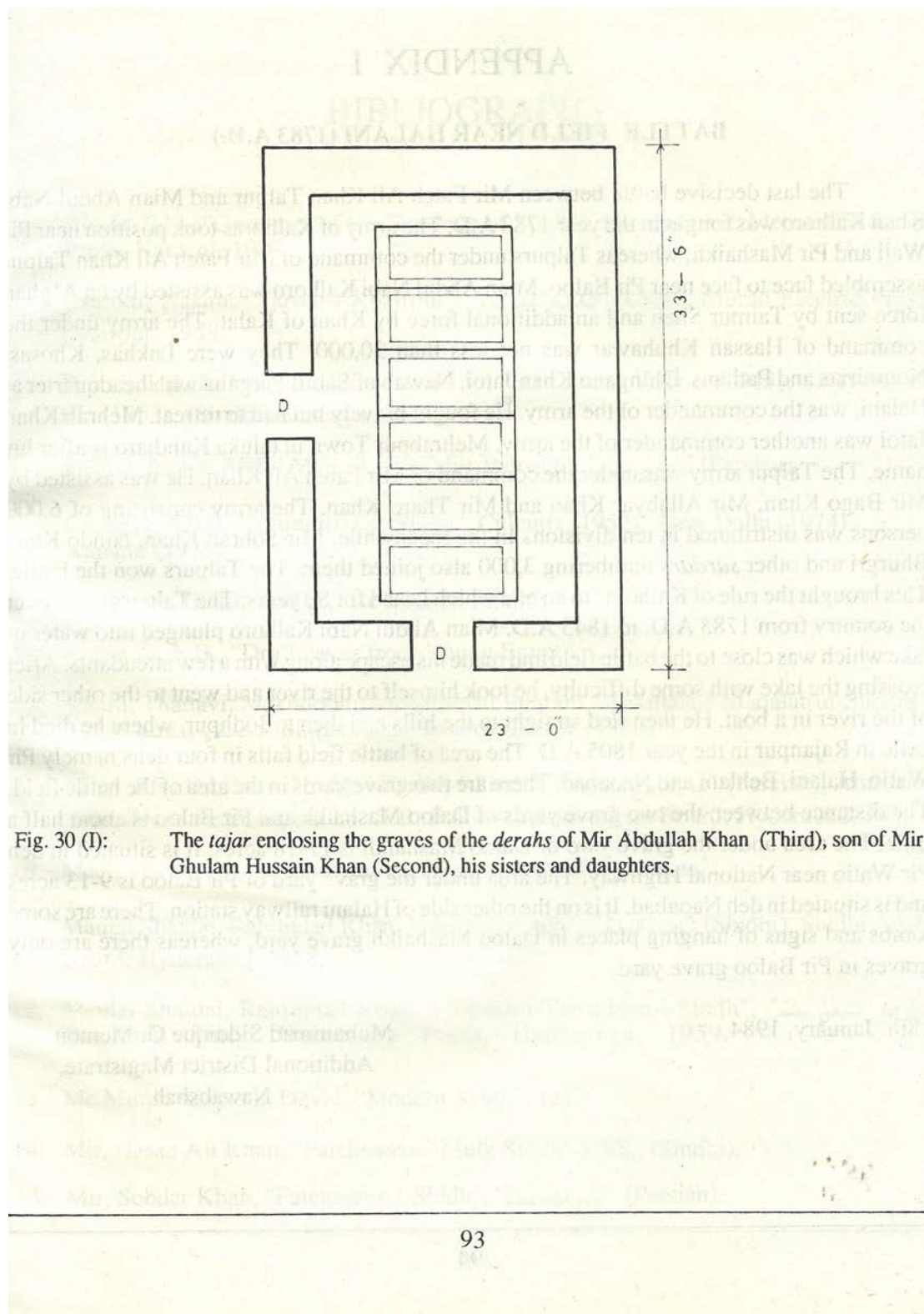


Fig. 30 (I): The *tajar* enclosing the graves of the *derahs* of Mir Abdullah Khan (Third), son of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan (Second), his sisters and daughters.

APPENDIX I

BATTLE FIELD NEAR HALANI (1783 A.D.)

The last decisive battle between Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur and Mian Abdul Nabi Khan Kalhoru was fought in the year 1783 A.D. The army of Kalhoras took position near Pir Wali and Pir Mashaikh, whereas Talpurs under the command of Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur assembled face to face near Pir Baloo. Mian Abdul Nabi Kalhoru was assisted by an Afghan force sent by Taimur Shah and an additional force by Khan of Kalat. The army under the command of Hassan Khuhawar was not less than 30,000. They were Lakhas, Khosas, Noumirias and Pathans. Dhingano Khan Jatoi, Nawab of Sahiti Pargana with headquarter at Halani, was the commander of the army. He fought bravely but had to retreat. Mehrab Khan Jatoi was another commander of the army. Mehrabpur Town in taluka Kandiaro is after his name. The Talpur army was under the command of Mir Fateh Ali Khan. He was assisted by Mir Bago Khan, Mir Allahyar Khan and Mir Tharo Khan. The army consisting of 6,000 persons was distributed in ten divisions. In the meanwhile, Mir Sohrab Khan, Nindo Khan Bhurgri and other *sardars* numbering 3,000 also joined them. The Talpurs won the battle. This brought the rule of Kalhoras to an end which lasted for 80 years. The Talpurs ruled over the country from 1783 A.D. to 1843 A.D. Mian Abdul Nabi Kalhoru plunged into water of lake which was close to the battle field and made his escape along with a few attendants. After crossing the lake with some difficulty, he took himself to the river and went to the other side of the river in a boat. He then fled straight to the hills and then to Jodhpur, where he died in exile in Rajanpur in the year 1805 A.D. The area of battle field falls in four dehs namely Pir Watio, Halani, Behlani and Naoabad. There are two grave yards in the area of the battle field. The distance between the two grave yards of Daloo Mashaikh and Pir Baloo is about half a mile. The area under the grave yard of Daloo Mashaikh is 17-18 acres. It is situated in deh Pir Watio near National Highway. The area under the grave yard of Pir Baloo is 9-13 acres and is situated in deh Naoabad. It is on the other side of Halani railway station. There are some tombs and signs of hanging places in Daloo Mashaikh grave yard, whereas there are only graves in Pir Baloo grave yard.

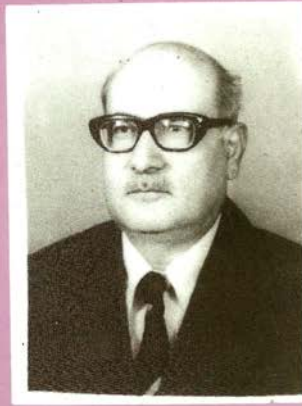
18th. January, 1984.

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Additional District Magistrate,
Nawabshah.

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When he was Additional Deputy Commissioner Sukkur, and Nawabshah, he had occasions to set up marking stones on all the historical places of the districts, which created love for monumental history in him.

He has compiled "the Gazetteer of district Sukkur" and the work of compilation of "the Gazetteer of district Nawabshah" is in progress.

Now a days he is conducting research on historical tombs of Kalhoras and other historical places in Sindh.



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