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## **The Faiz Mahal: A Jewel of Sindh; Opulent Heritage of Ex-Princely State Khairpur in Pakistan**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The aim of my research is to highlight the Cultural & Architectural value of Faiz Mahal of Ex-Khairpur States. Geographically; Khairpur State was located at outer edge of Rajasthan Painesville among 23 others Non-Muslim States in North West Reign of British India. The Rajasthan Painesville stretches Province of Punjab, Princely State Bahawalpur State and Tharparker in Province of Sindh. It was only single and Muslim State in Province of Sindh, Subcontinent. The Khairpur State possesses the Princely State in British Empire 1843-1947. Significantly Stats was Muslim Ethnic States. From 1894-1905; Mir Faiz Talpur (Mir of Khairpur) constructed the Faiz Mahal. Currently, Palace is pernicious heritage of Pakistan. Mir George Ali Murad Khan Talpur was also last Mir of KRP State (1933-2019). The States had a glorious history with its popular Mirs. The Mir of Khairpur were also had a refine taste of Royal Building, many other historical building were constructed in their golden era, like Faiz Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, White Mahal, Dilshad Manzal & others Institutions. The major Iconic of Khairpur States is Marvelous Architecture master piece is Faiz Mahal. The Palace had incorporated in Pakistan's Heritage. The Palace added the beauty of the City & Fascinating the tourists.*

**Keywords:** Architecture, Indo-Islamic Art, Palace, Cultural Legacy.

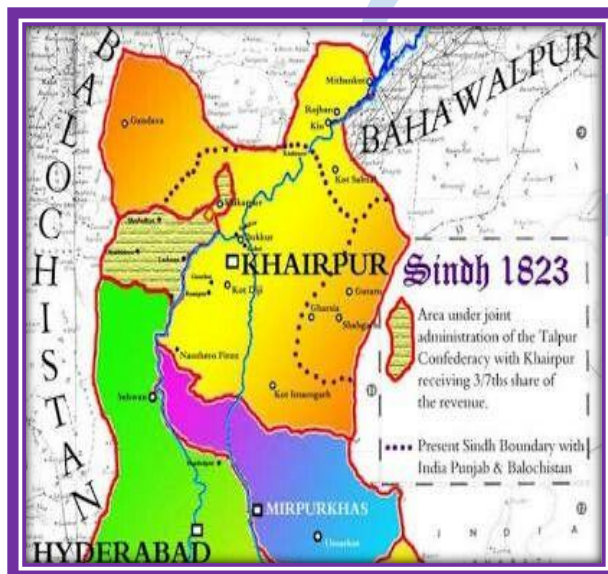
### **Introduction**



**Fig. Front View & Elevation of Faiz Mahal of Khairpur.**

**Faiz Mahal-Khairpur State: City of Dates & Mangoes.**

**A Quick Look & Key Features of the Khairpur States:**



Khairpur State 1775-1955- Total 180 Years
Rulers – H.H. Talpur/ Amirs / Khan / Mir
Founder: Mir Fateh Ali Khan,
Dynasty: Talpur
Area: 15730 sq km.----- 6070 sq mi.
Title: <i>H.H. Alijah Sarkar-e-Mo'allaa.</i>

**Mir George Ali Muhammad Murad Khan Talpur, Wali-e-Mumlikat-e-Khudadad-e-Khairpur.**

**Status: Islamic Sovereign State**

**Geographically : Desert & Agricultural**

**Major Crops: Cotton, Dates, Mangoes, Wheat.**

**Water Sources: Irrigation System Head Sukkur**

**Salute Status: 17 Guns**

**Water Source: Indus River**

**Historical Fort: Kot Deji.**

**Wildlife Sanctuary – Mehrano Park**

**Sufi Poet: Shah Abdul Latif. ( Sindhi)**

**State Emblem: Deer.**

**List of Talpur Dynasty Rulers – Total 8 Mir**

S.N.	Name of the Ruler	Reign (AD)
1	Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur	1783–1830
2	Mir Rustam Ali Khan Talpur	1830–1842
3	Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur	1842–1894
4	Mir Faiz M. Khan Talpur	1894–1909
5	<a href="#">Mir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur</a>	1909–1921
6	<a href="#">Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur</a>	1921–1935
7	<a href="#">Mir Faiz M. Khan Talpur II</a>	1935–1947
8	<a href="#">Mir George Ali Murad Khan Talpur</a>	1947–1955

**State Khairpur abolished on October 14, 1955**



**Flag of the Ex-State Khairpur.**



**Logo of the Ex-State Khairpur**

The Accentors of Khairpur State; a group photo of Royal Family in Faiz Mahal.





**Fig. The Accentors of Khairpur State; a group photo of Royal Family in Faiz Mahal. Introduction of Ex-Khairpur State 1783-1947.**



**Fig. The Gateway of Princely State Khairpur on Annexation with Pakistan 1947.**

The Sindh; one of the oldest continuously inhabited regions of South Asia, is a land rich in history, culture and architectural grandeur. Among its many historical landmarks, Faiz Mahal stands as a magnificent symbol of royal splendor, political authority and cultural refinement. Located in Khairpur, Faiz Mahal was the principal palace of the Talpur Mirs, the rulers of the princely state of Khairpur in British colonial rule in India. Constructed in the late 18th century, the palace reflects a harmonious blend of Islamic, Persian and local Sindhi architectural traditions, while also revealing subtle European influences introduced during British dominance. Faiz Mahal is not merely a palace; it is a historical document in stone, narrating stories of power, diplomacy, resistance and adaptation. It embodies the legacy of the Talpur dynasty and represents Sindh's aristocratic heritage at a time when indigenous states negotiated their survival under colonial rule.<sup>1</sup> Today; Faiz Mahal remains one of the finest examples of princely architecture in Sindh and a vital reminder of the region's glorious past. The Khairpur State emerges as Muslim Ethnic on 1783-1947-AD in North West of British India. The State faced the political & military challenges with Kalhora Dynasty, Mughal Era, British Era, Nadir Shah Era & Rajasthan Revelry. Finally on 1947; The State KRP joins Pakistan as per the 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan of British India. Currently, Ex-State KRP is part of Pakistan and played a pivotal role in Socio-Economic, Defense, Agriculture and Cultural Heritage of Pakistan. The Province of Sindh is known for Gate Way of Islam, since the Muslim Rule 712AD Sindh is witnessed the various Muslim rulers till 1843. The East India Company holds the Sindh Territory from 1843- 1947. The Ex-State KRP hold the area more than 17000 Sq. Km. But 2/3 two, third of the area is barren and deserted. This area is well known as Rajasthan

Pennsville. The South Side of the State touches with Indian Rajhistan Belt. <sup>2</sup> The Eastern Side connects with Punjab Province & BWP State & North Side Baluchistan Division & West Side extends to the Sindh Province along with River Indus. The River Indus is major water source for Sindh; it emerges from Tibetan Delta & merges with co-flounce Rivers at Head Panjnad (Bahawalpur) and further flow tills the Arabian Sea. The KRP State founded by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, after the Battle of Halani 1783AD. <sup>3</sup>



**Fig. The Faiz Mahal of Khairpur Mirs.**

The State expanded over centuries. The **“Talpur”** belong to a Clan of Baluch Tribes. They are native of Sindh and well-off community; Talpurs earned a good repute in Mughal Era. Mir Shahdad Khan Talpur was high Bureaucrat in Mughal Era; he founded the city Shahdad Pur in 1713AD.<sup>4</sup> Talpurs emerged as political force at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, Chief of Talpur tribe, Mir Behram Khan Talpur was killed by Kalhora. This event led to rivalry, so it was mandatory to take the revenge of the murder. The Talpurs assemble their army and finally in Battle of Halani 1783; Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur defeated the Mian Abdul Nabi of Kalhora Dynasty & control over the entire Sindh region.<sup>5</sup> The Kalhora Dynasty rule in Sindh 1701-1783 AD. The Talpurs Dynasty starches in multiples directions. Mir Sohrab Ali rule in KRP State 1783-30. Mir Sohrab Ali Khan holds at Khairpur, second at old Hyderabad, Mir Tharo Khan Talpur at Mir Pur Khas & Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur at Tando Allah Yar Khan.

From 1783-1843, Talpur flourish & stable very well in Sindh. East India Company (EIC) fixed the deep eyes on territory of Sindh since long. EIC had various adventures on Sindh but fail.<sup>6</sup> Finally British General Napier Charles defeated Mir Sheer Ali Talpur (Sheer-e- Sindh) & conquered the Sindh in Battle of Miani on February 17, 1843AD. Hyderabad, Tando Allah Yar & Mir Pur Khas occupied by British Force. The Khair Pur State made an alliance with East India Company & British acceded as Princely State. Now the territory of Khairpur had reduced up to 17000km.<sup>7</sup> The Ex-

Khairpur State has two phase in history, first phase from 1783- 1843 AD & second phase 1843-1947AD. On the Eve of Independence 1947; Khairpur State joins Pakistan & on special request of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the State merge to Pakistan on October 03, 1947. The Khairpur enjoyed the Princely State status from 1947-55. <sup>8</sup> Later on; the both Princely States Bahawalpur & Khairpur becomes the part of West Pakistan on 1955. The State lasted 172 years in British India. The State KRP ruled by 8 Nawabs & it has a glorious history. Last Mir of Talpur dynasty was Mir Gorge Ali Murad Khan Talpur June 29, 1933- February 9, 2019 at the age of 86 he died.

#### **Introduction of Faiz Mahal -1798-1809 AD;**

In 1783; as Mir Sohrab achieves the victory over Kalhora Dynasty, he assumes political power in the region. It was symbol of strength, power & esteem, to hold the Royal Court; he conceives an idea for new building. First, it was built by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur in 1798 as the principal building serving as the Sovereign Court for of Talpur Dynasty of Khairpur. Originally it included the Royal chambers along with 16 waiting rooms for courtiers and guest rooms for royal guests alongside the durbar and dining halls. <sup>9</sup> Additionally; there was huge shed for royal elephant and horses & orchard. The premier building was built in Mir Sohrab Khan Era, but over decades Mir's Mansion (Hevali) gets older & deteriorating. Moreover; massive rains & flood damage the Mansion heavily, so it was considered necessary to build new Palace for the Khairpur State. Mr. Mir Faiz Khan Talpur, 4<sup>th</sup> ruler of Talpur Dynasty (1894-1909-rule) constructed the Faiz Mahal in 1894AD. This Palace has iconic status in Sindh & Talpur Dynasty. Initially, building constructed as the Residence of Mir Faiz Khan Talpur; but later used as State Guest House, Royal Guest, British High Official & Foreign Delegates & Royal Court.<sup>10</sup> The plan for new Residence of Mir of Khairpur Talpur started on 1894-98. The Mir Faiz Khan Talpur decided to build the new Palace for the State, which is known as Faiz Palace. The local Engineer & craftsman finalize the Drawing of Faiz Mahal. The Prime Minister of the State; Khan Bahadur Qadar Khan (1892-1903) started the work on Faiz Mahal but in 1895 he was died. Later on; Mr. Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob Khan (1903-07) assumed the charge as State Minister but Palace supervised by Sardar Gulab Singh & accomplished the task in 1905. <sup>11</sup> Like the Nawab of Bahawalpur, The Mir of Khairpur were also has a refine taste of Royal Building, many other historical building were constructed in their golden era, like **Faiz Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, White Mahal, Dilshad Manzal & others Institutions.**<sup>12</sup> On November 25, 1895; the foundation stone of the Palace laid by Mir of Khairpur, to enhance massive strength of Structure; 20-feet deep foundation were dug. Construction work carried out & various kind of construction material imported from different part of world. Likewise, Wood from inside India, Marble & Glass from England & England & another precious article from abroad. From front side of the Palace, a very special platform for the Guard of Honor & Square shape lash grassy lawn was developed & orchid's tree planted side by side. The Faiz Mahal Project completed on 1898 AD in thirteen years and One Million Rupees cost bear by Finance Office of the Khairpur State.<sup>13</sup>

The Palace was designed to reflect the prestige of the Talpur rulers and to function as the official court and residence of the Khairpur state. Unlike fortresses built purely for defense, Faiz Mahal emphasized aesthetic elegance and ceremonial grandeur. Its construction involved skilled artisans, craftsmen and architects from Sindh and neighboring regions, who employed traditional building techniques and decorative arts passed down through generations. The Talpur Mirs of Khairpur skillfully balanced loyalty to the British Crown with the preservation of internal

autonomy. This political arrangement allowed the rulers to maintain their cultural traditions, administrative systems and royal lifestyles. Faiz Mahal emerged as a symbol of sovereignty, refinement and legitimacy, serving both as a royal residence and a ceremonial center.<sup>14</sup>

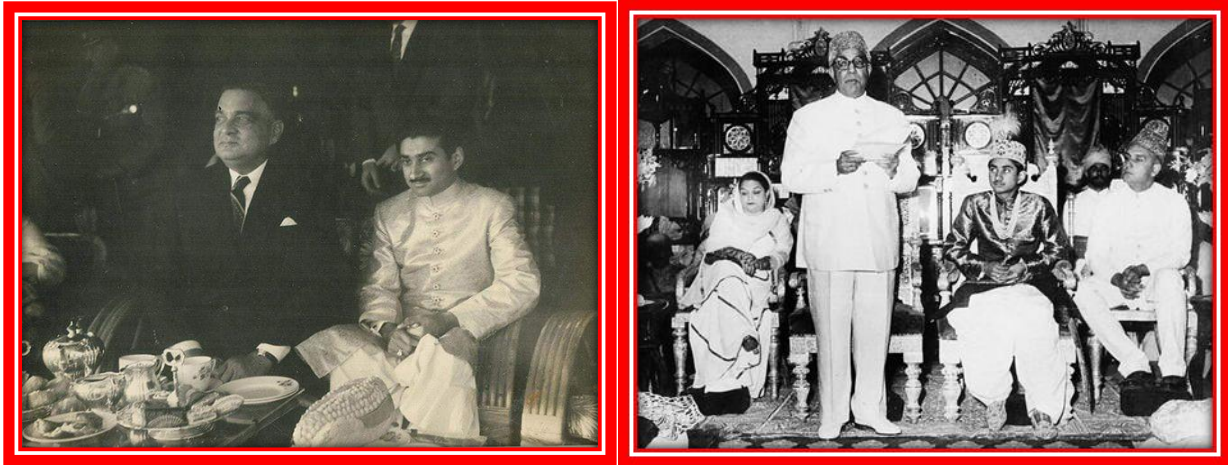


15. Official Record: Historical picture of Faiz Mahal under Construction (Rare Photo of Faiz Mahal 1909).

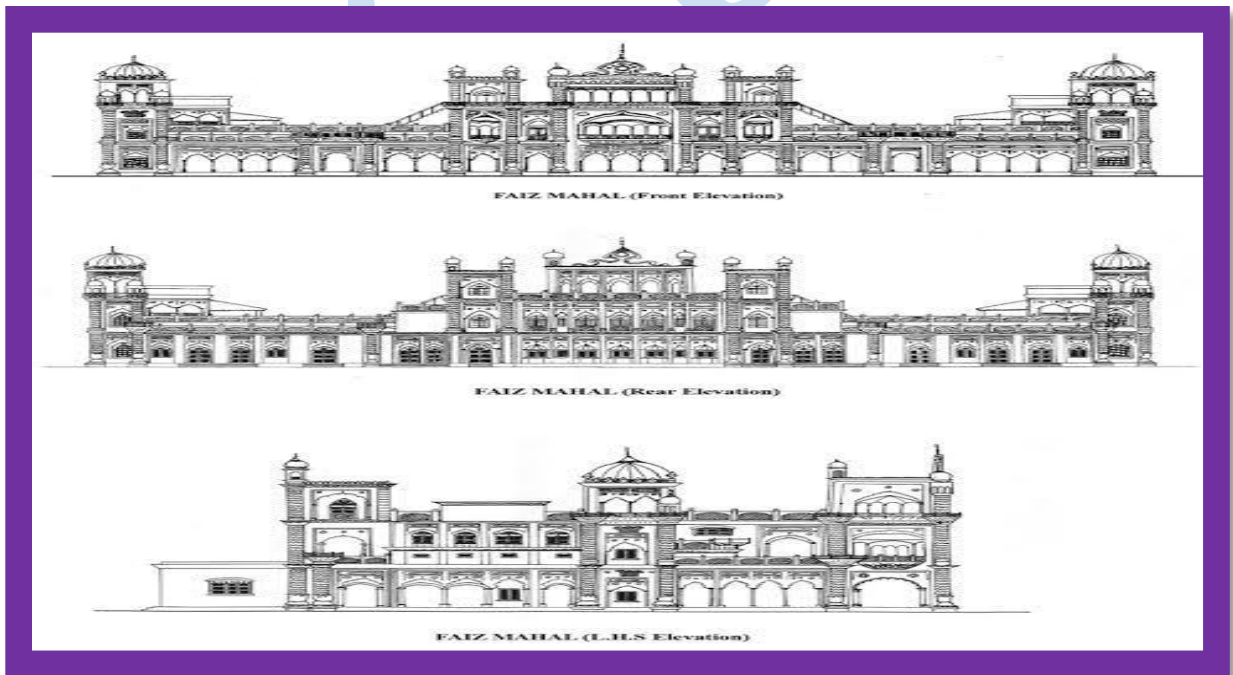


16. Official Record: The Young Mir George Mir Raza Ali Khan Talpur hold the Throne on July 19, 1947.

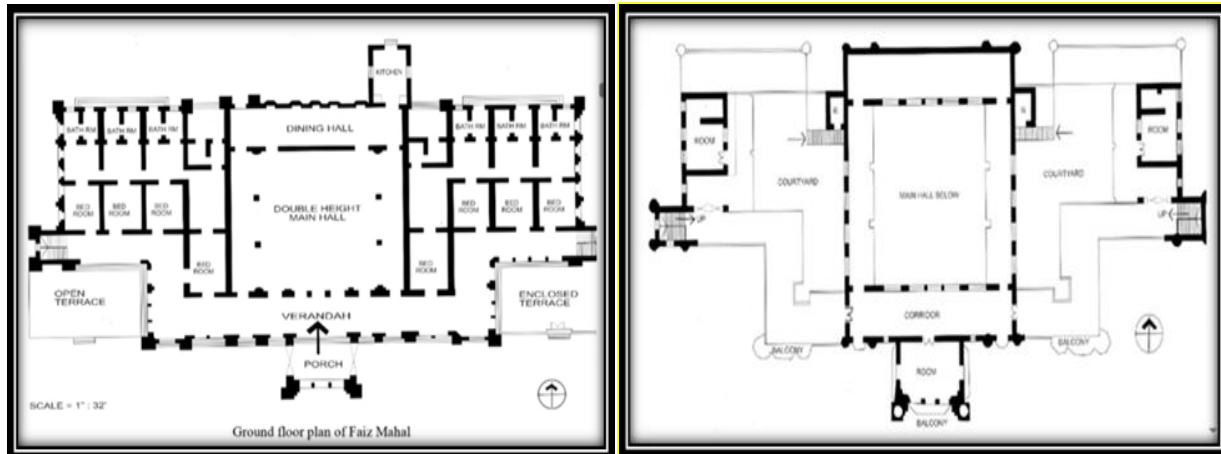




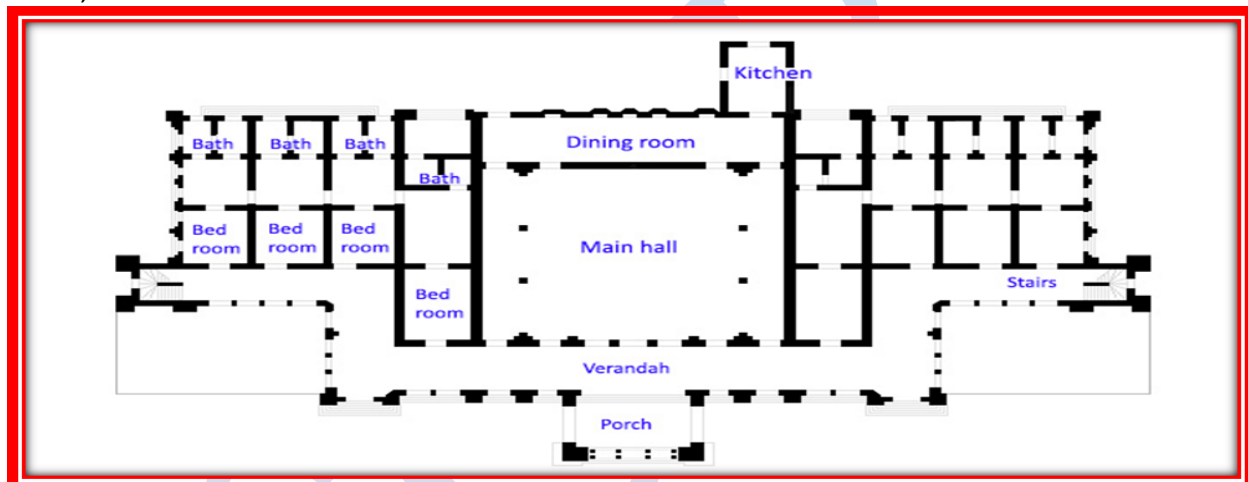
- Picture No.1. The President of Pakistan; Mr. Sikander Mirza with George Mir Ali Murad Khan of Talpur on Wedding Ceremony. George Mir Ali Raza Murad Khan Talpur 1933-2019 was last ruler of Ex-Princely State Khairpur. Ali Raza Talpur married with Princess of Bahawalpur Ghulam Saddiquah Begum d/o Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi-V. In marriage ceremony notable personalities of the Pakistan were attend. Eventually, both States ties up with close blood relation. H.H. Mir Ali Murad Khan II Talpur’s contributions to the transformation of Khairpur into a model state are often overlooked. However, the amalgamation of Khairpur State into Pakistan in 1955 brought these developments to an abrupt end.
- Picture No.2. The Prime Minister of Pakistan; Mr. & Mrs. Liaqat Ali Khan with Mir of Talpur on Annexation of Khairpur State with Pakistan. October 03, 1947.



17. Front Elevation of Faiz Mahal Original Site Plan. Source: Official Record of Khairpur State.



18. Sources: Faiz Mahal, Khairpur Mirs: A Study of Surface Decoration. Saeed Ahmad & Dr. Abdul Fateh, 2014.



**Faiz Mahal in the British Colonial Context;** Under British paramount, Faiz Mahal represented a unique hybrid identity a traditional royal palace operating within a colonial framework. While British influence introduced new administrative practices and diplomatic norms, the palace retained its indigenous character. The British often admired the elegance of Faiz Mahal, viewing it as evidence of “civilized” princely rule, which helped Khairpur avoid annexation and maintain its status until the mid-20th century. Inside Faiz Mahal, the halls were once adorned with ornate chandeliers, Persian carpets, embroidered curtains and gilded furniture. The palace included:

- **Durbar Hall for official Ceremonies.**
- **Guest Rooms for visiting Dignitaries.**
- **Private Chambers for the Royal Family.**
- **Ladies Apartment designed with Privacy and Elegance.**

**Features & Specification of the Faiz Mahal:** The Faiz Mahal accumulative area has more the 14 acres but total cover area of the Palace is 37800-sqf. The length of the Palace around 210 feet and width is around 180 feet. The Palace is consisting of triple story almost up to 57 feet in height. The Palace has 32 Rooms with Cornish Hall, Main Lobby, Main Entrance, Porch, Side Galleries, Special Bed with Bath Rooms, Verandas & Balconies in three side & very vast Terrors.<sup>18</sup>



Fig.Sources: Talpur. Org.com.pk-fig. Inside view of Faiz Mahal Grand Hall. There were three square lawns developed in front side of the Palace with walkways. A very special front wide citadel was made for Guard of Honor & Ceremonies & Elephant & Horse Track for Royal Traffic. 19



Fig Photo of original official documents of Khairpur State. Sindhi Archives: Sources: Talpur. Org.com.pk-



Fig. The Interior of the Faiz Mahal Grand Hall with Gold Plated Master Theme.

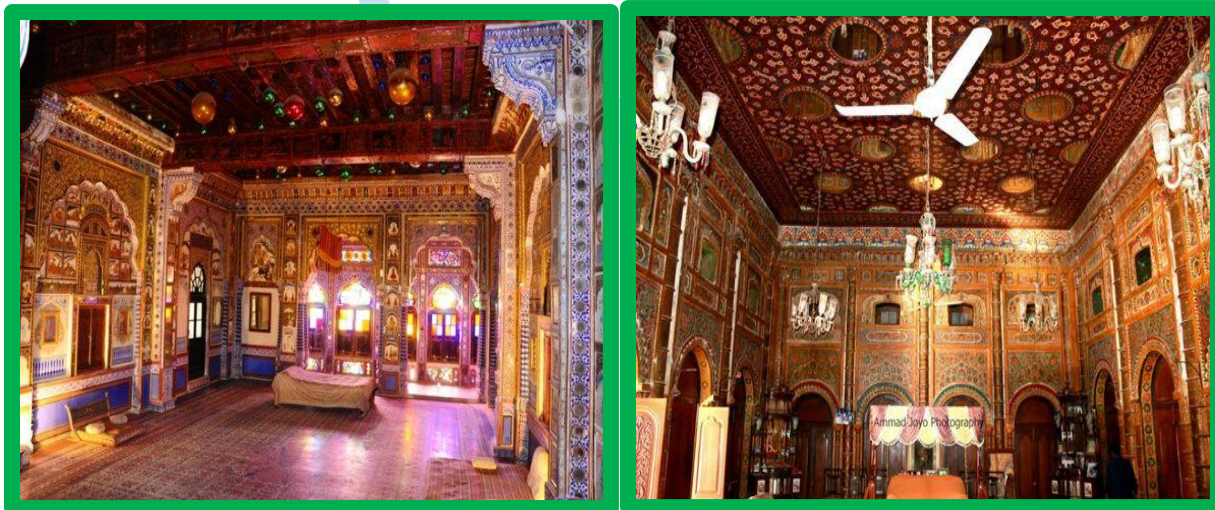


F ig.

The Interior of the Faiz Mahal with Gold Plated Master Theme.



**Fig. Photo of dining Hall of Faiz Mahal with Gold & Red Plated Theme, Khairpur State.**



**Fig. Photo Gallery with original official documents of Khairpur State.**

Inside the Faiz Mahal, the Gold & Red combination is dominated theme. The entire decoration is in golden & red color, In Cornish Hall of the Palace; the Chandelier, Sofa, Chair, Tables, Wardrobes & Tables, Ancestor Photo frames are in same golden & red color. The Mirs of Khairpur were fond of gold so they, promoted their hobbies. The roof of Royal Dining hall was made with Golden Art Work. Moreover, in Bed Rooms of the Palace, they used the golden color extensively. Furthermore, dagger & sword also made with gold.<sup>20</sup> In Royal & Official Ceremonies; the Mirs of

Khairpur mandatory to wear the Golden Costume. Overall, Golden/Yellow color is very prominent in the State, almost this color sees repeatedly. A special kind of Date is produced in Khairpur, which also in yellow / golden color. The economy of Khairpur depends on Date production which is biggest market of the Asia.



Fig. Various Historical Cannon are mounted on front side of the Faiz Mahal.



**Overall, Beauty of the Palace:**

Faiz Mahal is a master piece of Sindhi, Rajhistani, Indian & Islamic construction art. All styles encompass in Faiz Mahal. Local style pillar, Indian Red- Rustic Bricks & Islamic Arches & Doms

presented a glorious look. Three square shape front side lawn also increased the beauty of the Palace. Middle portion of the building looks like the Rajhistani model, which is highly appealing and fascinating. Huge and colorful window provided the fresh air & sunlight through the year. The rulers of Khairpur were known patrons of literature, poetry, music and religious scholarship. Faiz Mahal hosted gatherings of poets, scholars and musicians, contributing to Sindh's intellectual life.

**Faiz Mahal as a Symbol of Sindhi Identity:**

Faiz Mahal stands as a symbol of Sindhi pride, resilience and artistic excellence. It reflects a period when local rulers navigated global power shifts while preserving their cultural roots. The palace reminds modern generations of Sindh's contribution to Subcontinent political and architectural history. The Talpur rulers supported mosques, shrines and educational institutions, promoting religious tolerance. Faiz Mahal symbolized this inclusive cultural outlook, blending spirituality with governance.

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**Fig. The Exterior Glouriois view of Faiz Mahal with Gold & Red Bricks Theme; Triple Story. 26. Different Angle & Pose of Exterior of The Majestic Faiz Mahal.**



**Fig- An Elegant Erectile View of Faiz Mahal with full Facde.The Exterior of the Faiz Mahal with Gold & Red Rested Bricks Theme; Triple Story in single frame.**

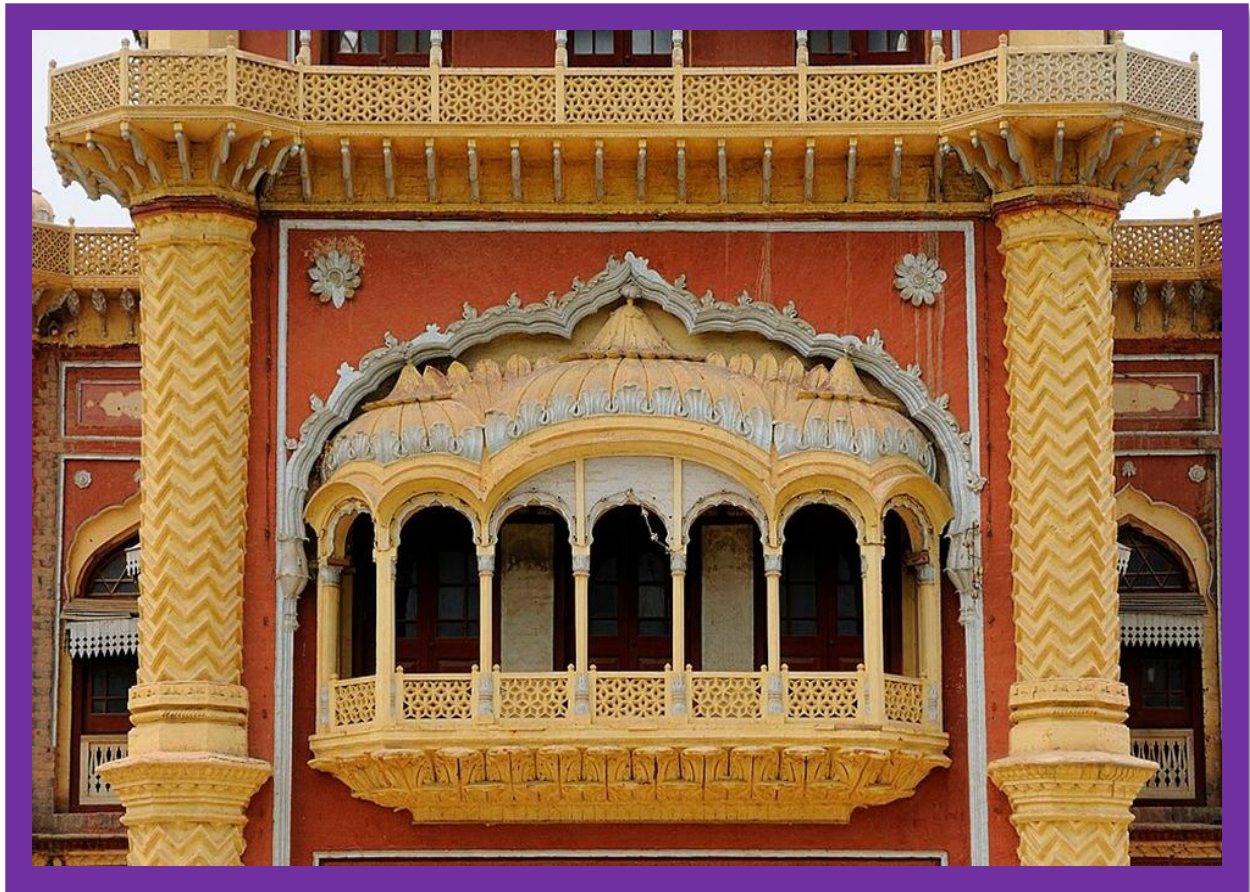


Fig. The Exterior View of Balconies of the Faiz Mahal with Gold & Red Bricks Theme.

The exterior of Faiz Mahal is very elegant and specious. There is more space as compare to Noor Mahal. The combination of Yellow & Red-Rusted has been adopted. The elevation of palace is very attractive. It is blend of Rajistani, Indian & Islamic. The carving of the main pillar is reflecting the local product of Date Tree. The Zigzag patron is adopted the design from local tree of dates. The yellow color also inspired the nature. The Red color is prominent in Sindh & Rajhistan culture. Actually; inside the palace the Gold is basic theme of the palace has been adopted, so that the exterior of the Palace also combined in the same color. At outside the Palace building, medium size cannon has been mounted on both sides, which reflect the symbol of power and guardian of the State & were used in Ex-Wars. Actually, these cannons were used in Ex-Wars & on front side of the cannon, the name of the Mir Sohrab Ali Talpur is written on cannon metal.<sup>21</sup> At the top of the Palace, there are ten Minar, like the Mosque Minar & two mini-Domes. At the top of middle section of the building; there is Crown which is typically reflecting the Rajhistan culture. A crown is a traditional head adornment by monarchs as a symbol of their power and dignity.

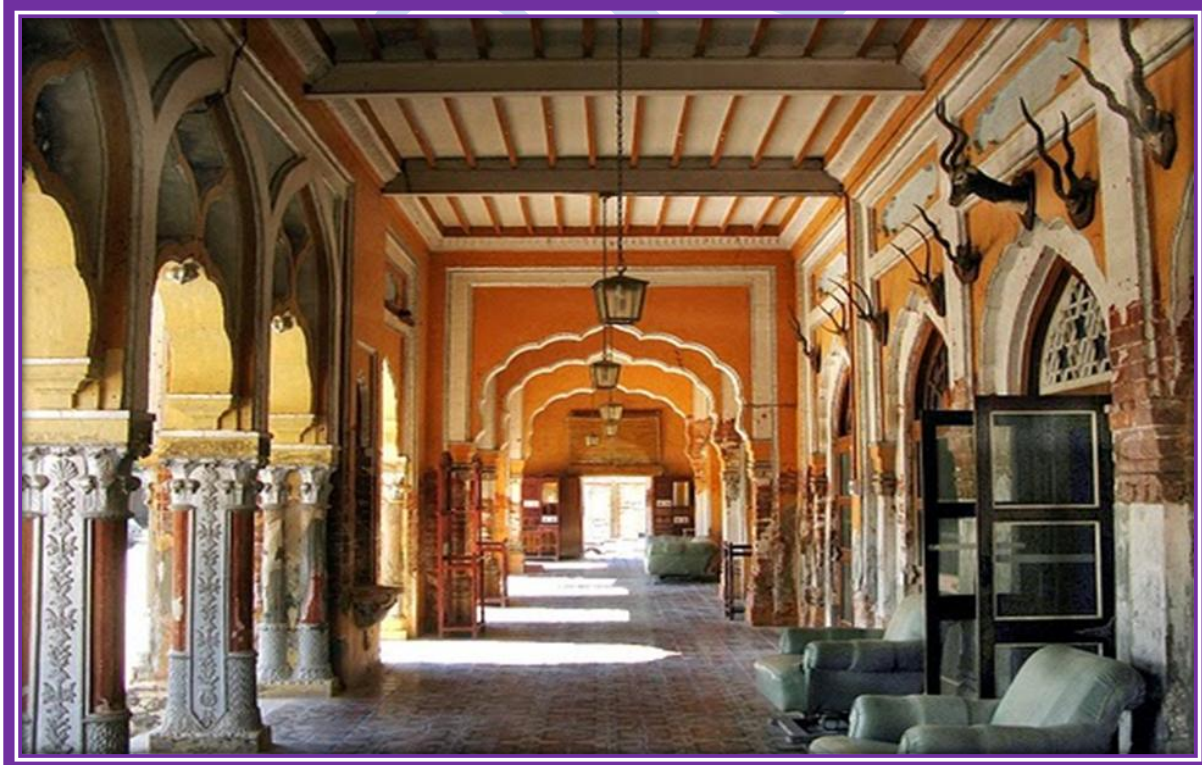
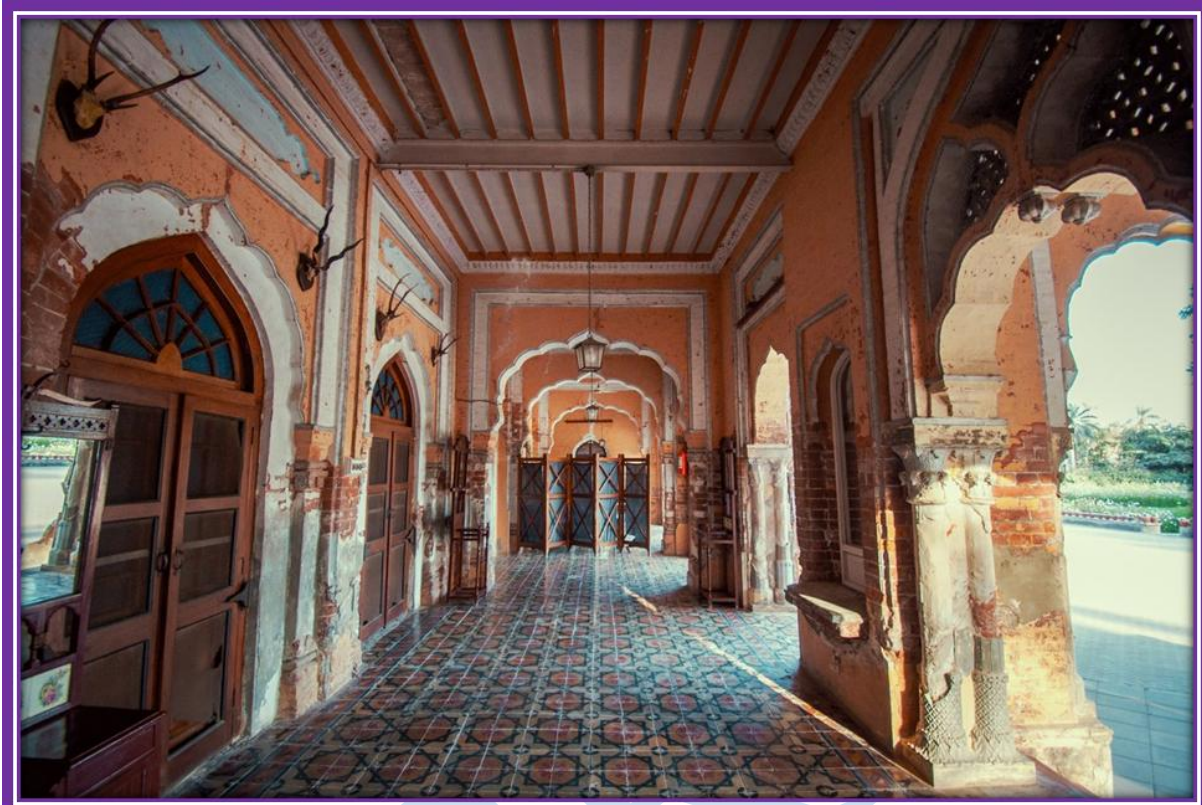


Fig- An Elegant View of Faiz Mahal with Verandah in front side, sitting area An Antelope Stuff Head mounted on walls enhance the beauty of Palace.



Fig. The Royal Porch of the Palace, Sindh Archives: Sources: Talpur. Org.com.pk-fig. inside view of Faiz



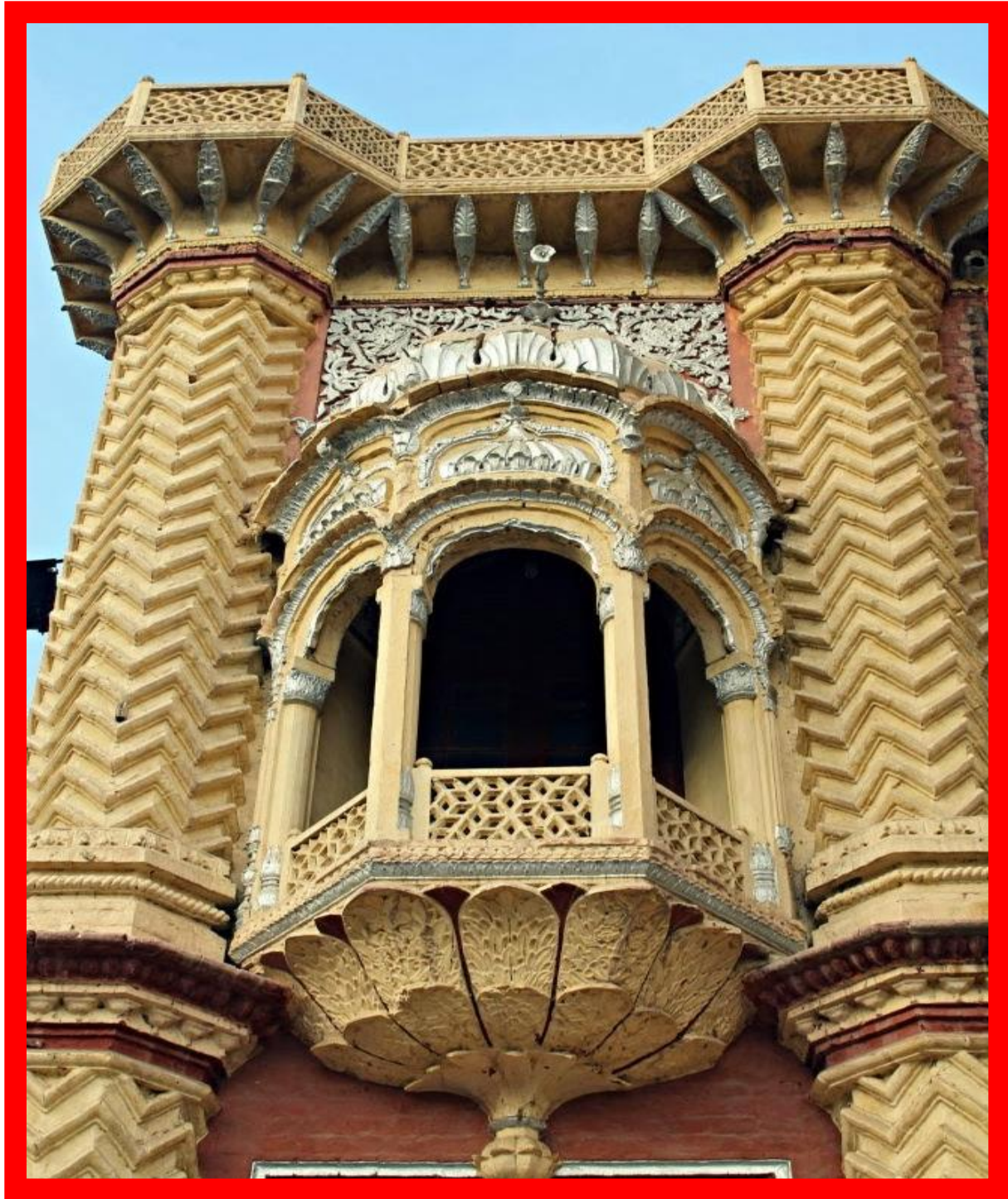
Fig. Verandah, Open Space for Sitting with Colonial Era Chairs.

Fig. Big Cannon of Faiz Mahal.



Fig. Sindh Archives: Sources: Talpur. Org.com.pk-fig. Inside view of Faiz Mahal

Veranda is an open-air roofed hallway attached to the outside of building. Veranda is very common in Europe, British in Subcontinent. The Veranda of Faiz Mahal is elegant and specious. There is more space as compare to Noor Mahal of Bahawalpur. Beautiful tiles are fixed since the time; the stuffed head of deer are mounted on the wall. Deer is national emblem of the State KHR; we see this Icon everywhere. The Arches of the Verandah and Porch reflect the Islamic Architecture.<sup>22</sup> The Tiles of the floor is almost similar in Noor Mahal & Faiz Mahal. The design of the mosaic tiles is same but in Noor Mahal has more verity & design was used. Balcony is the face of the home and thus it is important to decorate it smartly. We can see the one the best art in Faiz Mahal that is special Balconies & Jharoka.<sup>23</sup> These Balconies are side by side & front main at the top of the Porch. These types of balconies are common in Rajhistan & we also see in Sikh Era. The front side balcony has triple direction. The column / Pillar of the Palace made with local art & craftsmanship. The Jharoka is a stone window enhanced the wall at upper story to view the outside. Jharoka is common feature in classical Indian architecture & prominent in Rajasthan. It is supported on two or more brackets or corbelling, has two pillars or pilasters, balustrade and a cupola or pyramidal roof; technically closed by Jaali but generally partly open for the residents to peep out to see passing processions. The Jharoka is more formal and ornamental than English or French oriel window and one of the most distinctive characteristics of the façade in medieval Indian architecture until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>24</sup>



**Jharokhas and Balconies:** The Palace includes intricately designed Jharokhas (overhanging balconies), allowing the rulers to address subjects or observe courtly proceedings. These elements also reflect Rajput and Mughal influences, showcasing the cross-cultural architectural exchanges of the era. <sup>25</sup>



Fig. The interior design emphasized luxury while adhering to cultural norms of modesty and hierarchy.

The palace served as a venue for state functions, festivals, diplomatic meetings and royal celebrations.

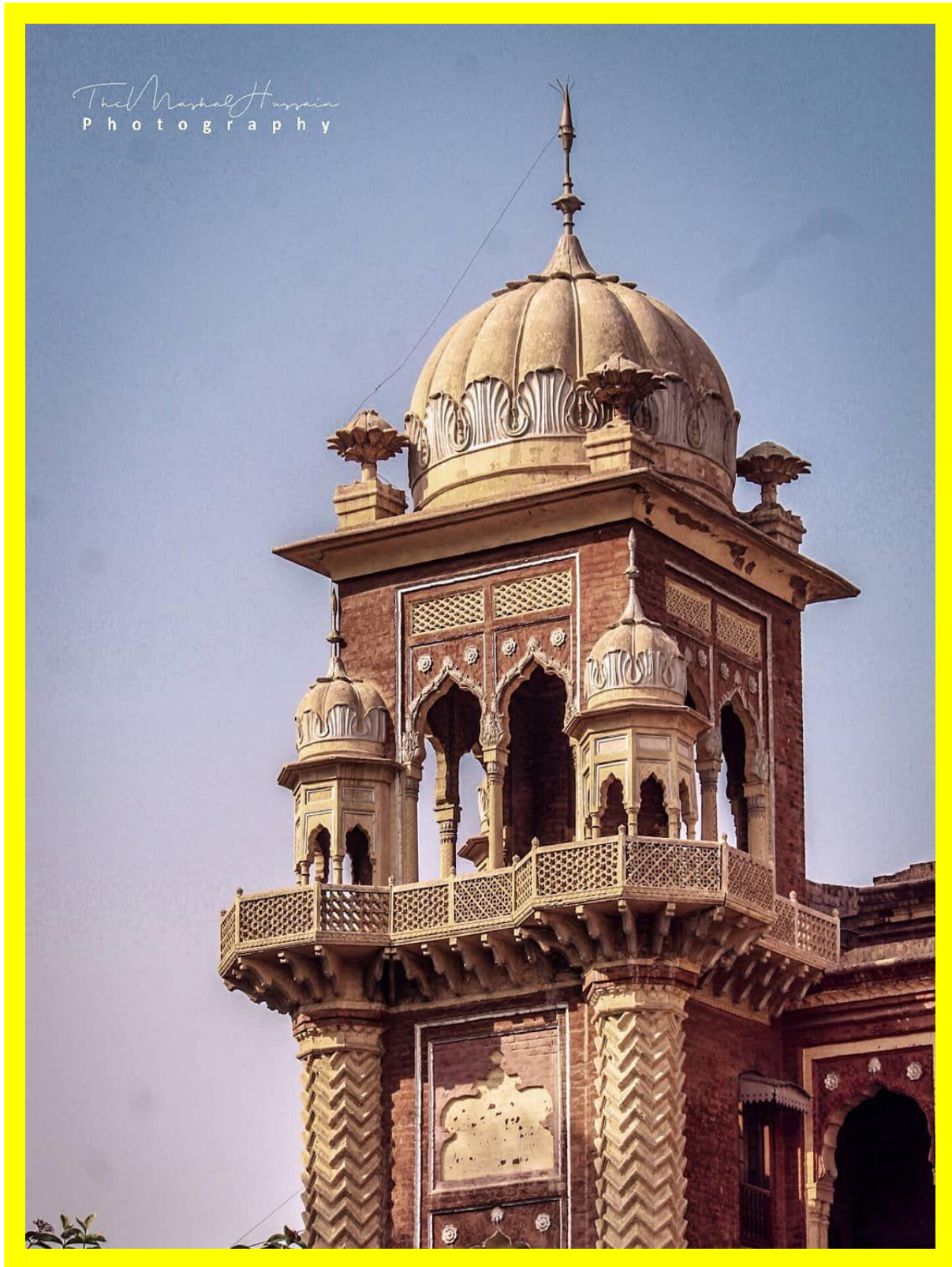


Fig. Two Major Corner Pallor of the Palace: Which reflect Islamic Patron of Construction, Minaret & Domes.

Architectural Grandeur and Design and Exterior of the Faiz Mahal Palace;

Overall Layout of Faiz Mahal is a rectangular palace complex organized around open courtyards, reflecting traditional Islamic architectural planning. The palace's symmetrical design conveys balance, order and authority. Wide corridors connect various halls, chambers and verandas, ensuring ventilation and comfort in Sindh's hot climate. Materials and Construction: The palace was built using burnt bricks, lime mortar, teak wood and marble, materials commonly used in elite construction during the period. The thick walls provided insulation, while high ceilings enhanced air circulation, demonstrating the builders and understanding of environmental conditions. Faiz Mahal has a splendid, elegant view, the combination of the Palace looks light pink- Red Rusted Bricks with combination of Yellow & Red, which enhance the beauty of the Palace. The Palace has two corner Domes in Islamic style & one major dome in center place. There is huge single Porch for vehicle. It has main entrance door made with wood & glass. At top of the Porch, in Islamic Arches has been designed & State Emblem a set of Deer shown prominently. Moreover; stuffed Deer mounted at main entrance of the Palace. Front Verandas is about more than 100 feet long. There are 16 pillars in yellow color, which are base of the front Elevation of the Palace. There are 12 small size pillars in circle shape.

#### **Distinctive Architectural Features; Domes and Arches; Interior of the Faiz Mahal Palace:**

The Faiz Mahal holds the wonderful interior with combination of Rajasthan & Indian Architecture style. Multiple pillars in local style grand lobby and grand hall inside the Palace. A Unique double heighted roof decorated with art work. A stage has been decorated in original shape with Crown Chair. A sitting plan also designs for Notables of the State in golden color scheme. Old Furniture and Antiques of the State has been placed which enhanced the beauty of the Palace. Different types of mosaic tiles also in its original condition. One of the most striking features of Faiz Mahal is its series of Domes & Arched Gateways, inspired by Persian and Mughal traditions. The domes symbolize royalty and spiritual elevation, while the arches provide both structural support and visual elegance.

#### **Key Features of Faiz Mahal.**

<b>1. Built in end of 19<sup>th</sup> Century: 1895-1905.</b>
<b>2. Total Area 386400 Sq. Feet.</b>
<b>3. Red Bricks &amp; Mosaic Tiles incorporated.</b>
<b>4. Tipple Story Building.</b>
<b>5. Spacious Lawn &amp; Air Wind Passages.</b>
<b>6. 36+ Rooms including Durbar Hall.</b>
<b>7. Architecture: Local Engineers.</b>
<b>8. Arches + Pillars + Corridors++ Balconies, Jharokhas.</b>
<b>9. Total Coast: 1.00 Million Rs.</b>
<b>10. No Special Basement but Ventilation.</b>
<b>11. Huge Front Column in Yellow Color &amp; Huge Porch.</b>
<b>12. Indo-Mughal-Islamic &amp; Rajhistan Architecture.</b>
<b>13. Two front Corner mini-Domes &amp; Single Master Dom.</b>
<b>14. Front Elevation, Balconies, Arches &amp; Top Terrace.</b>

<b>15. Front Verandah with Islamic Arches.</b>
<b>16. Large Balcony &amp; Jharoka Side by Side.</b>
<b>17. Middle Section look like Mansion with elegant Crown.</b>
<b>18. Stuffed Deers mounted on Walls.</b>
<b>19. Durbar Hall is highly decorated.</b>
<b>20. Faiz Mahal is master piece of Architectural Heritage.</b>

### **Final Summary about the Faiz Mahal:**

*In Medieval Era; Indo-Islamic Architecture develops in Subcontinent by Great Mughals, which has changed the pattern of grand building turn in to Islamic design with Geometrical, Calligraphy, Kashi-Kari, Intricate Jaali, Frescoes & Carving design etc. It was highly popular in across the world. By starts of 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> century, The Colonialism & Imperialism of British Raj has heavily influenced the Culture of Subcontinent. Especially in Architectural design of British Colonial era, Baroque, Gothic and Neoclassical were most popular in region. Like the Mughals; The Colonial Era projects boosted their power through the magnificent buildings. The Indo-Saracenic style was fusion of British Raj and Indo-Islamic features also developed. Like Railway Station, Atchison Collage, F.C. Collage, Punjab High Court, General Post Office, Museum & Governor House in Lahore. Islamia Collage in Peshawar, Clock Tower in Multan, Faisalabad & Peshawar, Ferrier Hall & Sind High Court in Karachi. The Faiz Mahal of Khairpur State embedded as Indo-Saracenic Architecture; use of sleek & heavy columns, pediments, balustrades, vaulted ceiling of the hallway with the architectural features of the subcontinent. Geometry, Calligraphy & Kashi-Kari of Indo-Islamic Art blend with Victorian & Neoclassical components promoted the Colonial Architecture. The Faiz Mahal of Khairpur State embedded as Indo- Saracenic, Sindhi & Rajhistani Architecture; Indo-Islamic Art blend with Neoclassical components of Colonial Architecture. No-doubt; Faiz Mahal is Jewel of the Sindh Heritage; it has a charismatic type of characteristics. These Monuments are Legacy of our National Cultural Heritage. We should protect the Heritage for new generations. Faiz Mahal is more than an architectural masterpiece; it is a living testament to the opulence, governance and cultural sophistication of the Khairpur State under the Talpur dynasty. From its elegant domes and intricate carvings to its role in diplomacy and administration, the palace encapsulates a significant chapter in Sindh's history.*

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#### **Special Thanks for Royal Achieves & Sindh Achieves & Internet Sources for Visual & Pictorial View.**

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