TOMB AND MOSQUE OF TAHIR KHAN NAHAR

The town of Seetpur, in Tehsil Alipur, is situated at around a distance of 100 km from the Muzaffargarh city. It houses the mosque and tomb of Tahir Khan, which are the only places of antiquity in the district. These historical buildings were built in 1475 and reflect the Multani style of construction.

In 1455 Bahlol Khan Lodhi granted the tract lying between the Indus, which then joined the Chehab at Uch, and the north of Shikarpur in Sindh, to his relative, Islam Khan Lodhi. This tract comprised what is now the southern part of Tehsil Alipur, the southern part of District Dera Ghazi Khan, and the northern part of Sindh. Islam Khan took the title of Nahar and established an independent kingdom. Tahir Khan was grandson of Islam Khan, who extended the boundaries of his territory considerably. He was called ‘Sakhi’ or the liberal, and built the present tomb and mosque in his life time, at the close of fifteenth century.

The Tomb

The tomb of Tahir Khan Nahar bears close resemblance with the tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam at Multan statedly built around 1320. It is octagonal in plan with sloping sides each measuring 13 feet 3 inches. The tomb is built on a raised octagonal platform 8 feet high from the adjacent land. It has got seven flight of steps to climb up the podium. The tomb is about 45 feet high from the surrounding ground levels. The tomb is approached by an arched entrance on the eastern side, which has got two wooden leaves.

The interior of the tomb is decorated with glazed tiles in green, blue and white colours which are laid in geometrical and floral patterns. The two graves inside the tomb on a platform are of Tahir Khan Nahar and his brother Mahmood Khan.

There are eight arches inside the tomb starting from floor level and reaching a height of about 10 feet. In the interior at south eastern octagon a staircase of 28 stairs leads up to the roof of the tomb and the base of the dome.
The Mosque
The mosque is made up of three domed chambers of worship. The central, larger bay holds the entrance and is flanked by the two other smaller bays. The exterior surface of the mosque is covered with geometric patterns of coloured glazed tiles. While the colouring of these tiles differs from those of the tomb, similarities in scale, pattern and design forge a unified complex.