

today lies neglected and threatened with extinction.

The Ladies Pavillion in the old garden at Dera Nawab Sahib (Fig.33) is perhaps one of the most elegant specimens of this genre of architecture. This three storied pavillion has a timber framed structure with burnt brick and adobe infill walls, finished in fair-faced decorative brickwork or a fine mud plaster with frescoe decorations.(Fig.34)

The upper floors are provided with airy balconies overlooking the garden and the central hall. But the ladies of the harem were well protected from public view behind timber jalousies.

Among the traces of other royal residences that do still remain like ghosts and skeletons of once impressive edifices, is the Royal Tower at Phulra. The remains of this lofty seven storied tower testify to the degree of refinement and sophistication that was achieved in the details of the interior mud plaster, and fine brickwork laid in mud mortar.

Each of these forts show evidence of some mud brick residential quarters within them. But most appear to have been of a more utilitarian nature and were presumably not faced with fired bricks.

Earthen buildings in an urban context (Fig.36) are not uncommon, particularly in very dry climates. But it is in the rural context that earth building usually comes into its own, reflecting in the diversity of its forms the variety of social, economic and physical conditions peculiar to each environment.

FIG. 33  
Ladies Pavillion, Dera Nawab Sahib

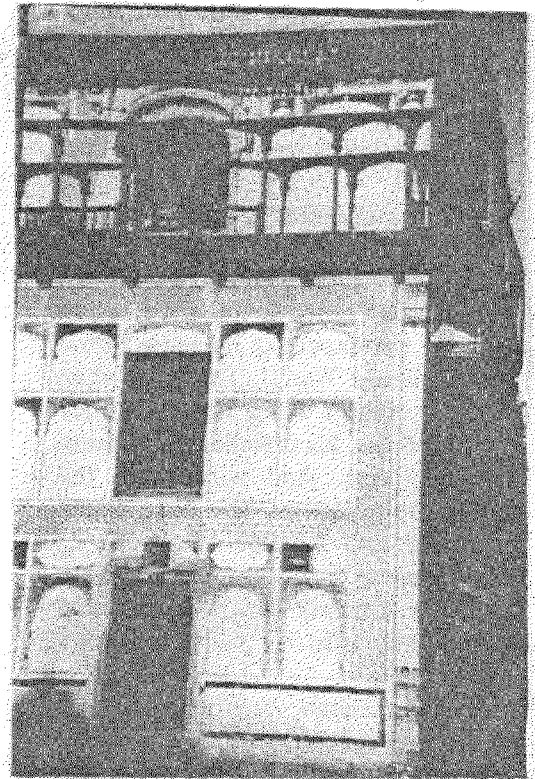


FIG. 34  
Ladies Pavillion, Dera Nawab Sahib

