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Besides this, Multan Fort is a symbolic building located at the center of the city, next to Shah Rukn-e-Alam's Mazar. It was built in 17th century. In fact, the fort had been destroyed by the British rulers, however the area is yet recalled with the name of the fort. Historically, it was created by Murad Bakhsh, son of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. This fort now looks as a part of Multan City, clearly separated by a road looking more like the busiest market all the day. It is built on a detached, rather high mound of earth and considered as one of the best forts of the sub-continent from the defense as well as architectural points of view.

The famous Qasim Bagh and a stadium are located within the walls of the fort. A panoramic view of Multan City can be had from the highest point in the fort.

Moreover, ancient visitors to Multan had put references of a large number of historical gates in their books. They included: Village Gate, Khizri Gate, Sikhi Gate and Rahri Gate of Hussain-a-Gahi. While a lot of monumental things of the fort vanished, all of the above gates were also ruined with the passage of time. However, some gates including Daulat Gate, Delhi Gate, Pak Gate, Haram Gate, Bohar Gate and Lohari Gate are still famous for their incredible monumental architecture typified by the pyramids.

After passing of the municipal act 1883, the British needed offices to run the city. They started constructing Ghanta Ghar in Multan on February 12, 1884 and it took 4 years to complete the building. It is one of the unique buildings that attracts visitors many kilometers away. A big clock is fixed at the top of the building to give the correct time to people in the city.