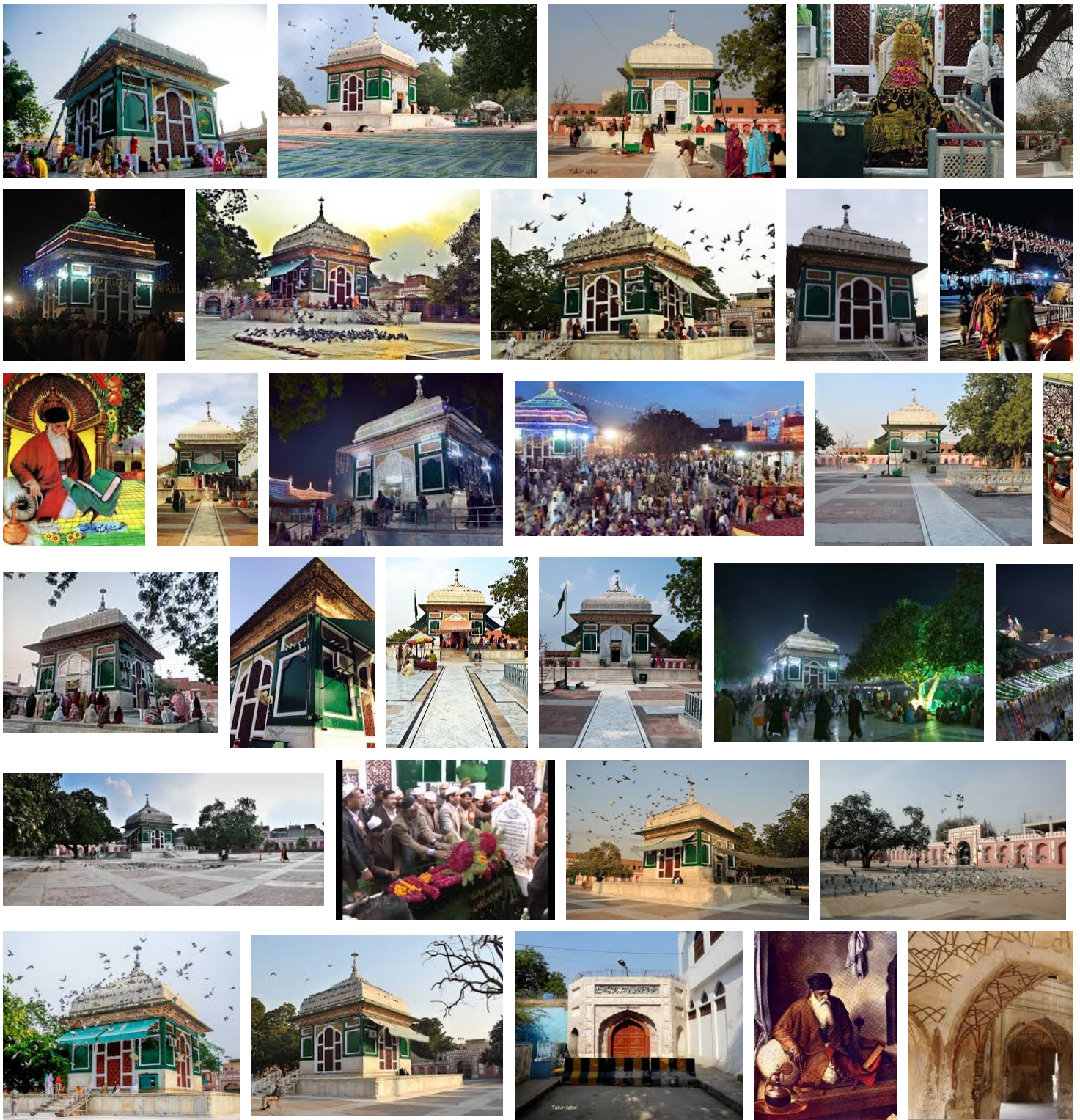
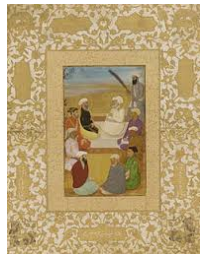


dara shikoh   shah   abduallah khan   meer   urs   darbar   mir lahore   shrine



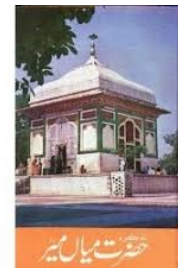


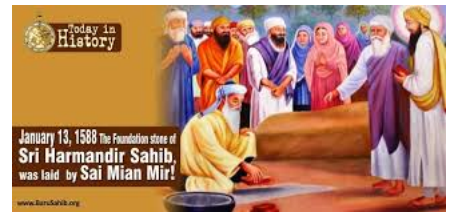
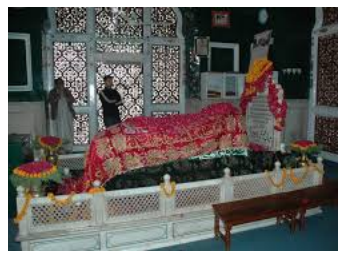
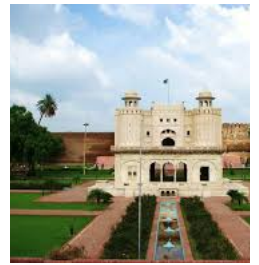
حضرت میر محمد علی شاہ صاحب  
میاں میر محمد علی شاہ صاحب  
حضرت میر محمد علی شاہ صاحب



حضرت میاں میر  
کو صبر کرنے پر  
کیا اجر ملتا تھا؟

HAZRAT  
MIAN MIR  
AND THE  
SUFI TRADITION  
GYAN BRAHMA SINGH 'BRAHMA'





**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**HAZRAT MIAN MIR**

Hazrat Mian Mir, originally named Shahi Muhammad, was born in Ghoseh in 1502 AD. He belonged to the Qadiri order of Sufism. Hazrat Mian Mir never went through a formal religious education, but was taught mystical disciplines by his master. At the age of 10, the young Miraj went into the desert to practice self-mortification where he became the disciple of Shahi Miraj. Later, Hazrat Mian Mir studied religion under Mulla Shah Badakhshani, an outstanding scholar of Lahore.

Hazrat Mian Mir abandoned formal and secular gain and preferred to stay in seclusion, often returning to the forest during the day and resting in his cell at night. In his biography of Hazrat Mian Mir, Dara Shikoh records that the mystic never slept at night and for several years used only one blanket from right to left to survive.




**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**DARA SHIKOH**

Dara Shikoh (1610-1659) was the eldest son of Emperor Shahjahan and designated crown prince under his father, Jahangir, and great-grandfather, Dara Shikoh secured not only to engage actively in the sciences but also to submit himself to their guidance.

It is said that when Dara was in his youth he became quite ill and none could cure him. He was then taken to Lahore to visit Hazrat Mian Mir. He soon recovered after his visit and credited his recovery to the saint.

Later in 1629 AD Dara Shikoh and his sister Princess Jahanara were both released into the safe custody by Mullah Shah Badakhshani, who became the successor to Hazrat Mian Mir after his death.




**حضرت میاں میر**

**گوس کا نام کاشف اپنی والدہ ماجدہ سے حاصل ہوا؟**

**نہایت دلچسپ تاریخی قصہ**



**حضرت میاں میر**

عزیز علی بیگ صاحب دہلی ان سیدنا محمد و آلہ و صحبہ و سلم



**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**MULLAH SHAH BADAQSHANI**

Shah Muhammad, affectionately called Mullah Shah belonged to the village of Ghoseh, in Sarhadistan, where he completed his early education while studying in Lahore. Mullah Shah heard of Hazrat Mian Mir and sought a meeting with the Sufi mystic. Later he became the most prominent of Hazrat Mian Mir's disciples.

Mullah Shah tried to lead a life of self-mortification and renounced a worldly life. He never covered anything in his house and did not even light a lamp during the night. He practiced meditation with beads in hand, even during the severest winter storms and taught these practices to disciples including the Crown Prince Dara Shikoh. Dara considered this spiritual progression to be the meaning of Mullah Shah.

In 1640 AD, Emperor Shahjahan visited Mullah Shah in the palace in 1640 AD, seeking his spiritual guidance.




**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**THE GATE SEAL**

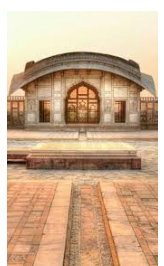
This gate is located to the North wall of garden that had been built by Dara Shikoh "1627 A.D."

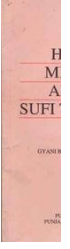
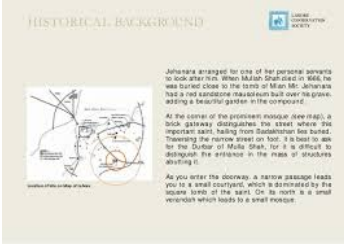
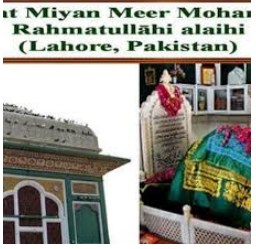
The garden is the part of Hazrat Mullah Shah tomb. A well was excavated on the four sides of the garden which measure four and a half yards length, 100 yards wide 120 yards.

There were four entrances on the four corners of the garden out of which only one still exists. The well was made of red sandstone. Pigeons are fed inside the garden for the long time out of the Seal of Sufi, at the village in the village of Ghoseh. Nevertheless the garden is known as Mian Mir village.



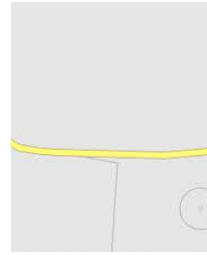
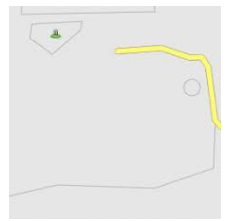
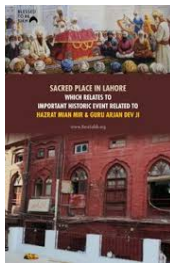
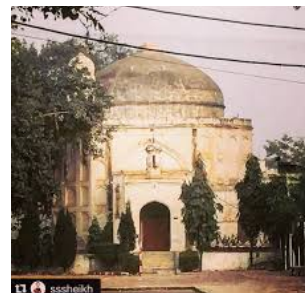

**Mian Mir Baradari**







APR 20 2016  
LAHORE: May 20 - Interior view of Hazrat Khwaja Mahmood Mausoleum. Hazrat Khwaja Mahmood (also known as Hazrat Shahab-ud-Din) was a Sufi religious leader from Balkh who traveled to Lahore during the reign of Shah Jahan. He was a contemporary with Miran Mir and was also an architect and physician. Carved in the style of the Mughal era, the tomb is a masterpiece of Islamic architecture and is a fine example of the art of the Mughal era. The entrance to the tomb is a fine example of the art of the Mughal era. The entrance is from the west and stairs provide access to the top of the building. Hazrat Khwaja Mahmood had four sons and a daughter. His son, Shah Jahan, was the founder of the Mughal Empire. Hazrat Khwaja Mahmood's tomb is a fine example of the art of the Mughal era. Hazrat Khwaja Mahmood's tomb is a fine example of the art of the Mughal era. Hazrat Khwaja Mahmood's tomb is a fine example of the art of the Mughal era. APP photo by Zahid Chaudhry





Dara Shikoh with Mian Mir, pir of Qadiri Sufi order

