

The Fortification Wall

Akbar constricted forts at every strategic point of his territory. All the forts of Akbar period have massive perimeter walls supported by solid bastions and are beside imposing structures of considerable artistic point of view. The fort, being at significant height from the Ravi and intervening uneven area on the north, could only be prolonged if the same level was managed. So, in 1566 A.D. Akbar reconstructed the fort and other buildings in its courtyard with Lahori burnt bricks after demolished the mud fort.

The fortification wall was also constructed in Akbars period with small burnt bricks. The wall was strengthened outwardly with semicircular bastions at regular intervals. The wall has crenellated merlons at the outer end of its top. Behind the battlement the inside plain top was meant for the movement of guards and to provide loopholes for musketeers. The wall also has domed turrets at the north east and south west corners. In British period the southern portion of the wall was demolished to remove the fortification characteristics of the fort and brick stairs was constructed in 1927 A.D.